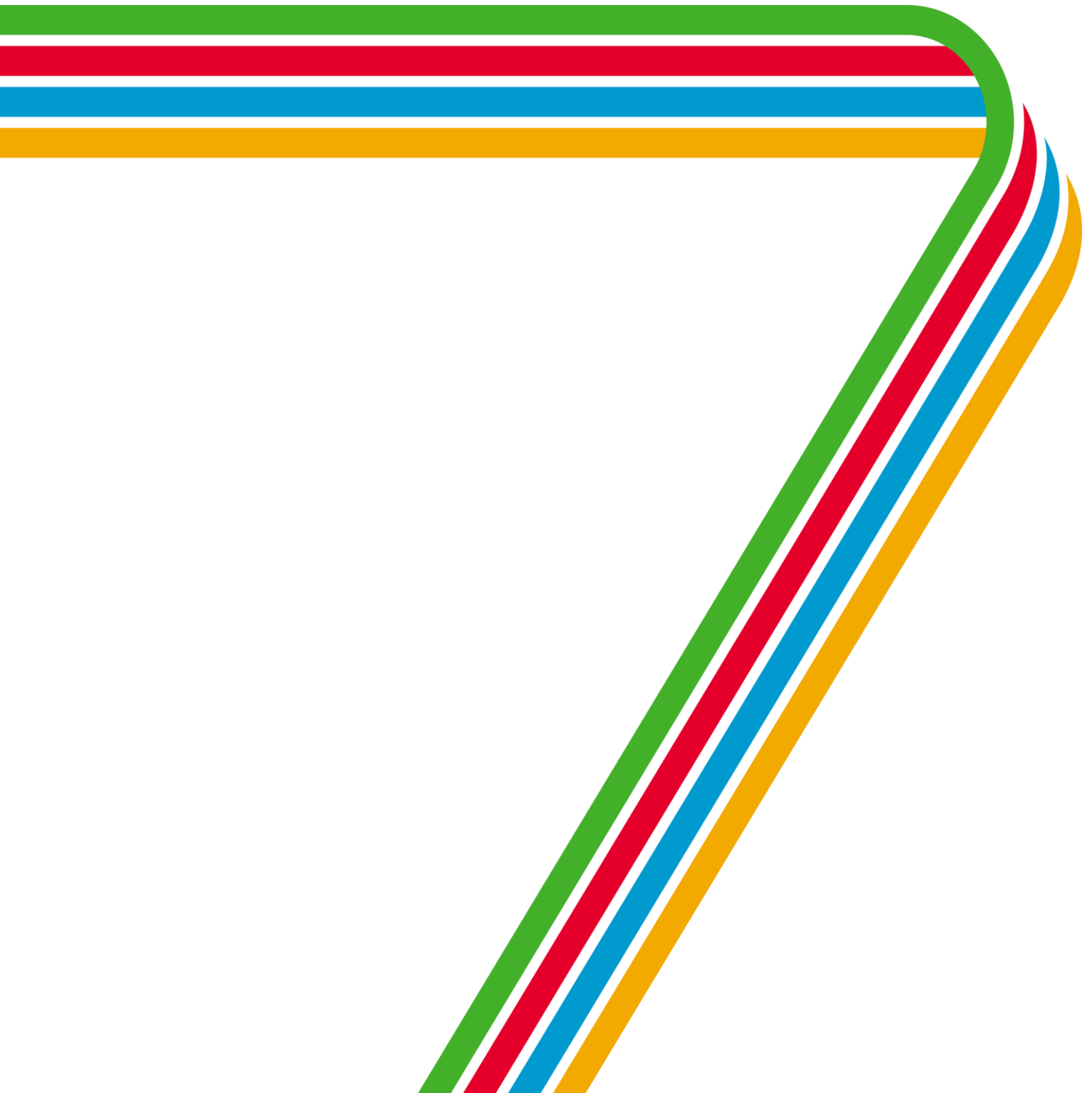




Lewes District Council

**Lewes District Council Playing Pitch Strategy
Needs Assessment**

July 2020



SHAPING THE FUTURE OF SPORT



4global Consulting Terms of Reference

Estimates and forecasts contained within this report are based on the data and information obtained at that time and the accuracy of resultant findings and recommendations is dependent on the quality of that data.

The author(s) will not be held liable for any data provided by third party organisations as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) delivery process. The data and recommendations have been conscientiously reviewed through the PPS governance process, with all data and information subject to a thorough check and challenge process via the Project Steering Group. Notwithstanding this, it has not been possible for the author to independently review every element of data provided by third parties.

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Section 1: Introduction and methodology



1 Introduction and methodology

1.1 Project scope and objectives

1.1.1 Lewes District Council, hereby referred to as LDC, has commissioned 4global Consulting to prepare a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), to provide the council with a clear evidence base and guide future provision and management of new sports pitches and outdoor sports facilities in the Lewes District area in the context of national policy and local sports development criteria.

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

- Football
- Rugby Union
- Cricket
- Hockey
- Athletics
- Stoolball
- Outdoor Tennis
- Outdoor Bowls

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

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

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

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

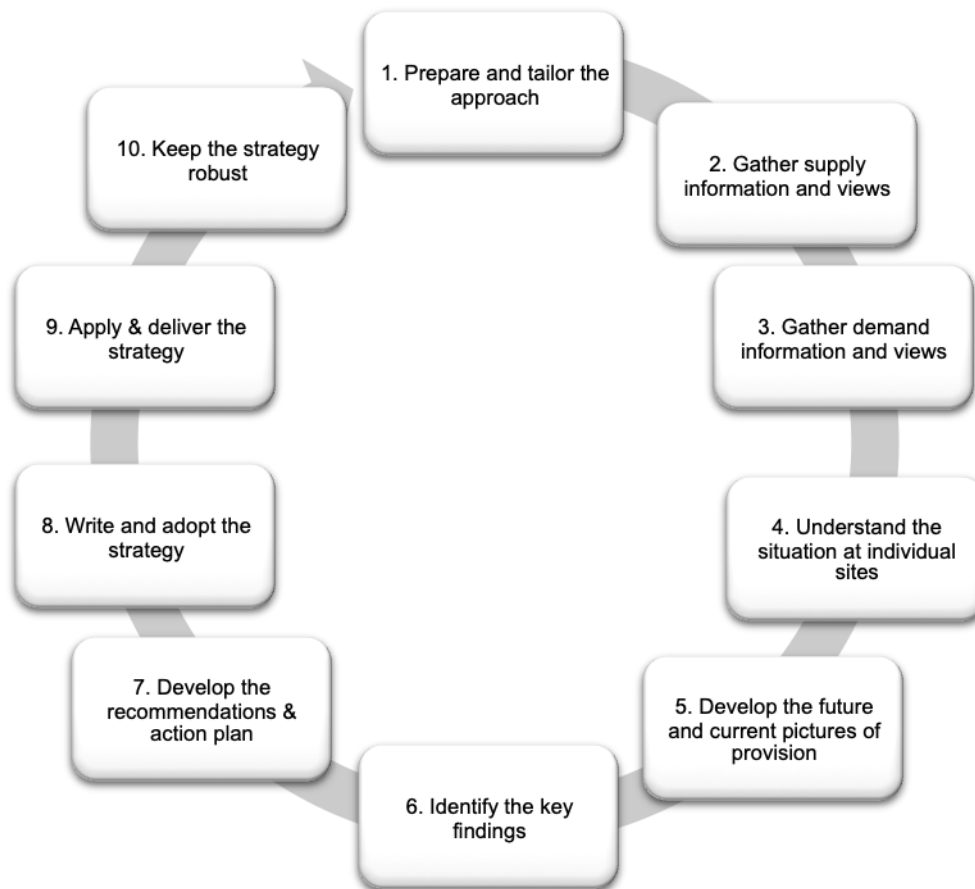
- To ensure that the district has an up-to-date framework for the prioritisation, provision and development of sports facilities across the public, private and independent sectors.
- Support the implementation of the Council's submitted local plan policies relating to the protection, enhancement and provision of community sport and physical activity facilities and provide an evidence based framework to support negotiations with developers who may provide funding or other assistance to improve local provision

- The identification of deficiencies and opportunities for improvement will set the context for decisions about the priority and delivery of local sports/physical activity facilities in the district.
- Provide a robust evidence base to support funding bids from National Sports bodies like Sport England and National Governing Bodies (NGB's) of sport.
- Ensure that a planned approach to sport and physical activity facilities takes place in Lewes District now and up to 2030, ensuring that the district community has access to high quality facilities, helping communities to increase their levels of physical activity, improve their health and remain cohesive.

1.2 Methodology

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

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



¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3522/pps-guidance-october-2013-updated.pdf>

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

- Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
- Sport England tools, including Active Places Power, the Active Lives Survey and the New Development Playing Pitch Calculator;
- Stakeholder consultation, including LDC Officers and Members, Sport England, relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, key user clubs; and
- Site visits, undertaken at all sites across the Study Area.

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

Figure 1.2 - 4global's Online Playing Pitch Platform

The screenshot shows the '4global PPS Platform' interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options like 'List', 'Create', 'Upload', 'Edit', 'Overview', 'Pitches', 'Ancillaries', 'Site Visits', 'Settings', and 'Clubs'. The main area displays a 'Sites List' table with the following data:

Name	Email	Phone Number	Visit Seasons	Actions
APPLECROFT SCHOOL	admin@applecroft.herts.sch.uk	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
BIRCHWOOD AVENUE PRIMARY SCHOOL	admin@birchwoodavenue.herts.sch.uk	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	carrie.lloyd@hatfield-herts.gov.uk	07891 830839	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
BISHOPS HATFIELD GIRLS SCHOOL	head@bishophatfield.herts.sch.uk	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
Breaks Manor Youth Centre	info@breaksmanor.org	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
BROCKETT HALL GOLF CLUB	0	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
BROOKMANS PARK GOLF CLUB	0	#N/A	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
CHANCELLOR'S SCHOOL	head@chancellors.herts.sch.uk	01707 650 702 Ext: 245	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
Commonswood School	admin@commonswood.herts.sch.uk	01707 880420	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]
COOPERS ROAD	regcheek@live.co.uk	0	None	[+], [eye], [edit], [trash]

At the bottom of the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 10 of 76 entries' and includes pagination controls for pages 1 through 8.

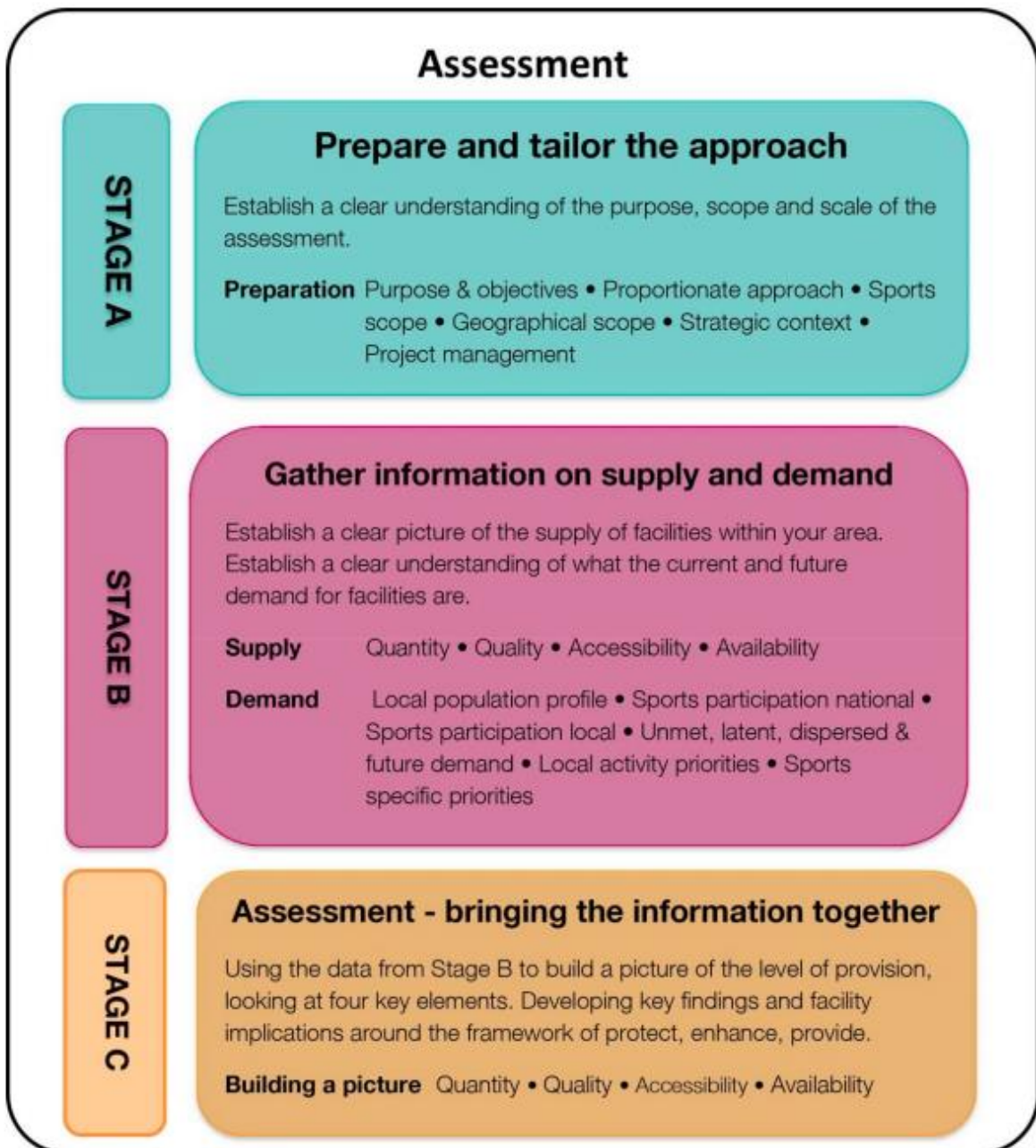
1.2.4 A Project Steering Group comprising representation from the council, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) has guided the study from its commencement. At critical milestones, the Steering Group members have reviewed and verified the data and information collected to allow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

1.2.5 The PPS Steering Group will continue to help guide preparation of the PPS through to its adoption and subsequent delivery and implementation.

1.3 Methodology for the assessment of non-pitch sports facilities – ANOG

- 1.3.1 As highlighted above, the 2013 PPS methodology features in depth guidance and instruction regarding the undertaking of research, and presentation of the data for five pitch sports: Association Football; Cricket; Hockey; Rugby Union, and; Rugby. All other sports covered in the strategy are not covered by any formal PPS guidance.
- 1.3.2 The aim of the ANOG (Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for indoor and outdoor sports) guidance is stated as follows: "This guide provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The guide has primarily been produced to help (LAs) meet the requirements of the Government’s National Planning Policy Framework".
- 1.3.3 The ANOG guidance recommends utilising the following methodology:

Figure 1.3: ANOG methodology



1.3.4 Whilst this methodology is not as specific as that laid out in the 2013 PPS guidance for PPS sports, it does provide a recognised, repeatable and robust framework on which to base out assessment of need.

1.4 Report structure

1.4.1 The structure of the PPS report is as follows

- Section 1 – Introduction and Methodology
- Section 2 – Strategic Context
- Section 3 – Sport-Specific Supply and Demand Assessment

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

1.4.3 In addition to this needs assessment, a strategy document has also been produced, which provides future recommendations, scenario testing and a site by site action plan for key sites across the local authority.

1.5 Statement on COVID-19

1.5.1 During the development of this document the UK Government implemented measures designed to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus. These measures resulted in a number of steering group partners being unavailable to provide final comments and sign-off of the PPS document.

1.5.2 All partners were engaged with the PPS process throughout the project up until the beginning of April, 2020. As such, all PPS partners have had the opportunity to review and comment on all layers of analysis presented in this report and the accompanying appendices. All supply and demand data underpinning this report has been signed-off as accurate by the Lewes District PPS Steering Group.

1.5.3 The data utilised for the analysis in this PPS was gathered previous to the outbreak of COVID-19 this report's findings do not take into consideration its potential impact in the supply and demand for sport in the area. Sport England's PPS guidance contains provision for PPS documents to be reviewed and updated on an on-going basis, and due to the impact of COVID-19 being unknown with regards to current and future participation levels across all sports, it is recommended that the PPS steering group reconvenes at the earliest opportunity to agree any further updates to this document.

1.5.4 As of July 3rd, 2020, the following NGB's had not signed of the relevant chapters of this document:

- The English Cricket Board (ECB)
- The Rugby Football Union (RFU)
- England Hockey
- Stoolball England
- Bowls England
- England Athletics

Section 2: Strategic Context

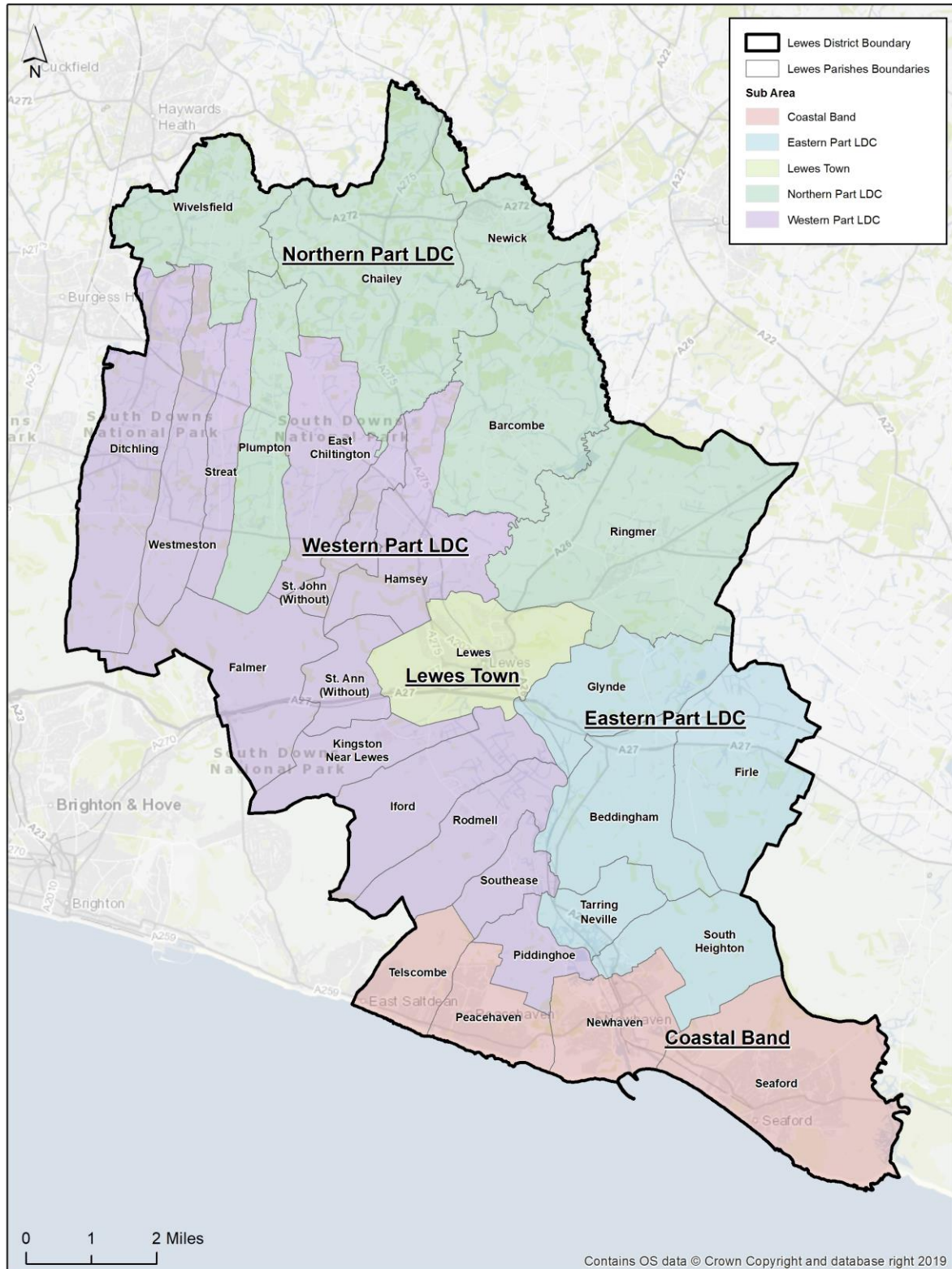


2 Strategic Context

2.1 The Study Area

- 2.1.1 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the Lewes District and the five sub-areas included within the PPS.
- 2.1.2 The sub areas are divided by parish boundaries and their allocation for planning purposes and relationship to the South Downs National Park. The main village of Plumpton sits outside of the South Downs National Park and therefore forms part of the Northern Part LDC sub area;
- 2.1.3 The five sub areas are as follows;
- Coastal Band (Telscombe, Peacehaven, Newhaven, Seaford)
 - Eastern part LDC (Tarring Neville, South Heighton, Firle, Glynde, Beddingham)
 - Lewes Town (Lewes)
 - Northern part LDC (Wivesfield, Plumpton, Chailey, Newick, Barcombe, Ringmer)
 - Western part LDC (Ditchling, Westmeston, Streat, Falmer, St Ann Without, St John Without, East Chiltington, Hamsey, Kingston, Iford, Rodmell, Southease, Piddinghoe)

Figure 2.1: Lewes District Sub Areas



2.2 Lewes District

- 2.2.1 Lewes District is a local government district that is situated within East Sussex. The main administrative town within the district is Lewes. There are a number of other prominent towns within the district which include Newhaven, Peacehaven, Seaford and Telscombe. Lewes District shares its borders with three other local authority areas – Mid Sussex, Wealden and Brighton & Hove. The local authority of Lewes is made up of a number of settlements, with areas of open space and rural woodland spread across varying sections of its geography.
- 2.2.2 The South Downs National Park runs through a large proportion of Lewes District, extending from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east. The park has a separate planning authority. The SDNP Authority is the statutory planning body for the national park area. In 2016, the Park became an International Dark Sky Reserve, meaning that policies are now in place which means new developments are to avoid installing lighting, or alternatively, steps must be taken to avoid light pollution. It should be noted that Lewes Town is situated within The South Downs National Park.
- 2.2.3 There is an extensive network of public rights of ways within East Sussex and more specifically in Lewes District. When looking at East Sussex as a whole, there are 2,211 miles of public rights of way which is bolstered massively by the access to The South Downs National Park.

2.3 Planning Policy Introduction

- 2.3.1 There are a number of key national and local strategies and policies which inform and influence the development of these strategies. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, a Local Plan and population growth at local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Protect, Enhance and Provide; these are the key elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This will be explained further in the following sections.

2.4 National Planning Policy

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

- 2.4.1 The NPPF sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 96 and 97 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:
- 2.4.2 **PAR 96:** “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 (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.”
- 2.4.3 **PAR 97:** “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.”

PROTECTION, ENHANCEMENT AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES

2.4.4 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities, as follows²:

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

2.5 Local Planning Policy – Lewes’ Local Plan Part 1

2.5.1 Lewes District Council adopted part 1 of their local plan on the 11th May 2016, which was a Joint Core Strategy produced by the Council and South Downs National Park Authority. This plan sets out the long-term spatial vision for the district and helps to guide development and change up to 2030.

2.5.2 The Plan set out 11 strategic objectives that will take place in order to achieve the vision of Lewes District in 2030. These objectives have been set out below:

- To stimulate and maintain a buoyant and balanced local economy through regeneration of the coastal towns, support for the rural economy and ensuring that the economy is underpinned by a balanced sector profile.
- To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the district’s town centres, retail centres and local centres as hubs for shopping, business, entertainment, cultural and community life.
- To deliver the homes and accommodation for the needs of the district and ensure the housing growth requirements are accommodated in the most sustainable way.
- To take advantage of the richness and diversity of the district’s natural and heritage assets to promote and achieve a sustainable tourism industry in and around the district.
- To work with other agencies to improve the accessibility to key community services and facilities and to provide the new and upgraded infrastructure that is required to create and support sustainable communities.
- To conserve and enhance the high quality and character of the district’s towns, villages, and rural environment by ensuring that all forms of new development are designed to a high standard and maintain and enhance the local vernacular and ‘sense of place’ of individual settlements.
- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area.
- To maximise opportunities for re-using suitable previously developed land and to plan for new development in the highly sustainable locations without adversely affecting the character of the area.

² Further information is provided via Sport England’s Planning Aims and Objectives guidance: <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-for-sport-guidance/>

- To reduce the need for travel and to promote a sustainable system of transport and land use for people who live in, work in, study in and visit the district.
- To ensure that the district reduces causes of climate change and is proactive regarding climate change initiatives.
- To reduce the district's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, particularly by seeking to reduce the number of properties, community assets and infrastructure that are at an unacceptable risk of flooding, or coastal erosion.

2.6 Local Planning Policy – Lewes' Local Plan Part 2

2.6.1 Following on from Part 1 of the Local Plan, Lewes District Council have now also adopted Part 2 of the Plan, in February 2020.

2.6.2 The Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies only applies to the area of Lewes District covered by the Lewes District Planning Authority (excluding the area within South Downs National Park), and supports and seeks to deliver the strategic objectives and spatial strategy of the Local Plan Part 1 by:

- allocating additional sites to meet development growth identified in Local Plan Part 1
- setting out detailed (non-strategic) development management policies to guide development and change.

2.6.3 The full document can be accessed via the following link: <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/lewes-local-plan-part-2-site-allocations-and-development-management-policies/?assetdet43c22f64-9732-45b3-9c3e-026523402f1f=287648>

SOUTH DOWNS LOCAL PLAN (2014-33)³

2.6.4 The South Downs Local Plan was formally adopted by the South Downs National Park Authority in July 2019. It is part of the statutory development plan for the whole National Park, along with the minerals and waste plans and Neighbourhood Development Plans. It sets out how the National Park Authority will manage development over the period of 2014 to 2033.

2.6.5 The Local Plan has been informed by a range of factors relating to the special qualities of the National Park, including landscape character, biodiversity and cultural heritage of the National Park, neighbourhood plans, local housing and economic needs and the impact of climate change.

2.6.6 The Vision of the South Downs National Park describes where the Park Authority want to be in 2050 and it is the overarching vision for the South Downs Local Plan. It applies across the whole National Park, but the ways in which it could be achieved will vary from area to area based on the characteristics and opportunities in that area.

Vision for the National Park (by 2050 in the South Downs National Park)

- The iconic English lowland landscapes and heritage will have been conserved and greatly enhanced. These inspirational and distinctive places, where people live, work, farm and relax, are adapting well to the impacts of climate change and other pressures.

³ https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SD_LocalPlan_2019_17Wb.pdf

- People will understand, value, and look after the vital natural services that the National Park provides. Large areas of high-quality and well-managed habitat will form a network supporting wildlife throughout the landscape.
- Opportunities will exist for everyone to discover, enjoy, understand and value the National Park and its special qualities. The relationship between people and landscape will enhance their lives and inspire them to become actively involved in caring for it and using its resources more responsibly.
- Its special qualities will underpin the economic and social wellbeing of the communities in and around it, which will be more self-sustaining and empowered to shape their own future. Its villages and market towns will be thriving centres for residents, visitors and businesses and supporting the wider rural community.
- Successful farming, forestry, tourism and other business activities within the National Park will actively contribute to, and derive economic benefit from, its unique identity and special qualities

2.6.7 The plan sets out a number of strategic objectives, based on the National Park purposes and duty, to outline the direction that the Local Plan will take in order to achieve its vision. The objectives deliver the vision within the remit of the Local Plan and consideration of planning applications.

Local Plan Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the landscapes of the National Park.
- To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park.
- To conserve and enhance large areas of high-quality and well-managed habitat to form a network supporting wildlife throughout the landscape.
- To achieve a sustainable use of ecosystem services, thus enhancing natural capital across the landscapes of the National Park and contributing to wealth and human health and wellbeing.
- To protect and provide opportunities for everyone to discover, enjoy, understand and value the National Park and its special qualities.
- To adapt well to mitigate against impacts of climate change and other pressures.
- To conserve and enhance the villages and market towns of the National Park as thriving centres for residents, visitors and businesses.
- To protect and provide for the social and economic wellbeing of National Park communities supporting local jobs, affordable homes and local facilities.
- To protect and provide for local businesses including farming, forestry, and tourism that are broadly compatible with and relate to the landscapes and special qualities of the National Park.

2.7 Sports and Physical Activity Strategy Context

2.7.1 The Council have previously and continue to work with Sport England, as a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing fields and built sports facilities. To avoid potential objections and delays at a later date if such sites are allocated for development which may affect the delivery of the allocations, discussions are taking place prior to site allocations being confirmed in the pre-

submission version of the Local Plan. This, again, reiterates the Local Authorities' plans aims to maintain and balance between urban and rural areas in the Lewes District.

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

- 2.7.2 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper in 2015, launched the new strategy 'Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation' in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.
- 2.7.3 The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured against:
- Physical wellbeing
 - Mental wellbeing
 - Individual development
 - Social and community development
 - Economic development.
- 2.7.4 Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all the five outcomes.
- 2.7.5 The Delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;
- More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.
 - A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector
 - Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events

SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016 – 'TOWARDS AND ACTIVE NATION'

- 2.7.6 The Vision for this Strategy is: 'We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers'.
- 2.7.7 The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.
- 2.7.8 This strategy sets out Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:
- Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest
 - Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life
 - Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient

- Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport
- Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers
- Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers
- Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources
- Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of behaviour change

LEWES DISTRICT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT PROFILE

2.7.9 Adult participation in sport and active recreation in the Lewes District has increased from 63.5% in 2011 to 63.7% in 2018. This indicator is the percentage of the adult population participating in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 150 Minutes a week (Active Lives Survey, Sport England). The Council, along with Active Sussex and Sport England, aim to continue to improve these statistics through:

- Maximising opportunities for sport and physical activity to work with commissioners of health, social care, young people’s service and community safety
- Developing a strategic approach for sports facilities and opportunities based on need and evidence
- Capitalise on opportunities to work with NGB’s

2.8 Population and Demographics Analysis

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

2.8.2 Table 2.2 below provides a summary of the key population and demographic trends for Lewes District. It should be noted that this data is consistent with that used across the Playing Pitch Strategy and Open Spaces Strategy, as well as the wider strategic planning work currently being undertaken by the Council.

Table 2.2: Population and demographics analysis for LDC

Lewes District Demographic Summary	Data
Current population (2018)	103,148
Future population (2030)	110,873
Age profile	The number of residents aged 0-59 is reducing, while the 60+ population is projected to grow. Older people will make up an increasing proportion of the population, as the number of people aged 60 or above significantly increases throughout the next 10 years.

2.8.3 Figure 2.2 below provides a graphical representation of these population trends, illustrating the projected change in proportion of population, between 2017 and 2033.

