

Chichester Playing Pitch Strategy
Stage C
FINAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT
for
Chichester District Council



May 2018

prepared by



Ecology | Green Space | Community | GIS
Studio 12a | Greenway Farm | Wick | BS30 5RL

info@ethosep.co.uk | 0333 0112854

www.ethosep.co.uk



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Full set of documents comprise:

- Chichester PPS Stage B Appendix 1E
- Final May 2018 Chichester PPS Stage C Needs Assessment Report (*this document*)
- Final May 2018 Chichester PPS Stage C Key Findings and Issues Report

Plus Final Strategy documents:

- Final Strategy Chichester PPS June 2018
- Final Action Plans Section 6 Chichester PPS May 2018

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 This Playing Pitch Strategy is being prepared as part of the Open Space, Sports Facility and Recreation Strategy commissioned by Chichester District Council to support the Council's current review of its adopted Local Plan.
- 1.2 The purpose of these Strategies is to provide a concise, robust and comprehensive evidence base that enables the Council to develop planning policies which are sufficient to withstand scrutiny at a Local Plan Examination, and inform any revisions needed to the Planning Obligations and Affordable Housing SPD, and the CIL Regulation 123 list
- 1.3 The current Playing Pitch Strategy was published in 2004, and covered football, hockey, rugby and cricket. Due to the age of this strategy, and in light of new guidance this new strategy is being developed in line with the principles identified in Sport England's revised Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (October 2013) and will:
 - provide a baseline for current and future supply and demand assessments, and also set out a vision with a strategic approach to pitch sport provision in the area in the short, medium and long term to 2036.
 - inform where future resources should be focussed. It should help to implement the revised Local Plan and
 - ensure that proposed provision of sports pitch facilities will meet future demand and reflect sustainable development objectives.
- 1.4 More specifically, the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) should:
 - Refer to, and be in general accordance with, relevant national (including the National Planning Policy Framework), regional, sub-regional and local policies and priorities.
 - Provide a clear picture of existing supply, surpluses, deficit and anticipated future demand for sport pitch facilities.
 - Assess current supply of publicly accessible facilities, incorporating quantitative and qualitative analysis, identifying possible future supply requirements, including broad location.
 - Make reference to provision of major sports pitch facilities immediately adjacent to the Local Plan area to ensure a full picture of local provision is available.
 - Consult with key established user groups such as local teams, NGBs, leagues and local education establishments to apply local feedback to contextualise the results.
 - Provide an evidence base for use in planning, investment and sports development decisions.
- 1.5 Other pitch sports provided for in the Local Plan area include lacrosse, softball, stoolball and American football. Consideration should also be given to the provision of facilities that allow sports to be played, such as Synthetic Turf Pitches (referred to in this report as Artificial Grass Pitches or AGPs).
- 1.6 Sport England has a prescribed methodology for local authorities to follow where producing playing pitch strategies. This Needs Assessment report has been carried out, and

provides the evidence in, full compliance with this methodology and will form the basis for the development of the Strategy. The five stages and ten steps involved are set out below, with a review of the work to be carried out under each section as follows.

Stage A: Prepare and tailor the approach (STEP 1)

1.7 The preliminary – Stage A - meeting was held on 11th July 2017. This stage was largely organised by Chichester District Council, and members discussed and agreed the desired outcomes from updating the Playing Pitch Strategy so that they catered for each of the partners' needs moving forward.

1.8 The Strategy Steering Group comprises the following

Karen Dower	Principal Planning Officer (Infrastructure), Chichester District Council
Sarah Peyman	Divisional Manager, Culture and Sport, CDC
Ian Baker	Sports & Leisure Officer, CDC
Hannah Chivers	Planning Officer, Chichester District Council
Laura Hutson	Planning Manager, Sport England
Paul Saunders	Development Manager, Sussex County FA
Keveena Mosen	Football Development Officer, Sussex County FA
Stuart Lamb	Engagement Manager (South), Football Foundation
Robert Chambers	Regional Club and Facilities Manager, England & Wales Cricket Board
Matt Parsons	Cricket Development Officer, Sussex Cricket
Rick Bruin	Area Facilities Manager, Rugby Football Union
Joanna Hawley	Facilities Relationship Manager, England Hockey

Stage B: Gather information and views on the supply of & demand for provision (STEPS 2 & 3)

1.9 This Needs Assessment builds up a clear picture of supply and demand for playing pitches in Chichester, and also provides an accurate assessment of the quality of pitches. This has been carried out in consultation with key stakeholders to ensure that their views help inform the subsequent strategy. In particular, it:

- presents the findings from the club surveys and direct consultation with clubs which were undertaken for each sport.
- presents a comprehensive, up to date audit of the quality, quantity and accessibility of pitches, assessing pitch quality using the templates agreed by each sport under the new methodology and in consultation with the Council, maintenance officers, other landowners and the respective National Governing Bodies.
- presents where there is any surplus or deficit in supply in relation to both current and anticipated future demand for pitches. This includes a district wide breakdown of which team is playing on which site and on which days/times. It identifies which pitches are being used to capacity, under capacity or over capacity and any pitches which are lapsed or disused.
- provides a clear picture of current artificial pitch provision reflecting the surface type, condition and usage, as well as a detailed breakdown of the priorities for each of the governing bodies for future artificial pitch provision.
- identifies the needs and demand for each of the different sports on each site through consultation with governing bodies, sports clubs and other stakeholders. In particular,

consideration of future demand for newer forms of the sports (e.g. Junior and Youth sized pitches) and also possible surges in demand associated with major events

- makes reference to the provision of playing pitches immediately adjacent to the District and highlights cross-boundary movements to ensure a full picture of local provision is available.
- Presents a full overview of pitches and usage on higher and further Education sites, secondary schools and primary schools where there is community use of pitches which can support and inform any future capital investment decisions.

1.10 The next stage of the process will be to develop recommendations about where improvements to pitch quality and/or type might allow pitches to be used to a fuller potential and deliver a positive impact on participations levels.

Stage C: Assess the supply and demand information and views (STEPS 4, 5 & 6)

1.11 In line with Sport England's Playing Pitch Guidance Stage C, this Needs Assessment document achieves an in depth understanding of playing pitch provision and the need for sport in the District using the supply and demand information and by assessing local views from stakeholders and service users in light of local and national information from new and existing documents including the following;

- The previous Chichester DC Playing Pitch Strategy (2004)
- Sport England Active People Survey
- Sport England Market Segmentation

1.12 Each section assesses the adequacy of facilities for the sports of football, cricket, rugby, and hockey giving:

- An overview of facility supply:
- An overview of demand
- The pattern of play
- A review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision for the sport across Chichester, including an understanding of activity at individual sites
- The future picture of provision

1.13 The following is encompassed within this Needs Assessment:

Step 4 (Understand the situation at individual sites)

- A breakdown of the up to date number of sites, pitches and clubs utilising each site in Chichester
- An overview of the key issues of provision and capacity for play available at the site (including comments from clubs about current condition and capacity of pavilions/support infrastructure)
- Consideration of where potential savings can be made by rationalisation of pitches and/or any sites which have asset transfer potential and/or consideration of which sites are most in need of investment (to be further developed at Stage D)

1.14 *Step 5 (Develop the current and future picture of provision):*

- An analysis of the current and future picture concerning the quality, quantity and accessibility of playing pitch provision across Chichester. This includes changing

facilities linked to playing pitches, which is particularly important on multi pitch sites.

- An analysis of existing and potential future deficits in playing pitch provision, will help inform local policies and the creation or enhancement of playing pitch provision required in relation to new development proposals.
- Scenarios can be run to anticipate future issues around provision. If necessary, these can be agreed with the relevant National Governing Bodies as part of the Stage C sign off.

1.15 *Step 6 (Identify the key findings and issues):*

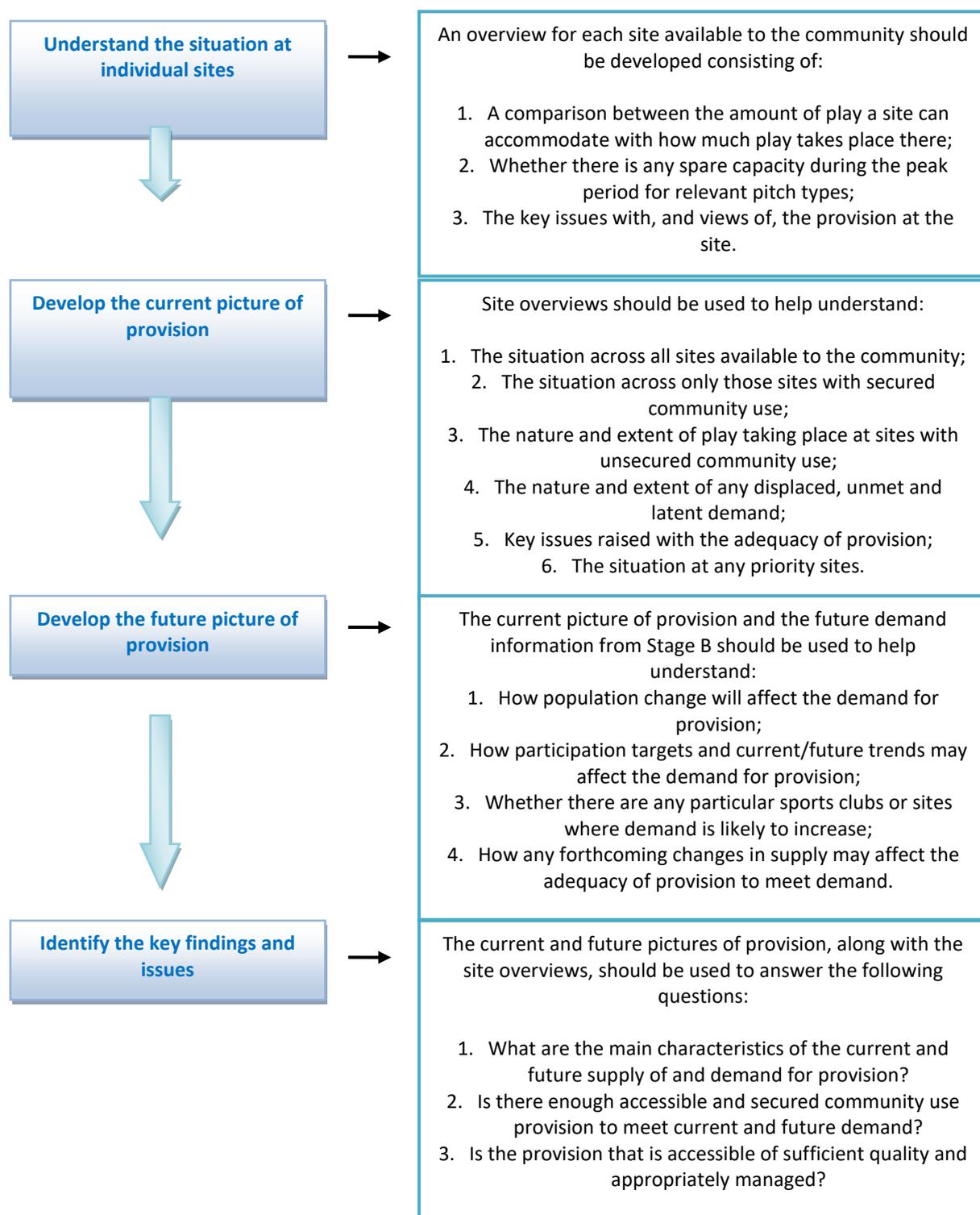
- Identification of key issues for supply and demand provision for Chichester, now and in the future, across the entire stock of playing pitches. This has included assessing the scope of current and possible future use of community sites such as school sites.

1.16 The following are also presented within Step 6 of the Sport England Methodology and these will be an outcome of the Stage C Discussion and sign off:

- Identification of strategic priorities for investment for each of the sports subject to this analysis in Chichester, to provide evidence and support for bids to external funders and investment decisions.
- The provision of recommendations to ensure the most efficient management and maintenance of playing pitch provision, including a review of existing artificial pitch provision, consideration of where artificial pitches may offer wider development and capacity benefits to natural turf pitches, and identifying shared priorities among Governing Bodies.

1.17 Figure 1.1 below sets out detail of the process used to analyse the adequacy of provision.

Figure 1.1 – Overview of the Assessment Process



Stage D: Develop the Strategy (STEPS 7 & 8)

1.18 This stage will follow the sign off of this Needs Assessment document and will involve the drafting of a comprehensive Playing Pitch Strategy for Chichester in particular by (but not limited to):

- Delivering recommendations supported by evidence to allow Council officers and partners to review the Playing Pitch Strategy draft.
- The recommendations should be presented in a district wide context, along with any other breakdowns that might become apparent as being of significant relevance or interest, as agreed at the end of Stage B.
- The recommendations should also include setting out clear options for the future that can be used to inform the vision, development and the promotion and provision of sport in Chichester in the short, medium and long term.
- Recommend specific action plans for each site, considering both sport specific and multi-sport options where appropriate.

1.19 **Step 7** comprises the development of the recommendations and action plan (as above)

1.20 **Step 8** involves writing and adopting the strategy encompassing the following tasks:

- Draft the strategy document
- Seek comments on the draft strategy from the steering group and NGBs
- Finalise the draft strategy
- Carry out wider consultation
- Amend strategy following consultation; provide final version

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date (STEPS 9 & 10)

1.21 For this we need to:

- Ensure the Steering Group is clear on how the strategy applies to their area of work
- Establish an approach to regular review & monitoring
- Begin delivering the strategy & monitoring the action plan
- Implement an approach to reviewing the strategy

Key Deliverables

1.22 The research and analysis contained within this Needs Assessment, and the accompanying recommendations will inform the updated Playing Pitch Strategy. This will be a public document and will be used in conjunction with other evidence to inform policy makers across planning, facility management and maintenance, individual sports and the education sector, as well as to support applications for external funding for priority sites.

1.23 The strategy will be prepared in consultation with CDC officers and partners, and the recommendations provided will be backed with evidence and outline the impact of each recommendation in developing the Playing Pitch Strategy. This Strategy document will have clear sport, area and site specific recommendations and a prioritised action plan. It will give advice concerning solutions and policy development to address quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and underused/unused provision.

1.24 The proposed timetable and plan for the project is set out below:

2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT, POPULATION AND SPORTS PARTICIPATION

- 2.1 An understanding of the local strategic context, population and sports participation trends is essential in order to ensure that the assessment and strategy is tailored to the characteristics, profile and aspirations for the local area.
- 2.2 This section therefore briefly summarises the key policies that impact upon the preparation of this assessment and strategy and provides an overview of the demographics and sports participation trends of the Area, and assesses the impact of this on demand for pitch sports. It provides an overview only - sport specific issues and participation is discussed in Sections 3 – 7.

Strategic Context - National Level

- 2.3 At a national level, there are several key policies that impact upon the preparation of this Playing Pitch Strategy. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) clearly establishes the requirement that local plans ensure that there is proper provision of community and cultural facilities to meet local needs. The NPPF's expectations for the development of local planning policy for sport and physical activity/recreation, is set out in paragraphs 73 and 74 which require there to be a sound (i.e. up-to-date and verifiable) evidence base underpinning policy and its application. Paragraph 73 indicates that:

'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.'

- 2.4 Paragraph 74 states that:

'Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- *An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements, or*
 - *The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
 - *The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.'*
- 2.5 The NPPF requires that planning policies are 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 are required. The guidance refers local authorities to Sport England's guidance on how to assess the need for sport and recreation facilities.

- 2.6 Sport England has been a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing pitches since 1996 and has a long established policy of retention, which is the precursor to the National Planning Policy Framework guidance above. Sport England also advises that informed decisions on playing pitch matters require all local authorities to have an up to date assessment of need and a strategy emanating from this. Sport England recommend that a strategy is monitored and updated annually and refreshed every three years. This assessment will support the Councils in implementing a robust strategic approach to the delivery of pitches across the area. Sport England's Youth and Community Strategy (2012 – 2017) and its newly published Strategy 'Towards An Active Nation 2016-2021' both underpin this playing pitch assessment. 'Towards An Active Nation' will help to deliver against the five outcomes of physical well-being, mental well-being, individual development, social and community development and economic development as set out in the Government's Sporting Futures Strategy published in December 2015.
- 2.7 National Governing Body Facility Strategies: The Football Association (FA), England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), Rugby Football Union (RFU), Rugby Football League (RFL) and England Hockey all set out strategies guiding the provision of facilities for their specific sport as follows:
- The FA National Game Strategy for Participation and Development 2015-2019
 - Champion Counties – ECB Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017
 - The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy 2013 – 2017
 - England Hockey Strategy 'A Nation where Hockey Matters' 2017 - 2021,

Strategic Context - Local Level

- 2.8 There are a number of local documents which underpin the development of a Playing Pitch Strategy for Chichester
- Chichester Local Plan 2014 – 2029; adopted in July 2014. (It does not include that part of the District within the South Downs National Park Authority, who will produce its own local plan)
 - Towards a Vision for Chichester and a Plan of Action (update 2009)
 - The Sustainable Community Strategy for Chichester District 2009-2026
 - Neighbourhood Planning documents: a number of neighbourhood plans have been produced and will be considered further as the PPS strategy document is developed.
- 2.9 According to the ONS 2014-based Sub National Population Projections Chichester District's population was 118,200 in May 2016. The district covers an area of almost 800 km² and is the largest of the seven districts and boroughs within West Sussex. The District stretches from the south coast to the southern border of Surrey and East Hampshire in the north; and from South Hampshire in the west to Arun and Horsham in the east. A large part (544 km²) of the north of the District forms part of the South Downs National Park.
- 2.10 The A27 runs east-west through the south of the District, connecting to Portsmouth and Southampton to the west, and eastward to Worthing, Brighton and Eastbourne. There are also rail links along the south coast and to London from this part of the District.
- 2.11 The cathedral city of Chichester is the main settlement with a population of around 26,000. The city is renowned for its cathedral, its historic heritage and its University and is the largest centre of employment in the District. It has a large contingent of students: the University hosts some 4,450 full-time plus 1,300 part-time students, split over two campuses within Chichester and Bognor Regis, whilst Chichester College is the largest further education institution in West Sussex, with upwards of 5,000 full time students on roll.

- 2.12 Southbourne, to the west of Chichester, has a population of around 6,000 and has links to the nearby towns of Havant and Emsworth. Tangmere, to the east of Chichester city, is a settlement of some 2,700 people.
- 2.13 The Parish of East Wittering and Bracklesham on the Manhood Peninsula has a population of around 4,200 whilst Selsey, at the tip of the peninsula, is a town with a population of around 10,000. Both are popular holiday destinations, with the population doubling in the summer months. The North of Plan Area is primarily rural in character with diverse landscapes, rich cultural and heritage assets and a number of dispersed settlements, some of which are relatively isolated and served by narrow lanes with limited public transport.
- 2.14 The Local Plan set out a number of important challenges facing the district; objectives include encouraging healthy and active lifestyles for all and the development of quality, accessible and affordable sport and leisure facilities, parks, woodlands, cycle paths, networks of linked green spaces and community halls where people can pursue a healthy and active lifestyle with information and support.

Population and Participation in Sport

- 2.15 An understanding of population trends and overall participation in sport underpins the evaluation of the adequacy of facilities for football, cricket, rugby, hockey, tennis and bowls in later sections. It provides an understanding of potential participation and latent demand as well as current levels of participation in sport and physical activity. As such, it provides an important context for playing pitch provision.
- 2.16 This summary of key issues and trends draws on the findings from the Sport England Active People surveys and Sport England's Market Segmentation tool.
- Population trends: What are the population trends in Chichester and what does this mean for pitch sports participation?
 - Sports Participation trends: what are the overall trends in participation, how are these changing and what does this mean for pitch sports participation?
 - What is the sporting profile of participants in Chichester and where do they live: Using the Sport England market segmentation data to set out a sports and spatial profile of the most dominant population groups in Chichester. How do pitch sports rank in the importance and the amount of sports played by these groups?
- 2.17 The theoretical information summarised in this section will then be used to inform the sport specific assessments set out in Sections 3 to 7.

POPULATION PROFILE AND TRENDS – CHICHESTER

- 2.18 Analysis of the population profile provides a context for the interpretation of participation in pitch sports. This is extracted from Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities, published in May 2016, excluding the area of the South Downs National Park.
- 2.19 The Strategy covers the same area as the Local Plan - the 'Study Area' - comprising 34 parishes (Linchmere, Plaistow, Loxwood, Kirdford, Wisborough Green, Northchapel, Ebernoe, Petworth, Stoughton, Westbourne, Funtington, Lavant, Southbourne, Chidham & Hambrook, Bosham, Fishbourne, West Thorney, Chichester City, Westhampnett, Boxgrove, Eartham, Tangmere, Oving, West Wittering, West Itchenor, East Wittering, Birdham,

Earnley, Sidlesham, Selsey, Appledram, Donnington, Hunston, and North Mundham).

- 2.20 The Plan area has been split into three sub-areas as below, in order to recognise the distinct characteristics and respond to each area in an appropriate manner. These sub areas have been used to structure the findings on supply of pitches within the Study area:
- The East-West Corridor (Chichester city, east of the city, west of the city)
 - The Manhood Peninsula; and
 - The North of the Plan Area (the north east of the District and Hammer/Camelsdale).
- 2.21 The Playing Pitch Strategy has to calculate ‘Team Generation Rates’ for each of the main pitch sports, and to do this population projections are required for different age and gender categories, depending on the specific requirements of the pitch sport governing bodies. These are looked at further under ‘Future Demand’ in each sport section
- 2.22 The table below shows the forecasted population change in the Chichester Study Area for each year from 2016 to 2036, which is the end date for the Playing Pitch Strategy. This shows a forecasted population growth of some 11654 or 13.6% in the period to 2036.

Table 2.1: 2014 based Population Projections for Chichester Study Area 2016-2036

Year	Population	Year	Population
2016	85834	2027	92457
2017	86433	2028	93080
2018	87034	2029	93698
2019	87616	2030	94301
2020	88187	2031	94880
2021	88756	2032	95432
2022	89342	2033	95964
2023	89945	2034	96479
2024	90563	2035	96985
2025	91191	2036	97488
2026	91822		

Source: Office of National Statistics, 2014-based Subnational Population Projections: 2016-2036(May 2016)

- 2.23 Looking in more detail at these population projections, Table 2.2 below shows the most up to date forecasted population change in Chichester by age group for the next 20 years (2016-2036).

Table 2.2: ONS Population Projections for Chichester Study Area by age group: 2016-2036

Age Group	2016	2036	Change 2016-2036	% Change 2016-2036
0-4	4172	4240	68	1.6%
5-9	4661	4752	91	2.0%
10-14	4320	4942	622	14.4%
15-19	4743	5213	470	9.9%
20-24	4730	5231	501	10.6%
25-29	3719	4138	419	11.3%
30-34	3719	3716	-3	-0.1%
35-39	4067	4172	105	2.6%
40-44	4759	4778	19	0.4%
45-49	5791	5135	-656	-11.3%
50-54	6445	5352	-1093	-17.0%
55-59	6016	5650	-366	-6.1%
60-64	5571	6319	748	13.4%
65-69	6379	7360	981	15.4%
70-74	5487	7530	2043	37.2%
75-79	4240	6357	2117	49.9%
80-84	3435	4998	1563	45.5%
85+	3580	7605	4025	112.4%
Total Pop.	85834	97488	11654	13.6%

Source: ONS 2014-based Sub National Population Projections (May 2016)

- 2.24 If these changes are analysed by age groups, it can be seen that, of the predicted increase in population of 11654 (13.6%) over the 20 year period 2016-2036, the age groups predicted to increase most are in the 60+ age groups, with the 45-59 age groups seeing a decline in numbers over this period. An ageing population of this scale presents challenges for health and caring services, particularly in rural areas where access to transport, services and everyday activities is difficult.
- 2.25 Ethnic minorities make up 7% of the total population of the district. This is lower than county (11.1%), regional (14.8%) and national (20.2%) averages. Residents of the District have a good life expectancy, for males, this is 79 years and 83 years for females which is generally in line with the south east averages and slightly higher than the national averages.
- 2.26 The 2011 Census found that 15.61% of Chichester's households did not have access to a car or van; this is lower than county, regional and national averages.

Sports Participation in the Pitch Sport Age Groups:

- 2.27 If these changes are analysed in accordance with the different age groups that generally take part in different pitch sports, the situation is expected to be as follows:

Table 2.3: Population Change in Chichester by Pitch Sport Age Groups: 2016-2036

Age group	Population 2016	Population 2036	Change 2016-2036	% Change 2016-2036
Mini pitch sports (5-9)	4661	4752	91	2.0%
Youth/junior pitch sports (10-19)	9063	10156	1093	12.1
Adult pitch sports (20-34)	12168	13085	917	7.6%
Adult pitch sports (35-45)	9944	9987	43	0.4%
Adult pitch sports (46-54)	11117	9450	-1667	-15.0%
Adult pitch sports (55-69)	17965	19328	1363	7.5%
Overall 'active participation' age groups (5-69)	64918	66758	1840	2.8%

Source: ONS 2014-based Sub National Population Projections (May 2016)

2.28 It can be seen from the above analysis of ONS population projections for Chichester that:

- Whilst the overall population of Chichester is expected to increase by 11654 (13.6%) in the next 20 years, the number of people in the overall 'active participation' age group (5-69) is also projected to increase, but at a lower rate (ie by 1840 or 2.8%).
- The age groups within the 'active participation' group that are projected to see the greatest increase in numbers in the period to 2036 are the 10-19 years age group (youth/junior pitch sports) and the 20-34 years age group (traditionally the age bands of most adult, pitch sport participants).
- The age group predicted to see a decline in numbers in the period to 2036 is the 46-54 years age group (adult and vets pitch sports).
- The implications of these projected changes are explored further within the 'Future Demand' sections for each individual pitch sport.

Housing projections

2.29 Revised housing projections from Chichester District Council were produced in April 2018. Strategic locations and numbers for new housing will be rolled forward into the Local Plan Review and show that the main focus of new development across the Local Plan period and to 2036, is the east-west corridor between Southbourne (1250 houses and possibly more), Tangmere (300 houses), Hambrook (500 houses), Fishbourne (250 houses) and Broadbridge (250 houses).

2.30 Around Chichester city itself: south of Shopwyke, 600 houses are scheduled and 350 houses are scheduled for the Southern Gateway development. The 500 houses already scheduled for Westhampnett/North East Chichester and 1600 houses scheduled for West of Chichester are already or about to get underway so are not included in the above table. New sustainable neighbourhoods are already taking shape at Graylingwell Park and Roussillon Park in the city.

2.31 More limited new development is proposed for the Manhood Peninsula, at Selsey (250 houses), East Wittering/Bracklesham (350 houses) and Hunston/North Mundham (250 houses).

2.32 A further 550 houses are proposed at other parish locations: 150 in the East West Corridor/Chichester area; 250 in the Manhood Peninsula and 150 in the North of Plan

Area. East Wittering/Bracklesham, Selsey, Southbourne and Tangmere are designated as settlement hubs, below the premier location of Chichester.

