



**Middlesbrough Council Playing Pitch Strategy
Needs Assessment**

September 2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	<u>INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY</u>	<u>3</u>
2	<u>STRATEGIC CONTEXT</u>	<u>7</u>
3	<u>FOOTBALL ANALYSIS</u>	<u>24</u>
4	<u>CRICKET ANALYSIS.....</u>	<u>52</u>
5	<u>RUGBY UNION.....</u>	<u>65</u>
6	<u>HOCKEY</u>	<u>80</u>
7	<u>ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES (AGPS)</u>	<u>92</u>
8	<u>GOLF</u>	<u>101</u>
9	<u>TENNIS</u>	<u>106</u>
10	<u>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</u>	<u>116</u>

4GLOBAL CONSULTING TERMS OF REFERENCE

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfilment of any estimates or forecasts contained within this report, although they have been conscientiously prepared on the basis of our research and information made available to us at the time of the study.

The author(s) will not be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any contents of this report. We have relied on a number of areas of information provided by the client and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

1 Introduction and Methodology

1.1 Project Scope and Objectives

1.1.1 Middlesbrough Council (hereafter referred to as the Council) has commissioned 4global Consulting to prepare a Playing Pitch Strategy, to provide the Council with a clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future outdoor sports facility development across the study area.

1.1.2 A PPS is a strategic assessment that provides an up to date analysis of supply and demand for playing pitches (grass and artificial) in a local authority area. The strategy and the evidence base upon which it is based is delivered using national guidance and facility insight from specific Governing Bodies of Sport.

1.1.3 The assessment will focus on facilities used by the following sports¹:

- Football
- Cricket
- Rugby Union
- Hockey
- Tennis
- Golf

1.1.4 Within these sports, the strategy will seek as far as is practicable to include consideration of all forms of play, whether;

- Club and league based (formal) play and training
- Less formal programmed forms of the respective sports (e.g. turn up and play 'products' such as Rush Hockey, Mash-up Football, Last Man Stands Cricket, Cage Cricket and Touch Rugby)
- Informal and un-programmed play by groups of residents, workers, students, school friends (out of school)

1.1.5 The PPS will provide a holistic analysis of sports facilities across the study area, leading to a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future development of facilities, in line with the demands needs of local residents.

¹ Rugby League is typically included within the scope of a Playing Pitch Strategy however there are no active Rugby League clubs currently playing in the Borough. Following consultation with the RFL, it is apparent that Middlesbrough is designated as neither a 'Core' or 'Emerging' Affinity Area for the NGB, and therefore it is unlikely to benefit from significant funding in the near future from the RFL. However, through recent consultation it has been identified that the Tees Valley Combined Authority has recently submitted an application to host games as part of the Rugby League World Cup 2021. Middlesbrough Council have been integral to this bid alongside the Tees Valley Combine Authority, Middlesbrough Football Club, Middlesbrough Football Club Foundation and Darlington Mowden Park RFC. This bid has successfully progressed from the 'applicant' stage and we have now move onto the 'candidate' stage. In association with this application there has also been expressions of interest from Middlesbrough Council, Middlesbrough Football Club Foundation and Darlington Mowden Park RFC in the Rugby League World Cup 2021 capital funding opportunity. The above noted partners have agreed to work collaboratively to progress applications to this fund.

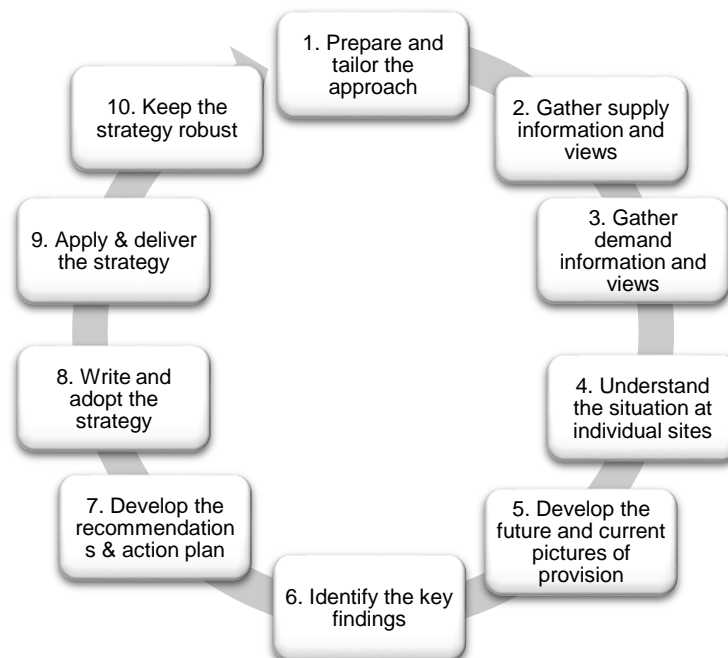
1.1.6 The consultant team has worked with the Council to provide a strategy that is fit-for-purpose and addresses the specific issues and risks for the area. It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy reflects the local context and enables the Council to maximise the amount of high quality sporting provision for its residents, while understanding the need to meet planning and housing requirements. The Strategy will therefore aim to deliver against the following drivers:

- Contribution to the Middlesbrough Council Local Plan through the provision of a clear action plan with owners and defined timescales for completion;
- Recognition of the importance of outdoor physical activity and sport and the clear demonstration of how these should be prioritised within any development or regeneration project;
- Provision of an evidenced based approach and the management of a clear sign-off and governance structure for key stakeholders; and
- Evidence to support a wider review into sport and physical activity provision, including housing and population growth projected in neighbouring local authorities.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 The assessment methodology utilised for the PPS follows the published guidance from Sport England. The guidance used is the 2013 version, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance – An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy². Figure 1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance and is broken down into 10 steps.

Figure 1.1: Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy – The 10 Step Approach (Sport England, 2013)



1.2.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from several credible sources, including but not limited to;

² <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3522/pps-guidance-october-2013-updated.pdf>

- Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
- Sport England tools, including the Facility Planning Model (FPM), Active Places Power, the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the Sports Facility Calculator;
- Stakeholder consultation, including Middlesbrough MBC Officers and Members, Sport England, Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, key user clubs; and
- Site visits, undertaken at all strategically important sites across the study area.

1.2.3 It is key to note that for site visit data and the identification of relevant sites, every reasonable effort has been made to include all sites that are considered as current, lapsed or disused playing fields. A thorough and robust process has been followed, including consultation with the project steering group at each of the 4 key stages, to ensure that the dataset on which the PPS is based is as robust as possible. Notwithstanding this, if for any reason a site has been missed during this process, this does not mean that the site is surplus to requirements and a robust needs assessment will be required before confirming the future use of the site,

1.2.4 To facilitate information gathering and help ensure PPS reports are based on a robust evidence base, 4global has developed an online data entry and assessment platform (see example below), which contains all site and club information. This will enable the Council to keep supply and demand information and the strategy up to date through to the end of the strategy and beyond.

Figure 1.2 - 4global's Online Playing Pitch Platform

The screenshot displays the 'Edit Site' interface for the 'Marton Cricket Club'. The form contains the following fields and values:

- Name:** Marton Cricket Club
- Local Authority:** Middlesbrough
- Contact Person:** Contact Person
- Phone Number:** Phone Number
- E-Mail Address:** E-Mail Address
- Visit Season:** Summer/Winter
- Address:** Stokesley Road, Marton-in-Cleveland, Middlesbrough, TS7 8JU
- Postcode:** TS78JU
- Longitude:** -1.20686
- Latitude:** 54.53576

A map on the right side of the form shows the location of the site, with a green area indicating the playing pitch. The map includes labels for 'St Cuthbert Marton' and 'A172'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom of the form.

1.2.5 A Project Steering Group comprising representation from the Council, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) has guided the study from its commencement. At critical milestones, the Steering Group members have reviewed and verified the data and information collected to allow the work to proceed efficiently through each stage.

1.3 **The Structure of our Report**

1.3.1 The structure of the PPS report is as follows

- Section 1 – Introduction and methodology
- Section 2 – Strategic context overview
- Section 3 – Football
- Section 4 – Cricket
- Section 5 – Rugby Union
- Section 6 – Hockey
- Section 7 - Artificial Grass Pitches
- Section 8 – Golf
- Section 9 – Tennis
- Section 10 – Glossary of terms

1.3.2 Supporting information is included in the appendices and referenced throughout.

1.3.3 In addition to the detailed report, a strategy document has also been produced, which brings together the key outputs of the study, as well as the main issues and opportunities for each sport and the overall Action Plan. This is included as a separate document.

2 Strategic Context

2.1 Middlesbrough

- 2.1.1 Middlesbrough is situated on the north-east coast of England, at the centre of the Tees Valley conurbation built around the River Tees. The borough comprises the town of Middlesbrough and the surrounding villages of Nunthorpe, Coulby Newham, Stainton, Thornton, Hemlington, Acklam, Linthorpe, Marton and North Ormesby³.
- 2.1.2 To the east, the Borough borders Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees to the north-west and Hambleton to the south, with the North York Moors National park sitting to the south-east of the study area. The Borough is well connected to the north and south by the A19, and to the east and west by the A66.
- 2.1.3 Due to the area's history with the industrial revolution, the borough is largely urban and very compact, with relatively little open space. When considering the study area for this PPS, it is important to only consider the Borough, as the 'Middlesbrough built-up area' includes areas that fall into Redcar & Cleveland.

2.2 Planning Policy Introduction

- 2.2.1 There are a number of key national and local strategies and policies that inform and influence the development of these strategies. These policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, a Local Plan and population growth at local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Protect, Enhance and Provide; these are the key elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This will be explained further in the following sections.
- 2.2.2 It should be noted that as Middlesbrough MBC is a unitary authority, planning policy has been summarized both nationally and locally. As Middlesbrough MBC does not fall within a wider county, regional planning policy is of less relevance.

2.3 National Planning Policy

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

- 2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 96 and 97 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

“Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open

³ Middlesbrough Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2023

space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate”.

2.3.2 Paragraph 97 states that “Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.”

2.3.3 Protection, enhancement and provision of facilities

2.3.4 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities, as follows⁴:

- **Protect** sports from loss as a result of re-development
- **Enhance** existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management
- **Provide** new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY – MIDDLESBROUGH’S LOCAL PLAN

2.3.5 At the time of writing this report, Middlesbrough Council are in the process of reviewing the Local Plan to comply with the NPPF. All information taken for this section was from the most up to date sources available at www.middlesbrough.gov.uk. The new Local Plan is to be adopted in the Autumn of 2019.

2.3.6 The Local Plan sets out a vision and framework for development in the Borough for the next 15 years (until 2034). It addresses needs and opportunities across a number of themes, including housing, the economy, infrastructure, transport and sustainability. The Local Plan for Middlesbrough is due to be published in October 2018, submitted in Spring 2019 and finally adopted in the Autumn of 2019.

2.3.7 Currently there are a number of preferred options in the local plan preparation process which are being circulated throughout local groups and the community. These preferred options allow consultation with members of the community for comments and discussion. It is intended to be a discussion document and does not contain draft local plan policies as these will come at a later date. The preferred options consider national planning policy, strategic documents and evidence base documents including the Mayor’s Vision for Middlesbrough.

2.3.8 Middlesbrough 2025 – The Mayor’s Vision: The mayor of Middlesbrough has set out his vision to create a fairer, safe and stronger Middlesbrough by 2025, there are a number of priorities set out which will be delivered through the Major Promises in relation to the Local Plan.

⁴ Further information is provided via Sport England’s Planning Aims and Objectives guidance: <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/aims-and-objectives/>

- Help residents achieve financial stability and create a community bank
- Join partners across the region to help people into work
- Pool resources with partners including the police to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour;
- Middlesbrough will continue to hold One Planet Town status;
- Progress the Middlehaven development
- Transform local transport links

2.3.9 There a number of other associated strategies in conjunction with the local plan that will be adopted also. These include the Middlesbrough Investment Prospectus 2017, Housing Strategy 2017, Tees Valley Combined Authority Strategic Economic Plan (2016 – 2026) and the Middlesbrough Council Strategic Plan (2018 – 2022).

- **Middlesbrough Investment Prospectus 2017** – Middlesbrough is at the heart of the Tees Valley and is well located, between Leeds and Newcastle, to further develop as a major economic centre. The Council is committed to investing £74m over four years to deliver a range of city-scale projects that will help establish Middlesbrough as the city centre for the Tees Valley
- **Housing Strategy 2017** – This sets out the housing priorities and action to help achieve the development of new housing targets across the borough to meet the needs of residents and provide targeted support to improve life chances of residents in areas of deprivation.
- **Tees Valley Combined Authority Strategic Economic Plan (2016 – 2026)** - The Combined Authority (TVCA) was created in April 2016 to take on new responsibilities, recently devolved from Government, for transport, infrastructure, skills, business investment, housing, culture and tourism, with the principal aim to drive economic growth and job creation in the area. The Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan (TVSEP) was published in 2016 and sets out the growth ambitions and priorities for the Tees Valley over the period to 2026, to create 25,000 jobs and £2.8bn of additional Gross Value Added (GVA)
- **Middlesbrough Council Strategic Plan (2018 – 2022)** - The Strategic Plan sets out the Council's business plan for the period 2018-22 and details its contribution to the delivery of the Mayor's Vision. Central to this is the Investment Prospectus, which will see the Council invest £73.7m of its own resources to boost the town's economy

2.3.10 Local Plan Vision: By 2034, Middlesbrough will have firmly established itself as the city centre of the Tees Valley. Long term population decline has been addressed and Middlesbrough now has a growing thriving population. Continued economic growth and significant investment will have transformed Middlesbrough, having successfully delivered high quality development and infrastructure. Middlesbrough will be a fantastic place to do business, with major new employers choosing to locate their operations in the area.

- High quality retail core with a range of shops and leisure uses and the creation of an invocation village
- Middlehaven will be home to regionally significant leisure uses, with visitors travelling from all over the north of England to use the Snow Centre. Other leisure and business developments will sit comfortably alongside new residential communities,

creating a new hub of urban activity

- To develop high quality housing throughout the borough and the opportunity to access housing for different types of people. Development will be focused on the creation of well-designed quality places where people want to live
- Improve and restore important historic and cultural aspects which are cherished by local residents

REGIONAL PLAN: TEES VALLEY STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN (TVSEP)

2.3.11 The Tees Valley Strategic Economic Plan (TVSEP)⁵ is the industrial strategy for Tees Valley up to 2026 and is prepared by the Tees Valley Combined Authority. It sets out the growth ambitions and priorities for Tees Valley over the next 10 years. The TVSEP identifies seven priority sectors for growth:

- Advanced manufacturing
- Process chemicals and energy
- Logistics
- Health and biologics
- Digital and creative
- Culture leisure and Sport
- Business and professional services

2.3.12 By 2026 the aim of the strategy is to develop 25,000 jobs, an extra £2.8 billion into the Tees Valley economy and the region will be a key example of a circular economy in England. By 2040 the Tees Valley will contribute 10% of the total GVA growth target for the Northern Powerhouse, with only 4% of the population.⁶

2.3.13 Middlesbrough will have a key role in the successful delivery of the ambitions of the TVSEP. In particular given its role as the city centre for the Tees Valley, Middlesbrough will have a critical role to play in the delivery of advanced manufacturing, digital and creative, culture and leisure and business and professional services.

2.3.14 The focus will be on attracting inward investment that supports economic growth in the Tees Valley, growing the town's indigenous businesses, and the creation of skilled jobs that will lead to an increase in average wages, and a decrease in unemployment levels. This growth will be accompanied by the development of a supportive educational offer that assists in the creation of a skilled workforce.

2.3.15 The Middlesbrough Investment Prospectus sets a vision for creating sustained economic growth, high quality jobs and thriving communities. Critical to this is the ambition to inspire, upskill and connect Middlesbrough's people to the new opportunities created.

OVERALL HOUSING STRATEGY

2.3.16 Middlesbrough suffered from population decline for a significant period since 1961, when it peaked at 164,800 falling to its lowest level in 2009 at 137,300. Since then however there has

⁵ <https://middlesbrough.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Local%20Plan%20-%20Preferred%20Options.pdf>

⁶ <https://teesvalley-ca.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/TVCA207-SEP-Document-Full-WEB.pdf>

been steady population growth, reaching 139,500 by 2015. The Office for National Statistics (ONS, 2016 sub national data) projects that this recent population growth will continue over the lifetime of the Local Plan, and that by 2034 Middlesbrough's population will have increased to 141,901.

- 2.3.17 Significant progress has already been made in tackling this issue. Net housing completions since the Housing Local Plan was adopted in 2014 have averaged over 500 dwellings per annum compared to a minimum target of 300 dwellings per annum
- 2.3.18 The 2014 Local Plan identified reversing out migration as one of the key drivers of change that needed to be tackled to ensure Middlesbrough maintained its prominent role at the heart of the Tees Valley and its ability to deliver quality services to the population
- 2.3.19 The Council intends to pursue a strategy to maintain growth to achieve city scale development to support the wider economic growth and success of the Tees Valley. Ensuring that sufficient housing is delivered to accommodate the associated growth in population will be crucial to achieving this ambition.
- 2.3.20 Sufficient housing sites will need to be allocated to ensure that a minimum of 7,650 dwellings are delivered between 2016 and 2034. In addition, these sites should be capable of delivering 500 dwellings each year for the first 10 years of the plan period. A range of sites will be required both in terms of size and location to ensure that a wide choice of housing is available and that a range of housebuilders can access land for development.
- 2.3.21 Middlesbrough's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a need for 200 affordable homes per year. This represents 47% of the overall housing requirement of 425 homes per year.

2.4 Sports and Physical Activity Policy and Strategy Review

- 2.4.1 The following section provides a policy review of all strategic documentation that is relevant to this strategy, including the most recent national strategic documentation for sport and leisure, as well as relevant local government documentation and strategic planning work.

A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT

- 2.4.2 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper in 2015, launched the new strategy 'Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation' in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.
- 2.4.3 The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured against:
- Physical wellbeing
 - Mental wellbeing
 - Individual development
 - Social and community development
 - Economic development.

2.4.4 Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all the five outcomes.

2.4.5 The Delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;

- More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.
- A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector
- Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events.

SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016 - 'TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION'

2.4.6 The Vision for this Strategy is: 'We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers'.

2.4.7 The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.

2.4.8 This strategy sets out Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:

- Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest
- Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life
- Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient
- Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport
- Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers
- Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers
- Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources
- Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of behaviour change.

2.5 Population and Demographic Analysis

2.5.1 The current and future population profile within Middlesbrough and the locations of population growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

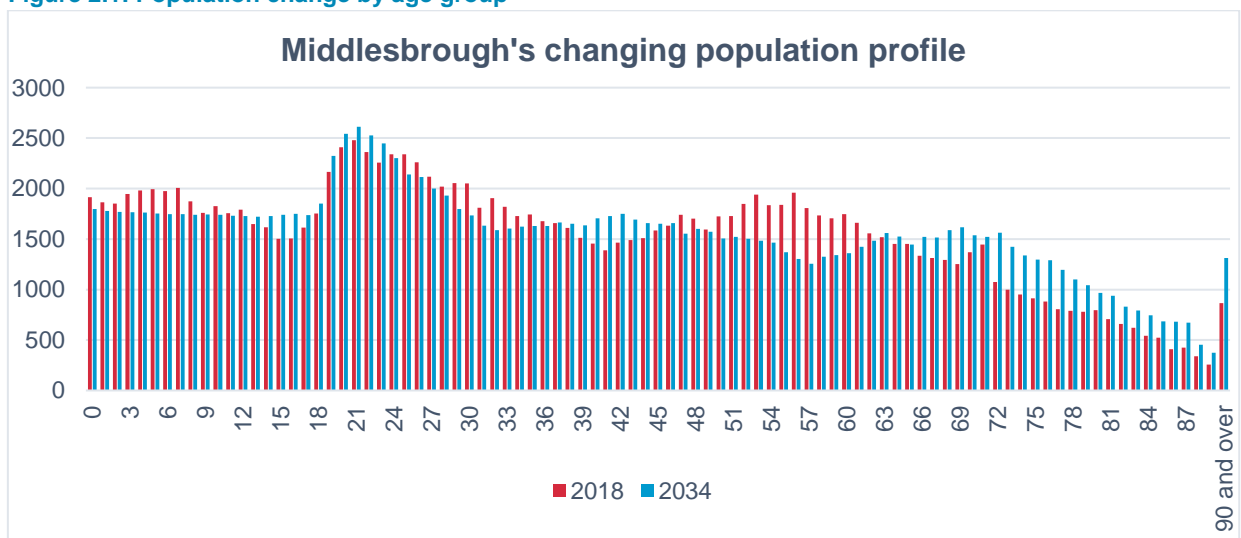
2.5.2 Table 2.1 below provides a summary of the key population and demographic trends for Middlesbrough. It should be noted that this data is consistent with that used across the Built Facilities Strategy and Open Spaces Strategy, as well as the wider strategic planning work currently being undertaken by the Council.

Table 2.1: Population and demographics analysis for Middlesbrough

Current and Future Population	Data
Current population	140,903(Office of National Statistics 2016 Sub-national Population Projections - 2018 estimate)
Future population-2034	141,901 (Office of National Statistics 2016 Sub-national Population Projections - 2034 estimate)
Notes on population figures	The population growth figures predict a small 1% increase over the lifetime of the strategy. This should not have a significant impact on the level of demand the Borough is facing.
Age profile	Middlesbrough has an ageing population, which is evident when comparing 2018 to 2034. The ages from 45 – 60 are experiencing the largest decrease with roughly 3%. 60+ is increasing which indicates an ageing population and as a result will increase the stresses on services such as healthcare and elderly care. There will also be an increasing demand for sport and physical activity provision that is accessible for elderly age groups, both from a physical perspective but also in terms of the overall 'environment'. It is key that places, spaces and people are welcoming to the older age group, encouraging participants to return and use facilities in the future.

2.5.3 Figure 2.1 below provides greater detail on how the population is going to age across the lifetime of the strategy, with a greater proportion of residents moving into 65+ age bands. It should be noted that population of younger people (0-24) is projected to stay relatively static, with a fall in population in ages 25 – 64.

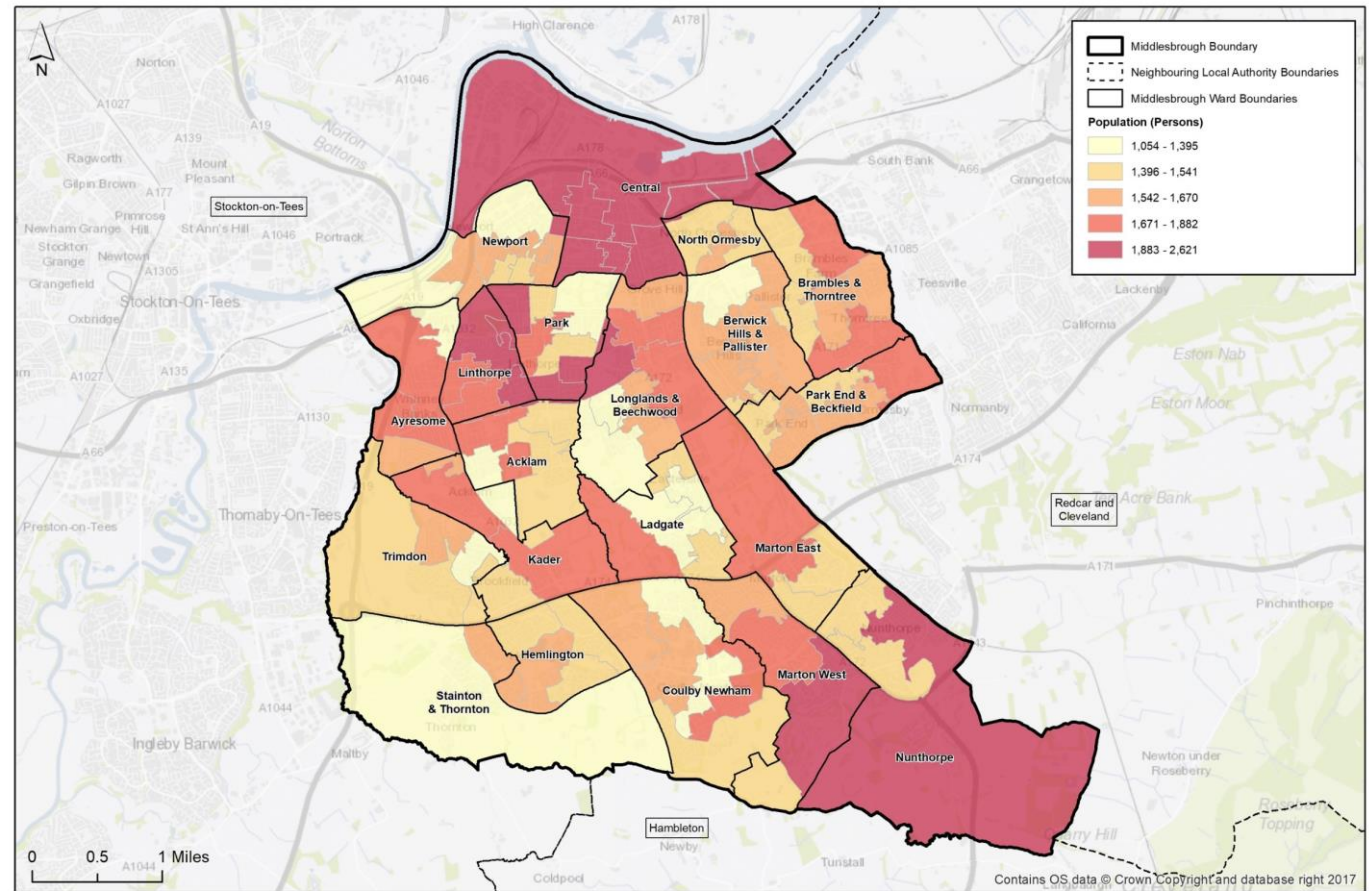
Figure 2.1: Population change by age group



2.5.4 To provide greater insight into the current and projected population trends across the Borough, Figure 2.2 to 2.4 below show the overall 2018 population per Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), the 2017 population density and the projected change in population to 2034.

2.5.5 Figure 2. 2 illustrates the total number of residents per super output area, therefore the darker red areas show the highest number of residents. The map indicates the areas with the highest density are located to the north and the south of the borough. It should be noted that while the more rural areas are typically sparser in terms of population, they are also significantly bigger, therefore they typically have a greater overall volume of residents. The population density map shown as Figure 2.3 below shows this in more clarity.