Figure 2.2 – Lewes District Population Share by Age Group

2.8.4 To provide greater insight into the current and projected population trends across the District, Figure

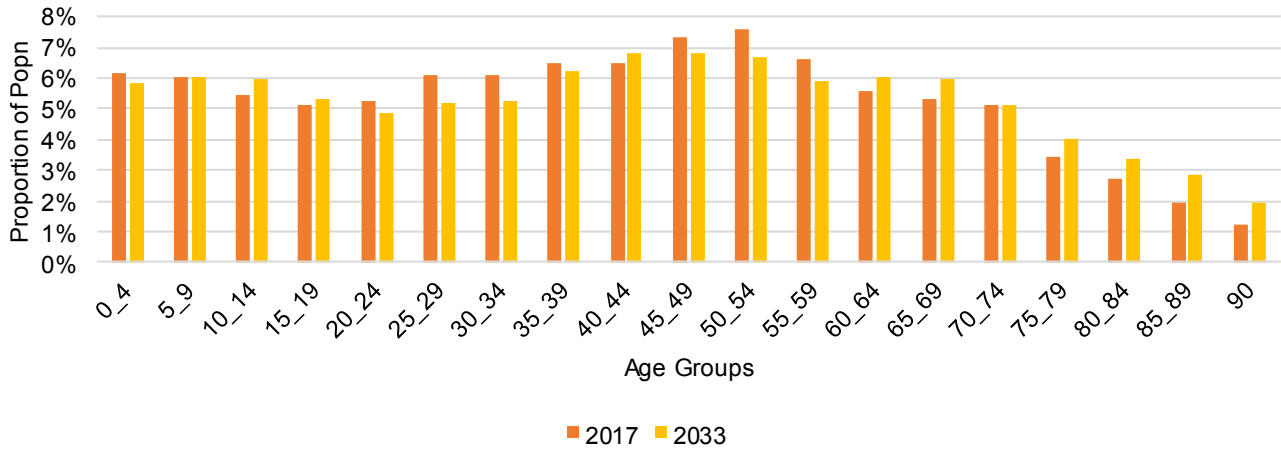
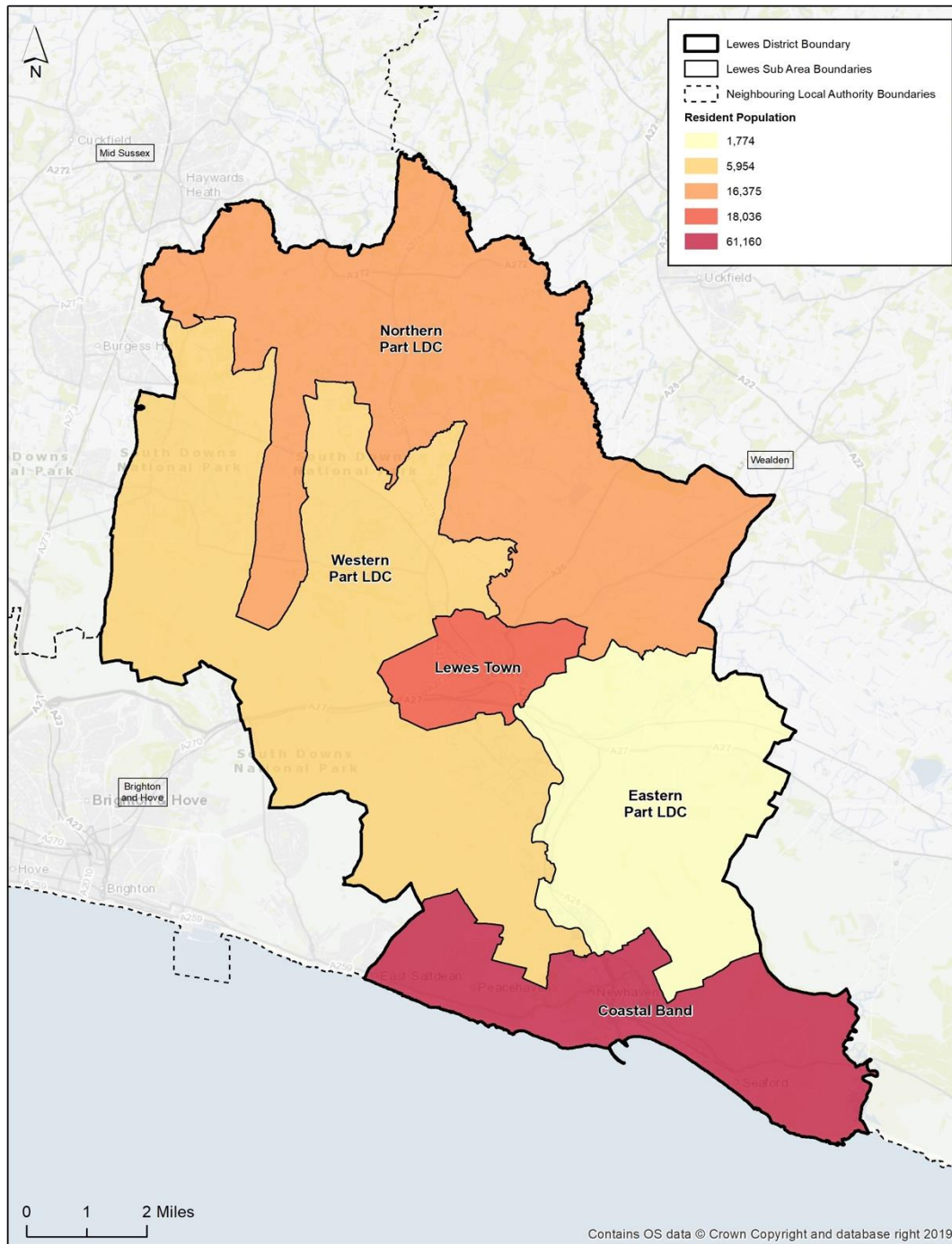
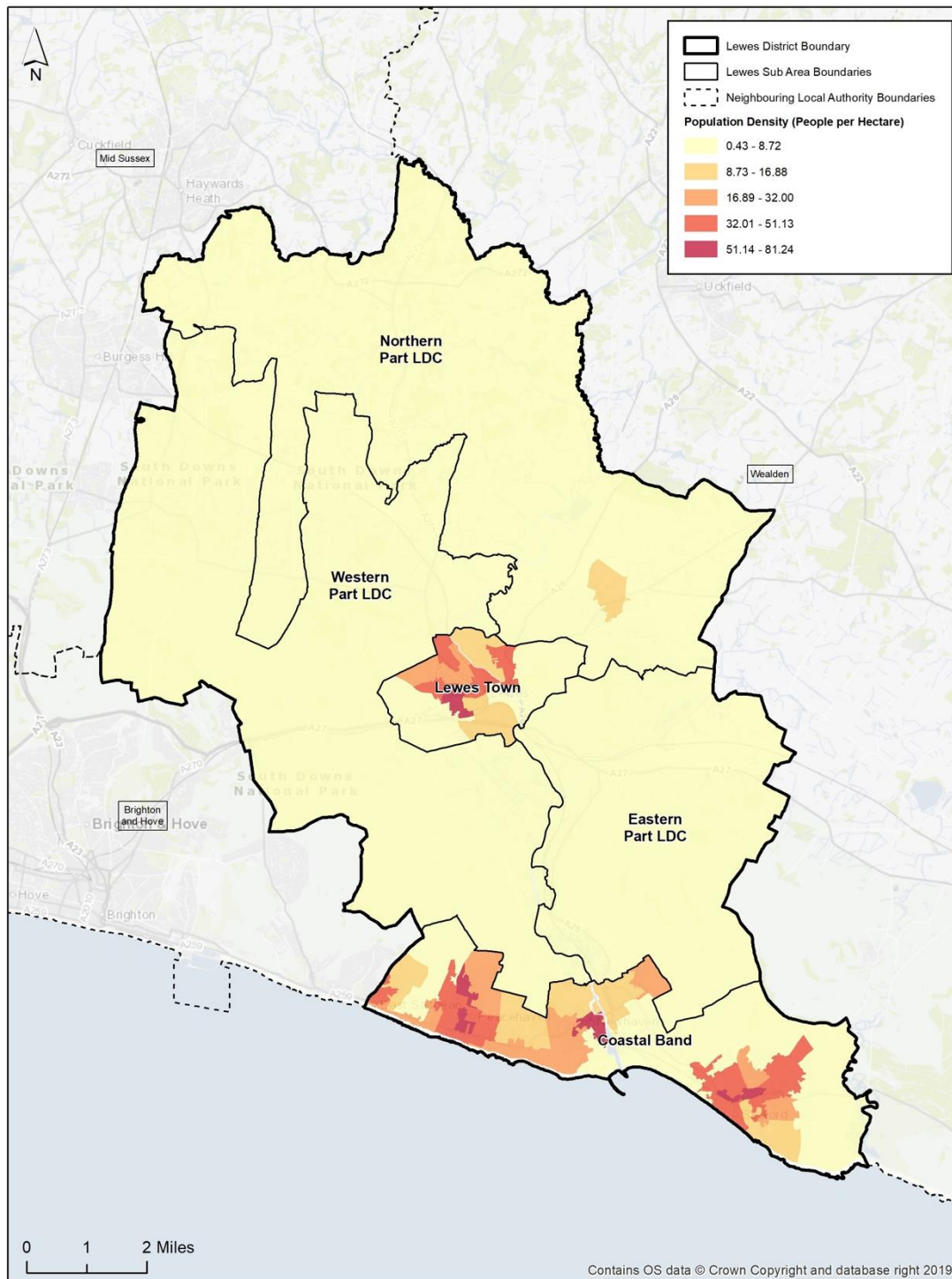


Figure 2.3 – Population by Sub Area (2019)



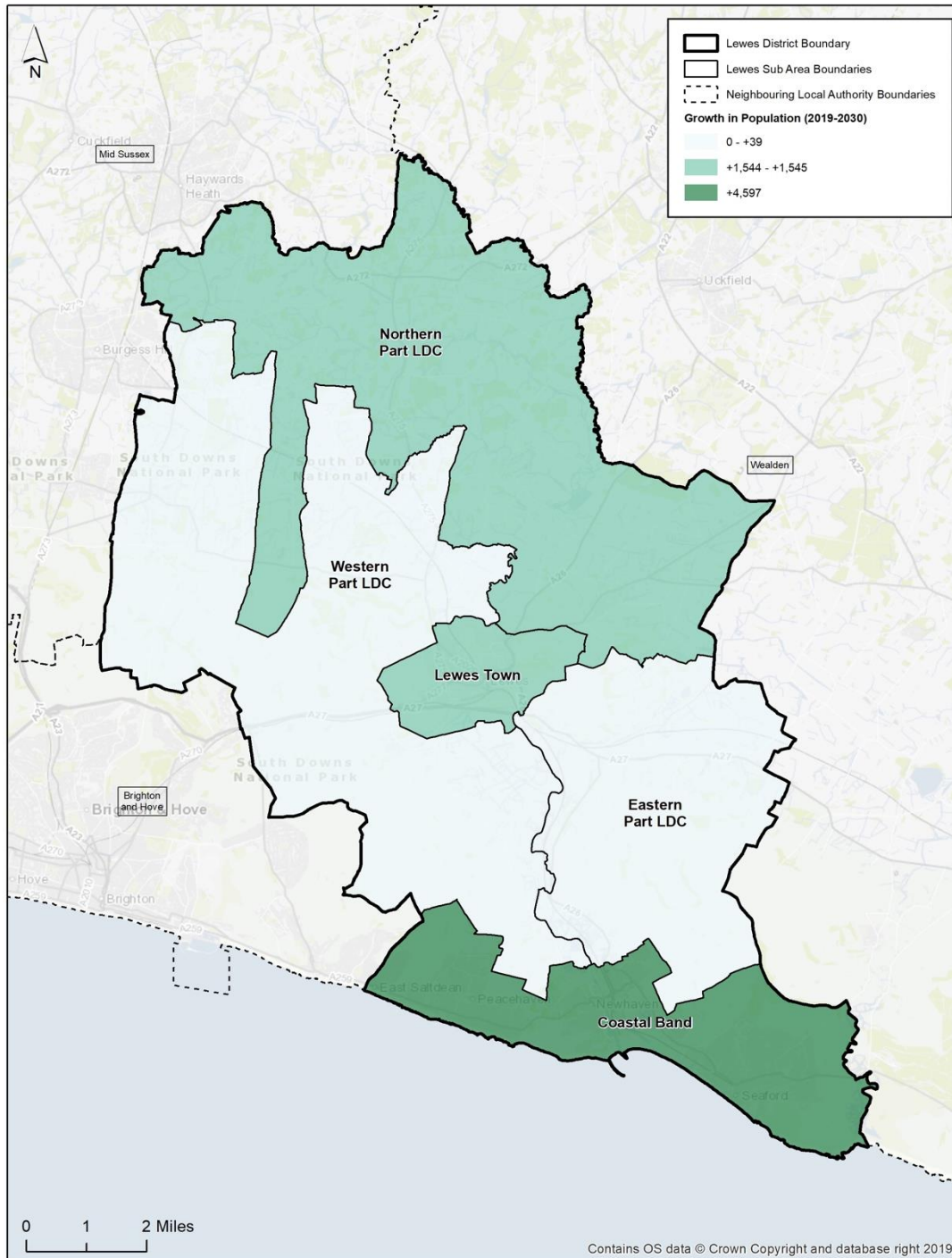
2.8.5 Figure 2.3 illustrates the total number of residents per sub area. Figure 2.4 overleaf shows population density by sub-area.

Figure 2.4 – Population Density by Lower Super Output Area (2019)



2.8.6 As expected, Figure 2.3 indicates that main settlement in the Lewes Town and Coastal Band sub-areas have the highest population density, with pockets of relatively high density in smaller settlements. Figure 2.4 illustrates the low density of population that exists across the majority of the District, which coincides with high levels of rurality and large areas of open space and woodland.

Figure 2.5 – Population Change 2019 2030

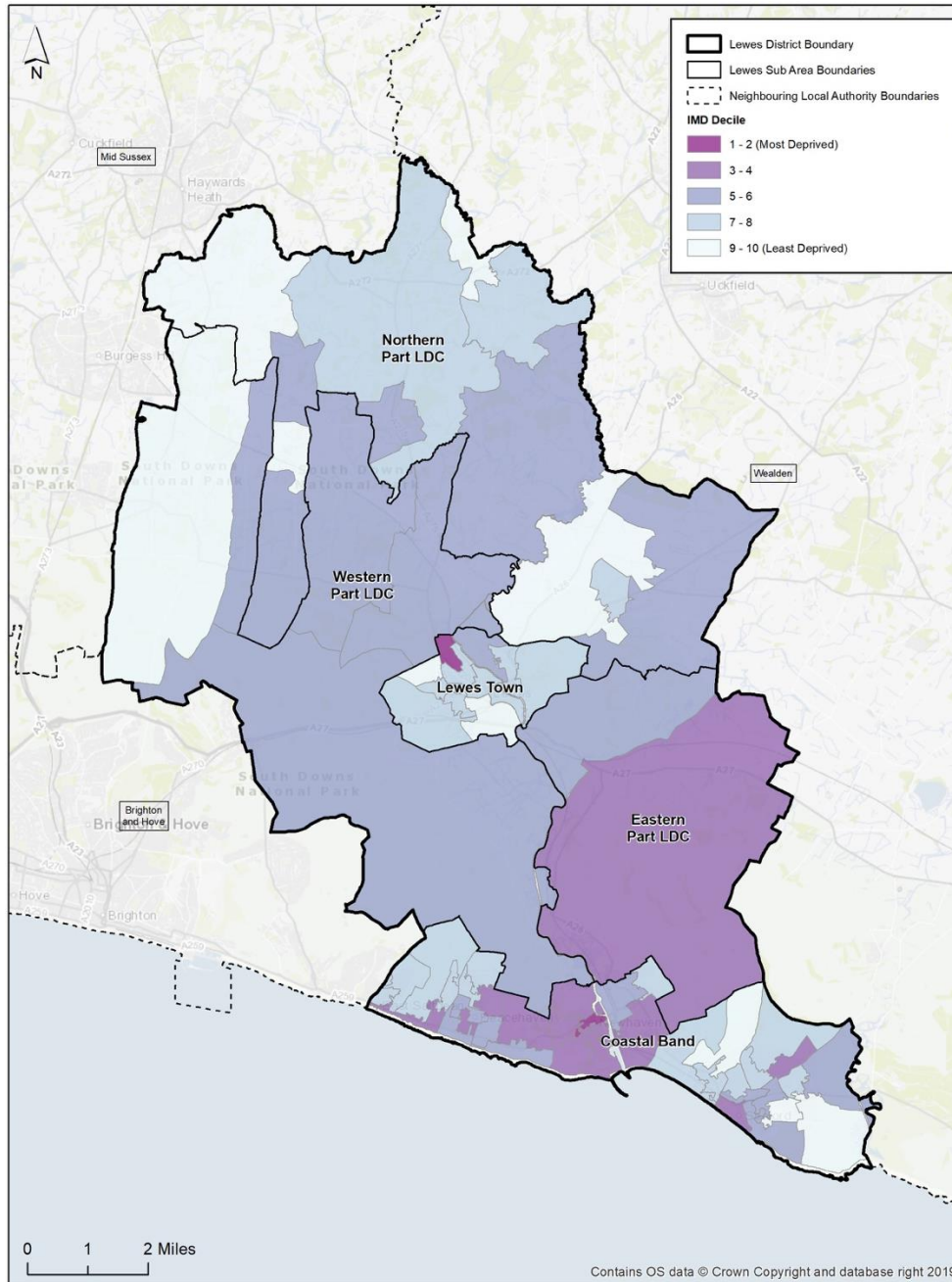


2.8.7 Figure 2.5 illustrates the expected population change, which is largely projected to occur in the Coastal Band sub-area, followed by Lewes Town and Northern Part LDC. This analysis should be taken into consideration as part of future development plans across the District.

Deprivation Analysis

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

Figure 2.6: Deprivation Analysis – 2019



2.8.9 Figure 2.6 shows the levels of deprivation across the study area, with the most deprived areas being located on the eastern side of the local authority and fractions of the Coastal Band sub-area. It should be noted that the overall deprivation analysis indicates that there is a low general level of deprivation in the study area

2.9 Physical Activity and Participation

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

- 2.9.1 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be underestimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:
- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’
 - Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility
 - Health improvement
 - Mental health benefits
 - Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation
- 2.9.2 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.
- 2.9.3 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Lewes District. There is an existing audience in the District, which already recognizes the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the District can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of District priorities and objectives.

Current Participation Rates

- 2.9.4 The World Health Organization define physical activity as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure – including activities undertaken while working, playing, carrying out household chores, travelling, and engaging in recreational pursuits.
- 2.9.5 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 63.7% of adults in Lewes District are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), above the regional average of 61.9% and above the national average of 62.6%.
- 2.9.6 The percentage of those physically inactive in Lewes District is 24.2%, which is 0.9% below the national level of 25.1%.

Table 2.3: Physically active and inactive adults (Sport England, 2017/18 Active Lives Survey)

Rate	Lewes District	East Sussex	England
% Active	63.7 %	61.9 %	62.6 %
% Inactive	24.2 %	24.2 %	25.1 %

- 2.9.7 Table 2.4 below presents the level of participation by residents in Lewes, East Sussex and nationally in England. The Sport England Active Lives Survey used below provides data on the percentage of people aged 16+ that have participated in sport at least twice in the last 28 days.

Table 2.4: Participation Rates (Sport England, Active Lives Survey)

Year	Lewes District	East Sussex	England
2015/16	82.0 %	80.4 %	77.2 %
2016/17	78.3 %	78.5 %	77.2 %

Year	Lewes District	East Sussex	England
2017/18	79.2 %	77.5 %	77.5 %

2.9.8 Table 2.4 shows us that Lewes District has experienced a decline in the percentage of residents participating in sport from 2015 to 2017/18 from 82.0% to 79.2%; however, this current level remains above the average participation of residents in East Sussex and nationally in England, and there is also a slight increase compared to the previous year.

2.10 Neighbouring Local Authority Playing Pitch Analysis

2.10.1 To assess the recommendations for sports development and facilities in the study area, it is important to understand the priorities of neighbouring Local Authorities, especially regarding major facility development plans.

2.10.2 The reason for this is that often, major sports facilities (such as a large AGP development) attract demand from numerous local authorities as residents are prepared to travel further for high quality facilities.

2.10.3 This section therefore looks to summarise the status of the Playing Pitch Strategies for neighbouring Local Authorities and where possible, assesses the strategic or major facility plans that may have an impact on the supply and demand for sports facilities in the study area.

2.10.4 In addition to the summaries below, the maps contained with the Football AGP analysis section, provide a spatial analysis of sand/water-based and 3G AGP facilities across the study area and neighbouring Local Authorities, which can be used to assess the overall supply and demand for AGP's in the study area.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (2016)

2.10.5 Brighton and Hove PPS key findings:

- There are 131 football pitches across 63 sites, 106 of which are available for community use. In addition, there are six sites containing disused/lapsed pitches. The quality of provision is below standard, with 35% of pitches scored as Poor and only 2% as Good.
- There are a total of 260 football teams playing in the area and clubs have seen an increase in youth and mini football in recent years. Many youth 11v11 teams are playing on adult pitches, which may be due to a lack of 11v11 pitches. Eight clubs have teams that are displaced, the majority of this to the University of Sussex.
- There is a current shortfall of adult, youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches, with minimal spare capacity on 7v7 and 5v5 pitches. Taking into account future demand, there are shortfalls across all pitch types.
- All 3G pitches currently serving the study area are reported as operating close to or at capacity.
- There are 16 grass wicket cricket squares across 12 sites, with the audit demonstrating that all community available pitches are of standard quality.
- There are 25 clubs playing in the area, generating a total of 92 teams, with participation reported to be generally stable.
- Cricket supply is deemed sufficient to meet current and future demand.

- There are 12 rugby sites in the study area, the majority of which were identified as of standard or good quality, and 3 rugby clubs operate within the area.
- Given the large number of unused pitches within educational sites and the presence of a WR22 3G pitch at Brighton Rugby Club, the study area appears to have a sufficient supply of rugby pitches to accommodate current and future demand.
- There are four hockey facilities in the study area, all of which are available to the community, and 2 hockey clubs. In addition, there is displaced demand with Honeybees HC currently playing at University of Sussex in Lewes District.
- Hockey supply is deemed sufficient to meet both current and future demand. England Hockey are happy to accept the conversion of the AGP at Deason Leisure Centre to 3G on the condition that, at the time of such consideration, hockey participation and demand figures are revisited to ensure that hockey provision remains adequate for current and future demand.

WEALDEN PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (2018)

2.10.6 Wealden PPS key findings:

- There are 141 football pitches identified across the study area, with 12% of these being of Good quality and 88% as Standard, and 225 football teams playing within the District. In line with national trends, recent years have seen adult participation staying static, with junior and mini soccer participation increasing.
- The lack of access and cost of hiring AGPs for training was identified as an issue across the District, and FA calculations show a deficit of 4.2 full-sized 3G pitches. For grass pitches, the analysis demonstrates that there is spare capacity for adult and mini pitches, with a youth pitches currently being overplayed.
- There are 47 sites containing grass cricket facilities across the District, the majority of which are available to the community, and the quality of provision is good. A total of 136 cricket teams were identified as playing within the study area.
- There is considerable spare capacity for cricket across the district, equivalent to the capacity of around 13.4 grounds (or 672 matches per season), excluding unused venues. Future demand by 2028 will lead to an additional need for 3.3 pitches, therefore there is considered to be sufficient capacity to cater for current and future demand.
- There are 15 rugby sites within the study area, only 5 of which are used by the 4 local clubs, and the quality of provision is standard.
- Overall, the quantity of rugby pitches is sufficient to meet peak-time demand, although there can be an issue with wear and tear of pitches, which can be attenuated by the use of “off-pitch” training areas, as well as artificial pitches.
- There are four full-sized AGP that are suitable for hockey in the study area, two of which are floodlit, and two hockey clubs that play within the area.
- Whilst the clubs can largely meet all current needs in respect of pitches for training and matchplay, however there is a lack of on-site club facilities at both match venues in the district (being school sites). There is a scope to expand/improve some ancillary clubhouse/changing facilities for the benefit of further club development.

MID SUSSEX PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (2015-31)

- 2.10.7 Mid Sussex PPS key findings:
- 2.10.8 The analysis shows that demand is currently being reasonably well met across all sports.
- 2.10.9 There is a shortfall in junior (9v9 and 11v11) football pitches, mini soccer pitches are being used to full capacity and there is a deficiency in the number of AGPs suitable for hockey. Junior and mini hockey teams have to train in over-crowded conditions and as usage is spread fairly evenly across the week no extra capacity can be created through improved scheduling.
- 2.10.10 Although there appears to be an over-supply of adult pitches, some of the junior teams use these for training when junior pitches are not available.
- 2.10.11 There appears to be an over-supply of cricket, but Mid Sussex is a rural area which has a history of playing village cricket. It should be noted that none of these pitches are a surplus to requirements as all are being regularly used by local clubs.
- 2.10.12 There is an over provision of tennis and netball courts, many of which are marked out on school sites and within multi-sport courts.
- 2.10.13 When future demand is taken into account, this will result in a shortfall in cricket, junior and mini soccer and the deficit of hockey AGPs remains the same. It should be noted that the increase in population as a result of housing growth will be predominantly in the South of the District, most notable Burgess Hill, so the majority of new sports infrastructure will need to be provided here.
- 2.10.14 In the case of rugby, there are presently only three pitches in the South of the District and therefore, although overall there is a surplus, additional pitches will be needed in the Burgess Hill area to meet local demand.

CORE PPS SPORTS ANALYSIS

Section 3: Football grass pitch analysis



3 Football grass pitch analysis

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section of the report focuses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. At the end of this section there is also a summary of the supply and demand findings for third generation (3G) Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's), that are becoming increasingly important to service the needs of football for both competitive play and training (Table 4.1).
- 3.1.2 This section includes the headline findings from the PPS, as well as a site by site analysis of football sites across Lewes District. For further detail on the supply and demand of football in the Study Area, Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis provides a detailed analysis of supply and demand of football in the district, including all the required analysis as defined in the Sport England Playing Pitch Guidance.

3.2 Strategic Priorities for the Football Association

- 3.2.1 The National Game Strategy for the FA (2018-2021) is based on the exciting objective of inspiring a lifelong journey in football for all.
- 3.2.2 2018/19 will see the FA start to implement the first year of the National Game Strategy, building on a growth of just under 1,000 new teams during the 2017/18 season.
- 3.2.3 The National Game Strategy focuses on five initial strategic pillars, with the sixth to be added in Year 2. These pillars are aligned to 18 Key Performance Indicators (KPI's), as shown in the figure 3.1 overleaf.

Figure 3.1: FA NGS Strategic Pillars and KPI's



3.2.4 A key piece of context for the strategy is the changing profile of formal football participation across the country. Between the 16/17 and 17/18 seasons, the number of total teams has grown by 986 across all age groups, with the greatest growth coming in mini soccer (1,512) and youth male (415). This growth is offset to an extent by a reduction in adult male teams of 1,268 teams, signalling the changing nature of football participation across England.

3.2.5 The strategic pillar that is of greatest relevance to this PPS is 5. Develop Sustainable Football Facilities. This key focus for this pillar is facilities and investment, with key objectives summarised below:

- Provide support to an agreed portfolio of priority projects in line with the National Football Facility Strategy (NFFS) investment priorities:
- 3G Football Turf Pitches
- Changing rooms, pavilions and clubhouses
- Improved grass pitches
- Better indoor and outdoor spaces
- Ensure that all projects are aligned and deliver against FA National Game Strategy targets:
- Quality
- Sustainability
- Inclusivity
- Engagement
- Participation

3.2.6 Another key element of the NGS is the focus on informal and recreational football, the overall goal being to improve the experience of the participant, leading to enhanced retention and new participation in the game.

3.3 Current trends and participation – Football

3.3.1 The Sport England Active Lives survey, that measures sport and activity across England, highlights a slight decrease in football participation over the last two years (May 16/17 - May 17/18).

3.3.2 The May 16/17 survey indicates that 5.1% of the population (aged 16+) participated in football at least twice in the last 28 days, or approximately 2,299,700 people. The survey also indicates that 10.8% - or approximately 4,827,600 people – participating in the last year.

3.3.3 Whilst the May 17/18 survey shows that 4.7%, or approximately 2,095,900 people, participated in the last 28 days and 10.1%, or approximately 4,555,000 people, participated in the last year.

3.3.4 In addition, the Active Lives Children and Young People Survey (2017/18) indicates that 31.9% of children and young people in school years 1-11 participated in football at least once in the last week. It must be highlighted that this refers to participation outside of school hours, which represents demand that is likely to be captured by community football clubs.

3.4 Consultation Overview

KEY CLUB CONSULTATION

3.4.1 As part of the study, consultation was undertaken with 61% of football clubs in Lewes District, with all major multi-team clubs responding to the PPS survey and team data for unresponsive clubs (39%) obtained from the FA's Whole Game System.

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

- Large junior clubs are thriving, with major recent growth and further growth projected in the future. This is putting an increasing strain on the supply of pitches;
- Most major clubs identified a need for additional 3G AGPs that are available and affordable. These would accommodate training demand and some junior match demand;
- There is a shortage youth 11v11 pitch and available AGP provision across the LA
- There is currently a low level of demand being displaced to neighbouring local authorities. This is likely to increase in the future if additional pitch provision cannot be secured;
- The quality of facilities is adequate, however there are few examples of large club demand being met at one site only (such as Ringmer FC at King's Academy and Chailey and Newick Colts at Chailey Sports Ground); and
- There are examples of large club utilising a number of sites across Lewes District to accommodate their existing demand, however the majority of these have stated to be happy with this set up. Plumpton Athletic Juniors are in desperate need of additional provision and are currently seeking a larger site for relocation.

Due to the aspirations of clubs looking to keep expanding, there are examples of clubs requiring improvements to existing ancillaries, as well as additional training facilities, in order to make this feasible.

3.5 Supply

3.5.1 To gather a full understanding of the supply of football pitches in Lewes District, the 4global research team visited all football sites, 93 pitches across 51 sites, in the area and assessed the facilities using the FA's guidelines, as shown in Playing Pitch Strategy Appendix 2 - Football Association⁴. Site assessments were undertaken in February of 2019.

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

3.5.3 Table 3.1 summarises how the grass football pitches in the Study Area were assessed, in line with Sport England PPS guidance (non-technical assessments). It shows that most pitches across the district are rated as **Standard** quality, with an evident lack of **Good** quality pitches.

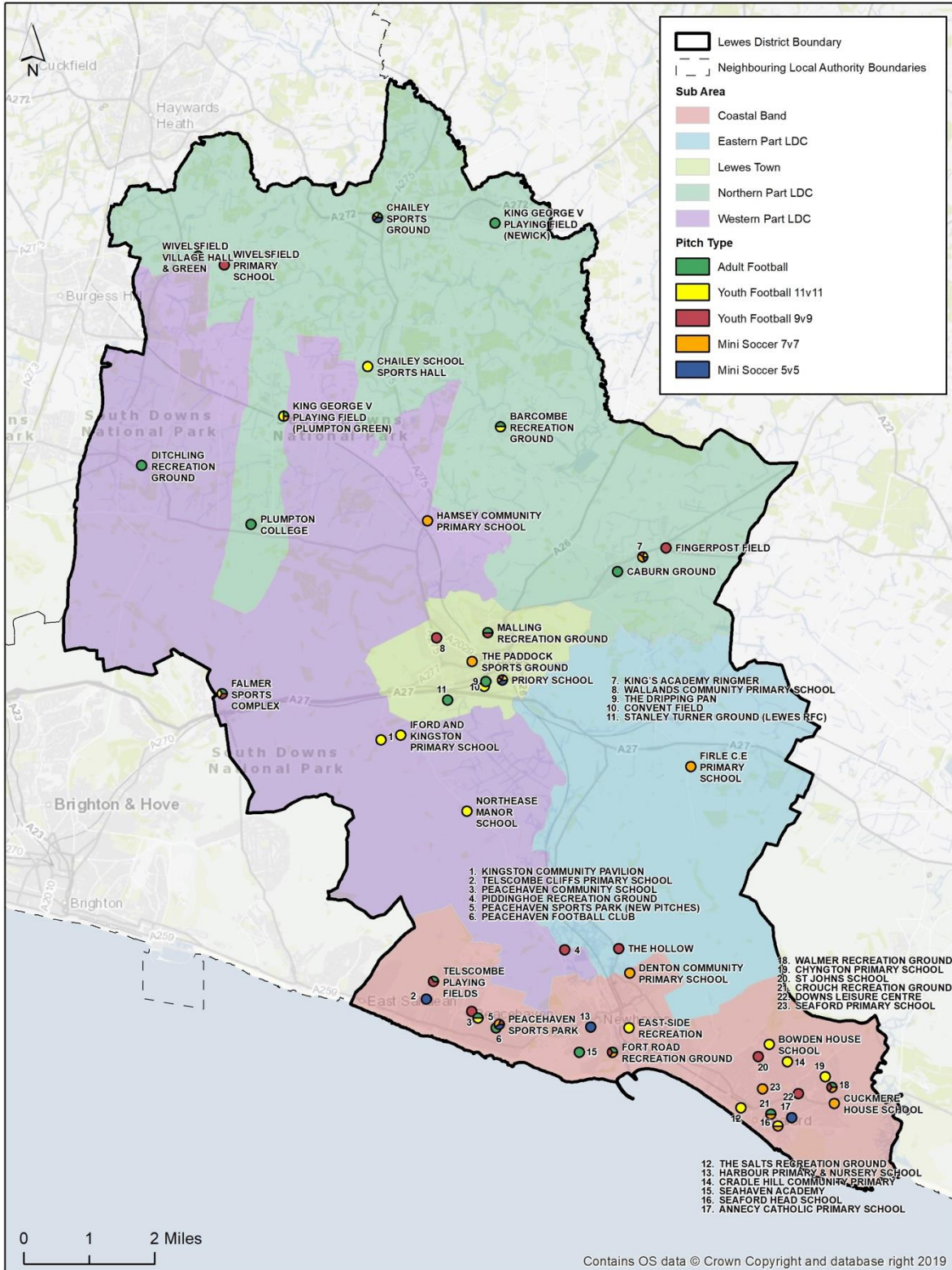
Table 3.1 – Supply of grass pitches in the Study Area. Source: 4global site assessments

Quality score	Adult football		Youth football		Mini soccer	
	11v11	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	
Good (80-100%)	6	1	1	0	2	
Standard (50-79.9%)	10	15	10	10	5	
Poor (0-49.9%)	5	6	10	8	4	

3.5.4 To provide a spatial analysis of football provision supply in Lewes District, Figure 3.2 overleaf provides an illustration of all football provision by pitch typology, showing the distribution of provision across the Study Area. Figure 3.2 shows there is a concentration of supply within the Coastal Band and Lewes Town sub-areas. The sub area with the least amount of football supply is Eastern part LDC

⁴ Sport England PPS Guidance – Football Appendix (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>: 2015)

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



PITCH OWNERSHIP

- 3.5.5 As is common across the UK, a large proportion of pitch provision in the Study Area is owned by the local authority (68%), or education establishments (26%), with other ownership spread across a number of different organisations.
- 3.5.6 In terms of management, there is a large proportion sites that are managed by education facilities (41%), followed by sites managed by Clubs and Trusts (6% and 5% respectively), with Local Authority management being the most frequent arrangement (47%).
- 3.5.7 Table 3.2 below shows the spread of ownership, illustrating the broad spread of management and ownership types across the Study Area

Table 3.2 – Site ownership and management in Lewes District.