- 2.33 From the Chichester Local Plan review, the potential additional housing land requirement 2016 – 2036 is therefore as follows (Source: Chichester District Council)

			Notes
Total housing requirement 2016-2036		13,000	Based on CLG proposed housing need methodology (2016 base date) of 650 dpa
Net housing completions 2016-2017	439		
Planning permissions as 1 April 2017	4,305		
<i>'Commitments'</i>		<i>4,744</i>	<i>NB. These sources of supply has addressed its impact through CIL/S106</i>
Adopted LP allocations to be delivered 2017-2029	1,320		
Adopted LP allocations to be delivered 2029-2036	530		
Neighbourhood Plan allocations 2017-2036	189		
Windfall allowance 2017-2036	695		
Proposed strategic allocations 2017-2036	4350		
Proposed parish numbers	550		
As yet unidentified supply for 2035-2036	650		
<i>Supply still subject to CIL/S106</i>		<i>8,284</i>	<i>NB. These sources of supply have yet to address their impact through CIL/S106*</i>
Sub-total supply		13,028	
Plus 5% buffer	651		
Total supply 2016-2036		13,679	

**Note: The 5% buffer has been added to all sources of supply for the period 2016-2036, including permissions and completions. This is considered to be broadly appropriate as it allows for permissions to be renegotiated etc. However, for the purposes of the open study we recognise that these sources of supply have already addressed their impact through the planning process. We would suggest using the figure of 8,935 which is based on the following calculation:*

- 2.34 A figure of 19,032 people whose demand still needs to be taken into account is derived from multiplying the figure of 8,935 dwellings whose potential impact needs to be

considered multiplied by the projected average household size in 2036 (2.13 persons per household). The figure of 2.13 is itself derived from dividing the ONS 2014-based District population estimate for 2036 by the number of households that are projected for the District in the year 2036 (taken from Table 401: Household projections, United Kingdom, 1961-2039 (from Household projections for England and local authority districts (2014 based)). <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

ADULT PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

Table 2.5: Adult (16+) Participation in Sport and Physical Activity

Group	Chichester 2016/17	West Sussex 2016/17	England 2016/17
Active (150+ minutes a week)	63.7%	62.7%	60.6%
Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	14.0%	14.1%	13.8%
Inactive (<30 minutes a week)	22.3%	23.2%	25.6%

Source: Data from Sport England Active Lives Survey May 16/17 Published October 2017

Active Lives and Active People

- 2.35 The Active Lives Survey is Sport England's latest way of measuring sport and activity across England and replaces the Active People Survey. As well as measuring sporting participation, it provides a measure of some of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) identified in the Government's strategy 'Sporting Future' and is able to give a much more nuanced understanding of behaviour. This indicates that the population of Chichester is slightly more 'active' than the national average.
- 2.36 Active People measured the number of adults taking part in sport across England. The latest findings are for the year to September 2016, published in December 2016.
- 2.37 The last available APS results (APS10) covered the period from October 2015 to September 2016. An analysis of the Active People data from 2005-2016 is provided by Sport England in a series of Local Sports Profiles which are available for each local authority area in England (<https://www.sportengland.org/research/about-our-research/active-people-survey/>). These profiles form the basis of the following summary of sports participation in Chichester.

Table 2.6: Active People: Chichester

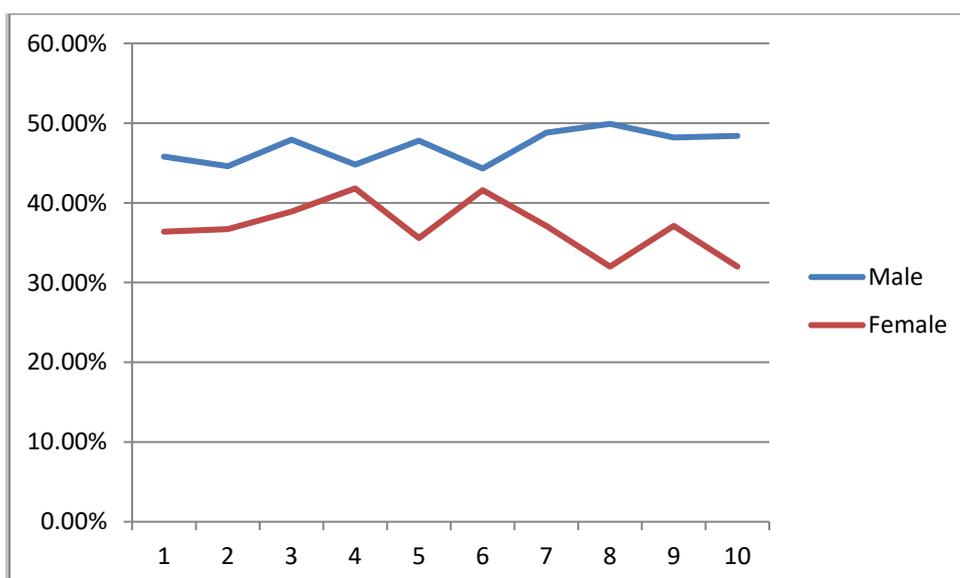
Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year			
Active People Survey and Year	Chichester	West Sussex	England
APS7 - 2012/13	35.6%	38.8%	36.6%
APS8 – 2013/14	36.6%	37.4%	36.1%
APS9 - 2014/2015	38.9%	37.4%	35.8%
APS10 - 2015/16	38.8%	38.3%	36.1%
Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2005/06 (APS1), to 2015/16 (APS10Q2)			
Measure: Adult participation, aged 16+			
^ 1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)			

2.38 The above survey data shows the following:

- Over the last four years of the Active People Survey, between 2012 and 2016, once a week sports participation in Chichester increased from 35.6% to 38.8%.
- In the same period, overall participation rates in Chichester were continuing to improve against both county and national figures.

2.39 The 2015/16 (APS10) survey shows that adult male sports participation rates (48.4%) in Chichester were much higher than female (32%). The overall downward trend in sports participation rates in Chichester amongst women suggests that there is a need to develop targeted policies and proposals aimed at increasing participation in sport and active recreation in the District. Table 2.7 shows participation rates by men and women across the last 10 Active People Surveys: 1 = 2006/7; 10 = 2015/16.

Figure 2.1: Participation Rates by Men and Women in Chichester District 2006/7 – 2015/16



Market Segmentation

2.40 Sport England's market segmentation tool has been designed to help understand the life stages and attitudes of different population groups – and the sporting interventions most likely to engage them.

2.41 The market segmentation data builds on the results of Sport England's Active People survey, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Taking Part survey, and the Mosaic tool from Experian. From this data it is possible to:

- present a picture of the dominant social groups in a given local authority area;
- estimate the proportion of the population within each market segment group that *do* participate in specific sports and how this compares to county, regional and national figures; and
- estimate how many people *would like* to participate (or participate more) in specific sports.

2.42 The table below shows the percentage rates of the Chichester population that fall into each of the 19 sports market segmentation groups, together with regional and national comparisons.

Table 2.7: Market Segmentation in Chichester

	Chichester 2016/17	South East 2016/17	England 2016/17
Ralph and Phyllis (Comfortable Retired Couples)	11.8	6.5	4.2
Tim (Settling Down Males)	10.5	11.4	8.8
Philip (Comfortable Mid Life Males)	8.9	9.7	8.6
Elaine (Empty Nest Career Ladies)	7.6	6.8	6.1
Roger and Joy (Early Retirement Couples)	7.6	7.3	6.8
Elsie and Arnold (Retirement Home Singles)	7.4	6.8	8.0
Chloe (Fitness Class Friends)	6.3	6.1	4.7
Ben (Competitive Male Urbanites)	5.8	6.0	4.9
Alison (Stay-at-home Mums)	5.6	6.3	4.4
Helena (Career Focused Females)	5.3	5.2	4.5
Frank (Twilight Year Gents)	3.7	3.5	4.0
Jackie (Middle England Mums)	3.2	4.6	4.9
Jamie (Sports Team Drinkers)	2.9	3.9	5.4
Kev (Pub League Team Mates)	2.8	3.5	5.9
Paula (Stretched Single Mums)	2.8	2.7	3.7
Leanne (Supportive Singles)	2.2	3.1	4.3
Terry (Local Old Boys)	2.2	2.4	3.7
Brenda (Older Working Women)	2.1	2.8	4.9
Norma (Later Life Ladies)	1.2	1.3	2.1

2.43 The table above and the charts below show that the dominant market segmentation groups in Chichester are:

Ralph & Phyllis: *Retired couples enjoying active and comfortable life styles*

- Ralph & Phyllis are less active than the average adult, but sportier than other segments of the same age group.

- Ralph & Phyllis’ top sports are keep fit/gym, swimming. Golf, bowls and cycling

Tim: *Sporty male professionals, settling down with partner*

- Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis.
- The top sports that Tim participates in are cycling (21% of this segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults); 20% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults.
- Swimming, football and athletics or running are also popular sports for Tim.

Philip: *Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children*

- Sporting activity levels are above the national average.
- The top sports that Philip participates in are: cycling, 16% of this segment do 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.

Elaine: *Empty nest career ladies*

- Sporting activity levels are constant with the national average.
- The top sports that Elaine participates in are: Keep fit/gym, 21% of this segment do this at least once a month, swimming and cycling

Roger and Joy: *Early retirement couples*

- Sporting activity levels are slightly the national average.
- The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are: keep fit/gym, where 13% of this segment do this at least once a month.

Elsie and Arnold: *Retirement Home Singles*

- Much less active than the average adult population.
- Due to their age group, they (obviously) do not exert any demand for playing pitches.

2.44 The above 6 segments represent nearly 54% of Chichester’s population compared to less than 43% of England’s population.

2.45 The following figures show market segments within Chichester District

Figure 2.2: Numbers of Individuals within each market segment in Chichester District

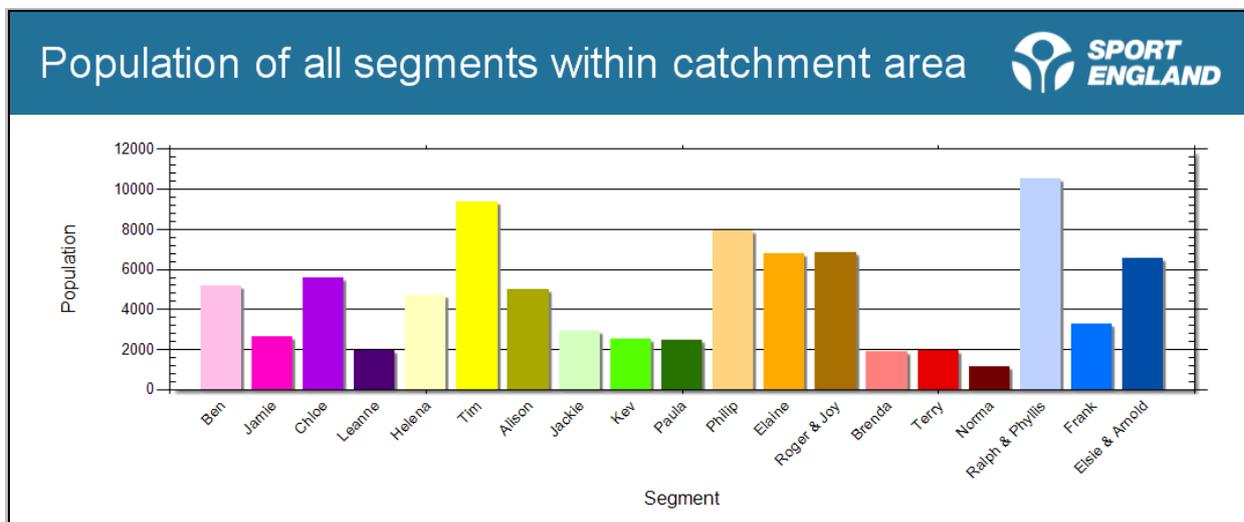
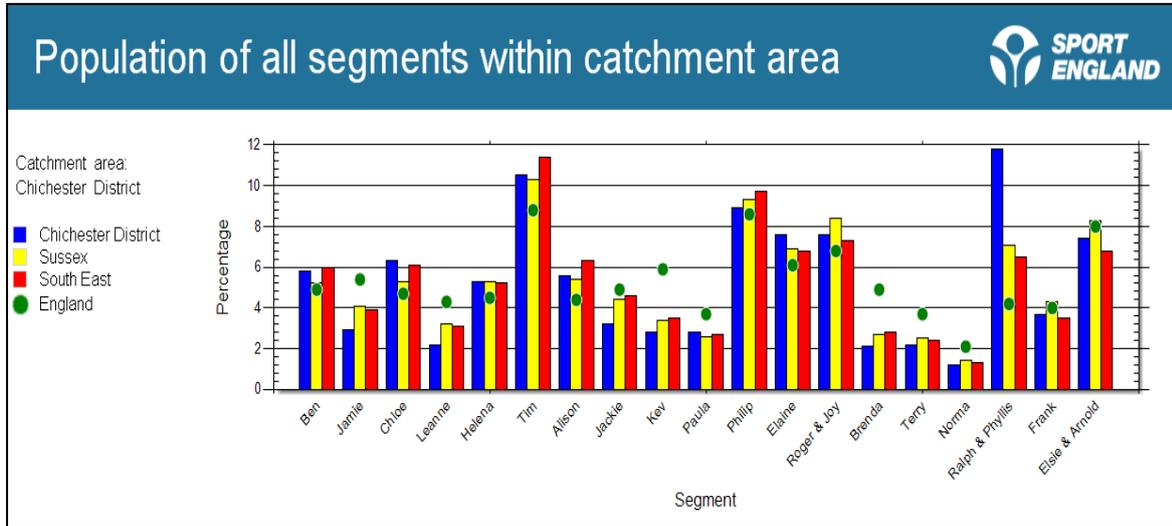


Figure 2.3: Population of all segments within Chichester District, compared to Sussex, the South East Region and England



3 FOOTBALL: CHICHESTER

3.1 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for football in Chichester by presenting the following:

- An overview of pitch supply:
- An overview of demand for football
- The pattern of play of football
- A review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision across Chichester, including an understanding of activity at individual sites
- The future picture of provision for football in Chichester

OVERVIEW OF PITCH SUPPLY

Quantity

See Table 3.1 below

3.2 The letters in the 'Community Use' column signify the following, as set out in Sport England's latest Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, October 2013.

- A Available for community use and used
- B Available for community use and unused
- C Not available for community use, as matter of policy and practice
- D Not available as disused. Any sites where pitches were once, but are no longer marked out and remain undeveloped.

The following tables set out the stock of football pitches within Chichester.

Table 3.1: Grass Football Pitches in Chichester 2017/18 season

This includes sites where there is evidence of football pitches from previous seasons and where the site operator intends to encourage future football use.

Sub Area	Parish	Owner/ Manager	Name	Adult football	Junior 11V11	Junior 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Community Use	Notes on overmarking
EAST WEST CORRIDOR										
EWC	Bosham	PC	Bosham Recreation Ground	1					A	
EWC	Boxgrove	PC	The Street Recreation Ground, Boxgrove	1					A	Pitch overmarked with 9v9
EWC	Chichester	Education	Bishop Luffa School, Chichester	1		2			B	
EWC	Chichester	Education	Bourne Community College, Southbourne	2	1				B	
EWC	Chichester	Club	Chichester City FC, Oaklands Park	1					A	
EWC	Chichester	College	Chichester College			1			A	
EWC	Chichester	Education	Chichester High School		3	1	1	1	A	
EWC	Chichester	CDC	Florence Park, Chichester	1					A	
EWC	Chichester	LA/CDC Trust	Havenstoke Park, Chichester						B	No pitches currently marked out; potential new site
EWC	Chichester	Education	Kingsham Primary school, Chichester			1	1	1	A	
EWC	Chichester	CDC	New Park Road, Chichester			1	1	1	A	Plus American tag football pitch
EWC	Chichester	CDC	Oaklands Park, Chichester	1					A	
EWC	Chichester	CDC	Priory Park, Chichester				1		B	Mini pitch not currently marked out but has been used in recent

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Sub Area	Parish	Owner/ Manager	Name	Adult football	Junior 11V11	Junior 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Community Use	Notes on overmarking
										past.
EWC	Chichester	CDC	Sherborne Road P. Field, Chichester	1					A	
EWC	Chichester	Education	University of Chichester	2					C	
EWC	Chichester	CDC	Whyke Oval, Chichester	1					A	
EWC	Fishbourne	PC	Fishbourne Playing Field						B	No marked pitches but used for football activity
EWC	Oving	PC	Oving Diamond Jubilee Park						B	No marked pitches but room for mini/junior
EWC	Oving	Private	Pitts Field, Oving		1				A	
EWC	Southbourne	PC	Southbourne Park Recreation Ground	1					A	
EWC	Tangmere	PC	Tangmere Recreation Ground						B	No pitches currently marked out but 1 adult pitch marked & used in recent past
EWC	West Thorney	MOD	Thorney Island MoD	1					C	
EWC	Westbourne	PC	Monks Hill Recreation Ground						B	No pitches marked at present ; potential for 2 adult pitches
MANHOOD PENINSULA										
MP	Birdham	PC	Birdham Recreation Ground						B	No pitches marked at present but 1 adult marked & used in past
MP	EW&B	PC	Bracklesham Barn, East Wittering						B	No pitches currently marked out, but adult & junior marked & used in recent past
MP	E Witt &	PC	Downview Recreation Ground, East			1	1		A	

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Sub Area	Parish	Owner/ Manager	Name	Adult football	Junior 11V11	Junior 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Community Use	Notes on overmarking
	Bracklesham		Wittering							
MP	Hunston	Church Com./PC	Hunston Recreation Ground	1					A	
MP	North Mundham	PC	North Mundham Playing Field						B	No pitches marked at present but used extensively by local school; marked with cones
MP	Selsey	PC	High Street Ground, Selsey	1					A	
MP	Selsey	Private	Paddock Lane, Selsey	1					A	
MP	Selsey	PC	Selsey Cricket & Social Club				1	1	A	
MP	Selsey	Education	The Academy Selsey	1		1			A	
MP	Sidlesham	PC	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	1		1		1	A	
MP	West Wittering	PC	Rockwood Playing Fields, West Wittering			1			A	
NORTH OF PLAN AREA										
NPA	Kirdford	PC	Great Common, Plaistow Road, Kirdford			1	1		A	
NPA	Kirdford	PC	Kirdford Recreation Ground				1	1	A	
NPA	Loxwood	Club	Loxwood Sports Assn	1		1			A	Plus training area
NPA	Lynchmere	PC	Camelsdale Recreation Ground				1		A	Pitch overmarked with 5v5
NPA	Plaistow	PC	Foxfields Playing fields, Plaistow	1					A	
NPA	Wisborough Green	PC	The Green, Wisborough Green	1					A	

- 3.3 In total, 54 marked out football pitches have been recorded in Chichester for the 2017/18 season: 22 adult pitches, 17 junior pitches and 15 mini soccer pitches. All have been recorded as being available for community use apart from the 2 grass pitches at the University (where they are used exclusively by University teams) and the pitch at Thorney Island (which is subject to MOD constraints of use).
- 3.4 Excluding schools, only 2 sites cater for adult and junior and/or mini pitches: Loxwood Sports Association and Sidlesham Recreation Ground. There are also only 2 recorded sites where pitches have been over marked, at The Street Recreation Ground, Boxgrove and Camelside Recreation Ground. This, in itself, suggests that most teams are playing appropriate, age related, sized pitches (referred to again later in report).
- 3.5 Table 3.2 sets out all known pitch facilities at higher and further educational establishments and secondary schools in the Chichester Study area and primary schools where community use has been recorded. This composite table is presented here as it is more informative to see the schools in their entirety and the range of facilities they have at this stage of the assessment.
- 3.6 There are some state and private schools that have sports pitches that are not available for secured community use. Guidance states that “as a guide there should be a good degree of certainty that the pitch will be available to the community for at least the following three years...arrangements which may suggest such certainty could include:
- a formal community use agreement;
 - a leasing or management agreement requiring pitches to be available to the community/a community club;
 - a formal policy for community use adopted by the owner and or educational establishment; and
 - written confirmation from the owner and or educational establishment”.

Key to Community Use abbreviations

A	Available for community use and used
B	Available for community use and unused
C	Not available for community use, as matter of policy and practice
D	Not available as disused. Any sites where sites where pitches were once, but are no longer marked out and remain undeveloped.

Table 3.2 Summary of all known grass and artificial grass pitches at higher and further educational establishments and secondary schools in Chichester and primary schools where community use has been recorded.
 This table does not list pitches at primary schools for which there is no information or it is known that there is no community use or likelihood of such.

Sub area	Type of Education	Name	Adult football	Junior 11V11	Junior 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Rugby	Cricket (artificial wicket)	AGP - full size	AGP - small	Community Use	Notes
EWC	Secondary	Bishop Luffa	1		2			1	1			A	Rugby club use as overflow facility
EWC	Secondary	Bourne Community College, Soutbourne	2	1				1	1		MUGA - A	B	
EWC	Further	Chichester College Sports Centre			1			1		Sand filled hybrid		A	
EWC	Secondary	Chichester High school		3	1	1	1		1	Sand filled		A	
EWC	Primary	Kingsham Primary School			1	1	1					A	
EWC	Higher	University of Chichester	2					1		Sand dressed		A	Community use of rugby pitch
MP	Secondary	The Academy Selsey	1		1						Sand filled	A	

3.7 In respect of pitches at educational establishments:

- There are 27 pitches in total including 3 artificial cricket strips but excluding artificial grass pitches. 20 of these are football pitches, 4 are rugby and the 3 cricket.
- Currently the schools making the most contribution to community use are Chichester College – where Chichester College Ladies play their junior and mini teams and the AGP is used by many football clubs and Chichester Hockey Club; Chichester High School – home ground for Chichester City Youth and Chichester Hockey Club, and Kingsham Primary School – home ground for Whyke United junior and mini teams.

Quality

Scoring of sites

3.8 The scores given to both the pitch quality and built facilities are based upon Sport England's playing pitch strategy guidance.

3.9 The VQA (Visual Quality Assessment) pitch quality score is based upon the amalgamation of a score for the playing surface (grass length/cover, size/slope/evenness of pitch and any problem areas) with a score for the pitch maintenance programme (frequency and adequacy of grass cutting, seeding and application of remedial dressings). Below is a summary from site visits and from consultation with clubs and other users.

Table 3.3: Football pitch quality rating from VQA and consultation with clubs

Table 3.3	FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY RATINGS	VQA Rating		Club Rating		Notes
		Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	
Sub area	Ground					
East West Corridor						
EWC	Bishop Luffa School	N/A	None			Assessed as standard
EWC	Bosham Recreation Ground	Good	Standard	Good	Standard	Landlocked pitch; no room to develop. Good grass. Club say capacity of changing is poor. Require floodlights & upgrade to ground & facilities to progress through leagues.
EWC	Bourne Community College	N/A	None			Assessed as standard
EWC	Boxgrove Village Hall	Standard	Poor	Standard	Poor	Adult pitch overmarked in blue with 9v9 pitch.
EWC	Chichester College	Good	Good			9v9 pitch overmarked as required
EWC	Chichester High School	Standard	None	Good	No changing	Large, flat apparently well drained site gives flexibility to number and size of pitches. Club say no changing facilities available to or used by club. Club would like quality of line marking improved. School uses 11v11 for own matches. Lack of maintenance depresses rating.
EWC	Fishbourne Playing Field	None marked out	Not available – being refurbished			No pitch markings but regularly used by Fishbourne Romans – junior mini club playing non competitive on Saturday mornings using cones and portable goals.
EWC	Florence Park	Good	Standard	Standard		Heard from 2 clubs that use. One club rated pitch as standard and said dog fouling as a problem. VQA assessed changing as good; but club said poor as often not cleaned and cold showers. Other club didn't comment on this pitch (UoC)
EWC	Havenstoke Park	None marked out				Land set aside for two adult pitches
EWC	Kingsham Primary School	Standard	None			Unable to gain access. Pitches appear good condition. Used by Whyke Utd

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Table 3.3	FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY RATINGS	VQA Rating		Club Rating		
Sub area	Ground	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Notes
EWC	Monks Hill Recreation Ground	None marked out	None			No pitches. Large recreation ground, parking. No changing. Good grass; could be redeveloped as pitches (room for 2 adult).
EWC	New Park Road	Good	None	Good		No on site facilities and parking restricted. Well maintained but considerable leaf litter (over painted).
EWC	Oaklands Park	Good	Standard	Standard	Standard	Slight sideways slope with compensated goalposts.
EWC	Oaklands Park (Chichester FC)	Good	Good	Good	Good	Enclosed floodlit senior club ground. Club said prone to waterlogging.
EWC	Oving Diamond Jubilee Park	None marked out	None			No pitches. Two rusty mini/junior goal posts (7v7 pitch) No evidence of use but would not take much to reinstate
EWC	Pitts Field, Oving	Standard	Not known			In industrial/farm estate. Not aware of changing
EWC	Priory Park	Standard	None easily available for football			Mini 7v7 pitch used in the past but not marked out this season
EWC	Sherborne Road	Good	Good			Single pitch site in residential area. Grass recently cut but clippings not collected. Good secure changing. Nothing from club
EWC	Southbourne Recreation Ground	Standard	Standard			Some surface damage and weeds. Changing facilities heavily vandal proofed.
EWC	Tangmere Village Recreation Ground	None marked out	Good			No pitches. Large, slightly sloping site with capacity for at least 2 adult pitches. Previously marked with one adult pitch but club not fielding a team this season. Good changing
EWC	Thorney Island MoD	N/A	None			Not secured community use. No use recorded.

Table 3.3	FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY RATINGS	VQA Rating		Club Rating		
Sub area	Ground	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Notes
EWC	University of Chichester	Good	Good	Good	Good	2 very well maintained pitches on a slight slope. Used solely by University teams. UoC said pitches continue to improve. Pitches maintained by University
EWC	Whyke Oval	Good	None	Standard		Single pitch site in residential area. Grass recently cut but clippings not collected. No changing. Club rated as standard – drainage, dog fouling and pitch maintenance poor.
Manhood Peninsula						
MP	Birdham Recreation Ground	None marked out	Standard			No pitches marked out
MP	Bracklesham Barn	None marked out	Good			No pitches to assess. Smart new community centre on site with range of appropriate, high quality changing facilities.
MP	Downview Park, East Wittering	Standard	Standard			Home of Bracklesham Youth FC. Large site; currently only marked with one 9v9 pitch. Youth Centre being built on site. Football club have separate changing/storage premises and appear to mark site out with cones.
MP	High Street Ground, Selsey	Good	Good	Good	Good	Well maintained floodlit pitch in built up area. Good facilities.
MP	Hunston Recreation Ground	Good	Standard	Standard	Poor ancillary	Pitch lies across a busy road from changing rooms. Good playing surface. Off pitch training lights. Club say pitch standard, but maintenance, dog fouling etc poor. Difficult to extend facilities
MP	North Mundham Playing Field	None marked out	Village hall			No marked pitches, but previously marked for 2 adult pitches. Previously used by Chi City Youth FC for training but not now. Decent changing available at village hall; adequate parking. Currently being used by Chichester Free School

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Table 3.3	FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY RATINGS	VQA Rating		Club Rating		
Sub area	Ground	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Notes
MP	Paddock Lane, Selsey	Standard	None			Standalone pitch with no changing. Club didn't specifically comment on this ground (Selsey FC)
MP	Rookwood Playing Fields, West Wittering	Standard	Standard			Wittering United adult team folded. Site now contains smart, new tennis courts and faint markings for 9v9 pitch. Used by Sussex Soccer Academy (6-14 years) for skills training. Training lights.
MP	Selsey Cricket & Social Club	Standard	None			2 mini pitches on cricket outfield. Faint markings. Good grass. Doubt if on-site cricket changing is used by mini footballers (but plans for joint facility).
MP	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	Good	Standard	Good	Standard	Football site with main floodlit pitch with dug outs, small grandstand and perimeter fence. Adjacent is 9v9 and 5v5. Changing appears adequate if dated. Club seeking to redevelop changing accommodation with parish Council.
MP	The Academy, Selsey	Standard	None			One adult pitch and 9v9 pitch. No comments by club
NPA	Camelsdale Recreation Ground	Standard	Standard			Used by Haslemere Youth teams. Strange that such a large site with only one mini pitch is overmarked (5v5 on a 7v7 pitch). Pitch is at top of site, furthest from changing and appears well drained.
NPA	Foxfields Playing Fields, Plaistow	Standard	Poor			Standalone pitch with restricted parking. No response from club.
NPA	Great Common Kirdford	Standard	None	Standard		Clearing in trees, some tufted grass but generally standard quality. Old corrugated shed for storage. Club say vulnerable to animal damage especially rabbit holes. Fairly rural pitches
NPA	Kirdford Recreation Ground	Standard	None	Standard		2 mini pitches marked and pitches also coned out. Cricket changing pavilion here but not used by minis

Table 3.3	FOOTBALL PITCH QUALITY RATINGS	VQA Rating		Club Rating		
Sub area	Ground	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Overall pitch quality	Quality of ancillary facilities	Notes
NPA	Loxwood Sports Assn	Good (adult) Poor (9v9)	Good	Good	Good	A very nice set up with main, enclosed adult pitch and a 9v9 pitch marked on adjacent, undrained training area.
NPA	The Green, Wisborough Green	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Village green pitch bordered by roads. Changing shared with cricket. Club say: Drainage poor and dog fouling is a problem.