Figure 2.2 – Current Population by Lower Super Output Area (2018)

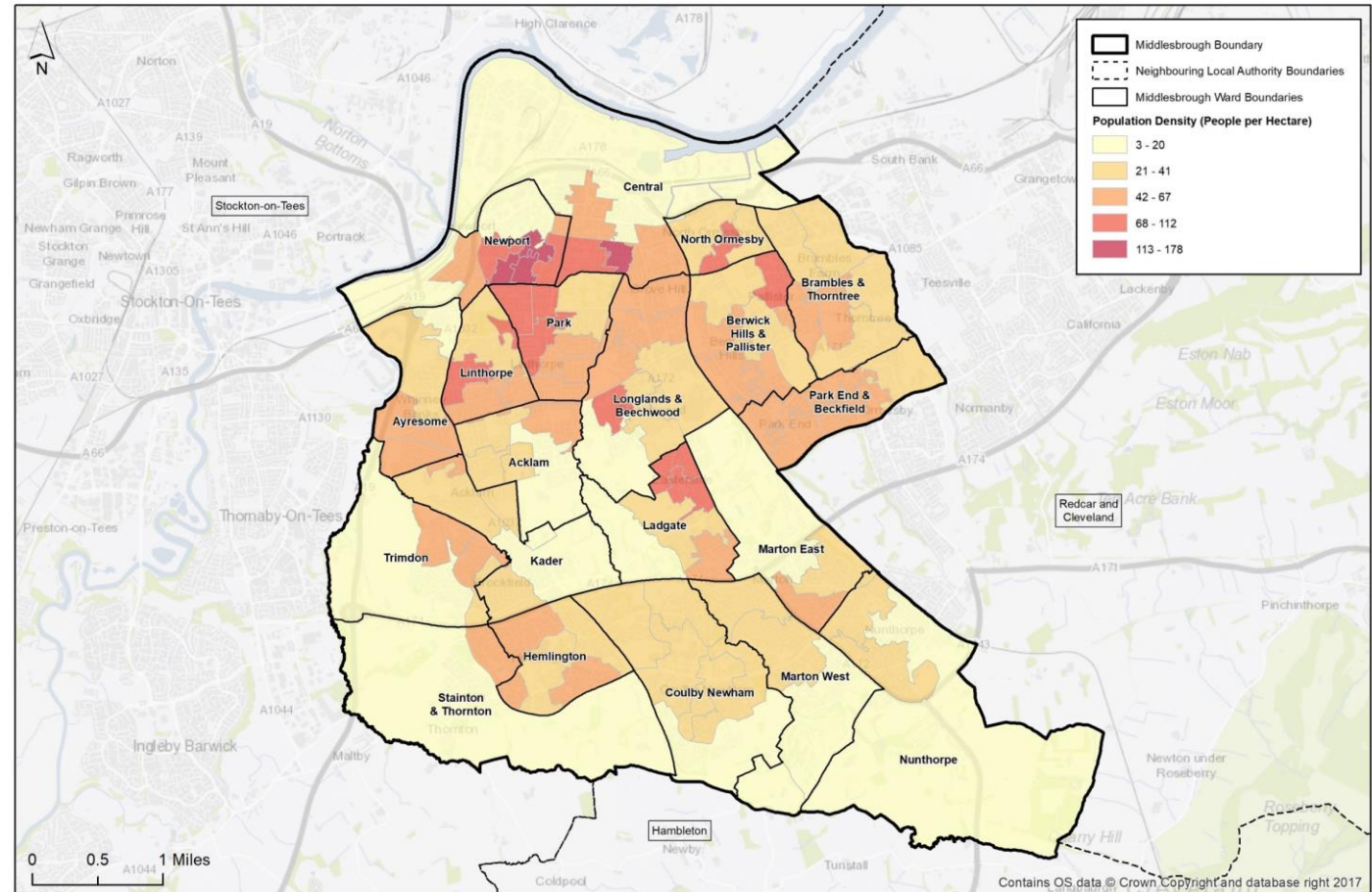


Usual resident population by lower super output area in Middlesbrough (2018)



Figure 2.3 – Population Density by Lower Super Output Area (2018)

- 2.5.6 Figure 2.3 indicates that the ward boundaries of Newport, Linthorpe and to the south of the Central ward have the highest population density, with pockets of relatively high density in smaller settlements, such as Ladgate.
- 2.5.7 Figure 2.4 overleaf shows the projected growth spatially across Middlesbrough MBC over the lifetime of the strategy.



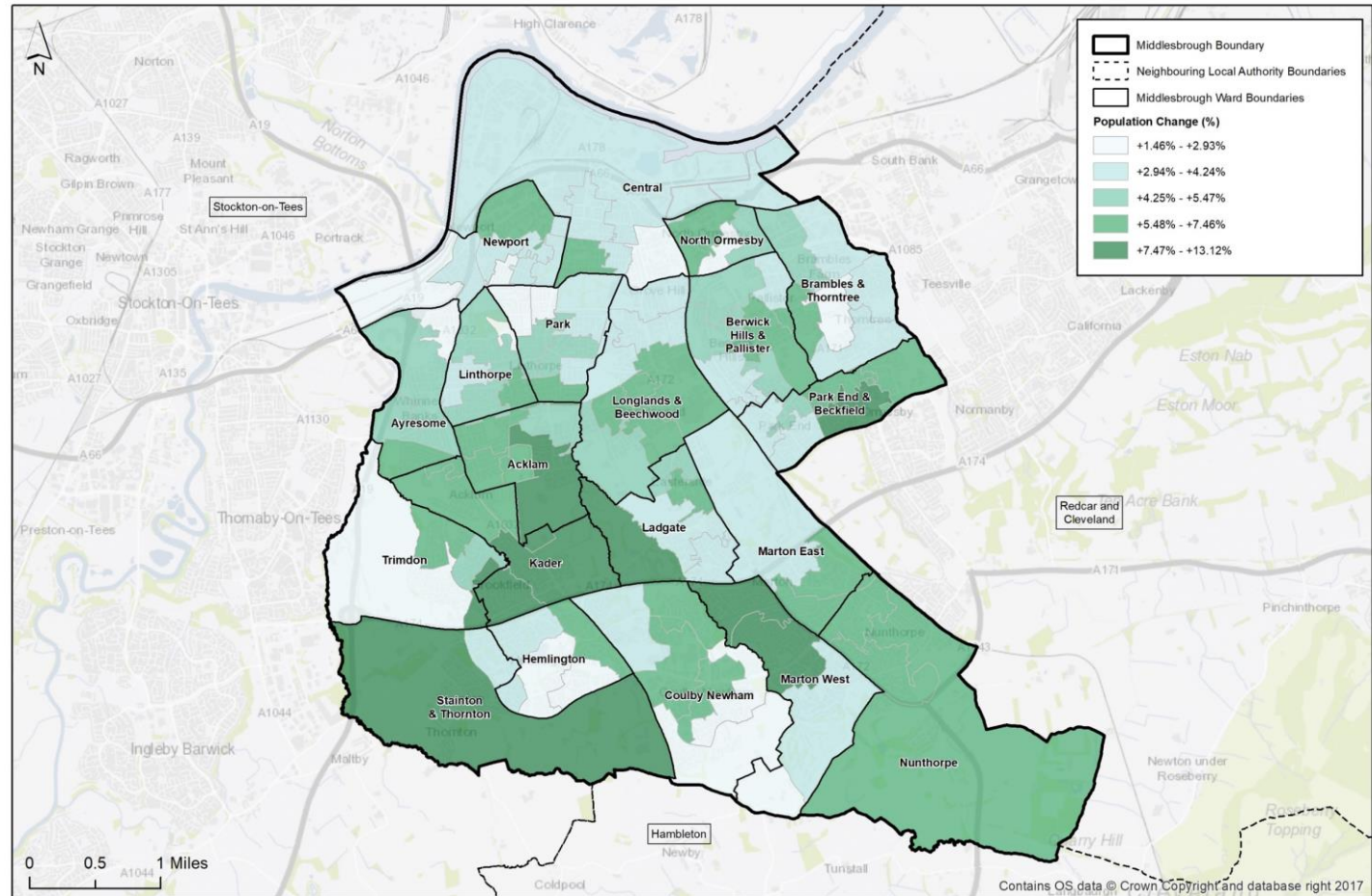
Usual resident population density by lower super output area in Middlesbrough (2018)



Figure 2.4 – Population Change 2018 – 2036

2.5.8 Figure 2.4 illustrates the expected population change, which is dominated by the projected growth in the areas south of the Borough. These areas of growth almost directly correspond with areas of low population density shown in figure 2.3.

2.5.9 Overleaf, figure 2.5 shows how the level of deprivation changes dependent upon Lower Super Output Area (LSOA).



Percentage change in population by lower super output area in Middlesbrough (2018 - 2033)

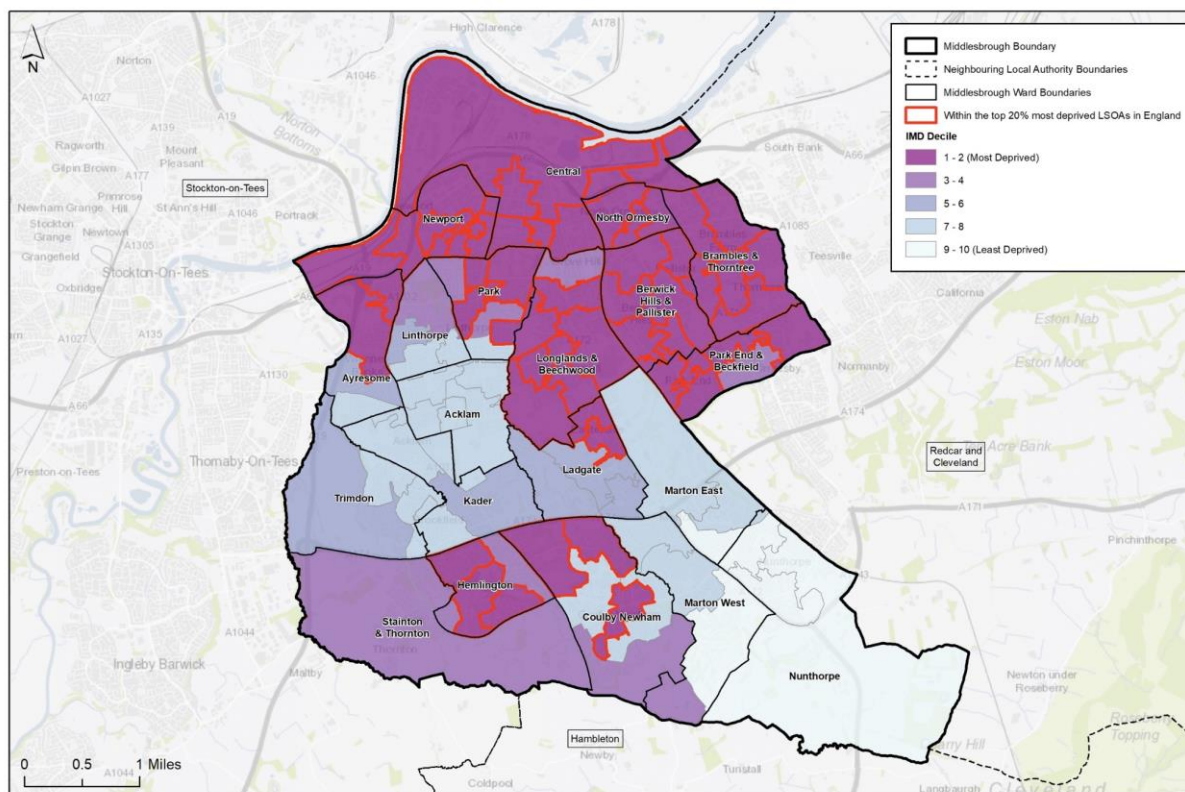


DEPRIVATION ANALYSIS

Figure 2.5: Deprivation Analysis

2.5.10 It is key that any future sporting developments meet the specific needs of their residents and it therefore important to consider deprivation trends for the local authority. Geographical areas with high level of deprivation will typically have lower levels of health, standard of living and car ownership, which all contribute to a lower overall level of participation.

2.5.11 Figure 2.5 shows the levels of deprivation across the local authority, with the most deprived areas being located in the north of the Borough. It should be noted that a large proportion of the Borough sit within the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, and that 12/21 wards are rated 1-2, the deepest shade of purple which indicated the most deprived areas.



Index of multiple deprivation by lower super output area in Middlesbrough (2015)



2.6 Physical Activity and Participation

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

2.6.1 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be underestimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living'
- Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility
- Health improvement
- Mental health benefits
- Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation.

2.6.2 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a 'disciplined' environment in which participants can 'grow' and develop.

2.6.3 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Middlesbrough. There is an existing audience in the Borough, which already recognizes the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the study area can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of study area priorities and objectives.

CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES

2.6.4 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 52.8% of adults are active, slightly below the regional and national average, and 30.4% of adults are inactive, again, above the national levels.

Table 2.2: Physically active and inactive adults

Rate	Middlesbrough	North East	England
% Active	52.8 %	53.6 %	57.0 %
% Inactive	30.4 %	32.2 %	27.7 %

Source: Public Health England (based on Active People Survey source data) 2015.

2.6.5 The Sport England Active People Survey (APS), now Active Lives, show us that Middlesbrough has seen fluctuating levels of participation rates since 2008/09 APS for once a week participation in sport for adults age 16+ years, with a peak in 2009-10 at 37.1%, above both the regional and national figures for that year. The rates for the North East and England follow a similar fluctuation pattern between 2007-2016, averaging at 35.4%. Albeit, the participation rates for North East constantly lie slightly lower than the national levels throughout the years. This data is shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: APS Participation Rates in Middlesbrough, Regionally (North East) and Nationally - Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year

Year	Middlesbrough	North East	England
2007/08	33.1 %	34.8 %	36.6 %
2008/09	32.7 %	35.4 %	36.5 %
2009/10	37.1 %	35.8 %	36.2 %
2010/11	33.7 %	33.5 %	35.6 %
2011/12	35.0 %	36.0 %	36.9 %
2012/13	33.6 %	35.2 %	36.6 %
2013/14	35.3 %	34.0 %	36.1 %
2014/15	31.5 %	33.1 %	35.8 %
2015/16	31.2 %	32.7 %	36.1 %

Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult (16+) participation in sport (at least once a week) by year, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days). Time period(s): 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16
Source: Sport England Local Sports Profile January 2017

- 2.6.6 The number of adults wanting to do more sport (latent demand) in Middlesbrough is 46.1% (2014/15), which is lower than both the regional average (52.5%) and national figures (58%).

ACTIVE LIVES

- 2.6.7 In 2016, Sport England launched the Active Lives monitoring system, to measure sport and physical activity in line with the objectives set out by the recent DCMS and Sport England strategies.

- 2.6.8 Although the project is still in its 1st year and therefore providing a consistent and reliable benchmark is difficult, data for the study area identifies that:
- 27.3% of Middlesbrough’s residents aged 16+ are inactive (2016/17), slightly above the national level at 25.6%
 - 70.1% of Middlesbrough residents aged 16+ took part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days, compared to 77.2% in England. Please note that this measure includes sporting activities, fitness activities and walking for leisure and travel, among others.
- *Data as of October 2017 Active Lives Report**

MOSAIC MARKET SEGMENTATION

- 2.6.9 To develop a greater understanding of the Middlesbrough MBC residents, as well as how personal characteristics are likely to influence demand for sports facilities, an analysis of market segments has been undertaken.
- 2.6.10 To do this we have assessed the Mosaic consumer classification tool, which splits the UK population into 15 groups, based on factors such as household income, property tenure and communications channel preferences. This tool is not sport specific; however, it represents an up-to-date and best practice method for understanding

consumer preferences, an area that is key if sports and physical activity is to ‘compete’ successfully with other leisure activities.

- 2.6.11 To ensure that this analysis is relevant to sports facility strategies, we have assessed the expected propensity for each group to undertake sport and physical activity, as well as the likely factors that influence each of the groups when deciding how to utilise sports facilities.
- 2.6.12 Using consistent population data with the rest of the study, we have assessed the top 5 dominant segments in Middlesbrough, which account for an estimated 64% of the current population. Table 2.5 below identifies each of these dominant groups, as well as summarising the key characteristics of the group and how they are likely to utilise sports facilities.

Table 2.5: Summary of Market Segmentation for Middlesbrough

Mosaic Group	Key Characteristics	% of Residents	Key Characteristics for Sports Facility Provision
I – Family Basics	Families with children, aged 25-40, limited resources, some own low-cost homes, some rent from social landlords, squeezed budgets	20%	Value for money, flexible opening and closing times, access to added extras such as personal training, incorporation of child care.
J – Transient Renters	Private renters, low length of residence, low cost of housing, singles and sharers, older terraces, few landline telephones	13%	Shorter length of client contracts/ greater flexibility, range of utilisation times, good value for money, simple and effective facility that does not have excessive equipment and assets within it.
K – Municipal Challenge	Social renters, low cost housing, challenges neighbourhoods, few employment options, low income, mobile phones	11%	Tailored offer towards these clients, easy access via public transport, utilisation of resources such as a café, incorporating new and exciting technology within the facility.
H – Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households, full time employment, private suburbs, affordable housing costs, starter salaried, buy and sell on eBay.	10%	Financially incentivised offers but no compromise on facility quality, high usage during peak times, child care/creche utilisation may be high, simple yet effective systems and infrastructure.
E – Senior Security	Elderly singles and couples. Homeowners with low technology. Low mileage drivers	10%	High public transport accessibility with facilities focused on keeping active and health. Unlikely to play team sports (age 66+)

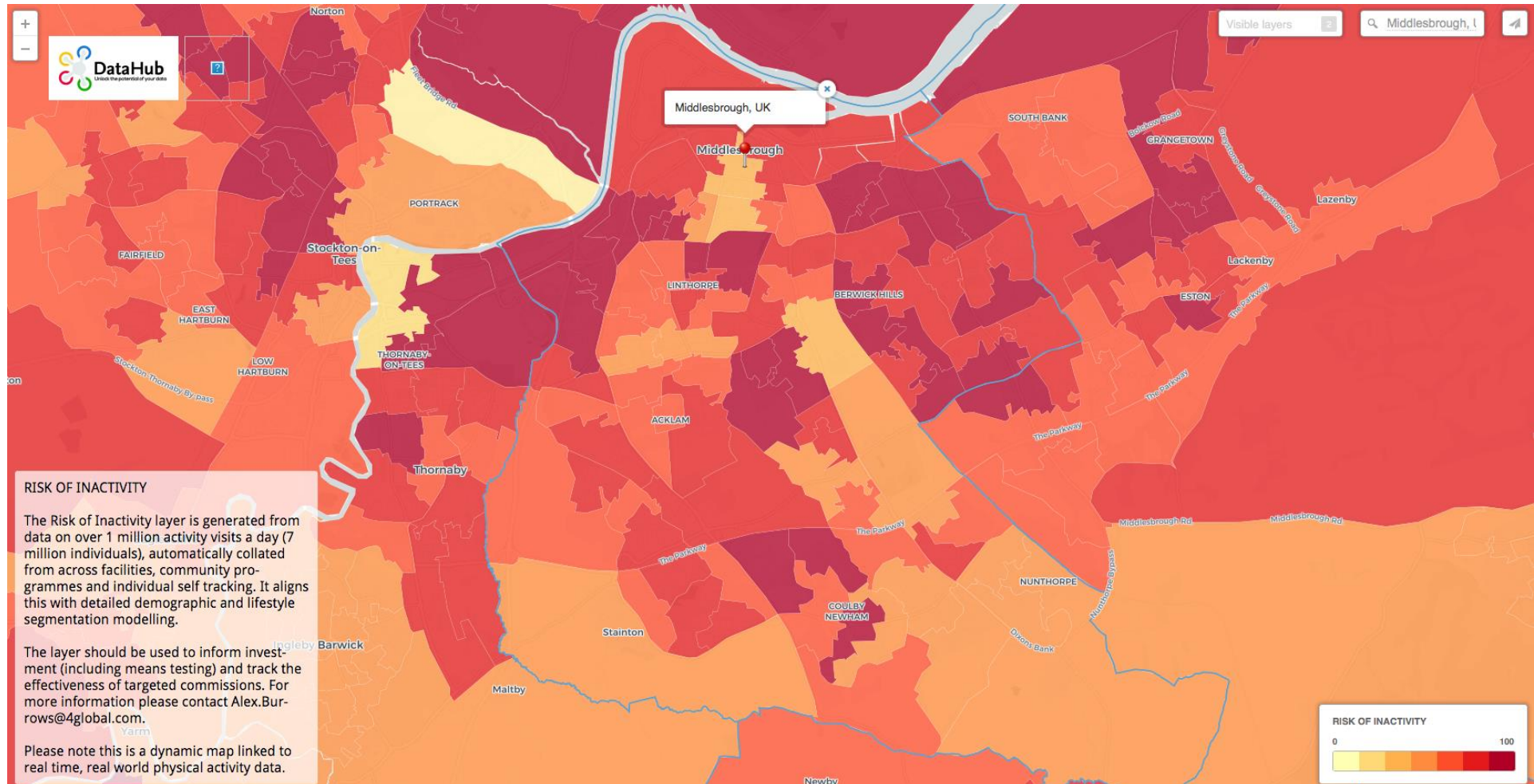
- 2.6.13 Table 2.5 illustrates that for the top two dominant mosaic groups, flexibility of memberships / opening times and value for money is a key requirement for sports facilities as residents are unlikely to be able to use facilities during off-peak periods. Furthermore, with the growth of family-orientated households, demand for team sports and playing pitch provision is likely to increase, with adults also requiring high quality ancillary provision, to improve the overall experience of spectating or coaching.
- 2.6.14 It is key to note the dominance of the Family Basics group, which is driven by the large numbers of residents living in terraced housing and a household income of <15k. To ensure that these residents continue to have access to high quality sports facilities, it is vital that these facilities offer affordable memberships and / or low cost of hiring facilities.

INACTIVITY

- 2.6.15 In addition to evaluating physical activity statistics and mosaic groups for Middlesbrough, we have also undertaken an assessment of inactivity across the Borough, to identify target areas that should be central to the delivery of this strategy.
- 2.6.16 Utilising leisure facility data from across the UK, as well as market segmentation and profiling insight provided by Experian and physical activity research and insight from Sheffield Hallam University, we have profiled the segments of society that are most likely to be inactive, in line with the latest Sport England definition referenced in the Active Lives Survey. This analysis is based on data and insight gathered by 1 million visits per day, generated by the DataHub7 project.
- 2.6.17 Figure 2.6 overleaf shows the output of this analysis, with each segment mapped against the actual demographic breakdown of residents across the local authority. This provides a spatial analysis of the areas of the study area that have the highest risk of inactivity.
- 2.6.18 Figure 2.6 illustrates that areas such as North Ormesby, Berwick Hills (suburbs of Middlesbrough Town) and Coulby Newham have a high risk of inactivity. The more rural you travel down to the south of the Borough, the more risk of inactivity decreases, particularly in areas such as Nunthorpe and Stainton.

⁷ www.datahubclub.com

Figure 2.6 – Risk of Inactivity in Middlesbrough



2.7 Strategic Context Summary

2.7.1 The box below summarises the key points of the strategic context analysis and the relevance of this analysis to the Playing Pitch Strategy.

Table 2.6 – Middlesbrough Strategic context summary

Key Findings	Impact: What does this mean for the PPS?
Projected population growth across Middlesbrough of 998 people by 2034 (1% growth)	Middlesbrough is expected to increase slightly in population over the life time of the strategy. The biggest growth being the elderly population (60+) there should be special considerations when taking this age bracket into account.
Physical activity levels and Sports participation across the Borough is lower than regional and national levels	Sports included within the Playing Pitch Strategy scope are likely to have slightly lower participation clubs and medium sized clubs. This will need to be maximised as part of the study, promoting and encouraging clubs to growth further where they are able to and removing barriers such as poor facility access and quality.
The study area has a large number of working residents with a low household income, with 20% falling into the "Family Basics" segment	Facilities as a result need to be affordable and provide facilities / services that are good value for money. Flexible opening and closing times are key to meet the needs of residents that work during the day and also have children to look after, and so extras such as childcare will benefit these individuals greatly.
The suburbs of the town have the highest risk of inactivity and poor health as a result	Areas to the south-east such as Berwick Hills and North Ormesby, and areas to the south-west such as Linthorpe have the highest levels of risk of inactivity, driven by the mosaic segments of existing residents. Residents in these areas require access to high quality, affordable and attractive facilities to encourage physical activity and improve health standards.
A large percentage of the wards inside the MBC are deprived according to the deprivation index (12/21)	With many of the wards inside Middlesbrough being deprived this could lead to an obstacle for many people to access sport or fitness participation. This should be considered when developing public pitch sites, especially in wards on deprivation (to the north and south).

3 FOOTBALL ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section of the report focusses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. This report includes a separate section for artificial grass pitch (AGP) provision, which covers provision for both football and rugby appropriate AGPs

3.1.2 This section includes the headline findings from the PPS, as well as a site by site analysis of football sites across Middlesbrough. For further detail on the supply and demand of football in the study area, Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis provides a detailed analysis of supply and demand of football in Middlesbrough, including all the required analysis as defined in the Sport England Playing Pitch Guidance.

3.2 Strategic Priorities for the Football Association

3.2.1 In August 2015, the Football Association (FA) released their National Game Strategy for Participation and Development (2015 – 2019), which committed the organisation to invest £260 million into grassroots football over the next four years. The strategy has four key priorities;

- **Participation** – ‘More players playing football more often’. The FA are aiming to boost female youth participation by 11% and retain the current level of male team affiliation
- **Player Development** – ‘Better quality players being developed and entering the talent pathways’. The FA will invest £16m into coach education and development programmes. There will also be 1,000 more top level grassroots coaches developed and on-going investment into the skills coaching programme for 5 – 11-year olds
- **Better Training and Playing Facilities** – The FA has committed £48m to new and improved facilities through the Football Foundation. This includes the roll out of a new sustainable model for grassroots facilities in 30 cities through football hubs owned and operated by local communities. An ambition has also been stated to ensure that half of mini-soccer and youth matches are played on high-quality artificial grass pitches
- **Football Workforce** – ‘Recruiting and developing volunteers and paid staff who service the game’. This will grow the workforce, increase the number of qualified referees and ensure there is an advisory board for every County FA.

3.2.2 The national strategy follows the FA’s October 2014 announcements, stating its intentions to deliver 30 football hubs in cities across the country. The FA intends to increase the number of full size, publicly accessibility 3G AGPs to over 1,000 across England. It also intends to facilitate the delivery of more than 150 new club-owned and managed football hubs to support the delivery of FA, County FA and professional club youth development and coach education programmes. It also aims to ensure that at least 50% of all mini soccer and 9v9 matches are played on good quality 3G AGPs.

- 3.2.3 A key trend for football across the country is the contraction of adult affiliated clubs and the growth of more casual and informal forms of football, such as 5 and 7-a-side and organised evening 11-a-side, typically played on floodlit 3G pitches. This trend reflects the perceived reduction in free time across the UK and the reticence to commit to weekly football on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon.
- 3.2.4 The growth of demand and supply of 3G provision and the changing patterns of demand among grass roots footballers is key and will be addressed as an output of this study.
- 3.2.5 In addition to the focus on 3G facilities the FA has emphasised, throughout consultations, the commitment of the organisation to improving grass pitches, with the overall target being to improve 2,000 grass pitches across the UK and reduce the amount of cancellations, especially due to waterlogging.
- 3.2.6 The body that governs football in the study area is the North Riding County FA and all of the FA's community and development objectives are implemented through this local body.

3.3 Consultation Overview

FOOTBALL FOUNDATION CONSULTATION

- 3.3.1 4global consulted with The Football Foundation and County Football Association (North Riding FA) to provide an overview of club and facility needs and issues across the Borough. This section covers the main points raised during the consultation:
- Football participation in Middlesbrough is high across Middlesbrough, with large amounts of formal and informal football, played by all ages on a variety of surfaces. Middlesbrough in particular is characterised by having a relatively high number of large clubs, with a club to team ratio of 1:6.5. In line with the recent National Strategy
 - For grass-based pitches, pitch ownership and maintenance are split between Local Authority, Education facilities and local sports clubs, with poor quality ancillary facility issues identified across a small number of sites. These views will be validated by the findings of this study and will provide the Council and the FA with information that can be used to improve natural turf pitches, which is a key performance indicator for the FA in the National Game Strategy 2015-2019
 - They stated that a key priority is to provide facilities that are sustainable for the long-term future of football in the study area. As part of this, North Riding County FA are committed to supporting large clubs across the Borough establish secure home grounds and facilities that will allow them to continue growing and developing across the lifetime of the strategy
 - The County FA emphasised the growth of female football participation across the local authority as a key strategic priority. This is currently being delivered through the Wildcats programme, which provides girls with regular opportunities to play football and take part in organised sessions in a fun and

engaging environment created exclusively for girls

- Both the Football Foundation and County FA also emphasised the importance of local junior football growth, stating that it was a key objective for the PPS to ensure there is capacity for participation to continue growing across the study area.

KEY CLUB CONSULTATION

3.3.2 Detailed accounts of club consultations are included within Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, however the below points provide a summary of the key issues identified through consultation with clubs and leagues currently operating within Middlesbrough.

- Large junior clubs are thriving, with major recent growth and further growth projected in the future. This is putting an increasing strain on the supply of pitches for both match play and training
- There is a shortage of youth 11v11 pitch provision across the LA. A selection of large, fast-growing clubs has also identified a shortage of mini and youth football, with supply not being able to meet demand and clubs having to turn potential participants away
- The quality of facilities is generally standard, with limited examples of junior clubs playing on poor pitches and using ancillary facilities that are not fit for purpose
- Many clubs currently use multiple facilities for training and matches and would like to have access to a multi-pitch site in which all demand can be placed.

3.4 Supply analysis

3.4.1 To gather a full understanding of the supply of football pitches in Middlesbrough, the 4global research team visited all football sites in the area and assessed the facilities using the FA’s guidelines, as shown in Playing Pitch Strategy Appendix 2 - Football Association⁸.

3.4.2 A detailed record of all the supply data can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, however this section will summarise the key findings.

3.4.3 Utilising 4global’s supply data, Table 3.1 summarises how the grass football pitches in the study area were assessed, in line with Sport England PPS methodology (non-technical assessments).

