



# CRAVEN PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

Craven District Council

February 2016  
Version 1.0



Prepared by



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## 4 global Consulting Terms of Reference

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfillment 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 SCOPE

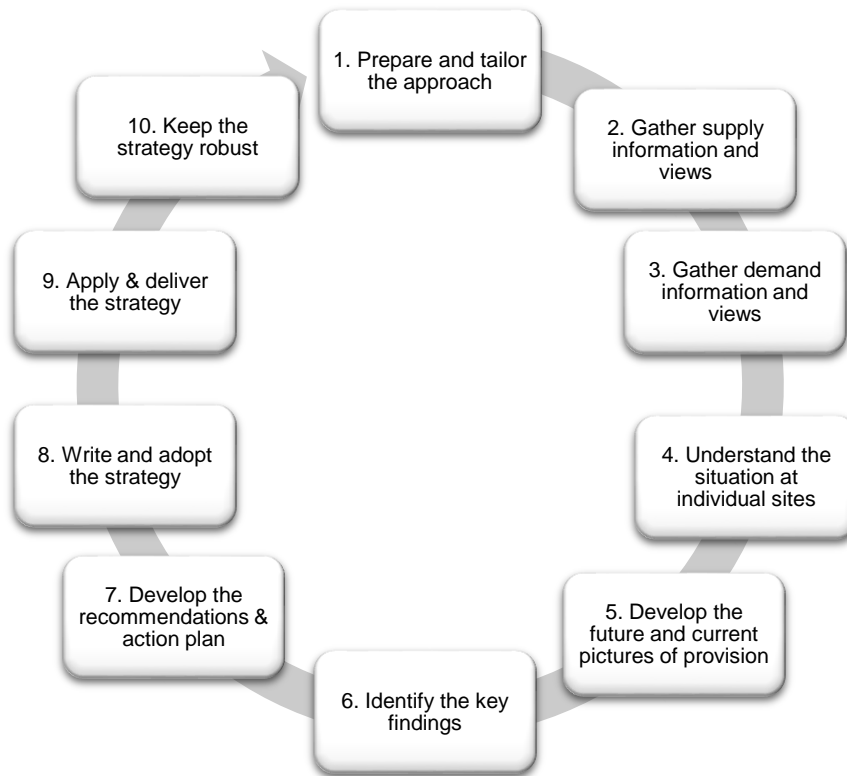
## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Craven District Council has commissioned 4 global to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for the local authority. A Playing Pitch Strategy was commissioned in 2004, however it is necessary to undertake an updated analysis using the latest PPS guidelines issued by Sport England. Craven District Council will be hereafter referred to as ‘the Council’.
- 1.1.2 In addition to this PPS, the Council has also commissioned a Built Sport Facilities Strategy and an Open Space Strategy, both of which will be issued alongside this PPS report. These will be presented as a separate document however the three strategies should be used to inform a coordinated approach to sports provision over the next 17 years (up to 2032) in Craven.
- 1.1.3 A PPS is a strategic assessment which provides an up to date analysis of supply and demand regarding playing pitches (grass and artificial) which serve Football, Rugby Union, Cricket and Hockey.
- 1.1.4 The Council is committed to providing sports provision that meets the needs of its residents and local clubs. The Council also has an obligation to assess planning applications with a complete evidence base and make decisions that benefit the local residents of Craven. The Council is currently considering a number of development plans and these must be considered in line with the future demand for playing pitches and how any loss of playing fields would impact the local residents.
- 1.1.5 The objectives of the Craven PPS are;
- Engage with Sport England, North Yorkshire Sport and the relevant National Governing Bodies (NGB's) for sport and use the national PPS methodology to provide the project with a structure proven across the rest of England.
  - Provide a robust evidence base that can be used by multiple Council units and other stakeholders for a wide range of future projects
  - Gather a representative evidence base, by achieving a high response rate from the surveys sent to clubs, schools and parish councils/community organisations
  - Update the Council's comprehensive GIS database, showing the location and quality of all playing pitches in Craven
  - Identify cross boundary NGB issues, the nature and location of any overuse, unmet demand and spare capacity for play across all pitch types and sports including all elements of current and future demand
  - Establish clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions to address the key issues around pitch provision and participation

## 1.2 Methodology

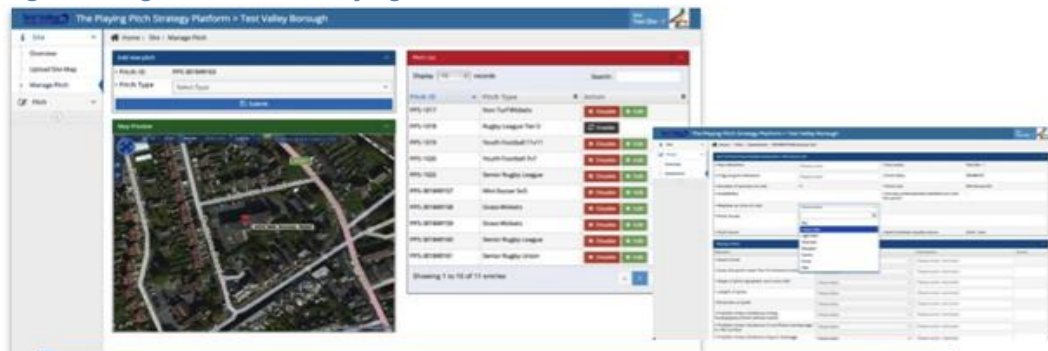
1.2.1 The assessment methodology adopted for the PPS follows the published guidance from Sport England. The guidance used is the 2013 version, *Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance – An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy*. Figure 1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance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

**Figure 1: Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy – The 10 Step Approach (Sport England, 2013)**



1.2.2 To facilitate information gathering and help ensure PPS reports are based on a robust evidence base, 4 global has developed an online data entry and assessment platform (see images below), which contains all pitch provider 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 2 - 4 global's Online Playing Pitch Platform**



1.2.3 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, reducing the margin of error.

### 1.3 The Structure of our Report

1.3.1 The structure of the PPS report is as follows

- Section 2 – Strategic Context
- Section 3 – Football
- Section 4 – Cricket
- Section 5 – Rugby
- Section 6 – Hockey
- Section 7 – Summary of Key Findings
- Section 8 - Recommendations and Action Plan.

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

## 2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

- 2.1.1 This section summarises the most important policies and context that impact upon the strategy and its interpretation. It also gives an overview of the demographics of the district, which provides contextual background to sport participation and the need for provision now and in the future.
- 2.1.2 Sport specific strategies and policy documents published by NGBs are included within each sport's section to provide more relevant context to each sport.

### 2.2 National Context

- 2.2.1 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 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities.
- “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required”.
  - ‘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 needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”
- 2.2.2 Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications that affect sports pitches and it has a long established policy of playing pitch retention, even prior to the NPPF guidance. It looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of playing pitch needs and an associated strategy including a recommendation that the evidence base is reviewed every three years. The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide playing pitches, as follows:
- Protect: To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site

Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect playing fields and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership

- Enhance: To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources - whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on local authority budgets
- Provide: To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements through grant aid and also through CIL and Section 106 agreements

2.2.3 Sport England and local authorities can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding sports pitches and facility developments in the area and to support or protect against planning applications brought forward by developers.

### **A NEW STRATEGY FOR AN ACTIVE NATION: SPORTING FUTURE (2015)**

2.2.4 It has been 13 years since the previous strategy for sport (Game Plan, 2002) was written and published by the Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). Since then the sporting world and the way the public engages with sport has fundamentally transformed and changed which in turn means that the government has identified a need to update the way it delivers sport.

2.2.5 The current government therefore released an updated sports strategy in late 2015, to address the changing landscape for sports and physical activity in the UK. As a result of this strategy and of particular relevance to Local Authorities and local sport delivery organisations, the methods used to measure the impact of physical activity will change significantly, through the introduction of Active Lives.

2.2.6 The strategy is based on five simple but fundamental outcomes, which all organisations that deliver sport and physical activity should look to address

- Physical health
- Mental health
- Individual development
- Social and community development
- Economic development

2.2.7 The success of an organisation in demonstrating the above outputs will influence future funding decisions, with an overall objective of basing these decisions on the social good that sport and physical activity can deliver, not simply on the number of participants.

2.2.8 The strategy also looks to focus on increasing participation among hard to reach demographic groups, whose engagement in sports and physical activity is well below the national average. As a result, funding will be distributed to focus on those who tend not to take part in sport, including women and girls, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people.

2.2.9 When considering the Council’s responsibilities for delivering sport and physical activity, the new strategy emphasises the importance of local authorities, stating that they will continue to have an absolutely crucial role in delivering sport and physical activity opportunities.

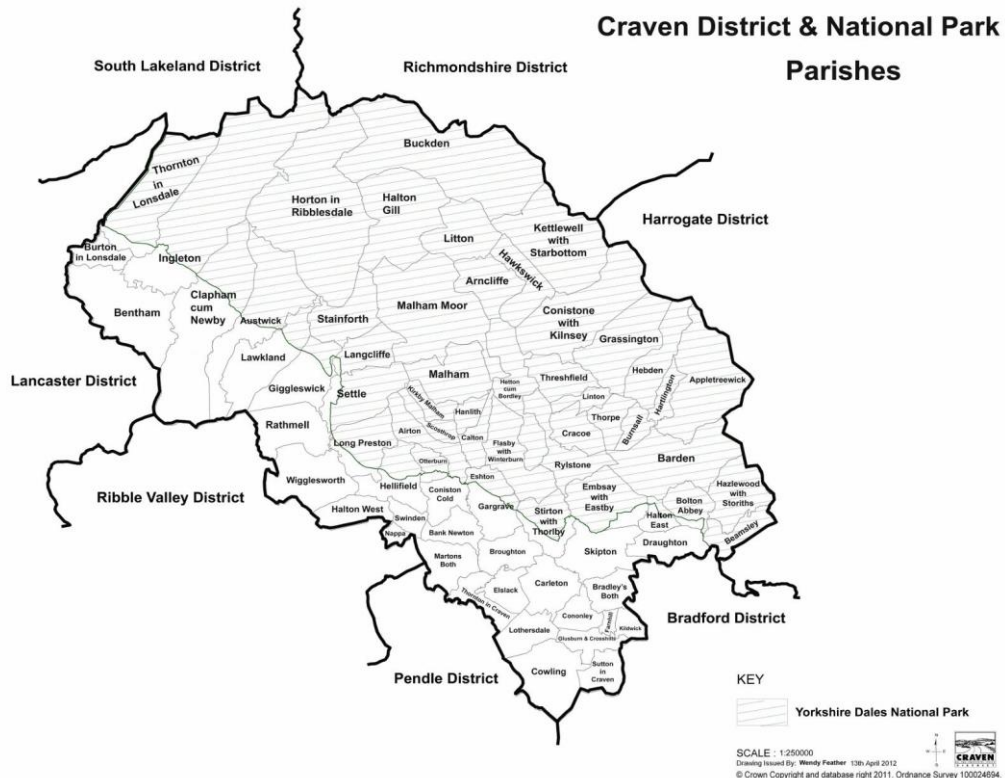
### 2.3 Local Context

2.3.1 The rural district of Craven is located in the county of North Yorkshire and covers 370 square kilometres. The District is bordered by Lancashire to the west and south, and Bradford Metropolitan District to the southeast; to the north and east are Richmondshire District and Harrogate Borough, respectively. Areas to the north and east fall within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) boundary. Although the total area of Craven is 1,1179 sq kilometres, 808 sq kilometres (68.5%) is in the YDNP, which has its own planning authority.

2.3.2 The four largest settlements include the market towns of Skipton which is designated as the principle settlement in the Regional Spatial Strategy, Bentham in the north sub area, Settle in the mid sub area and the villages of Glusburn/Cross Hills which serve the south. The population of Skipton is around 15,000, and that of Settle 3,000.

2.3.3 The population of the whole of Craven is 55,574 as at the ONS 2012 midyear estimates and is expected to grow to 58,000 by 2037. The population of the YDNP is 8,500, meaning the population for this Strategy (study area) is 47,074. The District is within the top ten most sparsely populated local authority areas in England. Given the rural nature of Craven many people need a car out of necessity to access services.

Map 1 – Craven District showing surrounding districts and the National Park





## STRATEGIC REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION

2.3.4 A number of current strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in Craven. These include:

- North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-2017
- Craven District Council Plan 2015-2018
- New Local Plan 2014 ongoing (Draft)
- North Yorkshire Health and Well Being Strategy 2013 -2018
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Annual Update 2015
- Young and Yorkshire – Children’s Plan 2014-17
- Population Profiles and Projections
- Participation Trends and Rates

### North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-2017

2.3.5 The North Yorkshire Community Plan sets out the key issues and actions that need to be tackled in partnership across North Yorkshire to help make sure that the county is well placed to respond to both challenges and opportunities.

*‘Our vision is we want North Yorkshire to be a thriving county which adapts to a changing world and remains a special place for everyone to live, work and visit’*

2.3.6 Three priorities for 2014-2017 are:

- Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership.
- Supporting and enabling North Yorkshire communities to have a greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world.
- Reduce Health inequalities across North Yorkshire

2.3.7 The plan acknowledges the rapid changes in the public sector and the way in which services are delivered. It identifies that where a service is reduced, there is potential for impact on the delivery of another service by another partner; therefore collaborative working should look to minimise any impact.

2.3.8 The growing older population in North Yorkshire provides opportunities to promote community action and healthy aging, helping tackle issues such as dementia, loneliness and isolation.

2.3.9 North Yorkshire offers a good quality of life for many. However, there are significant differences in terms of health and well being for those in the more affluent communities compared to those who experience higher social and economic deprivation. The plan recognises that public sector budget cuts have already started to impact; in the longer term these will impact on the health and wellbeing of the population. It is therefore important to ensure that negative impacts are minimised.

### Craven District Council Plan 2015 - 2018

2.3.10 The plan explains the Council's future priorities for improving the services offered to communities and residents.

*'The Council's vision is for the Craven to be a prosperous place with a strong, vibrant and diverse communities'*

2.3.11 The Council Plan has identified 4 key priorities for the local authority

- Enterprising Craven
- Greener Craven
- Working with Communities
- Financial resilience

2.3.12 The Sports Facility Strategy can contribute to a number of the actions identified under each priority; these include;

- Enterprising Craven: Improve the economic vitality of Craven's market towns and villages by implementing a range of initiatives to make them more attractive places to live, work, visit and do business.
- Greener Craven: Improve the quality of life and make Craven's public spaces cleaner, safer and greener
- Working with Communities: Provide support for community-based groups to undertake initiatives aimed at improving their local community; Work with partners to deliver the Tour de France legacy; Improve the opportunities available to residents of Greatwood and Horse Close, South Skipton; Increase partner and community involvement in service delivery
- Financial Resilience: Ensure the Council remains financially sustainable and has robust arrangements in place for securing value for money.

### Craven Local Plan to 2030

2.3.13 The information below has been referenced from the draft new Local Plan which went out to public consultation in September 2014, with feedback collated in February 2015. The feedback is being taken into account as further work on the plan and the development of the SPD's (Supplementary Planning Documents) is undertaken. The timescale for adoption of the plan is 2016/17.

2.3.14 The vision for Craven in 2030 is for a period of steady and sustainable growth and change. There will be:

- Greater equality in communities in terms of housing choice
- Better paid local job opportunities
- More opportunities to pursue a healthy and active lifestyle
- More access to services on which residents of all ages depend

2.3.15 Craven will be an attractive place to live, work and visit, offering a full and vibrant community life.

- 2.3.16 A key issues in the District is projected population growth. The population grew by 3.3% from 2001 to 2011 to 55,409; further growth of 4.7% is projected from 2030 to 58,000. The population of older people will continue to increase, placing great demands on health and social care. The population within younger age groups has fallen and will continue to do so.
- 2.3.17 Household sizes will fall, but the number of households will increase as a result of the population growth. In addition, there is likely to be an increase in people commuting into Craven from areas where housing is more affordable.
- 2.3.18 The Local Plan draws out the varied characteristics, functions and needs of the three Sub- Area. Each sub-area has different geographies, housing markets and travel to work patterns and these have been summarised in Table 1 overleaf.

**Table 1 – Summary of Craven’s Sub Areas**

	<b>North Sub-Area</b>	<b>Mid Sub-Area</b>	<b>South Sub-Area</b>
Communities	Market Town - Bentham Villages - Ingleton, Clapham, Burton in Lonsdale	Market Town – Settle Villages – Rathmell, Giggleswick, Hellfield	Market Town – Skipton, largest in Craven 14,677 (32% of District) Main villages – Sutton in Craven, Gargrave Cross Hills/Glusburn provide services from South Craven
Housing & Income	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income average for District £22K	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income above average £24K	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income average for District £22K
Health	Bentham GP Surgery is part of NHS Cumbria CCG	Settle/Hellfield GP Practices part of Bradford Districts CCG	Skipton, Gargrave, Cross Hills GP Practices part of Bradford Districts CCG
Education	Primary schools in Bentham. Ingleton, Clapham. No secondary Schools, links with Kirby Lonsdale, Cumbria	Primary schools in market town and villages. Secondary School in Settle in addition a private school in Giggleswick	Strong reputation of the schools attracts commuting and migration from areas outside Craven.
Accessibility	10 miles from M6 Rail links from Bentham and Clapham to Skipton, Leeds, Lancaster Infrequent public transport	Rail connections from Settle to Carlisle. Connection between Giggleswick, Settle, Hellfield and Skipton through to Leeds.	Good Accessibility by road and rail to Leeds, Bradford and beyond to South Yorkshire. Rail links to Leeds, Bradford, Lancaster and Carlisle. Daily direct train to London
Deprivation	Parts of Clapham and Ingleton disadvantaged in terms of access to services	Issues of access to services and lack of further education facilities.	Parts of south and west Skipton are the most deprived areas in the District. 2 LSOA are within top 20 % in England.
Economy	High levels of self employment and micro businesses	Significant number of small businesses and self employed. Industrial Estate in Settle.	Diverse local economy with links to outside the District.  Employment in financial services, manufacturing and health care.
Tourism	Gateways to Forest of Bowland, YDNP	Gateway to YDNP Settle to Carlisle Railway	Skipton a visitor destination in its own right as well as gateways to YDNP.
Links with areas outside Craven	Net out commuting from this area for work and education in Lancaster and Cumbria	Compared with the other sub-areas links to outside Craven are less strong. The area is a greater distance from towns and cities outside of the District.	Strategic links exist with West Yorkshire cities of Leeds and Bradford and East Lancashire via the M56 corridor. Commuting to and from the south sub-area.

2.3.19 The plan has 9 objectives; most relevant to this strategy are:

- PO1: Achieve patterns of development which make best use of available resources, nurture high quality environments and community life and promote health, well being and equality.
- PO5: Enhance the vitality of market towns and larger village centres and improve the provision of local community services and facilities in smaller settlements.
- PO6: Provide sufficient and suitable employment land to enable businesses to grow and enhance their productivity and identify locations for new and diversified employment related to a high quality local environment, the tourism economy and recreation opportunities.

2.3.20 The Spatial Strategy within the Local Plan uses the sub-area approach to identify the most appropriate locations and distribution for different types of development in Craven. Most forms of new development and growth are directed to the more sustainable locations with the primary area for growth area being the south sub-area. The north and mid sub areas are identified as secondary growth areas. The three market towns are identified as the primary focus for growth in each sub-area as Skipton, Settle and Bentham provide for their own local communities and act as service hubs for the wider and sparsely populated rural hinterlands. Secondary areas for growth in the sub-areas are identified key villages.

2.3.21 Although the Plan supports Neighbourhood Planning to date only three parish councils have come forward with ambitions to develop a Neighbourhood Plan.

2.3.22 The Local Plan promotes a policy of good design and highlights that:

*‘Development should promote socialising, recreation, art, health and wellbeing, by maintaining and improving existing public spaces and creating new public spaces, such as parks, squares and other areas of public realm’.*

2.3.23 It is important that any future planning conditions attached to new development of e.g. schools, community buildings require community access too sports facilities; this needs to be on the basis of ‘proper’ pay and play access, not simply groups or sports clubs.