General Standard of Pitches

- 3.10 There are Site Overview sheets for all sites covered in this Playing Pitch Strategy which contain in more detail the comments made by clubs and others regarding the quality of the facilities. In addition, the Master Database – Appendix 1E – also records all comments made. A balance has been sought between those sites on which clubs have commented and those where no user feedback is available. In the latter cases, the assessments rely mainly on the Visual Quality Assessment (VQA) carried out by the consultants.
- 3.11 In general, the pitches in Chichester are assessed as being either standard or good. On the Visual Quality Assessment (VQA) out of 45 football pitches assessed: 19 scored 'good' and 25 scored 'standard'. (The only exception was the 9v9 pitch set on the undrained, training area at Loxwood FC, which was considered 'poor')
- 3.12 On the VQA assessment for built facilities on site; 5 sites scored good; 10 scored standard and 2 scored poor (Boxgrove Village Hall and Foxfields Playing Fields).
- 3.13 The main views expressed by the clubs concerned:

Pitches The quality of the playing surface did not appear to be a particular issue to clubs playing in the Chichester area. Other than a number of clubs commenting on the lack of available 3G surfaces for training and matchplay, individual comments concerned: not enough affordable and well maintained surfaces, lack of floodlights, pitches where size is not appropriate for age group and lack of perimeter fencing.

Changing Facilities Similar to pitches, the overall consensus was that the quality of changing facilities did not prove to be a particular problem. Some clubs have issues and aspirations to improve their facilities (notably Bosham FC, Selsey FC, Sidlesham FC). There are a number of sites which do not have changing facilities and where capacity would be increased if they were provided (e.g. New Park Road and Whyke Oval in Chichester and Great Common, Kirdford).

Commentary

- 3.14 Other points are:
- On the whole, clubs rated the quality of their pitches slightly lower than the VQA. Most often pitches were rated 'standard' rather than good. This is often found in such studies, as users can experience particular problems that may not be highlighted on the pro-forma VQA.
 - The only incident of waterlogging of football pitches in the District was recorded at Oaklands Park, where Chichester City FC said they experienced considerable problems in wet weather; however, this has not been raised as an issue by other users.
 - Generally, clubs' rating re: changing facilities reflected the VQA, exceptions being Florence Road (VQA scored as good and a club rated the changing as poor stating that sometimes they are not clean and the showers are cold) and Hunston Recreation Ground (VQA scored as standard, club reckoned to be poor).
 - Public open space sites perennially experience dog fouling problems. This was highlighted (and witnessed at Whyke Oval) by clubs using Florence Road, Wisborough Green, Hunston Recreation Ground and Whyke Oval.

- Some pitches are assessed as being underused at peak times (see Capacity analysis Table 3.10) e.g. Fishbourne Playing Fields, Whyke Oval in Chichester Camelsdale Recreation Ground and Foxfields Playing Fields in Plaistow or underused outside of peak times (e.g. Hunston Recreation Ground).
- Some sites currently have no pitches marked out and have no recorded use, including Monks Hill Recreation Ground in Westbourne, Tangmere Recreation Ground, Bracklesham Barn, Oving Diamond Jubilee Park and Birdham Recreation Ground. However, as Table 3.1 sets out they have been used for formal pitch sport in the past and some have plans for reinstating pitches next season.
- No pitches were identified as showing premature wear for the time of season they were assessed – early November.

3.15 Some clubs noted their aspirations for particular improvements at their home ground:

Table 3.4: Responding clubs from Chichester who are seeking particular improvements at their home ground

Club	Improvements
Bosham FC	We are under a lease agreement by way of license; this restricts the use but gives us exclusive rights. An all purpose facility in the parish or neighbouring village(s) would be of benefit to the community that is growing.
Chichester City Youth FC	We hope to see the quality of line marking improve and are negotiating with the school (Chichester High School) to allow this to happen
Hunston Community Club FC	There is a small training area [at our pitch] in poor condition which would be very useful if it were brought up to standard
Loxwood FC	In addition to our main Senior pitch (not used for training in order to protect the playing surface) we have an equivalent size grassed area used for summer Senior and U18 training and some Youth (U16 and below) competitive matches and training. Senior & U18 winter training takes place in Crawley. We would like this training area to be properly drained.
Chichester City Ladies FC	We have established a female set up in Chichester which is now nationally recognised for its outstanding provision. The area desperately lacks a 3G surface for our senior and youth sides, and other teams within the city, to train on, Once we have 3G surface available priority booking would need to be given to the local sides first, training is more of an issue than match play.
University of Chichester FC	Possible creation on site of small sided pitches/training area.
Whyke United FC	Would like to work with the council to get a club house and changing rooms on the Whyke Oval, perhaps via a long term lease agreement?

3.16 The following comments on restrictive factors preventing clubs from expanding their activities were received from Chichester football clubs:

Table 3.5: Restrictive factors preventing clubs from expanding their activities

Club/Chichester	Restrictive factors
Bosham FC	For club to progress, we need the following: floodlights, multi-purpose training venue to accommodate mini-soccer and training. small seated stand, turnstile, accessible facilities for disabled; toilets. Grow our youth teams and a girls team
Hunston Community Club FC	Changing facilities and pitch are on opposite sides of B2145 main Selsey Road.
Loxwood FC	Perimeter fencing would be advantageous, it would strengthen our ground grading position by making our ground 4 sided rather than the 3 sided that it currently is, would enable us to develop our ground further in order to secure a higher grading thus opening up the possibility for the Club to move higher, we are currently at Step 5 of the National League Pyramid and provide for greater security for our ground and equipment.
Wisborough Green FC	Floodlights would mean we could train on the green in winter rather than having to pay and play elsewhere.
University of Chichester FC	No floodlit pitches - At times over usage due to number of teams.
Whyke United FC	Pitches we use at Sherborne Road and Florence Park both run alongside a public road, no fencing of any kind at either site. Could not progress to County football as club house and fencing needed and floodlights.

3.17 Clubs were also asked: are you satisfied with the overall provision of football pitches and ancillary provision within Chichester?

Of 9 clubs responding: 3 said 'yes they were satisfied and 6 said no they were not. Reasons for clubs' dissatisfaction included:

- Multi-purpose pitches needed with floodlights between Chichester and West to Emsworth.
- There are not adequate facilities to meet the local community and the development of new dwellings will mean do not have adequate access to sporting community engagement.
- Lack of 3G surfaces.
- Poor changing and pitch quality with correct size pitches are factors which contribute to a generally poor footballing experience.
- Not enough affordable and well-maintained grass surfaces
- Shortage of pitches of the right size and pitch quality.

OVERVIEW OF DEMAND

Demand and Latent Demand for Football

3.18 From the Active People Survey and Market Segmentation data it is possible to estimate:

- the proportion of the local adult population within each market segment group that **currently** participate in football (5605)
- how many adults **would like** to participate (or participate more) in football, i.e. latent demand (1090). The following figures present this information pictorially.

Figure 3.1: Population with Chichester District currently participating in football

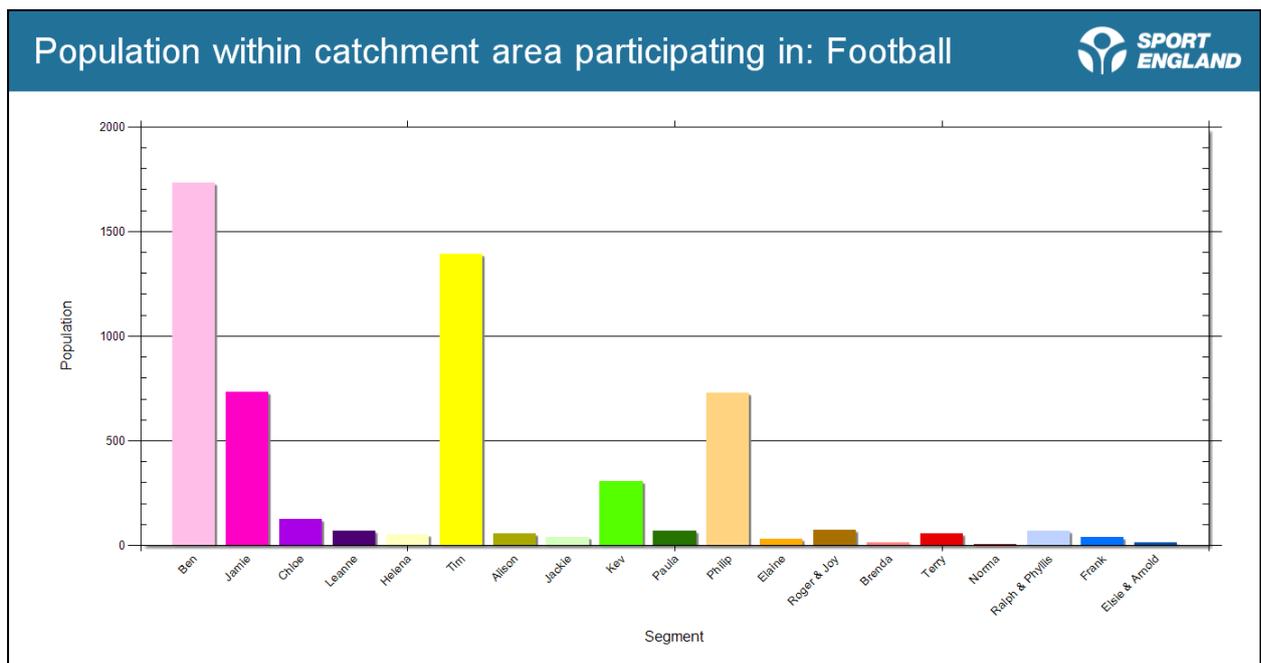
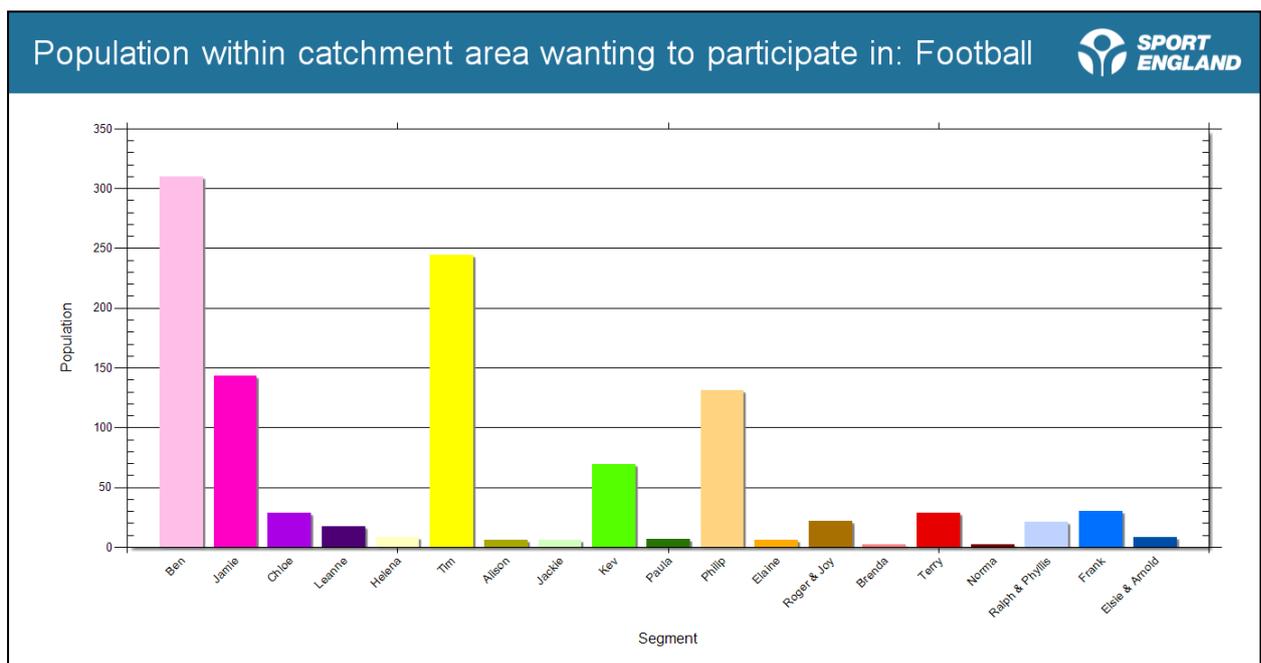


Figure 3.2: Population with Chichester District wanting to participate in football



3.19 The key participants in football in Chichester come from those market segments groups that are most likely to play football nationally. However, the relative proportion of the population that participates from each group differs from national rates due to the make-up of the local population. For football, the main market segmentation groups in Chichester are:

- **Ben:** competitive male urbanite, mainly aged 18-25, single, graduate professional.
- **Tim:** settling down male, mainly aged 26-45, married or single, may have children, professional.

- **Jamie:** sports team lad, mainly aged 18-25, single, vocational student
- **Philip:** comfortable mid-life male, mainly aged 46-55, married with children, full time employment and owner occupier.
- **Keve:** pub league team mate, mainly aged 36-45, married or single, may have children, vocational job.

3.20 The main female segment participating in football in Chichester is:

- **Chloe:** Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.

Clubs and Teams Playing in Chichester

3.21 The following table sets out clubs and teams playing in Chichester:

Table 3.6: List of Football Clubs and Teams in Chichester

Clubs in italics are from outside the district.

TABLE 3.6	LIST OF FOOTBALL TEAMS AND CLUBS	Adult Men TOTAL	Adult Ladies TOTAL	Junior teams									Mini teams					GRAND TOTAL
				TOTAL	U18	U17	U16	U15	U14	U13	U12	U11	TOTAL	U10	U9	U8	U7	
Sub area	Club																	
EWC	AFC Chichester	1																1
EWC	AFC Southbourne	2																2
EWC	<i>Barnham Trojans</i>			2					2									2
EWC	Bosham FC	2		2	1					1								4
EWC	Boxgrove FC	1																1
EWC	Chchester City FC	2		1	1													3
EWC	Chichester City Colts			5				1		1	1	2	6	2	1	2	1	11
EWC	Chichester City Ladies FC		2	1			1											3
EWC	Chichester City Youth FC			8	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2		12
EWC	Chi College Academy		1															1
EWC	Chichester College Ladies			3						2		1	1		1			4
EWC	LG United	1																1
EWC	University of Chichester	6	2															8
EWC	Whyke United FC	1		5				1	1		2	1	3		1	1	1	9
EWC	Sub area total	16	5	27	3	0	2	3	4	5	5	5	14	3	4	5	2	62
MP	Bracklesham Youth			3						1	1	1	3	1	1	1		6

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TABLE 3.6	LIST OF FOOTBALL TEAMS AND CLUBS			Junior teams									Mini teams					
Sub area	Club	Adult Men TOTAL	Adult Ladies TOTAL	TOTAL	U18	U17	U16	U15	U14	U13	U12	U11	TOTAL	U10	U9	U8	U7	GRAND TOTAL
MP	Hunston Community FC	2																2
MP	Selsey FC	2		4			1	1	1			1	3		1	1	1	9
MP	Sidlesham FC	2		2	1						1		1			1		5
MP	Sussex Soccer			1								1	2	1	1			3
MP	Sub area total	6	0	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	2	3	3	1	25
NPA	Loxwood FC	1		1	1													2
NPA	Loxwood Youth FC			6					1	1	2	2	6	2	2	1	1	12
NPA	Plaistow FC	1																1
NPA	Sub area total	2	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	1	1	15
	GRAND TOTAL	24	5	44	5	0	3	4	6	7	9	10	29	7	9	9	4	102

- 3.22 The structure of football in Chichester is obviously not related to district or borough boundaries and many leagues cover Chichester. The predominant leagues for different types of play are:
- Adult play – Saturdays: Southern Combination and West Sussex League. The senior league is the Southern Combination Premier. Chichester teams playing in this division are Chichester City FC and Loxwood FC; Selsey FC currently play in division one and SidleshamFC and Bosham FC in division two.
 - Adult Play – Sundays: Chichester and West Sussex Sunday Football League (CWSSFL). Adult Sunday play has experienced a national decline in recent years and this is illustrated in Chichester where the CWSSFL now has just 6 teams (down from 16 three seasons ago), two of whom are in Chichester district. AFC Southbourne play a team in the City of Portsmouth Sunday League.
 - Junior play – Sundays: Arun and Chichester Youth League (ACYL) and South Surrey Youth League. The ACYL is the major junior and mini setup in the area and provides the competitive platform for all teams in the district. The only exception is in the north of the district, where Loxwood FC junior teams play in the South Surrey Youth League.
- 3.23 Under the FA's Charter Standard accreditation, Chichester City FC (inc. Chichester City Ladies and Chichester City Youth) and Selsey FC are Community Clubs and Barnham Trojans FC, Bosham FC and Loxwood FC (inc Loxwood Youth) are listed as Clubs.
- 3.24 Women's and girls' football in Sussex is thriving and increasing demand is being seen in Chichester. The predominant team is Chichester City Ladies, whose first team play in the Women's Premier League South. Chichester College Ladies run an extensive junior girls' section and their under 16, two under 13 teams and under 11 team play in the Sussex Girls League. Women's football is also well represented at the University, where they play a first and second XI women's team in the midweek BUCS league. The University has recently been designated as a High Performance Centre for Women's Football. It must also be noted that a number of girl players are integral members of junior teams, especially since the FA raised the age limit at which boys and girls can play football in the same teams from 16 to 18.

Trends in membership

- 3.25 Out of 12 clubs responding when asked whether the number of their teams had increased, decreased or stayed the same over the last 3 years, 6 said increased, 3 said decreased and 3 said they had stayed the same.

Decreased – mentioned by 3 adult teams; Hunston Community Club FC, Whyke United FC and Selsey FC.

Increased – noted by adult university teams (men and women) and Chichester City Ladies FC as well as Chichester City Youth FC, Bosham Youth FC and Loxwood Youth FC

Youth football

3.26 Youth football is particularly vibrant with many large, established clubs:

Club	Main home ground	No of youth & mini teams
Bracklesham Youth	Downview Park	6
Chichester City Colts FC	New Park Road	11
Chichester City Youth FC	Chichester High School	11
Loxwood Youth FC	Kirdford Recreation Ground	12
Selsey FC	Selsey Cricket And Social Club	7
Whyke United FC	Kingsham Primary School	8

3.27 In addition to the main home grounds in the above table, the following clubs also use:

Club	Other grounds used for home matches
Bracklesham Youth	Rookwood Road Playing Fields
Chichester City Colts FC	Boxgrove, Fishbourne and Oaklands Park
Loxwood Youth FC	Loxwood FC and Great Common
Selsey FC	High St Ground, Paddock Lane, The Academy Selsey
Whyke United FC	Sherbourne Road, Whyke Oval

3.28 The ideal situation is for a junior club to have a number of various size pitches, artificial training surface and clubhouse on one site. Chichester City Youth FC playing at Chichester High School is the only club that comes close to this aspiration.

Displaced demand

3.29 The only incident noted of any regular cross boundary movement between Chichester and adjacent boroughs, is Barnham Trojans FC playing two U14 teams at Pitts Field, Oving.

Commentary

3.30 Findings from the analysis of numbers of football clubs and teams in Chichester indicates the following:

- The study has recorded 24 Chichester based football clubs, fielding 102 teams: 36 adult (35%); 37 youth (36%) and 29 mini soccer (28%).
- An estimated 5,605 Chichester adults currently participate in football, with approximately 1,090 indicating that they would like to play (or play more)
- Based upon club responses, overall membership trends indicate a slight decline with adult teams and an increase in the number of youth and mini teams that Chichester clubs are fielding.
- Adult football has a well-defined hierarchy. The more senior mens clubs play in the Southern Combination League, below this is the West Sussex League.

- Sunday adult play has diminished to just 3 teams in the district.
- Youth football is particularly vibrant in Chichester City.
- From the recorded distances that players travel to their home matches, youth football clubs tend to be more locally based than the adult teams.
- There is virtually no cross-boundary movement for home matches, but some teams train outside the district on 3G pitches (see below)

PATTERN OF PLAY AND ASSESSMENT OF CAPACITY

PATTERN OF PLAY

Matchplay

3.31 In assessing whether there is sufficient capacity to accommodate footballing activity at existing playing fields, it is necessary to understand the pattern of play and the training that takes place. The pattern of play across Chichester is shown below.

Table 3.7: Pattern of play for football in Chichester

	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Midweek	Total number of teams
Senior		17 (55%)	5 (16%)	9 (29%)	31
Ladies			2 (40%)	3 (60%)	5
Youth	1 (3%)		38 (97%)		39
Minis	3 (10%)		26 (90%)		29
TOTAL	4 (4%)	17 (16%)	71 (68%)	12 (12%)	104

Training

3.32 Football teams train on a variety of surfaces, on their pitches, on grass areas alongside (either floodlit or not) and artificial surfaces, sand based and 3G. The picture is very mixed and we have sought to use information from clubs and booking records of AGPs etc to put it together.

3.33 All the clubs responding in the survey said that their teams train regularly, during the week. The general tendency is for a club to train at its home ground during the lighter evenings and use a sports hall or artificial surface through the winter

3.34 The following table shows the artificial surfaces used by clubs for winter training for which information is available.

Table 3.8: Off site training venues for Chichester Clubs

Club	Off site training venue
AFC Southbourne	Warblington 3G
Bosham FC	Warblington 3G
Chichester City Ladies FC	Front Lawn AGP, University of Chichester AGP, Havant 3G and Midhurst Rother 3G
Chichester City Youth FC	University of Chichester AGP & Chichester College AGP
Chichester City Girls u11	Chichester College AGP
Chichester City Colts	Chichester College AGP
Chichester Ladies Development Squad	Front Lawn AGP, Havant 3G
Hunston Community Club FC	University of Chichester AGP
LG United	Bognor 3G
Selsey FC	The Academy Selsey MUGA
Wisborough Green FC	Midhurst Rother 3G

3.35 The section on Artificial Grass Pitches below explores the capacity of the AGPs in greater detail. It is noted that a substantial and growing number use – or would like to use – 3G artificial turf pitches.

3.36 Larger clubs with floodlit facilities can train on their home pitch throughout the year depending upon weather conditions and amount of use. Loxwood FC, for example, are fortunate in having a separate, floodlit training area.

CAPACITY

3.37 Supply and demand is measured through the use of match equivalents to ensure that a comparison is possible. Both the adequacy of pitch provision to meet demand over the course of a week; and the capacity of a pitch to meet demand at peak time are measured. To measure demand, a team playing home fixtures every other week would generate the equivalent of 0.5 match equivalents per week (one fixture every other week). Match equivalent values are also used to measure the use of pitches by educational establishments and the impact of casual access and training.

Peak Time Demand

3.38 The ability of a pitch to accommodate demand at peak time is as important as the overall capacity of the site over a week. The local leagues currently have specific kick off times and it is important that there are enough pitches available when teams are scheduled to play.

3.39 Based on the information presented in Table 3.7 above, peak time in football is as follows:

- Senior Football Saturday afternoon
- Youth football Sunday morning
- Mini football Sunday morning (almost all)

3.40 It should be noted that pitches can only be considered to have spare capacity at peak time when they are not already utilised to their full capacity over the course of a week. An adult pitch that is not used on a Saturday afternoon (district wide peak time), but is used three times per week at other times (Sunday morning, Sunday afternoon and midweek for example) would not be considered able to sustain additional play at peak

time, even though no one would be using the facility then, as this would be detrimental to the quality of the pitch.

Capacity scores

3.41 FA guidelines on playing pitch capacity are used to measure supply – pitch capacity is based upon the quality of the pitch and the consequential number of matches that it can sustain per week. The assumptions used are set out in the Table below. This means that a ‘good’ adult football pitch can sustain the equivalent of 3 matches a week; a ‘standard’ mini pitch can sustain the equivalent of 4 mini soccer matches a week.

Table 3.9: Capacity Scores based upon Pitch Quality

Agreed pitch quality rating	Number of match equivalent sessions a week		
	Adult football pitch	Youth football pitch	Mini soccer pitch
Good	3	4	6
Standard	2	2	4
Poor	1	1	2

Situation at Individual Sites

3.42 Table 3.10 below presents an analysis of activity on a site specific basis and considers;

- the amount of play that a site is able to sustain (based upon its quality and the facilities and pitches available);
- how much play takes place at each site, as well as the impact of educational and informal or casual use;
- whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage; and
- the key issues relating to the site.
- Further information to support this table is contained within the individual Site Overviews and in Appendix 1E.