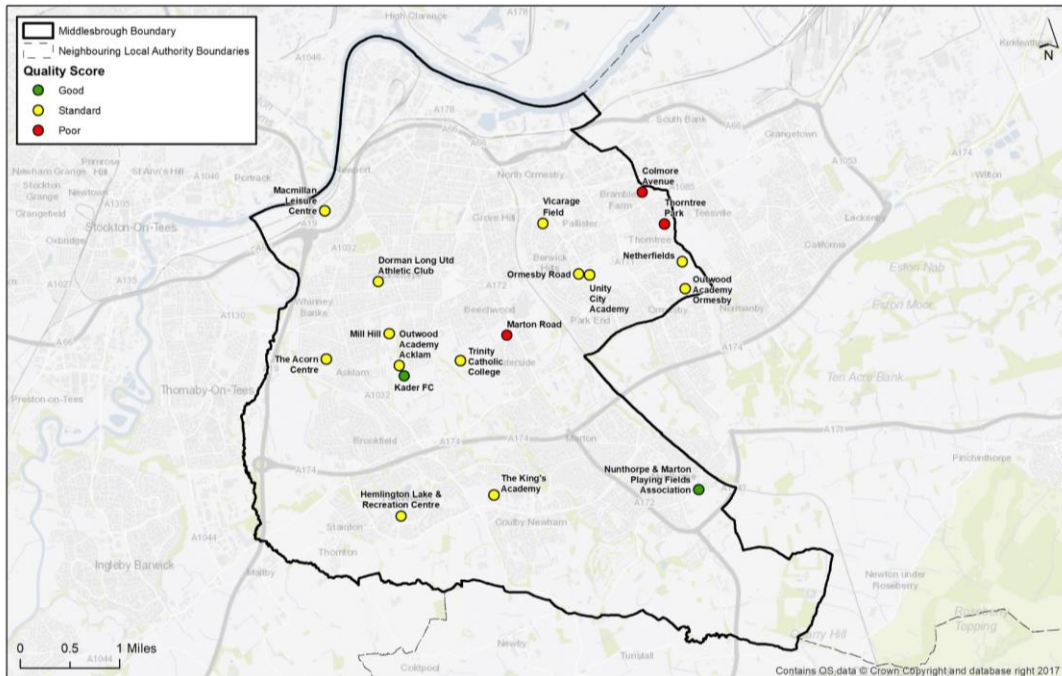
Table 3.1 – Supply of grass pitches in the study area. Source: 4global site assessments

Quality score	Adult football	Youth football		Mini soccer	
	11v11	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5
Good (80-100%)	8	0	4	3	4
Standard (50-79.9%)	27	3	9	5	4
Poor (0-49.9%)	11	1	0	2	0

⁸ Sport England PPS Guidance – Football Appendix (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>; 2015)

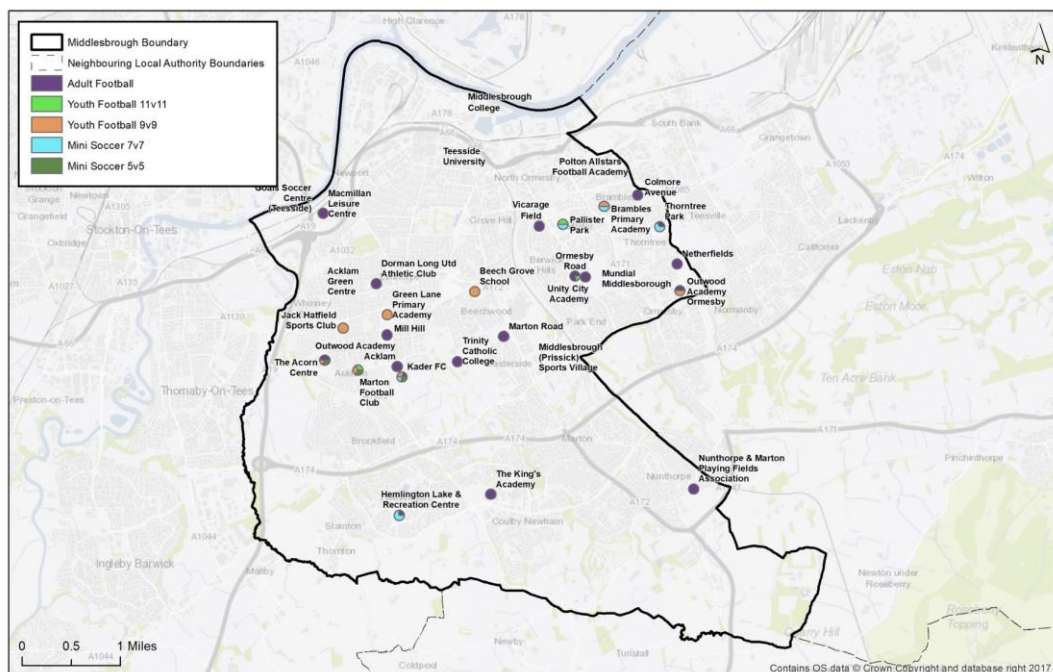
3.4.4 Table 3.1 above and figures 3.1 below show that most pitches across the Borough are rated as **Standard**, with a fairly even spread across **Good** and **Poor**, notably, there being more **Good** rated junior pitches, and more **Poorly** rated senior pitches.

Figure 3.1 –Adult Football pitch sites by quality score in Middlesbrough. Source: 4global site assessments



3.4.5 To provide a spatial analysis of football provision supply in Middlesbrough, Figure 3.2 below provides an illustration of all football provision by pitch typology, showing the concentration of grass football provision in the main areas of population.

Figure 3.2 – Football provision in Middlesbrough. Source: 4g site assessments



PITCH OWNERSHIP

3.4.6 As is common across the UK, a large proportion of sports provision in the study area is owned by the local authority or education facilities, with the remaining ownership spread across a number of different categories, such as private landowner or sports club.

3.4.7 Table 3.2 below shows the spread of ownership, illustrating the broad spread of ownership types across the Borough

Table 3.2 – Site ownership in Middlesbrough

Type of ownership	Ownership
Education	11 (35%)
Local authority	11 (35%)
Mixed	0
Parish Council	0
Private	4 (13%)
Sports Club	3 (10%)
Trust	1 (3%)
Unknown	1 (3%)

3.4.8 In terms of management, a large proportion of sites are managed by either education facilities or the Local Authority.

SECURITY OF TENURE

3.4.9 To understand the long-term trends and potential risks for football provision, it is important to understand the ‘security’ that is afforded to community access on football provision across the Borough. Decisions relation to security of tenure are taken on a case by case basis, using 4global’s industry experience and through collaboration with the project steering group. As a starting point, one of the following elements typically constitutes a secure site;

- A formal community use agreement
- A leasing or management agreement requiring pitches to be available to the community
- A formal policy for community use adopted by the owner and or educational establishment
- Written confirmation from the owner and/or educational establishment

3.4.10 The following points provide a summary of the general security of tenure for football provision across the Borough;

- 70% of sites are identified as being secured, which represents a very high proportion of football provision. The long-term security of football provision across the Borough is high as a result.
- Of the 30% of sites that are unsecure, 5 sites (16% of overall sites) are owned by Education facilities, illustrating the key role of the education sector in the protection, enhancement and provision of future football facilities.

- 3.4.11 Detail of all sites and their security of use is contained within the Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, as well as in the site by site analysis later in this report chapter.

EDUCATION SUPPLY

- 3.4.12 Football facilities are provided at educational establishments across the Borough, with different levels of community use and security of tenure. Where a site has been identified as being available for community use, pitches allocated to the relevant site are included within the total supply and demand analysis.
- 3.4.13 As part of the supply and demand analysis section, the overall supply of football provision across the Borough will also be tested without education facilities included. This will be done by eliminating those facilities that are ‘unsecured’ for community use, as no education establishment in the Borough currently has a robust community agreement for use of **grass pitches** on site.

3.5 Current demand

- 3.5.1 Football is the most popular team participation sport across the Borough, with a total of 280 teams recorded by the study, as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 – Team Profile for football in Middlesbrough

Area	Adult		Youth				Mini		Total
	M	F	Boys		Girls		Mini Soccer		
			11v11	9v9	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	
Middlesbrough Borough	42	6	44	38	5	2	54	64	255

- 3.5.2 Using the above team data and the volume of 43 clubs that were surveyed, the club to team ratio in Middlesbrough is 1:6.5, i.e. each club runs on average 6.5 teams. This compares to a national ratio of 1:3.3 and shows that there are significantly more teams per club compared to national levels. This is likely to increase the demand for large football sites with multiple pitches of different sizes, as well as high quality ancillary provision. Further detail is provided as part of Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, which contains a detailed account of consultations with major clubs across Middlesbrough.
- 3.5.3 Table 3.4 below displays the displaced demand in the Borough. There are 2 football clubs that travels outside the borough to access pitch provision, Coulby Newham Juniors u15 team, and all Boro Rangers teams above the u9 age category. This displaced demand represents football participation that would typically be met by facilities from within the local authority, however demand has been exported due to a shortage of adequate facilities during peak periods. As a result, this displaced demand will be included as part of the future analysis for football supply and demand.

Table 3.4 – Displaced Football Demand out of Middlesbrough

Club	Adult Teams		Youth Teams		Mini Teams		Displaced Demand - MES	Location of Displaced Demand	Reason for Demand Displacement
	M	F	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5			
Coulby Newham Juniors	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	Thornaby Academy, Thornaby, Stockton-on-Tees TS17 9DB	Lack of available facilities in study area
Boro Rangers	0	0	7	4	22	0	33 (all teams u9 and above)	Herlingshaw Centre, Normanby Rd, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS6 9AE	Lack of available facilities in study area that are suitable for 9v9 and 11v11 junior football

3.6 Future demand

DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 3.6.1 To calculate the future demand for football in the study area, a Team Generation Rate⁹ has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a football team.
- 3.6.2 This Team Generation Rate can then be applied to the population projections for the Borough to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 3.6.3 Table 3.5 illustrates that the population growth in Middlesbrough is projected to lead to an increase in demand for football, with an additional 15 teams required across the Borough.
- 3.6.4 Utilising the current demand for football and the projected growth over the lifetime of the strategy, an estimation of how the growth or decline of demand is likely to be allocated across the Borough is summarised in the table below.

Table 3.5 – Projected increase in football demand in Middlesbrough

Age Group	Total
Football Adult Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	1
Football Adult Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	0
Football Youth Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	3
Football Youth Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	0
Football Youth Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	-1
Football Youth Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	0
Football Mini Soccer Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	-2

⁹ The Team Generation Rate calculation uses the current number of teams and the current population to calculate a proxy measure of the number of total residents per relevant sports team. This measure is therefore applied to the projected population (depending on the length of the strategy) to predict how many additional teams will be required in order to satisfy the demand from the 'new' population.

Age Group	Total
Football Mini Soccer Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	-8
Total	-7

- 3.6.5 When comparing the findings for the whole study area to national trends, the consistent growth of football population contrasts with the rest of the UK, which is generally seeing a reduction in adult football demand but a growth in youth and mini football demand.
- 3.6.6 It is important to note that the TGR and future growth calculation assumes that clubs, the Councils and the local FA development officers do not improve their marketing or participation schemes over the period and are therefore no more successful than they are now in attracting new players to participate in football in the study area. In reality, it is expected that there will be improved channels of digital communication and improved maintenance technology, as well as higher quality ancillary provision. The output of this will be a higher quality and an improved ability to generate additional demand and convert it into participation.
- 3.6.7 This is particularly relevant for Middlesbrough, as although population data projects a reduction in demand for youth and mini football, consultation has indicated that this is likely to continue to grow in the short and medium term, in line with trends over the past years

Table 3.6 – Team Generation Rates for Football in Middlesbrough

Sport and Age Groups	No of teams	Current population in age group within the area	Future population in age group	Current TGR	Population Change in Age Group	Projected Change in Team Numbers
Football Adult Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	42	28604	29391	681	787	1
Football Adult Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	6	27478	27260	4580	-218	0
Football Youth Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	44	3341	3535	76	194	3
Football Youth Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	5	3216	3382	643	166	0
Football Youth Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	38	1806	1775	48	-32	-1
Football Youth Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	2	1775	1698	887	-77	0
Football Mini Soccer Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	54	3632	3487	67	-145	-2
Football Mini Soccer Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	64	3981	3491	62	-490	-8

3.6.8 Table 3.6 illustrates the projected growth or reduction in demand across each football age group, with growth in adult and youth (12-15) football, compared to a reduction in mini football. This is heavily influenced by the ageing nature of the population across the study area.

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

3.6.9 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing football. The table below identifies all clubs that identified latent demand (not currently active), which they are aiming to convert into affiliated football demand within the next 3 - 5 years. This provides an estimation of the number of new teams that will be required in Middlesbrough, in addition to the teams generated by population growth.

Table 3.7: Latent demand for football in Middlesbrough

	Senior		Youth 11v11		Youth 9v9		Mini (Mixed ages)	Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Total	0	0	11	5	16	5	60	97

- 3.6.10 Table 3.7 illustrates the projected growth that clubs are expecting over the next 3 – 5 years, which is significantly higher than the TGRs influence by population growth.
- 3.6.11 Following consultation with Boro Rangers, Prissick Rovers and Riverside Juniors, it is clear that the level of latent demand is very high in the Borough, particularly in the mini soccer section. In the past 3 years, Boro Rangers has seen a 30-team increase, mainly in the mini soccer section. This rapid growth is predicted to continue increasing over the next few years, by approximately 24 teams a season between these 3 large clubs. Much of this demand is being placed on Middlesbrough Sports Village, which is now at capacity.
- 3.6.12 North Riding County FA have been supporting and running Wildcat sessions in Middlesbrough. This incentive encourages young girls to train weekly to introduce them into the sport and support women's grass-roots development. At present, the Wildcats demand is not incorporated into the capacity analysis however it is predicted that the success of the Wildcats camps introduces 5 new junior / mini girls teams into Middlesbrough each year, playing formal competitive league football. This is included within latent demand calculation and future supply and demand modelling.
- 3.6.13 It is important to note that this projected growth should be treated with an element of caution, as the source of information is club consultations. In some instances, clubs may not have considered the governance and infrastructure requirements, associated with ongoing club growth. As a result, there may be instances where actual growth does not meet the projections identified during consultation.
- 3.6.14 Notwithstanding this, it is important that where clubs have the ambition and structure to increase in size, therefore getting more children and adults physically active, they should be supported. With this in mind future supply and demand analysis for football provision will include the projected growth from latent demand identified in this section.

3.7 Supply and Demand Balance

- 3.7.1 This section presents the supply and demand balance findings for grass football pitches (both for current and future analysis) for the study area.
- 3.7.2 The pitch balance and overplay figures i.e. the relationship between supply and demand, have been calculated using the capacity and pitch quality ratings, with further detail provided in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis. To provide a standardised measure of unit, both supply and demand are measured in Match Equivalent Sessions (MES). For demand, this quantifies the amount of demand placed on a pitch by matchplay and training. For supply, the MES unit represents the amount of supply that a single grass pitch can withstand in a week, otherwise known as the carrying capacity.

OVERPLAY

- 3.7.3 Overplay occurs when a grass football pitch is played on a greater amount than is recommended by the pitch's carrying capacity. For example, if an adult football pitch is given a quality rating of **standard**, then it has a recommended maximum usage of 2

MES sessions (MES) per week. If, however, this pitch is used for 3 adult football matches per week (equating to 3 MES), the pitch is being used over and above its carrying capacity and is therefore being overplayed by one MES.

- 3.7.4 There are a number of reasons for a pitch being overplayed, such as lack of alternative provision, poor site management, or a discrepancy in pitch rates, making some more affordable than others.
- 3.7.5 It is important that any overplay of pitches is considered as part of the overall supply and demand analysis, therefore Table 3.8 below identifies all sites that have pitches with overplay.
- 3.7.6 Where overplay has been identified as part of this analysis, it is included within the overall supply and demand analysis for football in the Borough. Sites such as Mill Hill are currently subject to significant overplay, which is influenced by a lack of provision and a significant amount of demand for formal football provision.
- 3.7.7 A full capacity analysis of all sites with football provision is included within Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

Table 3.8: Overplay of Football pitches in Middlesbrough (Only sites with overplay included)

Site Name	Balance - Overplay or Spare Capacity (MES)					
	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance
Hemlington Lake & Recreation Centre	1.5	-1	-1.5	11	0	10
Jack Hatfield Sports Club	0	0	2	-1	0	1
Kader FC	6.5	-7	12	14.5	21	47
Macmillan Leisure Centre	3.5	-1.5	-1	0	0	1
Marthon Football Club	-0.5	2	1	-3	5	4.5
Mill Hill	3.5	-2	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5	-2
Netherfields	4	-0.5	-1	-1	-1	0.5
Nunthorpe & Marthon Playing Fields Association	8	-1.5	-0.5	-1	-1	4
Pallister Park	-1	2	-1	3.5	-0.5	3
The Acorn Centre	5.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	7.5	13.5
Thorntree Park	0	-2	0	4	-1	1
Unity City Academy	12	-1.5	-1	-1	-1.5	7

TOTAL BOROUGH SUPPLY AND DEMAND

- 3.7.8 Table 3.9 below shows the total capacity analysis for football in Middlesbrough. The analysis has been presented by pitch typology, to show how the supply and demand differs across the game. The analysis includes 4 different analyses, which include different levels of supply and demand for both the current and future analysis.
- 3.7.9 Analysis 1 summarises the position for supply and demand when only pitches that are available for community use and have security of tenure are included within the calculation. While it is aspiration to have complete security of tenure across all pitch stock, it is realistic to assume that not all pitches will have long term security use

agreements in place, especially when considering the use of pitches on independent education sites or privately owned provision.

- 3.7.10 As a result, analysis 2 includes pitch provision that is available but not secured for community use. While this provides a more optimistic view of supply and demand, all sites that do not have long term security of tenure represent a risk to grass-roots sport, as they could be removed from usage by operators at short notice.
- 3.7.11 In addition to the total supply and demand, Analysis 1 and 2 also include total spare capacity per pitch typology in the peak period, which is explained in the following section. This shows how much oversupply (identified in the Balance row), is actually available in the peak period, quantified in match equivalents sessions (MES). Where there is not spare capacity in the peak period, this is also indicated.
- 3.7.12 A significant amount of displaced demand has been identified in the needs assessment for football. To identify the impact that this demand has on the overall picture for football, analysis 3 includes the additional demand that is currently being displaced outside of the local authority due insufficient pitch supply or quality.
- 3.7.13 Analyses 4 and 5 follow the same process as analyses 1 and 2 respectively, while considering how the supply and demand of pitches is projected to change in the future. These analyses assume that supply will stay consistent and compare this to the projected demand, which incorporates growth from increased population, as well as the expected demand from displaced demand, latent demand and unmet demand.
- 3.7.14 The table shows that when including all sites that are secured for community use, there is spare theoretical capacity (comparing supply and demand over the period of a full week) across all pitch typologies apart from youth 11v11. This does not take into account that the majority of demand is likely to occur at the same time, known as the 'peak period'. The peak period capacity for Analysis 1 shows that no pitch typology has any spare capacity during the peak period, indicating that all pitches are being used and there is no spare capacity or surplus at times when participants are most likely to play.

Table 3.9: Overall football supply and demand for Middlesbrough

Balance per Pitch Type	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Analysis 1: Sites that are secured for community use (2018)					
Total supply	44.0	6.0	30.0	30.0	32.0
Total demand	15.0	19.5	14.0	14.0	13.0
Balance (total)	29.0	-13.5	16.0	16.0	19.0
Peak period capacity	None	None	None	None	None
Analysis 2: Sites that are available to the community, including unsecured provision (2018)					
Total supply	88.0	6.0	28.0	42.0	40.0
Total demand	15.0	19.5	14.0	14.0	13.0
Balance	73.0	-13.5	14.0	28.0	27.0
Peak period capacity	None	None	None	None	None
Analysis 3: Sites that are secured for community use and including displaced demand (2018)					

Balance per Pitch Type	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5
Total supply	44.0	6.0	30.0	30.0	32.0
Total demand	15.0	28.5	18.0	36.0	13.0
Balance	29.0	-22.5	12.0	-6.0	19.0
Peak period capacity	None	None	None	None	None
Analysis 4: Future analysis for all sites secured for community use, including displaced demand (2034)					
Total supply	44.0	6.0	30.0	30.0	32.0
Total demand	16.1	47.3	38.2	63.8	35.1
Balance	27.9	-41.3	-8.2	-33.8	-3.1
Analysis 5: Future analysis for all available sites, including displaced demand and unsecured provision (2034)					
Total supply	88.0	6.0	28.0	42.0	40.0
Total demand	16.1	47.3	38.2	63.8	35.1
Balance	71.9	-41.3	-10.2	-21.8	4.9

3.7.15 It should be noted that as it is not possible to predict exactly which sites will be subject to increased demand over the lifetime of the strategy, it is not possible to undertake future peak time analysis.

3.7.16 In addition to the conclusion that there is no spare capacity during the peak period across any pitch typology when considering sites that are secured for community use, Table 3.9 also identifies the following key findings;

- When displaced demand is included in the supply and demand analysis (Analysis 3), the deficit of youth 11v11 worsens and the spare capacity previously identified for mini 7v7 becomes a deficit. This is largely driven by the 22 MES of mini 7v7 that is currently being displaced out of the local authority
- The future analysis for secured provision illustrates that if supply is assumed to remain consistent and demand increases to include the growth from population growth, latent demand and displaced demand, there is a deficit of provision across four of the five pitch typologies, with only adult 11v11 having any spare capacity. The most significant amount of deficit is likely to come in youth 11v11 and mini 7v7 pitches, with new provision required in order to meet future demand.
- The future picture is improved slightly when including sites that are not secured for community use, however most of the additional capacity will be in adult 11v11 pitches, rather than the mini and youth typologies that are most in need.

PEAK TIME ANALYSIS

3.7.17 In line with the 2013 Sport England PPS guidance, this study has considered the total supply and demand for facilities, measured in match equivalents sessions (MES) per week.

- 3.7.18 While this is a valuable measure of whether or not pitches are at capacity, underplayed or overplayed, the patterns of demand should also be considered when assessing whether there are sufficient facilities across the Borough.
- 3.7.19 With this in mind, this section undertakes a peak time capacity analysis, to assess whether there are sufficient facilities during the periods that the greatest proportion of the population like to play football.
- 3.7.20 This will indicate whether there are enough pitches to satisfy the demand where a large amount of football is played at the same time (e.g. are there enough Adult 11v11 pitches so that all adult's teams can to play on Saturday afternoons?)
- 3.7.21 The following assumptions on peak times have been developed using data collected during the demand consultations with clubs and the Whole Game System FA report.
- Adult peak demand is assumed to be Saturday PM
 - Youth 11v11 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday PM
 - Youth 9v9 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday PM
 - Mini Soccer 7v7 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday AM
 - Mini Soccer 5v5 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday AM
- 3.7.22 A full methodology for calculating peak time capacity can be found in Appendix A
- 3.7.23 The previous Table (3.9) provides a summary of the position for peak time capacity, illustrating that there is no spare capacity during the peak period for sites that are available to the community.
- 3.7.24 Table 3.10 overleaf provides a more detailed analysis of all sites across the Borough where formal football demand has been identified. For all relevant sites, it has been identified whether there is spare capacity during the peak period (highlighted green).
- 3.7.25 It should be noted that where sites are at an overall deficit of capacity (highlighted red), it is assumed that there is not spare capacity during the peak period. It has also been assumed that all sites that are currently available for community use but have no formal demand identified, there will be spare capacity at the peak period. Conversely, all sites that are not available for community use are assumed to have no spare capacity at the period of peak demand.
- 3.7.26 Table 3.10 illustrates the majority of grass provision has some spare capacity at the peak period, however there is still a substantial amount of pitches with no spare capacity in the peak period. This is as expected for a Borough with a high level of football demand and also a high number of clubs / teams.

Table 3.10: Spare Peak Time Capacity for Football

Site Name	Community use	Peak Time Capacity Commentary - Available Sites					
		Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance
Acklam Green Centre	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Beech Grove School	Not Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Brambles Primary Academy	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	1 MES spare capacity	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	2 MES spare capacity
Colmore Avenue	Available	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	1 MES spare capacity
Dorman Long Utd Athletic Club	Available	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Goals Soccer Centre (Teesside)	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Green Lane Primary Academy	Not Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Hemlington Lake & Recreation Centre	Available	0.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	2 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Jack Hatfield Sports Club	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Kader FC	Available	0.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1 MES spare capacity	No spare capacity
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Available	1.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Marton Football Club	Available	No pitch provision	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No spare capacity	No spare capacity
Marton Road	Available	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Middlesbrough (Prissick) Sports Village	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Middlesbrough College	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Mill Hill	Available	2.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Southlands Leisure Centre	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Netherfields	Available	3 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity

Site Name	Community use	Peak Time Capacity Commentary - Available Sites					
		Adult	Youth 11v11	Youth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance
Nunthorpe & Marton Playing Fields Association	Available	2 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Ormesby Road	Available	3 MES spare capacity	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	4 MES spare capacity
Outwood Academy Acklam	Available	6 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	6 MES spare capacity
Outwood Academy Ormesby	Available	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	2 MES spare capacity
Pallister Park	Available	No pitch provision	1 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	0.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Polton Allstars Football Academy	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
Teesside University	Available	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision
The Acorn Centre	Available	2.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	0.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	1.5 MES spare capacity	3.5 MES spare capacity
The King's Academy	Available	2 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	2 MES spare capacity
Thorntree Park	Available	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	2 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Trinity Catholic College	Available	2.5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	2.5 MES spare capacity
Unity City Academy	Available	5 MES spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity
Vicarage Field	Available	No spare capacity	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No pitch provision	No spare capacity

3.8 Site by Site Analysis - Protection, Enhancement and Provision

3.8.1 The site-by-site assessment provides a justification of how each of these sites should be protected, enhanced or further provided for, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 96 and 97¹⁰. Additionally, this table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section.

3.8.2 To confirm the sites that have spare capacity or a deficit, the site-by-site analysis in this section will provide a total balance per site to illustrate the sites that need investment either to improve the quality of pitches (and therefore carrying capacity), as well as the sites that need a greater number of grass pitches in order to satisfy demand. This will be shown in the ‘capacity for community use’ column.

3.8.3 It should be noted that where supply equals demand (a balance of +0) the colour coding of the site is taken from the capacity at the peak period. Any spare capacity during the peak period is also identified for each pitch typology, to show the actual extent of any spare capacity.

Table 3.11 – Site by site summary for football provision

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Acklam Green Centre	1 x 3G AGP	Available	Unsecured	Private	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a privately owned, standard quality, full-sized 3G AGP that is used by Whinney Banks YCC Juniors.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Beech Grove School	1 x youth 9v9	Not Available	Secured	Local Authority	No spare capacity in the peak period	Not available for community use	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a small, standard quality site with 1 youth 9v9 pitch located at an education facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football however no formal affiliated football demand has been identified.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.