2.3.24 There is a requirement for at least 2,400 new homes over the next 15 years of the Plan period. This represents an average of 160 dwellings per annum. The distribution of new housing allocations per annum is:

- 25 - North sub area
- 22 - mid sub area
- 113 - South sub area

2.3.25 The largest numbers of new homes will be in the market towns of Skipton, Settle and Bentham.

- 2.3.26 The main focus for development is in the south sub-area which includes 9.5 hectares for a strategic business zone in Skipton. The plan recognises the importance of the rural economy and acknowledges the potential sustainability benefits of people being able to live and work locally.
- 2.3.27 Tourism plays a substantial part in the economy of Craven and the District attracts visitors for a variety of reasons. Continued growth in tourism needs to be sustainable and the Plan states that the growth will be achieved in a number of ways including:
- 'Enabling established tourism destinations to become even better through the development of new and improved facilities
  - Acknowledging the range of sporting, recreational, cultural and leisurely activities that people wish to engage in as tourists'
- 2.3.28 The Plan references the use of Section 106 agreements as part of the development process. The Council will also be considering the introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) whilst being mindful that any planning obligations and CIL charges will perform separate functions and developers will be safeguarded from 'double charging'
- 2.3.29 The importance of community buildings and social spaces is highlighted as it is difficult for some disadvantaged communities to access services. The Plan aims to promote the continuation and improvement of village services and facilities including sports facilities and community buildings.

#### **North Yorkshire Health and Well-Being Strategy 2013-2018**

- 2.3.30 The Strategy is based on the JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment), which highlights the needs and health inequalities in North Yorkshire. Key challenges in the County are:
- Rurality – just seven towns in the County have populations over 15,000
  - An Ageing population – predicted increase of over 65's from 125,000 to 160,000 by 2021
  - Deprivation – pockets of deprivation including Skipton
  - 'Killer' Disease – CVD, stroke, cancer
  - Financial Pressures – continued challenge to make financial efficiencies
- 2.3.31 The Health and Wellbeing Board encourage commissioners and providers to pursue an integrated approach to provide joined up solutions and reduce duplication of effort and investment. The board is expecting commissioners to increase their investment in community- based services.
- 2.3.32 Areas of particular focus for the Strategy include;
- Social isolation and its impact on mental and wider aspects of people's health
  - Encouraging positive lifestyle behaviour changes. Improving awareness around need to develop healthy lifestyles, in particular smoking reduction, obesity and alcohol consumption
  - Opportunities should be sought to develop healthy lifestyles by supporting

wide-ranging less obvious initiatives such as maximising the use of our local countryside and supporting local sports clubs

2.3.33 In response to the challenges identified, the Strategy aims to achieve:

- Improved access to leisure activities for people in rural areas
- A reduction in the number of socially isolated vulnerable people
- Improved knowledge and understanding of the assets available within local communities by health and social care agencies and the communities themselves
- More services being developed and provided in partnership
- Reduction in the instances of 'killer' diseases
- Improvements in life expectancy for people with chronic and long term conditions
- Increase in the number of people of all ages choosing to adopt a healthier lifestyle
- More people having better mental health
- People with mental health needs will have improved physical health

#### **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Annual Update 2015**

2.3.34 The North Yorkshire JSNA was originally produced in 2012; annual updates provide a snapshot of the current health and wellbeing indicators and how they have changed. A countywide annual update is produced with summary reports for each of the local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) in the County. Key facts from the Craven 2015 update are;

- 2 Lower super Output Areas (LSOA) in Skipton are amongst the most deprived in England
- Life expectancy is above the national average for both males and females
- Alcohol is an area of concern although not significantly worse than the national average
- The level of overweight 10-11 year olds in Craven is 21%, well below the national average of 33%. In 2014 18.9% of adults were classed as obese, lower than the national average. However, excess weight levels for Adults in Craven are above the national average with 65.7% which is over 30,000 people
- Smoking in Craven is 11.3% compared with national average of 19.5%
- Long term and chronic health conditions are high compared to the national average, specifically asthma, Cardio-pulmonary disease, hypertension and stroke
- Detection rates indicate that there are a large number of CVD related factors being undiagnosed. Only 40.8% of people invited for a health check in Craven 2013/14 made an appointment. The national average is 49%

### North Yorkshire Children & Young Peoples Plan 2014-2017

2.3.35 Development of the Plan included listening to children, young people and their families across the County. Clear themes and messages emerged which included concerns about rural isolation and hopes for more local amenities, health and other public services, and better transport links. There was a desire to be able to readily access organised sports and leisure facilities, and many young people expressed a desire to have more places to 'hang out' with their mates.

2.3.36 The Vision for the Plan is expressed through both the children's version:

*'We want North Yorkshire to be a cool place with loads of great things to do'*

2.3.37 And the professional's statement:

*'We want North Yorkshire to be a special place where every childhood is wonderful and every young person thrives'*

2.3.38 Three priorities have been identified:

- Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator
- Helping children enjoy a happy family life
- Ensuring a healthy start in life with more children and young people leading a healthy lifestyle

2.3.39 Measures within the Plan include 63% of Key Stage 2 students participating in 5 hours or more of physical activity per week, and 50% at key stages 3/4. Targets for increasing the physical activity levels are Year 1 65% and 52% and by the end of the plan 66% and 53% respectively.

## POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

2.3.40 Understanding the population and future growth projections are important in planning the future provision of sports facilities. The Local Plan, Spatial Strategy identifies the primary and secondary locations for development and growth. The population of the three market towns is:

- Bentham 3,027, (north)
- Settle 2,564 (mid district)
- Skipton 14,623 (south)
- The other significant settlement is in the parish of Glusburn/Cross Hills, South Craven at 3,980

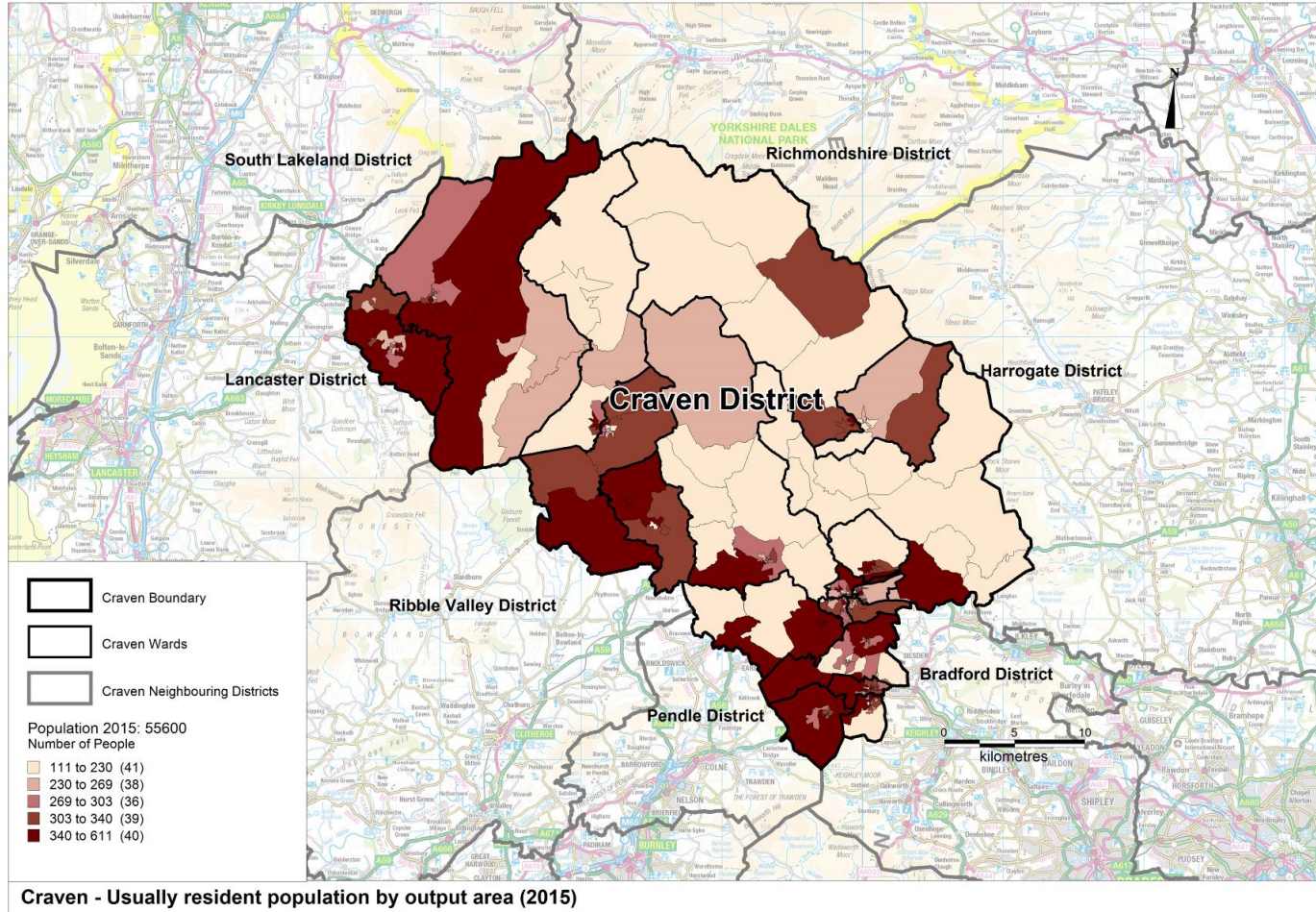
(Source: ONS Data 2011 Census)

2.3.41 31% of the district's population live in Skipton, which is the largest town in Craven. 69% of the population live in the other market towns and in the small villages and hamlets, which characterise the rest of the district.

2.3.42 Map 2 shows the current population distribution in the District. The darker the shade, the higher the population in that area. The large light area is the National Park.

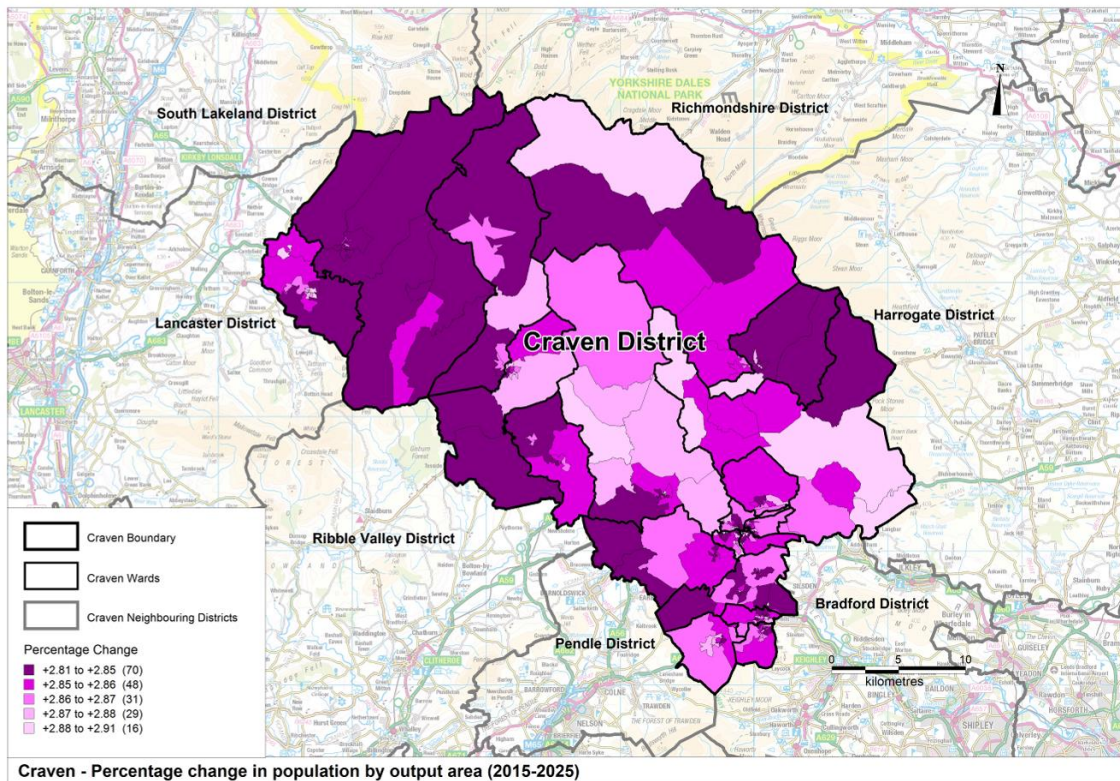


Map 2 – Craven District Current Population



2.3.43 Map 3 shows the future population distribution in the District, and how the population density will increase around the urban areas, and particularly in the north and west by 2037. The darker the colour shade, the higher the population growth in that specific area. The areas of densest population growth are in and around the three market towns, as detailed in Table 2.3, with the greatest level of growth around Bentham in the north and across to the east around Settle, and in the south east around Skipton.

**Map 3 – Craven District Population Change**



- 2.3.44 Over the period 1991 to 2011, the total population of Craven increased by 11%. Over this period, the proportion aged 0-15 increased by 4%, those aged 16-39 reduced by 16.7%, those aged 40-59 increased by 29.2% and those aged 60 and over has increased by 30%<sup>1</sup>.
- 2.3.45 Population estimates (Source: Census 2011 2012 midyear estimates) indicate an overall population growth of 0.7% from 2012-2018 from 55,500 to 56,000 (and further growth to 58,800 by 2037).
- 2.3.46 The population across Craven is expected to increase with the building of 290 new homes per annum to 2030 (including the National Park Area) (Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2015). Excluding the 117 new homes per annum required in the National Park Area, this equates to 183 new homes per annum in the District, or a total of 2,562 new homes by 2030. Around 1,300 have been given permission to date (See Appendix 11). A growth of 2,562 new homes equates to an increased population of 6,243 (based on the study area population being 47,074 and increasing to 53,317 by 2030).
- 2.3.47 The majority of the new homes to be built in the District will be in and around Skipton, Bentham and Settle.
- 2.3.48 The largest growth in population will be in the 50-74 year old age band. A downward trend in population growth is projected for the 10-24 and 40-49 age bands<sup>2</sup>. There will continue to be marginally more females than males in the District.

## DEPRIVATION

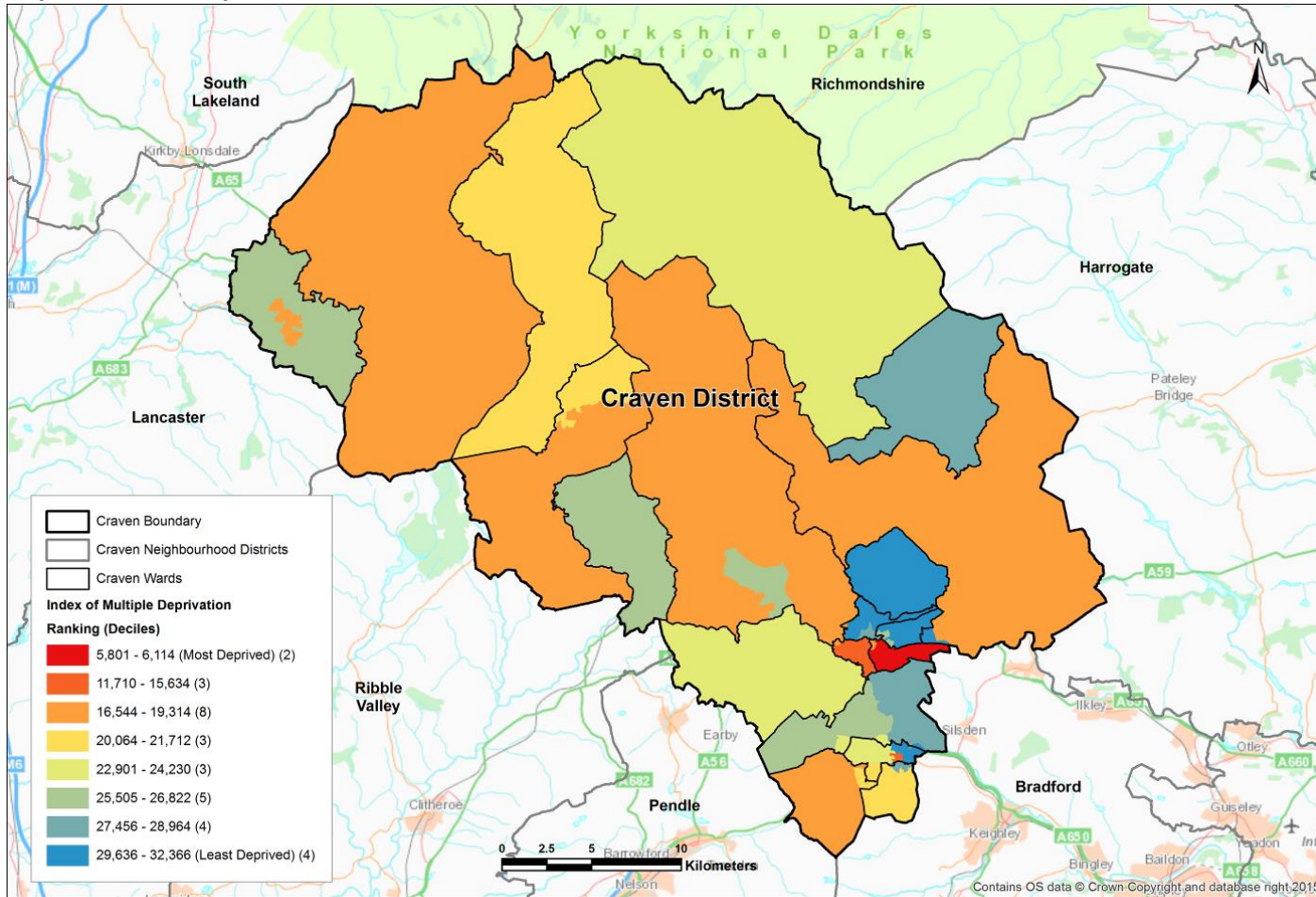
- 2.3.49 There is lower than average deprivation in Craven, which is illustrated by Map 4 overleaf. The highest levels are concentrated in the south of the District, (shown in red). The orange area, which covers a significant amount of the District, also indicates areas of deprivation. 4.1% of the Craven population live in an area which is in the 20% most deprived areas in England.

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA:2015)

<sup>2</sup> Subnational population estimates (ONS:2012)

Map 4 – Areas of Deprivation in Craven District



Craven Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)

2.3.50 Table 2 summarises the overall demographics in Craven

**Table 2 – Summary of Craven Demographic Profile**

Key Factors	Craven District
<b>Population 2015 (all ages)</b> (Office for National Statistics mid year estimates 2013)	56,000
<b>Population 2037 (all ages)</b>	58,800
Population Increases Planned	2,562 new homes 2015-2030; circa 5,892.6 additional residents (based on 2.3 persons per household)
Population characteristics	Predominantly white; the population is ageing – the largest growth in the population will be in the 50-74 age group.
Rural Areas	Craven is predominantly rural. 31% of the population live in Skipton, the largest town.
Car Ownership	Although levels of car ownership are rising, 16% of the population does not own a car, a lower level than the regional and national averages (27% and 25% respectively) reflecting the rural nature of the local authority area with limited public transport available.
Deprivation	Deprivation is lower than the England average, but where it does occur, it is significant.  Life expectancy is 9.0 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Craven than in the least deprived areas <sup>3</sup> . (Source: Craven Health Profile 2014)
Obesity	18.9% i.e. less than a fifth of the adult population are categorised as obese, although 65.7% are classified as overweight (including those categorised as obese); 14.1% of children are obese. Both these levels, whilst of concern, are lower than the England average.
Health Cost of Inactivity	£1,555,571 per 100,000 population
Health Issues	The health of the Craven community is generally better than the England average. The main health problems are caused by obesity and smoking, cardio vascular diseases and diabetes.

<sup>3</sup> Craven Health Profile (Public Health England: 2014)

## 2.4 Local Sports Context

2.4.1 This section summarises the key sports specific strategies and plans for Craven, as well as the local participation trends in order to understand the key priorities for sports and leisure in the local and surrounding areas.

### THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

2.4.2 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England<sup>4</sup>. In 2010, sport contributed gross value-add of £20.3 billion to the economy in England. In Craven, 26,900 jobs are in sport or sport related sectors

### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

2.4.3 This section summarises the key trends for physical activity, utilising Sport England sources such as the Active People Survey and Market Segmentation.

#### The Value of Participation

2.4.4 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

2.4.5 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.

2.4.6 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 Craven. There is an existing audience in the District, which already recognise the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the District can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of District and County Strategic priorities and objectives.