Type of ownership	Ownership	Management
Local Authority	74	51
Club	2	6
Education	28	44
Private	2	0
Charity, Trust	2	5
Commercial Management	0	2

SECURITY OF USE

- 3.5.8 To understand the long-term trends and potential risks for football provision, it is important to understand the 'security' that is afforded to community access on football provision across the Study Area. Decisions relating to security of use are taken on a case by case basis, using 4global's industry experience and through collaboration with the project steering group. As a starting point, one of the following elements typically constitutes a secure site;
- A formal community use agreement
 - A leasing or management agreement requiring pitches to be available to the community
 - A formal policy for community use adopted by the owner and or educational establishment
 - Written confirmation from the owner and/or educational establishment
- 3.5.9 As stated in Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance, where community use is not formalized through any mechanism such as the above, a site can be considered unsecured for long-term use. The guidance also states that, unless local information suggests otherwise, Local Authority and Parish/Town Council sites should be classified as providing secured community use.
- 3.5.10 While issues around the security of use a particular club may have at a site are important to be considered, this should not be confused with determining the security of community use at the site.
- 3.5.11 The following points provide a summary of the general security of use for football provision across the Study Area;
- 26 out of 51 sites are classified as secured (51%) leaving 10 sites (20%) being identified as unsecured, the remaining 29% being unavailable for community use. The long-term security of football provision across the Study Area is adequate as a result. It is to be noted that security is referring to security of community use, therefore there is a high proportion of hirers rather than a formal lease agreement in place.

- Local authority ownership and management typically leads to sites being identified as secured. In Lewes District, all local authority owned sites have been identified as secured.

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

EDUCATION SUPPLY

3.5.13 Football facilities are provided at educational establishments across the study area, with different levels of community use and security of tenure. Where a site has been identified as being available for community use, pitches allocated to the relevant site are included within the total supply and demand analysis.

3.5.14 The following education establishments have been identified as being unavailable for community use and are therefore not included in the supply and demand analysis. Further detail is provided in the Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, as well as the site by site analysis.

Table 3.3: Education facilities unavailable for community use

Site Name	Sub Area
Anney Catholic Primary School	Coastal Band
Bowden House School	Coastal Band
Chyngton Primary School	Coastal Band
Cradle Hill Community Primary	Coastal Band
Cuckmere House School	Coastal Band
Denton Community Primary School	Coastal Band
Harbour Primary & Nursery School	Coastal Band
Iford And Kingston Primary School	Western part LDC
Northeast Manor School	Western part LDC
Peacehaven Community School	Coastal Band
Seaford Primary School	Coastal Band
Seahaven Academy	Coastal Band
St Johns School	Coastal Band

3.6 Demand

- 3.6.1 Football is the most popular team participation sport across Lewes District, with a total of 190 teams recorded by the study, as shown in Table 3.4. To illustrate the distribution of football teams across the Study Area, this data has been broken down into the five sub-areas.

Table 3.4 – Team Profile for football in Lewes District

Sub Area	Adult teams		Youth teams				Mini teams		Total
	Men's	Ladies	Boys		Girls		Mini soccer		
			11v11	9v9	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	
Coastal Band	12	1	19	4	11	2	13	13	75
Eastern part LDC	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	6	13
Lewes Town	12	5	6	2	2	2	4	1	34
Northern part LDC	8	0	12	0	9	0	9	8	46
Western part LDC	11	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	21
Study Area	43	9	42	6	27	4	30	29	190

- 3.6.2 Table 3.4 illustrates a significant amount of demand concentrated within the Coastal Band sub-area, followed by the Northern Part LDC and Lewes Town sub-areas. There is far less formal football in the Western part LDC sub-areas, and very little demand in the Eastern part LDC sub-area.
- 3.6.3 Using the above team data and the volume of all 29 clubs present in Lewes District that were surveyed, the club to team ratio in the district is 1:6.55 i.e. each club has around 6 teams. There are teams that meet/surpass this including Denton & South Heighton Junior, Lewes FC, Lewes Juniors, Montpellier Villa AFC, Newhaven FC, Peacehaven & Telscombe FC, Plumpton Athletic Juniors, Premier United, Ringmer Rovers and Seaford Town. This compares to a national ratio of 1:3.3 and shows that there are significantly more teams per club compared to national levels. This is likely to increase the demand for large football sites with multiple pitches of different sizes, as well as high quality ancillary provision, due to club aspirations are often based around meeting all demand on one site. Further detail is provided as part of Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, which contains a detailed account of consultations with major clubs across Lewes District.

EDUCATION DEMAND

- 3.6.4 As part of the demand analysis, it is important to understand the impact of school usage on the capacity of football pitches and as to whether school demand has an impact on the supply and demand of pitch provision
- 3.6.5 As part of the consultation phase of the project, all schools were asked whether school (both curriculum or after school usage) leads to pitches either being unavailable or partially available for community use.
- 3.6.6 Further detail on how education facilities have been addressed in the capacity analysis is included in the football supply and demand section of this report.

IMPORTED DEMAND

- 3.6.7 No imported demand was identified in Lewes District as part of the study.

DISPLACED DEMAND

- 3.6.8 While a PPS is typically delivered for a single local authority area and considers all supply and demand from that given Study Area, it is understood that residents are typically not restricted by local authority boundaries when undertaking sport and physical activity. For instance, clubs and participants may travel outside of the local authority to access facilities that are of higher quality or more affordable, or where they are no longer able to access to facilities within the local authority.
- 3.6.9 Table 3.5 summarises where this has been identified during the primary research phase, which is defined as 'displaced demand' in line with the 2013 PPS Guidance.

Table 3.5 – Displaced demand for football in Lewes District

Club	Adult Teams		Youth Teams		Mini Teams		Total Displaced Demand (Match Equivalent Session)	Location of Displaced Demand	Reason for Demand Displacement
	M	F	11 V 11	9 V 9	7 V 7	5 V 5			
Barcombe FC	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	Senior team train at 3G pitch 10 miles from home pitch (Uckfield Leisure centre)	No floodlight and artificial service in the village that the club play in
Denton & South Heighton Junior	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	During the winter, the club use a combination of Denton School, The Hollow, Downs Leisure Centre.	Pitches at The Hollow suffer from poor drainage and not suitable for matches during the winter
Wivelsfield Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	Downlands community college for training.	Lack of 3G availability in the area
Haywards Heath Town Colts	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.5	Hardy Memorial Centre	None specified
Seaford Town	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	4 disability teams at Lancing FC	None specified

3.7 Supply and Demand Balance

- 3.7.1 This section presents the supply and demand balance findings for grass football pitches (both for current and future estimated demand) for the study area, split by sub-area.
- 3.7.2 For every site, an analysis has been undertaken to assess whether each pitch on the site has enough capacity to meet the current level of demand for affiliated football. The capacity for natural grass pitches to regularly provide for matches, training and other activity over a week and a season is most often determined by their quality. The quality of both the pitch and the ancillary facilities will determine how well a pitch is able to contribute to meeting demand. The following key terms are summarised below, with more detailed definitions included within the glossary;
- Spare capacity: When the level of recorded demand for a pitch is less than the weekly carrying capacity of that pitch
 - At capacity: When the level of recorded demand for a pitch is equal to the weekly carrying capacity of that pitch
 - Overplay: When the level of recorded demand for a pitch exceeds the weekly carrying capacity of that pitch.
- 3.7.3 It should be noted that this section of the supply and demand analysis refers to ‘theoretical capacity’ over the period of a week, however it does not allow for the fact that teams and participants may want to play at the same time, therefore generating a high level of demand during certain points of the week. This point is referred to as the ‘Peak Period’, which is explained in more detail later in this chapter.

OVERPLAY

- 3.7.4 Overplay occurs when a grass football pitch is played on to a greater extent than is recommended by the pitch’s carrying capacity. For example, if an adult football pitch is given a quality rating of **standard**, then it has a recommended maximum usage of 2 match equivalent sessions and/or training sessions per week. If, however, this pitch is used for 3 adult football matches per week (equating to 3 match equivalent sessions), the pitch is being used over and above its carrying capacity and is therefore being overplayed by one match equivalent session. There are a number of reasons for a pitch being overplayed, such as lack of alternative provision, poor site management, or a discrepancy in pitch rates, making some more affordable than others.
- 3.7.5 It is important that any overplay of pitches is considered as part of the overall supply and demand analysis, therefore Table 3.6 below identifies all sites that have pitches with overplay.
- 3.7.6 Where overplay has been identified as part of this analysis, it is included within the overall supply and demand analysis for football in the Study Area. Sites such as The Dripping Pan and The Hollow are currently subject to significant overplay, which is influenced by a lack of provision and a significant amount of demand for formal football provision.
- 3.7.7 A full capacity analysis of all sites with football provision is included within Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

Table 3.6: Overplay of Football pitches in Lewes District (Only sites with overplay included)

Site Name	Sub Area	Balance - Overplay or Spare Capacity (match equivalent sessions)					Total balance
		Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	
Chailey Sports Ground	Northern part LDC	2	1.5	1	-1	7	10.5
Convent Field	Lewes Town	-3	2	0	0	0	-1
Crouch Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	3	-1.5	0	1.5	-1.5	1.5
Eastside Recreation	Coastal Band	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	-2.5	0.5	1.5	0	0	-0.5
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	-1	-2.5	0	1	-1	-3.5
King's Academy Ringmer	Northern Part LDC	0	-0.5	0.5	6.5	3	9.5
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Northern part LDC	1.5	2	-2	2	-2	1.5
Malling Recreation Ground	Lewes Town	-1	0	-2.5	0	0	-3.5
The Dripping Pan	Lewes Town	-2.5	-1	0	0	0	-3.5
The Hollow	Eastern part LDC	0	-1	1	-1.5	-3	-4.5
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	0	-1.5	0	0	0	-1.5
Walmer Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	0	-0.5	0	1.5	0	1
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Northern part LDC	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5

3.8 Peak time analysis

- 3.8.1 In line with the 2013 Sport England PPS guidance, this study has considered the total supply and demand for facilities, measured in match equivalent sessions per week.
- 3.8.2 While this is a valuable measure as to whether or not pitches are at capacity, have spare capacity or are overplayed, the patterns of demand should also be considered when assessing whether there are sufficient facilities across the Study Area.
- 3.8.3 With this in mind, this section undertakes a peak time capacity analysis, to assess whether there are sufficient facilities during the periods that the greatest proportion of the population like to play football.
- 3.8.4 This will indicate whether there are enough pitches to satisfy the demand where a large amount of football is played at the same time (e.g. are there enough Adult 11v11 pitches so that all adult teams can to play on Saturday afternoons?)
- 3.8.5 The following assumptions on peak times have been developed using data collected during the demand consultations with clubs and the Whole Game System FA report.
- Adult peak demand is assumed to be Saturday PM
 - Youth 11v11 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday PM
 - Youth 9v9 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday PM
 - Mini Soccer 7v7 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday AM
 - Mini Soccer 5v5 peak demand is assumed to be Sunday AM
- 3.8.6 A full methodology for calculating peak time capacity can be found in Appendix A
- 3.8.7 Table 3.7 provides an analysis of all sites across Lewes District. For all relevant sites, it has been identified whether there is spare capacity during the peak period (highlighted green). It should be noted that where sites are at an overall deficit of capacity (highlighted red), it is assumed that there is not spare capacity during the peak period. It has also been assumed that all sites that are currently available for community use but have no formal demand identified, there will be spare capacity at the peak period. Conversely, all sites that are not available for community use are assumed to have no spare capacity at the period of peak demand.
- 3.8.8 Table 3.7 illustrates the majority of grass provision does not have any spare capacity at the peak period. This is as expected for a Study Area with a high level of football demand, especially in the youth and adult age groups.

Table 3.7: Spare peak time capacity for football

Site Name	Sub Area	Available for use?	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance
Annecey Catholic Primary School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Northern part LDC	Available	0.5	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1.5
Bowden House School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
Caburn Ground	Northern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-0.5
Chailey School Sports Hall	Northern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	2	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	2
Chailey Sports Ground	Northern part LDC	Available	1	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	1.5
Chyngton Primary School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
Convent Field	Lewes Town	Available	No spare capacity	2	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-1

Site Name	Sub Area	Available for use?	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance	
Cradle Hill Community Primary	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Crouch Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	0.5	No spare capacity	-1.5	
Cuckmere House School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Denton Community Primary School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	Available	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	
Downs Leisure Centre	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-6.5	
Eastside Recreation	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-1	
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-4.5	
Fingerpost Field	Northern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	
Firle C.E Primary School	Eastern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	1	
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-4.5	
Hamsey Community Primary School	Western part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	1	
Harbour Primary & Nursery School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Iford And Kingston Primary School	Western part LDC	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Northern part LDC	Available	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	0.5	
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Northern part LDC	Available	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-4.5	
King's Academy Ringmer	Northern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	1	1	2	1	5	
Kingston Community Pavilion	Western part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	0.5	
Malling Recreation Ground	Lewes Town	Available	2	No spare capacity	2	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	4	
Northeast Manor School	Western part LDC	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Peacehaven Community School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						
Peacehaven & Telscombe Football Club	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-1	
Peacehaven Sports Park	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	2	2	5	
Peacehaven Sports Park (New Pitches)	Coastal Band	Available	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-1	
Piddinghoe Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	
Plumpton College	Northern part LDC	Available	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	
Priory School	Lewes Town	Available	No spare capacity	1	1	1	2	5	
Seaford Head School	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	2	
Seaford Primary	Coastal	Not	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity						

Site Name	Sub Area	Available for use?	Adult	Yth 11v11	Yth 9v9	Mini 7v7	Mini 5v5	Total balance
School	Band	Available						
Seahaven Academy	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
St Johns School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
Stanley Turner Ground	Lewes Town	Available	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1
Telscombe Cliffs Primary School	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	2	2
Telscombe Playing Fields	Coastal Band	Available	0.5	No spare capacity	2	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	2.5
The Dripping Pan	Lewes Town	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
The Hollow	Eastern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	-4.5
The Paddock Sports Ground	Lewes Town	Not Available	Site not available for community use – no spare capacity					
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity
Wallands Community Primary School	Lewes Town	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	2	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	2
Walmer Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	1	No spare capacity	1	1	No spare capacity	3
Wivelsfield Primary School	Northern part LDC	Available	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	1
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Northern part LDC	Available	0.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	0

3.9 Site by Site Analysis

- 3.9.1 An analysis of each football site in the district is presented in table 3.8 below. The table provides a summary of the ownership, management, availability, supply, demand and capacity balance of each site. In addition, the table also provides a justification of how each active football site should be protected, enhanced or further provided for, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 96 and 97. Additionally, this table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section.
- 3.9.2 To confirm the sites that have spare capacity or a deficit, the site-by-site analysis in this section will provide a total balance per site to illustrate the sites that need investment either to improve the quality of pitches (and therefore carrying capacity), as well as the sites that need a greater number of grass pitches in order to satisfy demand. This will be shown in the 'capacity for community use' column.
- 3.9.3 This table does not include lapsed or disused sites that have been identified as part of the study. These are included in the following section

Table 3.8 – Site by site summary for football provision

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Anney Catholic Primary School	Not Available	Secured	1 x Mini 5v5	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	1 x Adult	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalents spare capacity	The site is used by an Adult team from Barcombe FC and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The ancillary building is dated and was identified as not fit for purpose and in need of refurbishment. The Parish Council would like to extend and upgrade the facility, allowing better and more suitable changing provision for youth and female teams. The car parking is very limited at the site. The adult pitch is of standard quality, however on a slight slope. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
			1x Youth 11v11	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
Bowden House School	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Caburn Ground	Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	1.5	1.5	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to AFC Ringmer, how have three adult teams playing from the site. The adult pitch on site was rated as good during site assessment, however it showed significant signs of damage around the goalmouths and the centre sport. The car park on site is limited and shared by a local GP surgery. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Chailey School Sports Hall	Available	Unsecured	2x Youth 11v11	4	0	4	2 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand has been recorded at the site, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. The pitches on site were identified as Standard, however the goal posts are in need of replacement The school have expressed their aspirations to develop an AGP on site, which would replace one of the existing grass pitches.
Chailey Sports Ground	Available	Secured	1x Adult	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is used by Chailey and Newick Colts, who have a total of 7 teams (Mini and Youth) playing from the site. The soil is clay based and that this causes issues with drainage across the site, with the football pitches showing signs of poor grass coverage and boggy areas, particularly on the youth 11v11 pitch. There were also molehills and rabbit holes evident across the site and the goal posts are old and in need of replacement. It was stated in consultation that poor pitch quality and drainage issues cause regular game cancellations during the season. The site is of public access and issues with dog fouling, littering and vandalism were identified due to this. The ancillary has been recently refurbished by the Parish Council, however the work that began in February 2018 is still on-going. It was revealed in consultation that this is a big upgrade for the club and will help provide a better experience for junior members.
			1x Youth 11v11	2	0.5	1.5	1.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
			1x Youth 9v9	2	1	1	No spare capacity	
			2x Mini 5v5	8	1(+1 Mini 7v7)	6	No spare capacity	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
								There is no spare capacity for 9v9 or Mini Soccer during the peak period and a potential re-configuration of pitch provision on site should be explored
Chyngton Primary School	Not Available	Secured	2x Youth 11v11	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Convent Field	Available	Secured	2x Youth 11v11	2	3(Adult Football)	-1	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to a total of six adult teams from Associates, Tally Ho, Kingston Village, St Marys Athletic and Ridgewood. Some drainage problems were identified at the site due to it being in a low area, as well Issues around dog fouling and vandalism due to being of public access. The pitches were rated as poor during the assessment and are currently over capacity, suggesting that an improved maintenance regime is required. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Cradle Hill Community Primary	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Crouch Recreation	Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	1.5 (Youth 11v11)	1.5	No spare capacity	The site is used by Youth and Mini Soccer teams from Seaford Town FC, one of the largest clubs in the study

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Ground			1x Mini 7v7	2	0.5(+1.5 Mini 5v5)	0	No spare capacity	<p>area, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The adult 11v11 pitch has floodlighting and fencing and was rated Good during the assessment, however the Mini Soccer pitch was identified as poor, suffering from informal use and some issues with vandalism (boundary fencing and dugout glass panes broken).</p> <p>If no adult demand from Seaford Town FC is to be placed at the site, the adult pitch should be re-configured as Youth 11v11 in order to better meet club needs.</p> <p>There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>
Cuckmere House School	Not Available	Secured	1x Mini 7v7	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity.</p> <p>No enhancements were identified as part of the study</p> <p>There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>
Denton Community Primary School	Not Available	Secured	1x Mini 7v7	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity.</p> <p>The Mini Soccer pitch on site showed signs of severe damage and was rated poor as part of the assessment. An improved ground maintenance regime is required.</p> <p>There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	2x Adult	4	1	3	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site is home to Ditchling FC, who have two adult teams, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The adult pitches on site scored in the lower end of the Standard rating as part of the assessment and the pavilion was rated as Poor. An improved ground maintenance regime and refurbishment of the ancillary facility are required. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Downs Leisure Centre	Available	Secured	1 Youth 9v9	2	1 (+2 Mini 7v7, + 2 Mini 5v5 on AGP)	1	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The grass pitch and AGP on site are used by Mini and Youth teams from Premier United. The grass pitch was identified as Standard during the assessment, however it is in a public open space and suffers from dog fouling and some vandalism issues. The AGP on site was rated as poor, and the carpet is due to be replaced accordingly (FA consultation revealed that the pitch has been resurfaced since the time of writing this report). There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Eastside Recreation	Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	1	1(+1 Adult)	-1	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is used by four teams from Newhaven FC in the U15-U18 age groups. The ground is slightly uneven on the pitch and looks overused. There are some drainage issues on site due to it being located in a low part of the district, and the ground is slightly uneven. The pitch appeared to be overused during the assessment and an improved maintenance regime would allow to increase carrying capacity. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Falmer Sports	Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	5.5	-2.5	No spare capacity	This is a key site for football in Lewes and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The grass

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Complex			1x Youth 11v11	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	pitches are heavily used by youth and adult teams from Montpelier Villa AFC, one of the largest clubs in the area, as well as university teams from University of Sussex. The AGPs on site also serve as training facilities for several local teams. The quality of provision was identified as good as part of site and club consultations, however the main issue on site is the need for additional changing rooms. It was stated that the 9 existing changing rooms do not suffice, particularly the two female rooms due to the recent growth of women's football. The main rugby pitch on site is overmarked with football due to a lack of supply of football pitches. A potential pitch reconfiguration may be required in order to better meet current levels of demand
			1x Youth 9v9	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
Fingerpost Field	Available	Secured	1x Youth 9v9	1	0	1	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	No formal demand has been recorded at the site and there is significant spare capacity for 9v9 football in the area. The site could therefore be re-designated as open space. The pitch on site is of very poor quality, with an uneven surface, molehills and rusty goal posts. If the site was to be kept as football provision, an increased and improved maintenance regime would be required in order to attract community use. If the site is kept as football provision, a reconfiguration of the pitch to Adult or Youth 11v11 should be explored, in order to address the higher level of demand for these pitch typologies
Firle C.E Primary School	Available	Unsecured	1x Mini 7v7	4	0	4	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand was recorded at the site, but it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Fort Road	Available	Secured	1x Adult	1	2 (+2.5 Youth	-3.5	No spare	This is a key site for football in the district and should be

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Recreation Ground					11v11)		capacity	protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It hosts several Mini and Youth teams from Newhaven FC, one of the largest club in the area who have male and female teams playing from the site. The club stated to be happy with the quality of provision on site, however site assessment revealed some evidence of drainage problems, as well as dog fouling and litter. The site is currently at capacity. All the clubs/sports that use the recreation ground currently have their own clubhouse and the cricket club would like to see all the clubs be amalgamated into one new sports hub centre on site. During consultation, they revealed that there were plans for a considerable amount of housing to be built next to the site and so demand will increase further. The site was identified as part of the LFFP as a potential location for the development of a full-sized 3G pitch. This is an either-or option with the Peacehaven & Telscombe FC site.
			1x Youth 9v9	1	1	0	No spare capacity	
			1x Mini 7v7	2	1 (+1 Mini 5v5)	0	No spare capacity	
Hamsey Community Primary School	Available	Unsecured	1x Mini 7v7	4	0	4	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand was recorded at the site, but it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Harbour Primary & Nursery School	Not Available	Secured	1x Mini 5v5	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Iford And Kingston Primary School	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Available	Secured	1x Adult	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site is home to one adult team from Newick FC and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The football pitch has pipe drains but these are suspected to have become blocked and the pitch has issues with waterlogging as a consequence. There is also evidence of some informal use of the pitch. The clubs utilising the site (football and rugby) have expressed their aspirations to invest in an improve pitch maintenance as well as the refurbishment or replacement of the existing clubhouse. However, they do not currently have a lease on the land and have now began a process to secure a long term lease on the site in order to improve their chances of getting funding. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Available	Secured	1x Adult	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	This is a key football site in the district and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Plumpton Athletic, who have a total of 17 teams, from Mini Soccer to Adults, playing from the site. The interior of the ancillary facility was being refurbished at the time of the visit. It appears to be in an acceptable condition although it is quite a small building. Consultation revealed that the ancillary facilities on site meet the club’s needs, however it was stated that pitch condition needs improving, with some drainage problems identified. The main issue for the club is the lack of space
			2x Youth 11v11	4	2(+2 Youth 9v9)	0	No spare capacity	
			1x Mini 7v7	4	2(+2 Mini 5v5)	0	No spare capacity	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
								to cope with the growth in demand and they are currently struggling to accommodate all of their teams at the site. The club are "desperate for additional pitch provision" and would be keen to move to a bigger site if available. It was stated in consultation that the club has potential to do fundraising and would be keen to develop facilities if they were allocated a site.
King's Academy Ringmer	Available	Unsecured	1x Youth 11v11	2	2.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Ringmer Rovers Junior, how have 13 teams, from U8s to U16s playing from the site. The site is of key importance for football in the area, however it has been identified as unsecured for long term use. The club are satisfied with the pitch quality on site, however it was stated that during the winter, the site tends to protect the pitches and they have to cancel a number of fixtures (which they recover towards the end of the season). There are currently no changing rooms or clubhouse on site, and only a block of toilets present, which the club does not recognise as a major issue. The site is undergoing works to develop a full-sized 3G pitch, which will replace one of the 11v11 grass pitches on site. Although it was stated that the 3G pitch would be hugely beneficial for the club, the loss of a grass pitch was identified as the club's major issue currently, and they are seeking alternative provision elsewhere to accommodate some of their demand. Once the new AGP is completed, the club will also have access to the ancillary facilities that are also being developed as part of this (clubhouse, changing rooms, etc)
			1x Youth 9v9	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	
			2x Mini 7v7	8	1.5	6.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
			1x Mini 5v5	4	1	3	No spare capacity	
Kingston Community Pavilion	Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site is used by one U15 team from Kingston Village FC and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitch scored in the lower end of the Standard rating and has a severe slope on one side. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Malling Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	2x Adult	2	0.5 (+2.5 Youth 11v11)	-1	No spare capacity	<p>This is a key site for football in the district and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Lewes Juniors, who have a total of 15 teams (U8s to U17s) playing from the site.</p> <p>One of the adult pitches has two youth 9v9 pitches marked over it, and all pitches are currently overplayed. Site assessment and FA consultation revealed that pitch quality at the site is poor and in need of improved maintenance. The site is sometimes used for bonfires, which can also have an impact on the pitches.</p> <p>There appears to be youth football being played on adult pitches and Mini Soccer on youth pitches. A potential pitch re-configuration should be explored in order to better address current demand.</p>
			2x Youth 9v9	2	2(+2 Mini 7v7, +0.5 Mini 5v5)	-2.5	No spare capacity	
Northeast Manor School	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity.</p> <p>No enhancements were identified as part of the study</p> <p>There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>
Peacehaven Community School	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 9v9	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity.</p> <p>No enhancements were identified as part of the study</p> <p>There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Peacehaven & Telscombe Football Club	Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	2	1	No spare capacity	Peacehaven & Telscombe FC have 4 adult teams using the site and it should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitch is in very good quality, however the floodlights are very old and in need of replacement. The ancillary facility also requires refurbishment, with the roof leaking and the away changing room in particular very poor condition. The club have revealed their aspirations to change their pitch to a 3G surface, which they feel could become a hub for the community.
Peacehaven Sports Park	Available	Secured	1x Youth 9v9	4	1	3	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is used by Peacehaven & Telscombe Youth, how have a total of 11 Mini and Youth teams playing from the site. The quality of grass provision is of good quality, however the pitches are heavily used by the club, and one of the Mini Soccer 7v7 was identified as in need of improved maintenance. There are particular issues with dog fouling due to the site being open to the public and there have also been issues with people riding motorbikes on the pitches. The site management believe that additional parking is required in order to facilitate demand on the site. Any construction that takes place on site is difficult due to the fact that this is an archeologically important area. There are particular issues with dog fouling at Peacehaven sports park as it is open to the public and is a very popular area for dog walkers. There have also been issues with people riding motor bikes on the pitches. No need for additional facilities was identified, however it was stated in consultation that any construction on site is difficult due to the fact that this is an archeologically important area.
			2x Mini 7v7	6	2.5	3.5	No spare capacity	
			2x Mini 5v5	12	2	10	No spare capacity	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Peacehaven Sports Park (New Pitches)	Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	0.5	2.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site is home to adult and youth teams from Peacehaven & Telscombe and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitches (which were built to replace the loss of two pitches at Peacehaven Sports Park due to housing) are of good quality, however the youth 11v11 pitch suffers from drainage issues, which led to it being out of action for 8 weeks during the last football season. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
			1x Youth 11v11	4	2.5	1.5	No spare capacity	
Piddinghoe Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	1x Youth 9v9	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	No formal demand has been recorded at the site and there is significant spare capacity for 9v9 football in the area. The site could therefore be re-designated as open space. No enhancements were identified as part of the study. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Plumpton College	Available	Unsecured	1x Adult	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand has been recorded, however it is used by college students for physical activity. The college's facilities are available for community use through hire, however it was stated in consultation the college believes that the grass pitches are not used much by the community due to a lack of awareness. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Priory School	Available	Unsecured	1x Youth 11v11	1	0	1	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand was recorded on the grass pitches; however they are used by pupils of the school. The pitches were identified as of poor quality as part of the Local Football Facilities Plan and are in need of an improved maintenance regime. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this
			1x Youth 9v9	1	0	1	1 match equivalent sessions	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
							spare capacity	site.
			1x Mini 7v7	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
			2x Mini 5v5	2	0	2	2 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
Seaford Head School	Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal football demand was recorded at the site, but it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. The site suffers from poor drainage, with the youth 11v11 pitch being the most affected due to a pumping problem that has been reported on site. There are also issues with rabbits and moles digging holes on the grass provision. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
			1x Mini 7v7	4	0	4	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	
Seaford Primary School	Not Available	Secured	2x Mini 7v7	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Seahaven Academy	Not Available	Secured	1x Adult	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
St Johns School	Not Available	Secured	1x Youth 9v9	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Stanley Turner Ground	Available	Secured	1x Adult	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	This is a multi-sport site that is key for sports in the district and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. However, with no current use of the football pitch, a potential re-configuration for Rugby or Cricket use should be explored. The ground showed signs of wear, as well as drainage problems during the assessment and an improved maintenance is required. The changing rooms on site are dated and in need of updating, and the rugby and cricket clubs have put out a tender to refurbish these. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
Telscombe Cliffs Primary School	Available	Secured	2x Mini 5v5	4	0	4	2 match equivalents sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community but no formal football demand has been recorded as part of this study. However, it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. Pitches are in poor condition, showing signs of severe damage and undulation, as well of one of them being and on a slight slope. The fencing around the pitches is sharp and could pose as a hazard to players. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Telscombe Playing Fields	Available	Secured	1x Adult	1	0.5	0.5	0.5 match equivalents sessions spare capacity	The site is used by one adult team from AFC Telscombe and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitches on site suffer from drainage problems and flooding, particularly the adult pitch. Due to the whole site being on a slope, there is undulation throughout, and some problems of dog fouling and informal use were also identified due to the site being of public access It was stated in consultation that the six changing rooms that were present at time of assessment are due to be demolished. A potential replacement facility should be explored.
			2x Youth 9v9	2	0	2	2 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
The Dripping Pan	Not Available	Secured	1x Adult	3	6.5	-3.5	No spare capacity	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Lewes FC, that has twelve teams (U15s, U16s, U18s and Adults), as well as an adult team from AFC Ringmer. There is also a full sized 3G pitch on site that is available to the community and serves as a training facility for local clubs.</p> <p>The adult pitch on site is kept to a good standard, however significant signs of overplay were identified in the goalmouths and centre spot during site visit. There are some issues with drainage, although the club does invest in a good maintenance regime. The club expressed their aspirations to replace the pitch for a hybrid surface, as well as installing artificial drainage, and they are seeking funding for this.</p> <p>The floodlights on site are old and also in need of replacement.</p> <p>The club have planning permission to build new changing rooms on the corner of the pitch, which would include provision for users of Convent Field, and they are currently seeking funding for this project.</p>
The Hollow	Available	Secured	2x Youth 9v9	2	1 (+1 Youth 11v11, +1.5 Mini 7v7, +3 Mini 5v5)	-4.5	No spare capacity	<p>The site is home to Denton and South Heighton Junior, who have 13 teams, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The pitches were identified as of poor size and quality as part of the assessment.</p> <p>There appears to be a significant amount of Youth 11v11 and Mini Soccer teams utilising the 9v9 pitches, potentially through overmarking. A pitch re-configuration could be explored at the site in order to better meet club demand.</p>

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
The Paddock Sports Ground	Not Available	Unsecured	2x Mini 7v7	0	0	N/A – site not available	N/A – site not available	The pitches on site are of poor quality and not currently used by any football clubs. Given that the current level of Mini 7v7 provision is sufficient in the area, the site should re-configuration to other pitch typologies or re-designated as open space. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
The Salts Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	1x Youth 11v11	1	2.5	-1.5	No spare capacity	This is a multi-sport site with football, rugby and cricket provision and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is used by youth teams from Premier United. The site is an open park and some issues with dog fouling were identified, and the ground shows some evidence of unevenness. There are 2 ancillary facilities on the site, one is owned by Seaford Rugby Club, the other is council owned and shared by cricket and football, whose pitch is on the outfield of the cricket pitch. The rugby club have recently inherited a large sum of money (around £500k), however it is unclear how the money will be used.
Wallands Community Primary School	Available	Unsecured	2x Youth 9v9	4	0	4	2 match equivalents spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community but no formal football demand has been recorded as part of this study. However, it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Walmer Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	1x Adult	1	0.5(+1 Youth 11v11)	-0.5	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to an adult team from Physics Athletico, as well as well as five junior teams from Seaford Town. The pitches were identified as poor, with a severe slope
			1x Youth 9v9	1	1	0	No spare capacity	

Site Name	Availability	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Capacity	Pitch Demand	Capacity Balance (grass pitches only)	Spare Capacity in the Peak Period	Key Issues
			1x Mini 7v7	2	0.5	1.5	0.5 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	and issues of informal use and dog fouling due to being open to public access. There is only one set of goals and the teams that play from the site have to bring their own. The changing rooms on site are of adequate quality, however recent issues of vandalism have been reported and the interior had to be refurbished. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Wivelsfield Primary School	Available	Unsecured	1x Youth 9v9	2	0	2	1 match equivalent sessions spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community but no formal football demand has been recorded as part of this study. However, it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Available	Secured	1x Adult	2	0.5(+1 Youth 11v11)	0.5	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to an adult team from Wivesfield Green and two junior teams from Haywards Heath Town Colts. Following an FA inspection last year, 40 tons of sand was spread on the pitch, which has had a positive impact on the condition of the pitch. However, there is uneven ground and proneness to water-logging. Youth 11v11 teams are currently playing on the adult pitch. As part of the FA inspection, the site was checked to see if a junior football pitch could be marked out but this was not deemed possible at the time. However, there is apparent demand from local clubs for another pitch and it is thought that adding additional top soil could help to solve. Funding is required to achieve this.