3.43 The Sport England Playing Pitch methodology has 3 pre-determined descriptions for the assessment of capacity at pitch sport sites:

- Potentially able to sustain more play
- Being played to the level the site can sustain
- Being overplayed

3.44 Under the ‘Assessment’ column, the following abbreviations are used:

- Potential: Potentially able to sustain more play
- Sustainable: Being played to the level the site can sustain
- Overplayed: Being overplayed

Table 3.10: Capacity at Football Pitch Sites in Chichester

Table 3.10 FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY										
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Match Equivalents			Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
					Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference			
EAST WEST CORRIDOR										
EWC	Bishop Luffa School, Chichester	B	Adult	1	2	2	0	Sustainable	0	Ability to accommodate additional teams is constrained by school use during the week and the fact that the playing surface is standard
EWC	Bosham Recreation Ground	A	Adult	1	3	3	0	Sustainable	0	Site at capacity. Restricting growth of club
EWC	Bourne Community College, Southbourne	C	Adult	2	4	4	0	Sustainable	0	Not apparently available for community use. Also constrained by school use during the week and the fact that the playing surface is standard
EWC	Boxgrove Village Hall	A	Adult	1	2	1	1	Potential	0.5	0.5 at weekend either senior or junior
EWC	Fishbourne Playing field	A	Adult	1	3	2	1	Potential	0.5	No pitch markings but regularly used by Fishbourne Romans – junior mini club playing non competitive on Saturday mornings using cones and portable goals. Could accommodate 1 adult & 2 x 9v9

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Table 3.10 FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents								
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
EWC	Florence Park, Chichester	A	Adult	1	3	2	1	Potential	1	Main use is wed pm for Uni teams. One Sunday team. So spare capacity on Sat pms
EWC	Havenstoke Park, Chichester	A						Potential		Allocated 2 adult pitches but not marked out yet
EWC	Monks Hill Recreation Ground, Westbourne	A	Adult					Potential		No pitches at present but potentially able to accommodate 2 adult
EWC	North Mundham Playing Field	A	Adult					Sustainable		No marked pitches, but previously marked for 2 adult pitches; used every weekday by Chichester Free School
EWC	Oaklands Park, Chichester	A	Adult	1	3	2	1	Potential	1	Capacity for Saturday teams?
EWC	Oaklands Park (Chichester FC)	A	Adult	1	3	2.5	0.5	Sustainable	0	In reality no spare capacity
EWC	Sherborne Road, Chichester	A	Adult	1	3	2.5	0.5	Potential	0.5	Room for one Saturday team
EWC	Southbourne Recreation Ground	A	Adult	1	2	1	1	Potential	0.5	
EWC	Tangmere Village Recreation	A	Adult					Potential		No pitches. Large, slightly sloping site with capacity for at least 2 adult

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Table 3.10		FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents						
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
	Ground									pitches. Previously marked with one adult pitch but club not fielding a team this season.
EWC	Thorney Island MoD	C	Adult	1	N/A			Sustainable		
EWC	University of Chichester	C	Adult	2	6	6	0	Sustainable	0	Not available for community use
EWC	Whyke Oval, Chichester	A	Adult	1	3	2	1	Potential	1	Only used Sunday mornings for juniors. Not used Sats but adult pitch.
EWC	Kingsham Primary School, Chichester	A	Junior	1	2	2	0	Sustainable	0	School site so no further capacity
EWC	Chichester High School	A	Junior 11v11	3	6	6	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use for matches; Used by Chichester City Youth and Chelsea Academy
EWC	Pitts Field, Oving	A	Junior 11v11	1	2	1	1	Potential	0	At capacity Sunday mornings (junior pitch)
EWC	Chichester College	A	Junior 9v9	1	4	4	0	Sustainable	0	Fully used by College and very busy on Saturday mornings for community girls football. No spare capacity
EWC	Chichester High School	A	Junior 9v9	1	2	2	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use
EWC	New Park Road,	A	Junior	1	4	2	2	Potential	0.5	Probably some spare capacity

Table 3.10 FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents								
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
	Chichester		9v9							
EWC	Bishop Luffa School, Chichester	B	Junior football	2	4	4	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use
EWC	Bourne Community College, Southbourne	A	Junior Football	1	2	2	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use
EWC	Chichester High School	A	Mini 5v5	1	4	4	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use
EWC	Chichester High School	A	Mini 7v7	1	4	4	0	Sustainable	0	Includes school use
EWC	Oving Diamond Jubilee Park	A	Mini 7v7					Potential		Poor; not marked out
EWC	Priory Park, Chichester	A	Mini 7v7	1				Potential		Has been used in the past.
EWC	Kingsham Primary School, Chichester	A	Mini 7v7 and 5v5	2	8	5	3	Potential	3	Even though school site probably room for more minis on Sundays
EWC	New Park Road, Chichester	A	Mini 7v7 and 5v5	2	12	6	6	Potential	3	Minis play in bunches
MANHOOD PENINSULA										

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Table 3.10 FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents								
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
MP	Bracklesham Barn Recreation Ground, East Wittering	A	Adult					Potential		Large site with potential for additional pitches – 2 adult; team coming next season
MP	High Street Ground, Selsey	A	Adult	1	3	2.5	0.5	Sustainable	0	Well maintained stadium pitch being used almost to capacity
MP	Hunston Recreation Ground	A	Adult	1	3	1.5	1.5	Potential	0	No capacity Saturdays but free on Sundays
MP	Paddock Lane, Selsey	A	Adult	1	2	1.5	0.5	Potential	0.5	Could accommodate a team on Sat pms?
MP	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	A	Adult	1	3	3	0	Sustainable	0	Probably at capacity
MP	The Academy Selsey	A	Adult	1				Sustainable		Minimal community use due to redevelopment of site after school fire (temporary)
MP	Birdham Recreation Ground	A	Adult							Large site with potential for additional pitches – 2 adult
MP	Downview Park, East Wittering	A	Junior 9v9	1	2	1	1	Potential	0	
MP	Rookwood Playing Fields, West Wittering	A	Junior 9v9	1	2	1.5	0.5	Potential	0.5	Small capacity on Sunday mornings

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Table 3.10		FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents							
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views	
MP	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	A	Junior 9v9	1	4	1.5	2.5	Potential	0.5	Small capacity on Sunday mornings	
MP	The Academy Selsey	A	Junior 9v9	1				Sustainable		See above	
MP	Downview Park, East Wittering	A	Mini 7v7	1	4	1.5	2.5	Potential	1	Spare capacity Sunday mornings	
MP	Selsey Cricket & Social Club	A	Mini 7v7 & 5v5	2	8	2.5	5.5	Potential	2	Scope to add more pitches	
MP	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	A	Mini 5v5	1	6	1.5	4.5	Potential	2	Spare capacity Sunday mornings	
NORTH OF PLAN AREA											
NPA	Foxfields Playing Fields, Plaistow	A	Adult	1	2	0.5	1.5	Potential	0.5	One slot spare at peak time	
NPA	Loxwood Sports Association	A	Adult	1	3	2	1	Sustainable	0		
NPA	The Green, Wisborough Green	A	Adult	1	2	1.5	0.5	Potential	0	Could accommodate another team on Sundays	
NPA	Great Common, Kirdford	A	Junior 9v9	1	2	1.5	0.5	Potential	0	Small spare capacity in week	
NPA	Loxwood Sports	A	Junior	1	1	2.5	-1.5	Overplayed	0	Poor maintenance of pitch	

Table 3.10 FOOTBALL PITCH SITE CAPACITY		Match Equivalents								
Sub Area	Site Name	Type of Community Use	Pitch Type	No of Pitches	Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Assessment	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period (match equivs)	Capacity Issues and Views
	Association		9v9							
NPA	Camelsdale Recreation Ground, Lynchmere	A	Mini 7v7	1	4	3	1	Potential	1	Site has room for other alignments; possibly an extra adult pitch.
NPA	Great Common, Kirdford	A	Mini 7v7	1	4	0	4	Potential	3	Not in use at present?
NPA	Kirdford Recreation Ground	A	Mini 7v7	1	4	4	0	Potential	0	4 teams on a Saturday morning. Potential for more mini pitches and is coned off
NPA	Kirdford Recreation Ground	A	Mini 5v5	1	4	2	2	Potential	0.5	1 team on a Sat morning; 1 on a Sun morning

Commentary on Capacity

- 3.45 The Sport England Playing Pitch methodology has 3 pre-determined descriptions for the assessment of capacity at pitch sport sites:
- Potentially able to sustain more play
 - Being played to the level the site can sustain
 - Being overplayed
- 3.46 The capacity of the different sizes of pitches at the above grounds have been analysed in detail, as follows:

Summaries by Type of Pitch

Table 3.11A: Summary of Capacity for football in Chichester by Sub Area: Adult pitches

Sub Area	Pitch Type	Number	Match equivalents			
			Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
EWC	Adult	15	37	30	7	5
MP	Adult	5	11	8.5	2.5	0.5
NPA	Adult	3	7	4	3	0.5
TOTAL	Adult	23	55	42.5	12.5	6.0

Table 3.11B: Summary of Capacity for football in Chichester by Sub Area: Junior pitches

Sub Area	Pitch Type	Number	Match equivalents			
			Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
EWC	Junior	11	26	23	3	0.5
MP	Junior	4	8	4	4	1
NPA	Junior	2	3	4	-1	0
TOTAL	Junior	17	37	31	6	1.5

Table 3.11C: Summary of Capacity for football in Chichester by Sub Area: Mini pitches

Sub Area	Pitch Type	Number	Match equivalents			
			Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
EWC	Mini	7	28	19	9	6
MP	Mini	4	18	5.5	12.5	5
NPA	Mini	4	16	9	7	4.5
TOTAL	Mini	15	62	33.5	28.5	15.5

Summaries by Sub Area

Table 3.12 East West Corridor Sub Area: Summary of capacity of football pitches by type of pitch

Pitch	No. of Pitches	Match Equivalents			
		Total Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Total Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
Adult	15	37	30	7	5
Junior	11	26	23	3	0.5
Mini	7	28	19	9	6

Table 3.12B East West Corridor Sub Area: Pitches listed according to capacity

Type of Pitch	Grounds with considerable capacity (potentially able to sustain more play)	Grounds potentially able to accommodate an additional team at peak times but with limited spare capacity in the week	Pitches being played to the level the site can sustain	Pitches being overplayed
ADULT	Monks Hill Recreation Ground	Boxgrove Village Hall	Bishop Luffa School	
Adult	Tangmere Village Recreation Ground	Fishbourne Playing Field	Bourne Community College	
Adult	Havenstoke Park, Chichester	Florence Park, Chichester	Bosham Recreation Ground	
Any		Oaklands Park, Chichester	North Mundham Playing Field	
Adult		Sherborne Road, Chichester	Oaklands Park (Chichester FC)	
Adult		Southbourne Recreation Ground	University of Chichester	
Adult		Whyke Oval, Chichester		
JUNIOR		New Park Road, Chichester	Kingsham Primary School	
Junior		Pitts Field, Oving (*not Sunday ams)	Chichester High School	
Junior			Chichester College	
Junior			Chichester High School	
Junior			Bishop Luffa School	
Junior			Bourne Community College	
MINI	Oving Diamond Jubilee Park (NMO)	Kingsham Primary School	Chichester High School	
Mini	EWC Priory Park	New Park Road, Chichester	Chichester High School	

Table 3.13A– Manhood Peninsula Sub Area : Summary of capacity of football pitches by type of pitch

Pitch	No. of Pitches	Match Equivalents			
		Total Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Total Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
Adult	5	11	8.5	2.5	0.5
Junior	4	8	4	4	1
Mini	4	18	5.5	12.5	5

3.13B Manhood Peninsula Sub Area: Pitches listed according to capacity

Type of Pitch	Grounds with considerable capacity (potentially able to sustain more play)	Grounds potentially able to accommodate an additional team at peak times but with limited spare capacity in the week	Pitches being played to the level the site can sustain	Pitches being overplayed
ADULT	Bracklesham Barn	High Street Ground, Selsey (not at peak time)	Sidlesham Recreation Ground	
Adult	Birdham Recreation Ground	Hunston Recreation Ground (not at peak time)	The Academy, Selsey	
Adult		Paddock Lane, Selsey		
JUNIOR		Downview Park (not peak time)	The Academy Selsey	
Junior		Rookwood Playing Fields		
Junior		Sidlesham Recreation Ground		
MINI		Downview Park	The Academy Selsey	
Mini		Rookwood Playing Fields		
Mini		Sidlesham Recreation Ground		

Table 3.14A– North of Plan Area Sub Area : Summary of capacity of football pitches by type of pitch

Pitch	No. of Pitches	Match Equivalents			
		Total Current Carrying Capacity for Community Use	Total Current Community Use	Difference	Extent of any spare capacity for community use during the peak period
Adult	3	7	4	3	0.5
Junior	2	3	4	-1	0
Mini	4	16	9	7	4.5

Table 3.14B North Plan Area Sub Area: Pitches listed according to capacity

Type of Pitch	Grounds with considerable capacity (potentially able to sustain more play)	Grounds potentially able to accommodate an additional team at peak times but with limited spare capacity in the week	Pitches being played to the level the site can sustain	Pitches being overplayed
ADULT		Foxfields Playing Fields, Plaistow	NPA Loxwood Sports Association	
Adult		The Green, Wisborough Green (not at peak time)		

JUNIOR		Great Common, Kirdford (not at peak time)		NPA Loxwood Sports Association
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MINI		Camelsdale Recreation Ground		
Mini		Great Common, Kirdford		
Mini		Kirdford Recreation Ground (7v7 not at peak time)		

Other Factors to take into account in consideration of capacity

Preferred Pitches

- 3.47 Most clubs are playing on their preferred pitches, the principal exception being Whyke Utd (who wish to play their adult team at Whyke Oval)

Junior Football Pitch Sizes

- 3.48 Pitches in the past were marked out using the maximum and minimum pitch sizes as outlined in the laws of the game. These varied tremendously, and were often adapted to fit the space available and open to local interpretation. The FA has now produced national pitch sizes for mini soccer, 9v9, youth football and adult football.

Table 3.15: FA recommended pitch sizes

Age	Type	Length x width (m)		Maximum size of goalposts	
				Height x width (feet)	
Mini soccer U7/U8	5v5	37	27	12	6
Mini soccer U9/U10	7v7	55	37	12	6
Youth U11/U12	9v9	73	46	21	7
Youth U13/U14	11v11	82	50	24	8
Youth U15/U16	11v11	91	55	24	8
Youth u17/U18	11v11	100	64	24	8
Over 18 (senior ages)	11v11	100	64	24	8

- 3.49 The study has recorded 3 junior teams playing on inappropriate sized pitches: Whyke Utd u14s upwards play on senior pitch at Whyke Oval; Bosham Utd u13s play on an adult pitch and Selsey U16s play on senior pitch.
- 3.50 Three instances are recorded of junior pitches marked out over other pitches e.g. adult pitch at Boxgrove Village hall overmarked with 9v9 pitch; camelsdale Recreation Ground (7v7 pitch overmarked with 5v5 pitch and Chichester College sports centre have a 9v9 pitch overmarked with a 7v7 pitch.

Challenges in obtaining pitches for matchplay and training

- 3.51 Three clubs expressed difficulties in obtaining facilities for home matches: University of Chichester Men's FC; Selsey FC and Chichester City Ladies. Five clubs expressed difficulties in obtaining facilities for training: three clubs previously listed, plus Loxwood FC and Bosham FC

3G FOOTBALL TURF PITCHES

Quantity, Quality and Accessibility

- 3.52 During the last decade 3G FTPs have played an increasing role within the national game and they are regarded by the FA as the optimum facility for training by clubs. They also provide opportunities for casual, small sided football and in recent seasons have become more popular for competitive matches. This section discusses 3G football turf pitches as part of the analysis before a consideration of future provision, which covers both grass and football turf pitches.
- 3.53 The FA has changed the standard code of rules regarding the use of 3G football turf pitches from the 2014/15 season. Provided a football turf pitch has been tested and appears on the FA Register (i.e. it is FA accredited) it will be allowed to be used for match play in all competitions outside the National League System (NLS) i.e. Step 7 and below including women's and youth football. The test is based on the British Standard for synthetic turf sports surfaces – BS EN 15330-1 and must be carried out by a recognized test house accredited by FIFA and/or having ISO 17025 accreditation by UKAS . The facility operator should commission and pay for the cost of this. The accreditation remains valid for three years.
- 3.54 In order for league football matches to be played on 3G FTP surfaces, the pitch must also be large enough to meet the FA's and relevant league's requirements on pitch dimensions.
- 3.55 There are a variety of different surfaces of AGPs and their suitability for football is as follows:
- Long pile 3G with shock pad – suitable
 - Long pile 3G – preferred surface for football
 - Short pile 3G – acceptable surface for some competitive football and football training
 - Sand filled – acceptable surface for football training
 - Sand dressed – acceptable surface for football training
 - Water based – acceptable surface for football training if irrigated.
- 3.56 Of particular relevance here is the use of sand-based AGPs for training by local football teams. Current relevant guidance produced by Sport England, in association with the NGBS ¹ 'Selecting the Right Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League suggests that such surfaces are suitable for modified forms of training/matches, but not for serious training and matches.¹ It would therefore be wrong to ignore this type of surface, given de facto use by local football clubs in Chichester of sand based facilities. However, they do not form part of the analysis in respect of determining the existing and future needs for serious training and matchplay later in this section.
- 3.57 The following table lists all known artificial grass pitches in Chichester and those recorded as being used by Chichester Study area teams in neighbouring districts. (The sand based pitches are considered further under hockey in Section 6). The overall pitch quality score (right hand column) gives the total of all the characteristics scored, using the template VQA (visual quality assessment) in Sport England's playing pitch strategy guidance. (A score of <=50 is a 'poor' rating; 51-79 points is a 'standard' rating and a score of 80+ is considered 'good'.).

¹ 'Selecting the Right Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union'. (Sport England 2010). See Appendix 1.

- 3.58 Under the column headed 'Accreditation', information has been entered directly from the FA Register of pitches registered for season 2017/18.

Table 3.16: Artificial Grass Pitches in the Chichester Study area

Name	AGP type	Ownership/ Management Type	Accreditation/ Notes	Sports Lighting	AGP Length	AGP Width	Year built/ Refurbished	Secure Community Use	Overall Pitch Quality Score /Rating
Chichester College Sports Centre	Sand filled hybrid	Further Education		Yes	97	61	2011 R	Yes	Good
Chichester High School	Sand filled	Academy		Yes	95	59	2006 R	Yes	Good
University Of Chichester (Bishop Otter Campus)	Sand dressed	Higher Education		Yes	98	62	2010 R	Yes	Standard
Westbourne House Boarding School	Sand dressed	Independent School		No	100	60	2008/?	No	N/A
The Academy Selsey	Sand dressed	Academy		Yes	75	45	2009/?	No	Good
Thorney Island	3G	MOD/MOD	Not FA Registered	Yes	120	80	2015	No	NSV but 2015 so assume good

3.59 In addition artificial grass pitches around the Chichester study area are also known to be used by Chichester teams for training, as set out on the following page:

Table 3.17: Artificial Grass Pitches around the Chichester study area (*South Downs National Park; +Outside Chichester District Council)

Name	AGP type	Ownership/ Management Type	Accreditation/ Notes	Sports Lighting	AGP Length	AGP Width	Year built/ Refurbished	Secure Community Use?
Midhurst Rother College*	3G	Academy	Not registered	Yes	90	48	2013/?	Yes
Seaford College, Petworth*	Sand filled	Independent School	In house	Yes	100	60	2010 R	No
Arena Sports Centre, Bognor Regis +	3G	Community School/Trust	FA Approved	Yes	100	60	2011 R	Yes
Arun Leisure Centre, Felpham+	3G	Community School/Trust	FIFA Approved	Yes	92	55	2013 R	Yes
Front Lawn, Havant+	3G	Local Authority	FIFA Approved	Yes	100	60	2017	Yes
Warblington School, Havant +	3G	Community School	FA Approved	Yes	96	60	2016	Yes
The Edge Leisure Centre, Haslemere +	Sand filled x2	Community School/Trust	Trust	Yes	98	60	2000/?	Yes

3.60 The following grid shows journey times between full size floodlit AGPs with secured community use and the centre of Chichester, Selsey (Manhood Peninsula) and Kirdford (North of Plan Area):

Table 3.18: Journey Times between points of origin and artificial grass pitches

		Centre of Chichester	Kirdford	Selsey
Chichester College Sports Centre	Sand filled hybrid	5 mins	39 mins	20 mins
Chichester High School	Sand filled	5 mins	37 mins	19 mins
University of Chichester	Sand dressed	5 mins	37 mins	25 mins
Midhurst Rother College	3G	28 mins	22 mins	40 mins
Arena Sports Centre, Bognor Regis	3G	17 mins	43 mins	25 mins
Arun Leisure Centre, Felpham	3G	20 mins	42 mins	29 mins
Front Lawn, Havant	3G	24 mins	54 mins	34 mins
Warblington School, Havant	3G	16 mins	46 mins	26 mins
The Edge Leisure Centre, Haslemere	2 x sand filled	42 mins	28 mins	52 mins
Centre of Chichester			40 mins	21 mins
Kirdford		39 mins		50 mins
Selsey		23 mins	50 ins	

51

3.61 The key points with regard to the quantity and quality of 3G provision are:

- There are 4 full size floodlit AGPs in the Chichester Study area, three of which are sand based or a sand filled hybrid. The three sand based pitches are in education sites and have secure community use.
- The 4th full size floodlit AGP is on a restricted MoD site and does not have secured community use. It is not FA registered.
- There is a full size floodlit 3G within Chichester District but outside the study area at Midhurst Rother College. This has secure community use. It is not FA registered.
- There is currently only one full size 3G AGP in the study area – at Thorney Barracks, but this does not have secured community use and is discounted for the purposes of the analysis.
- At the moment therefore, there is no full size floodlit 3G FTP in the Chichester Study area with secure community use. There is one in Chichester District at Midhurst.
- There are three 3G FTPs within 20 minutes’ drivetime of Chichester city: at Arena Sports Centre and Arun Leisure Centre, both in Bognor Regis and at Warblington School Havant.

ASSESSMENT OF USE AND CAPACITY FOR ARTIFICIAL TURF PITCHES

- 3.62 The adequacy of AGPs to accommodate demand for football, taking into account both training and competitive fixtures is an important issue. It is useful at this stage of the analysis to show the capacity and usage of all AGPs in Chichester as the sand based surfaces are used for football training and 5v5. Demand for hockey is considered specifically in Section 6.
- 3.63 Supply and demand has been measured on a site-specific basis according to the Sport England Playing Pitch Guidance which considers peak time capacity and usage by comparing: -
- The amount of play that a site is able to sustain, based upon the number of hours that the pitch is accessible to the community during peak periods (up to a maximum of 34 hours per week). Peak periods have been deemed to be Monday to Thursday 17.00 to 21.00; Friday 17.00 to 19.00 and Saturday and Sunday 9.00 to 17.00, although individual sites differ according to their own policy, planning restrictions etc
 - The amount of play that takes place (measured in hours) and
 - Whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage.
- 3.64 Pitch bookings and conversations with pitch operators has been used to compile usage for AGPs. Whilst the analysis seeks to represent the regular weekly usage it is clear that there is significant variation in usage from season to season and even from week to week. The peak time capacity for AGPs is midweek evenings.
- 3.65 The following table presents the number of hours that each of the AGPs with community use are accessible to the community during peak periods and then an estimation of the number of hours during that time they are in use. The table also shows whether there is significant capacity either during the week or at weekends, together with accompanying notes on the breakdown between football and hockey use.

Table 3.19: Usage of AGPs in Chichester Study Area

Name	AGP type	Estimated community use capacity peak times	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Notes
<p>Chichester College Sports Centre</p> <p>Available 5pm-10pm weekday eves & 10am – 5pm Sat & Sun</p>	Full size floodlit hybrid	18 hrs weekday eves; 14 hrs weekends	<p><u>Non-hockey use:</u> 18 hrs weekday eves; 2 hrs weekends</p> <p><u>Hockey use:</u> 0 hrs weekday evenings; Up to 8 hrs weekends</p>	No	No	<p>Daytime use by College</p> <p>Mon – Thursday eves fully used for football (Mon, Tues & Thurs 8 hrs Powerplay)</p> <p>Fri eves, 2/3 pitch free</p> <p>27 Saturdays: use by Chichester Hockey Club under agreement.</p> <p>Sundays – community use & hockey. Some spare capacity</p>
<p>Chichester High School (Kingsham Pitch)</p> <p>Available 6pm-9pm weekday eves & 10am – 5pm Sat; Sun if demand</p>	Full size floodlit sand	13 hrs weekday eves; 14 hrs weekends	<p><u>Non-hockey use:</u> 0 hrs</p> <p><u>Hockey use:</u> 12 hrs weekday eves; 5 hrs+ weekends</p>	No	No	<p>Daytime use by School</p> <p>Mon – Thurs eves fully used for hockey training</p> <p>No use recorded Friday eves</p> <p>Used for 5 hrs plus at weekends for hockey matches.</p> <p>Some spare capacity on Sat & Sun mornings.</p>
<p>University of Chichester (Bishop Otter Campus)</p> <p>Available 5pm-9.30pm</p>	Full size floodlit sand	18 hrs weekday eves; 14 hrs weekends	<p><u>Non hockey use:</u> 16 hrs weekday eves; 3 hrs weekends</p>	No	No	<p>Daytime use by University.</p> <p>Wed pms: BUCS fixtures.</p> <p>Weekday evenings: 16 hrs for football; 2</p>

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Name	AGP type	Estimated community use capacity peak times	Estimated community use (hours)	Significant availability on weekday evenings (10 hours +)?	Significant availability on weekends (10 hours +)?	Notes
weekday eves & 8.30am – 5pm Sat & Sun			Hockey use: 2 hrs weekday evenings; 4 hrs weekends			hrs hockey training Saturdays: used by outside hockey clubs; 4 hrs spare: 8.30 -10.30 am & 15.00 – 17.00. 2 hrs use on Sunday by Student Union; some spare capacity here
Midhurst Rother College Available 4pm – 9pm weekday eves and 10am-4pm Sat & Sun	Full size floodlit 3G	18 hrs weekday eves; 14 hrs weekends	16 hrs weekday eves; 1 hr weekends	No	Yes	Daytime use til 4pm by College Weekday eves: 16 hrs use for football coaching, training & 5v5 (couple of hours spare 5-6pm) Pre-Christmas weekend bookings 'have fallen away, but do spring up when frost sets in so can become busy'. Local byelaws & floodlighting restrict weekend opening & after 9pm during week.
Thorney Island MoD	Full size floodlit 3G	Limited information – not generally available for community use. Chichester Rugby Club trains 2 midi teams here one evening a week in winter.				
Westbourne House Boarding School	Full size sand not floodlit					Not generally available for community use
The Academy Selsey	MUGA					Not full size; use for training by local clubs
The Edge Leisure Centre Haslemere	2 x full size sand floodlit					Full public facility, attracts teams from north of area

- 3.66 The key finding is that there is effectively no spare capacity at any of the three full size floodlit AGPs in Chichester during peak time weekday evenings; very little spare capacity on Saturdays and some spare capacity on Sundays. In summary:
- If peak time is considered as 5.00-9.00pm Monday to Thursdays and 5.00-7.00pm on Fridays (as per the Sport England methodology), there is just 1 hour spare (on a Friday evening at Chichester High School) out of a total of 51 hours.
 - On Saturdays, the Chichester College pitch is used exclusively by Chichester Hockey Club (for the 27 week season). The University pitch is also used for hockey matches and has little spare capacity; a similar picture pertains at the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School).
 - There is a little more capacity at weekends on Sundays when there are fewer hockey matches on the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School) and Chichester College Pitch. There is 2 hours of football use recorded on the University pitch on Sundays with availability at other times.
 - For the nearest floodlit 3G AGP with community use at Midhurst Rother College, again there is no spare capacity on weekday evenings but considerable spare capacity at weekends.
 - The situation regarding availability for hockey is referred to below in Section 6.

PPS Scenario: Increasing the use of 3G Football Turf Pitches (FTPs)

- 3.67 With this in mind, the following questions are posed by the FA to help understand what demand there may be for full size² floodlit 3G FTPs in Chichester.

Training Needs

How many full size floodlit 3G FTPs may be required to meet demand within Chichester if all teams playing competitive football had access to a full size floodlit 3G FTP to train on once a week?

- 3.68 The calculations set out below are based on full sized floodlit 3G FTPs which have full community use during peak periods³. What the answers may mean for the Chichester area, taking into account the wider findings from the Assessment stage of developing the PPS, is then presented. These details have been used to help inform the presentation of key issues and findings and will be used in the development of the PPS's recommendations and action plan.
- 3.69 The modelling takes account of the following
- There are no full size floodlit 3G FTPs with secured community use in the Chichester Study area
 - There is a full size floodlit 3G FTP with secured community use at Midhurst Rother College. However, this study has not gathered information on the number of teams outside the Study area but within Chichester District (i.e. within the South Downs National Park) which, it is suggested, will be the principal users of this facility (which is at capacity for football training).

² A full size 3G FTP measuring 106m x 70m including run off/safety margins.

³ Weekdays 17:00 - 21:00 (or 19:00 on Fridays) and 09:00 - 17:00 on weekends.

- The Midburst Rother College 3G FTPs has therefore been ignored for the purposes of assessing demand for 3G FTPs in the Study Area.

3.70 As a guide the FA suggest that 1 full size floodlit 3G FTP could potentially accommodate this training demand from 42 teams (Ratio of 1:42⁴). The information from the Assessment stage of this PPS indicates that there are 100 teams playing competitive football in the Chichester Study Area. Therefore, using the FA’s 1:42 ratio suggests that between 2-3 full size floodlit 3G FTPs would be required to meet this increased training use within the Study Area as a whole

Table 3.20: Current demand for 3G FTP in Chichester (based on 42 teams per pitch)

Analysis area	Current number of teams	3G requirement	Current number of 3G pitches	Potential shortfall
East West Corridor	62	1.42	0	1.42
EWC + Manhood Peninsula*	60+25 = 87	2.1	0	2.1
(North of Plan Area	15	0.3)		

3.71 Calculating the number of 3G FTPs required based on 1 per 15,000 people (which has been done for illustrative purposes in other areas) suggests a requirement of 2.3 pitches throughout the whole Study area or 2.1 for the EWC and Manhood Peninsula.

Matchplay requirements

If all matches for teams playing competitive football on Chichester managed natural grass pitches were played on full size floodlit 3G FTPs.