#### Current Participation Rates

2.4.7 Sport England's Active People survey highlights a number of key themes for participation in Craven;

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<sup>4</sup> Local profile 2015 and the Economic value of sport (Sport England: 2015)

- The Active People Survey (ASP) 9 (2014/15 Q2) shows that 32.4% of those aged 16+ years participate in sport at least once per week and 28.6% participate three or more times per week in sport and active recreation (NI8).
- The Sport England (SE) Local Sports Profile for the District shows a trend over the last ten years of steady growth in once a week participation from 33.8% in 2005/06 peaking at 43.2% in 2011/12; this growth saw the District achieve participation rates above both regional and national figures. The last three years has seen a downward trend in participation to levels below the 2005/06 figures and the average regional (34.9%) and national rates (35.5%).
- The number of those participating (NI8) shows a similar trend peaking at 32.3% in 2012/13 (APS7).
- The number of people not participating in sport is 54.8% as at APS 9 (Q2), an increase from 52%, APS 8 2013/14.
- Latent demand i.e. those who would like to do more sport, has risen from 39.9% APS 8 to 50% APS 9 (Q2). The number of those who are currently inactive but would like to do more sport has increased from 25.9% to 35.9%. Data for those who are currently active and would like to do more sport is unavailable.
- The SE Small Area Estimates maps for the District indicate in geographic terms the areas where there is greatest participation. Once a week participation is greatest in the south and south east of the District where there is greater number of sports facilities and where middle super output areas border the neighbouring districts of Harrogate and Bradford.
- The Small Areal Estimates map for 3 x 30 min per week shows a high level of participation across the east of the District, middle to high participation rates in the North West and low to middle rates in the central area.
- Participation in organised sport such as club membership (APS 6-19.7%, APS 9- 23.6%) and participation in competitions (APS 6-14.4%, APS 9- 17.8%) has shown growth since 2011/12. Participation in coaching/tuition grew similarly, but has seen a downward trend from APS 8 21% to 16.1% APS 9 (Q2). Data for volunteering is unavailable.
- Satisfaction with local sports provision indicates that 67.4% were very/fairly satisfied with local sports provision in 2014/15. Satisfaction levels have increased year on year since 2012/13.

2.4.8 The Craven 2014 Health Profile identifies that 60.3% of the population are physically active, but that 21.4% does not participate in physical activity.

2.4.9 Given the demographics of the population, the issues highlighted in the Health and Well Being Strategy and the priorities of the Children and Young People's Plan the downward trends in participation are of real concern. However, the potential to address participation rates and their impact by addressing latent demand is a significant opportunity.

**Sport England Key Performance Indicators**

2.4.10 Sport England, the Government’s agency for sport, measures 5 key areas in relation to sport activity. Tables 3 and 4 set out the performance of Craven, compared with the Yorkshire and Humber region and England<sup>5</sup>.

**Table 3: Participation Frequency in Physical Activity - Comparison with Sport England KPIs**

KPI1 3x30 – Physical Activity per week	Year	Craven			Yorkshire & Humber			England		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
	2005/06	26.05%	28.2%	24.1%	20.4%	23.2%	17.7%	21.3%	24%	18.7%
	2014/15	29.6%	30.9%	28.5%	22.9%	26.3%	19.7%	23.9%	27.2%	20.8%

**Table 4: Participation – Comparison with Sport England KPIs**

Indicator	Craven				Yorkshire & Humber				England			
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
KPI2 * - Volunteering at least one hour a week	16.7%	22.6%	*	*	15.3%	12.9%	14.1%	14.3%	14.0%	12.0%	12.5%	12.9%
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	19.7%	25.3%	21.6%	23.6%	21.50%	19.1%	20.6%	20.7%	22.8%	21.0%	21.6%	21.9%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months	16.3%	17.6%	21.0%	16.1%	17.0%	15.5%	17.6%	15.3%	16.8%	15.8%	16.4%	15.7%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	14.4%	14.9%	14.0%	17.8%	15.2%	11.6%	13.7%	13.9%	14.4%	11.2%	13.3%	13.6%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	*	61.3%	65.5%	67.4%	*	61.3%	58.4%	58.5%	*	60.3%	61.6%	61.7%

<sup>5</sup> Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2011/12-2014/15, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 3, 4, 5, 6

\* Data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size



2.4.11 Craven is performing above the regional and national KPI averages (highest average KPIs shown in green in Tables 2.5 and 2.6, and lowest shown in red), despite the downward trend in participation levels. However, it is clear that regular participation opportunities continue to be provided.

**Sports Activity**

2.4.12 Active People data is limited in terms of the being able to identify the top participation sports as a result of insufficient sample size. The data available for individual sports does show a drop in participation from APS 7 (7.68%) to APS 8 (5.83%) for swimming; the current APS 9 Q2 indicates an increase in participation to 8.71% for swimming.

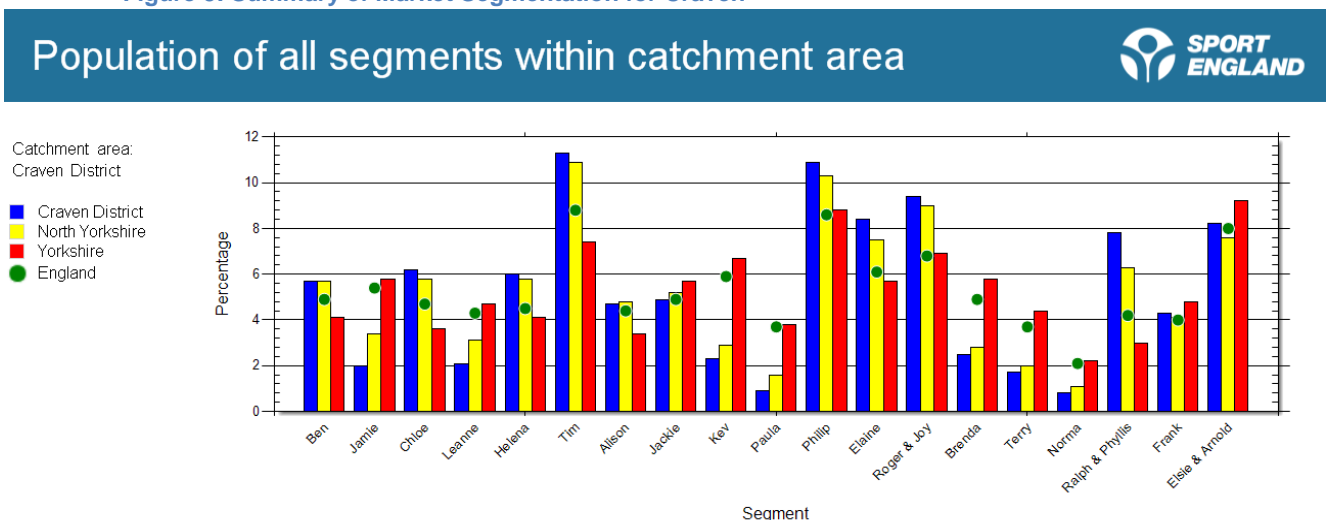
2.4.13 Levels of participation in indoor sports are around 20-22% this is mirrored by sports hall and swimming pool usage figures. Participation in Keep fit and Gym activities is around 12.5%, and 13% for activities which take place in flexible locations eg running, cycling. Participation levels have remained stable in these activities APS7 – APS 9 Q2. Participation in individual sports shows a decline. Data for 1 vs1 and team sports is not available.

**MARKET SEGMENTATION**

2.4.14 Sport England’s market segmentation model comprises of 19 ‘sporting’ segments. It is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in the delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stages and cycles.

2.4.15 In Craven the dominant segments are Tim, Philip, Roger & Joy, Elaine and, Elsie and Arnold as summarised in Figure 3 below and Table 5 overleaf;

Figure 3: Summary of Market Segmentation for Craven



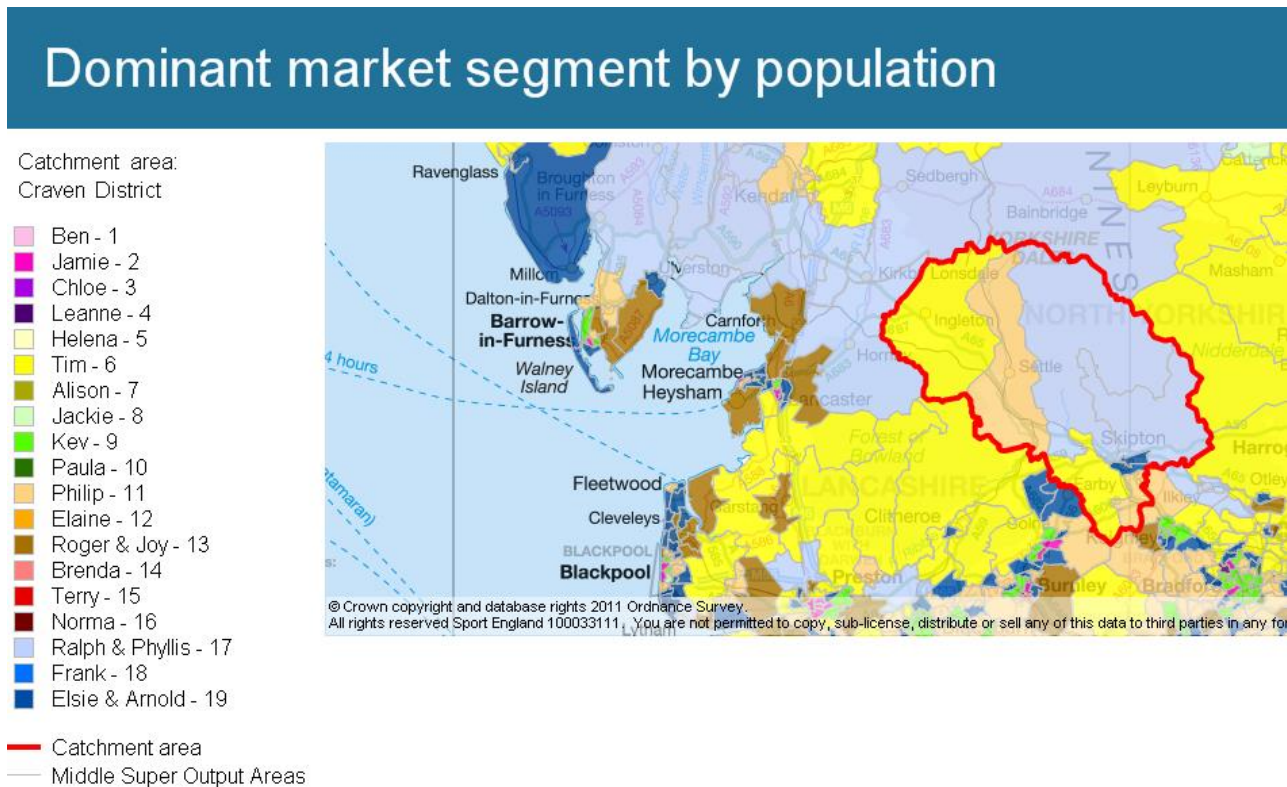
**Table 5: Summary of Market Segmentation for Craven**

Market Segment	Key Characteristics	% Craven	Activities / Sports that appeal to segment
Tim, Settling Down Males	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26-35, may be married or single, is career professional and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, team sports, individual activities and is likely to have a gym membership	11.3%	Cycling, Keep fit/gym, swimming. Football, athletics or running, football
Philip, Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves. Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sports that Philip participates in are cycling; 16% of this segment does this at least once a month, almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	10.9%	Cycling Keep fit/gym Swimming Football, Golf, Athletics or running
Roger & Joy, Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers aged 56-65 years Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (8%), golf (6%) and angling (2%). Their participation levels are below average for all of these sports, with the exception of bowls, golf and angling	9.4%	Swimming, Keep fit/gym Cycling, Golf, Angling
Elaine, Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals, who have more time for themselves since their children left home, aged 46-55 years. Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. The top sports that Elaine participates in are Keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%), athletics or running (3%), tennis (2%), badminton (2%) and horse riding (2%). Her participation levels are above average for keep fit/gym and swimming	8.4%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Elsie & Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. Aged 66+ years. Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% in bowls	8.2%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls

2.4.16 The implications of the above analysis are that there is need to ensure provision of quality facilities for cycling, keep fit/gym, swimming and football with opportunities to participate in bowls, golf and running.

2.4.17 The distribution of the dominant market segments is shown on the map below. Ralph and Phyllis dominate in the east of the District, Philip in the middle and Tim in the North and South of the District. This is illustrated in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Dominant Market Segments in Craven<sup>6</sup>



2.4.18 Further analysis of each of the dominant segments by population shows that Philips are evenly spread across the District, Elaine’s live more on the eastern side, Roger and Joy to the west and north and Elsie and Arnold the north and south.

2.4.19 Accessible opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity are an important factor in planning for future provision.

## 2.5 Benchmarking against Planning Guidance

2.5.1 In November 2015, Fields in Trust published the *Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play – Beyond the Six Acre Standard*<sup>7</sup> for England. This guidance is designed to be a ‘one-stop shop’ for the practitioner, local planning authorities, developers, planners and urban designers – in the planning and design of outdoor sport, play and informal open space

<sup>6</sup> Market Segmentation Tool (Sport England: 2016) <sup>7</sup> Fields in Trust Guidance

- 2.5.2 As part of its protection work, Fields in Trust has provided recommended benchmark guidelines for formal outdoor space. In terms of Playing Pitches, the guidance recommends that all Local Authorities have 1.2 hectares of Playing pitch per 1,000 populations.
- 2.5.3 Using a population of 53,600 from the 2011 census and a total hectare volume of 54.8, taking into consideration all playing pitches analysed during this study, Craven currently has 1.02 hectares per 1,000 populations.
- 2.5.4 This calculation illustrates that Craven does not currently have the quantity of playing pitch provision required to satisfy local residents. This analysis will be tested by the more detailed supply and demand evaluation undertaken as part of the PPS, with the action plan section including recommendations for further provision if this is the output of the analysis.

## 3 FOOTBALL

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section of the report focusses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. At the end of this section there is also a summary of the supply and demand findings for third generation (3G) artificial grass pitches (AGP's) that are becoming increasingly important to service the needs of football for both competitive play and training.
- 3.1.2 In August 2015, the FA released their National Game Strategy for Participation and Development (2015 – 2019)<sup>8</sup>, 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
- 3.1.3 The national strategy follows announcements in October 2014, when the FA announced 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 AGP's 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 deliver 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 youth matches are played on good quality 3G AGP's.
- 3.1.4 The body that governs football in the study area is West Riding County FA and all of the FA's community and development objectives are implemented through this local body

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<sup>8</sup> FA National Game Strategy (<http://goo.gl/RHIZAT>: 2015)

### 3.2 Consultation Overview

3.2.1 4 global consulted with West Riding FA to provide an overview of club and facility needs and issues across Craven. This section covers the main points raised however a detailed record of the consultation with the FA is included in the assessment data, which can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

#### FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

3.2.2 Football participation in North Yorkshire is low compared to the rest of the country (data is unavailable for Craven due to the size of the sample), as shown in the **Sports Profiling** section above. Coupled with the fact that Craven is an area of low relative population, Craven is not seen as a priority area for the County FA.

3.2.3 In line with the recent National Strategy, the provision of 3G AGP’s is seen as a priority for the FA as this improves the quality and sustainability of football facilities across the UK. Currently there are two full sized 3G AGP’s in Craven, however the South Craven School site is not floodlit and therefore does not provide significant community use, especially during the winter. There is a strong supply of 3G AGP provision in neighboring Keighley and this causes a large amount of demand to be exported across the border in the Bradford local authority.

3.2.4 For grass-based pitches, facility provisions for football appear to meet demand sufficiently, however maintenance and general pitch quality are seen to be poor. These views will be validated by the findings of this study.

3.2.5 The following clubs were highlighted by the FA as being of strategic importance to the area. A detailed consultation was undertaken with each of these clubs, in order to understand their key issues and future development plans. A summary of these consultation records can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

**Table 6 – Key Club Summary**

Club	Consultation Summary
Embsay Juniors FC	8 junior teams currently utilising several grounds for matches and training across the district. The club would like all activity to take place at one site and have recently agreed with Skipton Academy to provide a reasonable provision of playing space for the club, but not enough availability for all teams.
Settle United FC	Two senior sides and no current plans to increase. Playing at their own ground, Bridge End, where they have identified the maintenance as poor and changing facilities as in need of improvement.
Settle United Juniors FC	This is a well run junior club with 8 teams, all of which play at Settle College and train at Giggleswick School. Due to the proximity to the home ground of Bridge End, the teams are able to use the home facilities when playing at the college, however the club is keen to look at development.
Skipton Town FC	Three seniors and an U15 Used to have a full junior section that is now run as a completely separate club - merged with Skipton LMS Juniors and created Skipton Juniors. No immediate plans to increase the number of teams, but will consider it in the future. “Very hard to think of expansion due to lack of volunteers and facilities in general.”

<p>Skipton Juniors FC</p>	<p>Created as a merge between Skipton LMS Juniors and Skipton Town Juniors, it is now one of the largest Junior Clubs in the district with a total of 13 teams, including 4 girls' sides. Currently using three sites for matches and training: Skipton Town FC, Skipton LMS and Sandylands. Plans for expansion are progressing and the club hopes to increase by four teams by 2016/17</p>
<p>Sutton FC</p>	<p>The club has 20 teams. They use 6 different sites to cater for its training and home matches. Only one of the grass pitch sites has reliable access (Sutton Park) and access to Malsis school site has ceased since the school closed. Across the 4 grass pitch sites they use 50% of their home games during the winter months are unplayable. The club negotiate either playing away, at the oppositions ground, or using a 3G pitch outside the District. The Club has unsecured and variable access to 2 School playing fields. One school only allows access for a few months of the year in late spring early summer: just term time. The other school site has one of its three pitches that have been permanently unplayable since the start of the wet winter months in November. The access to this school site is particularly unsecure with the club having had access previously removed (all sports clubs using the school had access terminated), had a pitch hire increase of 400% and club has to construct their portable goal posts outside the site and carry them in when the gates open. None of the grass pitch sites have any ancillary accommodation to meet the clubs needs.</p>

- 3.2.6 The FA stated that a key priority it to provide facilities that are sustainable for the long-term future of football in Craven. There is currently a large reliance on education-owned pitches, with little or no mitigation for the risk of these schools closing or changing their community use policies.
- 3.2.7 The FA would like an output of the strategy to be a more collaborative and aligned maintenance programme, with a number of clubs contributing and managing a maintenance equipment bank and using this new machinery to improve the quality of the local pitches.

### 3.3 Supply

#### QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 3.3.1 In order to gather a full understanding of the supply of football pitches in Craven, a Craven District Council site assessor 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 Association<sup>9</sup>.
- 3.3.2 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.
- 3.3.3 Table 7 summarises how the grass football pitches in Craven were assessed, in line with the FA guidelines.

**Table 7 – Supply of pitches in the district. Source: CDC site assessments**

Quality score	Adult football	Youth football		Mini soccer	
		11v11	11v11	9v9	7v7

<sup>9</sup> Sport England PPS Guidance – Football Appendix

<b>Good (80-100%)</b>	7	4	0	0	0
<b>Standard (50-79.9%)</b>	13	3	0	4	5
<b>Poor (0-49.9%)</b>	7	4	4	4	7

3.3.4 Table 7 shows that the majority of pitches across the district are rated as STANDARD or POOR, indicating that the overall quality is fairly low. This view is disproved by Table 8, however, which benchmarks Craven against a number of local authorities who have undertaken a PPS strategy with 4 global over the past 12 months.

3.3.5 Table 8 indicates that out of six local authorities, Craven has the second highest proportion of GOOD pitches, with only an FA priority area having more GOOD pitches. On the other hand, Table 8 also illustrates that Craven has the largest proportion of POOR pitches, with the other five LA's having the majority of their pitches assessed as STANDARD.