¹⁰ Further information on NPPF provided in Section 2 – Strategic Context

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Brambles Primary Academy	1 x youth 9v9 1 x mini 7v7	Available	Secured	Education	1 MES of spare capacity for youth 9v9 and 1 MES for mini 7v7 No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	6 MESs spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a small, standard quality site with 1 youth 9v9 and 1 mini 7v7 pitch located at an education facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football however no formal affiliated football demand has been identified.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Colmore Avenue	1 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1 MES of spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	1 MES spare capacity	PR	This is a poor-quality site with a single adult 11v11 pitch. The site has not been identified as hosting any formal affiliated football and therefore has been identified as a site that could address issues with a shortage of provision in the local area. If the site is not required to offset nearby deficit, it could be re-designated as open space or for alternative sporting provision.
							E	This council owned green space is in poor condition, and so it is recommended that if the site is used to offset nearby deficit, the maintenance to the site is increased.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Dorman Long Utd Athletic Club	1 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Private	No spare capacity in the peak period	1 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a privately owned, standard quality site with 1 adult 11v11 pitch. The site is home ground to Dorman Long Utd Athletic Club who have 1 adult team.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Goals Soccer Centre (Teesside)	13 x small-sided 3G AGPs	Available	Unsecured	Private	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a key site for the area, with 13 small-sided 3G AGPs all of standard quality

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
								and used heavily for community football and is home to Coulby Newham FC.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Green Lane Primary Academy	2 x youth 9v9	Not Available	Secured	Education	No spare capacity in the peak period	Not available for community use	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site with 2 youth 9v9 pitches located at an education facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football however no formal affiliated football demand has been identified.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Hemlington Lake & Recreation Centre	1 x adult 11v11 3 x mini 7v7	Available	Unsecured	Local Authority	0.5 MES of spare capacity for adult football and 2 MES for mini 7v7 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	10 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site owned by the Local Authority with an adult 11v11 pitch and 3 mini 7v7 pitches which are available and used by the community.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Jack Hatfield Sports Club	1 x youth 9v9	Available	Secured	Club	1 MES spare capacity for youth 9v9 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	1 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality multi-sport site with 1 youth 9v9 pitch.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Kader FC	3 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Club	0.5 MES spare capacity for	47 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The site is a key site in the area,

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
	4 x youth 9v9 3 x mini 7v7 4 x mini 5v5 1 x 3G AGP				adult football and 1 MES for mini 5v5 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology			with 14 high quality grass football pitches ranging in sizes from adult 11v11 to mini 5v5, and a full sized floodlit 3G AGP that are used heavily by local clubs. Kader FC are based at this ground, with a total of 24 teams, 3 senior and 21 junior. Whinney Banks FC and Linthorpe Academicals are also based at the site.
							E	The site has been victim to antisocial behaviour and vandalism in the past, and so it is recommended that CCTV is installed in order to protect the site and prevent further damage from occurring.
							PV	It is recommended that the FA and Sport England support Kader FC in expanding the site, by turning current unused land into 3 new pitches in order to manage demand.
Macmillan Leisure Centre	2 x adult 11v11 1 x sand-based AGP	Available	Unsecured	Education	1.5 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	1 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site with 2 adult 11v11 pitches and a high quality full-sized sand-based AGP. The site is located at an education facility (Macmillan Academy) and is used for curriculum and after school football, as well as formal, affiliated football by local clubs.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Marion Football Club	2 x youth 11v11 2 x youth 9v9 2 x mini 5v5	Available	Secured	Club	No spare capacity in the peak period	4.5 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a multi-pitch site, with grass pitches ranging from mini 5v5 to youth 11v11, all of standard quality. The site is home to Marion FC who own and manage the site and have 23 junior teams.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Marton Road	1 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. There is a poor quality adult 11v11 pitch onsite, that hosts 2 teams every weekend.
							E	Investment and increased maintenance effort by the Local Authority is required to improve the quality of the pitch.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Middlesbrough (Prissick) Sports Village	1 x 3G AGP 19 x small-sided 3G AGP	Available	Secured	Local Authority	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a newly built, high quality, multi-sport site owned by the Local Authority and managed by Everyday Active. This key site has 20 3G AGPs on site that are used extensively by a number of local clubs.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Middlesbrough College	1 x 3G AGP	Available	Unsecured	Education	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This education site has a full-sized 3G AGP that is in good quality, used for curriculum and after school use by the school, and also available for community hire. Bookings are also extended to coaching companies, local clubs and ad-hoc bookings. Axiom FC are based here with 1 adult team.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Mill Hill	4 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	2.5 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for	2 MES of overplay	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is council owned, poor quality site with 4 adult 11v11 pitches. The site is home ground to Cleveland Juniors FC who have 2 adult teams and 11 junior teams. Currently, the club have a 25 year lease, however, they are very keen to secure the site.

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
					any other pitch typology		E	If the site is to continue to be used for community football, the grass pitches require significant investment and increased maintenance by the council to improve the quality and address the drainage issues on site.
							PV	The site has been victim to antisocial behaviour and vandalism in the past, and so it is recommended that CCTV is installed in order to protect the site and prevent further damage from occurring.
Southlands Leisure Centre	1 x 3G AGP	Available	Secured	Joint ownership with Football foundation, United Academy and Middlesbrough	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is high quality full-sized 3G AGP that is available for community hire and is used by local clubs such as Marton Juniors with 23 junior teams for training purposes. This site has been identified as a potential site for investment, as part of the Council's objective to develop high quality multi-pitch hub sites to meet the future need of residents.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Netherfields	3 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	3 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	0.5 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is local authority owned and managed site with 3 adult 11v11 pitches, 2 of which are in poor condition and used by local clubs every weekend.
							E	If the site is to continue to be used for community football, the grass pitches require significant investment and increased maintenance by the council to improve the quality and address the drainage issues on site.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Nunthorpe & Marton	3 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	2 MES spare capacity for	4 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a multi-pitch site in good condition, used for local community football.

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Playing Fields Association					adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology		E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Ormesby Road	4 x adult 11v11 1 x youth 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	3 MES spare capacity for adult football and 1 MES for youth 11v11 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	3 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This multi-pitch site owned and managed by the local authority has 4 adult 11v11 pitches and 1 youth 11v1 pitch, all in poor condition. The users of this site would like to play at the adjacent site, United City Academy due to the quality of the pitches being significantly better, however, demand cannot be displaced here due to agreement deals on the site.
							E	If the site is to continue to be used for community football, the grass pitches require significant investment and increased maintenance by the council to improve the quality and address the drainage issues on site.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Outwood Academy Acklam	6 x adult 11v11	Available	Unsecured	Education	6 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	12 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site with 6 adult 11v11 pitches located at an education facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football however no formal affiliated football demand has been identified.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Outwood Academy Ormesby	1 x adult 11v11 1 x youth 9v9 1 x small-sided	Available	Unknown	Education	1 MES spare capacity for adult football and 1 MES for	4 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site with 2 youth pitches and a small-sided sand-based AGP in good condition located at an education

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
	sand-based AGP				youth 9v9 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology			facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football however no formal affiliated football demand has been identified.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Pallister Park	1 x youth 11v11 1 x mini 7v7	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1 MES spare capacity for youth 11v11 and 0.5 MES for mini 7v7 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	3 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a standard quality, two-pitch site that is used for community football. The pitches are part of a much larger park, and so, if required, there could be a potential to expand and install new pitches.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Polton Allstars Football Academy	2 x small-sided 3G AGP	Available	Unknown	Private	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a privately owned site run and managed by Polton Allstars Football Academy with 2 small-sided standard quality AGPs. The site is used heavily by the 4 junior teams within the academy and is also available for community hire.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	There are currently no formal changing facilities on site, and so it is recommended that the club is supported in getting a small ancillary facility installed to cater for this.
Teesside University	1 x 3G AGP	Available	Secured	Education	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a newly built, high quality full-sized 3G AGP that is used by the University and is not currently available for community hire.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
The Acorn Centre	3 x adult 11v11 1 x youth 9v9 2 x mini 5v5	Available	Unsecured	Education	2.5 MES spare capacity for adult football, 0.5 MES for youth 9v9 and 1.5 MES for mini 5v5 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	13.5 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is a standard quality site with 3 adult 11v11 pitches and 3 youth / mini pitches located at an education facility. The site is used for curriculum and after school football and is available for community hire out of school hours.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
The King's Academy	3 x adult 11v11 1 x sand-based AGP	Available	Unsecured	Education	2 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	5 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. There are 3 standard quality adult 11v11 pitches on site and a full-sized sand-based AGP in good condition. The AGP is used by numerous local football clubs as well as being used by the school during the school hours.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as being required as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Thorntree Park	1 x adult 11v11 2 x mini 7v7	Available	Secured	Local Authority	2 MES spare capacity for mini 7v7 in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	1 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a poor-quality council owned and managed site with 1 adult and 2 mini pitches used by the community and local teams.
							E	If the site is to continue to be used for community football, the grass pitches require significant investment and increased maintenance by the council to improve the quality and address the drainage issues on site.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Trinity Catholic College	3 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Education	2.5 MES spare capacity for	5.5 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is an education site with 3

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
	1 x sand-based AGP				adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology			standard quality adult 11v11 pitches and a full-sized sand-based AGP in good condition that is available for community hire.
							E	Increased maintenance provision is required by the school in order to sustain the quality of the AGP and grass pitches.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Unity City Academy	5 x adult 11v11	Available	Unknown	Education	5 MES spare capacity for adult football in the peak period No spare capacity in the peak period for any other pitch typology	7 MES spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is an education site with 5 adult 11v11 pitches, 2 of which are in good condition and the remaining 3 are of standard quality. The pitches are used extensively by the school for curriculum and after school football, and also used by North Ormesby FC (11 junior teams), who have a long standing agreement with the school. The teams using Ormesby Road site would like to use the pitches at Unity City Academy however are unable to due to agreements with the Football Foundation and the school.
							E	The site suffers from poor drainage due to a nearby river, and so it is recommended the school are supported in installing artificial drainage on site.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.
Vicarage Field	1 x adult 11v11	Available	Secured	Local Authority	No spare capacity in the peak period	No spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This site is owned and managed by the Council and has 1 adult 11v11 pitch of standard quality. The site is home to North Ormesby FC men's team who have identified some issues with vandalism.
							E	Increased frequency of mowing and upkeep of pitch is required by the council in order to increase the carrying capacity of the pitch. Additionally, the ancillary facility onsite has suffered from extreme vandalism and theft

Site name	Pitch Supply	Availability	Security of Use	Ownership	Peak period capacity	Total Capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
								issues almost to the point of the facility being unusable. It is recommended that the building is refurbished and renovated.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as being required as part of this study.

3.9 Football Summary

- 3.9.1 This section summarises the findings from the football analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Middlesbrough.
- 3.9.2 Table 3.12 includes the response to 5 key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 3.12 – Key PPS findings for football in Middlesbrough

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of football provision across the Borough is standard and appears to have stayed at a consistent level over the past years. The level of demand has grown significantly in recent years, due to the large growth in mini and youth football and the rapid increase in teams across a number of new clubs.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	The current supply and demand analysis for secured and accessible pitch provision shows there is spare capacity across the Borough when all available capacity is considered While this is the case for 'theoretical' capacity, analysis for the peak period indicates that there is no spare capacity during the peak period. There is a small deficit for full sized 3G AGP provision that is suitable for competitive football, however there is a significant stock of small sided 3G AGP provision which provides valuable capacity during the peak period.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	While several clubs have identified issues with drainage and maintenance, the overall quality of facilities and the robustness of maintenance regimes is standard. There are a small number of poor-quality sites, with most of the issues on these sites being due to antisocial behaviour and / or poor quality ancillary facilities.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	With the projected growth in population during the lifetime of the study, the requirement for youth and mini pitches is likely to increase, in particular youth 11v11. Clubs have also identified a significant amount of latent growth, which aligns with the recent growth in mini and youth football across the study area. Furthermore, a large amount of demand is currently displaced outside of the study area, due to a lack of facilities in Middlesbrough.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	If the anticipated amount of latent demand is realised, in addition to the growth that is expected from population growth, there will be a deficit of grass pitch provision over the lifetime of the strategy. If displaced demand is also included in this assessment, the deficit worsens, with a significant deficit projected by the end of the strategy period. If it is assumed that all new grass pitches would be rated as good, the following number of new pitches would be required to address the future deficit that is projected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult 11v11: no new grass pitches – spare capacity identified - Youth 11v11: 11 new pitches - Youth 9v9: 3 new pitches - Mini 7v7: 6 new pitches - Mini 5v5: 1 new pitch. Given the shortage of space in Middlesbrough, it is likely that this deficit will be met through a combination of artificial and grass pitch provision. The number of AGPs required to meet demand will be included in the AGP section of this needs assessment.

4 CRICKET ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

4.1.1 In order to understand the overall objectives and priorities of the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), an analysis of key recent strategies and documentation has been undertaken and summarised below.

CRICKET UNLEASHED (2016)

4.1.2 The ECB published its new strategic plan in 2015. One of the core aims of the strategy is to create more players, great teams and inspired fans, guided by good governance and strong financial operations. The goal of Cricket Unleashed is to make the game more accessible and inspire the next generation of players, coaches, officials and volunteers.

4.1.3 The ECB are looking to work with local authorities to develop fit-for-purpose facility and participation plans that will engage with local residents and ensure residents are provided with the right facilities to help them play the game.

4.1.4 It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy recognises the opportunity made available by Cricket Unleashed and provides a framework that allows stakeholders to work together and deliver against the key objectives of 'more play', 'great teams' and 'inspired fans'. It's also vital that any facility development for cricket takes the objectives of the strategy into consideration, namely the growth of entry level cricket, women and girls' cricket, T20 and engagement of previously hard-to-reach demographics groups.

4.1.5 A key element of the Cricket Unleashed Strategy is the South Asian Action Plan. This 11-point action plan has been created by the ECB, in order to better engage with South Asian communities across England and Wales, ensuring that there are the right facilities and programmes in place to grow the game and engage more participants. Further information on the South Asian Action Plan is available on the ECB website¹¹.

ALL STARS CRICKET (2017)

4.1.6 Launched in 2017, All Stars Cricket is an ECB initiative that provides children aged five to eight with an introduction to cricket, focusing on parental engagement in supporting the newly trained All Stars Cricket Activators, as well as having a special focus on establishing women's softball and cricket events.

4.1.7 The programme will be delivered nationwide at over 1,800 centres, predominantly at club sites, with the ECB expecting the programme to have a positive impact on junior demand in the short to medium term, providing a transition for children into formal junior cricket.

4.1.8 It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy recognises the opportunity made available by Cricket Unleashed and All Stars Cricket and provides a framework that allows stakeholders to work together and deliver against the key objectives of 'more play', 'great teams' and 'inspired fans'.

¹¹ South Asian Action Plan (ECB: 2018): <https://www.ecb.co.uk/south-asian-action-plan>

4.2 Supply

4.2.1 Table 4.1 below presents a summary of the total number of cricket wickets in the study area. Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis presents a detailed audit of all pitches across Middlesbrough carrying capacity, supply and demand and quality. Figure 4.1 overleaf also shows the supply of cricket wickets across the Middlesbrough, colour coded by type.

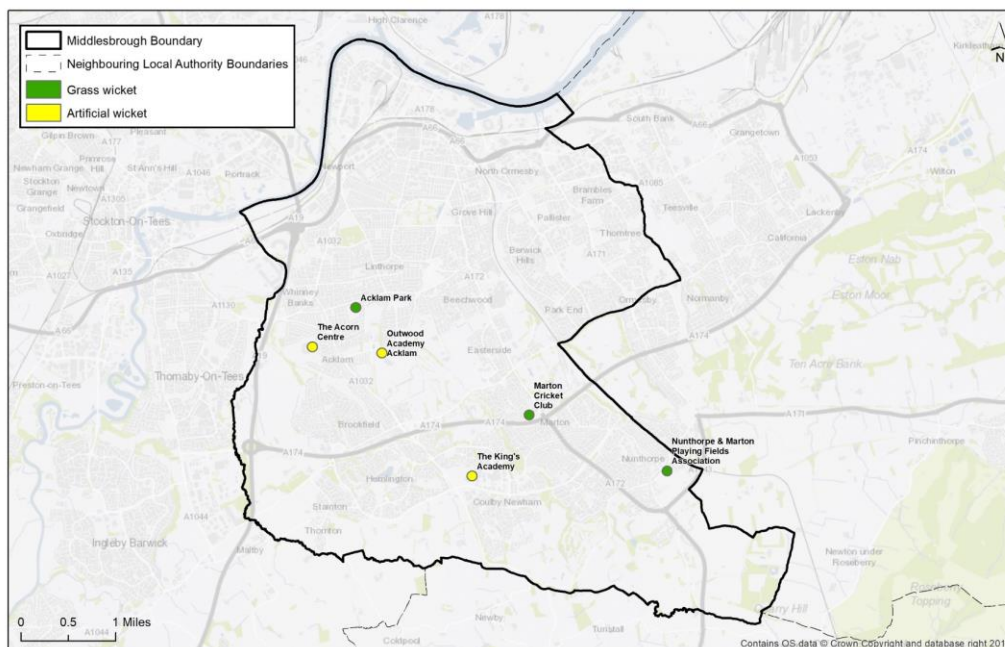
4.2.2 It should be noted that the term ‘wicket(s)’ refers to individual strips, which are located on ‘squares’. The term ‘pitch’ refers to a combination of a square and surrounding outfield, which are used for matches by teams. One or a number of pitches are located alongside ‘ancillary facilities’ (changing rooms and clubhouses) and/or non-turf training facilities or ‘nets’ with the combination of all of these consisting a ‘site’. Supply is quantified in Match Sessions per Season (MSS), which represents the amount of matches that a single wicket can withstand a season. Further detail is included as a glossary, within the appendices of this project.

Table 4.1 – Supply of cricket sites in Middlesbrough

Study Area	Grass wickets	Artificial wickets
Middlesbrough	47	4

4.2.3 Table 4.1 illustrates that there is a higher amount of grass wicket provision in comparison to artificial wicket provision across Middlesbrough. Figure 4.1 illustrates the distribution of cricket sites across the Borough, showing a slight deficit demographically in the North of the Borough.

Figure 4.1 – Cricket sites by wicket type in Middlesbrough



TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

4.2.4 Table 4.2 illustrates that the majority of cricket sites are managed by education establishments, made up of in-house grounds teams and external contractors. This identifies a high level of autonomy and low reliance on the Council for cricket facility maintenance and management.

Table 4.2 – Cricket site ownership and management in Middlesbrough

Type of ownership	Ownership	Management
Club	2	3
Charity, Trust	1	0
Education	3	3

4.2.5 Table 4.3 overleaf provides a breakdown of the cricket sites in Middlesbrough, the majority of which have secured community use.

Table 4.3 – Cricket site audit for Middlesbrough

Site	Community Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Squares	Wickets (grass)	Wickets (artificial)
Acklam Park	Available	Secured	Club	1	15	0
Marthon Cricket Club	Available	Secured	Club	2	20	0
Nunthorpe & Marthon Playing Fields Association	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	1	12	0
Outwood Academy Acklam*	Available	Unsecured	Education	0	0	2
The Acorn Centre*	Available	Unsecured	Education	0	0	1
The King's Academy*	Available	Unsecured	Education	0	0	1

*Sites have no grass square but have a non-turf wicket on site

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

4.2.6 Each site (where access was possible) was visited and assessed by the 4global research team (in June 2017) using a non-technical assessment framework provided by the ECB. The assessment considers the quality of playing surface, the quality of changing rooms and the score of the maintenance regime when compared to ECB recommendations. In addition to the site visits, the club consultation was used to validate the quality ratings. Each site is rated as GOOD (≥80%), STANDARD (50% - 80%) or POOR (<50%).

4.2.7 Table 4.4 summarises the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by wicket type can be found in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis. Given the ratings, the overall standard of wickets across Middlesbrough is good, with 90% of open and working wickets scoring standard or better.

4.2.8 Table 4.4 illustrates that the highest quality of provision is present at Marthon cricket club, with a good quality of outfield, grass wickets, non-turf and ancillary provision present. There is similar provision present at Acklam Park, both sites are club owned and managed along with having the largest amount of provision present. In contrast, there is one poor facility within Middlesbrough- this is the Kings Academy. Present on site is one poor artificial wicket and outfield.

4.2.9 The majority of sites are of standard quality, such as Acorn Centre, however there is one good artificial wicket present here.

Table 4.4 – Summary of cricket site scoring in Middlesbrough

Site	Outfield	Artificial Wickets	Grass Wickets	Changing /Pavilion	Non-Turf Practice	Overall Score - Rating
Acklam Park	100.00%	-	100.00%	60.00%	75.00%	82.76% - Good

Site	Outfield	Artificial Wickets	Grass Wickets	Changing /Pavilion	Non-Turf Practice	Overall Score - Rating
Marton Cricket Club	93.33%	-	100.00%	92.00%	75.00%	86.90% - Good
Nunthorpe & Marton Playing Fields Association	93.33%	-	93.33%	92.00%	16.67%	61.38% - Standard
Outwood Academy Acklam	80.00%	65.71%	-	64.00%	-	70.00% - Standard
The Acorn Centre	80.00%	80.00%	-	72.00%	-	77.78% - Standard
The King's Academy	56.67%	37.14%	-	-	-	46.15% - Poor

4.3 Demand

CLUB AND TEAM PROFILE

- 4.3.1 To understand how cricket is played across Middlesbrough and the trends for demand across the game, this section assesses consultation responses from all clubs in Middlesbrough that responded to requests to take part in the study.
- 4.3.2 Through the demand consultations with clubs, 7 clubs have been identified as playing in Middlesbrough. Survey responses were received by 6 clubs however Table 4.5 provides team data for all clubs, with those who did not respond identified by a *. Where clubs did not respond to the survey, data was gathered through desktop research.

Table 4.5 – Cricket club profiles for Middlesbrough clubs.

Club	No. of competitive teams				Total
	Senior men	Senior women	Juniors boys	Junior Girls	
Marton CC	3	0	7	0	10
Middlesbrough CC	3	0	5	0	8
Nunthorpe CC	3	0	1	0	4
On time B	1	0	0	0	1
Sanam Studio	1	0	0	0	1
Balti Hut	1	0	0	0	1
Total	13	0	13	0	26

- 4.3.3 To further understand the demand for cricket in the in Middlesbrough, detailed consultations have been undertaken with the 6 responding cricket clubs in Middlesbrough. The detailed account of these consultations is provided in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis, with key strategic priorities referenced in the site-by-site assessment later in this section.

4.4 Future Demand

DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 4.4.1 In order to understand the future demand for cricket in the study area, a Team Generation Rate¹² has been calculated using the current number of teams and the

¹² The Team Generation Rate calculation uses the current number of teams and the current population to calculate a proxy measure of the number of total residents per relevant sports team. This measure is therefore applied to the projected population (depending on the length of the strategy) to predict how many additional teams will be required in order to satisfy the demand from the 'new' population.

current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a cricket team.

- 4.4.2 This TGR can now be applied to the population projections for the study area to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 4.4.3 Table 4.6 overleaf illustrates that the greatest projected growth in cricket demand is projected to be junior boys, followed by men’s (open age) cricket. As no formal demand was recorded for female cricket across the Middlesbrough, the TGR calculation is unable to project the likely growth in demand for these age groups.
- 4.4.4 It should be noted that the * indicates an adjusted level of demand for female cricket. As there are currently no female teams playing cricket in Middlesbrough, it is not possible to allocate a TGR ratio, which means that no future growth can be projected.
- 4.4.5 Following consultation with the ECB, and in line with the NGB’s national strategy, this does not represent a realistic future picture of female cricket. The ECB and County Cricket Boards are making a conscious effort to increase female participation across the country, especially following England’s 2017 Women’s Cricket World Cup win.

Table 4.6: Impact of population projections on the need for cricket provision (Team Generation Rates)

Sport and Age Groups	No. of teams	Current popn	Future popn	Current TGR	Popn Change in Age Group	Potential Change in Team no.
Cricket Open Age Mens (18-55yrs)	54	35436	34889	656	-548	-1
Cricket Open Age Women’s (18-55yrs)	0	35110	33506	-	-1604	1*
Cricket Jnr Boys (7-18yrs)	13	10469	10747	805	278	0
Cricket Jnr Girls (7-18yrs)	0	10181	10212	-	31	2*

*Adjusted future demand, based on ECB strategic priorities

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

- 4.4.6 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing cricket. All clubs across the study area where asked if they had any latent demand, that could be ‘converted’ if facilities or participation opportunities were available on a regular basis.
- 4.4.7 No clubs identified any latent demand for cricket in the area, however it should be noted that this is largely focussed on affiliated cricket. It is expected that there is latent demand in the area for more informal forms of the game, given the high proportion of South Asian residents across the study area. The opportunity for engaging a greater number of participants through the ECB’s South Asian Action Plan will be explored in the strategy element of the PPS.

4.5 Supply and Demand Balance

- 4.5.1 This section presents the supply and demand balance findings for cricket provision (both for current and future analysis) for the study.

- 4.5.2 The balance figures i.e. the relationship between supply and demand, have been calculated using the capacity and quality ratings, with further detail provided in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.
- 4.5.3 Table 4.7 and 4.8 below show the total capacity analysis for cricket. For each table, different levels of analysis have been tested, to show the impact of site ownership and security.
- 4.5.4 Overall, there is currently an oversupply of cricket provision, when all available sites are taken into consideration. When the future analysis is tested, however, a significant deficit of grass cricket provision is projected across the Middlesbrough. Supply and demand analysis for Middlesbrough as a whole is provided in the following sections.

OVERPLAY

- 4.5.5 Overplay occurs when a cricket square is played on a greater amount than is recommended by the site's carrying capacity. For example, through agreement with the project steering group the carrying capacity for grass wickets in Middlesbrough is five matches per season. If a square has 8 individual wickets, then this provides an overall carrying capacity of 40 matches per season for that square. If, however, demand consultation indicates that there are 50 matches being played on that square over the course of a season, then that square (combination of wickets) can be said to be **overplayed**.
- 4.5.6 There are a number of reasons for a square being overplayed, such as lack of alternative provision, poor site management, or a discrepancy in hiring rates, making some more affordable than others.
- 4.5.7 It is important that any overplay of sites is considered as part of the overall supply and demand analysis, therefore Table 4.7 below identifies all sites that have squares with overplay or that have been identified as being at capacity (and therefore risk falling into overplay).
- 4.5.8 Where overplay has been identified as part of this analysis, it is included within the overall supply and demand analysis for cricket in the Middlesbrough. A full capacity analysis of all sites with cricket provision is included within Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.
- 4.5.9 Table 4.7 shows the sites across Middlesbrough where overplay has been found. The Acorn Centre is the only site where there is overplay of 22 MSS.
- 4.5.10 This level of overplay typically leads to clubs either failing to host fixtures or using unsecured nearby facilities for short term usage on an ad hoc basis, to ensure that fixtures can be fulfilled. It is therefore important that future facility planning allows clubs to utilise an adequate quantity of provision to ensure that existing facilities are not subject to overplay.

Table 4.7: Overlay of cricket sites in Middlesbrough

Site Name	No of Cricket Squares	No of wickets	No of Non-Turf wickets	Games Per Season			Capacity NTP	Overplay or spare capacity (MSS)
				Adult	Junior	Capacity Grass		
Acklam Park	1	15	0	38	32	75	0	5
Marthon Cricket Club	2	20	0	30	56	100	0	14
Nunthorpe & Marthon Playing Fields Association	1	12	0	35	8	60	0	17
The Acorn Centre	1	0	1	22	0	0	60	-22

4.6 Total Middlesbrough Supply and demand

- 4.6.1 Table 4.8 provides the supply and demand analysis for all cricket provision in Middlesbrough. The analysis includes 6 analysis types in the following sections. These analysis types include different levels of supply and demand, to test the impact of potential changes over the lifetime of the strategy. For example, analysis 2,3,5 and 6 only take into consideration sites that are secured for community use in 2017 and 2034 respectively.
- 4.6.2 For each of the supply and demand assessments, the key findings from the analysis are included as bullet points below the tables.
- 4.6.3 All figures are provided in match sessions per season (MSS).

Table 4.8: Overall cricket supply and demand for Middlesbrough

Analysis	Notes	Capacity – grass wickets	Capacity – non-turf wickets	Community use demand (matches + training)		Balance Total	Commentary (all figures quoted per season)
				Adult	Junior		
Current Analysis (2018)							
1. All available sites; grass wickets only	This includes all cricket sites that are confirmed as being available for community use using 5 MSS per grass wicket	235	-	125	96	14	14 MSS of spare capacity for grass wickets
2. All secured sites; grass wickets only	This includes all cricket sites that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use using 5 MSS per grass wicket	235	-	125	96	14	14 MSS of spare capacity for grass wickets

Analysis	Notes	Capacity – grass wickets	Capacity – non-turf wickets	Community use demand (matches + training)		Balance	Commentary (all figures quoted per season)
				Adult	Junior	Total	
3. All secured site; grass and non-turf wickets	As above, but including non-turf wickets with secured community use, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season	235	0	125	96	14	14 MSS of spare capacity for grass and non-turf wickets
Future Analysis (2033)							
4. All available sites; grass wickets-FUTURE	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand, as per Table 4.7 and 4.8	235	-	127	115	-6	6 MSS deficit for grass wicket facilities
5. All secured sites; grass wickets - FUTURE	As above, but including the projected growth in demand, as per Table 4.7 and 4.8	235	-	127	115	-6	6 MSS deficit for grass wicket facilities
6. All secured sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE	As above, but including the projected growth in demand, as per Table 4.7 and 4.8	235	0	127	115	-6	6 MSS deficit for cricket facilities

- For all sites that are available for community use, there is a total of 36 MSS of spare capacity for grass cricket provision in Middlesbrough, however it should be noted that this assumes all grass wickets can withstand 5 matches per wicket per season as all grass pitch provision has been assessed as GOOD quality
- When taking into consideration only sites that are secured for community use this spare capacity remains, as all cricket sites that are currently used by the community are secured for long-term use
- Analysis 3 and 6 consider the combined supply and demand for grass pitch and non-turf pitch provision, taking into consideration all sites that are secured for community use. As there are no non-turf pitches that are secured for community use, this does not impact the overall picture of supply and demand
- When incorporating the future growth in demand, driven by the expected increase in demand for women and girls cricket, there is projected to be a deficit of 6 MSS of grass wicket provision across the study area by the end of the strategy. This analysis takes into consideration the demand currently placed on the non-turf pitch provision at the Acorn Centre. As is the case with analysis 3, non-turf pitch provision in the study area is not secured and therefore does not have an impact on the overall supply and demand picture.