3.10 Future Demand

DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 3.10.1 To calculate the future demand for football in the Study Area, the study has utilised Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC)⁵. The PPC uses the following factors to determine future provision need; existing population; the number of teams in each age category; the peak-time distribution of demand; the growth trends for each age/gender group; and, the projected change in participation rate.
- 3.10.2 Full guidance regarding the methodology behind the calculator is available via the Sport England tool Active Places Power⁶ (authorisation may be required to access this tool). Please note that the future additional need for pitches indicated below is on the assumption that all future demand generated will be required to be met by additional (new) pitches. In reality it may be that this could be met by the existing pitch stock (this will be tested below).
- 3.10.3 It should be noted that the projected growth in participation in each age and gender group has been determined in consultation with each national governing body. In this instance Sussex FA has provided the following justification for projected change in each age group.
- 3.10.4 PLACEHOLDER – NO FIGURES FOR THE PCC ARE YET TO HAVE BEEN PROVIDED

Table 3.9: Projected Growth of Football in Lewes District by age and gender group between 2018-2036.

Age/gender group	Change	Justification
Adult men	0%	Sussex FA has insufficient evidence to confidently provide projections over this length of time
All female age groups	0%	
Youth boys (9v9 and 7v7)	0%	
'Mini 'age groups	0%	

- 3.10.5 The projected changes to participation across the age/gender groups will be applied in the PPC. This will be used to calculate the future demand in terms of the number of teams and the future pitch need across of the district.

⁵ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator>

⁶ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator/download>

Table 3.10: Sport England: Playing Pitch Calculator - Additional pitch need produced by projected growth of football in Lewes District by 2030

DATA INPUT				PPC OUTPUT			
Current Population	103,148						
Projected Growth	+7,725						
Projected Future Popn.	110,873						

Age / Gender Group	Current				Future ADDITIONAL need		
	Population of Group	Number of teams	% of participation in the peak period*	% change in participation	Number of <u>teams</u> generated by the new population PLUS any change in demand	Additional match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional mepw by pitch type
Adult Football Men (16-45yrs)	14,641	43	100%	0%	3.15	1.58	1.91
Adult Football Women (16-45yrs)	14,833	9	100%	0%	0.66	0.33	
Youth Football Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	3,597	42	100%	0%	3.08	1.54	2.53
Youth Football Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	3,310	27	100%	0%	1.98	0.99	
Youth Football Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	1,266	6	100%	0%	0.44	0.22	0.37
Youth Football Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	1,154	4	100%	0%	0.29	0.15	
Mini Soccer 7v7 Mixed (8-9yrs)	2,360	30	100%	0%	2.20	1.10	1.10
Mini Soccer 5v5 Mixed (6-7yrs)	2,430	29	100%	0%	2.13	1.06	1.06

- 3.10.6 Table 3.10 above illustrates that the population projection in Lewes District is to lead to an increase in demand for football, with an additional 13.93 teams expected across the district. If each age/gender group were to be rounded to the nearest whole number, then 19 teams are projected. If each age/gender group were to be rounded down to the highest whole number, there 11 teams projected.
- 3.10.7 The age/gender group with the highest projected growth is youth boys (11v11) age group, 3.08 teams produced by population growth, followed by Adult Men with 3.15 teams and Mini Soccer 7v7 with 2.2 teams.
- 3.10.8 Female football is projected to have relatively small growth over the lifespan of the strategy, with a total of just 2.93 teams projected. The smallest absolute growth is in Youth Girls 9v9 football at 0.29 teams.
- 3.10.9 Utilising the current demand for football in each of the sub areas and how each of the sub-areas is projected to grow, table 3.11 provides an estimation of how the growth of demand is likely to be allocated across the five sub areas. The sub area with the greatest growth per age/gender category is highlighted in green. The sub area with the lowest growth or the greatest decline in team number in each age/gender category is highlighted in red.

Table 3.11: Growth in Football Teams in Lewes District by Sub Area

Age Group	Coastal Band	Eastern part LDC	Lewes Town	Northern part LDC	Western part LDC	Total
Adult Football Men (16-45yrs)	1.9	0	0.66	0.57	0.02	3.15
Adult Football Women (16-45yrs)	0.4	0	0.14	0.12	0	0.66
Youth Football Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	1.85	0	0.64	0.57	0.02	3.08
Youth Football Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	1.19	0	0.41	0.36	0.02	1.98
Youth Football Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	0.26	0	0.1	0.08	0	0.44
Youth Football Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	0.18	0	0.06	0.05	0	0.29
Mini Soccer 7v7 Mixed (8-9yrs)	1.32	0	0.46	0.4	0.02	2.20
Mini Soccer 5v5 Mixed (6-7yrs)	1.28	0	0.45	0.39	0.01	2.13
Total	8.38	0	2.92	2.54	0.09	13.93

- 3.10.10 Table 3.11 highlights that the greatest growth in football demand across all age/gender categories is expected to be in the Coastal Band sub-area. Here, 8.38 teams, rounded to 9, are expected to be added to the sub area. This represents 60% of the growth in demand across the entire sub area. The greatest growth is expected in the Adult Men and Youth Boys 11v11 categories, with 1.9 and 1.85 additional teams respectively.
- 3.10.11 The other sub areas showing any meaningful growth are Lewes Town and Northern Part LDC, with an overall growth of 2.92 and 2.54 teams respectively (21% and 18% of the total growth in the District). The age/gender categories with the greatest level of growth within these sub areas are also Adult Men and Youth Boys 11v11.
- 3.10.12 Population within the Eastern part LDC is expected to stay consistent (at 1774 people) during the lifetime of the strategy, and therefore no new teams are projected to be created in this sub-area through population change.
- 3.10.13 Due to a very small increase in population (47 people) within the Western Part LDC sub-area, the projected growth in football demand in this area can be considered insignificant, at 0.09 teams. Clearly, it is not possible for team numbers to change by a fraction of a team and therefore, when projected changes to team numbers are rounded to the closest whole number, it can be assumed that team numbers in the Western Part LDC sub-area are projected to remain consistent with current team numbers
- 3.10.14 When all pitch types are taken together, 60% of growth is projected to occur within the Coastal Band sub-area, followed by the Lewes Town and Northern Part LDC sub-areas.

DEMAND DRIVEN BY UNMET DEMAND

3.10.15 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, there is also expected that that unmet demand for football exists within the study area. Unmet demand is defined as demand that currently exists but does not currently equate to actual participation due to a range of reasons. For instance, unmet demand could be in the form of a team that has currently got access to a pitch for its members but nowhere to train or vice versa.

3.10.16 The following clubs identified unmet demand for facilities. Where data was provided this is shown, with figures being incorporated into the future supply and demand analysis for Football

- Denton & South Heighton Junior: the club stated that they require changing facilities for their U16 team to continue to utilise The Hollow (0.5 match equivalents – Youth Youth 11v11 demand).
- Newhaven FC: lack of artificial facilities for midweek training. Currently utilising Tideway and Seaford Leisure Centre, but struggling due to club growth (0.5 match equivalents – AGP training demand).
- Peacehaven & Telscombe Youth: the club stated that they have outgrown their facilities at the Sports Park, and with three ladies' teams planned for coming seasons, additional pitch space and improved changing facilities will be required (1.5 match equivalents – Adult demand).

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

3.10.17 In addition to unmet demand, latent demand for football has also been identified across the study area. Whereas unmet demand is known to currently exist, latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club which may feel that it could set up and run an additional team if it had access to improved provision.

3.10.18 The table below identifies all clubs, that identified latent demand (not currently active), which they are aiming to convert into affiliated football demand within the next 3 - 5 years. This provides an estimation of the number of new teams that will be required in Lewes District, in addition to the teams generated by population growth.

3.10.19 It should be noted that the latent demand commentary (LD commentary) contains a summary of the comments provided by clubs during consultation, which the consultancy team has used to quantify the estimated number of teams.

Table 3.12: Latent demand for football by sub-area

Club	Sub Area	Latent Demand commentary	Total latent demand (teams)
Barcombe	Northern part LDC	No Justification	1x adult and 1x junior (1 match equivalent in total)
Denton & South Heighton Junior	Eastern part LDC	At least one U14s team, improved changing room provision and drainage required. The Club has produced a 5 Year Development Plan and are investing in more coach education and improved facilities that will attract new players	1x junior (0.5 match equivalents)
Newhaven	Coastal Band	2 boys and 2 girls teams, additional 3G pitch availability is required	4x junior (2 match equivalents)

Peacehaven & Telscombe Youth	Coastal Band	4 junior and 2 mini soccer teams. Additional and more affordable 3G pitch availability required.	4x junior and 2x mini soccer (3 match equivalents in total)
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3.10.20 Table 3.12 illustrates the projected growth that clubs are expecting over the next 3 – 5 years. This is influenced by a significant demand for youth and mini football in the Study Area, as well as the presence of a number of well-run junior clubs with high growth ambitions.

3.10.21 It is important to note that this projected growth should be treated with an element of caution, as the source of information is club consultations. In some instances, clubs projected growth is aspirational and in reality, actual growth is dependent on a number of factors enabling that growth e.g. access to pitches and sufficient volunteers to run new teams.

3.10.22 Notwithstanding this, it is important that where clubs have the ambition and structure to increase in size, therefore getting more children and adults physically active, they should be supported. With this in mind future supply and demand analysis for football provision will include the projected growth from latent demand identified in this section.

3.11 Current and future supply and demand balance summary

3.11.1 Table 3.13 to 3.17 below show the balance between supply and demand for sub-area, split by pitch typology. For each pitch typology, the total amount of available provision in each sub-area (in the peak period) is compared with the total demand for pitches, providing a balance analysis across the whole study area.

3.11.2 The points below provide further explanation on the terms used within the tables:

- **Actual capacity:** The amount of supply from all pitches that are available and secured for community use during the peak period, quantified in Match Equivalent Sessions (MES)
- **Total demand:** The total amount of football demand in the area, calculated by adding together the match play and training demand data captured from clubs in the specific sub-areas
- **Current position:** The supply and demand balance for grass pitch provision, when taking into consideration the actual capacity and the total demand
- **Unmet/latent demand:** Potential demand that has been identified as not being converted yet. For more information, see the latent and unmet demand sections of this needs assessment
- **Displaced demand:** Demand that cannot be satisfied within the local authority, due to a lack of suitable facilities
- **Future demand:** The projected growth of demand, calculated using Team Generation Rates and the population projections for each sub-area
- **Future position:** The projected supply and demand analysis for 2035, taking into consideration the additional demand from unmet, latent, displaced and future (population growth) demand.

Table 3.13 – Adult 11v11 supply and demand analysis – all data in MES

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Future position
Coastal Band	3	-2	1	1.5	0	1	-1.5
Eastern part LDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewes Town	2	-3	-1	0	0	0.5	-1.5

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Future position
Northern part LDC	3	0	3	0.5	0	0.5	2
Western part LDC	1	-2.5	-1.5	0	0	0	-1.5
Lewes District (total LA)	9	-7.5	1.5	2	0	2	-2.5

3.11.3 Table 3.13 illustrates that for adult 11v11 pitch provision, there is currently overall spare capacity in Lewes District for all secured sites. However, there is a deficit for this pitch typology in the Western part LDC and Lewes Town sub-areas. Table 3.13 also shows the lack of Adult Football provision within the Eastern part LDC sub-area.

3.11.4 When incorporating unmet, latent and displaced demand, as well as demand driven by population growth, the future position analysis shows that the overall spare capacity in Lewes District is converted into a deficit of 2.5 match equivalent. There is a small deficit of provision in the Lewes Town and Coastal Band sub-areas, which is driven by population growth and the incorporation of unmet demand, and the Western Part LDC sub-area, which is carried forward from the current position. There is, however, some level of spare capacity in the Northern Part LDC sub-area.

Table 3.14 – Youth 11v11 supply and demand analysis – all data in MES

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand	Future position
Coastal Band	1	-6.5	-5.5	2	0.5	1.5	-9.5
Eastern part LDC	0	-1	-1	1	0.5	0	-2.5
Lewes Town	2	0	2	0	0	0.5	1.5
Northern part LDC	1.5	-0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5
Western part LDC	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
Lewes District (Study LA)	5	-9	-3	3.5	1.5	2.5	-10.5

3.11.5 Table 3.14 illustrates an overall deficit of 3 match equivalents in the current position for Youth Football 11v11 in the study area.

3.11.6 Sub-area analysis for the current position shows that there is a significant deficit in the Coastal Band, which is slightly compensated by the spare capacity identified in the Lewes Town, Northern Part LDC and Western part LDC sub-areas. Table 3.14 also illustrates the lack of Youth 11v11 Football provision within the Eastern part LDC sub-area.

3.11.7 Future analysis, including future and displaced demand, shows that the current deficit for Youth 11v11 pitch provision is significantly increased during the life of the strategy. This is influenced by the significant increase in demand identified across the District through the conversion of unmet and latent demand into actual demand, as well as the incorporation of displaced demand and additional teams generated through population change. The existing deficits of Youth 11v11 provision in the Coastal Band and Eastern part LDC sub-areas is projected to be worsened by the end of the strategy, while the spare capacity in Lewes Town and Northern part LDC is expected to be reduced.

Table 3.15 – Youth 9v9 supply and demand analysis – all data in MES

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand*	Future position
Coastal Band	4	0	4	2	1.5	0.5	0
Eastern part LDC	1	0	1	0	0.5	0	0.5

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand*	Future position
Lewes Town	2	0	2	0	0	0.5	1.5
Northern part LDC	1	-2	-1	0	0	0	-1
Western part LDC	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	1.5
Lewes District (Study LA)	9.5	-2	7.5	2	2	1	2.5

*Figures as per table 3.10 (rounded up)

- 3.11.8 Table 3.15 demonstrates a significant amount of spare capacity across the district for Youth 9v9 provision in the current position. There is spare capacity identified in all sub-areas, with the exception of Northern part LDC, where a small deficit was identified. It must be highlighted, however, that if sites identified as available but unsecured are included in the analysis, this deficit is also converted into spare capacity.
- 3.11.9 There are only 2 MES of overplay across the district (in the Northern part LDC) and the largest amount of spare capacity occurs within the Coastal Band and Lewes Town sub-areas. There is currently no demand for Youth 9v9 Football in the Lewes Town sub-area.
- 3.11.10 Given the level of spare capacity for Youth 9v9 Football and the evident need for additional Adult and Youth 11v11 provision identified previously, the potential reconfiguration of sites and pitches should be explored in order to better address current and future demand.
- 3.11.11 This spare capacity for Youth 9v9 provision in Lewes District is projected to be reduced by the end of the strategy. The spare capacity in the Coastal Band sub-area is expected to be reduced from 4 match equivalents to 0.

Table 3.16 – Mini Soccer 7v7 supply and demand analysis – all data in MES

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand*	Future position
Coastal Band	4.5	0	4.5	0.5	0	1	3
Eastern part LDC	1	-1.5	-0.5	0	0.5	0	-1
Lewes Town	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5
Northern part LDC	0	-1	-1	0	0	0.5	-1.5
Western part LDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewes District (Study LA)	5.5	-2.5	3	0.5	0.5	2	0

*Figures as per table 3.10 (rounded up)

- 3.11.12 Table 3.16 shows that the provision of Mini Soccer 7v7 in Lewes District is sufficient to meet current needs, with only a small deficit within the Eastern part LDC (0.5) and Northern part LDC sub-areas, and an overall spare capacity of 3 MES.
- 3.11.13 It must be highlighted that there is currently no demand for this pitch typology in the Lewes Town and Western part LDC sub-areas.
- 3.11.14 When including future demand projected by 2030 as identified in this study, the future scenario shows that the spare capacity for Mini Soccer 7v7 provision in the district is reduced from 3 MES to 0 MES. However, if all available sites (including those identified as unsecured) are included in the analysis, there is an overall future spare capacity of 4 MES.

Table 3.17 – Mini Soccer 5v5 supply and demand analysis – all data in MES

ALL SECURED SITES							
Analysis Area	Actual spare capacity	Total overplay	Current position	Unmet/latent demand	Displaced demand	Future demand*	Future position
Coastal Band	4	-2.5	1.5	0.5	0	1	0
Eastern part LDC	0	-3	-3	0	0.5	0	-3.5
Lewes Town	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5
Northern part LDC	1	-2	-1	0	0	0.5	-1.5
Western part LDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewes District (Study LA)	5	-7.5	-2.5	0.5	0.5	2	-5.5

*Figures as per table 3.10 (rounded up)

- 3.11.15 Table 3.17 demonstrates that there is a deficit of secured Mini Soccer 5v5 provision in Lewes District in the current position, which is expected to be worsen over the lifespan of the strategy.
- 3.11.16 There is currently no 5v5 provision in the Western part LDC sub-area, and the Lewes Town sub-area shows an overall balance of 0 MES due to a lack of demand for this pitch typology.
- 3.11.17 Given the significant level of spare capacity for Mini Soccer 7v7 identified in the district, the provision of mobile goals and the potential reconfiguration of sites and pitches is recommended in order to better address the demand for Mini Soccer in the district.

3.12 Football summary

- 3.12.1 This section summarises the findings from the football analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 3.12.2 Table 3.18 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 3.18 – Key PPS findings for football in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	The quality of football provision across the Study Area is adequate, with 64% of the total pitches scoring as Standard or higher as part of the assessment. The ownership and management of the 51 football sites in the area is clearly dominated by the Local Authority, followed by Education sites. The level of demand has stayed at a relatively consistent level, with major clubs continuing to grow, offset by the contraction of demand for smaller affiliated adult teams. The majority of demand for football facilities is concentrated within the Coastal Band and Northern part LDC sub-areas with 75 and 46 teams respectively (of the total 190). The club to team ratio in the district is 1:6.55 (around 6 teams per club), which is significantly higher than the national average of 1:3.3.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	The current supply and demand analysis for available pitch provision shows a small amount of spare capacity across the Study Area for Adult, and a higher level of spare capacity for Youth 9v9 and Mini 7v7 football, and a deficit of provision for Youth 11v11 and Mini 5v5 football. The Coastal Band sub-area shows a significant deficit for Youth 11v11 provision that should be addressed. Given the significant level of spare capacity for Mini 7v7 and the deficit for Mini 5v5 identified as part of the assessment, the provision of mobile goals and the potential reconfiguration of sites and pitches is recommended in order to better address the demand for Mini Soccer in the district. Through consultation with local clubs, a need for additional 3G training facilities was also identified.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	While several clubs have identified issues with drainage and maintenance, the overall quality of facilities and the robustness of maintenance regimes is standard. There are, however, a significant amount of poor quality pitches within Lewes District (35% of the total), some of which are located at key football sites (such as Convent Field, Fort Road Rec, Telscombe Playing Fields or Walmer Rec) and require improved maintenance.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	With a significant projected growth in population during the lifetime of the study and some level of latent demand identified, the requirement for football pitches is likely to increase. This demand is projected to be particularly significant in the Coastal Band sub-area, for both grass and artificial provision, given the projected growth of 9 (8.38) teams. The largest growth across the study area is projected to be realised in the Adult and Youth 11v11 categories, with an expected increase of 3.15 and 3.08 teams respectively. The supply of provision is also likely to change, with the development of new 3G provision being a priority for the area, as well as the potential development of hub sites.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The future supply and demand analysis for available pitch provision shows there is a significant overall deficit for Youth 11v11 and Mini 5v5 football by the end of the strategy. The only pitch typology with an identified surplus of secured provision in the future position is Youth 9v9. Spatially, the sub-areas with the highest future projected deficit of supply are Coastal Band and Eastern Part LDC.

Section 4: Artificial Grass Pitch analysis



4 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's) analysis

4.1.1 There are three surface types that fall into the category of Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP); rubber crumb (3G), sand-based (filled or dressed) and water based. The Hockey section (Section 7) of this needs assessment presents the position for sand-based and water-based provision, with this section focusing on third generation (3G) facilities that are suitable for football and rugby, as well as sand-based provision that is currently used for football training.

4.2 Utilising 3G AGP provision for training and matchplay

3G AGP USAGE FOR FOOTBALL

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

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

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

3G AGP USAGE FOR RUGBY

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

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

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

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

4.3 Supply analysis

4.3.1 Table 4.1 overleaf provides a list of all sand-based and 3G AGP's in Lewes District identified as part of the audit. For each of the AGP's across the Study Area, the supply and demand has been summarised, with identification of spare capacity in the peak period where relevant.

- 4.3.2 Detailed audit data for each facility, as well as whether they are included on the FA register, are included in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis

- 4.3.3 The Study Area currently has three full sized 3G AGP's – at Downs Leisure Centre, Falmer Sports Ground and The Dripping Pan - all of which are available for community use and used through periods of peak demand. The weekday peak times are 6-9pm and at weekends and 10am-7pm. All facilities are floodlit, therefore can be used by the community at peak times throughout the winter. In addition to the full-size pitches, there is one small-sided 3G pitch at Falmer Sports Ground that can be used for training and junior match play. The additional capacity that is provided by this facility will be addressed in the following supply and demand balance section.
- 4.3.4 The Falmer Sports Club 3G AGP is World Rugby 22 (WR22) compliant (re-test Feb 2021) and the Lewes FC 3g AGP was constructed to WR22 compliance but its last certification was in July 2016 and so only used for training purposes.
- 4.3.5 Table 4.1 illustrates that there is only one AGP within Lewes District that is not available for community use. This is at the small-sided, sand filled pitch at Peacehaven Community School.

Table 4.1 – AGP audit

Site Name	Sub Area	Availability	Security of Use	Surface Type	Size (M)	Age of Surface	Flood-lit	Score
Downs Leisure Centre	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Medium Pile 3G - (55-60mm)	90x55	5-10 years	Yes	60.22% - Standard*
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Sand Dressed	90x50	5-10 years	Yes	73.12% - Standard
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Medium Pile 3G - (55-60mm)	100x60	less than 2 years	Yes	96.30% - Good
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Medium Pile 3G - (55-60mm)	50x30	less than 2 years	Yes	94.62% - Good
Peacehaven Community School	Coastal Band	Not Available	-	Sand Filled	45x30	over 10 years	No	55.91% - Standard
Peacehaven Sports Park	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Sand Filled	55x30	5-10 years	Yes	56.48% - Standard
Southdown Sports Club	Lewes Town	Available	Secured	Sand Dressed	100x60	5-10 years	Yes	49.1% - Poor
The Dripping Pan	Lewes Town	Available	Secured	Medium Pile 3G - (55-60mm)	100x60	2-5 years	Yes	91.40% - Good

*Downs Leisure Centre and Southdown Sports Club: pitch score represents the condition at time of assessment. Stakeholder consultation has revealed that the pitch has been resurfaced since the time of writing this report

4.4 Current supply and demand analysis

CURRENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND MODELLING – FULL SIZE 3G AGP PROVISION (FOOTBALL)

- 4.4.1 While Table 4.2 provides a capacity analysis for all AGP sites across the Study Area, further analysis is required to identify whether there are sufficient facilities to meet the demand, based on national parameters and calculations.
- 4.4.2 As part of the FA National Game Strategy, the Football Association has identified a strategic objective to ensure that all teams playing competitive football have access to a floodlit 3G AGP to train on at least once a week. To do this, FA calculations show that a full size 3G AGP (available for community use at peak times) is required for every 38 teams, which will allow the required training and match play slots, as well as providing suitable supply at peak times (weekday evenings and weekends).
- 4.4.3 Using the demand data for Lewes District, 190 teams have been identified as playing within the district. Using the FA's suggested ratio of 1:38, this demonstrates the need for 5 full sized 3G AGPs.
- 4.4.4 Supply and demand data for the project identifies three existing full sized 3G AGP facilities within the Study Area that are available for community use. There is therefore currently a theoretical deficit of **two full sized 3G AGP's** across the Study Area.
- 4.4.5 As demonstrated in table 4.1, there are two small-sided AGPs in the district, which plays a role in meeting local demand. Consultation with the FA has determined that small sided provision will not be taken into consideration for the analysis due to the following reasons:
- the range of use that small-sided AGPs cater for such as commercial 5aside leagues and pay &play;
 - no guarantee that the club's younger sections would be able to access small-sided provision at the desired times;
 - affiliated match play on 3G AGPs must take place on sites included in the FA 3G Register, whilst small-sided pitches may not be able to meet this requirement.
- 4.4.6 It should be noted that this theoretical analysis only includes full sized 3G AGP's, in line with the strategic objectives of the FA, Football Foundation and Sport England.

COMBINED SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

- 4.4.7 The analysis in the previous sections has explained the theoretical supply and demand analysis for the study area, which uses an assumed level of availability and demand to calculate the required total amount of provision.
- 4.4.8 To provide a more accurate picture of how AGP provision is currently being utilised, Table 4.2 shows the supply and demand analysis for **all provision that is available to the community**. This compares the amount of available capacity (in hours) during the peak period with the amount of demand that has been provided by clubs and users during consultation.
- 4.4.9 The data underpinning the table below has been compiled using the affiliated demand survey responses provided by local clubs, plus consultations with pitch providers as to the amount of spare capacity at their sites during peak times. The results of this process are provided below.

Table 4.2: Supply and demand analysis for all AGP provision (demand figures in hours and secured facilities identified in bold)

Site Name	Supply				Demand produced by Affiliated Clubs							Other Demand (identified by pitch operators. e.g. other sports / informal demand)	Supply and demand balance
	Surface Type	Size (M)	Floodlit	Total Peak-time Capacity	Football Match Demand	Football Training Demand	Hockey Training Demand	Hockey Match demand	Rugby Training Demand	Rugby Match demand	Formal Total Demand		
Downs Leisure Centre	3G	90x55	Yes	36	10	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	10	3
Falmer Sports Complex	Sand Dressed	90x50	Yes	36	N/A	N/A	20	8	N/A	N/A	28	6	2
	3G	100x60	Yes	36	15	10	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	28	6	2
	3G	50x30	Yes	36	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	26	0
Peacehaven Sports Park	Sand Filled	55x30	Yes	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	0
Southdown Sports Club	Sand Dressed	100x60	Yes	36	N/A	10	10	8	N/A	N/A	28	8	0
The Dripping Pan	3G	100x60	Yes	36	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	21	2
Total – all available sites				236	38	43	30	16	3	N/A	130	97	9
Total – All secured sites				236	38	43	30	16	3	N/A	130	97	9

- 4.4.10 Table 4.2 indicates that the majority of facilities across Lewes District currently have very limited spare capacity. The 9 hours of spare capacity recorded in the table above are an accumulation of very small amounts of spare capacity. The most common is during the early afternoon on Sundays, however they are spread across small parcels of time throughout the week.
- 4.4.11 The conclusion to be drawn from table 4.2, therefore, is that the District's AGP supply is currently operating 'at' or 'very near' capacity. This is reinforced by consultation findings, reports from members of the PPS steering group and recent work undertaken as part of the Football Foundation's Local Football Facilities Plan.
- 4.4.12 Table 4.2 reinforces the conclusion that there is a shortage of AGP provision in the district and aligns with both the Football Foundation and England Hockey's aspiration to add further facilities in the area.

4.5 Future supply and demand analysis

AGP FUTURE SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE

- 4.5.1 To understand the projected level of demand for 3G AGP's in Lewes District across the lifetime of the project, the ratio of 1:38 has been applied to the additional demand identified in this needs assessment. This includes the additional 27 teams identified in the PPC and latent demand calculations.
- 4.5.2 Using these updated parameters, it is projected that one (rounded from 0.7) new full sized 3G AGP will be required by the end of the local plan period in Lewes District. This is to be considered along with meeting the current deficit of two AGPs highlighted as part of the current analysis.
- 4.5.3 Table 4.3 below breaks down this future demand by sub area, which will feed into the site-specific recommendations and actions.
- 4.5.4 It should be noted that the future supply and demand analysis considers only full sized 3G AGP's.

Table 4.3: Future Capacity Analysis for AGP's by sub-area

Sub Area	Total New Teams (Future)	New AGP Provision Required
Coastal Band	13	0.34
Eastern part LDC	1	0.02
Lewes Town	8.5	0.22
Northern part LDC	4.5	0.12
Western part LDC	0	0
Lewes District (ALL)	27	0.7

- 4.5.5 While the above analysis provides a quantified assessment of supply and demand, it is important to consider accessibility and spatial constraints when making recommendations regarding new or increased access to AGP provision. Figure 4.1 overleaf shows the catchment area analysis for 3G AGP's in Lewes District, which can be used to assess the accessibility of full-size 3G AGP facilities across the Study Area.
- 4.5.6 Figure 4.1 shows the 20-minute (non-overlapping) catchment areas for the three full-sized 3G AGP's in Lewes District Study Area. This illustrates that the majority of residents in the Study Area sit within a 20-minute drive time catchment of one of the two 3G AGP's. However, there are areas in the north-west of the Study Area sitting within the catchment area of a facility outside of the Study Area (identified by grey hashed shading) or not served by one.



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Figure 4.1 – Full sized 3G AGP Catchment area analysis for Lewes District

MEETING THE CURRENT AND FUTURE DEMAND FOR 3G AGP FACILITIES ACROSS LEWES DISTRICT

- 4.5.7 To meet the shortfall for both current and future 3G AGP supply and demand, the likely solution will be a combination of new 3G AGP development, resurfacing sand-based pitches and increasing the current level of usage at 3G AGP facilities across the study area. A key consideration when identifying potential development sites is meeting the current and future demands for Hockey to ensure that the current and future needs are being met, before identifying any sites for re-surfacing.
- 4.5.8 A key objective for the FA is to maximise the use of 3G pitches for competitive football match play. This will increase the quality of provision, reduce the number of cancellations and help to address future demand. Affordable pricing policy that includes match-based charges in line with grass pitches should be a consideration.
- 4.5.9 In addition, it is key that other sports clubs have suitable access to 3G AGP facilities, to ensure that participants can train and play on high quality facilities and to reduce the amount of match cancellations caused by waterlogging on grass pitches.
- 4.5.10 When selecting the sites that are appropriate for 3G AGP development, sites should have the following characteristics;
- Be available for significant use by local community clubs
 - Have good access and ancillary facilities to service the pitch(es)
 - Be financially sustainable
 - Be able to be maximised for training and match play provision during peak time
 - Be well positioned to deliver wider football, rugby or lacrosse development programmes, including coach education and a recreational offer, using spare off-peak capacity to deliver this
 - Be able to explore shared projects across multiple sports, education usage and additional community usage, in order to ensure facilities are used throughout the peak and off-peak periods.

4.6 AGP summary

4.6.1 This section summarises the findings from the AGP analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.

4.6.2 Table 4.5 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 4.5 – Key PPS findings for AGPs in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	<p>The quality of AGP provision across the Study Area is standard and appears to have stayed at a consistent level over the past years. The level of demand has increased recently, due to the requirements of central venue leagues and the aspirations of clubs to utilise artificial rather than grass surfaces.</p> <p>There are currently three full sized and one small sided 3G facilities, and two full sized and two small sided sand based facilities in Lewes District (only one of which is not available for community use, at Peacehaven Community School). Consultation with local clubs also revealed that there is a need for additional 3G training facilities across Lewes District.</p>
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	<p>The current supply and demand analysis for secured and accessible 3G pitch provision shows there all facilities are currently well utilised with minimal pockets of available pitch capacity remaining. Both the Football Foundation and England Hockey have identified further facilities are required to meet current and projected demand (2x full sized 3G and 1x full sized sand AGP).</p>
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	<p>While a number clubs and sites have identified issues regarding cost and availability of AGP provision, the quality of facilities and the robustness of maintenance regimes is high. There is only one AGP within Lewes District identified as Poor during site inspections, located at Southdown Sports Club. The 3G pitch at Downs Leisure Centre, and the small sided pitch at Peacehaven Sports Park scored in the lower end of the standard rating (consultation with Sussex FA has revealed that the AGP at Downs Leisure Centre has been resurfaced since the time of writing this report).</p> <p>The highest scoring pitches are located at Falmer Sports Complex and The Dripping Pan, both of which are less than 5 years old.</p>
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	<p>There is expected to be a need for one further full sized 3G AGPs within Lewes District, in addition to the current deficit of two AGPs, by the end of the strategy. In line with the strategic objectives of the Football Foundation, FA, Sport England and the RFU, it is expected that the demand for 3G AGP provision will increase over the period of the local plan, as there is an ambition to improve the overall playing experience of participants by moving more grass-roots participation onto artificial surfaces.</p> <p>Through consultation undertaken as part of this study, the following sites have been identified as potential locations for the development 3G provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - King's Academy Ringmer: The site is undergoing works to develop a full-sized 3G pitch, which will replace one of the 11v11 grass pitches on site (Consultation with Sport England revealed that since the time of writing this report, this has now been completed). - Peacehaven & Telscombe Football Club: The club have revealed their aspirations to change their grass pitch to a 3G surface - The Football Foundation has also identified a requirement as part of the LFFP to develop a 3G pitch either in Newhaven or Peacehaven. - King George V Playing Field (Plumpton): the site was also identified in the LFFP as a potential location for the development of full sized 3G provision - England Hockey have reported a desire for a further pitch to be added at Southdowns Sport Centre.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	<p>The future supply and demand analysis for secured and accessible pitch provision shows there is a significant total deficit for secured provision equivalents across all AGPs, equating to 3 full sized 3G AGPs (2 for meeting existing demand and 1 for future demand, as explained in previous sections of the report)</p> <p>The areas of specific concern are the Coastal Band and Lewes Town sub areas, where the largest team growth has been identified.</p>

Section 5: Cricket analysis

5 Cricket analysis

5.1 Introduction and strategic context

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

CRICKET UNLEASHED (2016)

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

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

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

INSPIRING GENERATIONS (2019 - 2024)

5.1.5 The ECB published its new strategic plan in 2019, with the ambition being to inspire a generation to say that 'cricket is a game for me'.