3.72 The FA is keen to work with LAs to understand the potential demand for full size floodlit 3G FTPs should all competitive matches, currently played on LA managed natural grass pitches, be transferred to one. Table 3.21 takes information from the Assessment stage of this PPS to present the number of teams playing on public sector managed natural grass pitches (not including school sites or sites leased to clubs) and the relevant peak periods, whilst Table 3.22 computes number of pitches required on this basis

Table 3.21: Number of teams playing on natural grass pitches at peak times in Chichester (excluding private and education pitches)

Pitch Type	Pitch Size	Peak Period	No. of Teams
Adult	(11v11)	Saturday pm	17 teams play in the peak period
Youth	(9v9)	Sunday am	32 teams play in the peak period
Youth	(11v11)	Sunday am	4 teams play in the peak period
Mini	(5v5)	Sunday am	13 teams play in the peak period
Mini	(7v7)	Sunday am	16 teams play in the peak period

Table 3.22: Number of 3G FTPs that may be required

	Format	No. of teams per time	No. matches at PEAK TIME	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
		(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A) = (y)*(z)	B = (A)/64
A	5v5	13	6.5 (Sun am)	4	26	0.406
B	7v7	16	8 (Sun am)	8	64	1
C	9v9	32	16 (Sun am)	10	160	2.5
D	11v11 (Y)	4	2 (Sun am)	32	64	1
E	11v11 (A)	17	8.5 (Sat pm)	32	272	4.25

3.73 The period when there is the maximum demand for 3G pitches for matchplay is Sunday mornings when 4.906 (5) 3G pitches are required (the sum of rows A-D). Transferring all matches for teams currently playing competitive football on publically managed natural grass pitches in the Chichester Study area therefore may equate to a demand for 5 full size floodlit 3G FTPs for all the different formats of the game. The target for the FA is to achieve 50% of youth and mini play on 3G football turf pitches by 2020. This would equate to 2.5 full size pitches (or equivalent).

Extent of demand from clubs for 3G football turf pitches for matches and training

3.74 Several local clubs have expressed a desire for access to AGP (3Gs) to satisfy at least some of their training needs. Clubs were asked whether they would use approved 3rd Generation rubber crumb pitches for matches and there was an enthusiastic response. 8 clubs said yes for matches, as long as the pitch had approval/ground grading from the relevant league. One club said it would enable greater access to playing sport and increase participation. Chichester Ladies FC stated that 'This is the only way we will be able to develop as a club and compete on a national platform'

3.75 Clubs were asked: would your club be prepared to be flexible in principle for kick off times to allow use for matches. Comments included:

- I think that football and in particular leagues will need to become more flexible around kick-off times in the future. Senior players prefer to play on grass, you cannot beat a top class grass pitch (we had one match cancelled on our Senior pitch in 16/17 and that was due to a frozen surface). However, 3G pitches offer greater scope for usage in respect of youth football.
- Youth leagues using poor quality council pitches suffer significant cancellations leading to a period between Nov - Feb where little football is played. 3G pitches can be used constantly 7 days a week, possibly up to 12 hours a day if floodlit thus enabling leagues to run their competitions to schedule and completion by the due end date (Leagues can be penalised by the FA for over running the end dates of their league competitions). Loxwood FC

- 3.76 In speaking to one of the Saturday leagues which is supportive of 3G FTPs, allowing for 2 matches per pitch per peak day i.e kick offs at 1pm and 4pm on Saturdays could provide a way forward.

FUTURE PICTURE OF PROVISION

- 3.77 The future requirement for football pitches will be impacted by several factors, including;
- A General changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
 - B Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
 - C Consideration of latent, unmet and displaced demand
 - D Local trends in participation and club specific development plans and aspirations;
and
 - E Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

A GENERAL CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION TRENDS AND HOW SPORT IS PLAYED

- 3.78 Although population growth will influence demand, changes in participation may perhaps have the most significant impact on demand for playing pitches. As demonstrated earlier in this section, it appears that demand from both mini soccer and junior football is buoyant in Chichester. The FA indicate that the introductions of these new formats have seen an increase in the number of teams playing. However, several clubs mentioned a drop off in the older teenage age groups. The West Sussex league referred to a general long term trend of reduction in Saturday league play, although numbers of teams have remained fairly constant for the last three years.
- 3.79 The FA have agreed three objectives with Sport England against which it will use SE funding to deliver interventions to address:
- Maintaining the overall number of Affiliated Football participants, managing the decline of male adult players and offsetting this with growth in female adult and youth players. This will include a significant focus on the creation of more female adult and youth teams, disability teams and youth male teams.
 - Growing the proportion of Affiliated Football participants who are members of Charter Standard clubs and leagues with a focus on more diverse playing opportunities, increased player retention and more sustainable environments.
 - Providing participants with transition programmes, pathways and interventions at the appropriate points in their sporting lives with a focus on formats that are less frequent, require less people, require less commitment or require less physical exertion both inside and outside of affiliated football.
- 3.80 The FA therefore believe that there will be an increase in the overall number of teams (and participants) in future years as a result of the youth review and that higher levels of demand will occur as a result. In this event:
- The existing stock of 5v5, 7v7 and 9v9 pitches would need to be retained;

- As these teams age they will require larger pitches and therefore it is beneficial if sites with 9v9, 7v7 and 5v5 pitches have the capacity to enlarge or accommodate larger pitches if necessary.

3.81 Factors B – E are now considered in turn in order to build a picture of future demand for football pitches in Chichester

B POPULATION CHANGES – CHICHESTER

ONS Population projections (2016-2036)

3.82 It can be seen from the above analysis of ONS population projections for Chichester that:

- Whilst the overall population of Chichester is expected to increase by 11654 (13.6%) in the next 20 years, the number of people in the overall ‘active participation’ age group (5-69) is also projected to increase, but at a lower rate (ie by 1840 or 2.8%).
- The age groups within the ‘active participation’ group that are projected to see the greatest increase in numbers in the period to 2036 are the 10-19 years age group (youth/junior pitch sports) and the 20-34 years age group (traditionally the age bands of most adult, pitch sport participants).
- The age group predicted to see a decline in numbers in the period to 2036 is the 46-54 years age group (adult and vets pitch sports).
- The implications of these projected changes are explored further within the ‘Future Demand’ sections for each individual pitch sport.

Team Generation Rates

3.83 **Table 3.23.** below summarises the current TGRs for football in Chichester and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile from the proposed future housing provision allocations

2036 AGE GROUPS	Total new teams	Matches capacity per pitch/week	Pitches required	Area required (ha)	Areas used for pitches and margins (ha)
Senior football (16-45 male)	6.8	1	3.4	3.82	1.12
Senior football (16-45 female)	1.1	1	0.6	0.62	1.12
Junior football (10-15 male)	7.7	2	1.9	2.16	1.12
Junior football (10-15 female)	0.9	2	0.2	0.25	1.12
Mini-soccer (6-9 mixed gender)	6.4	4	0.8	0.32	0.4

C CONSIDERATION OF LATENT, UNMET AND DISPLACED DEMAND

3.84 As well as being used to estimate the numbers of people in Chichester who currently play football, Sport England Market Segmentation data can also be used to estimate the number of people who would like to play (or play more). This data suggests that there

is potential to increase adult football participation by up to 19% in Chichester. Around 5,605 adults currently play football and around 1,090 residents indicate that they would like to play (or play more) football. This potential rate of increase is similar to county and national figures. Most of this latent demand is from residents in the main market segments that currently play.

- 3.85 The segments of the 1,090 adults who would like to play football is proportionately split into roughly 92% male, this would suggest around 1003 adult males wanting to play more football. It is not possible to say whether these would be drawn more to playing 11v11 on grass, or small sided soccer on artificial surfaces, but if we assume grass, 1003 adult males is equivalent to just over 2 teams (TGR = 411). The number of women wishing to play more football is not large enough to generate a team.
- 3.86 One of the characteristics of TGRs is that if there are no teams or a very low number of teams currently playing (so that the number required to generate one team is very high) increases in population in the relevant age playing range may not 'trigger' an extra team. The TGR for women's football is currently very high, but there is evidence that more women's and girls teams may develop in the future in Chichester.

Displaced demand

- 3.87 There is little cross boundary movement between Chichester and adjacent boroughs, and the study has not found any Study area based teams who play outside the study area.

D LOCAL TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND CLUB SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ASPIRATIONS

- 3.88 Several football clubs have aspirations to grow and this will impact both on demand across Chichester Study area but also more locally at a site specific level. Club aspirations are set out below. These aspirations are considered conservatively; some of them are dependent upon access to more/better pitches and changing facilities, but others will depend on the availability of support personnel.
- 3.89 The cost of taking part in football is an important consideration and several clubs have referred to increasing difficulties in meeting this, and the difficulties in finding enough volunteers to run more teams.
- 3.90 Clubs were asked if they wanted to run more teams; 9 said yes, indicating 3 adult males teams, 2 adult women's, 5 youth boys, 3 youth girls, 5 minis and a disabled team.
- 3.91 The main factors constraining this are stated by the clubs to be a shortage of all weather pitches for training (and increasingly for matches), the costs of hiring and using the facilities and a shortage of coaches and volunteers.

SUMMARY – WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR FOOTBALL IN CHICHESTER?

Table 3.24: Summary of Latent, Displaced and Future Demand

Reason for more teams	Men's teams	Ladies' teams	Youth teams 11v11	Youth teams 9v9	Minis
Population growth to 2036	7	1	6	3	6
Latent demand	2		1	1	
Aspirations/unmet demand	3	2	5	3	5
TOTAL	12	3	12	7	12
Match/Slot equivalents	6	1.5	6	3.5	4.5

*Teams rounded to nearest whole number

3.92 The above table analyses requirements from the point of view of teams generated (demand). It does not take into account the situation regarding the pitches themselves (supply) which may also result in a requirement for additional provision for example:

- Pitches which are being overplayed where it would be of benefit to have additional provision
- Pitches required to meet demand from specific clubs as their team numbers increase
- Teams which are not able to play at their preferred venue/settlement because of lack of pitch space
- Pitches where issues of quality mean that replacement provision would be beneficial

3.93 Match equivalent sessions generated need to be considered alongside:

A Current spare capacity at existing pitches

3.94 The analysis of spare capacity suggested that there are 6 spare Saturday pm slots which could accommodate in theory 12 adult men's football teams (home and away basis) but they are scattered across 7 grounds and would mean fitting in with other well established teams' use. Moreover, some spare slots should be retained, for rest and recovery of pitches, for fixture backlogs and other reasons when other pitches are temporarily out of use.

3.95 Spare capacity for youth teams is much more limited as only spaces for around 3-4 teams on existing pitches across the district as a whole. Given that several matches can be played consecutively on a Sunday morning, the situation is not so acute for mini teams, with significantly more spare capacity (up to 30 teams).

3.96 It seems to be the junior pitches which are increasingly required. Some of the need might be met by utilising 9v9 pitches on school sites – possibly at Bourne Community College and Bishop Luffa School, if subject to secure community use agreements.

POSSIBLE CHANGES TO SUPPLY

B Spare capacity at existing grounds i.e. putting in more pitches and reinstating pitches

3.97 There are a number of grounds which have hosted adult pitches in the past but where pitches are no longer marked out. These include:

- Monks Hill Recreation Ground, Southbourne (room for 2 adult pitches or equivalent junior)
- Tangmere Recreation Ground (room for 2 adult pitches or equivalent; hoped that local village adult men's team will reform 2018/19 season)
- Bracklesham Barn, East Wittering (room for 2 adult pitches or equivalent— apparently will be used by new adult men's team 2018/19)
- Birdham Recreation Ground (room for 2 adult pitches or equivalent)
- Whyke Oval, Chichester – provision of changing facilities to enable adult pitch to be used by an adult team
- Oving Diamond Jubilee Park – this has been planned for mini pitch provision in the past
- Camelsdale Recreation Ground, Lynchmere – has room for different alignment of junior/mini pitches or even an adult pitch
- Priory Park, Chichester – has catered for a mini pitch in the past
- Selsey Cricket and Sports Club – room for additional mini pitches on cricket outfield
- Loxwood Sports Association – possibility of playing mini soccer matches on cricket outfield

C New sites coming on stream

3.98 There are also proposals for new pitches:

- Havenstoke Park in the new Roussillon Barracks development in Chichester has been earmarked for 2 adult football pitches. It is understood that discussions are still taking place between Chichester DC and the Chichester Community Development Trust on the ownership and management arrangements via the S106 Agreement, and with local residents on the desired actual pitches (whether football and/or rugby) and pitch configurations.
- Chichester Free School is currently developing its new site and there may be room for a grass area which might include a junior or mini pitch; however, this would need to be subject to a secure community use agreement to be counted in with the totals. The School will still use North Mundham Playing Fields to meet its curriculum needs.
- New pitches (grass or AGP) linked to the West of Chichester Housing proposals.

Summary

- 3.99 It can be seen that given the various areas of land and possible permutations, it is very difficult to put a figure on the needs for new provision. As a conservative estimate, in addition to existing stock this would suggest the need for a minimum number of additional pitches to 2036 as follows (some of which could be accommodated at existing playing fields as listed above if in the right location):
- 4- 5 x adult pitches (Saturday/Sunday split)
 - 4 junior 11v11 pitches (see below)
 - 3 x 9v9 pitches
 - 4 x mini pitches (7x7 and 5v5).
- 3.100 As set out above, the need for pitch space does not just have to be met through new provision. There are various other ways of providing increased capacity:
- Reinstating pitches at sites where pitches have existed in the past and/or creating new pitches where there is room on existing sites
 - Securing or increasing community use of pitches on school sites
 - Improving the quality of pitches to increase their capacity (although this does not solve the problem of peak time demand)
 - Moving training off marked out formal pitches to increase their capacity for matchplay
 - Encouraging football teams to both train and play matches on 3G FTPs, thus freeing up space on grass pitches and sand-based artificial grass pitches
 - Encouraging new teams to play on pitches where there is currently spare capacity (this may mean teams playing away from their club's 'home ground')
- 3.101 It is suggested that the demand from the increase in teams could largely be met through making better use of existing provision (whether by installing new pitches on existing sites, upgrading existing pitches or enhancing ancillary provision). However, there are a number of caveats to this:
- pitches need to be in the right locations and this can be further refined once housing allocation figures are agreed and a more detailed sub area analysis undertaken if required.
 - An important need to meet is that for junior football clubs to be based at one site; ideally incorporating land for a range of mini and junior pitch sizes and appropriate changing facilities. Such a site does not currently exist within the main Chichester City area.
 - There is only one pitch able to meet requirements for higher level league play – the stadium pitch at Oaklands Park (home to Chichester City FC). If the pitch is out of action due to weather/drainage issues, there is no alternative pitch for the teams, including Chichester Ladies FC to use. This shortfall could be met through the provision of a 3G FTP surface

3.102 The study has not identified any pitches which may be 'lost' in the near future. However, the Chichester High School site is part of the designated 'Southern Gateway' area within the Chichester Local Plan and may be redesigned as part of its redevelopment.

Artificial grass pitches

3.103 As far as 3Gs are concerned, the FA's analysis suggests that, realistically and including existing smaller size provision, a minimum of two 3G FTPs are required in the Chichester Study area to meet current requirements for training. If the FA target of 50% of all youth and mini games to be played on 3G FTPs by 2020 is to be met, the equivalent of 2.5 3G FTPs will be required (i.e. an extra 0.5 3G FTP or equivalent). To this must be added the demands arising from residents of projected new housing (as set out in the Strategy document).

3.104 The FA suggest the following questions may guide the discussion around future levels of provision locally e.g. is there the desire locally to do so (LA, FA, clubs), does the geography of the area and the location of demand lend itself to increasing the use of full size floodlit 3G FTPs?

- How is the game currently played locally (e.g. current use of central venues for youth football) and what is the ease with which the scenario could be implemented?
- How are existing full sized 3G FTPs used and are there currently enough to meet the potential increased demand?
- Are existing full size 3G FTPs in the right place to meet the increased demand with the right access and level of availability?
- If there is not enough provision can existing full size 3G FTPs be enhanced to provide increased capacity to help meet the demand (e.g. lighting, securing greater access to educational provision)?
- Is there potential to convert other types of full size AGPs to a 3G surface to help meet this demand without adversely affecting other sports?
- If new full size 3G FTPs are required are there any existing or new sites where more than one can be located to create a hub site

4.0 CRICKET

4.1 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for cricket in Chichester by presenting the following:

- An overview of pitch supply
- An overview of demand for cricket
- The pattern of play of cricket
- A review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision, including an understanding of activity at individual sites
- The future picture of provision for cricket across Chichester

OVERVIEW OF PITCH SUPPLY

4.2 See Table 4.1 below. The letters in the 'Community Use' column signify the following, as set out in Sport England's latest Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, October 2013.

- A Available for community use and used
- B Available for community use and unused
- C Not available for community use, as matter of policy and practice
- D Not available as disused. Any sites where sites where pitches were once, but are no longer, marked out and remain undeveloped.

Quantity

4.3 There are 19 sites containing cricket pitches in Chichester. This figure includes all known public, private, school and other pitches whether or not they are in secured community use or currently in use. It also includes the cricket pitch at Goowood. Although this site is within the National Park, it is the home venue for Chichester Priory Park CC.

4.4 The total pitch provision in Chichester is summarised in Table 4.1. Shared sites refer to where sports in addition to cricket are played at the ground and there is shared changing. At all shared sites, other than at Loxwood, winter sport pitches are marked on the cricket outfield. Table 4.2 gives a summary of cricket pitches according to community use.

Table 4.1 – Cricket Pitches in Chichester

Site Ref	Owner/ Manager	Site Name	Grass wickets	Non-turf wicket	Community use	Shared sites
EAST WEST CORRIDOR						
EWC	Academy	Bishop Luffa School, Chichester		1	No	Yes
EWC	Community school	Bourne Community College, Southbourne		1	No	Yes
EWC	Parish Council	Boxgrove Village Hall	6		Yes	Yes
EWC	Academy	Chichester High School		1	No	Yes
EWC	Club	Delling Close, Bosham	6		Yes	No
EWC	Parish Council	Fishbourne Playing Field	5	1	Yes	Yes
EWC	Local Authority	Oaklands Park, Chichester			No	Yes
EWC	Local Authority	Priory Park, Chichester	14	1	Yes	Yes
EWC	Parish Council	Tangmere Village Recreation Ground	7		Yes	Yes
EWC	MOD	Thorney Barracks MoD		1	No	Yes
EWC	Parish Council	Westbourne Cricket Club	8		Yes	No
MANHOOD PENINSULA						
MP	Parish Council	Selsey Cricket & Sports Club	8	2	Yes	Yes
MP	Club	Stirlands Cricket Club	13		Yes	No
MP	Club	West Wittering	8	1	Yes	No
NORTH OF PLAN AREA						
NPA	Parish Council	Kirdford Recreation Ground	5		Yes	Yes
NPA	Club	Loxwood Sports Association	6	1	Yes	Yes
NPA		Plaistow Cricket Pitch	1 cut strip		Yes	No
NPA	Parish Council	The Green, Wisborough Green	10		Yes	Yes
SDNP						

Site Ref	Owner/ Manager	Site Name	Grass wickets	Non-turf wicket	Community use	Shared sites
SDNP	Private	Goodwood House	13		Yes	No

Table 4.2 Summary of Cricket Pitches in Use in Chichester

Ownership Type	Cricket Ground	Artificial wicket	Grass Pitch	Community use of grounds			
				A	B	C	D
Local Authority/Parish Council	10	4	9	9	1		
Sports Club/Private	5	2	5	5			
Education	3	3	0		3		
Other (MOD)	1	1	0			1	

4.5 Findings for quantity of cricket pitches in Chichester – Key Points:

- Out of the 19 sites recorded (18 in the Study area and one outside at Goodwood Park in the National Park): 10 are either Local Authority or Parish Council owned and managed; 5 are club or privately owned and managed; 3 artificial wickets are on school sites and there is an artificial strip at Thorney Barracks (MOD).
- Of the 15 non education/MoD sites, 9 have grass wickets only, 5 have grass wickets and an artificial strip and 1 (Oaklands Park) has no pitch marked at present.
- The Local Authority grass pitch at Oaklands Park is located between 2 rugby pitches and no recorded cricket was played here in 2017.
- 8 sites (excluding school pitches) are shared with either rugby or football, with implications for the joint management of grounds and potentially restricted seasons for one, or all, sports involved.
- None of the 3 school sites have any current community use of their cricket facilities; the artificial wicket at Thorney Barracks also has no community use.

Quality

Scoring of sites

4.6 The score given to the overall pitch quality and shown in Table 4.3 below is based upon Sport England’s playing pitch strategy guidance. There are 5 different elements upon which the assessment rating is based: condition of the cricket outfield, condition of artificial wickets, condition and maintenance of grass wickets, presence of pavilion/changing rooms and the condition of non-turf cricket practice nets. Where a particular element is not present at a site, the score is averaged-out to give a comparable rating for all sites.

- 4.7 The non-technical site assessment provides a snapshot of pitch quality at one point in time. Evidence on quality has also taken into account the views of the clubs using the pitches and those of Sussex Cricket Development Officer.

Table 4.3: Chichester Cricket Pitch Quality Rating

Sub Area	Site	Wickets (AW = artificial wicket)	Potential rating (poor, standard, good)	Notes from site audit	Summary of club rating & comments
EWC	Bishop Luffa School	1 AW	Poor	Not assessed	AW in poor condition
EWC	Bourne Community College	1 AW	Poor	AW in poor condition	
EWC	Boxgrove Village Hall	6	Poor	Square has little evidence of recent use. Many weeds on square & outfield. More maintenance would easily improve.	Not used by a club
EWC	Chichester High School	1 AW	Poor	AW in poor condition	
EWC	Delling Close, Bosham	6	Standard	Tidy ground in corner of field. New wooden pavilion; no water? Fairy rings – a fungal infection - on square. Covers. 2 lane artificial nets in good condition	No response from club.
EWC	Fishbourne Playing Field	5 (+1 AW)	Standard	Multi sport & social village facility. Wicket doesn't appear to have had too much use. New changing being built for the cricket?	
EWC	Oaklands Park		Poor	Cricket table is just apparent and does not appear to have been used very much this season (2017).	No clubs using
EWC	Priory Park	14 (+1 AW)	Good	Unprotected pitch set in attractive, historical park. Original pavilion used for storage.	Changing and kitchen facilities are poor. Outfield has deteriorated in last 2 years. Maintenance more like a football pitch than a cricket outfield. Changing hired from

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Sub Area	Site	Wickets (AW = artificial wicket)	Potential rating (poor, standard, good)	Notes from site audit	Summary of club rating & comments
					Bowls Club, no separate umpire changing apart from Bowls Club. Main club have moved away (to Goodwood)
EWC	Tangmere Village Recreation Ground	7	Good	Little used pitch. Sloping outfield with weeds. Changing also rated good.	Used for c. 10 matches in 2017.
EWC	Westbourne Cricket Ground	8	Standard	Long established cricket venue with old corrugated pavilion, Does not appear to have been used much this season	
MP	Selsey Cricket & Social Club	8 (+2 AW)	Grass – standard AW - good	2 AWs at either end of grass square. Proposals for new changing with football club. (Fair had just left so marked down to standard)	Used by Fair. Club said ground was good.
MP	Stirlands Cricket Club	13	Good	An exceptional ground and wicket. Very well maintained site.	Club say good – pitch and outfield currently rated 2 nd best ground in Sussex.
MP	West Wittering Cricket Club	8 (+1 AW)	Good	Well used ground, outfield looking rather scruffy due to mower being out of action	Club rated good. Officials changing facilities would benefit from showers.
NPA	Kirdford Recreation Ground	5	Standard	Tidy recreation ground.	Parking is a perennial problem.
NPA	Loxwood Sports Association	6 (+1 AW)	Good	Pitch does not appear to have sustained much use this season. Cut grass on outfield. New artificial	

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Sub Area	Site	Wickets (AW = artificial wicket)	Potential rating (poor, standard, good)	Notes from site audit	Summary of club rating & comments
				strip.	
NPA	Plaistow Cricket Pitch	1	Poor	Domed cricket pitch with faint marking for one cut strip. Club has been inactive for past 5 years.	Small Lottery funded changing hut, no water.
NPA	The Green, Wisborough Green	10	Good	Busy village green catering for many sports and activities. Ground constrained by housing & main road.	Club rated as good. Ground is desperately overused despite lots of maintenance after football season. Southern end of green has deteriorated and not safe to use; no monies to improve. Club responsible for wicket; rest if PC. Outfield is not good.
SDNP	Goodwood House	13	Good	Historic ground in attractive setting. Well maintained square and slightly sloping outfield. Worn out artificial net.	Club say pitch is excellent and improving.

4.8 Findings from the quality assessment of Chichester's cricket pitches are:

- The number of available pitches was not mentioned as an issue, however, several clubs say that there are not enough good quality pitches
- All grounds scored highly, and out of 15 grounds assessed, 7 were rated good and 5 as standard. Comments from the clubs are also considered as part of the quality assessments.
- As would be expected, the standard of cricket pitches is commensurate with the standard of play and of particular note were the excellent pitches at Stirlands CC and Goodwood House.
- Of those pitches assessed as poor (Plaistow, Oaklands Park and Boxgrove), none has evidence of being a club base sustaining regular play.
- Changing facilities are not rated separately in the cricket VQA. Clubs rated changing as good or standard other than facilities at Wisborough Green and Fishbourne Recreation ground were the clubs considered them poor. Wisborough note there are plans pending permission to replace the current pavilion although no active fund raising has started, and Fishbourne (Salthill CC) say that the modernization of their facilities – to include showers – is planned.
- Coincidentally, both Wisborough Green and Salthill CCs were the two clubs that mentioned dog fouling to be a particular issue at their home grounds.

4.9 Cricket clubs were asked whether they are satisfied with the overall provision of cricket pitches in the Chichester district. 6 out of 8 clubs responding replied in the negative, and gave the following reasons:

- The quality of wickets from Chichester District Council at Oaklands Park is a disgrace and has now become dangerous.
- Pitches at Oaklands Park are very poor. Difficult to fit in all junior matches at the two grounds. Pavilion at Priory Park needs updating. Goodwood pavilion discussions in hand re its development.
- Pitch Quality - Oaklands Park Lack of availability to hire Priory Park has meant we have had to move away from our home ground There are no suitable changing facilities or catering facilities in Priory Park. Priory Park outfield is poorly maintained, the grass is too long and cut too infrequently.
- A pitch was prepared for U13s to play at Oaklands Park. In hindsight the game should not have taken place as it was not prepared to a standard safe enough for kids to play cricket on.
- Amount of pitches of the right size. No local alternatives exist within reasonable travelling distance for a club which has been in existence from 1840.
- Pitch quality. Only experienced Oaklands Park and it is a poor facility and dangerous, especially for adult cricket. We (local clubs) are missing an opportunity to play more cricket at this facility.

OVERVIEW OF DEMAND

Active People and Market segmentation

4.10 From the Sport England Active Market Segmentation data it is possible to estimate:

- the proportion of the local adult population within each market segment group that **currently** participate in cricket, (809 people in total)
- how many adults **would like** to participate (or participate more) in cricket (ie latent demand – estimated at 442). The following figures present this information pictorially.