PEAK TIME SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

- 4.6.4 In line with the 2013 Sport England PPS guidance, this study has considered the total supply and demand for facilities, measured in MSS per week and per season.
- 4.6.5 While this is a valuable measure of whether or not wickets are at capacity, underplayed or overplayed, the patterns of demand should also be considered when assessing whether there are sufficient facilities across the Middlesbrough.
- 4.6.6 With this in mind, this section undertakes a peak time capacity analysis, to assess whether there are sufficient facilities during the periods that the greatest proportion of the population like to play cricket.
- 4.6.7 This will indicate whether there are enough wickets to satisfy the demand where a large amount of cricket is played at the same time (e.g. are there enough grass cricket squares so that all adult teams can to play on Saturday afternoons?)
- 4.6.8 The following assumptions on peak times have been developed, based on standard practice for competitive grass roots cricket
- Adult peak demand is assumed to be Saturday PM
 - Youth cricket peak demand is split between Saturday and Sunday AM
- 4.6.9 A full methodology for calculating peak time capacity can be found in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.
- 4.6.10 Table 4.10 provides an analysis of all sites across Middlesbrough where formal cricket demand has been identified. For all relevant sites, it has been identified whether there is spare capacity during the peak period (highlighted green). It should be noted that where sites are at an overall deficit of capacity (highlighted red), it is assumed that there is not spare capacity during the peak period. It has also been assumed that all sites that are currently available for community use but have no formal demand identified, there will be spare capacity at the peak period. Conversely, all sites that are not available for community use are assumed to have no spare capacity at the period of peak demand.

Table 4.9: Overall cricket capacity in the peak time in Middlesbrough.

Site Name	No of Cricket Squares	Availability	Peak Time Demand (ME's)	Peak Time Balance	Peak Time Commentary
Acklam Park	1	Available	1	0	No spare capacity in the peak period
Marthon Cricket Club	2	Available	2	0	No spare capacity in the peak period
Nunthorpe & Marthon Playing Fields Association	1	Available	1	0	No spare capacity in the peak period

Site Name	No of Cricket Squares	Availability	Peak Time Demand (ME's)	Peak Time Balance	Peak Time Commentary
Outwood Academy Acklam	0*	Available	0	2	2 MSS spare capacity in the peak period
The Acorn Centre	0*	Available	1	0	No spare capacity in the peak period
The King's Academy	0*	Available	1	0	No spare capacity in the peak period

*Site does not have a grass square but has non-turf pitch provision that can be used for match play

4.6.11 Table 4.9 illustrates that there is very little spare capacity for available cricket sites in the peak period, which limits future growth of clubs and does not allow site operators and management team to increase the amount of cricket played on a weekly basis. This will be considered alongside the total supply and demand analysis when providing recommendations on future cricket facility provision across the Middlesbrough.

4.7 Site by Site summary – Sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

4.7.1 To ensure that the Playing Pitch Strategy meets the requirements of the Middlesbrough Council LPSV review and can be seen as a robust evidence base, the site-by-site assessment below includes all cricket site that have been included within the study. The site-by-site assessment provides a justification of how each of these sites should be protected, enhanced or further provided for, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 73 and 74¹³. Additionally, this table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section.

4.7.2 It should be noted that where capacity in the peak period is shown, red indicates that there is no spare capacity in the peak period. Where spare capacity has been identified, this is identified in green with the associated amount of spare capacity.

¹³ Further information on NPPF provided in Section 2 – Strategic Context

Table 4.10: Site by site summary for cricket provision in Middlesbrough

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Acklam Park	1	Available	Secured	Club	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 5 MSS	No spare capacity in the peak period	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a high quality cricket site with 15 senior wickets and a 4 lane NTP net facility, owned, managed and predominantly used by Middlesbrough Cricket Club, which currently has 8 teams.
							E	The club has experienced issues with poor drainage on the outfield, resulting in 7 games being cancelled last season (2017).
							PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Marton Cricket Club	2	Available	Secured	Club	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 14 MSS	No spare capacity in the peak period	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This cricket site is of good quality, with 2 squares and an NTP net facility, owned, managed and predominantly used by Marton Cricket Club, which currently has 3 senior teams and 7 junior teams.
							E	The club suffers from waterlogging during periods of high rainfall and would benefit from a more robust maintenance regime on site.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Nunthorpe & Marton Playing Fields Association	1	Available	Secured	Charity, trust	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 17 MSS	No spare capacity in the peak period	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The square is of a good standard and is the home ground of Nunthorpe CC, which currently has 2 senior teams and 1 junior team.
							E	The NTP net facility onsite is old, derelict and no longer in use due to the poor quality. The ancillary provision on site does not currently meet league requirements and requires investment.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Outwood Academy Acklam	1	Available	Unsecured	Education	This site has no grass wicket provision but has	2 MES of spare capacity	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The square is on an education site and is of a standard quality. The school have priority on

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
					spare capacity for non-turf pitch provision.			usage during school hours however the site is available for community use out of hours.
				E			it is recommended that maintenance provision, specifically the frequency of mowing by the school is increased, to improve and maintain the quality of the outfield.	
				PV			No further provision has been identified as part of this study.	
The Acorn Centre	1	Available	Unsecured	Education	This site has no grass wicket provision and has no spare capacity for non-turf pitch provision during the peak period	No spare capacity in the peak period	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The square is on an education site and is of a standard quality. The facility is open for hire to the community however the school take priority during working hours.
							E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
The King's Academy	1	Available	Unsecured	Education	This site has no grass wicket provision and has no spare capacity for non-turf pitch provision during the peak period	No spare capacity in the peak period	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The NTP wicket is not currently in use however with increased maintenance the school could begin to utilise this site and attract members of the community to hire the facility.
							E	The NTP wicket is not in use and the outfield of the pitch is very overgrown. It is recommended that, in order to establish formal demand on site, the school look to improve the current maintenance regime.
							PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

4.8 Cricket Summary

4.8.1 This section summarises the findings from the cricket analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Middlesbrough.

4.8.2 Table 4.11 below includes the response to 5 key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 4.11 – Key PPS findings for cricket in Middlesbrough

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of cricket provision across Middlesbrough is good, with all three grounds with grass wickets that are used by formal clubs being assessed as good. Non-turf provision for matchplay is mixed, with the three non-turf wickets being scored as good, standard and poor respectively. In terms of demand, the area has 13 senior men and youth boy's teams; however, no female sides are present at any age. Given the presence of South Asian residents in the study area, there is expected to be additional levels of demand for informal cricket. This demand is difficult to quantify, however the presence of informal and mid-week teams, made up primarily of South Asian residents, supports this analysis.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	There is a small amount of spare capacity (14 MSS) for the current level of demand, when all secured and available supply is considered. The peak time capacity analysis illustrates that there is no spare capacity during the peak period, with any loss of site likely to result in the reduction of playing opportunities and participation by the local population.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Overall, the provision is of good quality, with good quality provision present at Marton Cricket Club. Maintenance is largely undertaken by individual clubs, either through the use of a paid groundsman or through club volunteers. There is also a number of sites that are owned and managed by educational facilities, which typically scored lower in the site assessment.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	The future demand for cricket is projected to increase across the Middlesbrough, with slight increases in male senior and youth teams. There were no further teams identified within latent demand however an additional three teams have been assumed for women and girls' cricket, through the rise in the game following the 2017 World Cup Win and grassroots women's softball campaign. The future level of supply for club cricket across Middlesbrough is secure, as the majority of the major sites are currently owned by clubs, which offer clubs long term security of tenure. The three sites that do not have security of community use (Outwood Academy, the Acorn Centre and the King's Academy) represent a risk for the future provision of cricket, as any disposal of non-turf pitch provision will reduce the amount of opportunities for residents to participate in informal cricket, which is typically played on non-turf wickets.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	Given the consistent levels of current demand projected across the Middlesbrough, combined with projected growth of demand in the future, the future supply and demand analysis indicates that there will be a deficit of supply for sites that are available and secured across Middlesbrough. As no non-turf wickets offer security of tenure for clubs, they are not included within the overall supply and demand analysis and therefore do not provide any additional capacity

5 Rugby Union

5.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the supply and demand for grass pitch rugby provision across Middlesbrough. There are two further 3G AGPs that are used for rugby matchplay and training, however these are included within the separate Artificial Grass Pitch section of this report.

RFU STRATEGIC PLAN (2017-2021)

5.1.2 In October 2017, the RFU published its strategic plan, with the overall objective of being England's strongest sport, underpinned by good governance and regulation, as well as increased investment in the game to drive elite performance and community participation¹⁴.

5.1.3 The following key areas of focus are particularly relevant for this strategy;

- **Protect our clubs:** Support clubs to protect themselves against risks to sustainability in the key areas of leadership, facilities and finances. Support clubs to meet all their statutory and regulatory obligations
- **Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches:** Install and manage strategically placed Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) nationwide, increasing playing opportunities for the 15-a-side game and other variants in communities where natural turf pitches are significantly overused. Improve access to rugby in non-traditional and urban areas
- **Engage new communities in rugby:** Increase female player numbers, with more teams and matches, expansion in the education environment and transitioning more players to clubs
- **Grow the grass-roots game:** Increase the number of active male and female (14+) 15-a-side teams by 10%. Increase the number of 15-a-side matches played by 20%. Increase the number of active rugby union players by 10%.

5.1.4 The objectives and targets of the RFU will be referenced throughout this strategy and utilised to prioritise facility development projects as part of the recommendations and action plan section.

¹⁴ RFU Strategic Plan (<http://www.englandrugby.com/about-the-rfu/rfu-strategic-plan/>: 2017)

ENGLAND RUGBY WOMEN AND GIRLS ACTION PLAN (2017-2021)

- 5.1.5 As part of the four-year strategic plan summarised above, England Rugby has launched the women and girls action plan for the next four years. The plan recognises the significant growth in the female game over the last four years and sets out a plan for the next four years to continue to grow the number of women and girls engaging in rugby.
- 5.1.6 There are currently 512 women and girl's teams in England and 27,500 existing players, however by 2021 England Rugby wants to growth these numbers, engaging 100,000 females in rugby and converting 25,000 of those into new players.
- 5.1.7 This is particularly relevant for the Middlesbrough Playing Pitch Strategy as this growth is forecast to increase the number of active adult teams by 350. It is key that the future supply and demand analysis considers this growth and provides appropriate facilities and opportunities for women and girls to play rugby at clubs across Middlesbrough

RFU FACILITIES STRATEGY (2014-2018)

- 5.1.8 The RFU published its Facility Strategy (2014) for the next four years¹⁵. The strategy includes the following relevant objectives and priorities relevant to the PPS:
- The core aims of the RFU are to create effective and efficient facilities, management and governance along with community integration
 - Facility priorities include improving changing provision, natural turf pitch quality, AGPs and floodlighting for both matches and training. These affect commercial opportunities within community clubs.

5.2 Supply

QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 5.2.1 There are six sites in Middlesbrough that have grass rugby provision, with all of these sites available for community rugby usage. The ownership of the six rugby sites across the study area is shown in Table 5.1.

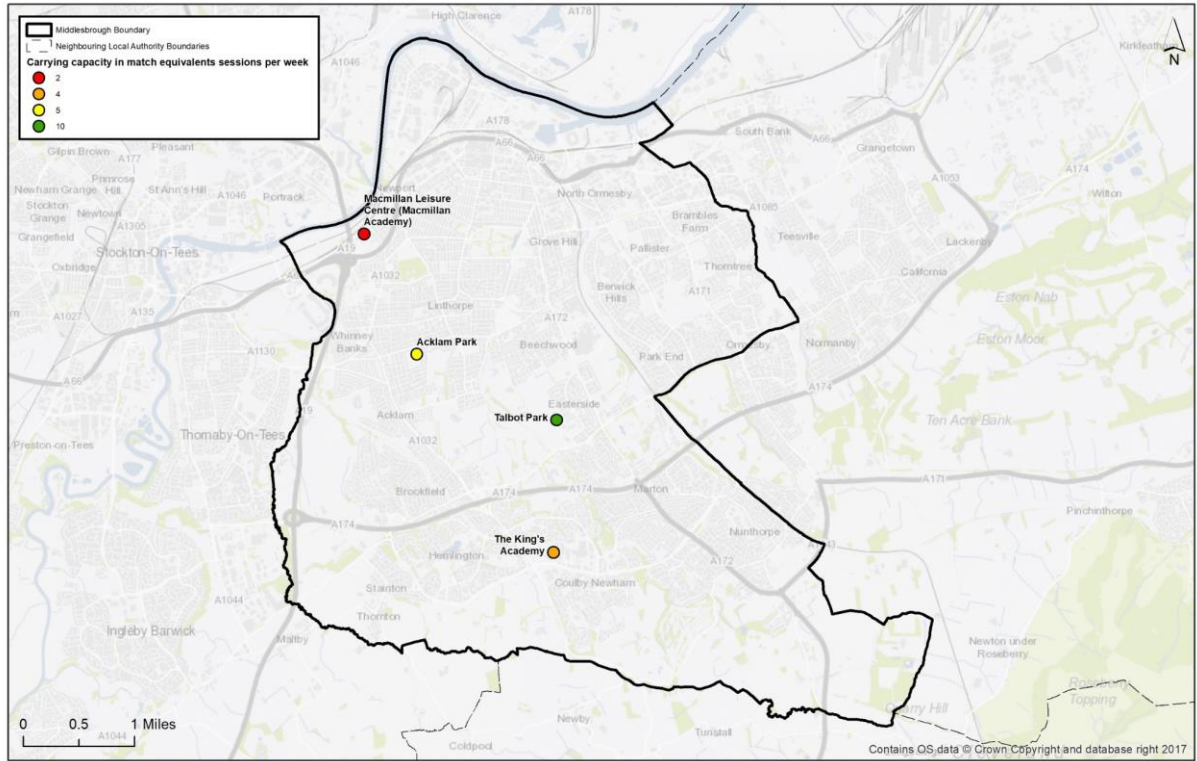
Table 5.1: Ownership of rugby pitches in Middlesbrough

	Ownership	Management
Club	1	2
Education	3	3
Local Authority	2	1

- 5.2.2 Figure 5.1 shows the geographic distribution of the senior grass rugby pitches across the study area, as well as showing the carrying capacity.
- 5.2.3 There are two further pitches that are used for rugby, both of which are 3G AGPs. These facilities are included in the AGP section of this report.

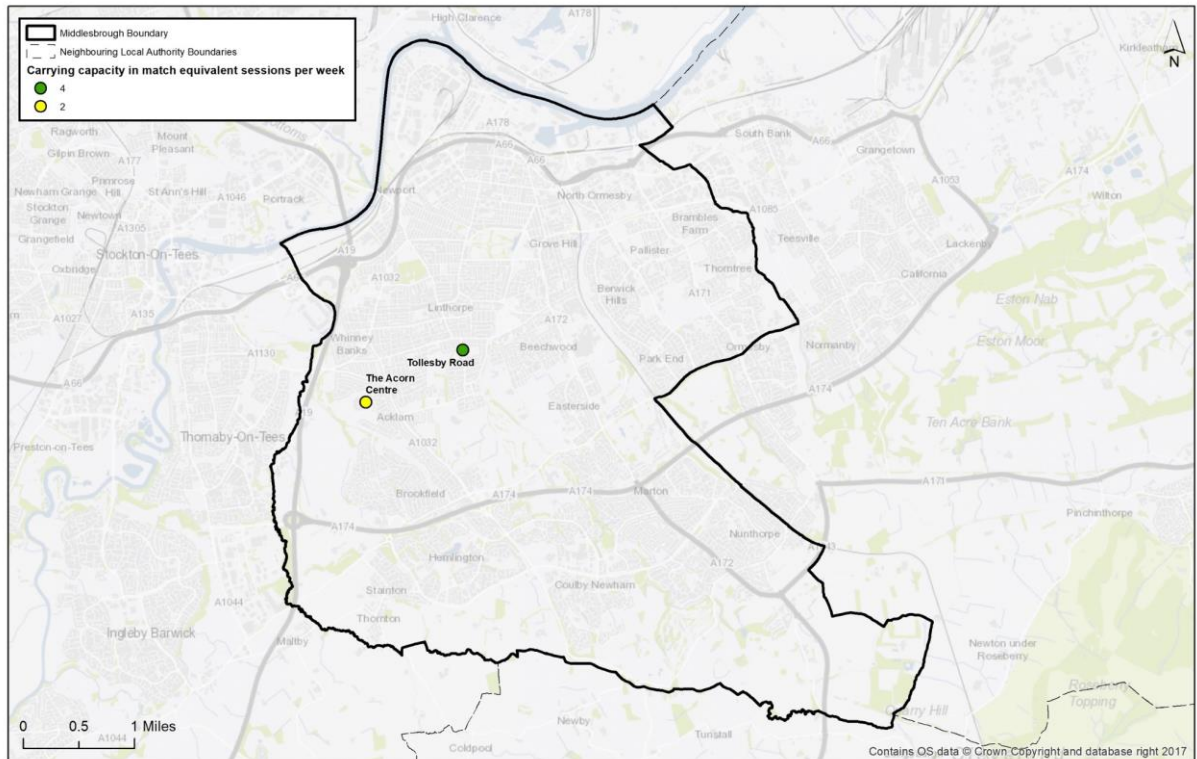
¹⁵ RFU National Facility Strategy (<http://goo.gl/m6kqms>: 2014)

Figure 5.1 – Senior Rugby Union sites by carrying capacity in Middlesbrough



5.2.4 Figure 5.2 below displays the geographic distribution of the 2 junior rugby union sites, also done by carrying capacity.

Figure 5.2 – Junior Rugby Union sites by carrying capacity in Middlesbrough



5.2.5 Table 5.2 provides a breakdown of the rugby sites in Middlesbrough with grass pitches, the majority of which are available for community use but only three of which have security of tenure on their home ground site. There are two additional sites with 3G AGP provision that is currently used for rugby union, however this is referenced within the specific AGP section of this report.

Table 5.2 – Rugby site breakdown

Site Name	Type of pitch	Flood-lit	Drainage Score	Pitch maintenance score	Pitch Capacity	Overall capacity of site
Acklam Park	Snr	Yes	Pipe and slit drained	14 - Good	3.5	5
Acklam Park	Snr	No	Natural (inadequate)	9 - Standard	1.5	
Talbot Park	Snr	No	Pipe and slit drained	6 - Standard	3	10
Talbot Park	Snr	No	Pipe and slit drained	6 - Standard	3	
Talbot Park	Snr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	
Talbot Park	Snr	Yes	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	
The Acorn Centre	Jnr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	
The King's Academy	Snr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	4
The King's Academy	Snr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	
Tollesby Road	Jnr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	4
Tollesby Road	Jnr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 - Standard	2	
Macmillan Leisure Centre (Macmillan Academy)	Snr	No	Natural (adequate)	6 – Standard	2	2
Middlesbrough College	3G AGP	Yes	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough Sports Village	3G AGP	Yes	-	-	-	-
Teeside University	3G AGP	Yes	-	-	-	-

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

5.2.6 Each site was visited and assessed by 4global using non-technical assessments as determined by the RFU. The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality analyses two key elements; the maintenance programme and level of drainage.

5.2.7 Further detail on this process can be seen in the Technical Appendix C – Rugby Union Analysis.

5.2.8 Each pitch is scored and classified in one of three categories. These represent actions required to improve site quality. A breakdown for each of the two scoring elements and three respective categories is provided in the following two tables.

Table 5.3 – Rugby pitch maintenance quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Category	Overall Quality Rating
Poor (MO)	Action requires significant improvements to the maintenance programme
Standard (M1)	Action requires minor improvements to the maintenance programme

Good (M2)	Action requires no improvements to the maintenance programme
------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Table 5.4 – Rugby pitch drainage quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Category	Overall Quality Rating
Natural Inadequate (D0)	Action on pipe draining system is needed on pitch
Natural Adequate (D1)	Action on silt drainage system is needed on pitch
Pipe Drained (D2)	No action is needed on pitch drainage
Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	No action is needed on pitch drainage

5.2.9 These scores are then combined to provide an MES capacity, as calculated in Table 5.5 below. Depending on the score of a site, a pitch is assigned a certain carrying capacity which can then be used to calculate the overall capacity of a site.

Table 5.5 – Match equivalent calculation for rugby pitches. Source: Appendices 4a to 4c – Rugby Football Union¹⁶

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

5.2.10 Table 5.6 summarises the quality assessment results for those sites currently used by the community. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix C – Rugby Analysis.

Table 5.6 – Quality summary by pitch type

Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Natural Inadequate (D0)	-	1	-
Natural Adequate (D1)	-	8	-
Pipe Drained (D2)	-	-	-
Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	-	2	1

5.2.11 In terms of maintenance, the majority of pitches across Middlesbrough into the category of standard, except for one pitch, meaning that there is minimal to no improvement on the maintenance programme required. To compound this, the majority of pitches (60%) are deemed to have natural guidance (no artificial infrastructure) which is adequate, with only 8% being deemed natural and inadequate.

5.2.12 Middlesbrough does have 3 pitches that have artificial drainage, located at Talbot Park and Acklam Park, however there is restricted community use at Talbot Park due to significant education usage.

¹⁶ Sport England PPS Guidance – RFU Appendices (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>: 2015)

5.3 Demand

CURRENT DEMAND

- 5.3.1 Through the demand consultations with clubs, three clubs have been identified as playing in Middlesbrough. Utilising survey responses and desktop research, table 5.7 provides the team profiles of all clubs playing in Middlesbrough.

Table 5.7 – Rugby club profiles for responding clubs. Source: PPS club consultations

Club	Adult teams	U17-18 colts' teams	Jnr teams (U13-16)	Mini / Midi teams (U7-12)	Total
Acklam Rugby Club	4	2	5	6	17
Middlesbrough Rugby Club	3	1	4	6	14
Teesside University Rugby Club	2	0	0	0	2

5.3.2 Two of the rugby clubs playing in the local authority responded to the PPS survey and were consulted with as part of the demand gathering process, with the consultation providing the following findings.

Table 5.8: Summary of demand consultations from rugby clubs in Middlesbrough

Club	Consultation Summary
Middlesbrough Rugby Club	The club has 3 adult sides, 1 colts and 10 junior sides and is the largest in the study area. Their home ground is Acklam Park, which has two senior pitches, one of which is floodlit. The floodlit pitch is used for training, and the second pitch is home to the first team and comes with a stand also. The ancillary facilities – which are shared with the cricket club on site - are of a good standard, with self-contained shower and toilet provision, and the club take care of the maintenance of the site. The junior demand is placed on Tollesby road, which has two pitches and ancillary facility. The development of the ancillary facilities at this site is a priority for the club, as it is currently in poor condition with no shower or kitchen provision. The club are hoping that improving this facility will allow the club to house a female team on site as well. The club currently lease Tollesby road from the Council and are looking to establish a long-term lease in order to ensure the usage of the site for a number of years to come, along with supporting funding applications.
Acklam Rugby Club	The club has 4 senior men's team, an academy side, 12 junior teams, and a touch rugby team. All teams train and play at Talbot Park, which has 4 senior pitches, 1 of which is floodlit, a floodlit training area and a mini pitch. There is a football pitch onsite that can also be marked out with mini rugby pitches on a as and when basis. The pitches see a lot of use, from not only the Rugby Club but neighbouring schools and Teesside University. The club believe the site is at over-capacity and as a result of this the pitches are frequently unplayable and cannot maintain a standard consistently throughout the season. 4 months ago, the whole site was vertidraind however the pitches still suffer from poor drainage and as a result many games and training are cancelled. During the winter months, the club find that they struggle to find an indoor sports facility to hire due to football clubs block-booking sports halls in the area. Another priority for the club is to get a new storage container / facility onsite, as their current one is deemed unsafe and is no longer in use. The ancillary facility was recently refurbished in the summer of 2017 and now has 10 changing rooms, a function room, functional showers and toilets and is of a good standard.

5.3.3 Further detail on the demand consultations and data collection can be seen in Technical Appendix C – Rugby Analysis

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DEMAND

5.3.4 Guisborough Rugby Club has been identified as travelling into Middlesbrough from neighbouring Redcar and Cleveland to use Middlesbrough Sports Village for training twice a week. This additional demand will be included in the supply and demand analysis later in this chapter.

5.3.5 There is also a small amount of exported demand from Middlesbrough into neighbouring Stockton Council. Both Acklam Rugby Club and Middlesbrough Rugby Club utilise the new WR22 AGP developed at Billingham Rugby Club as part of the RFU's Rugby365 investment project. This usage only occurs during periods of very poor weather, therefore this data has not been included within the supply and demand analysis for Middlesbrough sites.

5.4 Future demand

FUTURE DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 5.4.1 In order to calculate the future demand for rugby in Middlesbrough, a Team Generation Rate¹⁷ has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a rugby team.
- 5.4.2 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for the study area to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 5.4.3 Table 5.9 shows the TGR calculations for Middlesbrough. Based on future population projections a total of 1 additional rugby team will be generated by 2034; which is projected to be offset by a reduction of 1 mini team over the same period.

Table 5.9 – Future demand projections for rugby teams in Middlesbrough

Sport and Age Groups	No. of teams	Current popn	Future popn	TGR	Popn Change	Potential Change in Team no.
Rugby Union Snr Men (19-45yrs)	8	26125	26636	3266	511	0
Rugby Union Snr Women (19-45yrs)	1	25083	24678	25083	-405	0
Rugby Union Yth Boys (13-18yrs)	12	4931	5407	411	477	1
Rugby Union Yth Girls (13-18yrs)	0	4710	5119	0	408	0
Rugby Union Mini/Midi Mixed (7-12yrs)	12	11009	10433	917	-576	-1

- 5.4.4 There is currently one senior female rugby team playing in Middlesbrough, which means that there is not enough demand to predict that an additional full team is required. It should be noted, however, that one of the RFU's key strategic objectives is to increase female participation, with potential investment leading to a growth in demand. An analysis of latent demand will be undertaken in the following section to assess whether future female provision should be planned for.
- 5.4.5 It is important to note that this calculation assumes that clubs, the Council and the RFU do not improve their marketing or participation schemes over the period and are therefore no more successful than they are now in attracting new players to participate in rugby in the study area. In reality, it is expected that there will be improved channels of digital communication and improved maintenance technology, as well as higher quality ancillary provision. The output of this will be a higher quality and an improved ability to generate demand and convert it into participation.

FUTURE DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

- 5.4.6 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual

¹⁷ The Team Generation Rate calculation uses the current number of teams and the current population to calculate a proxy measure of the number of total residents per relevant sports team. This measure is therefore applied to the projected population (depending on the length of the strategy) to predict how many additional teams will be required in order to satisfy the demand from the 'new' population.

demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing rugby. The table below identifies latent demand (not currently active), which clubs are aiming to convert into rugby demand within the next 3 - 5 years. This provides an estimation of the number of new teams that will be required in Middlesbrough, in addition to the teams generated by population growth.

- 5.4.7 Table 5.10 illustrates that only one additional team has been projected as part of the latent demand calculations.
- 5.4.8 This latent demand will be combined with the projected increase in demand generated from population growth and incorporated into the future supply and demand analysis for rugby union provision.

Table 5.10: Latent demand for rugby in Middlesbrough

	Senior men's	Senior women's	Colts	Junior boys	Junior girls	Mini (mixed)
Total	1	0	0	2	0	0

5.5 Supply and demand balance

OVERPLAY AND SPARE CAPACITY

- 5.5.1 To calculate whether there is any total spare capacity at rugby sites in Middlesbrough, Table 5.11 shows the supply and demand figures across the three sites that are available for community rugby use. This table demonstrates the sites that are currently being overplayed, as well as those that have spare capacity for grass pitch provision.
- 5.5.2 In order to accurately represent the impact of floodlit provision on current supply, all training demand on site has been assigned on the floodlit pitches present, as reflected in Table 5.11 overleaf. The match day demand has then been spread evenly across the non-floodlit pitches or altered based upon the specific club consultation data.