**Table 8 – Assessment benchmarking across the UK. Source: 4 global site assessments**

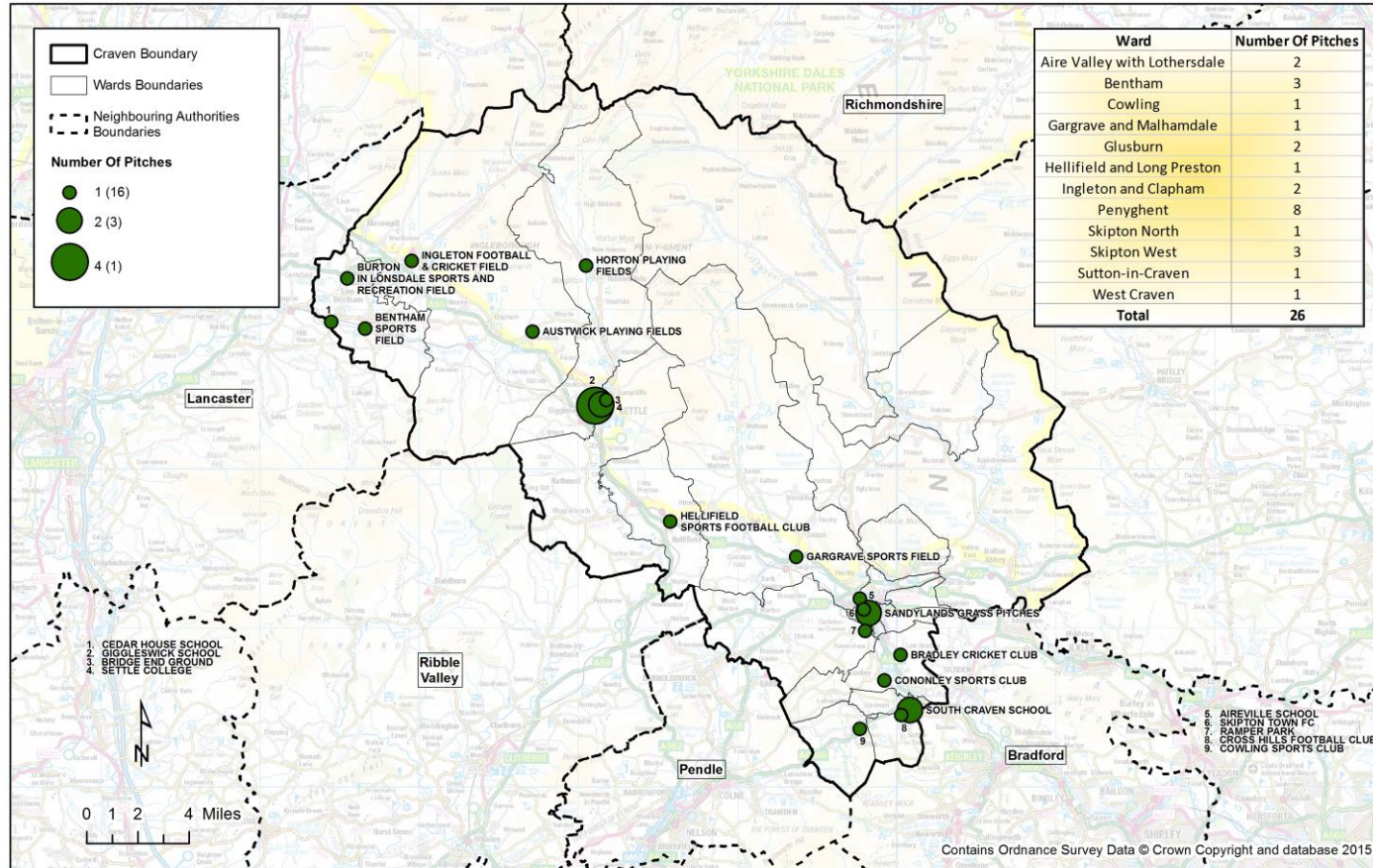
Pitch Rating	Average Pitch Score					
	LA A	LA B	LA C	LA D	LA E*	Craven
<b>Good</b>	3.5%	4.7%	4%	8%	32%	18%
<b>Standard</b>	94.3%	92.9%	90.6%	84%	67%	40%
<b>Poor</b>	2.2%	2.4%	4.4%	7%	1%	42%

\*Deemed an area of priority for the FA

3.3.6 Map 5 overleaf illustrate the geographical location of adult football pitches across the local authority. The size of dot for each site represents the number pitches at each site and the colour shows whether these are available for community use or not. Further explanation and analysis of the community use arrangement will be detailed later in the strategy.



Map 5 – Site audit for football pitches in Craven



Map 5 illustrates the high concentration of football pitches in the southern sub-area around Skipton and the Sutton-in-Craven area. The rest of the supply is spread relatively evenly across the area, apart from the north eastern sector of the local authority, which is protected as national park.

Adult Football facility provision by number of pitches

## PITCH OWNERSHIP

3.3.8 Craven is unusual as a district in that the Local Authority does not own a large amount of the stock of playing pitches in the district.

3.3.9 Table 9 below shows the spread of ownership, with the highest proportion owned by North Yorkshire County Councils (via schools) and Parish Councils.

**Table 9 – Site ownership in Craven. Source: 4 global site assessments**

Type of ownership	Percentage of football sites owned
Parish Council	26.80%
Club	8.90%
Trust	5.40%
Private	8.90%
Council/ Education	44.60%
Other	5.40%

## PITCH QUALITY

3.3.10 Each site and pitch was visited by an independent assessor and assessed in accordance with the non-technical assessment guidance provided by the FA. The assessment scores take into account pitch and changing room quality. In addition to the site visits, club consultations were used to verify the quality ratings. Each pitch is rated as good, standard or poor, which is then linked to its carrying capacity (number of games/matches per week which this standard of pitch should be able to accommodate).

3.3.11 The following sites achieved the best scores from the site assessments undertaken by 4 global.

- **Bridge End Ground:** This is the home ground of Settle FC and shares facilities with the nearby Settle College. This single pitch site is one of the only grounds in the district that has strong drainage, however the club still suffers from cancelled games during periods of poor weather.
- **Cross Hills Football Club:** This is a well maintained single-pitch site that uses more advanced maintenance equipment than neighbouring clubs. There is also a small, unmarked training pitch on the site that allows the club to manage the demand on the 1<sup>st</sup> team pitch.
- **Giggleswick School:** The school has 8 pitches, all of which were assessed as GOOD. The school has a dedicated maintenance team working across the whole site and the pitches are excellent quality throughout the year.

3.3.12 The following sites scored particularly poorly;

- **Hellifield Sports Football Club:** Although the pitches at both of this site does not score too badly, the ancillary facility is one of the worst in Craven
- **Sutton Park:** The two junior pitches at this site were marked particularly poorly, with drainage and weeds being the key issues.

3.3.13 There were also a number of POOR sites, such as Raikes Road, Keighley Road and High Bentham School, which are now closed for formal use. This is either because they are only used as a recreational area or they are the playing fields of a school that has recently closed down.

### 3.4 Demand

3.4.1 Football is the most popular team participation sport in Craven, with a total of 102 teams recorded by the study, as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10 – Team Profile for football in Craven**

Area	Adult Teams		Youth Teams				Mini Teams		Total
	Men's	Ladies	Boys		Girls		Mini Soccer		
			11v11	9v9	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	
Craven	29	2	25	15	2	1	16	12	102

3.4.2 Using the above team data and the volume of 26 clubs that were surveyed, the club to team ratio in Craven is 1:4.5, i.e. each club runs on average 4.5 teams. This compares to a national ratio of 1:3.3 and shows that there are more teams within each club on average compared to national levels.

#### MAJOR CLUB DEMAND SUMMARY

3.4.3 The top 5 largest clubs in terms of the number of teams are summarised below. A more detailed analysis of these clubs can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

- **Sutton FC** – The largest club in Craven with 20 teams in total and plans for further growth, as demand in the junior section continues to increase.
- **Skipton Juniors FC** – The club was created as a merge between Skipton LMS Juniors and Skipton Town Juniors, it is now one of the largest Junior Clubs in the district with a total of 13 teams, including 4 girls' sides.
- **Embsay Juniors FC** – The club has 8 junior teams currently utilising several grounds for matches and training across the district.
- **Skipton Town FC** – The club has three senior teams and an U15 team. It previously had a full junior section that is now run as a completely separate club - merged with Skipton LMS Juniors to create Skipton Juniors FC.
- **Settle United Juniors FC** - This junior club has 8 teams, all of which play at Settle College and train at Giggleswick School.

3.4.4 The general trend for the area is that a number of large junior clubs dominate the provision of junior football in Craven. For adult football, there are a number small one or two team clubs but no single dominant club that attracts a large amount of participation.

### 3.5 Conversion Rates

3.5.1 The FA publishes Football Participation Reports for every local authority area on a season-by-season basis. These reports contain information on the current and future trends in participation and how these trends compare to other areas. The source of data in this section will be the 2013/14 report, as this is the most recent version to be released by the FA. It would be favourable to have a more up to date version of this report, however the document still provides valuable insight into the trends for football in Craven.

3.5.2 A 'conversion rate' is used by the FA as an indicator of the levels of participation in football. The following tables and graphs show football conversion rates for Craven compared to Regional and National rates. These are calculated by comparing the number of persons playing football to the relevant population age group. These numbers are then expressed as a proportion of the relevant population. This creates a percentage of the population at each age group involved in playing football, called a 'conversion rate'. The number of individuals playing football is estimated by multiplying the number of teams by the average number of players involved in the different forms of football, assuming the following:

- 18 players are involved in an 11-a-side squad
- 10 players in a mini-soccer team squad
- 12 players in a 9 v 9 team squad
- 9 players in a 7 v 7 team squad
- 8 players in 6 v 6 and 5 v 5 team squads
- 6 players in a 4 v 4 team squad

3.5.3 The data from the 2014/15 reports provides a significantly different picture of overall football demand in Craven (31 less teams than those captured in this PPS). This means that it is difficult to draw robust conclusions from the report, however the data is useful in that it allows a comparison with local authorities across the rest of the UK

3.5.4 Table 11 compares conversion rates in Craven with 'similar' authorities demographically. The table shows a sample of members of the respective 'sub-groups' and the ranking indicates how Craven is positioned compared to the rest of the sub-groups. The top and bottom ranked local authorities are included for reference, as well as other local authorities in the north of England.

**Table 11 – Conversion rates across 'similar' authorities. Source: FA Participation Reports 2013/14**

Rank	Local Authority	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Mini-Soccer	Average
1	South Shropshire	6.9	0.9	27.2	4.0	19.6	11.7
12	Wyre	3.1	0.2	17.7	1.9	10.6	6.7
16	Ryedale	6.4	0.0	11.7	1.6	9.4	5.8
<b>22</b>	<b>Craven</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
23	East Lindsey	3.3	0.0	11.5	0.9	5.3	4.2

Note: There are three other local authorities that are included in the sub-group and have a lower average conversion rate, however most of the values for these LA's is 0% so they have been discounted due to data error

- 3.5.5 Table 11 illustrates that Craven is at the lower end of its sub-group in terms of conversion rate.
- 3.5.6 These findings are supported by Table 12 below, which compares the conversion rates for Craven to the national conversion target, as well as suggesting the growth potential for the area (See note 2 for greater detail).

**Table 12 - Comparison of conversion rate and growth potential for Craven with similar local authorities. Source: FA Participation Report 2013/14**

Football Type		Conversion Target*	Conversion Rate	Variance	Growth Potential**
Adult 11-a-side	M	6.13	4.90	-1.23	7
	F	0.3	0.20	-0.10	1
Youth (all formats)**	M	17.49	8.80	-8.69	21
	F	2.05	1.80	-0.25	1
Mini-Soccer	Mixed	9.46	7.20	-2.26	6

\*Note1: The target is the value of the upper quartile (75<sup>th</sup> percentile) of conversion rates of all local authorities in the same subgroup.

\*\*Note2: Growth Potential represents the number of teams for each football type that the local authority would need to develop to reach the conversion target volume. For Youth (all formats) the growth potential has been calculated on the number of teams required assuming 9x9 format.

- 3.5.7 The low conversion rates and un-favourable Growth Potential indicate that Craven is unlikely to be a significant target for growth and development from the FA. This means that high-profile development projects are unlikely to get substantial financial backing and the Steering Group should focus on a small number of achievable projects or initiatives that will increase football provision in the area.
- 3.5.8 Table 12 does illustrate, however, that the growth potential for female teams in Craven is much lower, indicating that the current conversion rate is very close to the national average. This data is likely to be even more favourable for the current season, as clubs such as Skipton Juniors FC have growing demand from girls to play football.

### 3.6 Future Demand

- 3.6.1 In order to calculate the future demand for football in Craven, a Team Generation Rate 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 now be applied to the population projections for local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 3.6.3 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

**Table 13 - Team Generation Rates. Source: 4 global team calculations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)**

Football age group	Current popn. Within age group	No. Of teams	TGR (Teams generated by 1000 people)	Future population (2031) within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams required
<b>Snr Men (19-45yrs)</b>	7,145	4.1	29.0	7,981	32.4	3.4
<b>Snr Women (19-45yrs)</b>	7,438	2.0	2.0	7,683	2.1	0.1
<b>Youth Boys (12-18yrs)</b>	1,689	40.0	40.0	1,775	42.0	2.0
<b>Youth Girls (12-18yrs)</b>	1,549	3.0	3.0	1,678	3.2	0.2
<b>Mini soccer mixed (6-11yrs)</b>	1,822	28.0	28.0	2,132	32.8	4.8

- 3.6.4 Table 13 illustrates that Craven will require more teams across all male age groups, which will need to be factored into future facility provision planning.
- 3.6.5 It is important to note that this calculation assumes that clubs, Craven District Council 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 Craven. 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.
- 3.6.6 The team generation rates are also based on the current number of teams so where an age group or demographic has not teams, this is likely to result in a low or non-existent team growth projection. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

## 3.7 Supply and Demand Balance

### CURRENT 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 scenarios) for Craven as a whole).

3.7.2 The pitch balance figures i.e. the relationship between supply and demand, have been calculated using the capacity and pitch quality ratings. The pitch balance figures are presented both in terms of match equivalents and the number of pitches. For the latter we have assumed that a good standard adult football pitch can accommodate 3 matches per week, a good standard youth pitch 4 matches per week and a good standard mini football pitch 6 matches per week.

3.7.3 It should be noted that feedback from football clubs in Craven indicates that the above assumption, as defined in the FA guidance, does not hold true in Craven, particularly during the winter months. Almost all of Craven Sports pitches are located in the valley bottoms with several sites in flood risk areas. These areas are typically river flood plains with high ground water levels with several pitches having clayey river alluvium soils

**Table 14 – Overall football balance figures for Craven. Source: 4 global site assessments and demand consultations**

Balance per Pitch Type	Adult football	Youth football 11v11	Youth football 9v9	Mini Soccer 7v7	Mini soccer 5v5	Total
Supply – pitch capacity in match equivalents	25	23	5	20	22	95
Demand – match equivalents for matches and training	13.5	17	4	14.5	7	56
Current Overall balance (matches per week)	+11.5	+6	+1	+5.5	+14	+38

3.7.4 The results in Table 14 indicate that at present, supply exceeds demand for adult football, youth football and mini-soccer. It is clear, however, that throughout the district there is limited spare capacity at sites, with 7 sites showing a deficit for overall capacity.

3.7.5 Only one of the key clubs summarised earlier in the section have a deficit of demand, with the large number of teams at Sutton FC combined with the poor quality of pitches at Sutton Park to provide a deficit of -5 overall.

3.7.6 There are no sites across the district that have significant spare capacity, which means that it is unlikely to be feasible to combine a number of clubs onto a single site. This would only be feasible if the quality of pitches was improved and the larger sites had a bigger carrying capacity. Creating a ‘hub’ site would align to the FA’s current strategy of rationalising numerous small sites to a smaller volume of large sites, with shared ancillary provision and more focus on the quality of provision.

3.7.7 Furthermore, Table 15 below shows the future balance projections, when the Team Generation Rate calculations are taken into consideration. These calculations that additional adult teams create 1 match equivalent of demand per week (total of match and training), The same calculation has been used for youth football, however the additional demand has been split by 11v11 and 9v9. Additional mini soccer teams are assumed to create a total of 0.5 match equivalents additional demand, split between 7v7 and 5v5.

**Table 15 – Projected football balance figures for Craven (2032). Source: 4 global site assessments and demand consultations**

<b>Future Balance (2032) per Pitch Type</b>	<b>Adult football</b>	<b>Youth football 11v11</b>	<b>Youth football 9v9</b>	<b>Mini Soccer 7v7</b>	<b>Mini soccer 5v5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Supply – pitch capacity in match equivalents</b>	25	23	5	20	22	95
<b>Projected Demand – match equivalents for matches and training</b>	17	18	5	15.7	8.2	63.9
<b>Current Overall balance (matches per week)</b>	+8	+5	+0	+4.3	+12.8	+30.1

- 3.7.8 In consultation with the FA, Sandylands has been identified as a possible hub development site as it has a large amount of open space, a 3G facility and a number of clubs currently playing there. As an output of this strategy, the FA and the Council may look to undertake a feasibility study to evaluate how such a hub may be designed and how the RFU and ECB can be involved in the project.
- 3.7.9 An additional output of the strategy should be the protection and reconfiguration of the Malsis site to provide a secure home for Sutton FC and Cross Hill Cosmos FC. This hub site should provide high quality pitches with long term secured access to the clubs to address the current low quality and unsecured access across multiple sites and displaced demand outside of the district.



Table 16 - Football sites with deficiencies in supply

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Bentham Sports Field	2	Trust	59%	31%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the home ground of Bentham Football Club, which has a decreasing junior section but a stable senior section.
						E	The pitch was identified as having issues with weeds that should be addressed, however the club believe that the supply is good and is therefore deemed adequate for their need. The local community has aspirations to improve the ancillary facility. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The club has identified a need for all-weather training facilities and could therefore benefit from the proposed 3G facilities at Giggleswick School. The club would need to confirm that it's players would be prepared to travel 10 miles to the facility.
Bradley Cricket Club	1	Parish Council	47%	71%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch site and is the homeground of Bradley AFC, which has recently reduced in size. There is considerable over marking of the football and cricket pitches and the pavilion has been refurbished in the past two years.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The site is currently rated as poor, with moderate sloping and drainage issues. An improved maintenance regime is required in order to improve the quality of this provision. The last drainage programme was undertaken 5 years ago and this led to an improvement in quality, however the site would benefit from further investment. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Bridge End Ground	1	Trust	84%	54%	1	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is one of the highest quality football sites in the district and is the homeground to Settle United 1st XI and Reserve XI.
						E	The club has identified the maintenance programme as poor and changing facilities as being in need of improvement. This would be particularly beneficial as the facilities could be used by the nearby college, where the junior sides play.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study. The club is not projecting growth in the near future and the current pitch has enough capacity to provide for the clubs demand.
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And Recreation Field	1	Parish Council	58%	85%	-2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground for AFC Burton Utd, which has plans to develop a junior team over the next 12 months. Due to the rural nature of the area, it would be difficult to displace the football demand at this site to neighbouring sites.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. The club has also stated that they think the quality of the pitches is poor. An improved maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The club currently uses the multi-use-games-area located on site for training when the pitch is too poor. The club could benefit from the proposed 3G training facility at Giggleswick School, however they would need to confirm that it's players would be prepared to travel the 12 additional miles to the facility. The club has recently invested in the ancillary facility with the help of the FA. The FA would support the development of the pitches so get to same standard as the new ancillary
Carleton Primary School	1	Education	53%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cedar House School	1	Private	56%	0%	2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
							study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Primary School	2	Education	48%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Sports Club	2	Parish Council	64%	54%	5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the home ground of Cononley Sports Club FC, which has 2 adult teams and is projecting growth in mini soccer
						E	The site suffers from drainage issues and moles. The club has identified that the site is of adequate quality, apart from the drainage issues. The club is currently looking to extend the pitch in order to reduce the over marking with the cricket pitch. If this project is feasible and the space is available, the FA would look to support this in order to improve the maintenance programme. The club should also look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						PV	The pitch is currently under capacity and no further required provision has been identified as part of this study. The potential development of floodlights at South Craven school could provide training provision for the club, especially during periods of poor weather.
Cowling Community Primary School	1	Education	48%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cross Hills Football Club	1	Private	85%	71%	3	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a high quality that is home to Crosshills FC, a well run six-team club.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of the study. The club as stated it would support the proposed development at the former Malsis school through increased training and match demand.
Embsay Sports Field	1	Private	45%	60%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is the home of a well run club however the pitch is based half on clay based ground and the other on free draining soil, making maintenance very difficult. The adult pitch on the site has recently been transferred to the club and there are further plans to transfer the youth 9x9 pitch as well.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	Planning gain is available, which should be used to improve the quality of the site and create more of a hub for the club. There is currently significant demand for youth football, all of which is supplied for by Skipton Academy, however an improved maintenance programme would improve the quality of these pitches and provide more capacity for some of the youth clubs to play at the home ground. The club should also look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	Additional sites are required in order to satisfy the demand currently provided for by the Skipton Academy, however this is unrealistic at the moment due to the size of the Embsay FC homeground
Gargrave Church Of England Primary School	2	Education	53%	8%	8	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a two pitch education site that provides only for education need
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study
Gargrave Sports Field	1	Trust	58%	40%	0.5	PR	This is a single pitch site that is the home ground for Gargrave FC. The club has recently reduced in size, down to a single team. The pitch is rated as standard and the club has stated the current provision is more than adequate for the needs of the club. Due to the proximity to Skipton, if the maintenance programme is improved at Sandylands, re-location of the club may improve the overall quality of provision

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	This site was identified as having drainage issues and a poor ancillary facility. If this pitch is to be retained, then both the pitch and ancillary should be invested in to improve overall provision. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study
Giggleswick School	8	Charity	84%	92%	2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a high quality education site that provides a large number of pitches to the community. The school is not currently the homeground for any local clubs, which is illustrated by the spare capacity. There is however ad hoc demand, caused by poor weather and occasional tournaments or festivals run by local clubs
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study. The current school pitches could be utilised more if floodlights were installed and peak time play was available, however this is not a realistic recommendation with the current level of supply in the area and the proposed AGP development.
						PV	The school is looking to develop a 3G AGP, which will provide community use at peak times. If the development goes ahead, booking for the pitches is likely to be very competitive and the FA should support local football clubs if they would like to secure a recurring booking.
Glusburn Primary	2	Education	56%	15%	5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
School							only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Greatwood Primary School	2	Education	53%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Harrison Playing Field	1	Parish Council	58%	0%	1	PR	This is a single pitch site that has previously been used by Settle FC Utd. It now has no recorded demand and scored poorly in the pitch assessment. This site could therefore be re-designated as an open play area and used as additional supply if required by the local area.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Hellifield Sports Football Club	1	Parish Council	41%	25%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch site that is the homeground of Hellifield Sports FC. Due to the rural nature of the site, it would be difficult to displace demand to nearby clubs.



Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	This site scored poorly due to rabbit holes and unsafe posts, however the site assessor identified the pitch as having good drainage and potential for a higher rating if these two issues were addressed. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The current changing rooms are not fit for purpose and this is limiting the development of the club. A new rebuild is required in order to improve this provision. There is potential funding available from CDC.
Ingleton Football & Cricket Field	2	Parish Council	81%	62%	-0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a high quality site that was marked well by the site assessor and is maintained by the club to a high standard.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study. There is significant over marking with the local cricket club, but the pitch cannot be moved due to the restricting size of the site.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ramper Park	1	Parish Council	53%	42%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a single pitch that is currently used by Carleton Sports Club FC, who did not complete the demand survey.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Sandylands Grass Pitches	4	Education	49%	9%	1.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that is used for a range of formal and recreational play. As a large site in a central Skipton location with a full sized 3G AGP for winter training, this site could become a hub or central point for football in the area.
						E	The maintenance programme at the site is not currently sufficient and greater levels of demand will cause further issues with the pitch. The goal posts require replacing and a formal maintenance programme is to be invested in. The FA have stated they would support the move to create a 'hub-site' at Sandylands park and would be willing to work with the ECB and RFU to rationalise ancillary facilities in order to re-provide fit-for-purpose combined clubhouse facilities. The FA would also support the improvement of the grass pitches and the use of recent pitch improvement funding opportunities from Sport England.
						PV	A basic changing facility or clubhouse is required. This could be achieved through having access granted by the nearby rugby club or sports centre.
Settle College	3	Trust	57%	8%	4	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education site that is the homeground of Settle United Juniors FC. The club has recently lost two of its older age group teams (U16 and 18) and have cited a lack of support and facilities as a key reason.
						E	The maintenance programme at the site is not currently sufficient and the club is not clear on how this can be improved.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						PV	The site requires an ancillary facility in order to attract players. A short-term solution would be to arrange access into the school buildings on match days.
Skipton Academy	2	Education	57%	49%	-1	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that used by Embsay Juniors FC. The club is growing, as age groups move through the system and teams are established from U13 upwards.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Skipton LMS Pitch	2	Private	52%	32%	5.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a two pitch site with an adult pitch and a 7x7 pitch and is the homeground for Skipton LMS seniors. This land has recently been bought by a local businessman and is now subject to development plans for part of the site. If these development plans are successful, the mini-soccer could be re-allocated to the nearby Sandylands pitches or if the maintenance programme was improved, could be over marked onto the adult pitch.
						E	The site requires a new clubhouse and ancillary facility, which could then be utilised by the nearby Sandylands pitches. Both pitches are also in need of improved maintenance programmes and investment in the quality of the provision. The FA has stated that they would support this project, on the assumption that there is still adequate supply for football at the site. The clubhouse development would also be a pre-requisite for the application to be supported. The club should

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
							look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The site requires a new ancillary facility, to be provided as part of the planning application.
Skipton Town Fc	1	Private	55%	75%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground to Skipton Town FC and is a single site pitch with a good quality ancillary.
						E	The pitch was identified as having a loss of grass cover and issues with worms and weeds. An improved maintenance programme is required in order to develop the pitch, which has the potential to be a high quality site. The club have stated that the quality of the pitch has been improving since they purchased their own mower and undertook a greater amount of the maintenance themselves. Support should be provided to the club to continue this development. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
South Craven School	2	Education	75%	46%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that has two pitches and a 3G AGP (non-floodlit).

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The school currently has a 3G pitch available, which is not available to the community in real terms, as it does not have floodlights. Embsay Juniors would benefit from the development of floodlights as it would allow them to train mid week on the all-weather surface, Sutton Juniors also currently travel outside of the district into Keighley to train, so further provision at the school would provide a facility closer to the club and re-provide facilities for neighbouring authorities.
						PV	Floodlighting is required on the AGP to allow community use at peak times.
Sutton Park	2	Parish Council	40%	15%	-4	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground of the younger ages (up to U10) for Sutton Juniors FC, which is projecting a growth in membership over the next 12 months.
						E	The two junior pitches were marked poorly by the site assessor, who identified issues with weeds and poor drainage. This should be improved if the club is projecting growth, as the under-supply will grow in severity. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The site currently shows a clear under-supply, which could be addressed by further development at South Craven School or the former Malsis school site if the club were to support this. Further training and match provision could be provided by the AGP's and if the Malsis development went ahead, grass pitches would be available for local clubs.

### 3.8 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's) for Football

- 3.8.1 There are several surface types that fall into the category of artificial grass pitches (AGP). The three main groups are rubber crumb (3G), sand-based (filled or dressed) and water based.
- 3.8.2 The FA considers high quality 3G pitches as essential in promoting coach and player development. These pitches can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training. However, they are increasingly used for competition, which the FA wholly supports. 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 Club through a partnership agreement.
- 3.8.3 Competitive football can take place on all 3G surfaces and the preferred pile length is 60mm. Only competition up to (but not including) regional standard can take place on a 40mm pile. Football training can take place on sand and water based surfaces but this is not preferred to a 3G pitch.

#### QUANTITY AND QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 3.8.4 Table 17 provides a list of all full size (100m x 60m or bigger) AGP's that are used for football in Craven, either for training or competitive play. These have been separated from the other AGP's in the hockey section of this report as small sided AGP's are not of strategic importance for Sport England or the FA.
- 3.8.5 Craven currently has three full sized AGP's two of which are 3G and the other Sand-based. Of the two 3G AGP's, one has floodlighting and therefore can be used by the community at peak times throughout the year.
- 3.8.6 The Sandylands Sports Centre AGP is used heavily for community use however the pitch recently failed an FA quality test and was deemed to be requiring re-surfacing during the site assessments.
- 3.8.7 The Giggleswick School sand-based AGP is used extensively for school hockey, as well as for training by local football clubs. Settle Hockey Club also uses the site for their weekly training session.
- 3.8.8 The 3G pitch at South Craven School is used heavily for curriculum sports but due to the lack of floodlighting, cannot be used extensively during 'peak' times, especially during the winter.

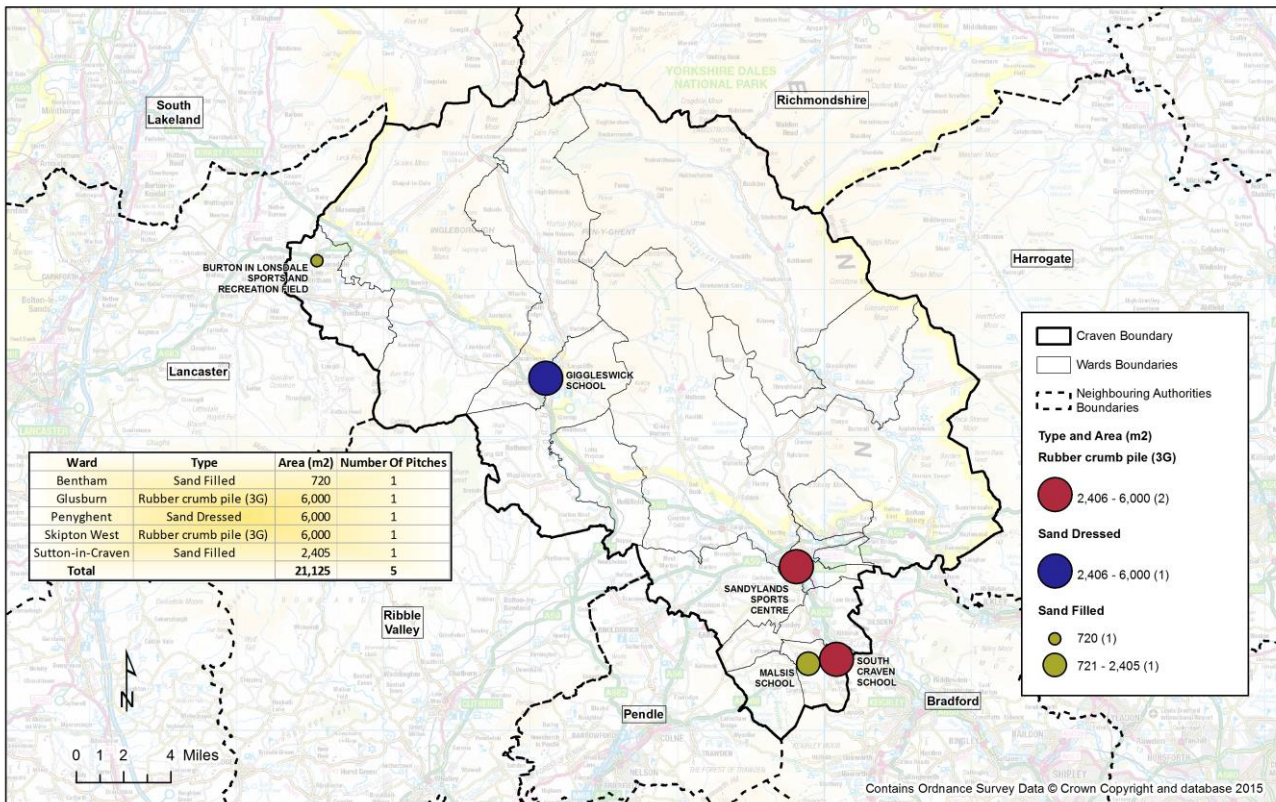
**Table 17 – Full size AGP provision in Craven**

Site Name	Pitch Type	Size	Community use category	Security of use	Pitch score
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And Recreation Field	Sand dressed	36x20m	Available for community use and used	Secured	36 - Poor
Giggleswick	Sand	100x	Available for	Secured	65 - Standard

Site Name	Pitch Type	Size	Community use category	Security of use	Pitch score
School	dressed	60m	community use and used		
Malsis School	Sand dressed	65x37m	Not available for community use	N/A	39 - Poor
Sandylands Sports Centre	3G	100x60m	Available for community use and used	Secured	59 – Standard (pitch recently failed a performance test and requires resurfacing)
South Craven School	3G	100x60m	Available for community use and used*	Unsecured	63 - Standard

3.8.9 The supply of AGP’s in Craven is also shown graphically in Map 6 below.

Map 6 – AGP Audit Map for Craven



AGP facility provision by type and pitch area (m2)



3.8.10 Map 6 illustrates that two of the three full sized AGP’s are in the south of the district, with only the sand-based AGP at Giggleswick school located in the more rural central and northern sub-areas. This is relevant when considering Giggleswick school’s current aspirations to built a 3G pitch at their site.

## DEMAND

3.8.11 Demand for AGP's is typically highest at peak times, on weekdays between 6pm and 10pm. Feedback from the clubs in the area has indicated that there is high demand for training at the Sandylands Sports Centre, due to the lack of floodlights on their grass training areas and the issues with drainage during periods of poor weather.

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE – THE FA MODEL

3.8.12 The FA uses an indicative supply and demand model based on the latest Sport England research, AGP's State of the Nation (March 2012). This model assumes that 51% of usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch type per hours from 5pm – 10pm Monday to Friday and 9am – 5pm Saturday and Sundays.

3.8.13 It is currently estimated that one full size AGP can service 60 teams, however following consultation with the FA it is understood that this measure is currently under review and likely to fall to 45 teams per AGP. Guidance from the FA has provided direction that future models should utilise the latest measure so 45 teams per AGP will be used in the calculations.

3.8.14 On the basis that there are 102 teams playing in Craven, there is a recommended need of at least 2 full size 3G pitches, to be used at peak times. According to this result, and bearing in mind the current supply, there is latent demand for one additional 3G pitches to be provided in the district. Ideally, this new provision would service the central and northern parts of the district. The recommendations section of this report will evaluate whether there is enough additional demand to install floodlights at the South Craven school, in order to increase provision to 3 full sized floodlit 3G AGP's in Craven.

## SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (AUGUST 2015)

3.8.15 The Facility Planning Models (FPM) for football across Craven have been recently drafted and provide further evidence on the supply and demand balance for football-ready AGP's in the area.

3.8.16 The Facilities Planning Model provides an opportunity to test out possible changes to supply and demand and to identify how closures and new provision could impact on other existing facilities in the area and beyond.

3.8.17 It should be noted that the FPM considers only supply and demand from inside the district borders; therefore any exported demand (residents going to neighbouring authorities to use facilities) is not included in the calculations.

3.8.18 The key findings from the FPM for football are;

- When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across Craven, the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 1 pitch. This compares to a current available supply of 1.5 pitches, giving a supply/demand balance of + 0.46 pitches.
- It should be noted, however, that the supply and demand balance generated by



the FPM provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares AGP demand generated within Craven with the supply of AGPs within Craven and therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for AGPs in Craven is met by ALL the supply of AGPs in Craven. It does not consider any import or export of demand from neighbouring local authorities, or consider the transfer of demand between sub-areas. In Craven's case, this is significant as residents from Skipton are unlikely to travel to Giggleswick school to use sports facilities.

- The current level of demand for AGPs for football satisfied within Craven stands at 89%. Of this satisfied demand in Craven, 92% travelled by car, 6% on foot and under 2% used public transport. Of the total satisfied demand, 74% was retained within facility catchments and 26% was exported to other areas
- Craven's level of unmet demand for visits to AGPs for football stands at 11%, this level of unmet demand in Craven equates to 0.1 pitches. Of the demand due to lack of capacity, 19% do not have access to a car, and 28% of those living outside catchments do not have access to a car.
- On average AGPs for football in Craven are used at 77% of capacity. However, looking at the 2 facilities individually, Sandylands Sports Centre in Skipton currently operates at 100% of its 690 capacity, which is available for 30 hours at peak period each week – 18 hours on weekdays and 12 hours at weekends; Giggleswick School in Settle on the other hand operates at only 37% of its smaller

3.8.19 The FPM assessment for Craven indicates that no further supply is required for AGP's to satisfy football. It is key to understand, however, that this does not consider the rural nature of the district and also includes the Giggleswick School site as suitable football provision. It also fails to consider the demand for rugby in the district, which is the key driver of demand for the new Giggleswick development.

### **GROWING THE CAPACITY FOR FOOTBALL – DEVELOPMENT OF 3G AGP'S IN CRAVEN**

3.8.20 Following consultation with the FA, significant demand is exported from Craven to neighbouring authorities for use of their 3G AGP facilities. This, coupled with the scenarios shown in the Stage C analysis, indicates that installing floodlights at the South Craven School and enabling community use would remove the need for this demand export.

3.8.21 As further explained in the Rugby section, this report therefore recommends that further 3G provisions is developed at Giggleswick school, in order to service the northern and central sub-areas. There is also sufficient football demand to invest in floodlights at South Craven School, in order to make this available for further community use.

3.8.22 Finally, it is recommended that the Sandylands Sports Centre 3G AGP is resurfaced and used as a key facility in the proposed 'Sandylands Hub' project, as described in the site-by-site analysis and Action Plan.

### 3.9 Football Summary

3.9.1 A full set of football recommendations is provided in Section 7 but below is a short summary of the key findings from the football analysis

**Table 18 – Summary of Football Findings for Craven**

Football Summary Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The supply and demand results indicate there is sufficient capacity across Craven for football pitches, with deficiency at seven sites in the study area.</li> <li>➤ Balance figures - adult football +11.5 pitches, youth football +7 pitches and mini soccer +19.5 pitches</li> <li>➤ This balance shows that there is a small over-supply of football pitches in Craven, which would be significantly higher if the quality of pitches allowed a higher carrying capacity</li> <li>➤ Due to geographical location and profile of the district, pitches suffer from high rainfall during the winter months, which contributes to the poor quality of many of the smaller sites</li> <li>➤ A key FA priority for Craven is to develop a collaborative pitch maintenance programme for the district, with club officers and volunteers benefitting from a joint equipment bank and training by qualified FA pitch experts</li> <li>➤ The FA will also support the development of Sandylands as a multi-sport hub site, as this will improve the quality and quantity of provision at one of the most accessible and largest sites in the district.</li> <li>➤ There is high reliance on education sites for the supply of grass pitches, which is a risk as provision for curriculum sport will take priority if the pitches are unable to take the demand from community use, especially during periods of poor weather. This is less of a risk for Giggleswick school due to the excellent maintenance programme, however this is a key driver for the proposed move to the Malsis School Site by Sutton FC</li> <li>➤ Two of the key clubs in Craven (Embsay Juniors and Sutton FC) do not have their own home grounds and use an unsecured mix of sites, some of which are outside the district and their home areas. The clubs suffer from a high proportion of games being cancelled or moved, due to the poor quality of the pitches they are using. With these two clubs providing over a quarter of all football provision in Craven, this position is unsustainable and inadequate. The proposed development at both the Malsis site and Shires Lane in Embsay must ensure that the needs of the clubs are met in line with this assessment and NFFP paragraphs 73 and 74</li> <li>➤ The highest scoring sites were Bridge End (Settle FC), Cross Hills FC and Giggleswick School, however there is a lower proportion of GOOD sites, compared with benchmarks from other Local Authorities in the UK</li> <li>➤ A common issue across the sites is the quality of ancillary facilities, which are in some cases unfit for purpose and urgently requiring re-development.</li> </ul>

## 4 CRICKET

### 4.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

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

#### **GROUNDSTO PLAY – ENGLAND AND WALES CRICKET BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2013)**

4.1.2 The ECB published its strategic plan in 2010. One of the core aims of the strategy is to enhance facilities, environments and participation. The ECB is prioritising the expansion of indoor cricket facilities, better use of school facilities and establishing better school-club links in order to position cricket at the heart of the community. This strategy was followed by the National Club Strategy (2012).

#### **NATIONAL CLUB STRATEGY (2012)**

4.1.3 The ECB's National Club Strategy was developed from its Strategic Plan. It focuses on promoting the sustainability of clubs and their facilities. The ECB aims to develop accessible, high quality and innovative facilities which inspire the nation to choose cricket, and create a culture of sustainable development which will leave a legacy for generations to come.

4.1.4 The Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB) is the local cricket board governing grass roots cricket activity in Craven, with the key goal of promoting the game of cricket at all levels across the County<sup>10</sup>.

### 4.2 Consultation Overview

#### **KEY CLUBS**

4.2.1 The YCB has stated that Craven is not a priority area due to the rural nature of the district. With Bradford and Leeds being approximately one-hour away from the district by public transport, players tend to move away for university or early in their careers. It is then difficult for Craven to attract young professionals or workers back to the area and the net demand on cricket is negatively affected.

4.2.2 There are 13 clubs in the area, two of which have 8 or more teams in total (Settle CC and Skipton CC).

4.2.3 Skipton Cricket Club is the major club in Craven and is the only club to play in the Airedale & Wharfedale Cricket League, which is the biggest league system in this part of Yorkshire. The club has a thriving junior section and a colt's side and the club has recently invested in new covers following financial support from the ECB small grants initiative.

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<sup>10</sup> Yorkshire Cricket Board

4.2.4 Further information on the other key clubs in the area can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis.

### KEY ISSUES

4.2.5 Pitch maintenance is an ongoing issue in Craven. The YCB attempt to mitigate this by funding grounds maintenance teams to attend courses supplied by the YCB grounds association.

4.2.6 The key issue is the lack of maintenance equipment owned by clubs, therefore the YCB is looking to establish a maintenance equipment bank, to be shared among clubs in a mutually beneficial location.

### PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

4.2.7 The YCB are looking to counteract a general decline in participation in cricket and reduce the export of players to more urban and developed communities. The YCB have also identified an issue of maintaining regular players, in line with cross-sport trends that suggest players are looking for informal, flexible participation opportunities rather than regular, time consuming match play.