Figure 4.1 Population within Chichester District participating in cricket

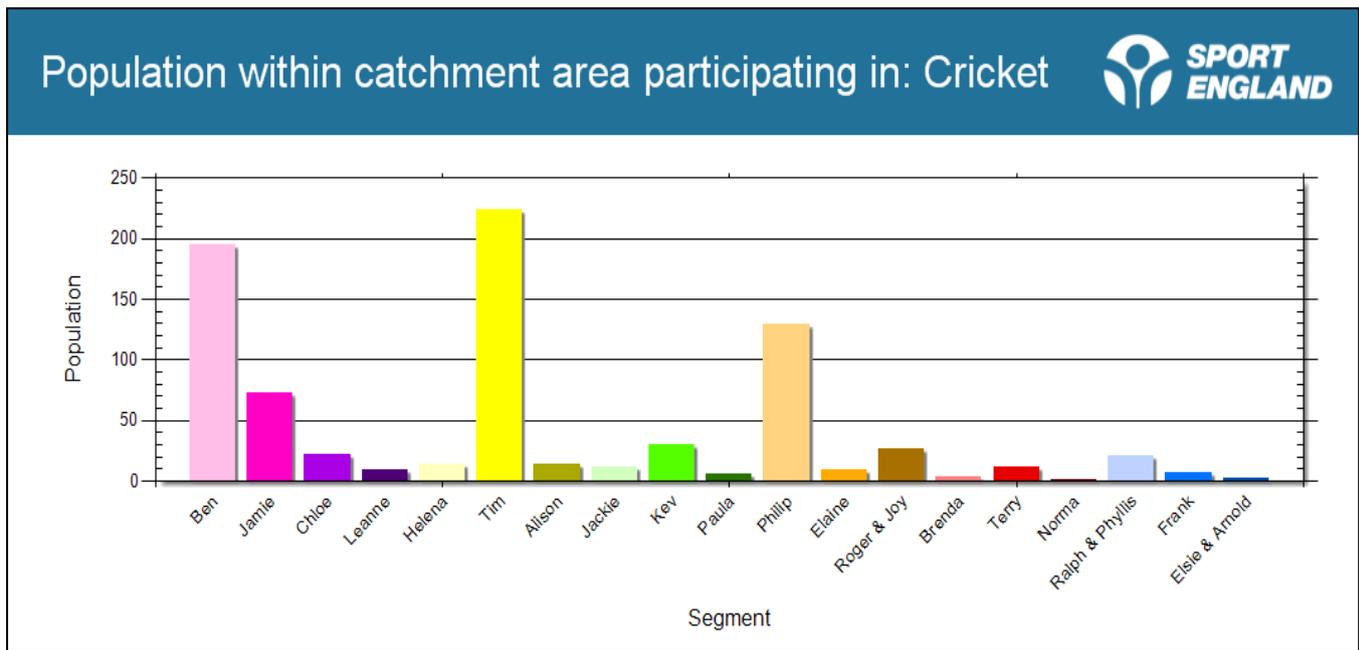
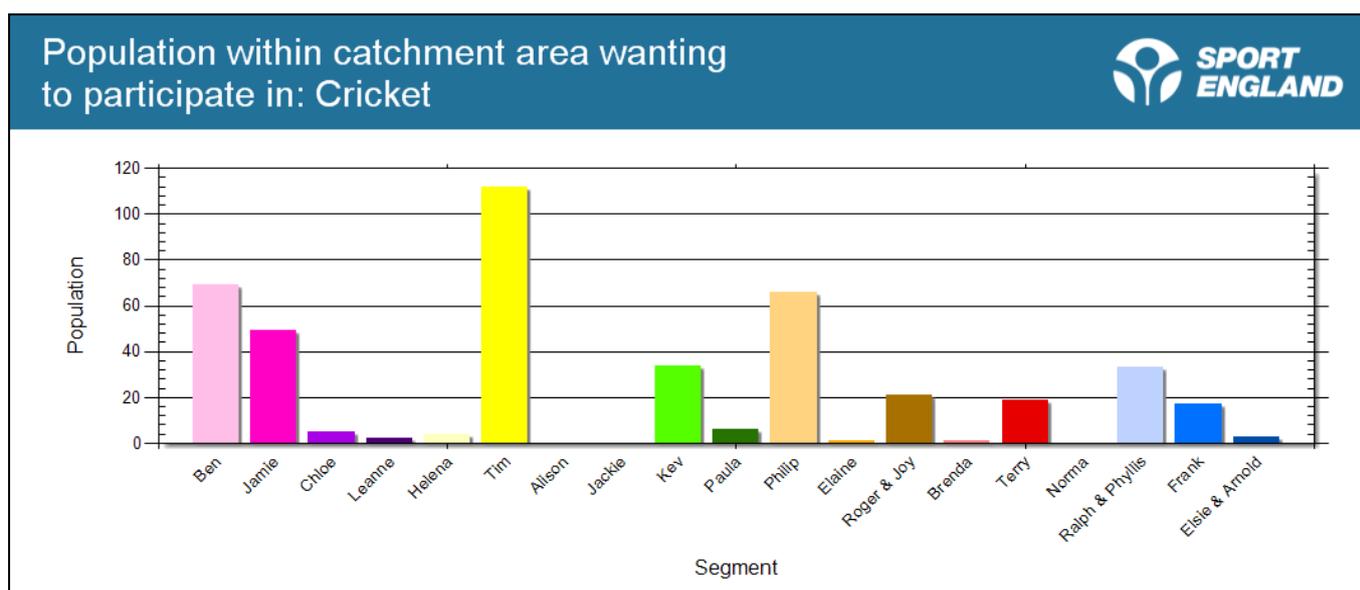


Figure 4.2 Population within Chichester District wanting to participate in cricket



4.11 The Sport England Market Segmentation data can be used to estimate the proportion of the population that participate in cricket. The key participants in cricket in Chichester come from those market segments groups that are most likely to play cricket nationally. However, the relative proportion of the population that participates from each group differs from national rates due to the make-up of the local population. For cricket, the main market segmentation groups in Chichester are:

- **Tim:** settling down male, mainly aged 26-45, married or single, professional.
- **Ben:** competitive male urbanite, mainly aged 18-25, single, graduate professional.
- **Philip:** comfortable mid-life male, mainly aged 46-55, married with children, full time employment and owner occupier.
- **Jamie:** sports team lad, mainly aged 18-25, single, vocational student.
- **Kev:** Blokes who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.

4.12 The main female segment participating in cricket in Chichester is **Chloe:** Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.

Clubs and Teams Playing in Chichester

4.13 The following clubs and teams are recorded as playing in Chichester, together with recent trends in membership.

Table 4.4: Cricket Clubs and Teams playing in Chichester

Club	Adult	Youth	Total	Trends in last 3 years
Bosham CC	2		2	
Chichester Priory Park CC	6	7	13	same

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Goodwood CC	3		3	Same
Kirdford CC	1		1	
Loxwood CC	2	1	3	Recently started junior section
Salthill CC	2		2	Same
Selsey CC	3		3	Decrease
Solent Rangers CC	1		1	
Stirlands CC	4	5	9	Seniors – decreased Juniors – increased.
West Wittering CC	4	5	9	Seniors – remained same. Juniors – increased.
Westbourne CC	1		1	
Wisborough Green CC	4	5	9	Seniors – remained the same. Juniors – increased.
Total	33	23	56	

4.14 Points to note arising from the above tables :

- Cricket in Chichester is mainly club based with all the youth teams playing as part of well-established clubs (namely Chichester Priory Park CC, Stirlands CC, West Wittering CC and Wisborough Green CC. Loxwood CC fields 1 junior side).
- No clubs were recorded fielding any womens' teams although girls feature in the mixed junior section of all clubs running youth teams.
- Clubs that only field adult teams (Bosham, Kirdford, Salthill Selsey and Westbourne) are located in the smaller towns and villages with reduced catchment areas. Selsey is an exception; the club have previously run a junior section and hope to again in the future.
- Increased membership over the past 3 years has only been reported within junior sections of clubs.
- Adult membership has remained steady at best.

4.15 Structure of cricket in the area is as follows:

- The Sussex Premier League is the county league for senior teams in the district, both Chichester Priory Park CC and Stirlands CC each had two teams playing in various divisions in the 2017 season.
- From 2018 divisions within this league will be more concentrated, giving opportunities for all clubs to go up through the leagues
- Next is the West Sussex Invitation Cricket League, where Wisborough Green CC, West Wittering CC and Selsey CC each played in division 2 last season. Wisborough

Green and West Wittering each had a second team in this league. Also represented from Chichester were Bosham CC and Chichester Priory Park CC 3rd and 4th XI.

- Nearly half of all adult men’s teams (15/33) play just in friendly fixtures. These matches are in no way less formal or competitive – they just don’t have a league structure.
- The West Sussex Area Junior Cricket League caters for all competitive junior play in the district other than The Identilam Colts Cricket League which is represented by teams in the north of Sussex and includes the youth teams of Wisborough Green CC

PATTERN OF PLAY AND CAPACITY

PATTERN OF PLAY

4.16 The summary of pattern of play according to whether teams are senior or junior is as follows:

Table 4.5: Summary of Pattern of Play

	Mid week	Sat pm	Sun pm	
Chichester Senior teams	21% (7)	46% (15)	33% (11)	33
Chichester Junior teams	100% (23)	46% (15)	33% (11)	33

4.17 Some teams do not always play their home matches on the same day of the week i.e. friendly sides can play Sunday or midweek, and some junior teams play occasional weekend games as well as midweek. Senior league matches take place on Saturdays.

Training and Matchplay Needs

4.18 The majority of clubs do train – in summer on their home ground (although not all clubs have nets). In winter, a few clubs train in various school sports halls (including in the district Chichester College, Chichester Indoor Sports Hall and Selsey Academy).

Table 4.6: Training arrangements – Chichester Cricket Clubs

Club	Training arrangements
Bosham CC	Nets at home ground
Chichester Priory Park CC	Mobile nets on grass wicket at home ground
Goodwood CC	Mobile nets on grass wicket at home ground
Kirdford CC	Nets at home ground
Loxwood CC	Non-turf wicket at home ground. Duke of Kent School sports hall. 4 weeks pre-season.
Salthill CC	Non-turf wicket at home ground.
Selsey CC	Non-turf wicket at home ground. Selsey Academy indoor matting fortnightly Jan - April

Stirlands CC	Mobile nets on grass wicket at home ground; Chichester College
West Wittering CC	Nets at home ground. University of Chichester Indoor Sports Hall Nets - winter
Wisborough Green CC	Nets at home ground. Cranleigh School indoor nets Jan-March

4.19 Additional comments made on training:

- Cricket Development Officer has stated that clubs have mentioned the relatively high cost of indoor training venues in the area and that quality could be improved.
- Chichester Priory Park CC noted that they have at times this season found it difficult to find grounds particularly for junior training.
- Wisborough Green CC mentioned that they have congestion issues at their ground for net practice due to the number of other activities taking place.

CAPACITY

Capacity scores

4.20 To evaluate the adequacy of facilities for cricket, the amount of wickets available is measured against the level of use of these wickets. This is considered firstly at a site specific level and then information and issues are compiled in order to present the borough wide picture. To determine the situation at individual sites, the following is evaluated;

- the amount of play that a site is able to sustain (based upon the site quality and the number of wickets on the square);
- how much play takes place at each site, as well as the impact of educational and informal or casual use;
- whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage; and
- the key issues relating to the site.

4.21 Demand is therefore measured in terms of the number of home games that each team will play per season. Only one game is traditionally played on a pitch per day, particularly for senior fixtures, due to the length of time that a game takes to finish. As well as the ability of the square to sustain the required amount of play, the capacity of a cricket club can also be affected by the amount of games that can be accommodated at any one time.

4.22 For cricket, unlike other pitch sports, the capacity of a pitch is measured on a season rather than weekly basis and is primarily determined by the number and quality of wickets on a pitch. Play is rotated throughout the season across the number of wickets on a pitch to reduce wear and allow for repair and each wicket can accommodate a certain amount of play per season. As a guide, the ECB suggests:

4.23 A good quality wicket (which should be aspired to) should be able to take:

- 5 matches per season per grass wicket (adults) (But 3 matches per season for local authority maintained grass wickets (Priory Park))
- 7 matches per season per grass wicket (juniors);

- 60 matches per season per non turf wicket (adults); and
 - 80 matches per season per non turf wicket (juniors).
- 4.24 This Needs Assessment has established the quality of the grounds for capacity assessment purposes by taking into account the views of clubs and the latest ECB Pitch Quality Standards where available, and also incorporated pitch and outfield markings (ratings) from the ECB. Ultimately if a cricket square is rated as anything other than good, then it is unable to sustain as many matches as indicated within the guidance. As such the carrying capacity may need to be amended to reflect this. Also if the quality of a ground is poor then this could be a priority of the strategy to rectify. A range of capacity scores can arise where a club has junior teams playing and a good or standard wicket can accommodate more junior than senior teams.
- 4.25 Based upon the above parameters, Table 4.7 provides an overview of site specific activity for each of the pitches that offer community use in Chichester. Information has been gleaned from a painstaking trawl of fixture lists to establish accurately the amount of activity at each site. Table 4.8 summarises the information.
- 4.26 The Sport England Playing Pitch methodology has 3 pre-determined descriptions for the assessment of capacity at pitch sport sites:
- Potentially able to sustain more play
 - Being played to the level the site can sustain
 - Being overplayed
- 4.27 Under the 'Assessment' column, the following abbreviations are used:
- Potential: Potentially able to sustain more play
 - Sustainable: Being played to the level the site can sustain
 - Overplayed: Being overplayed

Table 4.7: – Site Specific Usage and Capacity: Cricket pitches in Chichester

TABLE 4.7	Site	No of Wickets	Quality Assessment/ % score	Theoretical capacity grass wicket (*for 'good' grass wicket)	Estimated number of Match Equivalents Per Season	Difference	Assessment	Notes
EWC	Bishop Luffa School	1AW					Potential	Poor AW so no rating. No recorded community use.
EWC	Bourne Community College	1AW					Potential	Poor AW so no rating. No recorded community use.
EWC	Boxgrove Village Hall	6 grass	Poor	-	0		Potential	Better maintenance could improve. No recorded use
EWC	Chichester High School	1AW					Potential	Poor AW so no rating. No recorded community use.
EWC	Delling Close, Bosham	6 grass	Standard	30*	20	10	Potential	One league and one friendly team playing c 10 games per season on Sats & Suns respectively.
EWC	Fishbourne Cricket	5 grass + 1 AW	Standard	25*	21	4	Potential	Some spare capacity on Sundays
EWC	Oaklands Park	Grass	Poor	-	12	-	Potential	Cricket table is just apparent and does not appear to have been used very much this season. Possibly 12 junior matches & a few midweek evening games.
EWC	Priory Park	14 grass	Good	42	60	-18	Potential	Casual teams use grass wickets rather than AW. Restricts use for matches by main club. Juniors are played at this site. No spare capacity, given ideal capacity of 3 matches per wicket.
EWC	Priory Park	1 AW	Good					
EWC	Tangmere Village Recreation Ground	7 grass	Good	35	10	25	Potential	Currently used by Middleton CC and occasionally Chichester Priory Park. All

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TABLE 4.7	Site	No of Wickets	Quality Assessment/ % score	Theoretical capacity grass wicket (*for 'good' grass wicket)	Estimated number of Match Equivalents Per Season	Difference	Assessment	Notes
								play currently on Saturdays so spare capacity on Sundays.
EWC	Westbourne Cricket Ground	8 grass	Standard	*40	12	28	Potential	1 friendly team plays Sundays
MP	Selsey Cricket & Social Club	8 grass	Grass standard	*40	25	15	Potential	Potential for midweek play
MP	Selsey Cricket & Social Club	2 AW		2 x 60				No recorded use
MP	Stirlands Cricket Club	13 grass	Good	65 - 91	25 junior & 30 senior; 10 training	0	Sustainable	Train on nets which would preclude matches, Need more outdoor nets with astro surface. Little spare capacity; maybe for junior matches
MP	West Wittering Cricket Club	8 grass	Good	40 -56	56	0	Sustainable	No spare capacity Nets on side of ground... Is able to accommodate play over and above grass capacity because of AW
MP	West Wittering Cricket Club	1 AW	Good	60				Jnrs and adults if wet and likelihood of grass being damaged
NPA	Kirdford Recreation Ground	5 grass	Standard	*25	10	15	Potential	Friendly matches on Sundays
NPA	Loxwood Sports Assn	6 grass + AW	Good	30	14	16	Potential	11 adult and 3 junior matches
NPA	Plaistow Cricket Pitch	1 grass	Poor				Potential	Domed pitch with faint marking for one strip. Not used for 5 years.

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TABLE 4.7	Site	No of Wickets	Quality Assessment/ % score	Theoretical capacity grass wicket (*for 'good' grass wicket)	Estimated number of Match Equivalents Per Season	Difference	Assessment	Notes
NPA	The Green, Wisborough Green	10 grass	Good	50	52	-2	Sustainable	Ground shared with many other uses and training hard to fit in.
SDNP	SDNP Goodwood House	13 grass	Good	65 – 91 (adult – junior)	122		Overplayed	No spare capacity for Saturday, Sunday and midweek play

Table 4.8 Summary of capacity by sub area: Chichester

Excuding artificial wickets in poor condition with no community use at Bourne, Bishop Luffa and Chichester High Schools, the capacity summary is as follows:

	Rating of ground	Number of grounds	Number of wickets	Match equivalent capacity	Match equivalent played	Assessment of capacity across Sub Area
East West Corridor	Boxgrove Village Hall – poor Delling Close, Bosham - standard Fishbourne Cricket – standard (+AW) Oaklands Park - poor Priory Park – good (+AW) Tangmere Village Recreation Ground - good Westbourne Cricket Ground - standard	7	46 + 2 AW	172 (grass)	123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boxgrove has no recorded use and Oaklands Park is not marked out and has only been used occasionally. All other grounds have some potential for additional play, particularly Tangmere and Westbourne Priory Park, Chichester has no spare capacity on grass although presence of AW assists
Manhood Peninsula	Selsey – standard (+2 AW) Stirlands – good West Wittering – good (+AW)	3	29 + 3 AW	145 (grass)	146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selsey has potential for additional play Stirlands is operating at a sustainable level West Wittering is technically overplayed (but presence of AW means more matches possible)
North of Plan Area	Kirdford - standard Loxwood – good (+AW) Plaistow - poor Wisborough Green - good	4	22	105	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirdford and Loxwood have potential for additional play Plaistow is a poor pitch; no recorded play Wisborough Green is at capacity

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	Rating of ground	Number of grounds	Number of wickets	Match equivalent capacity	Match equivalent played	Assessment of capacity across Sub Area
SDNP	Goodwood Park - good	1	13	65	122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground is overplayed

Table 4.9: Capacity according to assessment

Unused at present	Potential to accommodate more play	Site being played to the level it can sustain	Site being overplayed
Boxgrove Village Hall	Delling Close, Bosham	Stirlands Cricket Club	Goodwood Park
Oaklands Park (if reinstated)	Fishbourne Rec. Ground	West Wittering Cricket Club	
Plaistow Cricket Pitch	Tangmere Recreation Ground	Wisborough Green Cricket Club	
	Westbourne Cricket Ground	Priory Park, Chichester	
	Selsey Cricket club		
	Kirdford Recreation Ground		
	Loxwood Sports Assn		

4.28 In summary:

- There is spare capacity at grounds in the East West Corridor, particularly at Tangmere and Westbourne. Within Chichester itself there is very little spare capacity; this would be increased if a quality pitch was reinstated at Oaklands Park and the ancillary facilities at Priory Park were enhanced
- In the Manhood Peninsula, artificial wicket at West Wittering enables high number of matches to be played. Selsey has potential for additional play (and has two artificial wickets); Stirlands is operating at a sustainable level.
- Provision varies in the North of Plan area: Plaistow is a very poor pitch and not used at present. Kirdford Recreation Ground and Loxwood Sports Assn have some spare capacity. Wisborough Green is virtually at capacity and cannot sustain further play.

Other Factors to take into account in a consideration of capacity

4.29 There are some other factors to take into account in considering the capacity of cricket ground. In particular, the availability of non turf practice nets and mobile net cages have an important impact in taking usage of the grass squares themselves.

4.30 3 clubs (West Wittering CC, Chichester Priory Park CC and Wisborough Green CC) mentioned that they had experienced difficulties in obtaining suitable facilities for training. West Wittering commented on the cost of indoor venues in the winter adding that the facs are not that good, Chichester Priory Park mentioned their difficulty in finding suitable facs for junior training and Wisborough Green mentioned the congestion they experience when training midweek as the ground hosts many other sports and activities.

4.31 The relationship between grass and non-turf facilities also has a bearing. For adult matches non-turf wickets are not particularly desirable and their use is restricted to a very minor level (casual matches etc.). The ECB and junior leagues look to encourage youth play onto turf wickets at around 13 years or so. The NTWs at West Wittering, Loxwood, Fishbourne, Priory Park and Selsey (where there are two) add to the grounds' capacity (in terms of numbers of matches played in a season) but obviously there cannot be matches taking place simultaneously on the grass and artificial wickets.

- 4.32 The study did not find any issues with changing facilities which impacted on site capacity for cricket.

Displaced Demand:

- 4.33 The only recorded instance of displaced demand i.e. clubs playing home matches outside the district, was that of Chichester Priory Park CC playing their senior matches at nearby Goodwood, within South Downs National Park. This is because of the superior wicket and playing surface at the Goodwood Estate.
- 4.34 There are two instances of clubs' using facilities outside the district for their winter training requirements: Loxwood CC at Duke of Kent School in Surrey and Wisborough CC using Cranleigh School

FUTURE PICTURE OF PROVISION

- 4.35 The future requirement for cricket pitches will be impacted by several factors, including;
- A General changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played
 - B Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
 - C Consideration of latent, unmet and displaced demand
 - D Local trends in participation and club specific development plans and aspirations; and
 - E Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

A CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION TRENDS AND HOW THE SPORT IS PLAYED

- 4.36 Changes in participation may perhaps have the most significant impact upon future demand for cricket pitches. Several clubs indicated that they have experienced recent growth in junior cricket; in contrast, adult participation has been much more mixed.
- 4.37 Sussex Cricket Board are focusing upon a strategy of retaining existing players and supporting increased participation where opportunities arise. In particular, it is keen to progress The All Stars programme in the county. This is an initiative aimed at Key Stage 1 children, as an entry level into the sport and is delivered by clubs with a focus on ensuring parent participation and involvement. It is being rolled out nationally; in 2017 there were 37,000 children participating in the scheme; the target for 2018 is 100,000 nationally.
- 4.38 In recognition of changing lifestyle patterns and the challenges of 50 over cricket, alternative formats of the game, including Last Man Standing and T20 have also been introduced by the ECB. These are similar in format to the midweek and weekend leagues and offer people who are unable to participate in full matches shorter forms of the game. T20 is played by a few clubs in Chichester and there are cup competitions but no leagues.
- 4.39 The ECB therefore currently has an overall focus on player retention and is highlighting potential to grow more casual and informal formats of the game. This may result in

the growth of more casual play and midweek leagues, but at present it would seem grounds in Chichester could accommodate more mid week play.

4.40 The remaining factors – B, C, D and E are considered in turn for Chichester separately in order to build a picture of future demand for cricket pitches in each authority.

B POPULATION CHANGE

4.41 It can be seen from the above analysis of ONS population projections for Chichester that:

- Whilst the overall population of Chichester is expected to increase by 11654 (13.6%) in the next 20 years, the number of people in the overall ‘active participation’ age group (5-69) is also projected to increase, but at a lower rate (ie by 1840 or 2.8%).
- The age groups within the ‘active participation’ group that are projected to see the greatest increase in numbers in the period to 2036 are the 10-19 years age group (youth/junior pitch sports) and the 20-34 years age group (traditionally the age bands of most adult, pitch sport participants).
- The age group predicted to see a decline in numbers in the period to 2036 is the 46-54 years age group (adult and vets pitch sports).
- The implications of these projected changes are explored further within the ‘Future Demand’ sections for each individual pitch sport.

Team Generation Rates

4.42 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand. The TGR for men’s cricket in Chichester is 538 (i.e. 538 men in the 18-55 years old age group needed to generate a team) and for juniors (7- 18 years), the TGR is 276.

4.43 Table 4.10. below summarises the current TGRs for cricket in Chichester and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile from the proposed future housing provisional allocations

2036 AGE GROUPS	Total new teams	Matches capacity per pitch/week	Pitches required	Area required (ha)	Areas used for pitches and margins (ha)
Senior cricket (18-55 male)	7.3	2	1.8	2.91	1.6
Senior cricket (18-55 female)		2			1.6
Junior cricket (7-17 male)	4.4				
Junior cricket (7-17 female)	0.7				

4.44 One of the characteristics of TGRs is that if there are no teams or a very low number of teams currently playing (so that the number required to generate one team is very high) increases in population in the relevant age playing range may not ‘trigger’ an extra team. Many clubs comment that they wish to start women’s teams and nationally, women’s cricket is increasing in popularity and it is likely that more women’s cricket teams will develop in the future (despite the fact that the TGR suggests no growth in the number of teams).

C CONSIDERATION OF LATENT, UNMET AND DISPLACED DEMAND.

Market Segmentation (Sport England)

4.45 The Sport England Market Segmentation data presented earlier in this Section can also be used to estimate the proportion of the population that participate in cricket and the number of people that would like to play (or play more). This suggests that there is potential to increase adult cricket participation by up to 50%, with an estimated 809 Chichester adults currently participating in cricket with approximately 442 residents indicating that they would like to play (or play more) cricket. This potential rate of increase is similar to county and national figures. Most of this latent demand is from residents in the main market segments that currently play.

4.46 Given current TGRs (538 for men and 276 for boys), this may not result in an increase in the number of actual teams, but may result in larger squad sizes or existing players playing more e.g. for midweek teams as well as for a Saturday league and/or a Sunday friendly side.

4.47 Displaced demand is not a big issue for cricket in Chichester, although as well as using Goodwood Park in the SDNP, Chichester Priory Park CC also used Tangmere Recreation Ground last season.

D TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND CLUB SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ASPIRATIONS

4.48 Trends amongst cricket clubs in Chichester suggest that demand is steady or growing. Over time, the larger clubs tend to become more consolidated and growth in the sport is witnessed in increased junior sides from the larger clubs. The introduction of T20 cricket has stayed at a fairly modest level within existing clubs but may grow in the future; it appears elsewhere in the country to be a popular format for more casual participation, especially midweek.

4.49 3 out of 8 clubs responding said they wanted to run more teams – 2 adult men’s teams, 3 adult women’s, 3 junior boys and 3 juniors girls. Factors which might constrain this are, predominantly: a shortage of coaches or volunteers, and then shortage of good quality grass pitches, falling membership and cost of using/hiring facilities.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR CRICKET IN CHICHESTER?

Table 4.11 Summary of Latent, Displaced and Future Demand for Cricket in Chichester

Reason for more teams	Men’s teams	Ladies’ teams	Youth teams	Vets
Population growth to 2036	7		5	1

Latent demand	No additional teams but larger squad sizes and existing players playing more			
Aspirations/unmet demand	2	3	6	
TOTAL	9	3	11	1

*Teams rounded to nearest whole number

- 4.50 Match equivalent sessions for cricket will depend on the type of team and whether they play on Saturdays, Sundays and/or midweek and recognizing that adult and junior cricket is played on the same pitch.
- 4.51 As shown in Table 4.8 there is spare capacity in the Chichester Study area at existing grounds to accommodate this adult growth particularly on Sundays and midweek. However, it depends where this demand emanates; some of the main clubs could only accommodate slight increases in growth, notably Stirlands CC, West Wittering CC and Wisborough Green CC. If the bigger clubs start to run more than 4 adult sides they will require access to other high quality grounds (e.g. as Chichester Priory Park is now using Tangmere Recreation Ground as well as Goodwood).
- 4.52 Moreover, there is only limited spare capacity (on Sundays) for cricket at Priory Park, Chichester, the only cricket facility within the city. The senior team (Chichester Priory Park CC) has already moved its 1st and 2nd XI to Goodwood Park, due to the inappropriate ancillary facilities at this ground, but it is suggested that it might struggle now to accommodate these teams if they were to move back. There is a shortfall in provision within the city.
- 4.53 It appears that there will be growth in juniors which is likely to emanate from existing clubs with junior teams – these are the clubs which are approaching or at capacity as mentioned above, plus Chichester Priory Park CC.
- 4.54 It is expected that non turf pitch facilities will increasingly play a key role in delivering casual and informal formats of the game as they require minimal preparation and maintenance, thus helping to keep the activity affordable.
- 4.55 The key issues for cricket facilities are therefore:
- Growth in junior teams which cannot be accommodated at existing grounds
 - Shortfall in cricket facilities within Chichester
- 4.56 As identified, there are three grounds where there is the potential to improve poor pitches or reinstate pitches:
- Boxgrove Village Gall
 - Plaistow Cricket Pitch
 - And Oaklands Park, Chichester where there has been a cricket pitch in the past.
- 4.57 This analysis of need is therefore suggesting:
- A requirement for additional cricket facilities within Chichester. There would appear to be two options:

- Reinstatement of cricket at Oaklands Park. The previous grass table received considerable criticism from clubs mentioning that the poor quality was a potential danger to players. The maintenance of a grass pitch, to an acceptable club standard, when it is hemmed in between two rugby pitches, patently has not been a success. An option would be to realign the cricket pitch (NE/SW) to give more space between the rugby pitches, and install an artificial grass wicket. An artificial wicket in good condition is an acceptable surface for junior and casual play and could shift some of the demand away from Priory Park. Oaklands Park is a pleasant, central cricket location.
- There is also a proposal for a cricket pitch and a new pavilion on a (fairly restricted) site within the Lower Graylingwell Masterplan development (old hospital site within Chichester). Ownership and management of this site is understood to be being passed to the Chichester Community Development Trust through the existing S106 agreement.
- A requirement for additional provision in the North of Plan Area (to support expansion/development of Wisborough Green CC)
- A requirement for additional provision in the Manhood Peninsula (Stirlands cricket ground and West Wittering cricket ground are both approaching capacity with further growth in juniors expected).