Table 5.11: Supply and Demand Balance by Site

Site Name	Pitch type	Floodlit	Supply (Capacity)	Demand (matches + training in MSS)		Pitch balance (Supply minus demand)	Site balance (Supply minus demand)
				SNR	JNR		
Acklam Park	Senior Rugby Union	Yes	3.5	5	0.5	-2	-3
	Senior Rugby Union	No	1.5	2	0.5	-1	
Tollesby Road	Junior Rugby Union	No	2	1.5	3	-2.5	-4.5
	Junior Rugby Union	No	2	1	3	-2	
Talbot Park	Senior Rugby Union	No	3	1	2	0	-2
	Senior Rugby Union	No	3	1	2	0	
	Senior Rugby Union	No	2	0.5	1	0.5	
	Senior Rugby Union	Yes	2	4	0.5	-2.5	

5.5.3 As shown in Table 5.11, all three of the sites that are currently used for rugby are over-capacity, with the level of overplay being particularly high at Tollesby Road. This is caused by the two home clubs having consistent junior and senior demand, leading to the overplay of poor-quality grass provision, which has a low carrying capacity due to poor maintenance and insufficient drainage infrastructure.

5.5.4 There are three sites that are not available for community rugby use and these have not been taken into consideration for the overall balance of rugby in the study area. This is influenced by the RFU national strategy to focus on the provision located at club sites. The RFU believes that this provides a more enjoyable rugby experience and is more likely to assist in retaining players across all age groups.

PEAK PERIOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND

5.5.5 To assess the availability of rugby facilities at peak times, it has been assumed that the period of highest demand for rugby matches is on a Saturday afternoon for adults and Sunday morning for mini and youth rugby. It is also assumed that juniors play on adult match pitches (there are no designated junior pitches in the), with all mini teams requiring half a pitch and youth teams requiring a full pitch.

Table 5.12: Peak period capacity for senior and youth/mini rugby provision

Adult					
Site Name	Pitch Supply (Sat PM)	Match demand	Commentary		
Acklam Park	2	2	No spare capacity in the peak period		
Talbot Park	4	3	1 MES spare capacity in the peak period		
The Acorn Centre	0	0	No spare capacity in the peak period		
The King's Academy	2	0	2 MES spare capacity in the peak period		
Tollesby Road	0	0	No spare capacity in the peak period		
Macmillan Leisure Centre (Macmillan Academy)	1	0	1 MES spare capacity in the peak period		
Junior					
Site name	Jnr pitch supply (Sun AM)	Snr Pitch Supply (Sun AM)	Total Pitch Supply in peak time	Match demand	Commentary
Acklam Park	0	2	2	1	1 MES spare capacity in the peak period
Talbot Park	0	4	4	5.5	No spare capacity in the peak period
The Acorn Centre	1	0	1	0	1 MES spare capacity in the peak period
The King's Academy	0	2	2	0	2 MES spare capacity in the peak period
Tollesby Road	2	0	2	5	No spare capacity in the peak period
Macmillan Leisure Centre (Macmillan Academy)	0	1	1	0	1 MES spare capacity in the peak period

5.5.6 Table 5.12 indicates that three sites have spare capacity during the peak period for adult rugby provision, along with three sites which do not have spare capacity. It is worth noting that the sites with spare capacity are owned and managed by education facilities and therefore it is assumed that access may be limited at peak time.

5.5.7 On the other hand, two key sites; Talbot Park and Tollesby Road currently have no spare capacity for junior demand in the peak period, which is caused by both clubs have active junior sections and a large amount of demand during the peak period on Sunday AM.

5.6 Supply and demand analysis

5.6.1 The following section contains the summary capacity analysis for rugby in Middlesbrough, as well as for a number of relevant summaries, as requested by the RFU and the Sport England 2013 Playing Pitch Guidance. The analysis testing has been provided at a -wide level and displayed below. Each capacity analysis is accompanied by a commentary on the key findings from the data.

MIDDLESBROUGH ANALYSIS

Table 5.13: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision in Middlesbrough

Analysis Name	Notes	Capacity – grass pitches	Community use demand (matches + training in MES)		Balance (Supply minus demand)*
			Adult	Junior/mini	
Current Analysis (2017)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All available sites	27	16	11.5	-0.5
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	19	16	11.5	-8.5
3. Rugby club sites with long term security of tenure only	Acklam Park, Talbot Park and Tollesby Road	19	16	11.5	-8.5
Future Analysis (2034)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2034	27	17.1	14.0	-4.0
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2034	19	17.1	14.0	-12.0
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby clubs sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2034	19	17.1	14.0	-12.0

*Future balance figures have been rounded for consistency

- There is a deficit of rugby provision across Middlesbrough, which means that there is more demand for facilities than there is supply.
- This deficit is severe when taking into consideration all sites that are available for community use, however it worsens when considering only those sites that are secured for community use. The deficit is even greater when considering the analysis of rugby being played on rugby club sites with a long-term lease or ownership of the freehold. It is the long-term objective of the RFU to reduce the reliance on non-club rugby facilities, therefore this deficit represents a significant issue for the RFU and local rugby clubs

- The future analysis indicates that this deficit will worsen over the lifetime of the strategy, when the projected increase in demand from population growth and latent demand is realised
- The deficit is likely to impact the available of adequate match play facilities and training facilities, which supports the findings from club and RFU consultation

5.7 Site by Site Analysis - Protection, Enhancement and Provision

5.7.1 To ensure that the Playing Pitch Strategy meets the requirements of the Middlesbrough Council review and can be seen as a robust evidence base, the site-by-site assessment below includes all rugby site that have been included within the study.

5.7.2 The site-by-site assessment provides a justification of how each of these sites should be protected, enhanced or further provided for, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 73 and 74¹⁸. Additionally, this table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section. Please note that MES refers to Match Equivalent Sessions.

Table 5.14: Site –by-site summary for rugby provision in Middlesbrough

Site Name	No. of Pitches	Availability	Security of Use	Assessment score	Peak period balance	Balance (Total)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Acklam Park	2 adult 0 junior	Available	Secured	D3/M3 (Good) D0/M1 (Standard)	No spare capacity during the peak period	3 MES of deficit for pitch provision per week	P	This site should be protected in the Local Plan. It is home to Middlesbrough RUFC, who have 3 senior teams and 11 junior teams, and they use it heavily for training and matches 5 days a week. The site also accommodates local schools and inner-city rugby programmes.
							R	
							E	
Talbot Park	4 adult 0 junior	Available	Secured	D3/M1 (Standard) D3/M1 (Standard) D1/M1 (Standard) D1/M1 (Standard)	No spare capacity during the peak period	2 MES of deficit for pitch	P	This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This is a major rugby site for the local authority and is used extensively by Teesside University RUFC and Acklam RUFC.
							R	

¹⁸ Further information on NPPF provided in Section 2 – Strategic Context

Site Name	No. of Pitches	Availability	Security of Use	Assessment score	Peak period balance	Balance (Total)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)
						provision per week	<p>E Due to the site being overplayed and overcapacity, games are frequently called off due to an unplayable pitch. Further investigation is required by a qualified sports turf agronomist, in order to identify the root cause of the drainage issues at the site.</p> <p>P V The sites current storage container is deemed unsafe and no longer in use, and so it is recommended a new, secure and safe storage facility is installed to meet the needs of both Club and University.</p>
The Acorn Centre	0 adult 1 junior	Available	Unsecured	D1/M1 (Standard)	1 MES of spare capacity during the peak period	2 MES of spare capacity per week	<p>P R This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This site currently does not serve any club demand but is used by Acklam Grange School during term time and school hours.</p> <p>E No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.</p> <p>P V No further required provision has been identified as part of the study.</p>
The King's Academy	2 adult 0 junior	Available	Unsecured	D1/M1 (Standard) D1/M1 (Standard)	2 MES of spare capacity during the peak period	2 MES of spare capacity per week	<p>P R This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This site currently does not serve any club demand but is used extensively by the school during term time and school hours.</p> <p>E No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.</p> <p>P V No further required provision has been identified as part of the study.</p>
Tollesby Road	0 adult 2 junior	Available	Secured	D1/M1 (Standard) D1/M1 (Standard)	No spare capacity during the peak period	4.5 MES of deficit for pitch provision per week	<p>P R This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This site is a Local Authority owned park and leased by Middlesbrough RUFC on a 15-year agreement to cater for their Junior demand.</p> <p>E The current ancillary facility onsite is in poor condition and does not contain any showers or a kitchen facility. It is recommended that the club is supported in refurbishing the facility and installing shower provision. There should also significant investment made to the playing surfaces due to the standard of the current pitches when considering the demand of the junior section and the potential growth that could occur within the club.</p>

Site Name	No. of Pitches	Availability	Security of Use	Assessment score	Peak period balance	Balance (Total)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)
							<p>Should investment into an additional set of floodlights not be possible at Acklam Park, a new set of floodlights should be explored as an option to increase floodlit training capacity during the peak period.</p> <p>P V No further required provision has been identified as part of the study.</p>
Macmillan Leisure Centre (Macmillan Academy)	1 adult 0 junior	Available	Unsecured	D1/M1 (Standard)	1 MES of spare capacity during the peak period	2 MES of spare capacity per week	<p>P R This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This is a school site that does not currently serve any club demand, however it is used extensively for curriculum and school rugby.</p> <p>E The school are frequently forced to call off due to an unplayable pitch, usually caused by poor drainage. It is recommended that artificial drainage is installed on at least one the of the pitches in order to maintain the quality and ensure demand from the school is met.</p> <p>P V No further required provision has been identified as part of the study.</p>

5.8 Rugby Summary

- 5.8.1 This section summarises the findings from the rugby analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Middlesbrough.
- 5.8.2 Table 5.15 includes the response to 5 key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 5.15 – Key PPS findings for rugby in Middlesbrough

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of provision across the for rugby is standard, with the general level of maintenance fit for purpose and a lack of artificial drainage installed on key rugby club sites. The demand for rugby is strong, with three clubs of varying sizes playing in Middlesbrough.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	There is a significant deficit for secured and accessible rugby provision across the Borough, showing an undersupply of available and secured grass pitches. The two large clubs therefore use pitches that are unfit for purpose for much of the year or are forced to look outside of the for access to Artificial Grass Pitches. All sites are operating at over-capacity in the peak period, with this deficit of pitches only becoming more apparent when availability and secured filters are applied.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The maintenance regime for non-education sides across Middlesbrough is standard however more attention is required on sites with high demand to ensure that pitches are fit for purpose and able to withstand the high levels of demand for rugby
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	There is a small 3% predicted population increase during the lifetime of this strategy, combining this with the TGRs and latent demand it is predicted that demand will not increase significantly. To manage the current deficit, it is identified that pitch provision much increase or improve in the Borough. There is a WR22 pitch at Middlesbrough College that has to potential to host formal rugby demand, however further capacity analysis in conjunction with the football AGP analysis is required in order to manage this. Women and girl's rugby demand is projected to increase, in line with the RFU's national strategic priorities.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The future demand for rugby is projected to increase across the Borough, with the deficit for provision predicted to increase further over the lifetime of the strategy. In the capacity analysis, the deficit only worsens when considering available and secured sites and decreases further when predicting 2034 demand.

6 Hockey

6.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

- 6.1.1 In order to understand the overall objectives and priorities of England Hockey, an analysis of key recent strategies and documentation has been undertaken and summarised below.

ENGLAND HOCKEY FACILITIES STRATEGY (2017)

- 6.1.2 In 2017 England Hockey published the latest facilities strategy for the sport, which replaces the previous 2012 edition and aims to help every hockey club in England work towards having appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

Vision: For every hockey player 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

- 6.1.3 The club market for hockey is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to England Hockey to play in community leagues. As a result, only a few occasional teams lie outside of the EH affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played.

- 6.1.4 England Hockey has the ambition of growing participation by 10,000 adults and 32,500 children. To enable this, the following three objectives have been highlighted;

- **PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision.** EH currently has over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities). We need to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country
- **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. There needs to more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.
- **DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain.** This might include consolidation hockey provision in a local area where appropriate. Research has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable Hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches. 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 at one site.

6.2 Supply

- 6.2.1 Middlesbrough has three sites that have full size sand or water based artificial grass pitches that are suitable for competitive hockey.
- 6.2.2 Due to the high demand for artificial use for football at Trinity Catholic College, all club play is accommodated at Macmillan Leisure Centre and the Kings Academy.
- 6.2.3 Table 6.1 below details the surface, availability, security, ownership and management of all pitches that are suitable for competitive hockey in Middlesbrough

Table 6.1 – Quantity overview for hockey facilities in Middlesbrough

Site Name	Sand Based / Water based	Ownership	Management	Availability of community use / Security of community use	Size
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Sand Dressed	Education	Education	Available/Unsecured	100x60
The King's Academy	Sand Dressed	Education	Education	Available/Unsecured	100x60
Trinity Catholic College	Sand Dressed	Education	Education	Available/Unsecured	100x60

QUALITY

- 6.2.4 As part of the Playing Pitch Strategy, each site that is suitable for hockey has been assessed by an independent research team and scored according to England Hockey's facilities framework contained within the 2013 Sport England Playing Pitch Guidance.
- 6.2.5 Table 6.2 below provides a summary of the quality assessments for all hockey suitable sites in the Study area, with assessments undertaken at two key sites.

Table 6.2 – Quality overview for hockey facilities in Middlesbrough

Site Name	Sand Based / Water based	Size	Floodlit	Age of playing surface	Condition (Quality score)
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Sand Dressed	100x60	Yes	2-5 years	86% - Good
The King's Academy	Sand Dressed	100x60	Yes	less than 2 years	87% - Good
Trinity Catholic College	Sand Dressed	100x60	Yes	5-10 years	87% - Good

- 6.2.6 Table 6.2 indicates that the three pitches that are available for community use are examples of high quality provision. The oldest site in the study area is Trinity Catholic College, here there is one sand dressed AGP, however this is marked as having the highest quality of provision in the study area.
- 6.2.7 The site summary for the site, collected as part of the site assessment is shown below.
- Macmillan Leisure Centre:** The leisure centre is now part of the school and all owned and managed by them - Macmillan Academy. All facilities on site can be hired out by the community, there are 2 floodlit hard courts which have 2 netball courts each. There is a full-size sand based AGP pitch, built in November 2015, and 2 full size football pitches. The second football pitch, closet to the AGP, has a rugby pitch overmarked on it also. There is also training grid space to the right of the AGP. School have priority between 8 and 5, and then it can be hired out. The site is maintained by external contractors, who carry out extensive work during the season on the grass pitches in order to make the playable. The internal site team maintain the AGP from day to day, and CSL carry out work on an annual basis. The AGP is in great condition however this takes a lot of maintenance time from the team. The grass pitches are the main area for development, issues with drainage are apparent and it

appears that the pitches can't take current demand despite the maintenance. Often the school are calling off fixtures etc and passing demand onto Goals Soccer- roughly 20 hours a week. The school would like to add some portaloos to the grass pitches to prevent movement through the school from the community along with adding further secure storage. The school are considering a new 3G pitch over one of their grass pitches however this is unrealistic at the moment, and issues with the poor condition of the sports hall are of greater priority to the school here

- **Trinity Catholic College:** Academy trust school, with one full size sand dressed AGP and 3 full size adult football pitches. AGP needs maintenance doing to it in terms of more sand and upgrading the surface, about 10 years old. All work is carried out by external contractors including the grass pitches. All grass pitches are heavily used by the school and for community football including mid-week training. The site is rented out to a number of community teams, as well as being used heavily by the school.

6.3 Demand

CURRENT DEMAND

- 6.3.1 There are three hockey club using hockey facilities in Middlesbrough. The scale of club is demonstrated by Table 6.3, which shows the club profile by age group and gender.

Table 6.3 – Team profile for Hockey in Middlesbrough

Club Name	Adult teams			Juniors	Total
	Senior Men	Senior Women	Mixed		
Marion Furness HC	5	2	0	3	10
Stokesley Ladies HC	0	3	0	1	4
Stokesley Men HC	3	0	0	2	5

- 6.3.2 Table 6.4 highlights how the profile of hockey teams across Middlesbrough creates demand for AGP match and training hours throughout the week. Senior teams train midweek however some junior teams/development centres may train on weekends. It is important to understand that this will impact on capacity analysis when considered with the competitive match slots required above.

Table 6.4 – Match demand for hockey in Middlesbrough

	Number of teams	Competitive hours required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	13	-	13	-
Junior teams (11-15)	6	2	1	3

Table 6.5 – Training demand for hockey in Middlesbrough

	Number of teams	Training hours required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	13	8	-	-
Junior teams (11-15)	6	-	-	-

KEY CLUB CONSULTATION

6.3.3 To develop a greater understanding of the need for hockey in Middlesbrough, a consultation was undertaken with the 3 clubs in the study area, a summary of which is provided in the table below.

Table 6.6– Key club consultation in Middlesbrough

Club	Consultation Summary
Marton Furness HC	<p>Marton Furness HC are a well-established club in the area, with a total of 10 senior teams and a substantial junior section. All training and playing demand is based at the Kings Academy, with some usage of grass facilities at Marton Cricket Club as well.</p> <p>Over recent years there has been a steady increase in participation across both Senior and Junior sections, leading to the formation of 3 new senior and 2 new junior sides. The club stated that they are currently at capacity with regards to playing facilities at Kings Academy, however they are fundraising and looking for support to establish an AGP at Marton Cricket Club.</p> <p>Due to this, and only being able to use the pitch on Saturdays, the club currently have to move Sunday junior demand to other sites outside of the study area (Egglescliffe School or Thornaby Academy*) in order to meet demand and the club would rather place this demand within Middlesbrough. The club believe that if more facilities were available in the area, they would have more teams due to the increased demand in the area. The club has recently secured planning approval for a new sand based AGP at Marton Cricket Club. Work on this new AGP is predicted to commence in 2018/19, and the club are currently working on raising funds for the project.</p>
Stokesley Ladies HC	<p>3 adult and 1 U13 sides that play and train at Macmillan Leisure Centre. The club stated that they have seen an increase in membership in the last 3 years due to their good links with local schools, and they are expecting to develop further junior and senior sides in coming years. They also stated that the lack of available pitches in the area is currently restricting the club from further growth.</p> <p>The club have identified the quality of the pitch home ground as good, although they stated that it is deteriorating compared to previous seasons and showing evidence of grass growing through the surface, as well as moss/lichen.</p> <p>Changing facilities were also deemed good and no particular issues were raised during consultations.</p>
Stokesley Men HC	<p>The club has 3 senior sides that play and train at Macmillan Leisure Centre, and 2 junior sides (U10s and U12s) that currently use Stokesley Secondary School which is outside of the study area. The club have an agreement with the school, where the kids get free training and the club are able to use their 5-aside rubber crumb pitch for free – not for competitive matches, but for weekly training. The club stated that if more hockey facilities were available in their area they would probably see an increase in demand.</p>

*Following Stage B sign-off it has been identified by England Hockey that junior/Sunday demand is met at Macmillan Leisure Centre rather than Efflescliffe school.

6.4 Future Demand

DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

6.4.1 In order to calculate the future demand for Hockey in the Study area, a Team Generation Rate¹⁹ has been calculated using the current number of teams and the

¹⁹ The Team Generation Rate calculation uses the current number of teams and the current population to calculate a proxy measure of the number of total residents per relevant sports team. This measure is therefore applied to the projected population (depending on the length of the

current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a hockey team.

- 6.4.2 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for the study area to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups. This population projection data has been provided by the Council and aligns to their core strategy.

Table 6.7 – Future demand projections for hockey teams in Middlesbrough

Sport and Age Groups	No. of teams	Current popn	Future popn	TGR	Popn Change	Projected change in team no.
Hockey Adult Men (19-45yrs)	11	26125	26636	2375	511	0
Hockey Adult Women (19-45)	2	25083	24678	12541	-405	0
Hockey Yth&Jnr Boys (12-18)	4	5820	5820	1455	0	0
Hockey Jnr Girls (12-18)	2	5612	5965	2806	353	0

- 6.4.3 Table 6.7 illustrates that with the limited projected population growth, there is unlikely to be enough growth in demand to need further teams, purely driven by new population. It should be noted that at the time of issue, England Hockey are refining a future demand model that more accurately models the expected demand for hockey in the short, medium and long term. Much of this will be influenced by the 2016 Rio Olympics Women's Gold Medal, as well as the range of grass roots participation programmes that England Hockey are currently running.

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

- 6.4.4 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing hockey. Table 6.8 identifies all latent demand (not currently active), which the club is aiming to convert into affiliated hockey demand within the next 3 - 5 years. This provides an estimate of the number of new teams that will be required in Middlesbrough, in addition to the teams generated by population growth.

Table 6.8 – Latent demand for hockey in Middlesbrough in teams

	Adult male	Adult female	Junior Boys	Junior Girls
Total	1	0	2	3

strategy) to predict how many additional teams will be required in order to satisfy the demand from the 'new' population.

6.5 Supply and Demand Balance

6.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at hockey sites in the study area, Table 6.9 shows the supply and demand figures for community use hockey facilities in Middlesbrough. This table contains demand (in hours) from competitive matches as well as training required by local clubs (including Football training).

Table 6.9 – Supply and demand balance for hockey in Middlesbrough

Site name	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours required – for training and matches)			Demand (Hours required – for training and matches)			Balance (Match slots)		
				Hockey			Football					
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Macmillan Leisure Centre	20	8	8	10	3.5	0	2	2	2	8	2.5	3
The King's Academy	20	10	0	0	3	2.5	26	2	0	-6	5	-2.5
Trinity Catholic College	20	4	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	13	3	0

6.5.2 Table 6.9 illustrates that there is spare capacity at Macmillan Leisure Centre and Trinity Catholic College, however King's Academy currently has a deficit of provision, largely due to the amount of football currently taking place on site. As a result, the site has no capacity for further growth and consultation with the resident club (Marton Furness HC) has identified an ambition to increase the capacity for hockey-specific AGP facilities in the study area.

6.5.3 The supply and demand analysis for Trinity Academy indicates that there is spare capacity, when taking into consideration football and hockey demand. It should be noted, however, that consistent and regular bookings for hockey are not feasible, due to ad-hoc football demand for the site.

6.6 Peak Time capacity Analysis

- 6.6.1 In line with the 2013 Sport England PPS guidance, this study has considered the total supply and demand for facilities, measured in MES per week.
- 6.6.2 While this is a valuable measure of whether or not AGP facilities are at capacity, the patterns of demand should also be considered when assessing whether there are sufficient facilities across the Study area.
- 6.6.3 With this in mind, this section undertakes a peak time capacity analysis, to assess whether there are sufficient facilities during the periods that the greatest proportion of the population like to play hockey.
- 6.6.4 This will indicate whether there is enough capacity to satisfy the demand where a large amount of hockey is played at the same time (e.g. are there enough match slots so that all adult and junior teams can to play at the favored times on Saturday and Sunday?)
- 6.6.5 The following assumptions on peak times have been developed, based on standard practice for competitive grass roots hockey.
- There are 4 x 2 hours match slots on Saturday per pitch
 - There are 4 x 1.5 hours match slots on Sunday per pitch

Table 6.10: Peak time capacity analysis for Macmillian Leisure

Age-group (preferred match slot)	No. of teams	Peak-time demand (Match Slots)	Peak-time Capacity (Match Slots)	Balance	Commentary
Adult (Saturday 10-6*)	6	3	4	1	1 MES spare capacity per week
Junior (Sunday 10-4)	4	2	4	2	2 MES spare capacity per week

Table 6.11: Peak time capacity analysis for The Kings Academy

Age-group (preferred match slot)	No. of teams	Peak-time demand (Match Slots)	Peak-time Capacity (Match Slots)	Balance	Commentary
Adult (Saturday 10-6*)	7	3.5	4	0.5	0.5 MES spare capacity per week
Junior (Sunday 10-4)	3	0.5	4	3.5	3.5 MES spare capacity per week

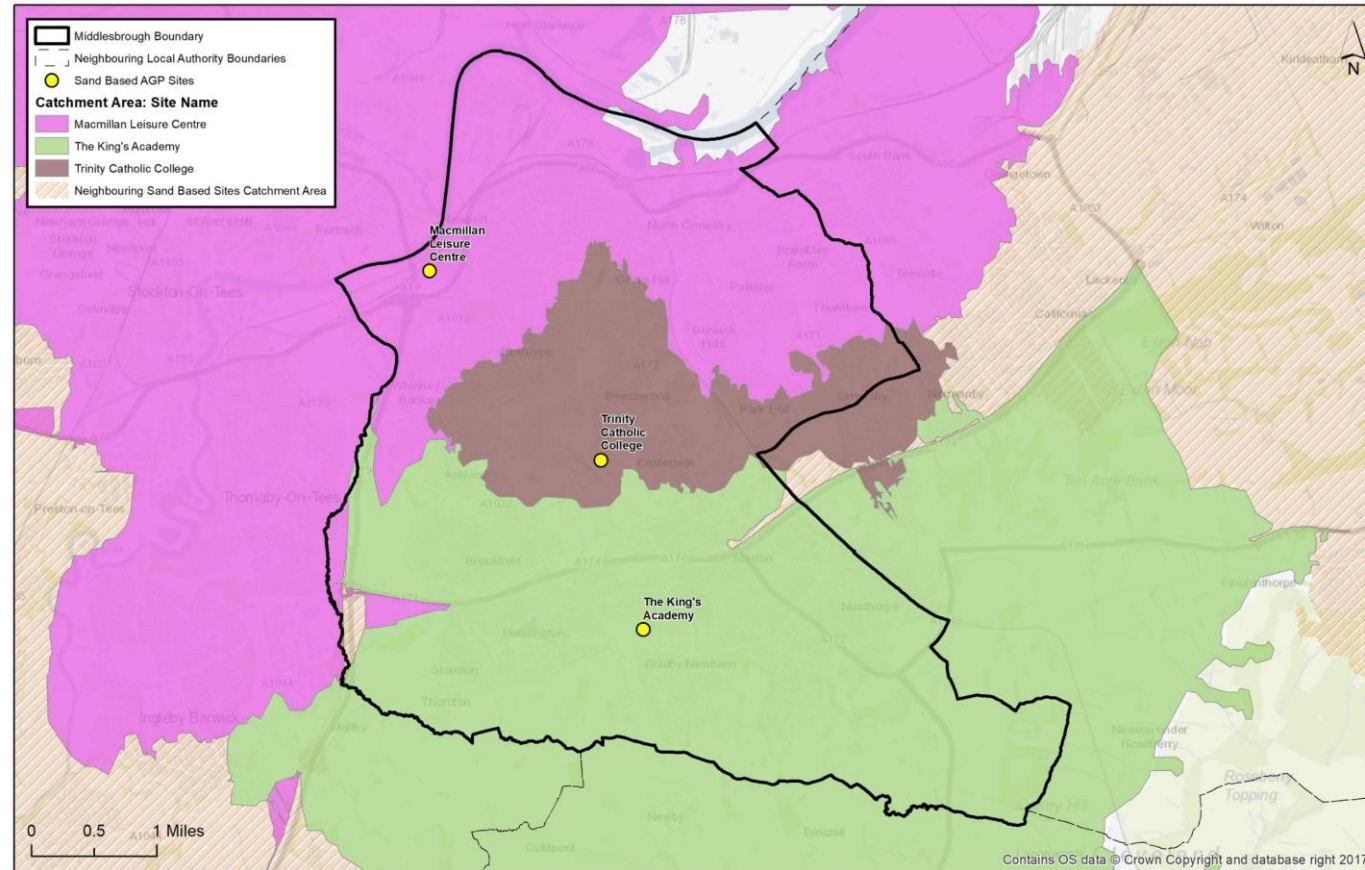
*Adult fixtures are occasionally played on Sunday however for this analysis, peak time adult demand is assumed to be Saturday.

- 6.6.6 Table 6.10 indicates that across all pitch typologies there is a small amount of spare capacity during periods of peak demand.
- 6.6.7 Currently, the Trinity College is not used for competitive matchplay therefore it has not been included in this analysis.

Figure 6.1 – Spatial analysis and cross –boundary demand for sand-based AGPs in Middlesbrough, all AGP data from Active Places Power (Sport England)

SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE – SPATIAL ANALYSIS

6.6.8 Figure 6.1 provides a spatial analysis of full size sand based AGPs in the study area in order to assess whether the current provision of ‘strategic’ hockey facilities meet the needs of the local residents. The coloured areas show the unique catchment area of each of the AGPs, which indicates the closest AGP, within 20-minute drive time, for local residents.



Full size Sand based AGP sites with community use catchment areas in Middlesbrough, PPS (up to 20 minute drive time)



CAPACITY ANALYSIS

6.6.9 The following section contains the summary capacity analysis for hockey in Middlesbrough, as well as two relevant summaries, as requested by England Hockey and the Sport England 2013 Playing Pitch Guidance.