4.2.8 The YCB is therefore working with the local leagues to change formats to retain interest in the game and provide shorter options for weeknight and casual play. Many of the local clubs are now encouraged to participate in the U19 20/20 cup and there is a popular weeknight league that could be developed further.

4.2.9 Sport England, landfill and Section 106 funding streams are the main funding opportunities for cricket clubs and programmes in the area. Clubs can also utilise the ‘Funding for Sport’ initiative through the Yorkshire Cricket Board, which clubs have access to through league membership.

## 4.3 Supply

### QUANTITY OVERVIEW

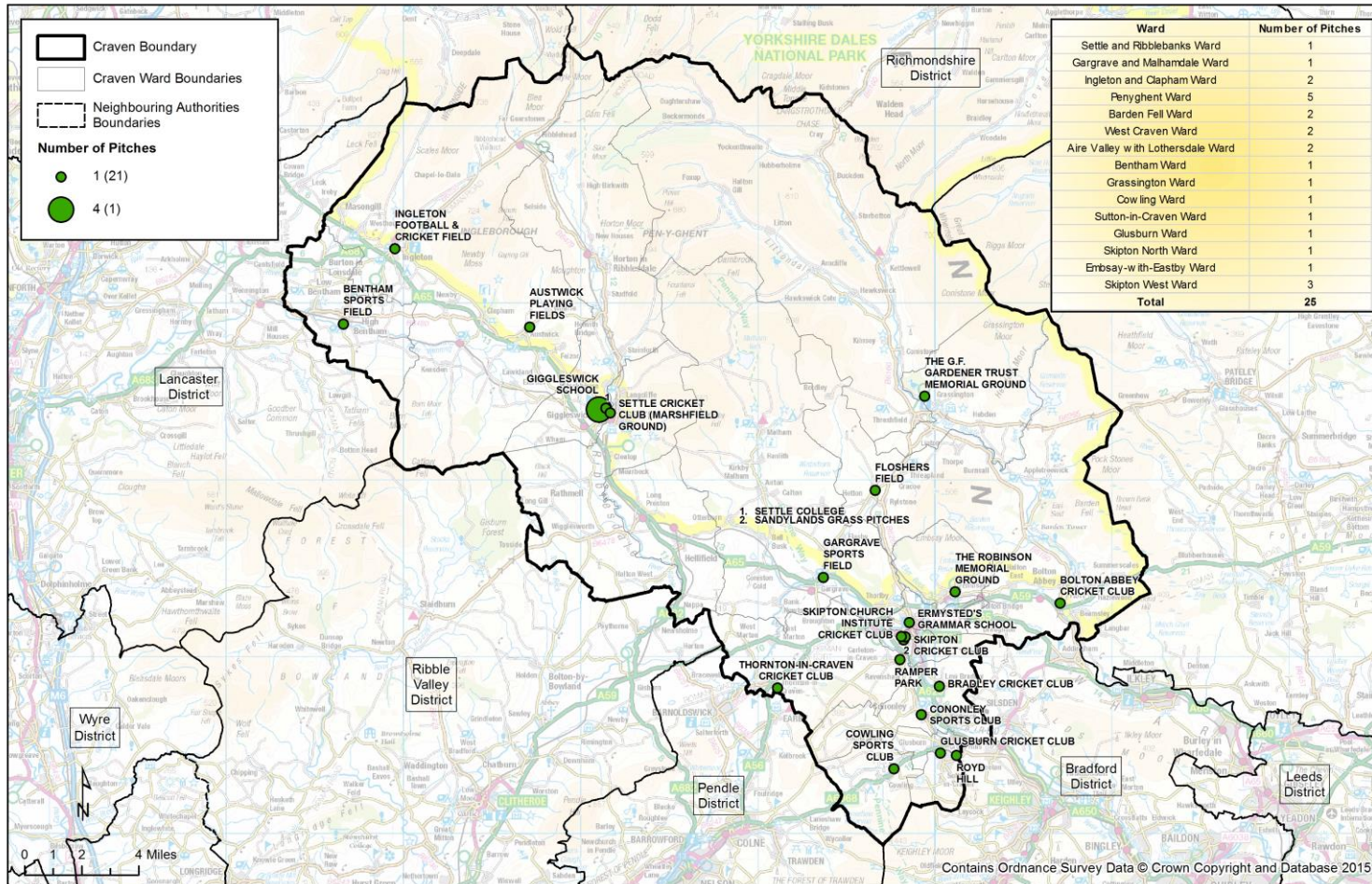
4.3.1 Table 19 below presents the data collected on cricket pitch supply in Craven. Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis presents a detailed audit of all pitches across Craven including carrying capacity and supply and demand balance. Map 7 overleaf also shows the supply of cricket pitches across Craven in the form of a GIS map.

**Table 19 – Supply of cricket pitches in Craven**

	Grass wickets	Artificial wickets
<b>No. Of cricket pitches</b>	127	8

4.3.2 Map 7 illustrates that there is an even spread of cricket pitches across the Local Authority (not taking into consideration the National Park), with a concentration of sites in the southern sub-area around the main settlement of Skipton.

Map 7 – Cricket Sites in Craven



Cricket facility provision by number of pitches

## TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

4.3.3 Table 20 illustrates that ownership of cricket sites is dominated by local club's and charity or trust organisations, which means that the clubs will be required to take significant responsibility for delivery of the final action plan.

**Table 20 – Ownership breakdown for Cricket in Craven**

Pitch ownership	Ownership of available cricket pitches	Ownership of unavailable cricket pitches
Private	0	3
County Council/ Education	2	0
Parish Council	4	0
Charity/Trust	4	0
Club	9	0

## QUALITY ASSESSMENT

4.3.4 Each site (where access was possible) was visited and assessed by an independent assessor using a non-technical assessment framework provided by the ECB. The assessment takes into account the quality of playing surface, the quality of changing rooms and the score of their 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, STANDARD or POOR.

4.3.5 Table 21 summarises the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis. Given the ratings, the overall standard of pitches across Craven is excellent, with 100% of open and working pitches scoring standard or better.

**Table 21 – Summary of cricket pitch scoring in Craven**

Rating	Good	Standard	Poor
Number of pitches	14	6	0

4.3.6 The top three scoring sites are summarised below;

- **Glusburn CC (100%):** An very high quality 1 square site which is the home ground for two men's teams. The club does not currently have any Non-turf pitches but as an excellent purpose built ancillary facility.
- **Royd Hill (91.7%):** A high quality site that is the home ground of Sutton in Craven CC. This is one of the few sites that is over-capacity for grass wickets, however the site does not have a non-turf pitch to reduce demand for the grass wickets.
- **Settle CC (91.7%):** A high quality single square site which is the home of Settle CC.

4.3.7 Regarding ancillary provision for cricket in Craven, 7 of the cricket clubhouses are either new build, refurbished or recently extended, which means that there is currently a high quality of ancillary facilities across the district. The exception to this is Skipton CC, who consider their clubhouse in need of attention, old and not fit for purpose.

4.3.8 The scoring for all remaining sites can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis.

## 4.4 Demand

### CLUB AND TEAM PROFILE

4.4.1 Through the demand consultations with clubs, 11 clubs have been identified as playing in Craven. 9 of these clubs are shown in Table 22 below, with details on the team profiles where it was possible to contact them. The additional 2 clubs are included in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis as these were not contactable as part of the demand consultation process.

**Table 22 – Cricket club profiles for responding clubs. Source: 4 global club consultations**

Club	No. of competitive teams			Total
	Senior men	Senior women	Juniors	
Bradley CC	2	0	3	5
Cononley CC	2	0	1	3
Cowling CC	2	0	1	3
Embsay CC	2	0	3	5
Glusburn CC	2	0	0	2
Ingleton CC	3	0	3	6
Settle CC	4	0	5	9
Skipton Church Institute CC	2	0	0	2
Skipton CC	2	0	8	10
Sutton-in-Craven CC	2	0	2	4
Thornton-in-Craven CC	2	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	25	0	26	51

### CURRENT, FUTURE AND LATENT DEMAND

4.4.2 In order to identify trends in participation over the last 3 years, each cricket club was asked to state whether their number of teams has increased, decreased or stayed the same. Each club was also asked to indicate if there are firm plans in place to increase the number of teams in the future, with the key results showing;

- 2 of the clubs projected junior growth (Cononley and Sutton Cricket Club)
- Skipton Cricket Club projected an additional adult team being required for adult males
- No clubs projected a decrease in the number of teams that would be needed to satisfy demand for cricket.

4.4.3 In order to calculate the future demand for cricket in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) 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 cricket team.

4.4.4 This TGR can now be applied to the population projections for the the local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.

- 4.4.5 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

**Table 23: Impact of population projections on the need for cricket provision (Team Generation Rates). Source: 4 global demand consultation and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)**

Age group	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Future (2031) population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams required for increased popn.
Adult (19-65) – males only	9,927	2.5	25.0	10,257	25.8	0.8
Youth (8-18) – boys only	1,936	13.4	26.0	2,072	27.8	1.8

- 4.4.6 Table 23 illustrates that 0.8 additional adult teams and 1.8 additional youth teams are expected to be generated by the projected population increase across Craven. This increase is going to be most significant in youth team cricket, due to the projected growth in the number of young people across the district. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

## 4.5 Capacity Analysis for Cricket in Craven

- 4.5.1 7 of the 11 cricket sites have been identified as having spare capacity for their grass wickets, with Settle Cricket Club, Royd Hill, Ingleton Football & Cricket Field and Skipton Cricket Club showing an under-supply.
- 4.5.2 Table 24 shows the total supply and demand balance for cricket pitches in Craven, taking into consideration the use of artificial pitches for matches. Table 24 also shows the balance when it is assumed that non-turf pitches are not used for matches at any age groups. It is likely that in reality, a small number of clubs such as those with larger junior sections, will use the non-turf pitches for a small proportion of their matches.

**Table 24 – Overall Cricket balance figures for Craven**

Including Non-turf Pitches in Analysis		
Supply and demand figures (matches)	Demand 494.0	Supply 875.0
Overall balance (matches)		+381
Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)		76 grass wickets or 6 artificial
Not Including Non-turf Pitches in Analysis		
Supply and demand figures (matches)	Demand 494.0	Supply 575.0
Overall balance (matches)		+81
Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)		16 grass wickets or 2 artificial

- 4.5.3 The analysis illustrates that when non-turf pitches are not included in the assessment, there is a small over-supply of cricket provision in Craven. As suggested above, it is likely that a number of clubs will use non-turf pitches for junior matches so the actual balance will be higher than this, but not to the extent of +381 as shown in the top section.



4.5.4 In order to understand how projected population growth will influence the demand for cricket in Craven, Table 25 illustrates the change in balance caused by increased demand. This is calculated on the assumption that each additional team will require 10 home games per season.

**Table 25 - Future supply and demand balance including projected demand increase**

<b>Not Including Non-Turf Pitches in Analysis</b>		
<b>Supply and demand figures (matches)</b>	Demand 521	Supply 575.0
<b>Overall balance (matches)</b>		+54
<b>Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)</b>		11 grass wickets or 1 artificial

4.5.5 This data illustrates that when taking the project population increase and associated Teams Generation Rates, the projected increase in demand can still be satisfied by the current level of supply.

## 4.6 Strategic sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

4.6.1 Based on the evidence collated in the PPS for cricket pitch provision, it can be concluded that there are certain cricket facilities across Craven that are recorded as high value sites, for a number of reasons.

4.6.2 Table 26 provides a justification for how each of the cricket sites in should be Protected, Enhanced or Protected.

**Table 26 – Strategic cricket sites for protection and enhancement**

Site Name	No. Of Pitches (Squares)	Community Use category	Non-technical Assessment Rating	Balance – Capacity for community use	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Bradley Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a good quality site that is the home ground of Bradley Cricket club, which has 2 senior teams and 3 junior teams. The club is increasing in junior members, including a small number of girls.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	The club has identified a requirement for additional training facilities. They have stated that they would favour additional grass wickets to allow teams to practice on the edge of the square.
Bentham Sports Field	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is an adequate site that does not currently have any formal demand. Due to the rural nature it would difficult to displace any recreational demand to nearby clubs or pitches.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Sports Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a good quality site that is the home ground of Cononley Cricket club, which has 2 senior teams and 1 junior team.
					E	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain. The ground would therefore benefit from an agronomist's report

						being undertaken.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ermysted's Grammar School	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is an education-owned site that does not currently have any community demand.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cowling Sports Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a very high quality site with a good ancillary and is home to Cowling Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	The club has identified that they would like non-turf practice nets to address demand for additional training facilities.
Gargrave Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with an adequate ancillary and is home to Gargrave Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Glusburn Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a very high quality site with a good ancillary and is home to Glusburn Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ingleton Football & Cricket Field	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. It is a good quality site that the home ground of Ingleton CC, one of the largest clubs in the district.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.

					PV	<p>The club and the ECB have identified a requirement for additional practice facilities. The club would like permanent non-turf practice nets to replace or complement the current non-turf pitch that they use with a temporary net on the square.</p> <p>The analysis has identified a shortage of grass wickets but the club has stated that they utilise the non-turf pitch, in order to reduce wear and tear on the square.</p>
Malsis School	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site is not currently used and does not have any grass pitches. The analysis indicates that the additional provision is not required and therefore these pitches could be re-designated as football or rugby pitches, pending the capacity analysis for these sports.</p>
					E	<p>No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.</p>
					PV	<p>No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Royd Hill	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site and is home to Sutton Cricket Club.</p>
					E	<p>No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study. The club is currently undertaking a significant development project with a new clubhouse and covers.</p>
					PV	<p>The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting cage so this can be used on prepared pitches at the edge of the square. The club would also benefit from a non-turf pitch to reduce the demand on the grass pitches. The club does not currently have an ancillary facility but has not raised this an issue during consultation.</p>
Skipton CI Cricket Club	1	Unsecured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. There is an opportunity for Skipton Church Institute to collaborate with the nearby Skipton CC however there is currently not the necessary levels of communication between the clubs to make this possible.</p>
					E	<p>Although the site has scored well in the assessment, this is not an attractive place to play cricket and further consultation should be undertaken to confirm whether they would support a new ancillary facility, or sharing with the nearby cricket or rugby clubs.</p>

					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Settle Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with a good ancillary and is the homeground for Settle Cricket Club.
					E	The quality of ancillary facilities was deemed to be adequate, with separate refreshment and changing room buildings negating the appeal of the facility.
					PV	The club has identified reducing membership levels; therefore further provision is not required.
Skipton Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. It is a high quality site and a prestigious aspect of cricket in Craven.
					E	While the assessment has identified that the ancillary is high quality, the club has identified that the current offering is in need of attention and not fit for purpose. As a result, and if the club is to develop as planned, then there is a need to improve the quality of their changing and social facilities. The club is open to sharing facilities with the nearby rugby and football clubs through the development of a sport 'hub' site.
					PV	The analysis shows the site is over-demand for grass wickets and this could be addressed through the installation of a non-turf pitch on the square, to be used for matches (juniors) and practice.
The Robinson Memorial Ground	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with a good ancillary and is the homeground for Embsay Cricket Club. This is one of the only clubs in the central sub-area and therefore it would be difficult to displace the demand in such a rural area.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Thornton-in-Craven Cricket Club	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. This is a local village site that provides for the needs of the local residents and it's unlikely that demand would be displaced to nearby clubs if this site were lost.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.

## 4.7 Cricket Summary

4.7.1 A short summary of the key findings from the cricket analysis is shown below. A full set of cricket recommendations is also provided in Table 27.

Table 27 – Summary of Cricket Findings for Craven

Cricket Summary Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ There is a general surplus of cricket wickets across the district</li><li>➤ Team generation rates for Craven suggest that there will be limited growth in demand for cricket from natural population growth</li><li>➤ Balance figures for 2015 (not including non-turf pitches) - +81 wickets (individual pitches)</li><li>➤ Projected balance figures for 2032 - 11 wickets (individual pitches)</li><li>➤ Key clubs in the area include Skipton CC, Sutton-in-Craven CC, Settle CC, Ingleton CC, Embsay CC, Bradley CC</li><li>➤ The proposed Sandylands Hub project is an opportunity for Skipton CC and Skipton CI CC to collaborate and benefit from improved ancillary facilities</li><li>➤ There is a general downward trend for cricket in the area, which the YCB is looking to address by diversifying the supply of competitions to include 2020 and weeknight leagues and cups.</li></ul>

## 5 Rugby Union

### 5.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

- 5.1.1 The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body responsible for grassroots and elite rugby in England. Yorkshire RFU administers the sport across the sub-region, with the season operating from September to April.
- 5.1.2 The RFU published its Facility Strategy (2014) for the next four years<sup>11</sup>. 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 Consultation Overview

#### GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPATION

- 5.2.1 The demand for rugby in the Craven district is satisfied by two clubs; North Ribblesdale RUFC and Skipton RUFC. Both of these clubs are ambitious and well run clubs with good junior sections and growing women and girl's teams.
- 5.2.2 Skipton RFC have recently had a small decline at senior level, falling to 1 adult team in 2013. This decline should be addressed in line with the recent funding initiatives, to be explained later in the report.

#### KEY ISSUES

- 5.2.3 Both clubs have matches called off caused by poor pitch quality in periods of heavy rainfall or snow. The two pitch site at Grove Park (North Ribblesdale RUFC) is not seen to have the capacity for the club's demand.
- 5.2.4 There is significant export of demand to nearby Wharfedale RUFC, which is one of the premier clubs in Yorkshire and attracts high quality players from across the county.

#### MAJOR CLUBS

- 5.2.5 **Skipton RUFC:** The club has 10 teams and has an aspiration to join the junior club. The club is looking to improve drainage systems across all adult pitches and have previously had support from the RFU to improve drainage on their 2<sup>nd</sup> pitch. 2015/16 is the first full season that the club has benefitted from the RFU pitch improvement programme and therefore the quality of the pitches should improve over the next 2/3 years.

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<sup>11</sup> RFU National Facility Strategy

5.2.6 **North Ribblesdale RUFC:** This two pitch site suffers from poor drainage on their second team pitch, which is currently being addressed by Sport England Pitch Improvement funding. The club is looking to start a girl's team, with the long term objective of developing a competitive women's team. Currently the two pitch site does not have the capacity to satisfy the growing demands of the club.

### KEY FACILITY PRIORITIES

- Further development against the club development plan for Skipton RFC
- Improved facilities through the existing Pitch Improvement Programme and further site development at Grove Park.

### FURTHER POINTS OF NOTE

5.2.7 Wharfedale RFC is a major club that falls outside of the district by exports demand from Craven for Rugby Union. The RFU would like to encourage a collaborative approach between Wharfedale and the two Craven clubs, especially on their approach to women's rugby. The club is one of the premier clubs in Yorkshire, playing in National 1 Rugby Union League.

5.2.8 Giggleswick school are currently looking to develop a World Rugby 22 AGP ('rugby ready') at their school site are likely to commit to providing 25 hours of community use as part of the delivery model.

5.2.9 Wharfedale RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC would both be in a position to benefit from this development and the scenario modelling projects that there will be sufficient community demand from these two clubs to satisfy the requirements for development. The full supply and demand scenario is shown in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis.

## 5.3 Supply

### QUANTITY OVERVIEW

5.3.1 There are only two clubs in the district, however there is additional supply through private and state-owned education bodies and private trusts and charities. The ownership of rugby sites in Craven is shown in Table 28 and 29 below.