5 RUGBY

- 5.1 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for rugby in Chichester by presenting the following
- An overview of pitch supply
 - An overview of demand for rugby
 - The pattern of play of rugby
 - A review of the capacity and adequacy of current provision, including an understanding of activity at individual sites
 - The future picture of provision for rugby across Chichester
- 5.2 There is one community rugby club in Chichester – Chichester RFC which runs 15 teams. In addition, teams have been recorded at Chichester College and the University of Chichester. However, due to its dominance, this Section focuses on Chichester RFC.

OVERVIEW OF PITCH SUPPLY

Quantity and quality ratings

- 5.3 The rugby pitches in Chichester are set out in Tables 5, together with their quality ratings. The letters in the 'Community Use' column signify the following, as set out in Sport England's latest Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, October 2013.
- A Available for community use and used
 - B Available for community use and unused
 - C Not available for community use, as matter of policy and practice
 - D Not available as disused. Any sites where pitches were once, but are no longer, marked out and remain undeveloped.
- 5.4 The score given to the overall pitch quality is based upon Sport England's playing pitch strategy guidance. There are two scores recorded on the assessment form: one is for pitch maintenance (frequency of aeration and surface dressing) and the other is for the type of drainage a particular pitch has (natural, pipe drained, pipe and slit drained, unknown). Also noted but not scored on the assessment forms are qualitative and ancillary information (length and coverage of grass, size of pitch, problem areas, condition and safety of goal posts, and availability of changing, floodlighting and car parking)
- 5.5 The maintenance (M) scores of the pitches are either M0 (poor) where it is indicated that required 'action is significant improvements to maintenance programme', M1 (adequate) where required 'action is minor improvements to maintenance programme' or M2 (good maintenance). The scores increase to reflect the frequency of the maintenance regime, with the maximum possible score of 15. Drainage (D) ratings are recorded as D0 (natural inadequate) where required 'action is pipe drainage system needed on pitch', D1 (natural adequate) where required 'action is pipe and slit drainage needed on pitch' or D2 (pipe drained) where required 'action is slit drainage needed on pitch'. D3 is a pipe and slit drained pitch, where no action is needed.

Table 5.1: Rugby pitches in Chichester with quality ratings and ratings by clubs

Sub Area	Owner Manager	Name	Senior rugby	Community Use	Rating M/D	Comments VQA	Club rating/comments
EWC	CDC	Oaklands Park	1	A	M0/D1	Pitches score poorly on assessment template. But playing surface is considered good (speaking to players) especially main pitch. #1: Main pitch	Club rated pitches as standard with good drainage. Dog fouling and litter considered issues. Pitch maintenance could be improved. Currently the main pitch is subject to excessive weed coverage and the 2nd pitch is partially bare and lack grass.
EWC	CDC	Oaklands Park	1	A	M0/D1	#2: Floodlit. Training pitch. Less grass cover	
EWC	CDC	Oaklands Park	1	A	M0/D1	#3	
EWC	CDC	Oaklands Park	1	A	M0/D1	#4	
EWC	College	Chichester College	1	A	M1/D1	Standalone pitch separate from main pitch area. Good grass cover	Occasional overflow facility
EWC	University	University of Chichester	1	A	M1/D2	Standalone pitch separate from main pitch area. Appears in good condition.	Sometimes used as overflow facility for adult matches when Oaklands Park pitches are waterlogged.
EWC	School	Bishop Luffa School (Oliver Whitby Playing Field)	1	A	M1/D1	Rated standard by school	Sometimes used as overflow facility for mini/midi matches when Oaklands Park pitches are waterlogged.
EWC	School	Bourne Community College	1	C	M1/D1	Not assessed	
EWC	MoD	Thorney Island MoD	1	C	N/A		

- 5.6 The principal site for rugby in Chichester is the local authority playing fields at Oaklands Park. On their website the club writes: 'Oaklands is one of the most picturesque rugby locations in the south east of England and the 1st XV pitch is recognised as one of the finest pitches in Sussex'. Unlike the pitches which the club hires, the clubhouse is leased and maintained by the rugby club which does highlight some security of tenure anomalies.
- 5.7 There are 4 rugby pitches at Oaklands Park. They scored poorly on the VQA assessment template, but players generally rate them as standard to good and say that the drainage is good. The club pointed out that the main pitch is subject to excessive weed coverage and the 2nd pitch is partially bare and lacks grass; they would welcome these improvements to mirror the standard of the clubhouse and enhance the playing experience. The pitches are naturally drained. Some slit draining has been undertaken in the past to little effect. The pitches are all on a natural slope and drain freely unless the rainfall is particularly bad.
- 5.8 However, in recent seasons, rainfall has been such that waterlogging of the pitches (and subsequent postponements) has increased. Other sites are used such as Chichester College, Bishop Luffa School and the University of Chichester to meet needs especially on Sunday mornings with juniors.
- 5.9 Over the past 3 years, over half a million pounds has been spent on improving the clubhouse infrastructure by Chichester RFC. As far as changing facilities are concerned, the club rate their overall quality as acceptable, although security of the changing rooms during matches and their capacity to cater for men and women separately could be improved. If additional changing facilities are required, there is an occasional necessity to hire the cricket pitch pavilion adjacent to the 3rd team pitch to accommodate 4 teams playing at home.
- 5.10 Findings for rugby pitch quantity and quality in Chichester are:
- There are 9 pitches recorded in total - 4 pitches managed by the local authority at Oaklands Park, 4 on education sites (of which the pitch at Bishop Luffa School is recorded as accommodating occasional overflow from Oaklands Park) and 1 pitch on a restricted MoD site at Thorney Island.
 - Pitches are rated as standard, with some issues concerning pitch maintenance at Oaklands Park and dog fouling/litter.
 - Changing facilities at Oaklands Park are leased and maintained/managed by the club itself.

OVERVIEW OF DEMAND

Market Segmentation (Sport England)

Demand and Latent Demand for Rugby Union

5.11 From the Sport England Market Segmentation data the charts below show:

- the numbers of the adult population in Chichester within each market segment group that **currently participate** in rugby (1287).

- the numbers of the adult population in Chichester within each market segment group that **are wanting to participate** in rugby (317).

Figure 5.1: Population with Chichester participating in rugby

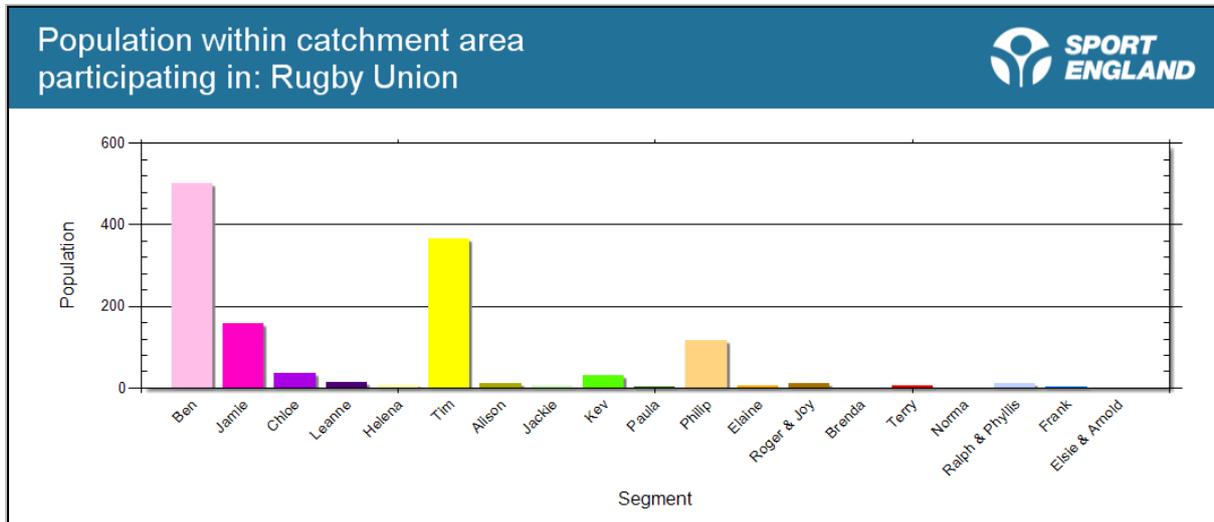
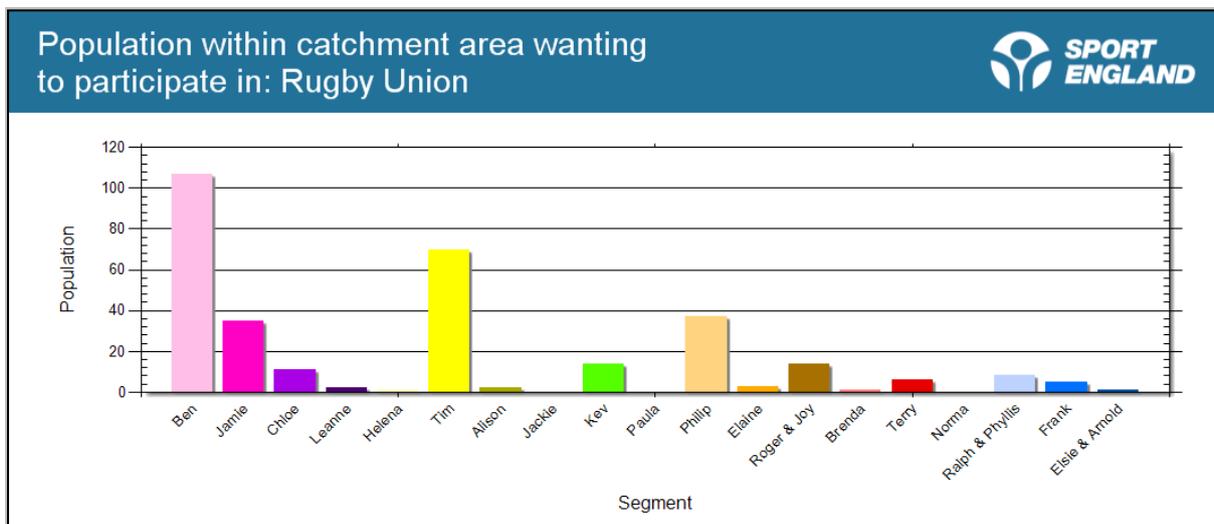


Figure 5.2: Population with Chichester wanting to participate in rugby



5.12 The key participants in rugby in Chichester come from those market segments groups that are most likely to play rugby nationally. However, the relative proportion of the population that participates from each group differs from national rates due to the make-up of the local population. For rugby, the main market segmentation groups in Chichester are:

- Ben:** competitive male urbanite, mainly aged 18-25, single, graduate professional.

- **Tim:** settling down male, mainly aged 26-45, married or single, professional
- **Philip:** comfortable mid-life male, mainly aged 46-55, married with children, full time employment and owner occupier.
- **Jamie:** sports team lad, mainly aged 18-25, single, vocational student.

5.13 Chichester RFC fields 4 adult teams, a Vets team, a Colts and the full range of minis/midis from u7s to u16s.

PATTERN OF PLAY

5.14 Senior rugby is played on Saturday afternoons, with minis and midis/Colts on Sunday mornings. Teams fielded by Chichester RFC are as follows:

Table 5.2: Pattern of Play of Chichester RFC

Team	League	Number of home matches	Time of Play
1 st XV	London South 1	15	Saturday afternoons
2 nd XV	Shield Div 3	15	Saturday afternoons
3 rd XV	Olympia Ale	15	Saturday afternoons
4 th XV	Wild Hop	15	Saturday afternoons
Vets	Nil	5	Sunday afternoons

Team	League	Number of home matches	Time of Play
Colts	Sussex Premier	15	Sunday mornings
U16	Sussex A	15	Sunday mornings
U15	Sussex B	15	Sunday mornings
U14	Sussex A	12	Sunday mornings
U13	Sussex A	12	Sunday mornings
U12	Sussex A	12	Sunday mornings
U11	West Sussex	8	Sunday mornings
U10	West Sussex	8	Sunday mornings
U9	West Sussex	8	Sunday mornings
U8	West Sussex	8	Sunday mornings
U7	West Sussex	8	Sunday mornings
Sussex	West Sussex	3	Sunday mornings

5.15 Teams fielded by University of Chichester play on Wednesday afternoons (BUCS).

CAPACITY

Assessing the Supply and Demand Information and Views

5.16 For rugby, supply and demand is measured by considering;

- the amount of play that a site is able to sustain (based upon pitch quality and the facilities and pitches available);
- how much play takes place;
- whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage; and
- any other key issues relating to the site which have arisen through provider and user consultation.

5.17 Both the supply of pitches and the demand for pitches is measured through the use of match equivalents to ensure that a comparison is possible. To fully understand activity on a site, consideration is given to both;

- the adequacy of pitch provision over the course of a week; and
- capacity of a site to meet additional demand at peak time.

5.18 For rugby, this analysis is based upon the following principles;

Capacity over the course of a week

- it is assumed that a team playing home fixtures every other week would generate the equivalent of 0.5 match equivalents per week (one fixture every other week). Match equivalent values are also used to measure the use of pitches for training, as well as the impact of use by educational establishments and casual access. 90 minutes of training is 1 match equivalent.
- the RFU sets a standard number of match equivalent sessions that natural grass pitches should be able to sustain without adversely affecting their current quality (pitch carrying capacity). This is based upon the drainage system installed at the site and the maintenance programme used to prepare the pitches.

5.19 The guideline theoretical capacity for rugby pitches is summarised in Table 5.2

Table 5.3: Theoretical Pitch Capacity Ratings (RFU)

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainag	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate (D1)	1.5	2	3

	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	2	3	3.5

Matchplay

5.20 The following team types and age groups are identified.

- Senior teams (19 to 45 yrs)
- Youth teams (U13 to 17yrs),
- Colts teams (U18 to U19yrs) and
- Mini/Midi teams (U7 to 12)

5.21 As youth rugby is played on a senior pitch it is categorised, for capacity assessment purposes, as equivalent to a senior match.

5.22 If a mini/midi team plays on half a senior pitch every week for half the time of a senior match then it may be appropriate to record the use as a quarter (0.25) of a senior match equivalent session a week against the senior pitches on a site. This would enable the demand to be captured against the senior pitches on a site where the play takes place while reflecting the limited impact on the quality and capacity of the pitches compared to the senior play. Usually if minis are at home one week, juniors will play away and vice versa.

Training

5.23 Rugby union has a strong culture of training on floodlit natural grass pitches on weekday evenings; these pitches are also used for matches at weekends. As a guide:

- teams training on one pitch on one evening = one match equivalent session.
- One training session = 90 minutes
- A typical floodlit pitch may be used on 3 evenings per week for training. The number of training sessions per week per pitch should be established.

5.24 Chichester RFC trains as follows:

1st XV pitch grass

- U8, u7, u6 equivalent to 3 sessions timewise; 1 session for impact on pitch

2nd pitch/grass/floodlit

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th XVs each train for 2 sessions per week, equivalent to 8 sessions
- Colts train for 1 session per week
- U13 – U16s train for the equivalent of 4 sessions a week
- U10/U9 train for the equivalent to 2 sessions a week timewise; 1 session for impact on pitch

3rd pitch grass

- Colts – 1 training session per week
- U12, u11 – 2 training sessions per week

4th pitch grass

U14, u13 – 2 training sessions per week

5.25 In summary, this equates to the following matchplay sessions for the purposes of assessing capacity:

Pitch	Equivalent matchplay sessions
1 st XV pitch	1 session
2 nd pitch/grass/floodlit	14 sessions
3 rd pitch grass	3 sessions
4 th pitch	2 sessions

5.26 Chichester RFC also trains its u16/u15 weekly on the grass pitch at University of Chichester and its u13/u16s on the AGP at Thorney Barracks weekly during the winter. However, this pitch is not on the World Rugby/RFU Regulation 22 compliant list of pitches suitable for contact training and matches. This theoretically limits its use to non-contact training and should not be factored into calculations for match capacity.

5.27 Table 5.4 below sets out the capacity analysis for rugby

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Table 5.4: Capacity of Rugby Pitches in Chichester

	Site	Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Theoretical Carrying Capacity	Match equivalent sessions - Current Community Use		Peak time spare capacity	Key Issues and Views
					Matches	Training		
EWC	Oaklands Park	#1 adult	M0/D1	1.5 matches per week	On the basis of teams fielded and number of matches played per season, the requirements is for an average of 6.5 matches to be played each week	1	Sat pm - 0	Mainly 1 st team pitch
EWC	Oaklands Park	#2 Training pitch	MO/D1	1.5 matches per week		14	0	Rarely used for matches but accommodates bulk of training
EWC	Oaklands Park	#3 adult	M0/D1	1.5 matches per week		3	Sun am - 0	Other Club adult XVs. Overflow facility for University of Chichester XVs on Wednesday pms (BUCS) – c. 10 times per season.
EWC	Oaklands Park	#4 adult	M0/D1	1.5 matches per week		2	Sun am - 0	Colts, minis and midis
EWC	Chichester College	1 adult	M1/D1	2 games per week	2			No community use. Used by College. Available for community use; occasional CRFC use.
EWC	University of Chichester	1 adult	M1/D2	2.5	1.5	1	0	Well used by University. Used by Chi RFC u15s and u16s for weekly training (mid week) and for overflow for CRFC

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	Site	Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Theoretical Carrying Capacity	Match equivalent sessions - Current Community Use		Peak time spare capacity	Key Issues and Views
					Matches	Training		
EWC	Bishop Luffa (Oliver Whitby)	1adult	D1/M1	2 games per week	2			Used as overflow facility on Sundays, current level acceptable, but little spare capacity owing to school use during week.
EWC	Bourne Community College, Southbourne	1 adult	D1/M1	2 games per week	0	0	0	No community use or availability recorded
EWC	Thorney Island MoD	1 adult	Not known					No community use or availability recorded

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- 5.28 From the above table, across the 4 pitches, matches played per week equate to 6.25 matches, and training requirements equate to 20 matchplay sessions. The theoretical capacity of the 4 pitches is 1.5 matches each per week (6 matches in total). There is thus a very large shortfall in terms of the pitches meeting demand, although the site does function. This assessment needs to be further discussed with the RFU.

Matches

- 5.29 Chichester RFC has 11 mini and junior teams and there is congestion for pitch use at the times stated by the governing body or when matches must kick off and therefore it is necessary at times to use other pitches to comply (such as University of Chichester pitch occasionally for adult teams). As the pitches are owned by the Council, the club's use is at their discretion especially when it comes to inclement weather. The rugby pitch at Bishop Luffa School is sometimes used for juniors when the pitches at Oaklands Park are waterlogged. Pitches are able to be rented by others (e.g. the University) and therefore subject to overuse during the week which impacts on home matches which are only at weekends

Training

- 5.30 Chichester RFC say that they do experience difficulties in obtaining facilities for training. Their ability to train more than 3 nights per week is limited due to planning conditions set against the floodlights. This results in pitch congestion between the 9 teams training. With only one pitch with floodlights and with inclement weather, training was cancelled on approximately 12 weeks last season (2016/17). There are also times when the Council have withdrawn the facility due to the condition of the overall floodlit pitch.
- 5.31 The 3G AGP at Thorney Island (MoD) is hired on a limited basis to accommodate training but this use is not secured and is understood to rely on personal contacts. Moreover, the pitch is 10 miles from the rugby club which has a negative impact on attendance due to the distance and the security logistics of accessing the camp.
- 5.32 The club are not satisfied with the overall provision of rugby pitches in the Chichester area: pitch quality, access to pitches and lack of an AGP within the immediate locality were commented on.

FUTURE PICTURE OF PROVISION

- 5.33 The future requirement for rugby pitches will be impacted by several factors, including;
- A Changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
 - B Changes to the number of people living in the area and / or to the demographic profile of the population;
 - C Consideration of latent, unmet and displaced demand
 - D Trends in participation and club specific development plans and aspirations; and
 - E Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

A CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION TRENDS AND HOW THE SPORT IS PLAYED

- 5.34 Whilst focusing on maintaining its core market of 15v15 senior teams, the RFU is actively promoting its variants of the game for younger players – touch and tag rugby and ‘7s’ and also looking to develop more recreational and social rugby during the summer. This is likely to increase the numbers of junior teams and possibly summer activity for adults, which may cascade down to increase participation during the winter months.
- 5.35 There are also changes in the type of facilities now being used for rugby. Clubs are aspiring to use AGPs more for training, to reduce the impact on the grass pitches for training, thus enabling grass pitches to accommodate greater intensity of match play. In addition, clubs are now considering the possibilities of using World Rugby accredited AGPs for competitive fixtures. In this instance, the increased capacity offered by an AGP would mean that current and future training needs, as well as match play could be accommodated.
- 5.36 The remaining factors B – E are now considered in turn for Chichester, in order to build a picture of future demand for playing pitches.

FUTURE DEMAND – CHICHESTER

B POPULATION CHANGE

- 5.37 It can be seen from the above analysis of ONS population projections for Chichester that:
- Whilst the overall population of Chichester is expected to increase by 11654 (13.6%) in the next 20 years, the number of people in the overall ‘active participation’ age group (5-69) is also projected to increase, but at a lower rate (ie by 1840 or 2.8%).
 - The age groups within the ‘active participation’ group that are projected to see the greatest increase in numbers in the period to 2036 are the 10-19 years age group (youth/junior pitch sports) and the 20-34 years age group (traditionally the age bands of most adult, pitch sport participants).
 - The age group predicted to see a decline in numbers in the period to 2036 is the 46-54 years age group (adult and vets pitch sports).
 - The implications of these projected changes are explored further within the ‘Future Demand’ sections for each individual pitch sport.

Team Generation Rates

- 5.38 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand.
- 5.39 One of the characteristics of TGRs is that if there are no teams or a very low number of teams currently playing (so that the number required to generate one team is very high) increases in population in the relevant age playing range may not ‘trigger’ an extra

team. However, if a club has aspirations to develop a junior section or women’s rugby, it is likely that more junior and women’s teams may develop in the future (despite the fact that the TGR suggests no growth in the number of teams).

5.40 TGR for men is 1894; for women it is 895. The above calculations show that when considering an area such as Chichester, any future increases in the profile of rugby will be due to clubs’ (or schools’) initiatives rather than any overall population change. Some growth from this has been included.

5.41 Table 5.5. below summarises the current TGRs for rugby in Chichester and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile from the proposed future housing provision allocations

2036 AGE GROUPS	Total new teams	Matches capacity per pitch/week	Pitches required	Area required (ha)	Areas used for pitches and margins (ha)
Senior rugby (19-45 male)	1.3	1	0.7	0.79	1.2
Senior rugby (19-45 female)		1			1.2
Junior rugby (13-18 male)	0.7	1	0.3	0.37	1.12
Junior rugby (13-18 female)		1			1.12
Mini-rugby (7-12 mixed gender)	2.0				

C CONSIDERATION OF LATENT, UNMET AND DISPLACED DEMAND

Active People and Market Segmentation (Sport England)

5.42 The Active People and Market Segmentation (mentioned earlier in this section) can also be used to estimate the numbers of the population who would like to play (or would like to play more - 317). This suggests that there is potential to increase adult rugby participation by up to 25%. (from the numbers that are estimated to currently play – 1287). This latent demand is from residents in the main market segments that currently play.

5.43 Given current TGRs (TGR for men is 1894; for women it is 895) , this would not result in an increase in the number of teams, but may result in larger squad sizes or existing players playing more often.

D TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND CLUB SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ASPIRATIONS

5.44 Chichester RFC state that the number of teams in their club has remained constant over the last few years; they are running the whole range of teams from u7s to 4 senior sides. 10% of members live in central Chichester, 60% live between one and 5 miles of Oaklands Park and 30% live more than 5 miles from the main venue.

5.45 The club would like to run an adult women’s team and more junior girls’ teams. Shortage of, or poor quality, changing facilities and falling membership/shortage of members are currently mitigating against this

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR RUGBY IN CHICHESTER ?

Table 5.6 Summary of Latent, Displaced and Future Demand for Rugby in Chichester

Reason for more teams	Men's teams	Women's teams	Youth Boys teams	Youth Girls teams	Mini/Midi teams
Population growth to 2036	2		1		2
Latent demand	No increase in the number of teams, but may result in larger squad sizes or existing players playing more often.				
Aspirations/Unmet demand	1	1		2	1
TOTAL	3	1	1	2	3

*Teams rounded to nearest whole number

- 5.46 As the TGR for rugby is so always so high, it is very difficult to project an increase in the number of teams through new housing/population growth. The growth will come through the existing rugby club, or the formation of a new club with its own facilities.
- 5.47 The analysis has demonstrated that existing pitches cannot – theoretically - meet the current need for matches and training for Chichester RFC; overflow facilities are often required on Sunday mornings especially when the Oaklands site is waterlogged. Any increase in teams will need to be matched with access to additional new provision, and given the existing shortfall it is conservatively estimated that an additional 2-3 grass rugby pitches (or equivalent) are required in the city to meet the current needs of the rugby club and future growth.
- 5.48 This would mean the provision of a new site for rugby in the Chichester area, as improvements to maintenance and/or drainage to pitches in Oaklands Park would not increase their capacity to the extent required.

AGPS FOR RUGBY

- 5.49 AGPs are becoming recognized surfaces for both matchplay and training for rugby. They need to be World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant, and can be used by football as well, although the dimensions are slightly bigger than a football compliant 3G AGP. The cost of a rugby compliant 3G is also higher as the posts are larger, so that they can cost between £100-£150k more than a football compliant 3G. However, they can accommodate both sports for matchplay and training, and can also meet demand for training from American football. When rugby is to be played on surfaces it is advisable to have an artificial grass pile length of 60mm with a 15mm-25mm rubber shock pad laid beneath the all weather carpet and artificial rugby pitch.
- 5.50 Any club's aspirations to create an AGP to reduce the impact on the grass pitches for training would ensure that the capacity of grass pitches to accommodate other match play and training would be increased. A World Rugby Regulation 22 accredited AGP would also be usable for competitive fixtures.
- 5.51 There is not World Rugby/RFU Regulation 22 compliant AGP in the district, The pitch at Thorney island, although new, is not accredited and should not be used for contact training or matches. The provision of an appropriate AGP, able to accommodate contact training and matches, would improve the offer for rugby in the area. There have been discussions with the University around the RFU 'Rugby Share' programme, which looks

to improve the rugby offer to support better outcomes for rugby. (There is a World Rugby compliant surface being installed in Havant but this is too far for the club to travel).