5.1.6 The ECB wants to encourage more young people to form a lifelong relationship with cricket from an early age, to be passionate about the game throughout their lives, and to pass this passion on for generations to come.

5.1.7 The ECB will deliver in cricket's purpose and ambition through six priorities:

- GROW AND NURTURE THE CORE: Ensure that there is a thriving county network at the heart of the domestic game
- INSPIRE THROUGH ELITE TEAMS: Create and celebrate the heroes at the pinnacle of the elite game
- MAKE CRICKET ACCESSIBLE: Give more people the opportunity to engage with cricket more often
- ENGAGE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE: Inspire a new generation of players and fans to develop a love for cricket
- TRANSFORM WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CRICKET: Drive cricket's progress to becoming a truly gender-neutral sport
- SUPPORT OUR COMMUNITIES: Use the purpose to connect communities and improve lives more broadly across society

5.1.8 It is key that this PPS recognises the opportunity made available by Inspiring Generations and provides a framework that allows stakeholders to work together and deliver against the priorities identified above. It's also vital that any facility development for cricket takes the objectives of the strategy into consideration, namely the growth of entry level cricket, women and girls' cricket, T20 and engagement of previously hard-to-reach demographics groups.

5.2 Development Priorities

ALL STARS CRICKET (2017)

- 5.2.1 Launched in 2017, All Stars Cricket is an ECB initiative that provides children aged five to eight with an introduction to cricket, focusing on parental engagement in supporting the newly trained All Stars Cricket Activators, as well as having a special focus on establishing women's softball and cricket events.
- 5.2.2 It is key that this PPS recognises the opportunity made available by Cricket Unleashed and All Stars Cricket and provides a framework that allows stakeholders to work together and deliver against the key objectives of 'more play', 'great teams' and 'inspired fans'.
- 5.2.3 The ECB are also in the process of launching Dynamo's Cricket, which will be focused on 8-11 year olds and will look to replicate the success that the initial programme has experienced.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

- 5.2.4 In consultation with the ECB, it has been identified that the development of female cricket is likely to have an impact on supply and demand in the area. Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority and there is a target to establish two girls' and one women's team in every local authority over the next five years.
- 5.2.5 Softball cricket is an ECB initiative aimed at women and girls to increase participation in cricket as a sport. The aim of softball cricket sections are enjoyment and participation; without pads, a hardball, a heavy bat and limited rules. Sessions follow a festival format with each session running for a maximum of two and half hours, shorter than traditional formats.

5.3 Current trends and participation – Cricket

- 5.3.1 The Sport England Active Lives survey, that measures sport and activity across England, highlights a slight decrease in cricket participation over the last two years (May 16/17 - May 17/18).
- 5.3.2 The May 16/17 survey indicates that 0.7% of the population (aged 16+) participated in cricket at least twice in the last 28 days, or approximately 301,200 people. The survey also indicates that 2.8% - or approximately 1,269,400 people – participating in the last year.
- 5.3.3 Whilst the May 17/18 survey shows that 0.6%, or approximately 291,900 people, participated in the last 28 days and 2.6%, or approximately 1,182,600 people, participated in the last year.
- 5.3.4 In addition, the Active Lives Children and Young People Survey (2017/18) indicates that 4.8% of children and young people in school years 1-11 participated in cricket at least once in the last week. It must be highlighted that this refers to participation outside of school hours, which represents demand that is likely to be captured by community cricket clubs.

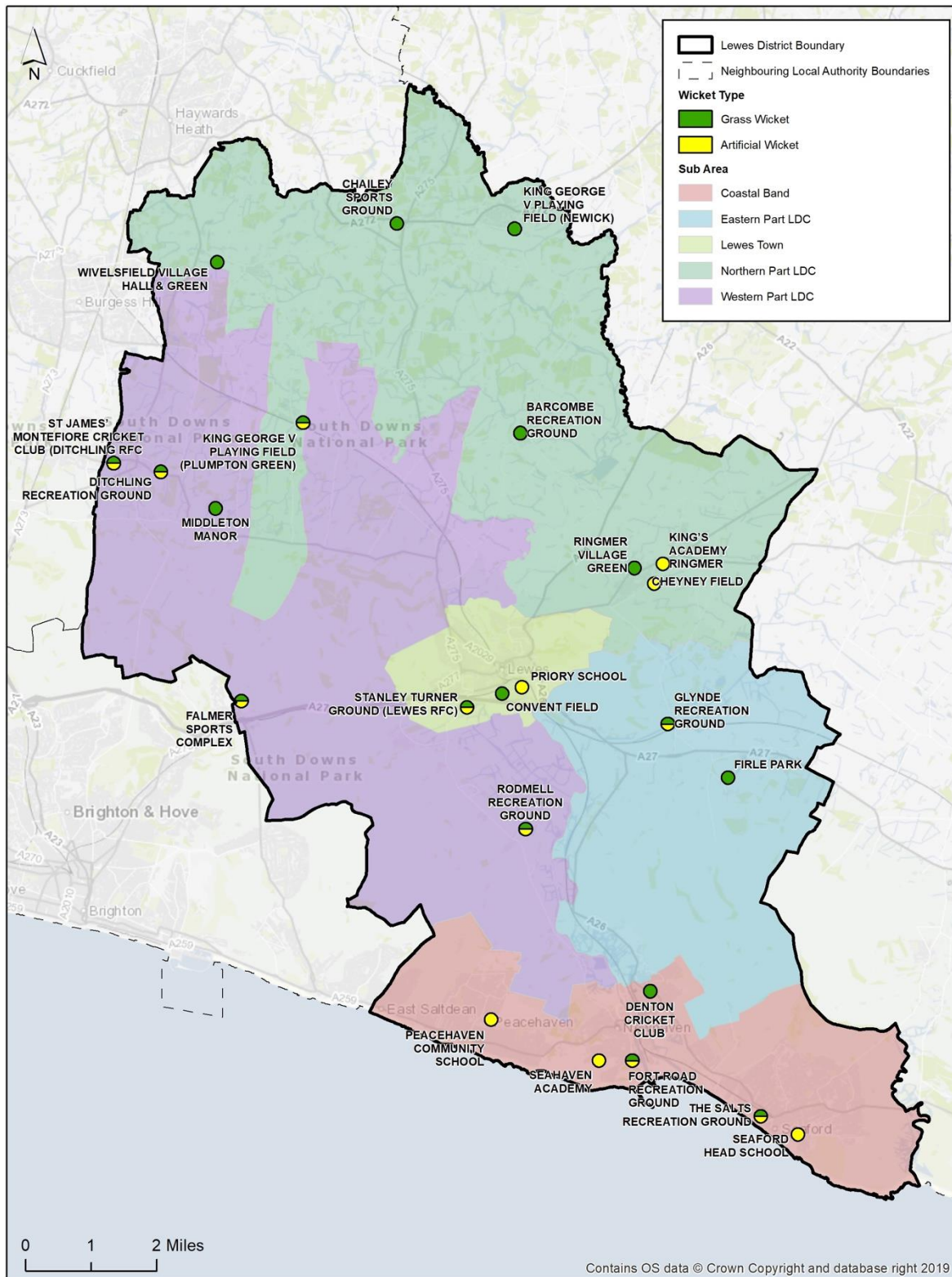
5.4 Supply

- 5.4.1 Table 5.1 below presents a summary of the total number of cricket pitches and wickets in each of the five sub-areas. Figure 5.1, overleaf, shows the spatial distribution of these sites.

Table 5.1 – Supply of cricket pitches in Lewes District

Local Authority sub-area	Number of Pitches	Grass wickets	Artificial wickets
Coastal Band	7	31	6
Eastern part LDC	3	23	1
Lewes Town	4	30	2
Northern part LDC	8	57	3
Western part LDC	6	65	5
All	28	206	17

Figure 5.1 – Cricket supply in Lewes District



TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

- 5.4.2 Table 5.2 illustrates that while the ownership of cricket sites is varied across the Study Area, the highest proportion of sites is owned by the Local Authority (50%), followed by Education sites (16%).
- 5.4.3 In addition, Table 5.2 illustrates that the high number of cricket sites that are managed by clubs (33%). This identifies a high level of autonomy and low reliance on the council for cricket facility maintenance and management.

Table 5.2 – Cricket site ownership and management in Lewes District

Type of ownership	Ownership	Management
Charity, Trust	3	0
Community Organisation	0	1
Education	4	6
Local Authority	12	9
Parish Council	1	0
Private	3	0
Sport Club	1	8

- 5.4.4 Table 5.4 overleaf provides a breakdown of the cricket sites in Lewes District, the majority of which have secured community use.
- 5.4.5 Further detail is provided in the Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.

QUALITY ASSESMENT

- 5.4.6 Each site was visited and assessed by the 4global research team (in August 2019) using a non-technical assessment framework provided by the ECB. The assessment considers the quality of playing surface, the quality of changing rooms and the score of the maintenance regime when compared to ECB recommendations. In addition to the site visits, the club consultation was used to validate the quality ratings. Each site is rated as GOOD ($\geq 80\%$), STANDARD (between 50% and 80%) or POOR ($< 50\%$).
- 5.4.7 Table 5.3 summarizes the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis. Given the ratings, the overall standard of pitches across Lewes District is 73.24% (Standard), with all factors within this falling within the standard score.

Table 5.3 – Summary of cricket pitch scoring in Lewes District by sub-area

Sub Area	Outfield	Artificial Wickets	Grass Wickets	Non-Turf Practice	Changing / Pavilion	Overall Score
Coastal Band	83.2%	74.3%	76.3%	72.5%	58.9%	73%
Eastern part LDC	91.7%	68.6%	77.5%	70.8%	67%	75.1%
Lewes Town	81.4%	73.5%	70.6%	71.3%	63.9%	72.1%
Northern part LDC	80.4%	72.9%	72.7%	71.5%	61.6%	71.8%
Western part LDC	84.3%	75.2%	75.9%	70.8%	64.3%	74.1%
Average Score	84.2%	72.9%	74.6%	71.4%	63.1%	73.2%

- 5.4.8 Table 5.3 illustrates that the quality of cricket provision in Lewes District is relatively consistent across all sub-areas. The sub-area with the highest average score is Eastern part LDC, however it must be highlighted that there are only three sites within this sub-area.
- 5.4.9 In contrast, cricket provision in Northern part LDC, the sub-area with the highest amount of cricket supply (8 sites), is the one with the lowest average score.

Table 5.4 – Cricket site breakdown in Lewes District

Playing Pitch Sites	Sub-area	Community Use on Site	Secured Community Use	Ownership	Squares	Senior Wickets (grass)	Wickets (Artificial)	Quality of provision
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	11	0	76.5% - Standard
Chailey Sports Ground	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	7	0	82.4% - Good
Cheyney Field	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	1	0	1	68.8% - Standard
Convent Field	Lewes Town	Available	Secured	Local Authority	2	18	0	43.3% - Poor 43.3% - Poor
Denton Cricket Club	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	8	0	54.4% - Standard
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	12	1	73.9% - Standard
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Education	1	12	1	78.3% - Standard
Firle Park	Eastern part LDC	Available	Unknown	Private	1	10	0	67.6% - Standard
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	10	1	65.00% - Standard
Glynde Recreation Ground	Eastern part LDC	Available	Other (please specify)	Private	2	13	1	91.7% - Good 82.7% - Good
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	8	0	74.1% - Standard
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	10	1	61.1% - Standard
Kings Acadmey, Ringmer	Northern part LDC	Not Available	Unsecured	Local Authority	1	0	1	64.6% - Standard
Middleton Manor	Western part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Private	1	12	0	100% - Good
Peacehaven Community School	Coastal Band	Not Available	Secured	Education	1	0	1	70.8% - Standard
Priory School	Lewes Town	Not Available	Unsecured	Education	1	0	1	75.4% - Standard
Ringmer Village Green	Northern part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Parish Council	1	12	0	72.9% - Standard
Rodmell Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	1	5	1	35.8% - Poor
Seaford Head School	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	1	0	1	87.7% - Good
Seahaven Academy	Coastal Band	Not Available	Secured	Education	1	0	1	80.8% - Good
St James Montefiore Cricket Club	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Club	2	24	2	90.6% - Good 85% - Good
Stanley Turner Ground	Lewes Town	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	12	1	78.3% - Standard
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Local Authority	2	13	2	75% - Standard 63.3% - Standard
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	9	0	68.3% - Standard
Total					28	206	17	N/A

5.5 Current demand

CLUB AND TEAM PROFILE

- 5.5.1 To understand how cricket is played across Lewes District and the trends for demand across the game, this section assesses consultation responses from all clubs in the Study Area that responded to requests to take part in the study. Where consultation was not possible, team and home ground data was provided by Sussex Cricket.
- 5.5.2 Through the demand consultations with clubs, 22 clubs have been identified as playing in Lewes District. This totals to 95 teams, with the majority of teams being in the junior ages.

Table 5.5 – Cricket club profiles for Lewes District clubs.

Club	Sub-area (home ground location)	No. of competitive teams				Total
		Senior men	Snr women	Jnr boys	Jnr Girls	
Barcombe CC*	Northern part LDC	2	0	1	0	3
Chailey CC	Northern part LDC	2	0	0	0	2
Denton CC*	Coastal Band	2	0	0	0	2
Ditchling CC*	Western part LDC	2	0	4	0	6
Firle CC*	Eastern part LDC	1	0	0	0	1
Gentlemen of Lewes CC*	Lewes Town	1	0	0	0	1
Glynde & Beddingham CC	Eastern part LDC	4	1	4	0	9
Grays CC*	N/A – away games only	1	0	0	0	1
Haven CC*	Coastal Band	0	0	2	0	2
Lewes Priory CC	Lewes Town	3	0	9	1	13
Lewes St Michaels CC	Lewes Town	2	0	1	0	3
Newhaven CC	Coastal Band	2	0	0	0	2
Newick CC	Northern part LDC	2	0	4	0	6
Plumpton & East Chiltington CC*	Northern part LDC	2	0	0	0	2
Ringmer CC	Northern part LDC	3	0	3	0	6
Rodmell CC*	Western part LDC	1	0	0	0	1
Seaford CC	Coastal Band	5	1	6	0	12
Southwick Wanderers CC*	N/A – away games only	1	0	0	0	1
St James's Montefiore CC	Western part LDC	4	1	8	3	16
Streat & Westmeston CC	Western part LDC	4	0	0	0	4
Sussex Martlets CC	N/A – wandering side	1	0	0	0	1
Wivelsfield Green CC*	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	0	1
Total		46	3	42	4	95

- 5.5.3 To illustrate how the demand for cricket is spread geographically, Table 5.6 indicates how the teams are split by sub-area.

Table 5.6 – Cricket demand by sub-area

Sub-area (home ground location)	No. of competitive teams				Total
	Senior men	Senior women	Junior boys	Junior girls	
Coastal Band	9	1	8	0	18
Eastern part LDC	5	1	4	0	10
Lewes Town	6	0	10	1	17
Northern part LDC	12	0	8	0	20
Western part LDC	11	1	12	3	27
N/A – away games only	3	0	0	0	3

- 5.5.4 Table 5.6 shows that the majority of cricket is played in the Western part LDC, followed by Northern part LDC and Lewes Town. The sub-area with the least amount of cricket demand is Eastern part LDC.

- 5.5.5 To further understand the demand for cricket in Lewes District, detailed consultations have been undertaken a number of key clubs within the area. The detailed account of these consultations is provided in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis, with key strategic priorities referenced in the site-by-site assessment later in this section.

5.6 Supply and demand balance

- 5.6.1 This section presents the supply and demand balance findings for cricket provision (both for current and future analysis) for the study, split by sub-area.
- 5.6.2 The pitch balance figures i.e. the relationship between supply and demand, have been calculated using the capacity and pitch quality ratings, with further detail provided in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.
- 5.6.3 Table 5.10 provides a supply and demand analysis for all cricket sites across the study area. To provide a greater understanding of how this spare capacity or deficit is dispersed around the study area, tables 5.11 to 5.16 show the total capacity analysis for cricket in each of the five sub-areas. For each table, future demand analysis has been carried out, to show the impact of pitch ownership and security across the sub-area.
- 5.6.4 Overall, in terms of Lewes as a Study Area, there is currently a deficit of 180 matches per season, when all available and secured sites are taken into consideration. This deficit is converted into a large amount of spare capacity (480 match equivalents per season) when including artificial provision in the analysis.

SPARE CAPACITY AND OVERPLAY

- 5.6.5 Overplay occurs when a cricket square is played on a greater amount than is recommended by the pitch's carrying capacity. If a square has 8 individual wickets, then this provides an overall carrying capacity of 40 matches per season for that square. If, however, demand consultation indicates that there are 50 matches being played on that square over the course of a season, then that square (pitch) can be said to be **overplayed**.
- 5.6.6 There are a number of reasons for a pitch being overplayed, such as lack of alternative provision, poor site management, or a discrepancy in pitch rates, making some more affordable than others.

- 5.6.7 Spare capacity is the opposite of overplay and occurs when demand at a site is less than the theoretical carrying capacity over a season.
- 5.6.8 It is important that any overplay of pitches is considered as part of the overall supply and demand analysis, therefore Table 5.7 below identifies overplay or spare capacity at all sites.

Table 5.7 – Site balance analysis for cricket in Lewes District

Site Name	sqSquares	Grass		Non-turf		Matches		Balance	
		Wickets	Capacity	Wickets	Capacity	Adult	Junior	total supply vs. demand	grass supply vs. demand
Barcombe Recreation Ground	1	11	44	0	0	20	8	16	16
Chailey Sports Ground	1	7	35	0	0	20	0	15	15
Cheyney Field	1	0	0	1	60	10	24	26	-34
Convent Field	2	18	0	0	0	20	8	-28	-28
Denton Cricket Club	1	8	32	0	0	30	0	2	2
Ditchling Recreation Ground	1	12	48	1	60	20	32	56	-4
Firle Park	1	10	40	0	0	10	0	30	30
Fort Road Recreation Ground	1	10	40	1	60	20	0	80	20
Glynde Recreation Ground	2	13	65	1	60	50	32	43	-17
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton)	1	10	40	1	60	20	0	80	20
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	1	8	32	0	0	20	32	-20	-20
Middleton Manor	1	12	60	0	0	40	0	20	20
Ringmer Village Green	1	12	48	0	0	20	0	28	28
Rodmell Recreation Ground	1	5	0	1	0	10	0	-10	-10
St James' Montefiore Cricket Club	2	24	120	2	120	50	88	102	-18
Stanley Turner Ground	1	12	48	1	60	30	80	-2	-62
The Salts Recreation Ground	2	13	52	2	120	60	48	64	-56
Wivelsfield Green Recreation Ground	1	9	36	0	0	10	0	26	26
Total	22	194	740	11	600	460	352	528	-72

- 5.6.9 Table 5.7 shows the sites across the Study Area where overplay has been found. This is a particular issue for Stanley Turner Ground and The Salts Recreation Ground when looking at grass provision only, with deficits of 62 and 56 match equivalents respectively. However, both sites have a good supply of artificial provision that can accommodate junior demand and allow rest and rotation of the grass pitches.
- 5.6.10 Cheyney Field, Ditchling Recreation Ground, Glynde Recreation Ground and St James' Montefiore are also over capacity for grass wickets, however they have a significant amount of spare capacity when taking into consideration artificial provision.
- 5.6.11 Convent Field and Rodmell Recreation Ground were identified as of Poor quality as part of the assessment (meaning they have a carrying capacity of 0 match equivalents due to the pitches being considered unplayable), and therefore show a deficit for grass provision. Increased and improved maintenance is required at the sites in order to rectify this.
- 5.6.12 This level of overplay typically leads to clubs either using facilities more intensively than is sustainable or using unsecured nearby facilities for short term usage on an ad hoc basis, to ensure that facilities can be run efficiently and effectively. It is therefore important that future facility planning allows clubs to utilise an adequate quantity of provision to ensure that existing facilities are not subject to overplay.

PEAK TIME SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

- 5.6.13 In line with the 2013 Sport England PPS guidance, this study has considered the total supply and demand for facilities, measured in match equivalent sessions per season for cricket.
- 5.6.14 While this is a valuable measure of whether or not pitches are at capacity, underplayed or overplayed, the patterns of demand should also be considered when assessing whether there are sufficient facilities across Lewes District.
- 5.6.15 With this in mind, this section undertakes a peak time capacity analysis, to assess whether there are sufficient facilities during the periods that the greatest proportion of the population like to play cricket.
- 5.6.16 This will indicate whether there are enough pitches to satisfy the demand where a large amount of cricket is played at the same time (e.g. are there enough grass cricket squares so that all adult teams can to play on Saturday afternoons?)
- 5.6.17 The following assumptions on peak times have been developed, based on standard practice for competitive grass roots cricket
- Adult peak demand is considered to be Saturday PM
 - Youth cricket peak considered to be Sunday AM
- 5.6.18 A full methodology for calculating peak time capacity can be found in Technical Appendix B – Cricket Analysis.
- 5.6.19 Table 5.8 provides an analysis of all sites across Lewes District where formal cricket demand has been identified. For all relevant sites, it has been identified whether there is spare capacity during the peak period (highlighted by 'Spare Capacity at peak times'). It should be noted that where sites are at an overall deficit of capacity (highlighted by 'There is no spare capacity in the peak period' red), it is assumed that there is not spare capacity during the peak period. It has also been assumed that all sites that are currently available for community use but have no formal demand identified, there will be spare capacity at the peak period. Conversely, all sites that are not available for community use are assumed to have no spare capacity at the period of peak demand.
- 5.6.20 Table 5.8 illustrates that there is some spare capacity for available cricket sites in the peak period. This will be considered alongside the total supply and demand analysis when providing recommendations on future cricket facility provision across Lewes District.

Table 5.8: Adult Peak time supply and demand analysis – Cricket grass squares

Site	Sub-area	Squares	Teams	Demand	Capacity	Balance	Commentary
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Northern part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Chailey Sports Ground	Northern part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Cheyney Field	Northern part LDC	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5 match equivalents of spare capacity
Convent Field	Lewes Town	2	4	2	2	0	No spare capacity
Denton Cricket Club	Coastal Band	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Firle Park	Eastern part LDC	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5 match equivalents of spare capacity

Site	Sub-area	Squares	Teams	Demand	Capacity	Balance	Commentary
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Glynde Recreation Ground	Eastern part LDC	2	5	2.5	2	-0.5	No spare capacity
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Northern part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Northern part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Middleton Manor	Western part LDC	1	4	2	1	-1	No spare capacity
Ringmer Village Green	Northern part LDC	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Rodmell Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5 match equivalents of spare capacity
Seaford Head School	Coastal Band	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
St James Montefiore Cricket Club	Western part LDC	2	5	2.5	2	-0.5	No spare capacity
Stanley Turner Ground	Lewes Town	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	2	5	2.5	2	-0.5	No spare capacity
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Northern part LDC	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Total						1.5	1.5 match equivalent of spare capacity

Table 5.9: Junior Peak time supply and demand analysis – Cricket grass squares

Site	Sub-area	Squares	Teams	Demand	Capacity	Balance	Commentary
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Northern part LDC	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity
Chailey Sports Ground	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Cheyney Field	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Convent Field	Lewes Town	2	1	0.5	2	1.5	1.5 match equivalent of spare capacity
Denton Cricket Club	Coastal Band	1	2	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	1	4	2	1	-1	No spare capacity
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Firle Park	Eastern part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Glynde Recreation Ground	Eastern part LDC	2	4	2	2	0	No spare capacity
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Northern part LDC	1	4	2	1	-1	No spare capacity
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Middleton Manor	Western part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Ringmer Village Green	Northern part LDC	1	3	1.5	1	-0.5	No spare capacity
Rodmell Recreation Ground	Western part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity

Site	Sub-area	Squares	Teams	Demand	Capacity	Balance	Commentary
Seaford Head School	Coastal Band	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
St James Montefiore Cricket Club	Western part LDC	2	11	5.5	2	-3.5	No spare capacity
Stanley Turner Ground	Lewes Town	1	10	5	1	-4	No spare capacity
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	2	6	3	2	-1	No spare capacity
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	1	1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity
Total						1	1 match equivalent of spare capacity

5.7 Site by site summary – sites for protection, enhancement and provision

5.7.1 To ensure that the PPS meets the requirements of the Lewes Local Plan and can be seen as a robust evidence base, the site-by-site assessment below includes all cricket site that have been included within the study. This table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section.

Table 5.10: Site by site summary for cricket provision in Lewes District

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Barcombe Recreation Ground	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 16 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity Junior: 0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It home to Barcombe CC, who have two adult and one junior sides playing from the site. The ancillary building was built in 1922 and no longer fit for purpose, the Parish Council would like to refurbish the building, extending it and allowing for better changing for youth and women's teams. The council revealed in consultation their aspirations to add an electronic scoreboard with solar panels at the site. The car parking space was identified as very limited. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Chailey Sports Ground	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 15 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>The site has a good quality cricket square that is used by Chailey CC's two adult teams and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The site is shared with football and heavily used during the winter season, which in combination with some drainage issues, caused signs of damage to the outfield. The site is also of public access, and therefore issues with dog fouling, littering and vandalism were identified. At time of assessments, the site was undergoing refurbishment works to the ancillary facility, which was funded by the Council. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Cheyney Field	1	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 34 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: 0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity	<p>This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It has an artificial strip that accommodates junior and some adult demand from Ringmer CC.</p> <p>Cheyney Trust, owners of the field, have reported that they are considering using part of the land currently comprising the cricket outfield to be used for housing development and, as a result, there is a risk that the cricket club's lease may not be renewed at some point in the future. It is recommended to protect cricket provision at the site and if it was to be lost, it should be replaced with equivalent facilities elsewhere in the district.</p> <p>The club revealed their aspirations to refurbish/replace the cricket pitch on site, however this depends on the current lease being renewed to guarantee security of tenure.</p> <p>No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Convent Field	2	Available	Secured	Local Authority	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 28 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: 1.5 match equivalent of spare capacity	<p>This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a key site for cricket in Lewes District and its two cricket squares are used by adult and junior teams from Gentlemen of Lewes CC, Lewes St Michaels CC and Lewes Priory CC.</p> <p>The cricket pitches on site were identified as poor during the assessment and therefore they are currently operating over their carrying capacity. An improved and more robust maintenance regime (currently undertaken by an external contractor) is required at the site, as well as additional and better maintenance equipment to achieve this.</p> <p>Lewes St Michaels CC stated to always be looking at new projects to improve facilities on site, however due to not having a lease on the ground they find it extremely hard to find grants.</p>

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Denton Cricket Club	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 2 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity</p>	<p>This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Denton CC, who have two adult teams, and also used by two junior teams from Haven CC. The cricket facilities on site scored in the lower end of the Standard category as part of the assessment and an improved maintenance regime is required. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Ditchling Recreation Ground	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 4 match equivalents of overplay per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity</p>	<p>The site is home to Ditchling CC's two adult and four junior teams and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. Facilities on site were deemed standard as part of the assessment and Ditchling CC stated to be generally happy with the overall maintenance of the ground, however, they wish to take on more responsibility on the outfield management. The club would like to secure a long-term agreement with the parish council for increased maintenance. The site is currently operating over capacity for grass wickets and it is at capacity during peak times of demand. Due to the rugby team leaving the area and being located down the road the club expressed interest in acquiring the land behind and turning it into a junior square due to the recent increase in players. This land would require significant investment due to the drainage issues on site.</p>
Falmer Sports Complex	1	Available	Secured	Education	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets No demand recorded</p>	<p>Adult: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>This is a multi-sport site that acts as a sports hub in the area and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. Cricket provision includes grass and artificial wickets, as well as practice nets, however no formal cricket demand was identified as part of this study. The main issue at the site is the changing room facility, which was stated in consultation that is not sufficient to meet demand. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Firle Park	1	Available	Unknown	Private	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 30 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: 0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity</p> <p>Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The standard quality cricket pitch on site is used by one adult team from Firle CC. Consultation, however, revealed that the club is in serious decline and support may be required for the club to subsist and keep the site as cricket provision. No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Fort Road Recreation Ground	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 20 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity</p> <p>Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>The site is home to Newhaven CC, who have two adult sides, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitch was rated as standard during the assessment, however some damage to the outfield was identified (due to unofficial use from Newhaven FC), as well as issues with litter, dog fouling and some vandalism incidents. The NTP has significant wear and tear on one side of the wicket and the club feel that the surface requires replacing. There are also plans to build an additional storage area and purchase a batting cage for use by senior and junior players. All the sports that use the recreation ground currently have their own clubhouse and the cricket club would like to see all the clubs be amalgamated into one new sports hub centre on site. During consultation, they revealed that there were plans for a considerable amount of housing to be built next to the site and so demand will increase further.</p>

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Glynde Recreation Ground	2	Available	Secured	Private	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 17 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Glynde & Beddingham CC, one of the larger clubs in the area with five adults and four junior teams playing from the site. This is a high quality cricket facility, with two squares on site that are maintained to a good standard by the club, as well as a good-quality two bay net facility. The club stated to be happy with the quality of facilities and no enhancement requirements were identified as part of the study. The analysis shows that the site is currently at capacity during peak times of demand, and if the clubs continues to grow, it may be required to offset some demand to nearby sites with spare capacity.
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 20 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity	The site is home to Newick CC, who have two adult and four junior sides, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The site suffers from some drainage issues and the quality of the pitch was identified as standard. An improved and more robust maintenance regime is required to increase carrying capacity and address the current issue of overplay. The committee that maintains the site, formed by the clubs that use the site – football, rugby and cricket –has aspirations their improve the clubhouse or completely reconstruct it, a project that has support from the Parish Council and is at early planning stages. However, they do not currently have a lease on the land and this would prevent them from being given grant funding. The clubs have therefore begun a process to secure a long term lease on the site. A need for additional training facilities (net cage/mobile net) was also identified during consultation with the cricket club.

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 20 match equivalents spare capacity per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to two adult teams from Plumpton and Chilmington CC. The cricket pitch on site, which has grass and artificial provision, was identified as of good quality during the assessment, however there are some minor issues with dog fouling due to the site being a public park. The practice nets on site were deemed unusable due to their very poor condition and are in urgent need of replacement. The ancillary facility appeared to be in adequate condition at time of visit and it was undergoing some refurbishment works to the interior. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Kings Acadmey, Ringmer	1	Not Available	Unsecured	Local Authority	N/A – Site not available for community use	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available to the community, however it used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. Sever drainage problems were identified at the site and which require addressing. No further enhancements were identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Middleton Manor	1	Available	Unsecured	Private	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 20 match equivalents spare capacity per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site is home to Streat and Wesmenston CC's four adult teams and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The site was identified as unsecured for long-term access and it is recommended to work with site users and owners to put in place a long-term community use agreement. The site is owned by the private landowner of Middleton Manor and is up for renewal in 2021, if the lease was not renewed, the club will not be able to play from the site. The cricket pitch is of adequate quality and no major issues were raised in consultation, however it was stated that the club requires better equipment such as a new tractor and heavy roller to undertake the maintenance of the site. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Peacehaven Community School	1	Not Available	Secured	Education	N/A – Site not available for community use	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The good quality artificial wicket on site not available to the community, however it used regularly by school teams. No further enhancements were identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Priory School	1	Not Available	Unsecured	Education	N/A – Site not available for community use	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available to the community, however it used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No further enhancements were identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ringmer Village Green	1	Available	Unsecured	Parish Council	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 20 match equivalents spare capacity per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity	The site is home to Ringmer CC, who have adult and junior sides playing from the site, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The site was identified as unsecured as the club has no formal lease, however it was stated in consultation that there is a limited risk of being removed. Cricket provision on site was identified as of adequate quality, however the ground is on a heavily slope and requires levelling. The changing room facility is showing signs of aging and is likely to need replacement within the next 5-10 years. Consultation with the club revealed that there is also a need for additional training facilities (mobile net cage) and a more permanent sight screen solution. The site is currently at capacity during peak times of demand and the club stated that they struggle to accommodate all fixtures (currently use Cheyney Field as a backup ground). If no further provision is possible at the site, it is recommended that the club is supported in offsetting any excess of demand to nearby sites with identified spare capacity.