Table 6.12: Summary capacity analysis for hockey (all in hours)

	Supply (hours)			Demand (training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Current Supply and Demand Analysis (2018)	60	28	28	45	11.5	4.5	15	16.5	21.5
Future Supply and Demand Analysis (2034)	60	28	28	47	13.5	9.5	13	14.5	16.5

6.6.10 Table 6.12 illustrates that there is current future spare capacity for hockey in Middlesbrough, which is possible due to the presence of three high quality AGPs that are available for community use.

6.6.11 Although this capacity analysis indicates that there is spare capacity for new demand to be satisfied on the site, consultation with the clubs in Middlesbrough has indicated that there is a limited supply of further match slots during peak times on Saturday's and Sunday's, where additional teams could be catered for.

6.7 Strategic sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

6.7.1 Table 6.14 provides a justification for how the three hockey sites should be Protected, Enhanced or Protected.

Table 6.14 – Site by Site Analysis for Hockey

Site Name	Pitch type	Pitch assessment	Balance (Total Hrs)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Sand dressed (100m x 60m)	86% - Good	<p>This site is currently under capacity for hockey provision Spare capacity of 23 hours per week at the peak time</p>	PR	This site should be protected as part of the Local Plan. There are 2 clubs based here, Stokesley Ladies HC and Men's HC, who have 9 teams in total, 6 senior and 3 junior.
				E	It is recommended that the AGP on site receives increased maintenance provision, to help prevent the already reported deterioration of the playing surface.
				PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
The Kings Academy	Sand dressed (100m x 60m)	87% - Good	<p>This site is currently at capacity for hockey provision</p>	PR	This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This education site is used predominantly by Marton Furness Hockey Club, with all of their teams using this facility for training and matches.
				E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
				PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Trinity Catholic College	Sand dressed (100m x 60m)	87% - Good	<p>This site is currently under capacity for hockey provision No recorded demand</p>	PR	This site should be protected in the Local Plan. This is an education site that is used by the school for both Hockey and Football and is available for community hire 6-10pm on weekdays and all day on weekends.
				E	It is recommended that the AGP on site receives increased maintenance provision, particularly focusing on sand dispersal and general improvements to the surface.
				PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

6.8 Hockey Summary

- 6.8.1 This section summarises the findings from the hockey analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Middlesbrough.
- 6.8.2 Table 6.15 includes the response to 5 key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 6.15 – Key PPS findings for hockey in Middlesbrough

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of provision across Middlesbrough for hockey is high, given the existence of three good quality pitches. No provision in the study area is secured for community use however these are key sites for meeting demand from the three clubs in the study area. It should be noted that junior demand exported out of Middlesbrough, by Stokesley Men HC, can be accommodated in the study area as junior capacity at peak time has been identified.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	There is enough capacity at the existing site to meet the current needs for outdoor hockey in Middlesbrough, however none of the existing sites have secured community use agreements, therefore there is an ongoing risk that supply could be lost and clubs impacted.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Despite the age of one facility, Trinity College, all provision is of good quality and suitable for formal provision. All maintenance is carried out by the site owners, therefore there is no responsibility from Hockey Clubs to maintain the sites. No issues with this have been identified in during consultation.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	Future demand for hockey in Middlesbrough is grow slightly, through the conversion of latent demand. The sport has enjoyed significant growth since the Women's gold medal at the Rio Olympics, which it is hoped will stimulate further growth at both junior and adult age groups across the country.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The projected increase in demand can be satisfied at facilities in Middlesbrough, however consultation has indicated that this would exacerbate issues that clubs are currently having with winter hockey and finding an appropriate location for competitive and friendly hockey. The future peak time analysis indicates that over the lifetime of the strategy, spare capacity for demand during the peak period is set to reduce. It is vital that, in order to mitigate the risk of losing hockey sites and subsequent capacity, that long term community use agreements are sought with all of the owners and operators of the three sites that are currently used.

7 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

7.1.1 There are three surface types that fall into the category of Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP); rubber crumb (3G), sand-based (filled or dressed) and water based. The previous Hockey section has presented the position for sand-based and water-based provision, with this section focussing on third generation (3G) facilities that are suitable for football and rugby, as well as sand-based provision that is currently used for football training.

7.2 3G AGP usage for football

7.2.1 The FA and Football Foundation considers high quality 3G pitches as essential in promoting coach and player development across all age groups. These pitches can support intensive use and as such are valuable assets for both playing and training. Primarily, such facilities have been installed for community use and training however they are increasingly used for competition, which the FA wholly supports providing the pitch has been appropriately tested and is on the FA 3G pitch register. The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England with the opportunity to train once a week on a floodlit 3G surface together with priority access for Charter Standard Community Clubs through a partnership agreement.

7.2.2 The FA has adopted the use of 3G pitches across all its competitions and incorporated this into the standard code of rules. This decision was taken due to the significant advances that have been made to the development of 3G Football Turf (FT) and the adoption of these surfaces by professional leagues throughout Europe and by both UEFA and FIFA for major competitions.

7.2.3 Competitive affiliated football can take place on 3G surfaces that have been tested to FA standards and is on the FA 3G Football Turf Pitch Register. All football training can take place on sand and water-based surfaces but a 3G surface is preferred.

7.3 3G AGP usage for Rugby

7.3.1 The use of 3G AGP provision for rugby match play and training has increased significantly in the past 10 years, due to a combination of improved technology, greater investment and changing player behaviour.

7.3.2 Clubs and operators are increasingly seeing the benefit of utilising 3G provision, due to the durability of the surface and the ability of clubs to play back to back matches, as well as using the same surfaces for both match play and training.

7.3.3 For facilities to be used for contact training or affiliated matchplay, pitches must be World Rugby 22(WR22) compliant, which ensures pitches have an adequate shock pad and length of synthetic grass to ensure they are safe to play on.

7.3.4 The RFU's Rugby365 programme invests in 3G AGP provision, with the overall objective of improving player experience. Further information can be found on England Rugby's website²⁰.

²⁰ www.englandrugby.com

7.4 Quantity and quality and capacity overview

- 7.4.1 Table 7.1 overleaf provides a list of all AGPs in Middlesbrough, identified as part of the audit. For each of the AGPs across the Borough, the supply and demand has been summarised, with identification of spare capacity in the peak period where relevant.
- 7.4.2 Detailed audit data for each facility, as well as whether they are included on the FA register, are included in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.
- 7.4.3 The study area currently has six full sized 3G AGPs, all of which are available for community use and used heavily through periods of peak demand (weekday evenings and weekends). All of these 3G facilities are floodlit but only 56% of them have secured community use, therefore can be used by the community at peak times throughout the winter.
- 7.4.4 Five of the six full sized 3G AGPs are on the FA Pitch Register, which means they can be used for affiliated competitive matchplay. Two of the facilities also have a shock pad and the requisite infrastructure for them to be used for full-contact rugby training and matchplay, however only Middlesbrough College has a WR22 compliant 3G AGP facility.
- 7.4.5 In addition to the full-size pitches, there are a large amount of small-sided 3G pitches, that are used for training and junior match play. The additional capacity that is provided by these facilities will be addressed in the following supply and demand balance section.

Table 7.1 All AGP provision and capacity in Middlesbrough

Site Name	Pitch Type	Size	Community use	Security of use	Floodlit	Age of Surface	Pitch score	FA Pitch Register	WR22 compliant
Acklam Green Centre	3G	100x60	Available	Unsecured	Yes	5-10 years	77.42% - Standard	No	No
Goals Soccer Centre (Teesside)	3G	8 x 32x22	Available	Unsecured	Yes	5-10 years	77.42% - Standard	No	No
	3G	5 x 43x32	Available	Unsecured	Yes	5-10 years	77.42% - Standard	No	No
Kader FC	3G	100x60	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	No	No
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Sand Dressed	100x60	Available	Unsecured	Yes	2-5 years	86.02% - Good	No	No
Middlesbrough (Prissick) Sports Village	3G	1 x 100x60	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	Yes	No*
	3G	10 x 40x30	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	Yes	No
	3G	4 x 80x40	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	Yes	No
	3G	4 x 60x40	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	Yes	No
Middlesbrough College	3G	100x60	Available	Unsecured	Yes	2-5 years	91.40% - Good	Yes	Yes
Southland Centre	3G	100x60	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	100.00% - Good	Yes	No
Outwood Academy Ormesby	Sand Dressed	60x40	Available	Unknown	Yes	5-10 years	94.62% - Good	No	No
Polton Allstars Football Academy	3G	78x59	Available	Unknown	Yes	2 -5 years	68.82% - Standard	No	No
Polton Allstars Football Academy	3G	37x28	Available	Unknown	Yes	2 -5 years	68.82% - Standard	No	No
Teesside University	3G	100x60	Available	Secured	Yes	less than 2 years	91.53% - Good	No	No**
The King's Academy	Sand Dressed	100x60	Available	Unsecured	Yes	less than 2 years	87.10% - Good	No	No
Trinity Catholic College	Sand Dressed	100x60	Available	Secured	Yes	5-10 years	94.62% - Good	No	No

*Middlesbrough Sports Village is reported to have a shock pad, making it suitable for training and matchplay, however the pitch has never been tested by the RFU or World Rugby and is therefore not WR22 compliant. As a result, it cannot be used for competitive match play.

**Teesside University 3G AGP has required shock pad but is not formal WR22 accredited

7.4.6 To provide greater detail on the current usage of AGP provision across the study area, table 7.2 below provides a supply and demand analysis, based on the capacity that has been identified during site assessments and the demand that has been captured from local clubs.

Table 7.2 AGP supply and demand analysis

Site name	Surface Type	Peak time capacity	Match demand	Training demand	Capacity	Notes
Macmillan Leisure Centre	Sand dressed	36	0	0	36	
The King's Academy	Sand dressed	36	1	26	9	
Trinity Catholic College	Sand dressed	36	0	0	36	
Acklam Green Centre	3G	36	0	23	13	
Goals Soccer Centre (Teesside)	3G	468	0	6	462	
Kader FC	3G	36	12	17	7	
Middlesbrough Sports Village	3G	720	24.5	32	663.5	Although data indicates a large amount of spare capacity, consultation with the facility operator and users indicates that the facility is at capacity. It is reported that demand for the full sized 3G AGP is currently imported from a club outside of the study area (Guisborough RFC). Two MES of training have been added to the demand calculation.
Middlesbrough College	3G	36	1	0	35	The AGP was re-certified in November 2017. It is used for training and ad-hoc match play by Middlesbrough RUFC, especially during periods of poor weather
Southlands Leisure Centre	3G	36	0.5	17	18.5	
Outwood Academy Ormesby	Sand dressed	36	0	0	36	
Polton Allstars Football Academy	3G	72	2	13	57	Limited demand has been identified for the site, however consultation has indicated that the facilities are well used
Teesside University	3G	36	3	13	20	

SUPPLY AND DEMAND MODELLING FOR FOOTBALL – FULL SIZE 3G AGP PROVISION

- 7.4.7 While Table 7.2 provides a capacity analysis for all AGP sites across the Borough, further analysis is required to identify whether there are sufficient facilities to meet the demand, based on national parameters and calculations.
- 7.4.8 As part of the FA National Game Strategy, the Football Association has identified a strategic objective to ensure that all teams playing competitive football have access to a floodlit 3G AGP to train on at least once a week. To do this, FA calculations show that a full size 3G AGP (available for community use at peak times) is required for every 42 teams, which will allow the required training and match play slots, as well as providing suitable supply at peak times (weekday evenings and weekends).
- 7.4.9 Using the demand data for the Borough, 280 teams have been identified as playing in Middlesbrough. Using the FA’s suggested ratio of 1:42, this demonstrates a slight under provision of full-sized 3G AGPs, as the six current available pitches can host 252 teams, compared to the 280 currently playing in Middlesbrough.

AGP SUPPLY AND DEMAND MODELLING FOR FOOTBALL – INCORPORATING SMALL SIDED AGP PROVISION

- 7.4.10 While it is understood that the preferable facility type is full sized 3G AGP, given the flexibility that this provides clubs and operators, it is also important to understand the impact that small sided provision has on the overall supply and demand balance for football AGPs in the Borough.
- 7.4.11 To calculate the capacity of small sided provision, an assumption has been made as to how many teams each of the pitch typologies would be able to sustain, based on a starting point of 42 teams for a full size AGP. Table 3.12 details this analysis, showing how the number of teams has been calculated using the proportion of each age group within the total football demand.

Table 7.3: Capacity Analysis for AGPs per pitch typology

Pitch Typology	Size	Proportion of teams that can use facility	No. of team’s facility can service	Facilities within LA	Capacity (no. of teams serviced by 3G)
11v11 (adult and youth)	100x60m or larger	100%	42	6	252
9v9	80x50m or larger	53%	22	5	110
7v7	60x40m or larger	35%	15	9	135
5v5	40x30 or larger	17%	7	20	140

- 7.4.12 Table 3.12 illustrates that when only full sized 3G AGP provision is included, 252 teams across the Borough are serviced by 3G provision, which correlates with the slight deficit identified in the previous section. When, however, small sided provision is included in the analysis, there is theoretical capacity for 637 teams across the study area, largely due to the significant amount of capacity provided by small sided pitches at facilities such as the Middlesbrough Sports Village.

AGP FUTURE SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE FOR FOOTBALL

- 7.4.13 To understand the projected level of demand for 3G AGPs in Middlesbrough across the lifetime of the project, the same ratio of 1:42 has been used, as well as the additional 15 teams identified in the TGR and many teams identified in the latent demand calculations. As per the analysis of the current picture for AGP provision, relevant and available small sided 3G AGP provision has also been included in the future analysis, to provide a more realistic view of supply and demand.
- 7.4.14 Using these updated parameters, it is projected that 2 new full-sized 3G AGPs will be required to be accessible to the community by 2034 in Middlesbrough, as per the population projections, TGR’s and current full-size 3G AGP availability.

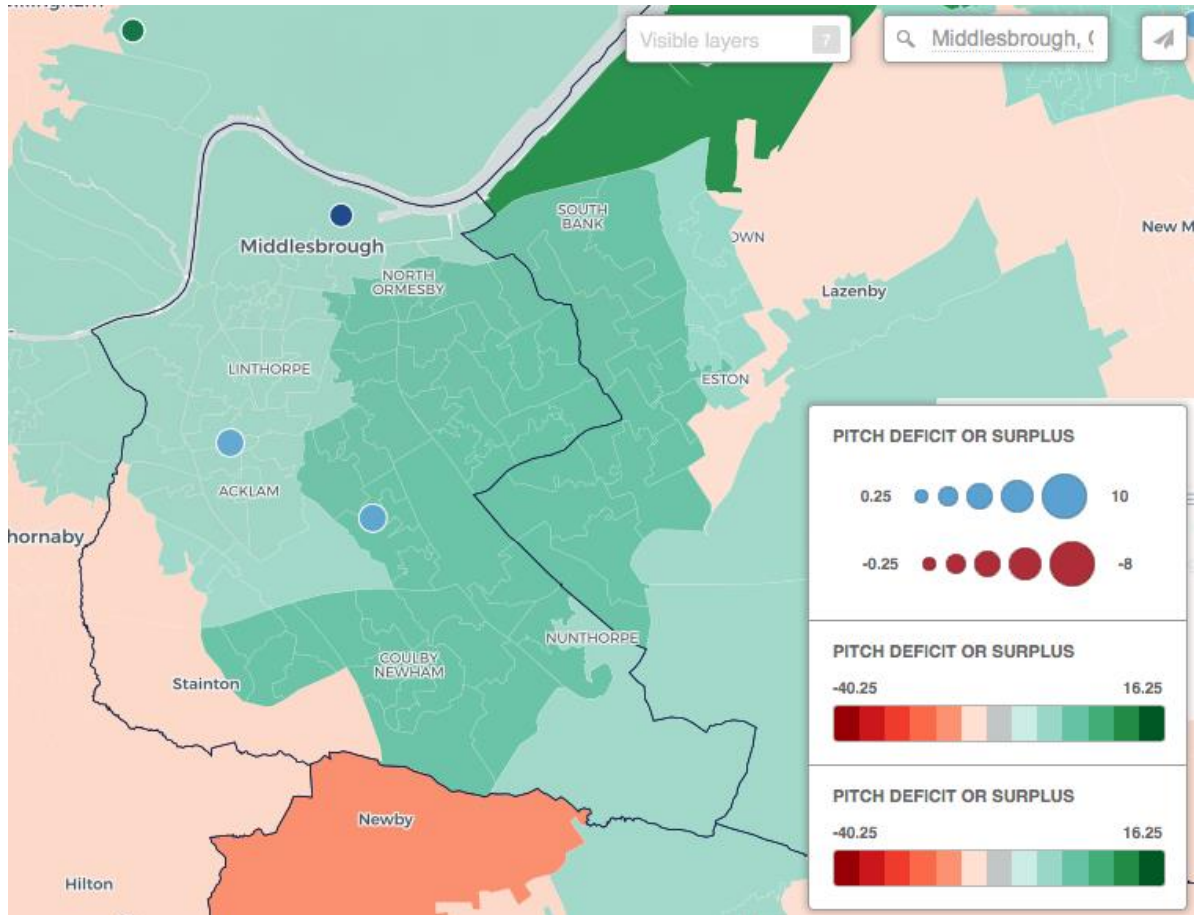
Table 7.4: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs

	Total Future Demand (Teams)	New AGP provision required
All	365	2

7.5 AGP supply and demand analysis for rugby

- 7.5.1 In order to understand the current and future supply and demand for WR22 AGP provision, it is important to consider supply and demand from both Middlesbrough and surrounding local authorities. As part of a separate piece of work with the RFU, national supply and demand modelling has been undertaken, to demonstrate the areas of the country where the greatest need exists for new 3G AGP provision.
- 7.5.2 Figure 7.1 below shows the output of the supply and demand modelling for Middlesbrough, when all WR22 AGPs are taken into consideration, both in the study area and in the neighbouring local authorities. The map shows (Green indicates spare capacity, light blue dots indicate current rugby sites and dark blue does indicate existing WR22 provision) that there is enough capacity for 3G AGPs, given the current provision in the local authority. It should also be noted that the facility at Teeside University is not included in the analysis, as it is not WR22 accredited.
- 7.5.3 Figure 7.1 demonstrates that no further WR22 AGP provision is included in the study area. Instead, the focus should be on changing the behavioural mindset of players and encouraging the use of these facilities all year round, for training and matchplay

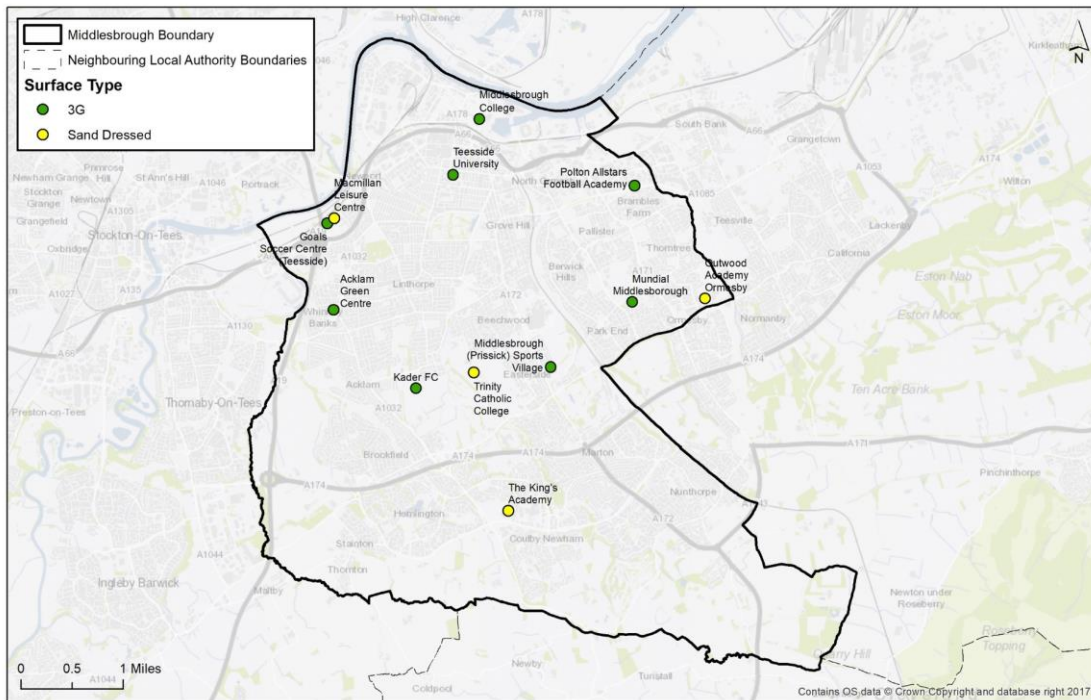
Figure 7.1: Supply and demand analysis for WR22 3G AGP provision



7.6 AGP spatial analysis

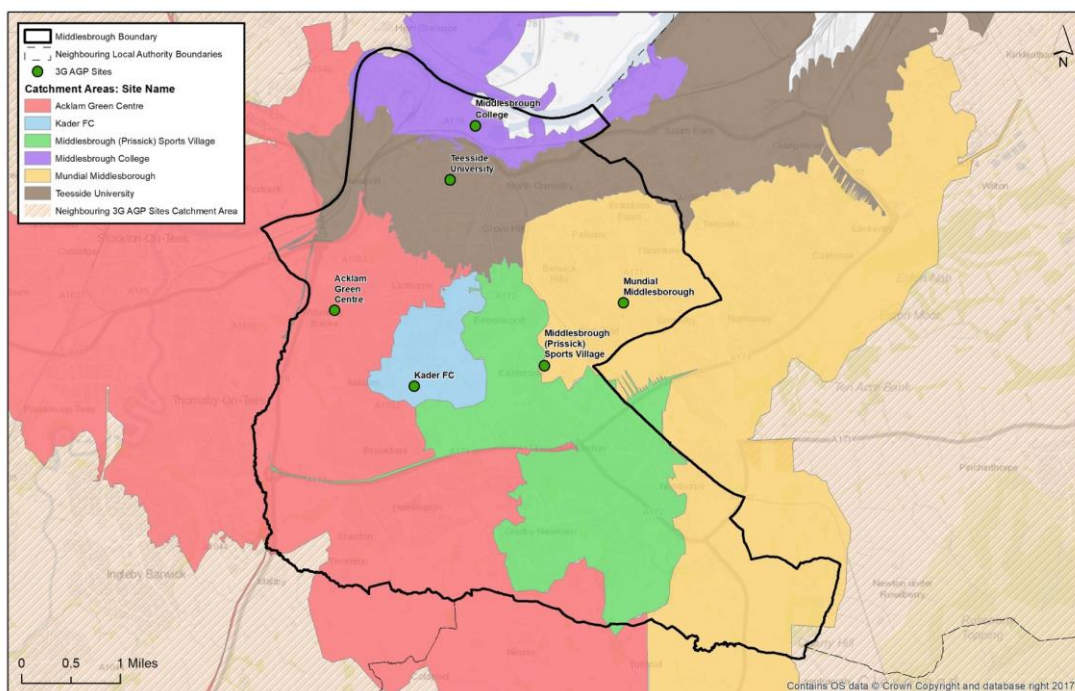
- 7.6.1 While the above analysis provides a quantified assessment of supply and demand, it is important to consider accessibility and spatial constraints when making recommendations regarding new AGP provision. Figure 7.2 below shows the distribution of 3G and sand-based AGPs (both suitable to host football demand) in Middlesbrough, which can be used to assess the accessibility of full-size AGP facilities across the Borough.
- 7.6.2 Figure 7.2 overleaf illustrates that the majority of the Borough has good access to either a 3G or sand-based facility, with only the south-east of the Borough lacking. Both surface types suitable for football, sand-based and 3G, are dispersed fairly equally throughout the borough, allowing most teams to have access to either one type. Population density should be considered and drive times when looking at suitable areas for new AGPs.

Figure 7.2– AGP provision for Middlesbrough



7.6.3 Figure 7.3 overleaf illustrates full size AGP sites with community use and catchment areas. The catchment map indicates that all residents in Middlesbrough fall within a 20-minute drive-time catchment of a Middlesbrough-based full sized 3G AGP. Theoretically, this means that accessibility should not be a barrier to entry for use of 3G AGP facilities, however there a number of factors related to quality and quantity that may mean there is still a deficit of provision across the study area.

Figure 7.3 – Full-size AGP sites with community use catchment for Middlesbrough



7.7 Meeting the current and future demand for 3G AGP facilities across Middlesbrough

7.7.1 To meet the shortfall for both current and future 3G AGP supply and demand, the likely solution will be a combination of new build and resurfacing sand-based pitches. A key consideration when identifying potential development sites is meeting the current and future demands for Hockey and identifying sites that are genuinely surplus to hockey requirement.

7.7.2 A key objective for the FA and Football Foundation is to maximise the use of 3G pitches for competitive football match play. This will increase the quality of provision, reduce the number of cancellations and help to address future demand. Affordable pricing policy that includes match-based charges in line with grass pitches should be a consideration.

7.7.3 When selecting the sites that are appropriate for 3G AGP development, sites should have the following characteristics;

- Be available for significant use by local community clubs
- Have good access and ancillary facilities to service the pitch(es)
- Be financially sustainable
- Be able to be maximised for training and match play provision during peak time
- Be well positioned to deliver wider football development programmes, including coach education and a recreational football offer, using spare off-peak capacity to deliver this
- Be able to explore shared projects with the Rugby Football Union (RFU) and school sites where infrastructure and vision align.

7.7.4 In terms of location, the Stage B analysis identified a high volume of affiliated formal football demand, with many teams not currently have access for a full size 3G AGP facility. It is therefore important to increase the provision of 3G AGP facilities across the study area, aiming for 5 full sized 3G AGP facilities, based on the current allocation of demand across the Borough.

7.8 3G AGP analysis summary

7.8.1 To meet the strategic priorities of the FA and Football Foundation relating to the increase proportion of affiliated being played on 3G AGPs, the analysis testing section of this study contains a detailed analysis to identify the potential impact of moving all youth 9v9 and mini 5v5 matchplay from grass pitches to high quality 3G AGPs. This strategy aligns with the priorities of the national FA and Sport England Parklife project, and looks to provide younger players with high quality matchplay facilities, while continuing to use grass facilities for adult and youth 11v11 football. Detailed analysis testing for future 3G usage will be included within the strategy section of this PPS.

8 Golf

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 England Golf is the organisation responsible for the governance of Golf. The following section provides greater detail of the existing strategies that are currently being delivered by the England Golf.
- 8.1.2 Following this, the supply and demand section of this report evaluates the adequacy of facilities for golf and considers:
- The supply of facilities and demand for these.
 - The adequacy of facilities in Middlesbrough.
 - Recommendations moving forward.

8.2 Strategic context

- 8.2.1 Golf is the fifth largest participation sport in the Country, with around 675,000 members belonging to one of 1900 affiliated clubs and a further 2 million people playing golf independently outside of club membership. Since 2004, participation and club membership has been in decline and has only recently shown signs of levelling off.
- 8.2.2 England Golf published the 'Raising Our Game' strategy in 2014, which clearly defined the organisation's strategic direction for the 2014-2017 window. This document highlights the need for a strategy to enhance market understanding of current golf facilities, one of the key considerations to increasing participation, and map alongside segmentation.
- 8.2.3 Jigsaw research were commissioned by England Golf in 2015, in order to create a market segmentation which is specific to golf. The research identified that 24% of adults in England are potential players. This is made up of: 9% current players, 8% lapsed players and 7% latent players – amounting to a target market of 9.6 million. It also provided England Golf with 9 defined profiles and clearly identified behaviours, motivations and barriers within each one.
- 8.2.4 England Golf's mapping report is able to identify the total number of golfers within a 20-minute catchment. This number will include current, lapsed and latent golfers – the full 24%.
- 8.2.5 Table 8.1 below outlines the key findings from the consultation with England Golf.

Table 8.1 Golf England Consultation Summary

England Golf
Improved market understanding is all about supporting clubs to ensure they retain their existing members and players as well as capitalise on untapped demand. Customer focus is critical to this success. Given the high level of demand across both club-based and independent profiles, there is clearly scope for the existing clubs to offer additional non-traditional playing opportunities wherever appropriate. As each club/facility has its own place in the market, there may also be further opportunities for some clubs to work more collaboratively in terms of creating pathways where appropriate and collectively cater for the needs of all golfing profiles.

- 8.2.6 As part of the objective to develop a greater understanding of current and future members, England Golf has identified the following key market segments:
- 8.2.7 Following this, Table 8.2 below shows how the estimated demand generated by these segments in broken down.