5.52 There are a number of considerations around the siting of such facilities (which also apply generally to AGPs), including:

- The pattern of use; ideally an WR22 AGP would require a balance of use between football and rugby to ensure the greatest community use. Ideally it would be delivered in a partnership between the RFC, the FA, the local authority and, where appropriate, an education provider.
- Management of the site and linkages to existing community use and networks to ensure the site is sustainable
- The need to raise revenue for sinking fund (£25,000 p.a.) capable of replacing the AGP within 10-15 years (this excludes annual maintenance costs)
- Each proposed development needs to be accompanied by sustainable business and usage plans
- The advantages of siting such facilities on education sites – may mean full use during the day, but can limit daytime use by other organisations
- Location – does the proposed site fit with the strategic need

6 HOCKEY

6.1 This section assesses the adequacy of pitches for hockey in Chichester by presenting the following

- An overview of the supply and demand for hockey
- A picture of the adequacy of current provision across the borough
- An understanding of activity at individual sites
- The future picture of provision for hockey across Chichester

6.2 Hockey is almost exclusively played on Artificial Grass Pitches and grass pitches are obsolete for competitive forms of the game. England Hockey issued their Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy in July 2016 which replaces the England Hockey '3G Policy' that existed from 2009 to 2016 as follows:

Table 6.1 England Hockey – Summary of Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy

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

- * EH recommends an appropriate ball to meet the standards of the player and the surface

6.3 Table 6.2 sets out sand based surfaces for hockey in Chichester. Visual Site audits have been undertaken of the full size sand AGPs in the study area and rated based upon Sport England's playing pitch strategy guidance. Less than 50 is a poor score; a standard score is 51-79 and over 80 is a good score.

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Table 6.2: Hockey AGPs in Chichester Study area and surrounding areas

Name	AGP type	Ownership/ Management Type	Sports Lighting	AGP Length	AGP Width	Year built/ Refurbished	Secure Community Use	Overall Pitch Quality Score /Rating
Chichester College Sports Centre	Sand filled hybrid	Further Education	Yes	97	61	2011 R	Yes	Good
Chichester High School (Kingsham pitch)	Sand filled	Academy	Yes	95	59	2006 R	Yes	Good
University Of Chichester (Bishop Otter Campus)	Sand dressed	Higher Education	Yes	98	62	2010 R	Yes	Standard
Westbourne House Boarding School	Sand dressed	Independent School	No	100	60	2008/?	No	Not rated; private school; no community use, not floodlit
Seaford College	Sand dressed	Independent School	Yes	100	60	N/K	No	Not rated; private school; no community use
The Edge Leisure Centre, Haslemere	Sand filled x2	Community School/Trust	Yes	98	60	2000/?	Yes	Not rated as not in Chichester District Council area

6.4 With regard to the security of tenure for community use of the three hockey compliant AGPs based on education sites within Chichester, the following pertains:

Table 6.3: Community Use Agreements for Hockey

Topic	Chichester High School	Chichester College	University of Chichester
Community Use Agreement in place? Hockey a priority? How long in advance agreed?. Security at site?	CUA Yes. Hockey a priority. Dedicated agreement between Chichester Hockey Club, West Sussex CC and Academy Trust. Secure site. Club funds lighting, fencing & electricity.	Hockey is a priority (sole) user on Saturdays: Long term contract for 4 slots for matches between 12.30 & 4pm; 4 years left to run. Also available for hockey use on Sundays.	Hockey club hires facility and is accepted, regular user of facility.
Ancillary facilities for club at site	No; changing in school; secure storage on site. No clubhouse	Part funded pavilion which acts as clubhouse for club on 10 year lease	Not used
Sinking fund for resurface of AGP	Not known.	Not confirmed but understand provided for by Chichester College	Not known

6.5 Salient points with regard to hockey AGPs in Chichester are:

Within the study area

- There are three full size floodlit hockey compliant surfaces within the Chichester Study area with secure community use: the Kingsham Pitch (Chichester High School); Chichester College and the University of Chichester.
- There is a facility at a private school (Westbourne House) which is not floodlit and which does not have community use.
- There are no clubhouse facilities at the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School) or the University pitch; Chichester Hockey Club’s clubhouse is at Chichester College. Changing facilities are available through an agreement at the Kingsham pitch.
- The Chichester College and Kingsham (Chichester High School) pitches were both rated as good; the University pitch as standard. The University wishes to upgrade its sand based pitch to better quality as a matter of urgency.
- The floodlights at the Kingsham pitch have recently been upgraded through a S106 Agreement. The lease between the Club and the Academy Trust is due to be renegotiated.

Outside the study area but within Chichester District

- Outside the study area but within Chichester District Council area there is a pitch at an independent school (Seaford College) which is full size and floodlit but does not have community use.

Outside Chichester District Council area

- The nearest sand based facility to the North of Plan Area is the two sand based pitches at The Edge Leisure Centre, Haslemere.

OVERVIEW OF DEMAND

Market Segmentation (Sport England)

Demand and Latent Demand for Hockey

6.6 From the Sport England Market Segmentation data the charts below show:

- the numbers of the adult population in Chichester within each market segment group that **currently participate** in hockey (323).
- the numbers of the adult population in Chichester within each market segment group that **are wanting to participate** in hockey (184).

6.7 The key participants in hockey in Chichester come from those market segments groups that are most likely to play hockey nationally. However, the relative proportion of the population that participates from each group differs from national rates due to the make-up of the local population. For hockey, the main market segmentation groups in Chichester are:

- **Chloe:** Young image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.
- **Ben:** competitive male urbanite, mainly aged 18-25, single, graduate professional
- **Tim:** settling down male, mainly aged 26-45, married or single, professional.
- **Philip:** comfortable mid-life male, mainly aged 46-55, married with children, full time employment and owner occupier.
- **Alison:** stay at home mums.

Figure 6.1 Population within Chichester Study area participating in hockey

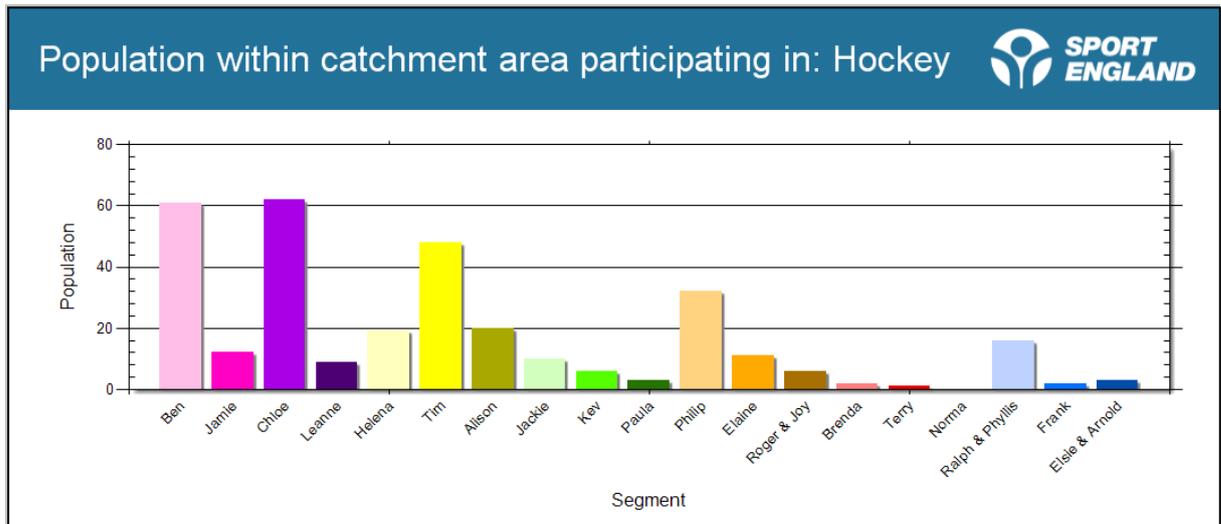
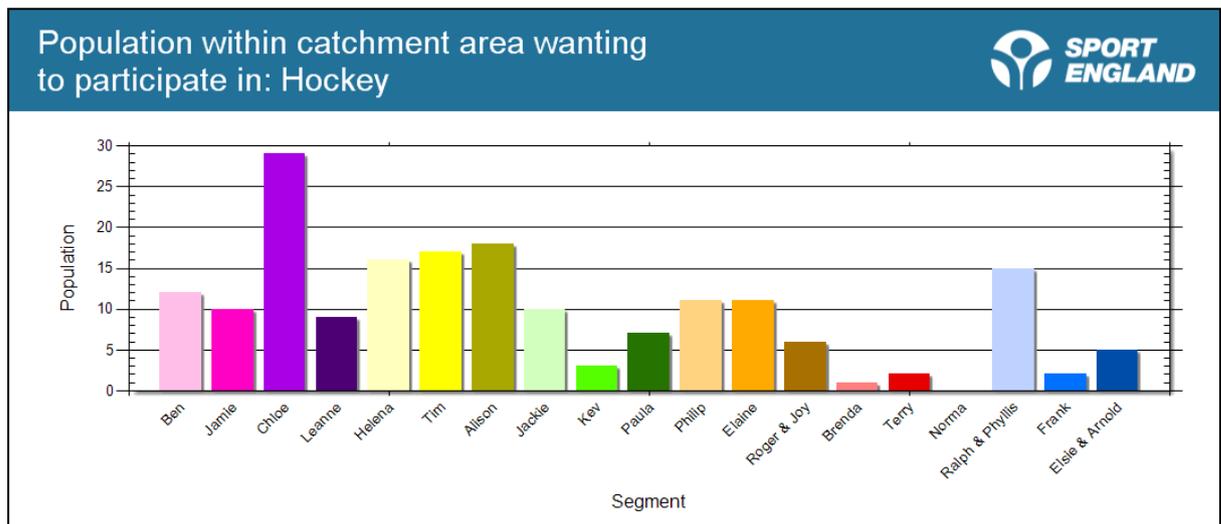


Figure 6.2 Population within Chichester Study area wanting to participate in hockey



Hockey Clubs and Teams in Chichester

6.8 There are three hockey clubs recorded as playing in Chichester. Chichester Hockey Club is one of the leading sporting clubs within the District Council area, running 15 adult, mixed and junior sides on a Saturday with an extensive training programme. Its 1st XI men’s team plays in the National League. It has a further 6 men’s teams (200 male members); 4 ladies’ teams (100 lady members); 2 boys’ teams (50 junior boys) and 2 girls’ teams (50 junior girls). The club also has many u8s and a large Vets section still actively playing. Information supplied by the club on numbers of teams, the leagues and matches played are as follows:

Table 6.4 Chichester Hockey Club: Teams and matches played

Team	League	Number of matches per season
M1	National League East	16
M2	Hants Surrey regional	16
M3	Hants Div 3	16
M4	Hants Div 5	16
M5	Hants Div 4	16
Chipmunks	Sussex Div 2	16
L1	Sussex Prem	16
L2	Sussex Div 1	16
L3	Sussex Div 2	16
L4	Sussex Div 5	16

6.9 In addition there is Chichester Centurions Hockey Club for girls' hockey which plays at the University. Lavant Hockey Club which occasionally plays at the University is also noted, although no information has been forthcoming from either of these clubs.

PATTERN OF PLAY AND CAPACITY

ASSESSMENT OF CAPACITY

- 6.10 A hockey match lasts 70 minutes; half time is around 5 minutes and generally 5 minutes warm up. A pitch needs to be booked for 90 minutes to accommodate a game. England Hockey guidance suggests that no AGP should be considered able to sustain more than 4 games on any one day. 4 games is the equivalent of 6 hours play i.e. from 10.00 – 4.00pm. Some leagues will allow a match to start at 4.00pm but not after this
- 6.11 All three sand based pitches in Chichester are used by Chichester Hockey Club: their 'home' pitch is at Chichester College (1st XI play here I the National League and the clubhouse is based here); the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School) is used for all training and some matches, and the University pitch is also used for matches. The University also caters for other hockey teams (at present Chichester Centurions and occasionally Lavant HC)
- 6.12 Educational use of AGPs takes place outside of peak hours (evenings and weekends) and there is therefore no impact upon the availability of the facilities for community hockey (as the artificial surface means that AGPs are not impacted upon by levels of use in the same way that grass pitches are).
- 6.13 Times and days of matches and training by Chichester Hockey Club are as follows:

Table 6.5 Chichester Hockey Club: Matchplay and training

Team	Facility	Time/day of Match	Time/day of Training: all at Kingsham
M1	Kingsham/College	12.30 Sundays	Tues/Thurs 7.30-9.30
M2	Kingsham/College	Saturday/Sundays – varies	Tues/Thurs 7.30-9.30
M3	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Wed 7.30 – 9.00
M4/M5	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Wed 7.30 – 9.00
Chipmunks	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Mon 7.30 - 9.00
L1s	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Tues 6.00 – 7.30
L2	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Tues 6.00 – 7.30
L3	University of Chichester	Saturday – varies	Tues 6.00 – 7.30
L4	University of Chichester	Saturday – varies	Tues 6.00 – 7.30
Juniors	Kingsham/College	Saturday – varies	Monday 6.00 – 7.30

6.14 An assessment of capacity of the pitches is set out below. Table 6.6. sets out comparative usage for football and hockey and identifies where there is spare capacity. Table 6.7 sets out the situation for hockey on each pitch in more detail.

Table 6.6: Summary of AGP Usage and Capacity for Football and Hockey in Chichester

	Midweek	Saturday	Sunday	Notes
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CHICHESTER COLLEGE				
Hours available at peak time	18 hrs	8 hrs	6 hrs	
No of hrs used for football	18 hrs	0	2 hrs	No spare capacity for football
No of hrs used for hockey	0	8 hrs (matches)	2+ hrs (matches)	No spare capacity for hockey

KINGSHAM PITCH (CHICHESTER HIGH SCHOOL)				
Hours available at peak time	13 hrs	8 hrs	6hrs	
No of hrs used for football	0	0	0	Not available for football use
No of hrs used for hockey	12 hrs (training)	Up to 4 hrs (matches)	Up to 2 hrs (matches)	Slight spare capacity for hockey matches

UNIVERSITY PITCH				
Hours available at peak time	18 hrs	8 hrs	6 hrs	
No of hrs used for football	16 hrs	1 hrs	2 hrs	Some spare capacity for football at weekends
No of hrs used for hockey	2 hrs	4 hrs		Some spare capacity for hockey at weekends

Table 6.7 Use of Chichester AGPs for hockey

Club	Pitch	Training	League Matches per pitch/ week*	Other Usage	Analysis of capacity for hockey from review of AGP usage
Chichester Hockey Club	Kingsham Astro	12 hrs weekday evenings Mon – Thurs; men’s, ladies’ and juniors	Usually 2-3 matches per week, mostly Saturdays	Pitch used by Chichester High School during daytime + some use by Bishop Luffa School and after-school. Used by hockey club during weekday evenings and at weekends; no other outside use recorded.	No spare capacity for midweek hockey training Little spare capacity for matches on Saturdays, as slots already used by CHC. Spare capacity on Sundays.
Chichester Hockey Club	Chichester College		Used under agreement for hockey matches all day Saturday & Sundays	Pitch used by College til 5.00pm. Fully booked for football, including Powerplay (Pitch Invasion), on weekday evenings; a little spare capacity Friday nights	27 Saturdays: use by Chichester Hockey Club under agreement. Sundays – community use & hockey. Some spare capacity on Sundays. No availability in week for hockey training.
Chichester Hockey Club	University of Chichester		Usually 2-3 matches on Saturday afternoons	Weekdays used from 0700 to 1700 for University courses. Wed pm: BUCS fixtures.	No spare capacity for hockey training during week. No suitable hours free for hockey on Saturdays (spare slots early morning/late afternoon only).
Chichester Centurions	University of Chichester	2 hours on Wednesday nights	Usually 1 match on Saturday morning	Out of 18 hrs peak time capacity on weekday	

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Club	Pitch	Training	League Matches per pitch/ week*	Other Usage	Analysis of capacity for hockey from review of AGP usage
Lavant Hockey Club	University of Chichester	Occasional use in past; no information available		evenings; 16 hrs used for football and c2 hrs for hockey training	Spare capacity on Sundays

6.15 A summary follows:

- Chichester Hockey Club have been able to obtain appropriate times for matchplay and training through their negotiated agreements with Chichester College and the Academy Trust running the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School), and their hiring of facilities at the University.

6.16 In summary: spare capacity for hockey (either matches or training) on the sand based AGPs in Chichester is as follows:

- none at the Chichester College pitch
- up to 2 hours spare on Sundays on the Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School)
- up to 3 hours spare on Saturdays at the University pitch (only early morning/late afternoon and up to 4 hours spare on Sundays (afternoon).

6.17 Thus it can be seen that there is no spare capacity for additional training slots or to accommodate the informal hockey offer at any of the sand based AGPs in Chichester on weekday evenings – the only way additional training/informal hockey sessions can be accommodated is by increasing training squad sizes and/or having different scheduling of training activities.

6.18 At weekends, there is up to 3 hours spare capacity on Saturdays for matches and up to 6 hours on Sundays, but these times may not align with fixture times. Moreover, most of these spare hours are at the University pitch, and more use of this pitch when required at convenient times would mean that the club is spread across 3 sites, which is not a desirable model for hockey clubs.

6.19 In the summer months the hockey training is reduced and therefore there is some more capacity, although there are various summer hockey leagues and social games that take place so the AGPs are still used. There is a small reduction in the football usage too in the summer, although social football bookings playing small games tend to continue.

FUTURE PICTURE OF PROVISION

6.20 To accurately respond to the requirements for AGPs for hockey across Chichester it is necessary to consider the future requirement for these facilities and the potential future demand for hockey. This will be impacted upon by several things, including;

- A General changes in participation trends and in how pitch sports are played;
- B Changes to the number of people living in the area and/or to the demographic profile of the population;
- C Consideration of latent, unmet and displaced demand
- D Local trends in participation and club specific development plans and aspirations; and
- E Amendments to the current facility stock either through the provision of new pitches or the loss of current pitches.

A GENERAL CHANGES IN PARTICIPATION TRENDS AND HOW THE SPORT IS PLAYED

- 6.21 England Hockey's Mission going forward is to encourage 'More, Better, Happier Players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities'. Its club market is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to England Hockey to play in community leagues. As a result only relatively few occasional teams lie outside the affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played. The 3 main objectives of the England Hockey's Facilities Strategy are:
1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision
 2. IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively)
 3. DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain. This might include consolidating hockey provision in a local area where appropriate.
- 6.22 England Hockey are focusing on retaining players within the clubs by offering different competitive opportunities, apart from league hockey, like development matches and Pay and Play. EH has seen evidence of an increase in ladies and junior members at clubs and notable signs of players returning to the sport.
- 6.23 There was an increase of around 30,000 registered hockey players in England following the London Olympics and a large increase in the membership of clubs in parts of the south east region; the success of the Women's Team GB in the Rio Olympics has also fuelled increased demand.
- 6.24 Since 2012, hockey has seen a 65% increase of u16 players taking up the sport within the club environment. Other headline facts are:
- 41% more players in clubs since 2011
 - 49% male v. 51% female
 - 85% growth in u16s in clubs
 - The biggest growth has been in the 5-10 years old girls age group which has more than doubled since 2011/12
- 6.25 This increase across all age groups is expected to continue. England Hockey are hosting the Vitality Hockey Women's World Cup in July 2018. It is hoped that, like Rio, it will create a springboard for the game across all ages, but especially amongst young females.
- 6.26 There are several dominant market segments for hockey in Chichester and England Hockey considers it vital that it continues to offer all versions of the game to attract new and retain current participants in all age groups. Demand in Chichester seems to be buoyant so there may not be the need expressed (as there is in other areas) to actively promote play and pay hockey sessions to meet the demands of potential players whose lifestyle means they would not be able to commit to regular training and matches, but this may be a developing theme in the future.
- 6.27 Factors B – E are now considered in turn for Chichester, in order to build a picture of future demand for hockey appropriate AGPs.

B POPULATION CHANGE

6.28 It can be seen from the above analysis of ONS population projections for Chichester that:

- Whilst the overall population of Chichester is expected to increase by 11654 (13.6%) in the next 20 years, the number of people in the overall ‘active participation’ age group (5-69) is also projected to increase, but at a lower rate (ie by 1840 or 2.8%).
- The age groups within the ‘active participation’ group that are projected to see the greatest increase in numbers in the period to 2036 are the 10-19 years age group (youth/junior pitch sports) and the 20-34 years age group (traditionally the age bands of most adult, pitch sport participants).
- The age group predicted to see a decline in numbers in the period to 2036 is the 46-54 years age group (adult and vets pitch sports).
- The implications of these projected changes are explored further within the ‘Future Demand’ sections for each individual pitch sport.

Team Generation Rates

6.29 Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. By applying TGRs to population projections, we can project the theoretical number of teams that would be generated from population growth and gain an understanding of future demand.

6.30 Table 6.8. below summarises the current TGRs for hockey in Chichester and uses them to assess the potential impact of projected changes to the population profile from the proposed future housing provision allocations. However, it should be noted that that measuring junior participation in particular through the number of junior teams (and then using team generation rates to predict future participation) does not accurately reflect the total amount of juniors regularly playing the game. Chichester Hockey Club fields 4 junior teams from an active junior membership of around 100 players. Moreover, TGRs do not take into account the informal offer and more casual forms of hockey activity and coaching which also require access (see below)

Table 6.8 Predicted growth in hockey teams

2036 AGE GROUPS	Total new teams	Matches capacity per pitch/week	Pitches required	Area required (ha)	Areas used for pitches and margins (ha)
Senior hockey (16-55 male)	1.3	4	0.2	0.65	0.6
Senior hockey (16-55 female)	1.1	4	0.1		0.6
Junior hockey (11-15 male)	0.4				
Junior hockey (11-15 female)	0.4				

C CONSIDERATION OF LATENT, UNMET AND DISPLACED DEMAND

- 6.31 Sport England Market Segmentation data presented earlier in this section can also be used to estimate the proportion of the population that would like to participate in hockey. This suggests that there is potential to increase adult hockey participation by over 50% in Chichester. Around 323 people currently play hockey, with about 184 residents indicating that they would like to play (or play more) hockey. Most of this latent demand is from residents in the main market segments that currently play.
- 6.32 As part of the England Hockey Strategy 'A Nation where Hockey Matters' 2017 - 2021, a long term aspiration is to double the number of people playing hockey in clubs by 2028. If this aspiration came to fruition in Chichester, this would equate to a possible future increase in club membership (based on 2016/17 affiliation data):

	2016/17	2028
Senior (16 years+)	300	600
Junior (u16)	100	200
Total	400	800

- 6.33 It is important to note, that the projected increase above is based on participation data and not Team Generation Rates. The increase will include league teams as well as informal hockey offer, including Back to Hockey, Pay & Play, and Walking Hockey.
- 6.34 These club members will generate demand for additional training sessions as well as some new teams.
- 6.35 An additional important need to meet is that for junior hockey clubs to be based at one site, ideally incorporating appropriate changing facilities. Such a site does not currently exist within the Chichester City area.

D LOCAL TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND CLUB SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ASPIRATIONS

- 6.36 Chichester Hockey club state that the number of teams for men, women and juniors have all increased in the past 3 years, although number of adult male members has actually decreased and ladies has stayed the same (juniors has increased). They note a general growth in popularity in hockey in recent years. The club wishes to continue to grow across all teams and age groups, subject to sufficient volunteers, and manageable costs in terms of hiring and using facilities.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR HOCKEY IN CHICHESTER?

Table 6.9 Summary of Latent, Displaced and Future Demand for hockey in Chichester

Reason for more teams	Men's teams	Ladies' teams	Youth boys	Youth girls
Population growth to 2036	2	1	1	1
Latent demand	Numbers of club members will increase....need to assess how this will translate in to teams			
Aspirations	1	1	1	1
Total	3	2	2	2

*Teams rounded to nearest whole number

6.37 The above suggests that there will be demand from an additional 5-6 adult and 3-4 junior teams to 2036 within Chichester. Growth is most likely to be centred on Chichester Hockey Club. New club members will require additional training time as well as hockey matchplay time.

6.38 Chichester HC is currently struggling to access available provision to accommodate growth and other models of hockey. Demand can only be met at present due to creative scheduling and the club being spread over 3 sites. Future demand of 5-6 more adult teams will require up to 3 additional match slots on a Saturday and these slots do not exist.

6.39 There is no spare capacity for midweek training in hockey at any of the three sand based AGPs. The Study area is unusual in that there are no 3G FTP to accommodate demand from football; therefore the sand based surfaces (and the hybrid facility at Chichester College) also accommodate all artificial pitch demand from football).

6.40 There is very little spare capacity for hockey matchplay on Saturdays. There appears to be some availability on Sundays, although this does not align with the fixtures schedule.

Other Considerations

6.41 Moreover, the three existing sand based AGPs are all on education sites and as these establishments grow or change, they may have increasing demands for pitch space and time which will restrict their ability to accommodate external hockey club use.

6.42 Consideration will also need to be given to the continuing viability and sustainability of the sand based pitches if 3G FTPs are installed in Chichester. This is likely to result in the transference of football teams away from the sand based pitches (although the bulk of football training takes place on the hybrid pitch at Chichester College which is well suited to football).

6.43 England Hockey is keen to develop hub sites for large clubs such as Chichester. Such a coherent model can ensure that the the majority of senior and junior teams can be

wholly based at one site, sharing clubhouse and changing facilities and enabling close liaison over training and coaching. The strategy should consider where such a hub site could be developed in the study area.

D Forthcoming Changes to Supply

- 6.44 The Kingsham pitch (Chichester High School) lies within the proposed 'Southern Gateway' area of the Chichester Local Plan and there may be a relocation of this pitch as part of the area's redevelopment.

7 OTHER SPORTS

7.1 Playing fields are not just a resource for the sports of football, rugby, cricket and hockey. There are many other pitch sports which play on grass, including: American football, softball, archery, athletics, baseball, Gaelic football, lacrosse and rugby league.

7.2 It is important that Chichester's playing pitches meet anticipated demand for these sports, or are available for the promotion of opportunities in them. Furthermore, they offer a wonderful environment for sport for people with disabilities, being free of the restrictions of indoor facilities. This is another dimension to promoting playing fields within Chichester which the Strategy wishes to embrace.

7.3 It is known that stoolball is played at a number of village grounds. Otherwise, softball (a variant of baseball) has been highlighted as a growing sport within Chichester.

7.4 SOFTBALL

- Softball – a variant of baseball and rounders – is a mixed, summer sport that is increasing in popularity in the area and has its own demands for pitch requirements.
- The play area is a right angle and quadrant arc of between 80-100m radius. Changing rooms are not essential and pitch marking is the only requirement for softball played at this level (venues hosting more senior play have a cut quadrant with a gravel surface, the nearest one being in Farnham)
- Matchplay depends on fixtures – usually Wednesday evenings or Sundays – ornings or afternoons. A typical game will last between one and one and a half hours. Adults train Wednesday night every week; juniors train on Thurs nights and also play a junior variant - T ball - on Sunday mornings.
- The local club– Chichester Falcons – was started in 2011. Following a taster sessions in 2017 interest grew rapidly, and the club now as in the region of 45 adults and 25 juniors on their books. They field 2 adult teams, a boys' and a girls' team. Chichester University has a mixed team- Chichester Raptors – with approximately 15 members.h
- The teams play in the Solent League which covers Portsmouth and Southampton across to Brighton. This league plays from April to September; when the clocks change the teams play in an indoor league in Chichester College, with juniors playing at Chichester High School.
- A softball area is marked out in the south west corner of Oaklands Park during the summer months, overlapping the rugby pitch. The situation has not been ideal for softball and the pitch has been criticised by umpires, so much so, that the rugby pitch (Rugby Pitch 4) is being made slightly smaller and moved to the east, thus giving softball a larger, uninterrupted improved playing area.
- Softball is also being played in local primary and secondary schools and the intention will be to set up a local league this year once teams become established. One playing area is currently sufficient, although if demand continues to grow at current pace, an additional area (preferably at Oaklands Park) may be required.