Table 28: Ownership of rugby pitches in Craven

Ownership	Number of pitches	
	Senior	Junior / Minis
Education	4	0
Club	2	0
Charity/Trust	7	4
Council	2	1
Privately Owned	2	1

Table 29 – Rugby pitch supply in Craven

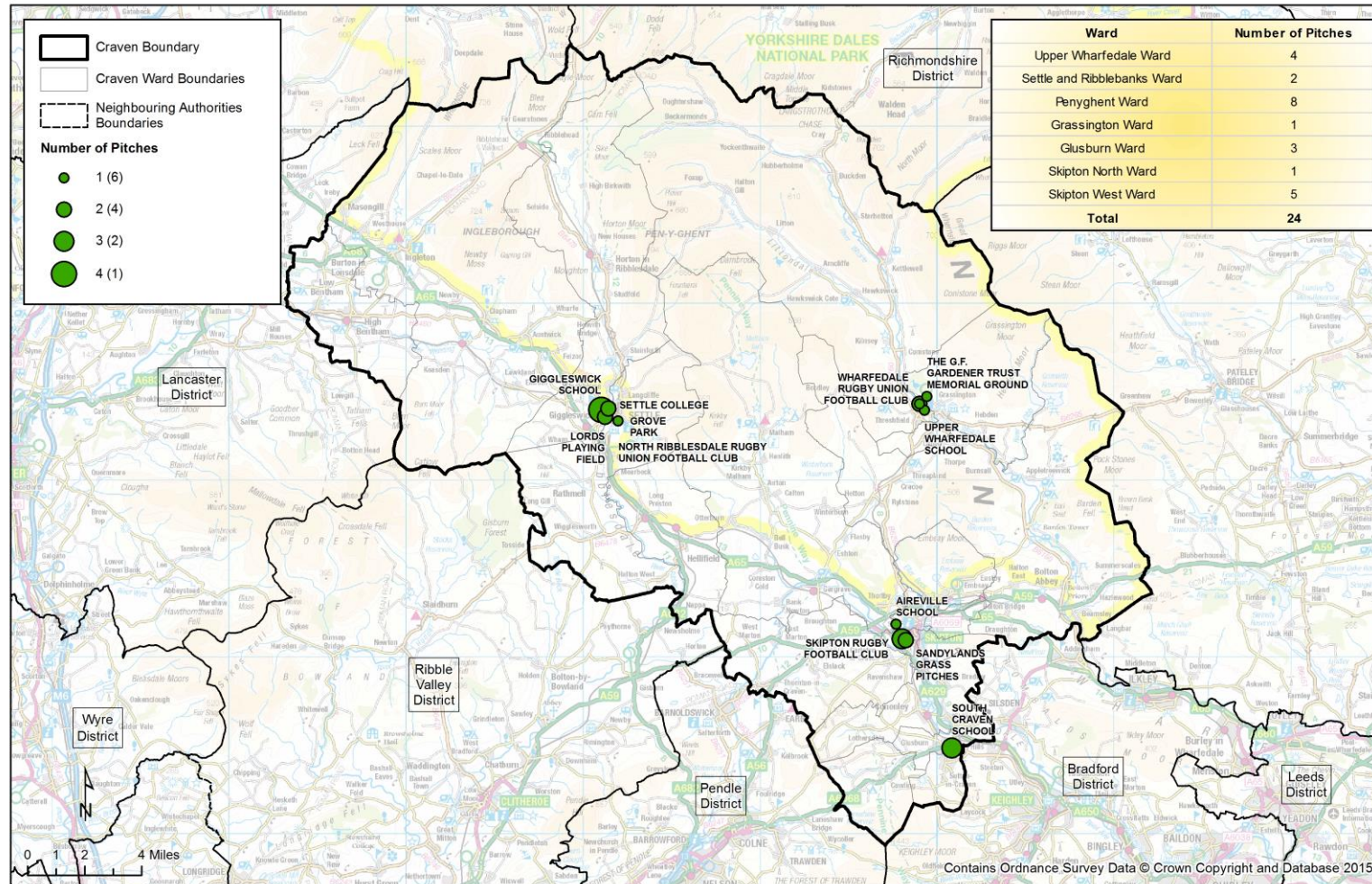
Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Natural Inadequate (D0)	9	-	-
Natural Adequate (D1)	1	7	-



<b>Pipe Drained (D2)</b>	1	3	-
<b>Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)</b>	0	2	-

5.3.2 Map 8 shows the geographic location of the rugby pitches in Craven. This map also includes Wharfedale RUFC and sites in the national park, which are not included in this study but have an impact on the provision of rugby in Craven.

Map 8 – Rugby pitch audit in Craven



Senior Rugby facility provision by number of pitches

## QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 5.3.3 Each site (where access was possible) was visited and assessed by an independent assessor 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.
- 5.3.4 Each 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 30 – Rugby pitch maintenance quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance**

Category	Overall Quality Rating
<b>M0</b>	Action requires significant improvements to the maintenance programme
<b>M1</b>	Action requires minor improvements to the maintenance programme
<b>M2</b>	Action requires no improvements to the maintenance programme

**Table 31 – Rugby pitch drainage quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance**

Category	Overall Quality Rating
<b>D0</b>	Action on pipe draining system is needed on pitch
<b>D1</b>	Action on silt drainage system is needed on pitch
<b>D2</b>	No action is needed on pitch drainage

- 5.3.5 These scores are then combined to provide a match equivalent capacity, as calculated in Table 32 below.

**Table 32 – Match equivalent calculation for rugby pitches. Source: Appendices 4a to 4c – Rugby Football Union<sup>12</sup>**

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

- 5.3.6 Table 33 summarises the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis. A total of 15 pitches require significant improvements to the maintenance programme, while 9 pitches require urgent action on their draining systems.

**Table 33 – Quality summary by pitch type**

Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
<b>Natural Inadequate (D0)</b>	9	-	-

<sup>12</sup> Sport England PPS Guidance – RFU Appendices

<b>Natural Adequate (D1)</b>	1	7	-
<b>Pipe Drained (D2)</b>	1	3	-
<b>Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)</b>	0	2	-

5.3.7 Of the sites that are currently operating, Sandylands Grass Pitches, Skipton Academy, South Craven School and the second pitch at North Ribblesdale RUFC were given the poorest rating. The detailed analysis of all rugby pitch quality in Craven can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis.

## 5.4 Demand

### CURRENT DEMAND

5.4.1 Both of the rugby clubs in the area were consulted with as part of the demand gathering process, with the consultation providing the following findings;

#### 5.4.2 Skipton RFC

- The club has recently installed a new drainage system on their 2<sup>nd</sup> pitch and would like to undertake the same project on their 3<sup>rd</sup>/junior pitch
- The club is currently going through it's first year under the RFU pitch improvement programme and are therefore aiming to increase the overall quality of pitches within two to three years
- The grounds suffer from antisocial behaviour of 11 – 18 year olds, as well as dog fouling across the site
- The club currently have issues with their grandstand, however due to the standard of the 1XV, it is likely to be difficult to prioritise further development of this part of the facility, over and above pitch improvements that will benefit the entire club

#### 5.4.3 North Ribblesdale RUFC

- The site only has two pitches for 12 teams (junior and adult) and does not see this as adequate provision
- The club is seeking to start a new girls team, in order to feed into a competitive women's team and provide opportunities for exercise for local females. If this part of the development plan is successful, then the clubhouse will need to be improved to meet the needs of female players.
- There are currently trees at the top of the second pitch that are causing issues with the planned pitch improvement programme. This club does not want to leave the trees there as this will reduce the overall capacity of the ground.

### FUTURE DEMAND

5.4.4 In order to calculate the future demand for rugby in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) 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.

- 5.4.5 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 5.4.6 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

**Table 34 – Future demand projections for rugby teams in Craven. Source: 4 global demand consultations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)**

	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Future (2031) popn within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Mini/Midi (6-12) - Mixed	2,537	4.7	12.0	2,799	13.2	1.2
Junior Rugby – Male (13-17)	1,367	4.4	6.0	1,480	6.5	0.5
Senior Rugby – Male (18-45)	6,614	0.6	4.0	7,388	4.5	0.5

- 5.4.7 Table 34 illustrates that, in line with population projections for 2032, Craven will require an additional 1.2 mini teams and 0.5 junior teams, as well as an additional 0.5 senior rugby teams. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations

## 5.5 Supply and Demand Balance

- 5.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at rugby sites in Craven, Table 35 shows the supply and demand figures across the three sites that have community rugby use.

**Table 35 – Supply and Demand Balance by Club**

Site Name	Pitch type	Quantity	Supply (Capacity)	Demand (matches + training in match equivalents)		Balance (Supply minus demand)
				SNR	JNR	
Grove Park – North Ribblesdale RUFC	Senior	2	4.75	4	16.5	-15.75
Sandylands Grass Pitches	Senior	2	1	0	10.5	-9.5
Skipton Rugby Football Club	Senior	3	7	5	2.5	-0.5

- 5.5.2 As shown, all three sites are over-capacity for rugby, with the negative balance being particularly high for Grove Park and Sandylands Grass Pitches. This illustrates the need for a coordinated approach that balances the creating of new pitches with the improvement in quality and maintenance of the current pitch stock.
- 5.5.3 The latter is important, as the low scoring maintenance programme has had a significant impact on the capacity of the sites, especially at Grove Park where the second pitch was one of the worst scoring pitches in Craven.
- 5.5.4 The key output of the supply and demand analysis is that action is required to ensure that rugby can be provided in Craven and that the rugby clubs are able to satisfy the demand from both juniors and adult teams. The site-by-site action plan will define the key steps that should be undertaken to improve the overall picture of provision and pitch stock.

## 5.6 Strategic Sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

- 5.6.1 As shown above, it is recommended that seven of the sites are protected as they;
- Have greater demand than supply, therefore creating latent demand that can increase participation if provision is improved, or
  - Are a major club in the area, with significant junior sections and an adult teams playing in the National Leagues, or
- 5.6.2 The only site that it is not recommended to be protected for rugby use is the Malsis school, as the southern sub-area is well served for rugby by Skipton RFC and there is not currently any rugby played at the site.

5.6.3 With this recommendation of protection in mind, Table 36 provides further recommendations on potential areas of enhancement for each of the four rugby clubs.

**Table 36 – Rugby sites for enhancement in Craven**

Site Name	No. Of Pitches	Community Use category	Non-technical Assessment Score	Balance – Capacity for community use	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Giggleswick School	4 Senior 4 Junior	Secured	5 x D1/M1 3 x D2/M1	17.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the Local Plan. This is a high quality educational site that is secured for community use. Due to the lack of floodlights on the grass pitches, there is limited demand from local clubs to use the grass pitches at peak times. The school does ad-hoc supply to North Ribblesdale RUFC as and when the clubs pitches are unplayable.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	The school is currently looking to develop a full size World Rugby 22 3G pitch. These plans should be supported and could cause demand to be imported from neighbouring local authorities by Wharfedale RFC and Leeds Carnegie.
Grove Park - North Ribblesdale RUFC	2 Senior	Secured	1 x D3/M1 1 x D2/M0	-15.75	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the Local Plan. This is a two-pitch site used by the local rugby club. The analysis shows a significant over-demand, which is caused by the large levels of demand played on only two pitches.
					E	The site requires improved maintenance programmes on both pitches, in order to improve the long-term sustainability of the pitches. The club may look to benefit from a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund. The club will be enhancing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> pitch with a full drainage system funded by the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund.
					PV	The club is currently in talks with Giggleswick school to utilise their planned 3G site for training and potentially matches. The RFU and

						club should look to support this development to reduce the demand on the pitches at Grove Park. To add benefit for the rugby club this pitch must be built to World Rugby 22 standards.
Malsis School	2 Senior 1 Junior	Unsecured	D0/M0	1.5	PR	There are not currently any pitches marked at the former Malsis, however there is potential for the site to be developed into formal pitches, with space for at least 2 rugby pitches.
					E	If it is deemed that these pitches are required, they will need investment to prepare and mark for rugby, including new posts and maintenance equipment.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study
Sandylands Grass Pitches	2 Senior	Unsecured	D0/M0	-9.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a valuable asset for local education use, as well as junior play for the neighbouring Skipton Rugby Club. With Skipton RFC's projected growth, demand for these pitches is likely to increase and the pitches are not at the required quality to support this.
					E	These pitches are currently poor in terms of quality. Further investment in the maintenance regime and upkeep is required if they are to be utilised as formal pitches.
					PV	No further provision identified as part of this study.
Settle CE Primary School	1 Junior	Secured	D0/M0	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used only by the school. There is also additional demand from nearby North Ribblesdale RUFC, especially during periods of poor weather.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study. If the use of pitches by North Ribblesdale is deemed to be a permanent arrangement, the school and club should work together to improve the maintenance programme on the school pitches.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Skipton Academy	1 Senior	Secured	D1/M1	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used by the academy. It has the potential to provide further supply to Skipton RFC if their level of demand outgrew their current supply. This would need to be balanced with any additional demand for football as this pitch is over-marked with a



						football pitch.
					E	If this was to be used for competitive rugby, investment would be required in the maintenance regime and equipment to ensure long term sustainability.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study
Skipton Rugby Football Club	3 Senior	Secured	1 x D3/M1 2 x D1/M1	-0.5	PR	This site should be protected as part of the Local Plan. This is the main site of the only rugby club in Skipton and the club has demonstrated an ambition to improve drainage and maintenance procedures in order to increase the quality of provision
					E	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The club may look to benefit from a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund.
					PV	In order to benefit from the large amount of space at the club and on nearby Sandylands, the club may look to develop side lighting or additional floodlighting so the current pitch stock can be managed effectively during times of poor weather.
South Craven School	3 Senior	Secured	D0/M0	1.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used by the school
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	No further provision identified as part of this study.

## 5.7 Rugby Summary

5.7.1 A full set of rugby recommendations is provided in Table 37 but below is a short summary of the key findings from the rugby analysis

**Table 37 – Summary of Rugby Findings for Craven**

<b>Rugby Summary Box</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ There are two rugby clubs in Craven; Skipton RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC</li><li>➤ The three key sites that have community use all show a deficiency of supply, with Grove Park (NRRUFC) calculated as having a significant level of under-supply</li><li>➤ The RFU has prioritised the Pitch Improvement Programmes at Skipton RFC and NRRUFC and is also looking to support the development of the 3G pitch at Giggleswick school for use by North Ribblesdale RUFC and Wharfedale RUFC</li><li>➤ There is an increasing interest in women and girl's rugby in Craven and the RFU is keen to encourage a collaborative approach between the three main clubs in the area, in order to exploit and develop this interest</li><li>➤ North Ribblesdale RUFC require a combination of new pitch stock and improved maintenance programmes at their Grove Park site, in order to reduce the deficiency of supply at their site</li></ul>

## 6 Hockey

### 6.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

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

#### **THE NATIONAL HOCKEY FACILITY STRATEGY – THE RIGHT FACILITIES IN THE RIGHT PLACES (2012).**

*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*

6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 The EHB have 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 have 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 be 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 of 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 multiple pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered at one site.

### 6.2 Consultation Overview

6.2.1 This section summarises the consultations with England Hockey and key facility providers for hockey

## ENGLAND HOCKEY

- 6.2.2 Consultation with England Hockey (EH) has indicated that Craven does not have any **competitive** Hockey clubs and is therefore not an area of priority. The district does, however, provide opportunities for casual, participation based Hockey through Settle Hockey Club.
- 6.2.3 Settle Hockey club is only hockey club playing in Craven, training at Giggleswick School. This is a social club that does not play matches, but has an open training session every Sunday with consistent participation throughout the year.
- 6.2.4 The key priority for England Hockey is to retain Settle Hockey club and ensure they have an adequate facility to train at, as this provides an excellent opportunity for less formal participation and exercise.

## 6.3 Supply

- 6.3.1 Table 38 shows the AGP facilities that are currently available for community use and are of a suitable size for competitive hockey to be played.

**Table 38 – Quantity overview for sand-based AGP's in Craven**

Site name	AGP type	Weekday peak hours available	Saturday match slots available	Sunday match slots available
Giggleswick School	Sand dressed	13	2.5	3.5

- 6.3.2 There are an additional two other sand-based AGP's at Burton in Lonsdale Sports and Recreation Ground and at the Malsis School site, however neither of these are full size pitches and are therefore not suitable for Hockey.
- 6.3.3 The Giggleswick School AGP was rated as STANDARD during the site assessments and it was noted that the pitch is used heavily for curriculum and after school hockey.

## TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

- 6.3.4 The Giggleswick School AGP is owned and managed by Giggleswick School, a registered charity which is incorporated as a charitable company.

## 6.4 Demand

### CURRENT DEMAND

- 6.4.1 There is only one hockey club in Craven, which plays recreational hockey every weekend and does not have competitive matches.
- 6.4.2 The team profile and demand for pitches in the district is summarised in Table 39 and 40 below.

**Table 39 – Team profile for Hockey in Craven**

Club Name	Adult Teams			Juniors	Total
	Senior Men	Senior Women	Mixed		

Settle Hockey Club	0	0	1	0	1
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**Table 40 – Demand for training and match slots for hockey**

	Number of teams	Match/training slots required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	1	0	0	1
Junior teams (11-15)	0	0	0	0

6.4.3 Table 39 and 40 indicates that with the current level of demand for hockey in Craven, no further supply is likely to be required.

## FUTURE DEMAND

6.4.4 In order to calculate the future demand for Hockey in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) 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 hockey team.

6.4.5 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for the local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.

6.4.6 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

**Table 41 – Future demand projections for hockey teams in Craven. Source: 4 global demand consultations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)**

Age group	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Estimated future population for Craven	Predicted future number of teams	Additional provision needed to accommodate new teams
Adult – M (16-45)	7,145	0.1	0.5	7,981	0.6	0.1
Adult – F (16-45)	7,438	0.1	0.5	7,683	0.5	0.0

6.4.7 Table 41 illustrates that, in line with population projections for 2031, Craven will require an additional 0.1 male adult teams. It should however be noted that a figure of 0.5 teams for male and female was used to show the mixed playing norms of Settle Hockey Club. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

## 6.5 Supply and Demand Balance

6.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at hockey sites in Craven, Table 42 shows the supply and demand figures across the three sites that have community hockey use.

**Table 42 – Supply and demand balance for hockey in Craven**

Site name	Supply (Match slots)			Demand (Match slots required – for training and matches)			Balance (Match slots)		
	Weekday	Sat	Sun	Weekday	Sat	Sun	Weekday	Sat	Sun
<b>Giggleswick School</b>	6.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	0	1	+1	+2.5	+2.5

6.5.2 Table 42 illustrates that when hockey demand and supply is analysed alongside football training, there is a small positive balance at Giggleswick School for the sand-based AGP. As further explained in the Facility Planning Model section below, this is likely to increase further following the proposed 3G AGP development, as the majority of the football training demand will be displaced to the new pitch.

### SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (AUGUST 2015)

6.5.3 The Facility Planning Model (FPM) for hockey in Craven has been recently drafted and provides further evidence on the supply and demand balance for hockey-ready AGP's in the area.

6.5.4 The FPM provides an opportunity to test out possible changes to supply and demand and to identify how closures and new provision could impact on other existing facilities in the area and beyond.

6.5.5 It should be noted that the FPM considers only supply and demand from inside the district or borough borders; therefore any exported demand (residents going to neighbouring authorities to use facilities) is not included in the calculations.

6.5.6 The key findings from the FPM for Craven are summarised below;

- Craven's total population of 55,574 creates a demand for AGPs for hockey that equates to 0.3 pitches
- Currently 61% of Craven's total demand for visits to AGPs for hockey is currently being met. Of Craven's satisfied demand visits, 96% of journeys were made by car, 3% travelled on foot and under 1% used public transport.
- 47% of Craven's satisfied demand was retained while 53% is exported to other areas.
- Unmet demand for AGPs for hockey in Craven currently stands at 39%, 68% of Craven's unmet demand is due to lack of capacity at AGP facilities whilst 32% is demand from outside the catchment area. Of this latter unmet demand, 18% is from people who do not have access to a car, whilst 3% of demand due to lack of capacity do not have access to a car.

6.5.7 As the FPM takes into consideration travel time to facilities, it is almost unavoidable for such a rural to have unmet demand. It should be noted however, that this level of unmet demand (equating to 0.1 pitches) is higher than all of Craven's neighbouring local authorities.

6.5.8 It is also key to understand that the proposed development of the 3G pitch at Giggleswick school and the proposed installation of floodlights at South Craven School will increase the availability of AGP's for community use football, which in turn is likely to remove the majority of the unmet demand for Hockey.

## PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

6.5.9 Due to the low level of hockey demand in Craven, there are no further plans to develop sand-based AGP's for hockey use. The Malsis school site, which has planned football developments, has been evaluated to understand whether there would be enough demand from hockey clubs outside of the district to satisfy a new full sized sand-based AGP at the site.

6.5.10 The scenario, which can be found in Technical Appendix A – Hockey Analysis, illustrates that even if Airedale Hockey Club and Skipton Hockey club move all of their training and playing to the new site, there would still be +12 hours' spare capacity at the site.

6.5.11 This lack of demand, coupled with the planning constraints of the site that mean a full size pitch is unlikely to be possible, leads to the recommendation that another full size sand-based AGP is not required in Craven.

## SITE-BY-SITE ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY

6.5.12 As shown in the site-by-site analysis below, it is recommended that the sand-based pitch at Giggleswick school is protected for hockey use.