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
Rodmell Recreation Ground	1	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 10 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: 0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site is used by one adult team from the local cricket club, Rodmell CC, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. Cricket provision on site was identified as poor (a disused artificial strip and very poorly maintained grass wickets) and appeared to have very little use. An improved and more robust maintenance regime is required in order to increase carrying capacity of the pitch, which is currently deemed unplayable. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Seaford Head School	1	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets No demand recorded	Adult: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The artificial strip on site is available to the community and no formal club use was identified as part of the study, however, it is utilised by pupils of the school for sport and recreation. The site also has a sports hall with cricket nets that is extensively used by the community. No further enhancements were identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Seahaven Academy	1	Not Available	Secured	Education	N/A – Site not available for community use	No spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not available to the community, however it used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No further enhancements were identified as part of this study. No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
St James Montefiore Cricket Club	2	Available	Secured	Club	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 18 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to St James Montefiore CC, the largest club in the district with a total of 16 teams, including men's, women's and junior cricket. The squares and pitches are of a good standard and the club stated to be happy with the quality of facilities on site. A need for additional training facilities was identified, particularly fixed astro nets and an additional cage net. Analysis in this study showed that the site would be over capacity if all demand was to be placed on grass wickets, however, when including artificial provision, the site has sufficient capacity to accommodate all adult and junior demand. The club expressed their aspirations to upgrade and extend the existing clubhouse in order to accommodate more female changing areas.
Stanley Turner Ground	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 62 match equivalents of overplay per season	Adult: no spare capacity Junior: no spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Lewes Priority CC, a key club in the area with three adult teams and ten juniors. The site was identified unsecured for long-term access as part of the assessment and it is recommended that a long-term community use agreement is put in place (the current lease was formally for 20+ years but has been rolling yearly for a number of years - the club would like to negotiate a longer agreement) The clubs have put out a tender to refurbish the changing rooms, which are dated and in need of updating. The exterior of the facility is also in need of repairs with clear evidence of rotting wood, flaking paint and broken gutters. However, it was stated that the club needs additional lease on the ground in order to be able to invest better in these projects. The cricket pitch is of standard quality, however it suffers from waterlogging in the outfield, and has also had problems with rabbit holes. The club believe that the maintenance of the site is poor and have expressed their intentions to take over it from the current subcontractor. The club is currently at capacity during peak times of demand and the cricket pitches are also overplayed. With no football now being played on site, there is potential for another junior square next to the current site which would allow for greater capacity.

Site	Squares	Availability	Security of use	Ownership	Total Capacity Analysis (grass wickets)	Peak period capacity	Key Issues
The Salts Recreation Ground	2	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently over capacity for grass wickets (no grass provision on site) 56 match equivalents of overplay per season</p>	<p>Adult: no spare capacity</p> <p>Junior: no spare capacity</p>	<p>The site is home to a key cricket club in the district and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. Seaford CC currently have five men's, one women's and six junior sides playing from the site.</p> <p>The site has recently struggled with pitch vandalism (damage to the playing surface and covers) and some littering problems were also identified as part of the assessment.</p> <p>Club consultation revealed that pitch development has been planned for a while and have commenced in Sep 2019, the square is to be laser graded to remove the unevenness and saddles that have developed over time. Consultation with the Sussex Cricket Foundation revealed that since the time of writing this report, the club have invested £6k to successfully complete this regeneration of the grass wickets, which was carried out by a private contractor.</p> <p>During consultation, the club highlighted a need for additional changing facilities/ancillary space and an increased size of social space, as well as additional ground equipment such as sight screens and mobile covers.</p> <p>Analysis in this study showed that the site would be over capacity if all demand was to be placed on grass wickets, however, when including artificial provision, the site has sufficient capacity to accommodate all adult and junior demand.</p> <p>Peak-time capacity is an issue and if the club continues to grow, the possibility of offsetting some demand to nearby sites should be explored.</p>
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	1	Available	Secured	Local Authority	<p>This site is currently under capacity for grass wickets 26 match equivalents spare capacity per season</p>	<p>Adult: 0.5 match equivalent of spare capacity</p> <p>Junior: 1 match equivalent of spare capacity</p>	<p>The site is used by one adult team from Wivelsfield Green CC and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The ground was identified as uneven and with a prone to water-logging, however the cricket pitch was rated as standard and no major issues were raised.</p> <p>No further provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>

5.8 Future demand

DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 5.8.1 To calculate the future demand for cricket in the study area, the study has utilised Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC)⁷. The PPC uses the following factors to determine future provision need; existing population; the number of teams in each age category; the peak-time distribution of demand; the growth trends for each age/gender group; and, the projected change in participation rate.
- 5.8.2 Full guidance regarding the methodology behind the calculator is available via the Sport England tool Active Places Power⁸ (authorisation may be required to access this tool). Please note that the future additional need for pitches indicated below is on the assumption that all future demand generated will be required to be met by additional (new) pitches. In reality it may be that this could be met by the existing pitch stock (this will be tested below).

Table 5.11: Sport England Cricket Provision in Lewes District (Team Generation Rates)

DATA INPUT					PPC OUTPUT		
Current Population	103,148						
Projected Growth	+7,725						
Projected Future Popn.	110,873						

Age / Gender Group	Current				Future ADDITIONAL need		
	Population of Group	Number of teams	% of participation in the peak period*	% change in participation	Number of <u>teams</u> generated by the new population PLUS any change in demand	Additional match equivalent sessions per season (meps)	Additional meps by pitch type
Cricket Open Age Men's (18-55yrs)	22,170	46	100%	0%	3.37	34	63
Cricket Open Age Women's (18-55yrs)	22,684	3	100%	0%	0.22	2	
Cricket Junior Boys (7-18yrs)	7,378	42	100%	0%	3.08	25	
Cricket Junior Girls (7-18yrs)	6,737	4	100%	0%	0.29	2	

- 5.8.3 Table 5.11 above illustrates that the population projection in Lewes District is to lead to an increase in demand for Cricket, with an additional 7 teams (rounded up) expected across the study area.

⁷ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator>

⁸ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator/download>

- 5.8.4 Utilising the current demand for cricket in each of the sub areas and how each of the sub areas is projected to grow over the lifetime of the strategy, an estimation of how the growth of demand is likely to be allocated across the five sub areas is summarised in table 5.12 below.

Table 5.12: Projected Increase in Cricket Demand in Lewes District

Age Groups	Coastal Band	Eastern part LDC	Lewes Town	Northern part LDC	Western part LDC	Total
Men's (18-55yrs)	2.03	0	0.70	0.62	0.02	3.37
Women's (18-55yrs)	0.13	0	0.05	0.04	0	0.22
Junior Boys (7-18yrs)	1.85	0	0.65	0.56	0.02	3.08
Junior Girls (7-18yrs)	0.18	0	0.06	0.05	0	0.29
Total	4.19	0	1.46	1.27	0.04	6.96

- 5.8.5 The table shows that the vast majority of the projected growth is expected to be raised in the Coastal Band sub-area, with 4.19 of the projected 6.96 teams projected by the TGR analysis to be installed here.
- 5.8.6 It is important to note that the TGR and future growth calculation assumes that clubs, the councils and the local ECB development officers do not improve their marketing or participation schemes over the period and are, therefore, no more successful than they are now in attracting new players to participate in football in the study area. In reality, it is expected that there will be improved channels of digital communication and improved maintenance technology, as well as higher quality ancillary provision and the success of ECB strategies and programming will combine to produce more demand than is projected here

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

- 5.8.7 While a significant amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing cricket. The table below identifies all clubs, grouped by sub-area, that identified latent demand (not currently active), which they are aiming to convert into affiliated cricket demand within the next 3 - 5 years. This provides an estimation of the number of new teams that will be required in Lewes District in addition to the teams generated by population growth.
- 5.8.8 Table 5.13 illustrates the significant projected growth that clubs are expecting over the next 3 – 5 years.

Table 5.13: Latent demand for cricket by sub-area

Club	Sub Area	Senior Cricket		Junior Cricket	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Chailey CC	Northern part LDC	1	0	0	0
Lewes St Michaels CC	Lewes Town	1	0	1	0
Newhaven CC	Coastal Band	1	1	1	1
Newick CC	Northern part LDC	1	0	1	0
Seaford CC	Coastal Band	0	1	1	1

- 5.8.9 It is important to note that this projected growth should be treated with an element of caution, as the source of information is club consultations. In some instances, clubs may not have considered the governance and infrastructure requirements, associated with ongoing club growth. As a result, there may be instances where actual growth does not meet the projections identified during consultation.

TOTAL STUDY AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND

- 5.8.10 Table 5.14 provides the supply and demand analysis for all cricket provision in Lewes District. The analysis includes 6 separate analyses, which are repeated for each of the sub-areas in the following sections. These analyses include different levels of supply and demand, to test the impact of potential changes over the lifetime of the local plan period (2030). For example, analyses 1 and 4 only take into consideration sites that are secured for community use in 2017 and 2030 respectively.
- 5.8.11 For each of the supply and demand assessments, the key findings from the analysis are included below the tables.
- 5.8.12 It should be noted that for the future analysis, ECB guidance suggests that adult teams will play 10 home matches per season and junior teams 8 home matches per season. These figures have therefore been utilised to calculate the future demand for pitch provision.
- 5.8.13 Please note that inclusion of a non-turf wicket for the management of fixtures would alleviate overplay issues, however this would be subject to league rules and minimum pitch specifications (the minimum overall ground size is 115m (width) which can accommodate a nine-strip square. Where possible the addition of a non-turf wicket could be considered for junior cricket (up to U15s) and potentially lower league cricket which will take the burden off remaining wickets due to intensification of use. This option should be considered on a site by site basis.

Table 5.14: Overall cricket supply and demand for Lewes District

Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total	Commentary (all figures quoted per season)
		Grass	NTP	Adult	Junior		
Current Analysis (2019)							
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all cricket sites that are available and secured for community use using 5 matches per grass wicket per season	632	-	460	352	-180	180 match equivalents over capacity for grass wickets
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all cricket sites that are confirmed as being available for community use (5 matches per grass wicket per season)	788	-	460	352	-24	24 match equivalents over capacity for grass wickets
3. All secured sites; grass and non-turf wickets	As above, but including non-turf wickets, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season	632	660	460	352	480	480 match equivalents of spare capacity for grass wickets
Future Analysis (2030)							
4. All secured sites; grass wickets - FUTURE	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand as per TGR and latent demand analysis	632	-	556	427	-351	351 match equivalents over capacity for grass wickets
5. All available sites; grass wickets- FUTURE	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand as per TGR and latent demand analysis	788	-	556	427	-195	195 match equivalents over capacity for grass wickets
6. All secured sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand as per TGR and latent demand analysis	632	660	556	427	309	309 match equivalents of spare capacity for grass wickets

- 5.8.14 The vast majority of available cricket provision across Lewes District is secured for community use. Only two sites have been identified as unsecured as part of this study: Middleton Manor and Ringmer Village Green.
- 5.8.15 The analysis for available sites (grass wickets only) shows a deficit across the district of 24 match equivalents, which is increased to 180 when considering secured provision only.
- 5.8.16 Incorporating non-turf pitch provision into the current supply and demand analysis, however, converts this deficit into a large amount of spare capacity (480 match equivalents). This would be a more realistic scenario, as artificial provision can be used to accommodate junior and friendly fixtures, which would allow further capacity on the grass pitches.
- 5.8.17 The future projections (incorporating projected future demand and assuming supply stays consistent) for all three analysis are consistent with the current position, however, due to the introduction of new teams, the deficit for grass wickets only is increased and the spare capacity for combined grass and artificial provision is expected to be reduced (to 309 match equivalents) by the end of the strategy.

COASTAL BAND SUB-AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.15: Cricket supply and demand for Coastal Band

Coastal Band - all figures in match per season						
Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total
		Grass	NTP	Adult	Junior	
Current Analysis (2019)						
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass cricket provision that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use	124	-	110	48	-34
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass provision that is confirmed as being available for community use	124	-	110	48	-34
3. All available sites; grass and non-turf pitches	As above, but including non-turf pitches, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season (0 for poor)	124	240	110	48	206
Future Analysis (2030)						
4. All secured sites; grass wickets- FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand	124	-	160	96	-132
5. All available sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand	124	-	160	96	-132
6. All available sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand	124	240	160	96	108

- 5.8.18 All cricket provision within the Coastal Band sub-area is secured for long-term access, therefore both analyses 1 and 2 show the same deficit of 34 match equivalents.

5.8.19 Due to a high level of artificial provision present within the sub-area, incorporating non-turf wickets into the analysis (both in the current and future scenarios) converts this deficit into a significant amount of spare capacity.

EASTERN PART LDC SUB-AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.16: Cricket supply and demand for Eastern part LDC

Eastern part LDC - all figures in match per season						
Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total
		Grass	NTP	Grass	NTP	
Current Analysis (2019)						
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass cricket provision that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use	105	-	60	32	13
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass provision that is confirmed as being available for community use	105	-	60	32	13
3. All available sites; grass and non-turf pitches	As above, but including non-turf pitches, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season (0 for poor)	105	60	60	32	73
Future Analysis (2030)						
4. All secured sites; grass wickets- FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand	105	-	60	32	13
5. All available sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand	105	-	60	32	13
6. All available sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand	105	60	60	32	73

- 5.8.20 There are only two cricket sites in the Eastern part LDC sub-area that are available to the community and secured for long term use (Firle Park and Glynde Recreation Ground). The overall balance for the sub-area shows spare capacity for grass and artificial wickets.
- 5.8.21 No changes in demand are forecasted through population change in the area, and as a consequence the supply and demand analysis is likely to remain consistent by the end of the strategy.

LEWES TOWN SUB-AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.17: Cricket supply and demand for Lewes Town

Lewes Town - all figures in match per season						
Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total
		Grass	NTP	Grass	NTP	
Current Analysis (2019)						
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass cricket provision that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use	48	-	50	88	-90
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass provision that is confirmed as being available for community use	48	-	50	88	-90
3. All available sites; grass and non-turf pitches	As above, but including non-turf pitches, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season (0 for poor)	48	60	50	88	-30
Future Analysis (2030)						
4. All secured sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand	48	-	68	104	-124
5. All available sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand	48	-	68	104	-124
6. All available sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand	48	60	68	104	-64

- 5.8.22 There are three cricket sites in the Lewes Town sub-area, one of which (Priory School) is not available to the community. The remaining two, Convent Field and Stanley Turner Ground, are available and secured.
- 5.8.23 The analysis for secured grass provision shows a significant deficit of 90 match equivalents per season. When including artificial provision at Stanley Turner Ground in the analysis, the deficit is reduced to 30 match equivalents.
- 5.8.24 The future projections illustrate the existing deficit for both grass and artificial wickets (assuming that supply stays consistent) is worsen by the end of the strategy due to the introduction of new teams.
- 5.8.25 Grass provision at Convent Field was identified as poor and therefore carrying capacity was established at 0 match equivalents per season. An improved and more robust maintenance regime at the site (which has 18 grass wickets) would largely increase capacity in the Lewes Town sub-area and address the current deficit for grass provision.

NORTHERN PART LDC SUB-AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.18: Cricket supply and demand for Northern Part LDC

Northern part LDC - all figures in match per season						
Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total
		Grass	NTP	Grass	NTP	
Current Analysis (2019)						
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass cricket provision that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use	187	-	120	64	3
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass provision that is confirmed as being available for community use	235	-	120	64	51
3. All available sites; grass and non-turf pitches	As above, but including non-turf pitches, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season (0 for poor)	235	120	120	64	171
Future Analysis (2030)						
4. All secured sites; grass wickets- FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand	187	-	147	77	-37
5. All available sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand	235	-	147	77	11
6. All available sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand	235	120	147	77	131

- 5.8.26 There is a high amount of cricket provision within the Northern part LDC sub-area, the majority of which is secured for community use.
- 5.8.27 Current analysis show that there is sufficient capacity within the sub-area to meet the existing level of demand. The spare capacity of 3 matches per season for secured grass provision (51 for all available sites) is further improved to 171 when including artificial provision in the analysis.
- 5.8.28 The future projections (incorporating projected future demand and assuming supply stays consistent) show that the Lewes Town sub-area is likely to be operating slightly over capacity for secured grass wickets by 2030. Including artificial provision to accommodate junior demand and securing all cricket provision for long term-use, however, would allow for an additional capacity of 168 matches per season, resulting in an overall spare capacity of 131 match equivalents.

WESTERN PART LDC SUB-AREA SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.19: Cricket supply and demand for Western Part LDC

Western part LDC - all figures in match per season						
Analysis	Notes	Capacity		Demand		Total
		Grass	NTP	Grass	NTP	
Current Analysis (2019)						
1. All secured sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass cricket provision that are confirmed as being available and secured for community use	216	-	120	120	-24
2. All available sites; grass wickets only	Includes all grass provision that is confirmed as being available for community use	276	-	120	120	36
3. All available sites; grass and non-turf pitches	As above, but including non-turf pitches, with an assumed capacity of 60 matches per season (0 for poor)	276	240	120	120	276
Future Analysis (2030)						
4. All secured sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 1, but including the projected growth in demand	216	-	120	120	-24
5. All available sites; grass wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 2, but including the projected growth in demand	276	-	120	120	36
6. All available sites; grass and non-turf wickets - FUTURE analysis	As per analysis 3, but including the projected growth in demand	276	240	120	120	276

- 5.8.29 Western part LDC sub-area concentrates the highest amount of supply and demand across Lewes District. There is a high level of artificial provision within the area, all of which is located at sites that are secured for long-term use.
- 5.8.30 Current analysis show that there is sufficient capacity at available sites within the sub-area to meet the existing level of demand, with 36 match equivalents of spare capacity on grass wickets only, and 276 when incorporating artificial supply. The analysis for secured grass provision, however, shows a small deficit of 24 match equivalents per season.
- 5.8.31 Due to a very small change in population projected within the sub-area, and no latent demand identified, no additional demand is expected in this sub-area by 2030. Future analysis, therefore, replicates the current position.

5.9 Cricket summary

- 5.9.1 This section summarises the findings from the cricket analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 5.9.2 When considering future developments, it is important to consider Ball Strike. Where there is either new Cricket provision being put in place or more commonly development which may prejudice the use of the sporting facility there would be a requirement for a full ball strike risk assessment to be undertaken and appropriate mitigation put in place as part of the development. As such the ECB recommends that the clubs / organisations seeks to have a ball strike risk assessment undertaken. Further information can be provided by the ECB.
- 5.9.3 Table 5.20 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 5.20 – Key PPS findings for cricket in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	<p>The quality of cricket provision across the study area is adequate, with the average facility score being relatively consistent across all sub-areas. The lowest rated elements of cricket provision across the Study Area are ancillary facilities and non-turf practice facilities.</p> <p>The level of demand for cricket across Lewes District is relatively high, with 22 clubs in the area comprising a total of 95 teams. The largest clubs in the study area are Lewes Priory CC (12 teams), St James Montefiore CC (16 teams) and Seaford CC (13 teams). The vast majority of cricket supply and demand is concentrated within the Coastal Band, Northern part LDC and Western part LDC sub-areas. There are only two cricket sites in the Eastern part LDC sub area and three in the Lewes Town sub-area.</p>
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	<p>The majority of clubs in the Study Area use sites that have long-term security of tenure, therefore there is adequate accessible and secured provision for cricket. The only two sites that are unsecured and currently register cricket demand are Middleton Manor and Ringmer Village Green.</p> <p>The supply and demand analysis for secured provision shows, therefore, a large amount of spare capacity (480 match equivalents) assuming that clubs utilise the high level of artificial provision in the area. If only grass wickets are taken into consideration, however, there is a deficit of provision of 180 match equivalents per season.</p> <p>Peak time analysis demonstrates that 65% of cricket sites in Lewes District have no spare capacity in the peak period for adult cricket (Sat PM), and 40% of sites have no spare capacity for Junior Cricket (Sun AM). It should also be highlighted that although the overall analysis shows that there is enough secured provision in Lewes District, sub-area analysis demonstrates that the Lewes Town sub-area is currently operating at over capacity, even when considering artificial provision.</p>
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	<p>Overall, the provision of cricket in Lewes District is of standard quality, with an average overall score of 73.24% across all sites.</p> <p>The highest scoring facilities are Chailey Sports Ground, Glynde Recreation Ground and St James Montefiore Cricket Club, and there are only two sites in the district that were deemed poor: Convent Field and Rodmell Recreation Ground.</p>
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	<p>The future demand for cricket is projected to increase in the Coastal Band, Lewes Town and Northern part LDC, given the concentration of demand that occurs in these three areas. The very small change in population projected in the Eastern part LDC and Western part LDC is not sufficient to generate any new teams. A total of 7 additional teams are expected to be generated through population change in Lewes District by 2030, in addition to the 12 projected teams identified as part of the latent demand analysis.</p> <p>Women's cricket is a priority area for the ECB and the number of female teams in Lewes District (currently 3 women's and 4 girls) is expected to increase over the lifetime of the local plan period (2030). In turn, this will increase the future requirement for playing, practice and associated changing facilities for women and girls.</p>
Is there enough	With the projected increase in demand from both population growth and conversion of

Key Question	Analysis
accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	<p>latent demand, as well as the expected growth that will be realised following the success of All Stars Cricket and Softball Cricket, the increase in demand is likely to have a significant impact on the level of demand for cricket across Lewes District. However, given the high level of supply, the analysis shows that, utilising artificial pitches to accommodate junior demand, there will be sufficient capacity by the end of the strategy to accommodate all future demand. (309 match equivalents, assuming the level of supply stays consistent). Sub-area analysis demonstrates that, although the overall provision in the district is sufficient, the Lewes Town sub-area is expected to be over capacity by the end of the strategy.</p> <p>Given that the current analysis identifies that 65% of the sites are currently at capacity during peak times of demand, it is expected that peak-time capacity will be further reduced over the lifespan of the strategy. This could be addressed by either providing additional facilities at existing sites that are currently at capacity, or displacing some demand from these sites to nearby sites with spare peak-time capacity.</p>

Section 6: Rugby Union analysis



6 Rugby Union analysis

6.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

6.1.1 The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body responsible for grassroots and elite rugby in England, with the season operating from September to May.

RFU STRATEGIC PLAN (2017-2021)

6.1.2 In October 2017, the RFU published its strategic plan, with the overall objective of being England's strongest sport, underpinned by good governance and regulation, as well as increased investment in the game to drive elite performance and community participation⁹.

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

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

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

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

6.1.5 As part of the four-year strategic plan summarised above, England Rugby has launched the women and girls action plan for the next four years. The plan recognises the significant growth in the female game over the last four years and sets out a plan for the next four years to continue to grow the number of women and girls engaging in rugby.

6.1.6 There are currently 512 women and girls' teams in England and 27,500 existing players, however by 2021 England Rugby wants to growth these numbers, engaging 100,000 females in rugby and converting 25,000 of those into new players.

6.1.7 It is key that the future supply and demand analysis considers this growth and provides appropriate facilities and opportunities for women and girls to play rugby at clubs across Lewes District.

6.2 Current trends and participation – Rugby Union

6.2.1 The Sport England Active Lives survey, that measures sport and activity across England, demonstrates that rugby participation over the last two years (May 16/17 - May 17/18) has remained relatively consistent.

⁹ RFU Strategic Plan (<http://www.englandrugby.com/about-the-rfu/rfu-strategic-plan/>: 2017)

- 6.2.2 The May 16/17 survey indicates that 0.6% of the population (aged 16+) participated in rugby at least twice in the last 28 days, or approximately 246,200 people. The survey also indicates that 1.5% - or approximately 681,700 people – participated in the last year.
- 6.2.3 Whilst the May 17/18 survey shows that 0.5%, or approximately 239,700 people, participated in the last 28 days, and participation in the last year remained consistent at 1.5%.
- 6.2.4 In addition, the Active Lives Children and Young People Survey (2017/18) indicates that 6.9% of children and young people in school years 1-11 participated in rugby at least once in the last week. It must be highlighted that this refers to participation outside of school hours, which represents demand that is likely to be captured by community rugby clubs.

6.3 Supply

QUANTITY OVERVIEW

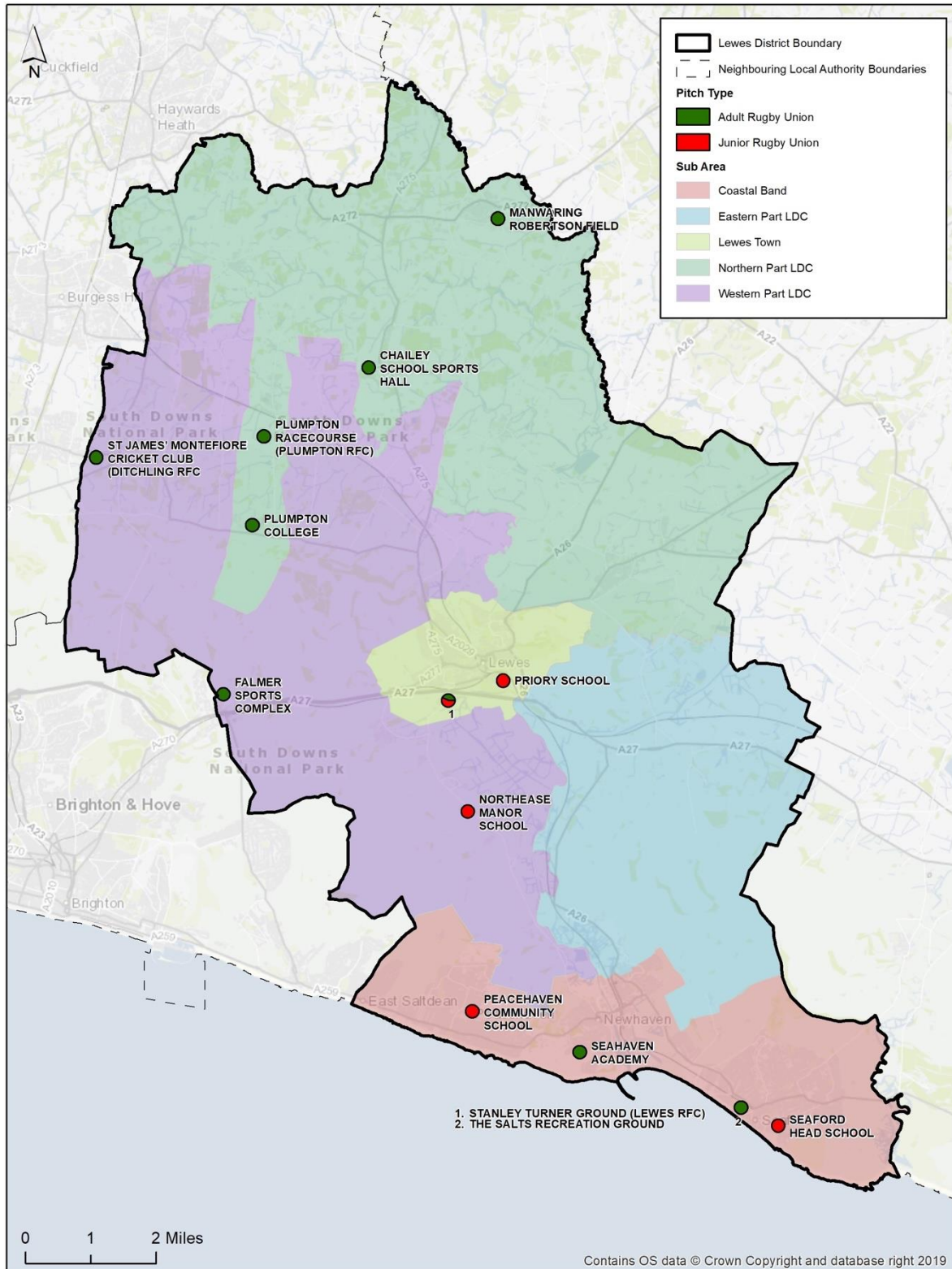
- 6.3.1 There are 13 sites in Lewes District that have rugby provision, 10 of which are available for community rugby usage. The ownership of the 20 rugby pitches across the Study Area is shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Ownership of rugby pitches in Lewes District

Sub-category	Ownership	Management
Charity/Trust	1	0
Club	1	3
Education	7	8
Local Authority	10	9
Private	1	0

- 6.3.2 Figure 6.1 shows the geographic location of the rugby pitches across the Study Area and illustrates. The figure illustrates that there is no rugby provision within the Eastern part LDC sub-area.

Figure 6.1 – Rugby pitch audit in Lewes District



- 6.3.3 Table 6.2 provides a breakdown of the rugby sites in Lewes District. There are ten rugby sites that are available for community use, however only five have secured long-term access.

Table 6.2 – Rugby Site Breakdown of Security of Community Use

Site Name	Sub area	Community use on site	Security of Use	Owners	Adult	Junior/ Minis
Chailey School Sports Hall	Northern part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Education	1	0
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Education	1*	0
Manwaring Robertson Field (Newick RFC)	Northern part LDC	Available	Secured	Local Authority	1	0
Northeast Manor School	Western part LDC	Not Available	N/A	Education	0	1
Peacehaven Community School	Coastal Band	Not Available	N/A	Education	0	1
Plumpton College	Northern part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Education	1	0
Plumpton Racecourse (Plumpton RFC)	Northern part LDC	Available	Unsecured	Private	1	0
Priory School	Lewes Town	Available	Unsecured	Education	0	1
Seaford Head School	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Charity, Trust	0	1
Seahaven Academy	Coastal Band	Not Available	N/A	Education	1	0
St James' Montefiore Cricket Club (Ditchling RFC)	Western part LDC	Available	Secured	Club	1	0
Stanley Turner Ground (Lewes RFC)	Lewes Town	Available	Secured	Local Authority	3	4
The Salts Recreation Ground (Seaford RFC)	Coastal Band	Available	Secured	Local Authority	2	0

*Falmer Sports Complex: it must be noted that the pitch is overmarked with football

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 6.3.4 Each site was visited and assessed by 4global using non-technical assessments as determined by the RFU. The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality analyses two key elements; the maintenance programme and level of drainage.
- 6.3.5 Further detail on this process can be seen in the Technical Appendix C – Rugby Union Analysis.
- 6.3.6 Each pitch is scored and classified in one of three categories. These represent actions required to improve site quality. A breakdown for each of the two scoring elements and three respective categories is provided in the following two tables.

Table 6.3 – Rugby pitch maintenance quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Overall Quality Rating	
M0	Action requires significant improvements to the maintenance programme
M1	Action requires minor improvements to the maintenance programme
M2	Action requires no improvements to the maintenance programme

Table 6.4 – Rugby pitch drainage quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Overall Quality Rating	
D0	Action on pipe draining system is needed on pitch
D1	Action on silt drainage system is needed on pitch
D2	No action is needed on pitch drainage
D3	No action is needed on pipe drainage or slit drainage.

- 6.3.7 These scores are then combined to provide a match equivalent capacity, as calculated in Table 6.5 below. Depending on the score of a site, a pitch is assigned a certain carrying capacity which can then be used to calculate the overall capacity of a site.

Table 6.5 – Match equivalent calculation for rugby pitches. Source: Appendices 4a to 4c – Rugby Football Union¹⁰

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

- 6.3.8 Table 6.6 summarises the quality assessment results for those sites currently used by the community. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix C – Rugby Analysis.

Table 6.6 – Quality summary by pitch type

Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Natural Inadequate (D0)	-	1	-
Natural Adequate (D1)	2	15	-
Pipe Drained (D2)	-	-	-
Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	1	-	1

- 6.3.9 In terms of maintenance, the majority of pitches across Lewes District fall into the Standard rating, meaning that improvements are needed for the maintenance programme, in order to increase the number of M2 pitches, therefore increasing the carrying capacity of the existing pitch stock. One of the senior pitches at Stanley Turner Ground is the only one in the area that is natural and inadequate, this is deemed to have natural drainage (no artificial infrastructure) which is inadequate given the needs of residents (due to the number of players using the facility and the lack of lights on site). The two senior pitches at the Salts Recreation Ground were identified as the poorest in the area, with natural drainage and poor maintenance.
- 6.3.10 The supply of pitches at educational establishments – which is currently not used by local clubs - is generally standard. Consultation has identified that drainage is also an issue for the grass pitches at a number of club sites, with floodlit areas that are used for training and match play causing the biggest issues. Where clubs are unable to use dedicated training areas and need to train on pitches as a result, this also has a negative impact on the overall quality of pitch provision.

¹⁰ Sport England PPS Guidance – RFU Appendices (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>; 2015)

6.4 Current Demand

6.4.1 Through the demand consultations with clubs, five clubs have been identified as playing in Lewes District. Utilising survey responses and desktop research, table 6.7 provides the team profiles of all clubs playing in Lewes District.

Table 6.7 – Rugby club profiles for responding clubs. Source: PPS club consultations

Club	Adult	U17-18 colts	Juniors (U13-16)	Mini / Midi (U7-12)	Totals
Ditchling RFC	1	0	0	0	1
Lewes RFC	4	2	4	8	18
Newick RFC	2	0	0	0	2
Plumpton RFC	1	0	0	0	1
Seaford RFC	3	0	3	6	12

6.4.2 All of the rugby clubs playing in the local authority responded to the PPS survey and were consulted with as part of the demand gathering process, with the detailed consultations with key clubs providing the following findings.