MARKET SEGMENTS

- Relaxed Members: focus is on enjoying the game, not fanatical but like to play regularly
- Older Traditionalists: have a deep love for golf and take the game seriously
- Younger Traditionalists: focus on competing and playing well in a social setting. Really enjoy golf but also have other demands on their time.
- Younger Fanatics: focus on competition and playing well. Really enjoy playing but also have many other interests
- Younger Actives: balance between playing and socialising. Enjoy golf 'now and then'
- Late Enthusiasts: enjoy but do not love the game. This group could love golf if time pressures were alleviated. More about playing the game rather than socialising
- Occasional: social side is much more important a motivator than the game. Enjoy playing but little passion for golf
- Time Pressed: focus is on spending time with the family/ partner — this is a bigger draw than golf itself. Enjoy the game, but little passion.
- Social Couples: focus is on spending time with the family/ partner. This is a bigger draw than golf itself. Enjoy the game, but little passion.
- Casual Fun: only real appeal is social side Enjoy the game now and again, but no enthusiasm for golf

Table 8.2: Demand breakdown by segment

Segment	Active	Lapsed	Latent
1: Relaxed Members	86%	6%	8%
2: Older Traditionalists	96%	4%	0%
3: Younger Traditionalists	74%	26%	0%
4: Younger Fanatics	79%	21%	0%
5: Younger Actives	30%	35%	35%
6: Late Enthusiasts	28%	33%	39%
7: Occasional Time Pressed	23%	43%	34%
8: Social Couples	36%	34%	31%
9: Casual Fun	26%	48%	26%

8.3 Supply analysis

8.3.1 This section summarises the supply of golf facilities in Middlesbrough. Figure 8.1 overleaf shows the distribution of golf facilities across the borough.

8.3.2 Figure 8.1 shows the type of facility, indicated by the colour of the flags. Both golf facilities located in Middlesbrough are both affiliated clubs / facilities, hence the red flag. The 2 sites are in close proximity to each other, with the key road A174 with links to the A19 that is a key connecting road from Middlesbrough to other areas of the North-East

Figure 8.1 Golf sites in Middlesbrough



8.3.3 Table 8.3 below details the supply of golf facilities across the study area

Table 8.3: Golf Facilities in Middlesbrough

Site Name	Access Type	Management type	Quality	Facilities	Notes
Middlesbrough Golf Club	Membership, Pay and Play	Sports Club	Good	Standard Course	18 holes
				Driving Range	Yes
				Putting Practice Area	No
				Chipping Practice Area	No
				Pro shop	Yes
Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Centre	Membership, Pay and Play	Commercial (Everyone Active)	Standard	Standard Course	18 holes
				Driving Range	(20 bays)
				Putting Practice Area	Yes
				Chipping Practice Area	Yes
				Pro shop	Yes

8.3.4 Table 8.3 shows there are 2 golf facilities in Middlesbrough. Both of the courses are 18 holes, a driving range, and a pro shop. One of the facilities is a privately-owned Golf Club with predominately membership only access, however with some availability for pay and play also. The other is owned and managed by commercial entities.

‘STANDARD’ LENGTH (18 HOLE) COURSES

8.3.5 Table 8.3 shows that both of the golf courses located in Middlesbrough are ‘standard length’, with Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Course covering a total of 6,324 yards.

8.3.6 The courses are split in two, with one being privately owned, managed by the sports club and predominately membership-based access, and the other being a commercial ran and more accessible to the community.

DRIVING RANGES

- 8.3.7 Both of the sites have driving ranges. Middlesbrough Golf Club has a newly opened, small range whereas Middlesbrough Municipal has a floodlit 20-bay range that is open 12 hours a day and available for community use.

SITE SUMMARIES

- 8.3.8 Table 8.4 summaries each of the golf sites in Middlesbrough.

Table 8.4: Golf Facilities in Middlesbrough

Site Name	Notes
Middlesbrough Golf Club	Middlesbrough Golf Club is an affiliated Club offering a standard 18-hole course. The Club has a lounge and dining room available which can be utilised by the public for events and functions. The Club organises various events throughout the year including concerts and dinners. The traditional course format will appeal to a traditional golfing demographic, which are two of the highest segments within close proximity to the Club. They have, however, recently opened a small driving range, which will also appeal to less traditional golfers
Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Centre	Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Club is an affiliated, Everyone Active Club, offering a standard 18-hole course with a 20-bay floodlit driving range, as well as a 9-hole pitch and putt course. The club has two lounges where they are able to cater for a variety of functions and events, including weddings, christenings and corporate functions. The club also has a café on site where food can be purchased and enjoyed in the Clubhouse upper lounge, as well as offering a Sunday carvery. The club has a variety of formats available, which covers almost all bases for attracting new members to the game of golf. It is also the only Municipal Club in the area, which could appeal to a range of different golfers.

8.4 Demand analysis

- 8.4.1 Demand for golf facilities is calculated using Golf England’s market profiling tool. The tool utilising the demographic information taken from the CACI Acorn model and applies a statistical analysis to convert demographics into a likely breakdown of the 9 golfing profiles, as identified by the Jigsaw Research.
- 8.4.2 The table overleaf shows that Relaxed Members, Younger Traditionalists and Occasional Time Pressed are the top 3 most dominant segments in Middlesbrough, representing 36% of the demand in the Borough. It shows a mixed demand for the type and style of golf in the Borough with expense and time being a key barrier

Table 8.5: Key Segments in Middlesbrough

Segment	Facilities Preferred	Standard	Frequency	Barriers
Relaxed Members	18 holes, 9 holes, Ranges	Mid-Level	Monthly	Poor weather and expense
Younger Traditionalists	18 holes, 9 holes, Ranges, Par 3, Pitch and Putt, Indoor	Mid-Good	Regularly and at Peak times	Time, weather and expense
Occasional Time Pressed	18 holes, 9 holes, Ranges, Par 3, Pitch and Putt, Indoor	Mid-Level	Irregularly	Time and expense

CLUB MEMBERSHIP

- 8.4.3 Table 8.6 overleaf details the memberships from the last 3 available years for each of the members clubs Middlesbrough, showing a decrease in the past 2 years. Middlesbrough Golf Club which has seen a 7% decrease compared to Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Centre’s 1% decrease.

Table 8.6: Golf club membership in Middlesbrough

Club Name	2014	2015	2016
Middlesbrough Golf Club	676	636	630
Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Centre	256	254	253
Total	932	890	885

8.5 Supply and Demand Balance

- 8.5.1 Within Middlesbrough, there is a significant demand for golf, which is much greater than regional average for the North East. There is a mix of provision within the area, with both facilities offering a variety of formats, to try and target a variety of different segments to the game of golf.
- 8.5.2 Middlesbrough Golf Club has a significant number of members in comparison to the national average, where Middlesbrough Municipal Golf Club has lower than average membership but is still notable. Further to this, membership numbers have remained relatively stable over the last three years.
- 8.5.3 Within Redcar and Cleveland, demand for golf is significantly lower than both the North-East region, and Middlesbrough local authority. Wilton Golf Club is the closest to both Clubs in Middlesbrough, but offers only a standard 18-hole course, and therefore is potentially missing opportunities to appeal to some of the non-traditional segments, which the clubs in Middlesbrough have more opportunities for.
- 8.5.4 The significant competitor in the bordering local authority of Redcar and Cleveland is Hunley Hall Golf Club. They offer five different 18 and 9-hole course options, as well as a par 3 course and a driving range. By doing this, they cover the majority of golf formats and consequently appeal to the majority of golfing segments. Their potential market, however, is significantly smaller than any of the other clubs within the North Yorkshire County, leaving more opportunities for the clubs in Middlesbrough, particularly as they are the only other Clubs in the County offering driving range facilities.

8.6 Recommendations

- 8.6.1 Given the high level of demand for golf, and the significant number of people within a 20-minute drive of the local authority, it would benefit all clubs to consider their current facility mix and look to incorporate additional, non-traditional playing opportunities to cater for a broader golfing audience. As each club offers quite specific services, they could also work collaboratively with other clubs in the area offering a different service, to cater for the needs of all golfing profiles.
- 8.6.2 Further analysis at club or facility level, along with some additional England Golf tools can be used to better understand the existing members and visitors of each venue. This in turn may help to establish a clearer picture of the overall facility landscape and how well it caters for the local demographic. We believe success is reliant upon utilising a combination of the customer profiles, the mapping tool and local knowledge and experience.

9 Tennis

9.1.1 The LTA is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis. The Durham and Cleveland LTA is locally responsible for the sport in terms of county teams and county-based initiatives in Middlesbrough.

9.1.2 The following section provides greater detail of the existing strategies and national facility plans, that are currently being delivered by the LTA. Following this, the supply and demand section of this report evaluates the adequacy of facilities for tennis and considers:

- The supply of courts and demand for these courts
- The adequacy of courts in Middlesbrough
- Recommendations moving forward.

9.2 Strategic Context

LTA PRIORITIES

9.2.1 The LTA has a strategy called “The British Tennis Strategic Plan 2015 – 2018”. The mission is to “Get more people playing tennis more often. There are three strands of Participation Focus:

- Deliver great service to clubs
- Provide great support for clubs of all sizes by sharing best practice learning
- Apply greater focus on clubs seeking to grow the game in their club and community
- Help clubs achieve management excellence
- Build partnerships in the community by:
 - Developing strong local park and other community tennis venue partnerships, to deliver inclusive tennis provision for all
 - Invest in great people delivering great experiences in parks
 - Targeted investment in “welcoming” park facilities for people to socialise and play
 - Grow participation among children and young people
 - Further strengthen schools offer, while introducing new secondary school programme
- Clarify and strengthen the tennis pathway from 5-21 so that more children stay in the game
- Focus on how Tennis attracts children into the club environment and then retain them in tennis through fun experiences, a sense of progression and appropriate competition

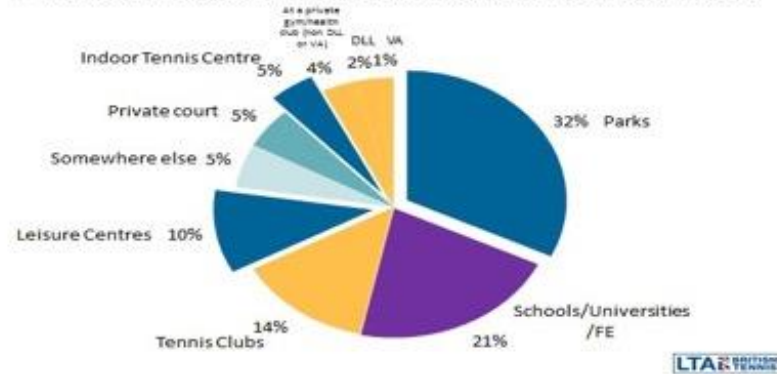
9.2.2 In addition, at the time of writing this document, the LTA is preparing an updated strategic plan for the next five years, which will be issued in 2019 and provide long term strategic direction for stakeholders from across the game.

9.2.3 The graphics overleaf represent an extract of the LTA national strategy and identify the importance of local authority park courts and facilities for the future priorities of the LTA.

Figure 9.1: LTA participation and facility insight

Parks are a key venue where people play tennis

Where people 14+ played tennis most if played at least once in the last year in GB (%)



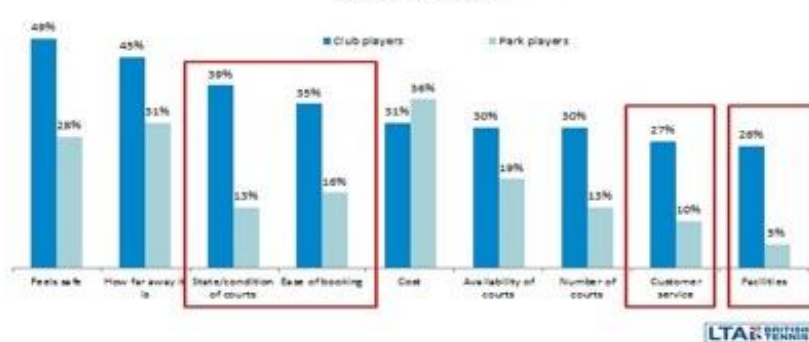
Park players are currently far less reliant on organised activities – partly inclination, partly availability

Types of Tennis Played in the Last Year
Club players (played most) vs Park players (played most)



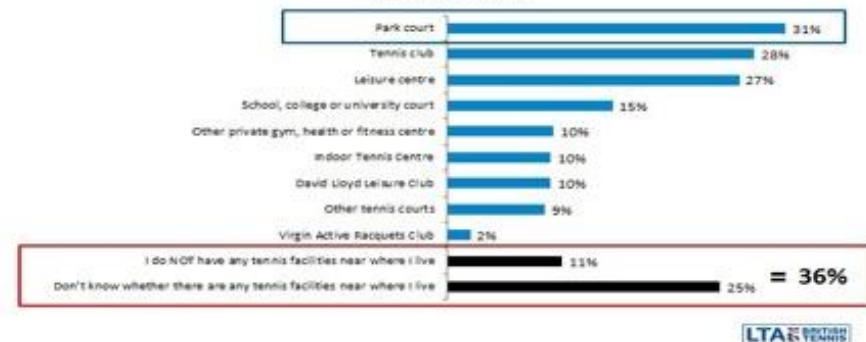
Lower satisfaction especially caused by condition of courts, ease of booking (needs planning), customer service and facilities

Satisfaction with Courts (Club vs Park)
(% Very Satisfied)



Awareness of local courts is an issue

Awareness of tennis courts nearby to where GB population live



9.2.4 The LTA has recently launched the ‘Transforming British Tennis Together’ initiative. The 10-year initiative is the largest and most existing capital investment programme the LTA has ever undertaken and aims to make tennis more accessible and to ensure that rain and darkness no longer inhibits play. This can be summarised in the following 3 points.

- Currently, over a third of possible playing hours are lost nationally due to rain (only 7% of Britain’s 23,000 courts are covered), whilst only 1 in 7 park courts have floodlights. Our research also shows that booking and gaining access to a court too often relies on old, analogue systems, making it difficult to organise a game.
- As an NGB, the LTA’s priority over the next decade is to use technological solutions such as online court booking and gate access systems to improve players' experiences. Gate access systems are mandatory for venues accessing TBTT funding
- Ensuring the sustainability of community tennis provision remains a key focus for the LTA. They have set out suggested sinking fund guidelines for clubs and Local Authorities to work towards (explained in the following section), to ensure that quality tennis provision can be maintained for future generations

9.2.5 There are three key strands to the Transforming British Tennis Together strategy:

- Focus on supporting the development of indoor provision and the protection of existing facilities
- Support the development of flagship, community accessible hubs – typically parks and Leisure Centres
- Launch the Facility Loan Fund, targeted principally at clubs, offering loans up to £250k

9.2.6 Over the next 10 years the LTA aim to invest £125m in British tennis facilities. With this sum matched by local partners, they hope to bring £250m into the game.

9.2.7 The LTA have conducted some wide-ranging research to understand how the wider public feel about tennis and primarily the main barriers they see to accessing the sport. The research has been split into the club, community and education sectors. The relevant headlines from the parks and community sections are highlighted below:

- Around 5 million people play once per year– majority of this in parks.
- 36% of tennis played by those aged 14+ is on parks (14% Clubs and 22% Schools)
- 80% of those that don’t play tennis but would like to see parks as their first option

- For people who want to play tennis in parks, they are most dissatisfied with the state and condition of courts, ease of booking and the number of courts available to play
- Demand for tennis is amongst those who stopped playing in the last 5 years – but the age profile is wide ranging – from 14 upwards, demand for parks tennis is strong
- Although there is demand amongst the C2DE demographic classification, the highest latent demand is for ABC 1 demographic classification.

9.2.8 The Sport England Active People Survey confirms the seasonal participation peaks in the summer. This is particularly pronounced amongst non-club and occasional players.

9.2.9 It is key to note that the correlation between the lack of 'community' tennis in the non-summer months is likely to be heavily influenced by the lack of floodlighting, which is often a characteristic of local authority owned courts.

9.2.10 Further research carried out by the LTA suggests that many more people would play tennis if they knew where courts were located, particularly local authority courts. Its assertion is that better promotion would increase demand.

9.2.11 Technology development is evolving, and it is now possible for an access gate to have a unit that is opened by swipe card or code. This key pad can be used to open the gate with a code, automatically generated by an online booking system. There are also now mobile phone and tablets applications that can allow customers to book and pay for courts.

9.2.12 It is hoped that increasing the awareness, the ease of bookings and the security of facilities from petty crime and vandalism will increase the conversion of latent demand to actual demand across the country. The LTA are therefore keen to work with local authorities, especially those in areas of high population, to deliver fit-for-purpose projects at sites with community access.

LTA SINKING FUND GUIDELINES

9.2.13 The LTA encourages all venues to take a proactive approach to managing their sinking fund. To support venues to do this, the LTA has provided some guidance around recommended sinking funds, based on facility:

- Per tarmac macadam court (non-floodlit) - £1200 per annum
- Per floodlit tarmac macadam court - £1800 per annum

- Artificial grass court - £1800 per annum
- Per floodlit artificial grass court - £2400 per annum

9.2.14 It should be noted that the LTA’s sinking fund guidelines only take into account tennis courts and floodlights. Tennis venue should also consider in their sinking fund other long-term development costs such as maintenance/improvements to the clubhouse and fencing around the courts.

9.2.15 The LTA have produced a sinking fund calculator for tennis venues, to provide guidance around how much tennis facilities should be putting away each year, based on a 10 year savings plan. It also provides a basic indication of the proportion of each member’s annual fee that should be ring fenced for the sinking fund

9.3 Supply analysis

9.3.1 Table 9.1 (below) and Figure 9.1 (overleaf) provides a breakdown of tennis court sites in the study area. The quality rating of a site is calculated using the following LTA criteria:

- **Good:** Good playing surface with courts recently upgraded or resurfaced. Nets and fencing in working order. Typically these courts will require re-surfacing in 8+ years
- **Standard:** Playing surface is fading however a jet wash/repaint is likely to bring it ‘back to life’. Courts will be-in-need of refurbishment/resurfacing in 4 to 7 years’ time
- **Poor:** Playing surface poor, slippery playing surface, poor drainage, cracks on the playing surface and surrounding area, court markings hardly visible, no nets or nets damaged, surrounding fencing poor/dangerous. Typically these courts will require re-surfacing within 3 years.

Table 9.1: Tennis supply audit

Tennis sites	Management	Tennis courts			Site Quality
		Courts	Surface	Floodlit	
Tennis World	Club	14	Carpet x 4 (indoors), Artificial grass x10 (outdoors)	9 outdoor courts floodlit	Good
Nunthorpe & Marton Recreation Centre	Club	7	Synthetic Grass	No	Standard

Albert Park	Park	6	Macadam	No	Poor
Pallister Park	Park	1	Macadam	Yes	Poor
Outwood Academy Acklam	Education	4	Macadam	Yes	Good
The Kings Academy	Education	5	Macadam	Yes	Good
Trinity College	Education	6	Macadam	No	Standard
Unity City Academy	Education	4	Macadam	Yes	Standard
Hillsview Academy	Education	3	Macadam	No	Standard
Acklam Grange School	Education	5	Macadam	No	Good
Total no. of courts		55			23

9.3.2 Further detail on the quality of tennis provision across the study area is demonstrated in the site summaries below, focussing on two key local authority operated sites and one key club site.

Table 9.2: Key site summaries

Site	Summary
Nunthorpe & Marton Rec Centre	There are 7 non-floodlit synthetic grass tennis courts on site, along with a range of indoor sports within the main building- including bowls and squash. In terms of tennis provision, provision is of standard condition, and well used by the community. The courts have sufficient fencing and access points; therefore, they do not appear to suffer from vandalism. Due to the surface type, the courts do appear to suffer from waterlogging and silting, however due to the current condition it is assumed that there is a suitable maintenance regime on site to combat this.
Albert Park	6 non-floodlit macadam facility that offers a poor quality of provision. There is significant evidence of surface breaks and cracking, along with sitting and general wear and tear. Despite the courts being on a public park, there is minimal evidence littering and anti-social behaviour, contributed to by suitable fencing and access points.
Pallister Park	Local authority owned park with one junior football pitch and one mini football pitch, along with one macadam tennis court that is floodlit. In house team provide maintenance, and it is believed that this is suitable for the site. Due to the sufficient maintenance on site, and the poor quality of provision, the tennis court will require resurfacing in the next 3 to 5 years to increase the quality of provision.

9.3.3 Table 9.2 shows there are 55 courts across 10 sites in Middlesbrough, 23 of which are floodlit. 49% (27/55) of these courts are located within the education network, however 4 of these are not available to the community for hire. The 2 education sites in the borough that do actively promote their tennis courts as being available for community use are Acklam Grange School and The Kings Academy (10 courts in total). Of the 47 courts that offer community access, 32 of them offer full community access (i.e. club or park sites, open to the public throughout the day not just evenings / weekends).

9.3.4 The Kings Academy: charge £15/hr to hire their courts which could potentially provide a barrier to play – especially if they do not require floodlights during summer months. The courts only available to public on weekday evenings and Saturday (not daytime on weekdays and not at all on Sunday). The Acklam Grange School also charge a high rate (£6.40 per person), which may not be affordable for all those who would like to use the facility.

CAPACITY ANALYSIS

9.3.5 The LTA has produced the following viability guidelines for tennis venues. These are not maximum figures and should be used as an approximate guide to understand whether a facility is sustainable. These figures, as shown in table 9.3 below, do not consider Pay and Play income which can have a significant impact on a venues' sustainability efforts.

Table 9.3: LTA membership capacity calculations

Court type	Membership capacity
Non-floodlit outdoor	40
Floodlit outdoor	60
Indoor	200

Table 9.4: Membership capacity at Club and Community Tennis Sites

Site	Current Capacity
Tennis World	1,380
Nunthorpe & Marton Recreation Centre	280
Albert Park	240
Pallister Park	60
The Kings Academy	300
Acklam Grange School	200
Total	2,460

9.4 Demand for club and community tennis courts

9.4.1 To understand a more local view of demand for tennis, Table.7 below uses Sport England Market Segmentation data for both current and latent demand for residents living in Middlesbrough. Actual demand are residents that are currently playing tennis (according to Sport England's Market Segmentation data) and latent demand is the number of residents that want to play tennis. The LTA is looking to convert between 40% of latent demand into actual demand through schemes such as Pay-and-Play and Parks tennis schemes, along with converting 30% of latent demand at club sites.

Table 9.5: Demand for community tennis courts

Number of courts	Capacity	Tennis Demand
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		Actual Demand	Latent Demand	Total
55	2,460	1830	2298	4128

- 9.4.2 Table 9.4 and 9.5 show that courts accessible to the in Middlesbrough have a capacity for 2,460 people to play tennis compared to an estimated actual demand of 1830 people (members/users of tennis clubs/community courts). This means that club and community tennis facilities in Middlesbrough are currently under capacity, at 74%.
- 9.4.3 By 2034, Sport England data projects actual demand in Middlesbrough to rise to 1884, seeing a 3% increase from present to 2034. Applying this increase would see latent demand to be 2366. If the number of courts remains the same over this time, operational capacity for actual demand would be considered 77%, when considering latent demand, the courts would be operating at 173% of their operational capacity.

9.5 Supply and demand analysis

- 9.5.1 Table 9.6 shows the current and future levels of demand for tennis courts across Middlesbrough. The population figures have been taken from ONS Sub-national population projections (SNPP), 2014, which show an increase in population of 3% across Middlesbrough.

Table 9.6: Breakdown of Tennis Supply vs Demand in Middlesbrough, 2017 and 2034

Facility Type	Club and Community Courts	
	2017	2034
Actual Demand	1830	1884
Supply Capacity	2,460	
% of Capacity Utilised	74%	77%

- 9.5.2 Taken from the Sport England Market Segmentation Tool, the total actual demand for tennis courts in Middlesbrough is considered to be 1830. This means the total existing stock of community courts in Middlesbrough is currently operating at 74% capacity, set to rise to 77% in 2034.
- 9.5.3 It is apparent that there is spare capacity for tennis courts that are available to the community in the Middlesbrough area. Together using tables 9.4 and 9.3 there is clear spare capacity present across both community park sites and also the one club in Middlesbrough; Tennis World.
- 9.5.4 It is key to note that the LTA continues to refine its process for calculating the supply and demand for grass roots tennis facilities across England. Further support should be sought to undertake up to date modelling on a regular basis.

9.6 Meeting Future Demand

9.6.1 Table 9.6 shows the impact of an 3% population growth by 2034 in Middlesbrough. If no further community courts are added, then the percentage of capacity utilized will continue to rise from 74% in 2017 to 77%.

9.6.2 It should be noted that the quality of existing courts will deteriorate in the following years and beyond 2034 and therefore require investment on top of the adding of further courts.

9.7 Tennis key findings

9.7.1 The following table provides a summary of key findings from the tennis analysis in this chapter.

Table 9.7: Key findings for tennis

Key findings
<p>Supply: There are 55 outdoor courts across 12 sites There are 23 floodlit courts across the borough 100% of all floodlit courts are available for community access Across Middlesbrough, sites are currently under-operating at 74%. There are current barriers to community provision, most notably the cost of education facilities. Education courts are also typically not accessible during school hours.</p> <p>Demand: Sport England’s Market Segmentation Tool indicates that 1830 people currently play tennis in Middlesbrough. Across the 55 courts, there is a capacity for 2460, however the current demand in Middlesbrough for Tennis is below this this, generating spare capacity.</p> <p>Supply vs Demand: The current level of total demand for tennis facilities in Middlesbrough means that across the borough, the current stock of courts is under-operating at 74% of their capacity.</p> <p>Situation by 2034: The projected actual demand for tennis in Middlesbrough in 2034 is 1884. Given current levels of capacity on community tennis courts, and also considering population projections, the community courts are predicted to be under-operating at 77%, compared to 74% of its capacity in 2034. The LTA is looking to convert between 40% of latent demand into actual demand through schemes such as Pay-and-Play and Parks tennis schemes, along with converting 30% of latent demand at club sites.</p>

10 Glossary of terms

10.1.1 In order to fully understand the terminology within the PPS the section below contains a glossary detailing key terms and phrases mentioned throughout.

ACRONYMS

- 3G AGP: Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitch
- 4g: 4global Consulting
- AGP: Artificial Grass Pitch(es)
- APS: Active People Survey(s)
- CC: Cricket Club
- CIL: Community Infrastructure Levy
- CSP: County Sports Partnership
- ECB: England and Wales Cricket Board
- EH: England Hockey
- FA: Football Association
- FC: Football Club
- FE: Further Education
- GIS: Geographical Information Systems
- HC: Hockey Club
- HE: Higher Education
- IOG: Institute of Groundsmanship
- JFC: Junior Football Club
- JNR: Junior
- LDF: Local Development Framework
- LMS: Last Man Stands

- LSOA: Lower Layer Super Output Area
- MES: Match equivalent sessions
- NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework
- PPS: Playing Pitch Strategy
- PQS: Performance Quality Standard
- RFU: Rugby Football Union
- RUFC: Rugby Union Football Club
- S106: Section 106 Agreement
- U: Under
- Yth: Youth

PHRASES

- 10.1.2 **National Governing Body of Sport (NGB)** - typically these are independent, self-appointed organisations that govern their sports through the common consent of their sport. Sport England has a recognition process for NGBs that aims to identify a single lead NGB structure which governs a sport at UK, GB or home country level.
- 10.1.3 **Unsecured Community Use** - these are pitches that are currently used or available for community-use, however there is no secure management/usage agreement in place.
- 10.1.4 **Secured Community Use** - these pitches will be managed as either; a 'play & play' site by the local authority or leisure trust, by a specific sports club or Parish Council, or by an education establishment with secure community-use agreements in place.
- 10.1.5 **Team Generation Rate** – Provides an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team. A TGR can be calculated by dividing the current population within an age group for a sport by the number of teams in the area within that age group. This is then used to calculate the number of teams that will be required in the future, to allow for future population growth or reduction.
- 10.1.6 **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.

- 10.1.7 **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.
- 10.1.8 **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.
- 10.1.9 **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.
- 10.1.10 **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.
- 10.1.11 **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.
- 10.1.12 **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.

- 10.1.13 **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.
- 10.1.14 **Match equivalent sessions (MES)** is an appropriate comparable unit for pitch usage. 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
- 10.1.15 **Match sessions per season (MSS)** is the measure used to quantify supply and demand for cricket. IT takes into consideration the fact that the ECB's technical guidance requires supply and demand to be measured across a season, rather than a week. Match sessions per season (MSS) are allocated to grass wickets or artificial wickets, to provide a total carrying capacity for a site