Table 43 – Site by Site Analysis for Hockey

Site Name	Pitch Type and Size	Pitch assessment score	Balance (Hockey)	Balance (Total)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Giggleswick School	Sand-dressed (100m x 60m)	65 - Standard	+23	+12	PR	This site should be protected as an AGP in the Local Plan. This is the only site where hockey is currently undertaken in Craven and is the home of Settle Hockey Club. The school provides community use through a formal Section 106 agreement.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

6.5.13 The summary box below shows the key findings for hockey for the Craven PPS

**Table 44 – Hockey summary box for Craven**

<b>Hockey Summary Box</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Settle Hockey Club is the only club in Craven, and does not have any competitive teams. Instead it runs a successful casual and participation based strategy with weekly training suitable for all standards.</li> <li>➤ There is one full-sized sand based AGP that is suitable for hockey at Giggleswick school, which was rated as STANDARD in the site assessments. There is spare capacity at the site, which is likely to increase if the proposed 3G development at the school is completed</li> <li>➤ England Hockey is keen to support Settle Hockey club to maintain their successful club structure and ensure that residents have the opportunity to play casual hockey, with the optional development to nearby competitive clubs.</li> </ul>

## 7 Summary of Key Findings

7.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the key findings for each of the sports analysed in the previous sections.

### 7.2 Football

**Table 45: Key finding for Football**

<b>Football Summary Box</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The supply and demand results indicate that on the whole, there is sufficient capacity across Craven for football pitches, with deficiency at seven sites across the study area.</li> <li>➤ Balance figures - adult football +11.5 pitches, youth football +7 pitches and mini soccer +19.5 pitches</li> <li>➤ This balance shows that there is a small over-supply of football pitches in Craven, which would be significantly higher if the quality of pitches allowed a higher carrying capacity</li> <li>➤ Due to geographical location and profile of the district, pitches suffer from high rainfall during the winter months, which contributes to the poor quality of many of the smaller sites</li> <li>➤ A key FA priority for Craven is to develop a collaborative pitch maintenance programme for the district, with club officers and volunteers benefitting from a joint equipment bank and training by qualified FA pitch experts</li> <li>➤ The FA will also support the development of Sandylands as a multi-sport hub site, as this will improve the quality and quantity of provision at one of the most accessible and largest sites in the district.</li> </ul>



- There is high reliance on education sites for the supply of grass pitches, which is a risk as provision for curriculum sport will take priority if the pitches are unable to take the demand from community use, especially during periods of poor weather. This is less of a risk for Giggleswick school due to the excellent maintenance programme, however this is a key driver for the proposed move to the Malsis School Site by Sutton FC
- Two of the key clubs in Craven (Embsay Juniors and Sutton FC) do not have their own home grounds and use an unsecured mix of sites, some of which are outside the district and their home areas. The clubs suffer from a high proportion of games being cancelled or moved, due to the poor quality of the pitches they are using. With these two clubs providing over a quarter of all football provision in Craven, this position is unsustainable and inadequate. The proposed development at both the Malsis site and Shires Lane in Embsay must ensure that the needs of the clubs are met in line with this assessment and NFFP paragraphs 73 and 74
- The highest scoring sites were Bridge End (Settle FC), Cross Hills FC and Giggleswick School, however there is a lower proportion of GOOD sites, compared with benchmarks from other Local Authorities in the UK
- A common issue across the sites is the quality of ancillary facilities, which are in some cases unfit for purpose and urgently requiring re-development.

### 7.3 Cricket

Table 46: Key findings for Cricket

Cricket Summary Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is a general surplus of cricket wickets across the district</li> <li>➤ Team generation rates for Craven suggest that there will be limited growth in demand for cricket from natural population growth</li> <li>➤ Balance figures for 2015 (not including non-turf pitches) - +81 wickets (individual pitches)</li> <li>➤ Projected balance figures for 2031 - 11 wickets (individual pitches)</li> <li>➤ Key clubs in the area include Skipton CC, Sutton-in-Craven CC, Settle CC, Ingleton CC, Embsay CC, Bradley CC</li> <li>➤ The proposed Sandylands Hub project is an opportunity for Skipton CC and Skipton CI CC to collaborate and benefit from improved ancillary facilities</li> <li>➤ There is a general downward trend for cricket in the area, which the YCB is looking to address by diversifying the supply of competitions to include 2020 and weeknight leagues and cups.</li> </ul>

### 7.4 Rugby

Table 47 – Key findings for Rugby

Rugby Summary Box
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- There are two rugby clubs in Craven; Skipton RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC
- The three key sites that have community use all show a deficiency of supply, with Grove Park (NRRUFC) calculated as having a significant level of under-supply
- The RFU has prioritised the Pitch Improvement Programmes at Skipton RFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC and is also looking to support the development of the 3G pitch at Giggleswick school for use by North Ribblesdale RUFC and Wharfedale RUFC
- There is an increasing interest in women and girl’s rugby in Craven and the RFU is keen to encourage a collaborative approach between the three main clubs in the area, in order to exploit and develop this interest
- North Ribblesdale RUFC require a combination of new pitch stock and improved maintenance programmes at their Grove Park site, in order to reduce the deficiency of supply at their site

## 7.5 Hockey

Table 48 – Key findings for Hockey

<b>Hockey Summary Box</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Settle Hockey Club is the only club in Craven, and does not have any competitive teams. Instead it runs a successful casual and participation based strategy with weekly training suitable for all standards.</li> <li>➤ There is one full-sized sand based AGP that is suitable for hockey at Giggleswick school, which was rated as STANDARD in the site assessments. There is spare capacity at the site, which is likely to increase if the proposed 3G development at the school is completed</li> <li>➤ England Hockey is keen to support Settle Hockey club to maintain their successful club structure and ensure that residents have the opportunity to play casual hockey, with the optional development to nearby competitive clubs.</li> </ul>

## 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 As illustrated throughout this analysis, Craven has sufficient provision for the current and future levels of demand for cricket, football and hockey. This has been calculated using projected population growth and the future housing development plans, emphasising the recommendation that the focus should be on improving the quality rather than quantity of provision.
- 8.1.2 The calculation has shown that rugby does not currently have adequate provision to satisfy the demands of local residents, therefore it is strongly recommended that the RFU and Craven District Council work with the two key clubs to follow the pitch improvement programmes that are currently in place.
- 8.1.3 The quality of pitches is relatively ordinary apart from cricket, which scored well across a number of high quality sites. A major contribution to this is the wet weather that is unavoidable for the region, however it is compounded by the lack of winter training space. The maintenance and quality of the more rural sites has also been identified as a key issue, with over-marking of football pitches onto cricket pitches causing issues with maintenance when the seasons overlap.
- 8.1.4 There is a shortage of 3G AGP provision in the district, with the action plan recommending that this is addressed through the development at Giggleswick School and the installation of floodlights at South Craven School, to allow further community use of their full size 3G AGP.
- 8.1.5 There are also a number of opportunities to benefit from planning gain, with the action plan below defining the recommended way forward for the former Malsis School Site and Embsay Playing Fields among others.
- 8.1.6 The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Craven, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven.
- 8.1.7 Table 72 below shows the recommendations from the Craven PPS, broken down by sport and with clear owners and timescales.
- 8.1.8 It should be noted that Short term; 1 – 3 years, Medium term; 3 – 5 years and Long term; 5 – 10 years

Table 49 – Recommendations for Craven PPS

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead=Bold) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
Bentham Sports Field	Foot-1	The pitch was identified as having issues with weeds that need to be addressed. The local community also has aspirations to improve the ancillary facility.	1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 2. Work with the FA to undertake a feasibility study to upgrade the existing clubhouse	<b>Bentham Football Club and PFA</b> FA CDC	FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Volunteer time or Consultant to undertake feasibility study	1. Short 2. Long	Low
Bradley Cricket Club	Foot-2	The playing pitches are rated as poor with moderate sloping and drainage issues.	1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	<b>Bradley AFC and Parish Council</b> FA CDC	Volunteer time to apply for FF or Sport England Small Grants Funding. FA funding for maintenance training.	Short	Low
	Crick-1	The club has identified a requirement for additional training facilities. They require additional grass wickets to allow teams to practice on the edge of the square	1. Undertake agronomist study to confirm the square has capacity for additional pitches 2. Use ECB small grants to fund additional strips at the edge of square	<b>Bradley Cricket Club and Parish Council</b> YCB ECB	YCB time to confirm space for development. ECB funding for agronomist installation work	Short	Low
Bridge End Ground	Foot-3	This is one of the highest quality football sites in the district however the ancillary facilities are in need of improvement.	1. Undertake a feasibility study for a new ancillary facility, with a view to replacing the current building with a high quality, fit-for purpose facility	<b>Settle United FC</b> FA CDC	Volunteer time or Consultant to manage feasibility study	Medium to Long	Medium
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And	Foot-4	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. An improved	1. Undertake a pitch assessment to identify the drainage solution and improvements needed	<b>Parish Council AFC Burton</b>	Volunteer time and agronomist costs to	Medium	Low

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
Recreation Field		maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch.	2 -Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	FA CDC	undertake feasibility study.		
Cononley Sports Club	Foot-5	The site suffers from drainage issues and moles. The club is currently looking to extend the pitch in order to reduce the over marking with the cricket pitch	1. Undertake a feasibility study for moving the pitch off the cricket square 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 3. If floodlights are installed at South Craven, secure a long-term community access by way of S106 CUA	<b>Cononley Sports Club</b> FC CDC FA	Volunteer time and consultancy costs to undertake a feasibility study. FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Officer time to negotiate S106	Short	Medium
	Crick-2	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain	1. Use a qualified agronomist to undertake a study and recommend an improvement strategy to reduce flooding	<b>CDC</b> YCB	Funding for agronomist report	Short	Medium
Cowling Sports Club	Crick-3	The club requires additional training facilities to satisfy demand for training at peak times	1. Install non-turf pitch permanent net facility at the sports club	<b>Cowling Sports Club</b> ECB CDC	Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Medium	Low
Embsay Sports Field	Foot-6	The site was rated as poor during the assessment and is not fit-for-purpose for a growing and ambitious club. There is currently significant demand for youth football, all of which is supplied by Skipton Academy. It would be beneficial to have as much football as possible	1. Transfer the existing adult football pitch and additional land to the ownership of the club and use additional planning gain and grant funds to improve the quality and carrying capacity of the adult pitch, as well as developing a new 9v9 pitch on the site. 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for	<b>Embsay Football Club</b> CDC FA	Volunteer and Officer time to project manage ownership transfer. Developer to carry out Feasibility report and partnership	Short	High

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		undertaken at the home ground.	maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA		to implement. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.		
Gargrave Sports Field	Foot-7	This site was identified as having drainage issues and a poor ancillary facility, which are not fit for purpose for competitive football.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA</li> <li>2. Refurbish the ancillary accommodation for cricket use</li> </ol>	<b>Gargrave FC</b> FA CDC	Officer time and consultancy costs to undertake feasibility study. Long-term costs for ancillary refurb.	Medium Long Term for Clubhouse	Low
Giggleswick School	Foot-8	The schools is currently planning to develop a Rugby 3G floodlit AGP, which could benefit local clubs – See below	1. Support the development at Giggleswick School and secure training slots for nearby football clubs at peak time if viable	<b>FA</b> <b>CDC</b>	FA and CDC time during planning phases	Medium	Medium
	Rug-1	The school is currently looking to develop a full size World Rugby 22 3G pitch, which would have a formal community use agreement for peak hours. Wharfedale RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC have stated that their facility supply does not meet the current or future demand and this development would address part of that lack of capacity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the development of a World Rugby 22 AGP, emphasising the importance of making the pitch as large as possible</li> <li>2. Seek long-term agreements with North Ribblesdale RUFC, Wharfedale RUFC and Leeds Carnegie, for the use of the facilities for training and matches</li> <li>3. Work with the FA to balance the demand for rugby with football use where required</li> </ol>	<b>Giggleswick School</b> RFC CDC North Rib RUFC Wharfedale RUFC	Giggleswick and RFU for part funding. CDC officer time to negotiate fair usage schedule	Medium	High
	Hock-1	The school is currently used by Settle Hockey Club, who play informal hockey on a Sunday morning and enjoy high and	1. Continue to support Settle Hockey club, using their model as a case study for increasing participation in other parts of the UK	<b>England Hockey</b> Giggleswick School	None	Short	High

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1-3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng 5-10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		consistent participation		Settle HC			
Grove Park (North Rib RUFC)	Rug-2	The site requires improved maintenance programmes on both pitches, in order to improve the long-term sustainability of the pitches. 2 <sup>nd</sup> pitch needs full pitch improvement works of leveling and drainage The current supply of two pitches does not satisfy the demand for rugby at the club, leading to ad hoc use of nearby sites	1. Complete pitch drainage project currently being undertaken as part of the Sport England Pitch Improvement project. 2. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund. 3. Implement the full recommended works for improving the 2 <sup>nd</sup> pitch with the Sport England and Club funding 3. Support the Giggleswick school development and negotiate appropriate peak time training slots for those players who are willing to travel to the school	<b>North Rib RUFC</b> RFU CDC	Funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Short	High
Hellifield Sports Football Club	Foot-9	The ancillary facility is one of the worst in the area and requires full redevelopment. The pitch also requires an improved maintenance programme in order to increase the rating and allow play during periods of poor weather	1. Use potential planning gain available to invest in a new facility and develop the overall provision at the site. 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	<b>CDC and Parish Council</b> FA Hellifield Sports FC	Officer time to project manage facility development. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium	Medium
Ingleton Football and Cricket Field	Crick-4	A requirement has been identified for additional practice facilities. The club would like permanent non-turf practice nets to replace or complement the current non-turf pitch that they use with a temporary net on the square.	1. Install non-turf pitch permanent net facility at the sports club	<b>Ingleton Football and Cricket Club</b> ECB CDC	Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Medium	Low

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
(Former) Malsis School	Foot-10	The new owner of this site has aspirations to develop housing on 5Ha of the sites 8Ha of playing fields. Approval already exists to build 41 units on approx. 2Ha of playing fields with agreed planning gain investment of £500k into improving the remaining sports facilities on site and a community use agreement. Several community sports clubs used the site when open as a school but no longer have access to the site. This assessment identifies a clear deficiency of football provision in the south Craven area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developer and Agent to submit planning application for disposal of part of the sites playing fields subject to protection and enhancement of the 3Ha southern area playing fields through a S106 agreement for £1m worth of improvements.</li> <li>2: Developer to produce a fully costed site masterplan and project plan for the protection and enhancement of the residual 3Ha of southern playing fields to include:</li> <li>3. Reconfiguring and improving drainage to provide new football pitches (1 adult, 2 youth and 2 mini-soccer*)</li> <li>4 Developer/Owner to agree full community use of the playing fields for use by Crosshills Cosmos FC, and Sutton FC and consider/negotiate a long term fully maintaining and insuring lease to Sutton FC</li> <li>5. Rationalize the existing pavilions/clubhouses and masterplan to include a new fit for purpose clubhouse and changing rooms to service the southern playing fields and meet clubs needs</li> <li>6. Re-develop the existing sand-based AGP into a small sided 60x40 3G site with floodlighting, to be used for training and mini soccer* matches</li> </ol>	<b>Agent and Developer</b> CDC The FA Sutton FC Crosshills Cosmos FC	Officer time to for planning gain negotiation to fund and deliver all action plan items and developer to project manage site development	Short to Medium	High
Royd Hill	Crick-5	The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirm with club their priority development (nets or mobile cage)</li> </ol>	<b>Sutton Cricket</b>	Officer time for priority	Medium	Medium



Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		cage so this can be used on prepared pitches at the edge of the square. The club would also benefit from a non-turf pitch to reduce the demand on the grass pitches.	2. Invest in agreed priority, to provide greater training capacity for the club	<b>Club</b> ECB CDC	discussion. Shared funding between club and ECB small grants		
Sandylands Grass Pitches	Foot-11	The pitches have been rated as POOR, have insufficient maintenance regimes and have unsafe goal posts. The site is perfectly located, with access to the 3G as well as local transport links, to be developed into a football hub for the area and to provide a high quality set of pitches and ancillary facilities to be used by the local area	1. Work with the ECB and RFU to undertake a feasibility study for the site, looking at the rationalisation of ancillaries and how funding can be utilised to improve the overall quality of grass pitches, through the creation of a 'hub' site with a modern, fit for purpose, multi-sport clubhouse 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 3. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	<b>FA</b> CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB RFU	Officer time to manage hub project FA time for strategy planning. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium	High
	Rug-3	These pitches are currently poor in terms of quality. Further investment in the maintenance regime and upkeep is required if they are to be utilised as formal pitches. There is an opportunity to turn this site into a multi-sport hub with shared ancillary facilities	1. Work with the ECB and FA to undertake a feasibility study for the site, looking at the rationalisation of ancillaries and how funding can be utilised to improve the overall quality of grass pitches, through the creation of a 'hub' site. 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch	<b>RFU</b> CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB	Officer time to manage hub project RFU time for strategy planning. RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Medium to Long	Medium

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		and improved pitches,	Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 3. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund.	FA			
Skipton CI Cricket Club	Crick-6	The club is currently located in close proximity to Skipton Cricket Club however does not share facilities or benefit from the nearby high profile club. The ancillary facility does not make this an attractive place to play cricket. The club is also keen to move the square closer to the current clubhouse.	1. Work with the FA and RFU to develop plans for a combined sports hub site at Sandylands, using shared pavilions and funding pitch improvements across all sports	<b>YCB</b> ECB RFU FA Skipton CI Cricket Club CDC	Officer time to manage hub project. Funding for pitch improvements.	Medium to Long	High
Skipton Cricket Club	Crick-7	The club does not currently have any non turf pitches and is therefore forced to train on the grass pitches, which increases demand on an already over-capacity square	1. Undertake a feasibility study for a non-turf pitch to be installed on the square and fund if feasible 2. Work with the FA and RFU to develop plans for a combined sports hub site at Sandylands, using shared pavilions and funding pitch improvements across all sports	<b>Skipton Cricket Club</b> CDC YCB ECB RFU FA	Feasibility study costs for new non-turf pitch. Officer time to manage hub project. Funding for pitch improvements.	Medium to Long	High
Skipton LMS Pitch	Foot-12	The site requires a new clubhouse and ancillary facility, which could then be utilised by the nearby Sandylands pitches. Both pitches are also in need of improved maintenance programmes and investment in	1. New site owner to refine plans for their private on-site development on 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of land with remaining pitch space. This must be retained for a high quality full-sized football pitch and fully implemented by way of planning gain agreement. 2. Work collaboratively with the	<b>CDC</b> Skipton LMS Seniors Skipton FC Juniors FA	Officer time to negotiate sports output from planned developments. FA support for maintenance	Short	High

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng 5–10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		the quality of the provision. A recent acquisition of the site provides opportunity for development and facility improvement.	Sandylands Grass Pitches action to create a fit-for-purpose facility mix across the entire site.		training and equipment.		
Skipton RFC	Rug-4	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The pitches across the site (including Sandylands) cannot be managed efficiently in winter due to the lack of floodlights.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund</li> <li>2. Install side lighting or invest in temporary floodlighting, to allow flexible training use of all the land at the site</li> <li>3. Undertake the draining improvement project on the 3rd team pitch</li> </ol>	<b>Skipton Rugby Club</b> RFU CDC	RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank. RFU funding for lights and drainage improvement	Medium	Low
Skipton Town FC	Foot-13	The pitch was identified as having a loss of grass cover and issues with worms and weeds. An improved maintenance programme is required in order to develop the pitch, which has the potential to be a high quality site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA</li> </ol>	<b>Skipton Town FC</b> FA CDC	Officer time and consultancy costs to undertake feasibility study.	Medium	Low
South Craven School	Foot-14	The school has a full size 3G but it has no floodlights and therefore has very little community use capacity. Adding floodlights would have a significant positive impact on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake a feasibility study for new floodlights at the site, understanding the current planning issues with local residents. If viable then negotiate increased access for community clubs</li> </ol>	<b>FA</b> CDC South Craven School	FA and officer time to negotiate on planning issues. FA funding for floodlights if	Short to Medium	High

Site	Action ID	Issue / opportunity to be addressed	Key Action(s) Numbering indicates order of preference	Partners (Lead= <b>Bold</b> ) Supporting partners	Resource Implications and potential sources of resourcing	Timescale – Sh: 1-3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng 5-10 yrs	Priority - depending on overall impact
		provision in the area and would provide a large amount of additional football capacity for a relatively small investment			successful		
Sutton Park	Foot-15	The two junior pitches were marked poorly by the site assessor, who identified issues with weeds and poor drainage. This should be improved if the club is projecting growth, as the under-supply will grow in severity. The pitches are heavily used and the club is looking for a new site, potentially at the former Malsis School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA</li> <li>2. Support development plans for the former Malsis school, with a view to bringing together the most of clubs use onto a single site.</li> </ol>	<b>Sutton FC</b> CDC FA	Officer time for planning negotiations. FA support for maintenance training and equipment if staying at current site.	Medium	High

**END**