Table 6.8: Summary of key club consultations from rugby clubs in Lewes District

Club	Consultation Summary
Lewes RFC	<p>This is the largest club in the area with a total of 18 teams, including two men's, two ladies, two colts teams and a large junior section with 12 sides ranging from U7s to U16s. The number of teams within the club has stayed consistent in the last three years, however the club have plans to increase membership by 3 adult teams and on female junior team in coming years.</p> <p>All teams play and train from Stanley Turner Ground, where pitch quality was stated not to be a problem as the club rotates and utilise the pitches well to try and fit their 36 weekly hours in. Only one pitch is used for evening training during the winter due to being the only one with floodlights, however the clubs has had access to Sussex RFU funding and plan to install further lighting to the middle pitch.</p> <p>The changing rooms and clubhouse on site were identified as very poor and in urgent need of refurbishment. The club has highlighted this as an urgent priority as it is impacting their ability to attract new players, particularly at senior level.</p>
Seaford RFC	<p>The club has a total of 12 teams, with 3 adults and 9 teams at the age grade U7-U16, all playing from The Salts Recreation Ground. Training takes place at their home ground, however they also access the Downs Leisure Centre for indoor training. The club has recently added ladies and girls teams and have plans to keep growing in coming years, they have employed a Community Coordinator Coach to go into junior and senior schools in the Peacehaven, Newhaven and Seaford areas.</p> <p>As part of the RFU development initiatives, the club has targets to increase playing numbers across all teams in the club and therefore their needs for facilities, coaching and pitches will increase. There are current plans in place to develop the clubhouse facilities, with expected delivery within the next two years.</p> <p>The club has also identified a need for an artificial pitch for training during times of bad weather. It was stated that this would be hugely beneficial for the club as it would also help to attract new players.</p>

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

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DEMAND

6.4.4 No imported or exported demand has been identified in Lewes District as part of this study.

6.5 Supply and Demand Balance

OVERPLAY AND SPARE CAPACITY

- 6.5.1 To calculate whether there is any total spare capacity at rugby sites in Lewes District, Table 6.9 shows the supply and demand figures across the District.
- 6.5.2 As part of the analysis supply data is filtered to show those sites that are used by rugby clubs for training and matches. This excludes education sites as these can give a false impression of capacity as they are used by school teams whose demand is not included as part of this survey and the pitches are usually unavailable at peak times due to this usage. This exercise allows only those sites that are part of the existing community supply to be analysed in terms of existing and projected future capacity. As such, all demand has been calculated from community clubs only.
- 6.5.3 The table is divided into those that are securely available for community use and those whose use is unsecured. This allows for clarity over the balance for secured sites, which has implications for future supply.
- 6.5.4 Supply and demand are broken down into midweek and floodlit training, senior weekend match day and junior weekend match day. When Mini demand is placed on a senior pitch (due to lack of junior supply), this is shown in the column titled “Unmet Mini Demand Placed on Senior Match Pitches.” The purpose of the table is to give a complete picture of the rugby sites in Lewes District, show where demand is placed and demonstrate the effect of this demand. The sites included have been selected as they are the locations of the home grounds of the rugby clubs and bear the majority of the club demand.
- 6.5.5 Junior teams are classed as those from U13 upwards. U14 teams and above play on full sized pitches. U13 teams technically play on slightly smaller pitches (90m x 65m). However, very few clubs have dedicated U13 pitches with most of this demand being played on full sized pitches played between, hence all ‘junior’ demand being placed on the senior match pitches. Mini and Midi teams (hence forth collectively as mini) play on smaller pitches, often without goal posts. As a result, these pitches are much more common, but it is still very common for mini demand to take place on coned-out pitches on senior pitches. As senior teams cannot play on mini pitches (these being too small for competitive matches) it is important to consider the balance of supply and demand on both senior and mini pitches rather than a combined balance for all pitches at a site, which may give a false impression of capacity.
- 6.5.6 Training pitches are those identified as taking the majority of midweek training demand. These are removed from match supply if found to be over capacity and, in cases where there is additional capacity, any positive balance is carried into match supply. In those cases, where there is no permanent floodlighting, but the club run midweek training at a site, it is often the case that the club are using temporary floodlighting on the pitches.
- 6.5.7 All units are measured in match equivalent sessions per week.

Table 6.9: capacity analysis of club sites in Lewes District

Site	Sub Area	Clubs on site	Number of Floodlit Pitches	Security	Mid Week Floodlit Training			Weekend Senior/ Junior			Weekend Day Mini			Revised Senior Match pitch balance	
					Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	Unmet Mini Demand Placed on Senior Match Pitches	Total Senior Match Pitch Balance (MEs)
Manwaring Robertson Field	Northern part LDC	Newick RFC	0	Secured	0	1	-1	2	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
Stanley Turner Ground	Lewes Town	Lewes RFC	1	Secured	2	10	-8	5.5	5	0.5	8	4	4	0	-7.5
The Salts Recreation Ground	Coastal Band	Seaford RFC	0	Secured	0	8	-8	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	-11
St James' Montefiore Cricket Club	Western part LDC	Ditchling RFC	0	Secured	0	0	0	2	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	1.5
Total (Available and Secured Sites)					2	19	-17	12.5	9	3.5	8	4	4	3	-16.5
Plumpton Racecourse	Northern part LDC	Plumpton RFC	0	Unsecured	0	1	-1	2	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
Total (Available and Unsecured Sites)					0	1	-1	2	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
Total (All Sites)					2	20	-18	14.5	9.5	5	8	4	4	3	-16

6.5.8 As shown in Table 6.9, three of the five sites that are currently used for rugby have a small amount of spare capacity, these are Manwaring Robertson Field, Plumpton Racecourse and St James' Montefiore Cricket Club.

6.5.9 Stanley Turner Ground and The Salts Recreation Ground host a large amount of rugby demand and are significantly over-capacity, with the level of overplay being particularly high at The Salts Recreation Ground. This is caused by the club having consistent junior and senior demand, leading to the overplay of poor-quality grass provision, which has a low carrying capacity due to insufficient drainage infrastructure, and the lack of additional training lights.

Table 6.9 also highlights a need for additional floodlit provision in Lewes District, with only one floodlit pitch currently available at Stanley Turner Ground, and an overall midweek training deficit of 18 match equivalents.

PEAK PERIOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND

6.5.10 To assess the availability of rugby facilities at peak times, it has been assumed that the period of highest demand for rugby matches is on a Saturday afternoon for adults and Sunday morning for mini and youth rugby. Please note that all demand is measured in match equivalent sessions.

6.5.11 Table 6.10 overleaf indicates that the sites that are currently utilised by rugby clubs have no spare capacity during the peak period for adult rugby provision and a small amount of spare capacity for junior/mini rugby.

Table 6.10: Supply and Demand Balance and Peak Period Capacity by Site

Site Name	Type of pitch	Pitch maintenance score	Floodlit	Capacity	Demand (matches + training)			Balance	Peak-time Capacity	
					SNR	JNR	MINIS		Adult (Sat PM)	Junior/Mini (Sun AM)
Chailey School Sports Hall	Senior	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Falmer Sports Complex	Senior	15 - Good	No	3.5	1.5	0	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Manwaring Robertson Field (Newick RFC)	Senior	4 - Poor	No	2	1.5	0	0.5	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Northeast Manor School	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	N/A	Site not available to the community	Site not available to the community	
Peacehaven Community School	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	N/A	Site not available to the community	Site not available to the community	
Plumpton College	Senior	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Plumpton Racecourse (Plumpton RFC)	Senior	6 - Standard	No	2	1.5	0	0.5	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Priory School	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Seaford Head School	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Seahaven Academy	Senior	6 - Standard	No	2	0	0	N/A	Site not available to the community	Site not available to the community	
St James' Montefiore Cricket Club (Ditchling RFC)	Senior	6 - Standard	No	2	1	0	1	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	
Stanley Turner Ground (Lewes RFC)	Senior	6 - Standard	No	13.5	9.5	9.5	-5.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	
	Senior	6 - Standard	No							
	Senior	6 - Standard	Yes							
	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No							
	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No							
	Junior/Mini	6 - Standard	No							
The Salts	Senior	4 - Poor	No	3	5.5	8.5	-11	No spare capacity	No spare	

Site Name	Type of pitch	Pitch maintenance score	Floodlit	Capacity	Demand (matches + training)			Balance	Peak-time Capacity	
					SNR	JNR	MINIS		Adult (Sat PM)	Junior/Mini (Sun AM)
Recreation Ground (Seaford RFC)	Senior	4 - Poor	No						capacity	

6.6 Site by site analysis - protection, enhancement and provision

- 6.6.1 To ensure that the PPS meets the requirements of the Lewes Local Plan and can be seen as a robust evidence base, the site-by-site assessment below includes all rugby sites that have been included within the study.
- 6.6.2 The site-by-site assessment provides a justification of how each of these sites should be protected, enhanced or further provided for, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework¹¹. Additionally, this table serves to summarise the key parts of the PPS assessment that have been identified so far within this sport specific section.

Table 6.11: Site-by-site summary for rugby provision in Lewes District

Site Name	Pitch type	Pitch maintenance score	Drainage Score	Floodlit	Pitch Capacity	Balance	Peak-time Capacity		Key Issues
							Adult (Sat PM)	Jnr / Mini (Sun AM)	
Chailey School Sports Hall	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community and no formal rugby demand has been recorded as part of the study, however the pitches are used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. The pitch on site was identified as standard, however the rugby posts are in need of replacement. The school have expressed their aspirations to replace one of the existing grass pitches on site with an AGP.
Falmer Sports Complex	Senior	15 - Good	Pipe and slit drained	No	3.5	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	This is a multi-sport site that is heavily used by the community and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal rugby demand has been recorded at the site, however 3 teams from Brighton University use it for weekday fixtures and training The grass pitch provision is of a good quality; however, the main rugby pitch is overmarked with football due to a lack of supply of football pitches A need for additional changing facilities to cater for all genders and ages and meet current levels of demand was identified during consultation.

¹¹ Further information on NPPF provided in Section 2 – Strategic Context

Site Name	Pitch type	Pitch maintenance score	Drainage Score	Floodlit	Pitch Capacity	Balance	Peak-time Capacity		Key Issues
							Adult (Sat PM)	Jnr / Mini (Sun AM)	
Manwaring Robertson Field	Senior	4 - Poor	Pipe and slit drained	No	2	0.5	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site is home to Newick RFC, now have two adult teams, and should be protected as rugby playing fields in the Local Plan. The pitch was built using extensive investment and had pipe and slit drainage, however this has not been sufficient to address the drainage issues at the site. A need for additional floodlighting was identified in order to better address the club's training demand, as well as additional ancillary improvements to the clubhouse. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Northeast Manor School	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	Site not available to the community		The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is not open to the wider community, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.	
Peacehaven Community School	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	Site not available to the community		The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The junior rugby pitch on site is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.	
Plumpton College	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. No formal demand has been recorded at the site, however it is available for community use. There is an opinion that the grass pitches aren't used much by the community because there is a lack of awareness. There are no floodlights on site and no changing facility near the grass pitches since this was burned down (there are no plans to replace it) There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.

Site Name	Pitch type	Pitch maintenance score	Drainage Score	Floodlit	Pitch Capacity	Balance	Peak-time Capacity		Key Issues
							Adult (Sat PM)	Jnr / Mini (Sun AM)	
Plumpton Racecourse	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	0.5	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site is used to Plumpton RFC, who have one adult team playing from the site, and should be protected as rugby playing fields in the Local Plan. The rugby pitch on site is of standard quality and, although it suffers minor drainage problems, it satisfies the needs of the club, who only use the pitch for matches and train elsewhere due to mid-week capacity issues. However, the clubhouse is old and in need of upgrading and the club stated they require funding for this
Priory School	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community and no formal rugby demand has been recorded as part of the study, however the pitches are used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. There is also a 3G pitch on site that is WR22 compliant No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Seaford Head School	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	2	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is available to the community and no formal rugby demand has been recorded as part of the study, however the pitches are used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. All pitches on site suffer from poor drainage and there are also issues with rabbit and mole holes. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Seahaven Academy	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	Site not available to the community			The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. The senior rugby pitch on site is not available for community use, however it is used by pupils of the school for PE and other physical activity. No enhancements were identified as part of the study There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
St James' Montefiore Cricket Club (Ditchling RFC)	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	2	1	No spare capacity	1 match equivalent of spare capacity	The site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is used by Ditchling RFC, how have one adult team playing from the site. The pitch is newly built and was deemed standard, the club also have access to the pavilion on site. No enhancements were identified as part of the study. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Stanley Turner Ground	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No	13.5	-5.5	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	The site is key for rugby in the district and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. It is home to Lewes RFC, the largest club in the area with 18 teams, however it has been identified as unsecured for long-term use. The rugby pitches on site were identified as standard during the assessment, however they show signs of wear due to overplay, particularly on the floodlit pitch as it accommodates most training demand. The club stated in
	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (inadequate)	No					
	Senior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	Yes					

Site Name	Pitch type	Pitch maintenance score	Drainage Score	Floodlit	Pitch Capacity	Balance	Peak-time Capacity		Key Issues
							Adult (Sat PM)	Jnr / Mini (Sun AM)	
	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No					<p>consultation that they rotate the pitches well and pitch quality is not a problem for the club.</p> <p>The club has had access to Sussex RFU funding and plan to install further lighting to the middle pitch.</p> <p>The changing rooms and clubhouse on site were identified as very poor and in urgent need of refurbishment. The club has highlighted this as an urgent priority as it is impacting their ability to attract new players, particularly at senior level.</p> <p>Additional pitch provision would be required on site to address the current issues of overplay and peak time capacity, however there is no space on site. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.</p>
	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No					
	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No					
	Junior	6 - Standard	Natural (adequate)	No					
The Salts Recreation Ground	Senior	4 - Poor	Natural (adequate)	No	3	-11	No spare capacity	No spare capacity	<p>The site is home to Seaford RFC, who have 3 adult and 9 junior teams, and should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan.</p> <p>The rugby pitches on site were rated as Poor during the assessment, suffering from unevenness and littering issues (due to being a public park), as well as showing sign of overuse.</p> <p>There are current plans in place to develop the clubhouse facilities, with expected delivery within the next two years.</p> <p>During consultation, the club also identified a need for an artificial pitch, which would be hugely beneficial for the club as it would allow to allocate training demand as well as helping the club attract new players.</p> <p>The rugby club have recently inherited a large sum of money (around £500k) as a result of someone leaving this to the club in their will, it is unclear how the money will be used.</p>
	Senior	4 - Poor	Natural (adequate)	No					

6.7 Future demand

FUTURE DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

- 6.7.1 To calculate the future demand for rugby in the Study Area, the study has utilised Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC)¹². The PPC uses the following factors to determine future provision need; existing population; the number of teams in each age category; the peak-time distribution of demand; the growth trends for each age/gender group; and, the projected change in participation rate.
- 6.7.2 Full guidance regarding the methodology behind the calculator is available via the Sport England tool Active Places Power¹³ (authorisation may be required to access this tool). Please note that the future additional need for pitches indicated below is on the assumption that all future demand generated will be required to be met by additional (new) pitches. In reality it may be that this could be met by the existing pitch stock (this will be tested below).

Table 6.12: Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator future projections for Rugby Provision in Lewes District

DATA INPUT				PPC OUTPUT				
Current Population	103,148							
Projected Growth	+7,725							
Projected Future Popn.	110,873							

Age / Gender Group	Current				Future ADDITIONAL need			
	Population of Group	Number of teams	% of participation in the peak period*	% change in participation	Number of teams generated by the new population PLUS any change in demand	Additional match demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional training demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional pitches required
Senior Men (19-45yrs)	14,702	9	100%	0%	0.66	0.33	0.33	0.89
Senior Women (19-45yrs)	14,259	3	100%	0%	0.22	0.11	0.11	
Youth Boys (13-18yrs)	3,582	8	100%	0%	0.59	0.29	0.29	
Youth Girls (13-18yrs)	3,344	1	100%	0%	0.07	0.04	0.04	
Mini/Midi Mixed (7-12yrs)	7,188	13	100%	0%	0.95	0.12	0.24	

¹² <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator>

¹³ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator/download>

- 6.7.3 Table 6.12 illustrates that the minimum number of projected demand for rugby teams across the Study area is likely to increase by a total of 2.49 teams during the lifetime of the strategy. The highest projected growth is expected in the Mini and Adult categories, and the lowest projected growth from the PPC calculations is Youth girls (with 0.07 teams).
- 6.7.4 Utilising the current demand for rugby in each of the sub areas and how each of the sub-areas is projected to grow, table 6.13 provides an estimation of how the growth of demand is likely to be allocated across the eight sub areas. The sub area with the greatest growth per age/gender category is highlighted in green. The sub area with the lowest growth or the greatest decline in team number in each age/gender category is highlighted in red.
- 6.7.5 It must be highlighted that the only sub area that does not have a rugby club is Eastern part LDC and therefore it is assumed that no new teams will be generated in this area.

Table 6.13: Project change in demand by sub area

	Coastal Band	Eastern part LDC	Lewes Town	Northern part LDC	Western part LDC
Senior Men (19-45yrs)	0.4	0	0.14	0.12	0
Senior Women (19-45yrs)	0.13	0	0.05	0.04	0
Youth Boys (13-18yrs)	0.36	0	0.13	0.1	0
Youth Girls (13-18yrs)	0.04	0	0.02	0.01	0
Mini/Midi Mixed (7-12yrs)	0.6	0	0.2	0.2	0
Total	1.53	0	0.54	0.47	0

- 6.7.6 The table shows that the Coastal band sub-area is projected to see the majority of the demand growth across the Study Area (60%, most pronounced at senior and mini age groups), however this growth is clearly limited at 1.53 new teams in total across the sub-area. The Lewes Town and Northern part LDC sub-areas are also showing very limited growth, with a total projection of 0.54 and 0.47 new teams respectively.
- 6.7.7 There is currently no demand for rugby in the Eastern part LDC sub-area, and therefore no projected new demand generated through population change. Table 6.13 also illustrates that the very small change in population (+47 people) in the Western part LDC is insufficient to generate any new teams.
- 6.7.8 While the PPC does not project significant growth in female senior or junior teams, it should be noted that one of the RFU's key strategic objectives is to increase female participation, with potential investment leading to a growth in demand.

GROWTH OF FEMALE RUGBY

- 6.7.9 The future growth in female rugby is calculated using a ratio of future growth to existing team numbers, the projected growth is projected to be 0. Given the strategic priority of England Rugby (RFU) to increase women and girl's rugby across the country, a projected increase of one senior women's team and one junior girls team has been added to the future growth projections, which aligns to the overall target of increasing team numbers by 350 across England over the next four years. This growth will be considered in the future supply and demand analysis for Rugby in the Study Area.

FUTURE DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

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

- 6.7.11 Table 6.14 illustrates that three additional teams have been projected as part of the latent demand calculations.
- 6.7.12 This latent demand will be combined with the projected increase in demand generated from population growth and incorporated into the future supply and demand analysis for rugby union provision.

Table 6.14: Latent demand for rugby in Lewes District

Club	Adult Male	Adult Female	Junior	Mini/Midi	Total
Lewes RFC	1	0.5*	1.5*	0	3
Seaford RFC	1	0.5*	0.5*	0	2

*Includes projected female growth as per RFU's strategic priority

6.8 Supply and demand analysis

- 6.8.1 The following section contains the summary capacity analysis for rugby in Lewes District, as well as for a number of relevant summaries, as requested by the RFU and the Sport England 2013 Playing Pitch Guidance. The analysis has been undertaken at a Study Area-wide level, as well as split into the four sub-areas (There is no rugby provision or demand within the Eastern part LDC sub-area and therefore it has not been included in the analysis).

LEWES DISTRICT ANALYSIS

Table 6.15: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision in Lewes District (study area as a whole)

Analysis	Notes	Capacity	Demand		Balance
			Adult/Yth	Junior/Mini	
Current Analysis (2019)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All sites, with demand	34	28	9	-3
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	12.5	28	9	-24.5
3. Rugby Club sites only	All club sites	22.5	28	9	-14.5
Future Analysis (2030)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2032	34	30*	11*	-7
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2032	12.5	30*	11*	-28.5
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby club's sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2032	22.5	30*	11*	-18.5

*Figures include projected team growth of 0.5 Adult match equivalent and 1 Junior/Mini match, as well as the conversion of 1.5 Adult match equivalents and 1 Junior match equivalents of latent demand, as previously identified in tables 6.13 and 6.14.

- 6.8.2 Table 6.15 illustrates that across the full Study Area, there is a large deficit of playing pitches when taking into consideration the current level of demand across all clubs. This deficit reflects the amount of demand present across all sites in Lewes District, which is projected to worsen when incorporating the projected growth in demand
- 6.8.3 It should be noted that the deficit in scenarios reflected as part of analysis 3 and 6 (balance at club sites) is particularly significant, given that all of club demand is currently on these sites and, generally, rugby clubs prefer to focus meeting their needs on club sites even if capacity is available on school sites to avoid club fragmentation.

Table 6.16: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision – Coastal Band Sub-area

Analysis	Notes	Capacity	Demand		Balance
			Adult/Yth	Junior/Mini	
Current Analysis (2019)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All sites, with demand	5	10	4	-9
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	5	10	4	-9
3. Rugby Club sites only	All club sites	3	10	4	-11
Future Analysis (2030)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2032	5	10.5*	4*	-9.5
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2032	5	10.5*	4*	-9.5
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby club's sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2032	3	10.5*	4*	-11.5

*Figures include projected team growth of 0.5 Adult match equivalent and 1 Junior/Mini match, as well as the conversion of 0.75 Adult match equivalents and 0.25 Junior match equivalents of latent demand, as previously identified in tables 6.13 and 6.14.

- 6.8.4 Table 6.16 illustrates that the current deficit of provision within the Coastal Band sub-area is slightly increased when taking into consideration the limited amount of additional demand projected to be created during the lifetime of the strategy through population change and the conversion of latent demand into actual demand.
- 6.8.5 An improved maintenance of pitches at The Salts Recreation Ground, as well as the potential provision of additional pitches, would increase carrying capacity within the sub-area and allow Seaford RFC to grow further.

Table 6.17: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision – Lewes Town Sub-Area

Analysis	Notes	Capacity	Demand		Balance
			Adult/Yth	Junior/Mini	
Current Analysis (2019)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All sites, with demand	15.5	14	5	-3.5
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	13.5	14	5	-5.5

3. Rugby Club sites only	All club sites	13.5	14	5	-5.5
Future Analysis (2030)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2032	15.5	14.5*	6.25*	-5.25
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2032	13.5	14.5*	6.25*	-7.25
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby club's sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2032	13.5	14.5*	6.25*	-7.25

*Figures include projected team growth of 0.5 Adult match equivalent and 1 Junior/Mini match, as well as the conversion of 0.75 Adult match equivalents and 0.75 Junior match equivalents of latent demand, as previously identified in tables 6.13 and 6.14.

- 6.8.6 Table 6.17 shows that for all available sites within the Lewes Town sub-area there is a current deficit of 3.5 match equivalents. This is increased to 5.5 match equivalents when taking into consideration secured provision only (Stanley Turner Ground).
- 6.8.7 When including projected future demand into the analysis, it is demonstrated that the overall deficit for all scenarios in the Lewes Town sub-area is expected to increase by at least 1.75 match equivalents during the lifespan of the strategy.

Table 6.18: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision – Northern part LDC Sub-Area

Analysis	Notes	Capacity	Demand		Balance
			Adult/Yth	Junior/Mini	
Current Analysis (2019)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All sites, with demand	8	3	0	5
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	2	3	0	-1
3. Rugby Club sites only	All club sites	4	3	0	1
Future Analysis (2030)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2032	8	3.25*	0.25*	4.5
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2032	2	3.25*	0.25*	-1.5
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby club's sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2032	4	3.25*	0.25*	0.5

*Figures include projected team growth of 0.25 Adult match equivalents and 0.25 Junior/Mini match.

- 6.8.8 Table 6.19 illustrates that across the Northern part LDC sub-area there is some spare capacity when for all available sites, as well as at club sites overall. However, this is converted into a deficit when taking into consideration secured sites only, suggesting that there is a requirement to work with local sites and club to put in place long-term community use agreements.
- 6.8.9 Due to the very limited increased in demand identified as part of the study for this sub-area, the future scenarios are similar to the current position, with only 0.5 match equivalents of additional demand expected to be generated in the area through population change.

Table 6.20: Summary capacity analysis for rugby provision – Western part LDC Sub-Area

Analysis	Notes	Capacity – grass pitches	Community use demand (matches + training in match equivalent sessions)		Balance
			Adult/Yth	Junior/Mini	
Current Analysis (2017)					
1. All rugby provision that is available for community use	All sites, with demand	5.5	1	0	4.5
2. All rugby provision that is secured for community use	All secured sites	5.5	1	0	4.5
3. Rugby Club sites only	All club sites	2	1	0	1
Future Analysis (2032)					
4. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision available for community use	As per analysis 1, including projected growth in demand to 2032	5.5	1	0	4.5
5. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby provision secured for community use	As per analysis 2, including projected growth in demand to 2032	5.5	1	0	4.5
6. Future balance (including projected team growth) for all rugby club's sites with long term security of tenure	As per analysis 3, including projected growth in demand to 2032	2	1	0	1

- 6.8.10 Ditchling RFC, who have one adult team, are the only rugby club within Western part LDC, and the analysis shows that there is sufficient capacity in this sub-area to satisfy the current level of demand. However, it must be highlighted that the club are not able to train at their ground due to the lack of floodlights and this demand is currently exported outside of the district into Brighton.
- 6.8.11 Due to a very little change in population within this sub-area, there is not expected to be sufficient demand to generate new teams during the lifetime of the strategy. Table 6.20 therefore shows that in the future scenario there is also spare capacity for rugby within the Western part LDC sub-area.

6.9 Rugby summary

- 6.9.1 This section summarises the findings from the rugby analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 6.9.2 Table 6.21 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in other local authorities.

Table 6.21 – Key PPS findings for rugby in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	<p>The quality of grass pitch provision across the Study Area for rugby is standard, with only two pitches in the area scoring Poor for maintenance (at Manwaring Robertson Field and The Salts Rec) and the vast majority (17 out of the total 20) having natural adequate drainage and Standard maintenance. The only pitch that was identified with inadequate natural drainage as part of the assessment is one of the Senior pitches at Stanley Turner Ground, which affects the site's carrying capacity.</p> <p>It should also be highlighted that 7 out of 13 rugby sites (54%) are located at educational establishments are not currently used by local clubs, and 3 out of these 7 are not available for community use.</p> <p>There are 5 rugby clubs based in Lewes District, with Lewes RFC and Seaford RFC being the key clubs in the area with 18 and 12 teams respectively, including adult and junior rugby.</p>
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	<p>There is a large deficit for secured and accessible rugby provision (at club sites), which is primarily caused by the significant deficits at Stanley Turner Ground and The Salts Recreation Ground.</p> <p>There is no spare capacity for adult rugby during the peak period at club sites, given that all of club demand is currently on these sites, and this is likely to remain an issue as generally rugby clubs prefer to focus meeting their needs on club sites even if capacity is available on school sites to avoid club fragmentation. A need for additional floodlit match and training provision has been identified as part of this study, as well as an improvement of existing maintenance regimes and drainage systems in order to increase carrying capacity.</p>
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	<p>With the exception of Manwaring Robertson Field and The Salts Recreation Ground, the remaining 11 sites have standard or good rated maintenance procedures, which ensures grass pitches are maintained to an adequate quality. Given the level of demand at club sites, this is not enough to ensure pitches are of a high quality all year round, with wet weather and high demand causing waterlogging at some points during the year.</p> <p>Falmer Sports Complex has artificial (pipe and slit) drainage installed, however this site is not currently used by local clubs.</p> <p>The Salts Recreation Ground and Stanley Turner Ground are home to the two largest clubs in the area, and are both in urgent need of improved maintenance in order to increase carrying capacity and address the current issue of overplay. Given the projected increase in women & girls participation, there is a need to enhance the provision of ancillary facilities. The main driver for this is to enable clubs to provide appropriate facilities for women and girls teams. This would include extending or redesigning facilities with en-suite changing rooms so that men's and women's matches can be hosted simultaneously.</p>
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	<p>Future analysis indicates that rugby demand is likely to increase slightly as a consequence of population change in the area, as well as the conversion of latent demand into actual demand over the life of the strategy. A total of 6 new teams was identified as part of the analysis.</p> <p>Women and girl's rugby demand is projected to increase, in line with the RFU's national strategic priorities. Referencing the large amount of overplay already present, it is of paramount importance that this is addressed when considering the increased demand expected. This finding coupled with the desire to improve ancillary facilities to better accommodate female rugby is the key finding from this analysis.</p> <p>The level of supply is potentially likely to change, with Seaford RFC expressing their intentions to develop an artificial pitch that would allow some rest on the grass</p>

Key Question	Analysis
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	<p>provision.</p> <p>The future demand for rugby is projected to increase slightly across the Study Area, with the current deficit for secured provision likely to increase further over the lifetime of the strategy. Further capacity is required to meet the current and future needs of local residents.</p> <p>The strategy document to be delivered alongside this needs assessment will contain detailed scenario testing, in order to establish whether the current pitch stock could better meet the needs of local clubs and participants, if maintenance, drainage or ancillary facilities were to be improved.</p>

Section 7: Hockey analysis



7 Hockey analysis

7.1 Introduction and strategic context

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

ENGLAND HOCKEY FACILITIES STRATEGY (2017)

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

Vision: For every hockey player in England to have appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

Mission: More, Better, Happier players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities

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

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

- **PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision.** EH currently has over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities). We need to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country
- **IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively).** The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. There needs to more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.
- **DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain.** This might include consolidation hockey provision in a local area where appropriate. Research has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable Hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches. There is an identified demand for multi pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered at one site.

7.1.5 Competitive league hockey matches and training can only be played on sand filled, sand dressed or water based artificial grass pitches (AGPs). Although competitive, adult and junior club training cannot take place on third generation turf pitches (3G), 40mm pitches may be suitable for introductory level hockey, such as school curriculum low level hockey. EH's Artificial Grass Playing Surface Policy details suitability of surface type for varying levels of hockey, as shown below.

Table 7.0: England Hockey guidelines on artificial surface types suitable for hockey

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

- 7.1.6 For senior hockey teams, a full sized pitch for competitive matches must measure at least 91.4 x 55 metres excluding surrounding run off areas which must be a minimum of two metres at the sides & three metres at the ends. England Hockey preference is for four metre side and five metre end run offs, with a preferred overall area of 101.4 x 63 metres though a minimum overall area of 97.4 x 59 metres is accepted.
- 7.1.7 It is considered that a hockey pitch can accommodate a maximum of four matches on one day (peak time) provided that the pitch has floodlighting. Training is generally midweek and requires access to a pitch and floodlights.

7.2 Current trends and participation – Hockey

- 7.2.1 The Sport England Active Lives survey, that measures sport and activity across England, highlights a slight decrease in hockey participation over the last two years (May 16/17 - May 17/18).
- 7.2.2 The May 16/17 survey indicates that 0.2% of the population (aged 16+) participated in hockey at least twice in the last 28 days, or approximately 107,800 people. The survey also indicates that 1.1% - or approximately 495,000 people – participated in the last year.
- 7.2.3 The May 17/18 survey shows that participation in the last 28 days remains consistent at 0.2%, however participation in the last year decreased to 1% (approximately 459,700 people).
- 7.2.4 In addition, the Active Lives Children and Young People Survey (2017/18) indicates that 4.4% of children and young people in school years 1-11 participated in hockey at least once in the last week. It must be highlighted that this refers to participation outside of school hours, which represents demand that is likely to be captured by community hockey clubs

7.3 Supply

- 7.3.1 Lewes District has two sites that have full size sand or artificial grass pitches that are suitable for competitive hockey.
- 7.3.2 All club play from the only hockey club in Lewes District is accommodated at these two sites.
- 7.3.3 Table 7.1 below shows details of all pitches that are suitable for competitive hockey in Lewes District.

Table 7.1 – Quantity overview for hockey facilities in Lewes District

Site Name	Sub Area	Pitch Type and Size
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Sand Dressed (100x60)
Southdown Sports Club	Lewes Town	Sand Dressed (100x60)

QUALITY

- 7.3.4 As part of the PPS, each site that is suitable for hockey has been assessed by an independent research team and scored according to England Hockey's facilities framework contained within the 2013 Sport England Playing Pitch Guidance. Table 7.2 below provides a summary of the quality assessments for all hockey suitable sites in the Study Area, with assessments undertaken at two key sites.

Table 7.2 – Quality overview for hockey facilities in Lewes District

Site Name	Sub Area	Pitch Type and Size	Floodlit	Pitch assessment score	Availability	Security of Use
Falmer Sports Complex	Western part LDC	Sand Dressed (100x60)	Yes	73.1% - Standard	Available	Unsecured
Southdown Sports Club	Lewes Town	Sand Dressed (100x60)	Yes	49.1% - Poor	Available	Secured

- 7.3.5 Table 7.2 indicates that both hockey AGPs in Lewes District are available for community use, however only one has secured long-term community access.
- 7.3.6 Site summaries for the two hockey sites in Lewes District, collected as part of the site assessment, is shown below.

- Falmer Sports Complex:** This site is home to Sussex University and has a wide variety of sporting provision. There has recently been a new 3G AGP constructed that, at the time of visit, was due to open in February 2019. This is a fantastic facility which will be used for football and also American football. There are also two other AGPs on site. One of these is a sand-dressed AGP which is used for hockey and football. It is available for hire by community teams but this is understood to be quite limited with University use being given priority. The main issue that is present on site is a lack of changing rooms. There are 9 in total, with 5 having communal showers. At any one time, there can be 12 teams using the facilities and so 9 changing rooms does not suffice. This problem is exacerbated by the increase in women's teams, as there are only currently two female changing rooms.
- Southdown Sports Club:** Membership club with a number of tennis courts including two indoor courts, netball courts and an AGP. There is a large ancillary including a cafe (which is leased out as a private business) and a number of changing rooms, including separate facilities for the hockey club. Parking is relatively limited on site. The site is used by members, schools and clubs. Pitches are hired out to external users.

The AGP is in good condition considering its age (18years old) and its level of use, however, it is now at the end of its 'life-span' and is therefore considered a 'Poor' quality facility (consultation with England Hockey has revealed that the pitch has been resurfaced since the time of writing this report). The pitch receives maintenance from an in-house groundsman. It

has a small dug-out, new LED floodlights (replaced in 2017) and goals for both football and hockey. The main users are the Lewes Hockey Club and Lewes Grammar School (which uses the pitch primarily for hockey). The pitch is also used by local football clubs too

7.4 Demand

CURRENT DEMAND

- 7.4.1 There is one hockey club using hockey facilities Lewes District. Lewes Hockey Club have a total of 18 teams and are based at Southdown Sports Club, however they also use Falmer Sports Ground as a backup site. The scale of the club is demonstrated by Table 7.3, which shows the club profile by age group and gender. Lewes Grammar School also have a presence in the district, with some match and training demand at Southdown Sports Club, however this takes place outside of peak hours.
- 7.4.2 There is also some level of imported demand from neighbouring local authorities that is accommodated at facilities in Lewes District - this will be further explored within this section of the report.

Table 7.3 – Membership data for Hockey in Lewes District

Hockey club	M 5-10	F 5-10	M 11-13	F 11-13	M 14-16	F 14-16	M 17-18	F 17-18	M 19-21	F 19-21	M 22-25	F 22-25	M 26-35	F 26-35	M 36-45	F 36-45	M 46+	F 46+	Total
Lewes HC	79	86	53	66	30	18	12	8	14	8	20	6	32	16	44	15	46	25	579

- 7.4.3 The tables below highlight how the profile of hockey teams across Lewes District creates demand for AGP match and training hours throughout the week. Senior teams train midweek, however, some junior teams/development centres may train on weekends. It is important to understand that this will impact on capacity analysis when considered with the competitive match slots required above.

Table 7.4 – Match demand for hockey in Lewes District

	Number of teams	Competitive hours required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	10	-	9	8
Junior/Mini teams (5-15)	8	-	-	8

Table 7.5 – Training demand for hockey in Lewes District

	Number of teams	Training hours required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	10	5	-	-
Junior/Mini teams (5-15)	8	5	-	-

KEY CLUB CONSULTATION

- 7.4.4 To develop a greater understanding of the need for hockey in Lewes District, consultations were undertaken with the Lewes HC – the main hockey club in the study area – with a summary provided in the table below.

Table 7.6 – Key club consultations in Lewes District

Club	Consultation Summary
Lewes Hockey Club	The club has a total of 18 teams, with 6 men's, four women's and 8 junior teams, as well as a weekly informal hockey through Back2Hockey. The club uses Southdown Sports Club as its home ground site but reports needing to use an out ground for at least one match per week, usually Falmer Sports Ground. It was stated in consultation that the club has seen recent growth, with an increase in adult members and teams as a consequence of the Back2Hockey programme, as well as an increase in junior participation thanks to word of mouth and better planned sessions. The club have rated the facilities at Southdown Sports Club, however it was highlighted that the playing surface is starting to show evidence of wear and tear as it is aging and it is heavily used throughout the week (installed in 2001 and some holes are starting to appear). The club believe that the surface will need to be replaced by 2025, which they need to increase their fundraising efforts for this

Club	Consultation Summary
	Hockey facilities in Lewes District are currently operating at capacity and the club expressed in consultation a desperate need for additional sand-based facilities in the area to allow further club growth.

IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DEMAND

- 7.4.5 Through consultation with England Hockey and University of Sussex, the following cross-boundary demand from the neighbouring local authority of Brighton has been identified at Falmer Sports Ground as part of this study:
- 7.4.6 **Imported demand:** University of Sussex HC are understood to use the pitch for a total of 8 hours of training on weekday evenings, plus 2 matches, typically on Wednesday afternoons. Brighton College are understood to use the pitch for training and matches during peak hours mid-week with matches taking place on Saturdays. Brighton Bees are understood to use the pitches for matches on Saturdays alongside Brighton College and, when necessary, Lewes Hockey Club.
- 7.4.7 **Exported demand:** no exported demand has been identified as part of this study.

7.5 Supply and demand balance

PEAK TIME CAPACITY ANALYSIS

- 7.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at hockey sites in the Study Area, Table 7.7 shows the supply and demand figures for community use hockey facilities in Lewes District. This table contains demand (in hours) from competitive matches as well as training required by local clubs (including Football training).
- 7.5.2 In order to assess the availability of hockey facilities at peak times, it has been assumed that the period of highest demand for hockey matches is on a Saturday.

Table 7.7 – Supply and demand balance for hockey in Lewes District

Site name	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	S at	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Falmer Sports Ground	20	8	8	12 (imported demand) + 10 (football training demand)	8	4	At capacity	At capacity	4
Southdown Sports Club	20	8	8	10 + (+10 football training demand)	9	8	At capacity	At capacity	At capacity

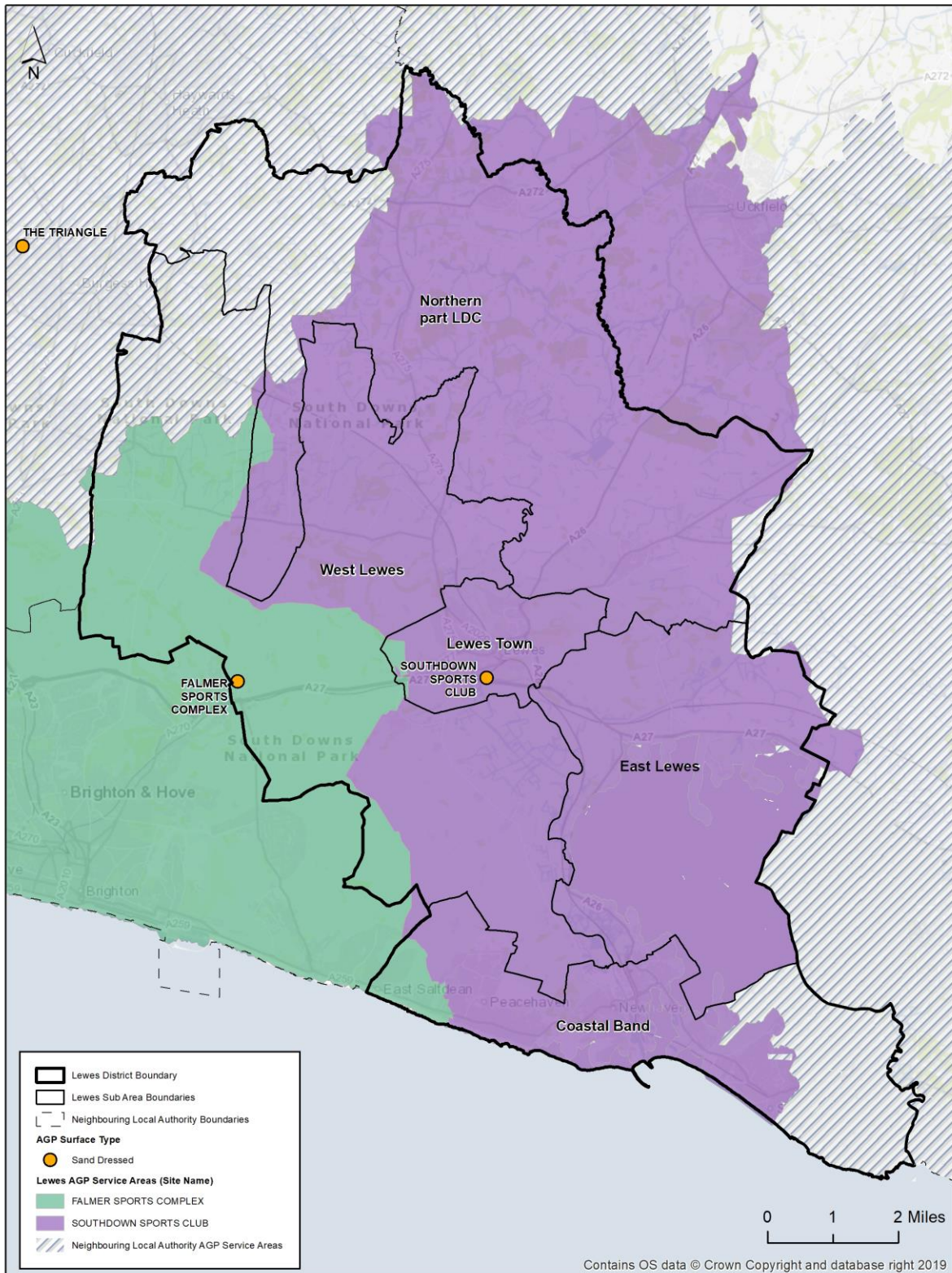
- 7.5.3 Table 7.7 illustrates that the Southdown Sports Club is currently at capacity during peak teams for both training and matches. Following consultation with England Hockey and the club users, it is evident that provision at Southdown Sports Club is extremely well-used during periods of peak demand. The site is also used by local football clubs for training.
- 7.5.4 Consultation also revealed that Falmer Sports Ground is currently at capacity on weekdays and Saturdays, however there is some spare capacity (4 match slots) on Sundays. The site is used by local football clubs for training, as well as accommodating imported demand from University of Sussex HC, Brighton College and Brighton Bees.
- 7.5.5 The supply and demand analysis for Hockey in Lewes District indicates that there is no spare capacity on weekdays or Saturdays, and very limited capacity on weekends. It is required that additional facilities are developed in order to accommodate future demand, allowing local clubs to grow.

7.5.6 The impact of expected growth in hockey demand will be addressed as part of the analysis later in this section.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE – SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- 7.5.7 Figure 7.1 overleaf provides a spatial analysis of full-size sand based AGP's in the Study Area in order to assess whether the current provision of 'strategic' hockey facilities meet the needs of the local residents. These maps also include full size AGP's from neighbouring local authorities, as there is a significant potential export of demand if the facilities in neighbouring local authorities are an attractive offer for residents, with facilities that are more suitable for example. The coloured areas show the unique catchment area of each of the AGP's, which indicates the closest AGP, within 20-minute drive time, for local residents.

Figure 7.1 – Spatial analysis and cross –boundary demand for sand-based AGP's in Lewes District, all AGP data from Active Places Power (Sport England)



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7.6 Site by site analysis - protection, enhancement and provision

7.6.1 Table 7.8 provides a justification for how the all AGP's used for hockey should be Protected, Enhanced or Provided.

Table 7.8 – Site by Site Analysis for Hockey

Site Name	Sub Area	Pitch Type and Size	Quality rating	Peat time balance	Key Issues
Falmer Sports Ground	Western part LDC Western part LDC	Sand dressed (100x60)	73.1% - Standard	Weekdays: No spare capacity Saturdays: no spare capacity Sundays: 4 match slots of spare capacity	This site should be protected as playing fields in the local plan. It is used as a backup pitch for matches by Lewes HC, as well as University of Sussex HC, Brighton College and Brighton Bees (imported demand). This is a key site for hockey in the area, however it has been identified as being unsecured for long-term community use, therefore collaboration is required between the Council and the University of Sussex (who own and manage the site) to agree a formal long-term usage agreement. The AGP was rated as Standard during the assessment, however it is heavily used for hockey and football demand and, with the surface being 5-10 years old, it may require resurfacing within the next 5 years. There are no recommendations for further facilities at this site.
Southdown Sports Club	Lewes Town	Sand dressed (100x60)	49.1% - Poor	No spare capacity	This site should be protected as playing fields in the local plan. It is home to Lewes HC, who have a total of 10 adult and 8 junior teams using the site on a regular basis for training and matches. The AGP on site is also used by Lewes Grammar School, primarily for hockey, and local football clubs for training. Consultation with the club revealed that they are happy with the quality of all facilities on site, except for the pitch surface which was installed in 2001 and is in urgent need of replacement. No other issues were identified on site. The site is currently at capacity and additional pitch provision is required (at the site or elsewhere in the district) to allow further club growth.

7.7 Future demand

7.7.1 Having reviewed the current demand for pitches within the Study Area, the report will now move to review the projected future demand for Lewes District.

FUTURE DEMAND DRIVEN BY POPULATION GROWTH

7.7.2 To calculate the future demand for hockey in the Study Area, the study has utilised Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator (PPC)¹⁴. The PPC uses the following factors to determine future provision need; existing population; the number of teams in each age category; the peak-time distribution of demand; the growth trends for each age/gender group; and, the projected change in participation rate.

7.7.3 Full guidance regarding the methodology behind the calculator is available via the Sport England tool Active Places Power¹⁵ (authorisation may be required to access this tool). Please note that the future additional need for pitches indicated below is on the assumption that all future demand generated will be required to be met by additional (new) pitches. In reality it may be that this could be met by the existing pitch stock (this will be tested below).

Table 7.9: Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator future projections for hockey Provision in Lewes District

DATA INPUT				PPC OUTPUT				
Current Population	103,148							
Projected Growth	+7,725							
Projected Future Popn.	110,873							

Age / Gender Group	Current				Future ADDITIONAL need			
	Population of Group	Number of teams	% of participation in the peak period*	% change in participation	Number of teams generated by the new population PLUS any change in demand	Additional match demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional training demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional pitches required
Adult Men (17-55yrs)	22756	6	100%	0%	0.44	0.22	0.66	0.17
Adult Women (17-55yrs)	23244	4	100%	0%	0.29	0.15	0.44	
Youth Boys (14-16yrs)	1765	2	100%	0%	0.15	0.07	0.08	
Youth Girls (14-16yrs)	1672	2	100%	0%	0.15	0.07	0.05	
Youth Boys (11-13yrs)	1847	0	100%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.10	

¹⁴ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator>

¹⁵ <https://www.activeplacespower.com/reports/playing-pitch-calculator/download>

Age / Gender Group	Current				Future ADDITIONAL need			
	Population of Group	Number of teams	% of participation in the peak period*	% change in participation	Number of teams generated by the new population PLUS any change in demand	Additional match demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional training demand in match equivalent sessions per week (mepw)	Additional pitches required
Youth Girls (11-13yrs)	1654	0	100%	0%	0.00	0.00	0.12	
Mini Mixed 5-10yrs)	7182	4	100%	0%	0.29	0.15	0.20	

- 7.7.4 The above table demonstrates that the population projection in Lewes District is to lead to a minor increase in demand for hockey, with an additional 1.32 teams expected across the study area.
- 7.7.5 The area that is expected to experience the largest growth in hockey team numbers is for adult men with an increase of 0.44 teams. There is no projected growth from the PPC calculations seen across the Youth (11-13yrs) teams and this is due to the absence of current teams in these age groups.
- 7.7.6 Table 7.9 above highlights the number of additional pitches required to accommodate changes in demand from hockey teams. The calculator expects that 0.17 sand based AGP's will be required to accommodate future demand growth.
- 7.7.7 There is only one local hockey club in, Lewes HC, which is based in the Lewes Town sub-area, and therefore for the analysis in the following sections of this report, all the growth in demand identified above will be allocated to this sub-area.

DEMAND DRIVEN BY LATENT DEMAND

- 7.7.8 While a large amount of future demand will be driven by population growth, it is also likely that clubs and operators are successful in converting latent demand into actual demand, therefore increasing the number of people playing hockey. No latent demand has been identified from consultations with hockey clubs in the area.

7.8 Capacity Analysis

7.8.1 The following section contains the summary capacity analysis for hockey in Lewes District. This takes into consideration the current position for hockey, as well as a potential future analysis, incorporating any additional future demand identified as part of this study.

Table 7.10: Summary of capacity balances for hockey (all in hours)

Analysis	Notes	Supply (Hours)			Demand (matches + training in hours)			Balance (supply minus demand)		
		Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
1. All secured sites	This includes all secured sites and their capacity	20	8	8	42	17	12	-22	-9	-4
2. All available sites	If demand displaced out of the area came back in.	40	16	16	42	17	12	-2	-1	4
3. All secured sites; FUTURE analysis	As above, but including the projected growth in demand	20	8	8	44	18	13	-24	-10	-50

7.8.2 As highlighted above, the analysis shows a severe deficit of secured hockey provision in Lewes District. This deficit is projected to worsen when looking at the future analysis of secured sites, which includes the additional teams identified as part of the future projections.

7.8.3 If long-term community use agreements were put in place on all hockey sites in Lewes District, the analysis shows that this deficit persists (although reduced) on weekdays and Saturdays, with a small amount of spare capacity on Sundays (at Falmer Sports Complex).

7.8.4 The above analysis indicates that there is a clear need for an additional hockey appropriate AGP in Lewes District. Consultation with England Hockey indicates that Southdown Sports Complex would be the preferred site. This is due to the fact having two pitches on the same site would allow the club to best meet demand in Lewes District.

7.9 Hockey Summary

- 7.9.1 This section summarises the findings from the hockey analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 7.9.2 Table 7.12 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 7.11 – Key PPS findings for hockey in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are two hockey sites in Lewes District: Falmer Sports Complex and Southdown Sports Club. These facilities are vital to provision in Lewes as they accommodate all local hockey demand, generated by Lewes HC, as well as imported demand from University of Sussex HC, Brighton College and Brighton Bees. Falmer Sports Complex has been identified as unsecured for long term community use, and it is required to work with the site to put in place a formal community use agreement.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	One of the two hockey pitches in Lewes District (Falmer Sports Ground) lacks security of long term community access and therefore the analysis shows a severe deficit of secured hockey provision across the area. Southdown Sports Club was identified as secured provision, however it has no spare capacity during peak times of demand for adult and junior hockey and is heavily used during the week by hockey and football teams. Lewes HC have expressed during consultation a desperate need for additional hockey facilities in the area in order to allow further growth. The conclusion of this analysis is that there is insufficient capacity to meet existing demand and that therefore, an additional pitch in the district is required. The preferred location for such a pitch is Southdown Sports Complex.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The quality of hockey facilities in Lewes District is below standard, with the AGP at Falmer Sports Park scored as Standard as part of the assessment, and the pitch at Southdown Sports Club identified as Poor. Club and site consultation revealed that the pitch is at the end of its lifespan, however consultation with England Hockey has revealed that the pitch has been resurfaced since the time of writing this report.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	Future demand for hockey in Lewes District is projected to have very little change through population growth (2 teams – rounded up), and no latent demand was identified as part of the study. However, it is important to recognize that the sport has also enjoyed significant growth since the Women’s gold medal at the Rio Olympics, which it is hoped will stimulate further growth at both junior and adult age groups across the country.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	Future capacity analysis indicates that over the lifetime of the local plan period (2030), the current deficit for available and secured provision will be worsen. It is therefore recommended that additional hockey facilities are developed in order to satisfy current and future levels of demand. Alternatively, the option of resurfacing existing 3G AGPs or providing new sand-based pitches should be explored. Southdown Sports Complex is considered the preferred site for an additional pitch.

NON-CORE PPS SPORTS ANALYSIS

Section 8: Athletics analysis



8 Athletics analysis

8.1 Strategic Context

8.1.1 Athletics in England is administered by England Athletics. England Athletics is the membership and development body for grassroots athletics and running clubs in England. It states that the function of England Athletics is to:

“Develops grass roots athletics in England, supporting affiliated clubs to prosper, developing more and better coaches, recruiting and supporting volunteers and officials. England Athletics provides and supports competition opportunities at an international (England representative), national, area and county level.”

8.1.2 The following section provides greater detail of the existing strategies that are currently being delivered by England Athletics. Subsequently, the supply and demand section of this report evaluates the adequacy of facilities.

8.1.3 England Athletics released their national strategy “Athletics & Running: for everyone, forever”¹⁶ in 2017. Its vision is for the sport of athletics and running to be the “most inclusive and popular sport in England”.

8.1.4 England Athletics believe that this should be led by a network of progressive clubs and organisations, and it has identified three key values as part of the 2017 strategy:

- **Pride:** inspiring athletes of the future by celebrating the history and contemporary success of British Athletes
- **Integrity:** essential the ongoing success and future of the sport and its ability to attract participants.
- **Inclusivity:** athletics can contribute towards a healthy lifestyle and a sense of achievement, whatever the age, ability or background of the athlete or volunteer.

8.1.1 The strategic priorities to achieve this include the following:

- To expand the capacity of the sport by supporting and developing its volunteers and other workforce
- To sustain and increase participation and performance levels in our sport
- To influence participation in the wider athletics and running market

8.1.2 The delivery methods for achieving these priorities are:

- Positive culture, progressive performance and collaborative leadership
- Transparent governance and accountability

8.1.5 High-quality member engagement and communications.

¹⁶ <https://d192th1lqal2xm.cloudfront.net/2018/11/EA-Facilities-Strategy-2018-25.pdf>

8.2 Vision

- 8.2.1 Athletics and running will be the most popular and inclusive sport in England, led by a network of progressive clubs and organisations and supported by a sustainable, respected and trusted governing body.
- 8.2.2 Due to a significant reduction in funding for the 2017-2021 funding cycle, England Athletics no longer have capital expenditure budget. England Athletics work with clubs and facility operators on applying for funding from various sources.
- 8.2.3 The current EA facilities strategy states that there are enough 6/8 lane tracks in England for the foreseeable future and that their priority should be:
- To safeguard the existing stock of facilities
 - To upgrade non-competition standard venues
 - To develop new and innovative models for training provision
 - Infill Geographical Gaps with compact facilities that are located at Satellite sites (preferably school sites). Sport England Compact facilities Design Guidance Document. Pick components based on Space available.
- 8.2.4 England Athletics encourages participation from all ages and are currently working with Sport England on an initiative for clubs to apply for funding to develop running opportunities for less active younger people, in the 12-25yr age range. Less competitive, more social running has had large participation increase over the last few years. The introduction of England Athletics social offer, Run. Together, allows qualified leaders to set up groups aimed more at beginners and those not wanting to join affiliated clubs.
- 8.2.5 In addition to Track & Field there are many road running clubs. These clubs are also affiliated to England Athletics. These clubs often use athletics tracks as part of mix of facilities that complement their activity such paths in parks and greens spaces. This means that, from an urban planning perspective, emphasis should be placed on the design in order to provide runners with safe, well-lit routes.

8.3 Supply

- 8.3.1 As shown in Table 8.1, there is one athletics site in Lewes District, Lewes Leisure Centre. Table 8.2 provides a brief commentary of the site based on the site visit carried out by 4 global in 2019.

Table 8.1: Athletics Sites in Lewes District

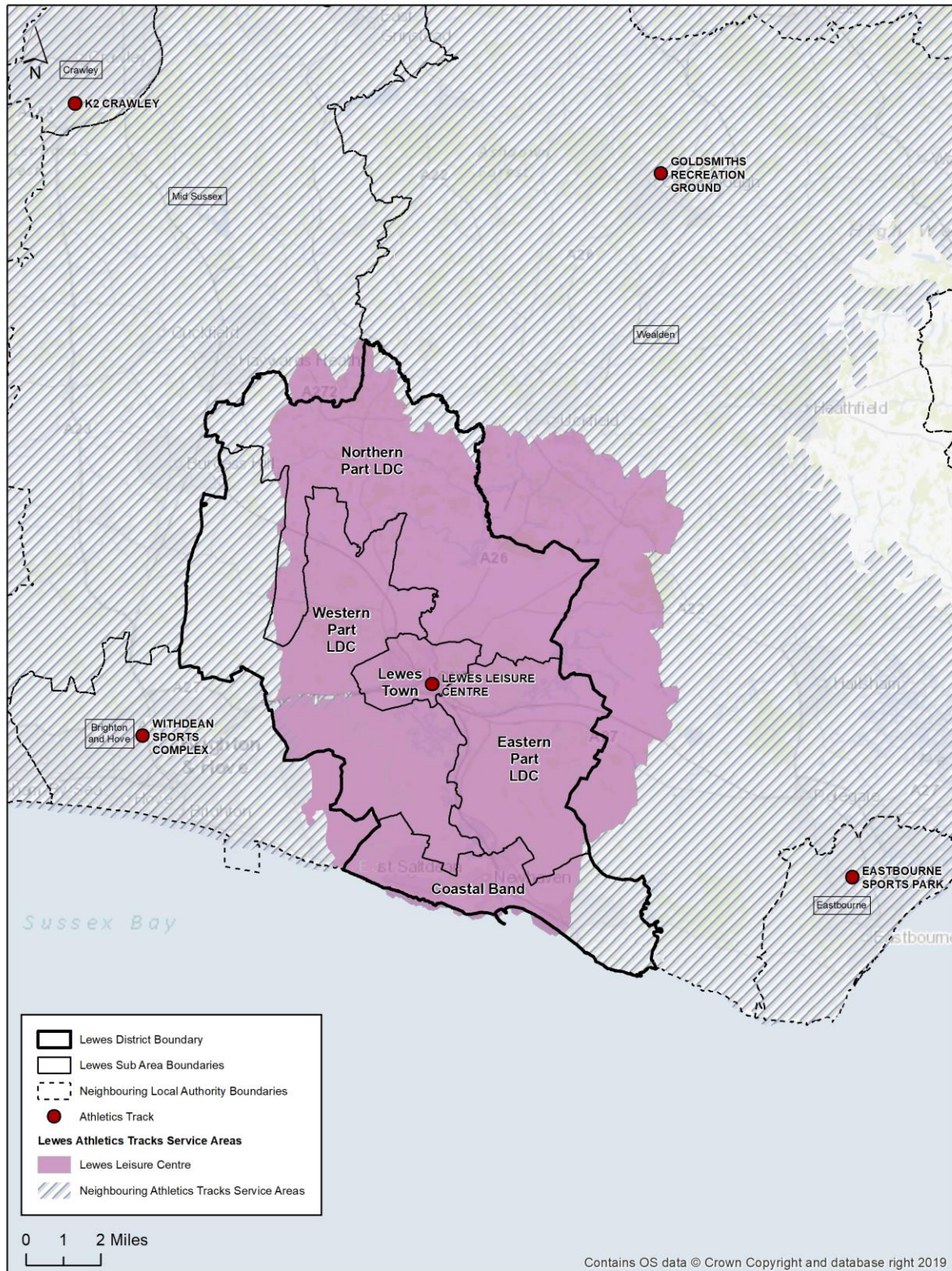
Lewes Leisure Centre	LEGAL PROFILE					
	Ownership		Management		Community Use	Security of Use
	County Council		Community		Available	Secured
	TRACK FACILITY PROFILE					
	Surface		Sprint track lanes		Running oval lane	Steeple chase water jump
	Synthetic		8		6	Yes
FIELD FACILITY PROFILE						
Throwing cage	Long jump pit	Shotput circle	High jump mat	Pole vault area	Javelin run-up	
1	3	2	1	1	2	

Table 8.2: Site summary

Site	Site Summary
Lewes Leisure Centre	<p>The athletics track is not owned by the leisure centre. The track is on County Council land. There are 5 partners responsible for the facilities, they signed a joint use agreement and share the maintenance: LDC, County Council, Club, College and Priory School. The athletics track was re-laid 4 years ago by a German company, along with new floodlighting. Top of the range LED lighting was installed in June 2019. These are all still in good condition.</p> <p>The track has the full complement of field equipment including a throwing cage, steeplechase water jump, jumping pit, pole vault station and separate shot area. It was revealed in consultation that there is no intention to have a football pitch in the middle of the track, despite space allowing for this, and this is due to the facility being used extensively for throwing, and serving a wider area with other track facilities having limited throwing opportunities because of football. Additionally, the large hammer holes in the grass are not compatible with football.</p> <p>The track-users can make use of the facilities from Wave Leisure and the Priory school as changing rooms. The track-users can also make use of the parking spaces at Wave Leisure. It is important to note that the Club are not the only user of the facilities. During school time the two schools and other primary schools from Lewes District use it. When matches are held at the track, the parking facilities at the College are also made available, which is essential particularly for U13, U15, SAL and YDL matches.</p> <p>The five partners originally signed up to a 21 year agreement to each contribute to an annual £40k maintenance cost for the facility. This is now coming to an end and Lewes District Council (LDC) has decided not to pay their part in the maintenance costs anymore. The other partners are appealing this decision.</p>

- 8.3.2 The catchment area of the athletics facility is shown below in figure 8.1 (in green). The map shows that the 20 minute catchment of the athletics facility covers all of Lewes District. There are other athletics facilities in the neighbouring study areas which would appear to not capture Lewes District residents due to distance of travel.

Figure 8.1: Athletics Sites in Lewes District



Athletics tracks service areas in Lewes (up to 20 minutes drive time)



Demand

8.3.3 Consultation and online research of athletics and clubs in Lewes District has informed the demand for athletics in the study area. All athletics clubs in the area have been contacted by 4global to take part in a consultation.

Table 8.3: Athletics profiles for clubs / user groups in Lewes District

Club name	Demand placed on site	Summary
Schools (General)	Monday- Friday: 9-5pm Use of the schools has increased since introduction of the new GCSE exams: more students were taking the Athletics option.	4x Ouse Valley competitions School Sports day (Seahaven, Iford and Kingston, Lewes Old Grammar School)
East Sussex College.	Didn't use the track in 2019, but plan to use it regularly in 2020.	Facilities are considered adequate. Track is in good condition.
Lewes Old Grammar School.	2 sessions a week during summer term.	Not contacted for interview.
Primary Schools.	1 day per week during summer term.	Not contacted for interview.
Priory School	Tuesday 3.15 – 4.30pm during the winter term. Every day of the week during summer term. During rest of the year: every day the 'Get Up and Move' initiative, which means running in the morning.	School appreciates the track is an all-weather facility. Maintenance is excellent.
University of Sussex	Wednesday:3 -4.30pm Thursday:7-8pm Saturday:9-12pm	The university have increased their use over the years: 2019: 87 times 2018: 29 times.
Seaford Striders	Once a month on Monday.	Not contacted for interview.
Lewes Athletics Club	Tuesday: 5-9pm Wednesday: 5-9pm Thursday: 5-9pm Saturday: 9-12pm	Please see Table 8.4 below.
Sussex Athletics	Utilised for squad days and also event-specific master classes and sessions, such as throws, jumps, etc.	Not contacted for interview.
Community	Use until 9pm in the week. Use after 5pm at the weekends.	Not contacted for interview.
Less frequent users		
Burgess Hill Runners	12 times per year.	Facilities are seen as adequate. In terms of maintenance, there are some green patches on the bend after the home straight.
Phoenix Brighton	Information not gathered.	Not contacted for interview
Marina 80	Information not gathered	Not contacted for interview.

8.3.4 Table 8.4 below details consultation undertaken with England Athletics and Lewes Athletics Club, discussing ambitions and issues with the current provision.

Table 8.4 – Consultation findings for athletics in Lewes District

Name	Club Summary
England Athletics (Ed Hunt)	<p>England Athletics' facility strategy emphasises the importance of protecting and enhancing the existing stock of outdoor track and field facilities in England, and we are committed to supporting venues managed by member clubs and their volunteers. Locally, there is no doubt that Lewes AC is thriving which is demonstrated by its membership which is in excess of 450 and growing – including 250 young people in the club's junior Academy. In addition, the club has an active waiting list of over 100 people and is working hard to unlock this by supporting the addition of more qualified coaches.</p> <p>In terms of participation the current 45,000 uses per annum is way above the average that we would expect for a well-used facility (30,000 uses per year) – put simply, the club is doing fantastically well.</p> <p>The club will shortly be launching a brand new after school club initiative targeting primary aged children (5-9year olds) - 'Fitkids@Lewes'. The club already has 100% support of the PE staff at local schools and this exciting venture will be launched by the club in 2020.</p> <p>Consultation with the club has revealed their current concerns in relation to the continued commitment from the local authority to an annual payment of £9.6k which goes towards the day to day running costs of the facility.</p> <p>The 21 year management agreement at the site is now up for renewal and the District Council has indicated that it will no longer make any financial contribution towards its maintenance. This is a major concern as it will place a serious strain on the future viability of the track and its use by the local community.</p> <p>England Athletics investment and the strategic importance of Lewes District</p> <p>In recognition of the work that the club does and the importance of the venue, in 2015 England Athletics awarded a £40k capital grant to contribute to a full track resurface – this was one of only a small number of national capital awards that we made during this period which emphasises the importance of the venue to England Athletics.</p> <p>Future investment requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track respray in 5years time = £85k • Throws cage replacement to meet new safety standards = £12k • New Pole Vault mat • New High Jump mat • Equipment store • Barrier Fence • Covered spectator provision <p>As the national governing body for the sport we would urge the local authority to continue to support and invest in what is a thriving club that delivers so many positive outcomes not just for the sport of athletics but also for the health and wellbeing of all local residents – regardless of age or ability.</p>
Lewes Athletics Club	<p>The club is very satisfied with the condition of the entire facility, the joint agreement works out very well, there is a sense of responsibility among partners and users. The use of changing rooms from school and Wave is okay and generally the facility is well maintained.</p> <p>Maintenance costs were do-able for the club. They were able to save up reserves for major investments. Hopefully the issue with LDC will be resolved. However, because of the gained experience in managing to survive without depending on one sole source of funds, they are optimistic about the long term security of accessing the facility.</p> <p>The main ambition over the next 3-5 year is to upgrade the existing hammer cage as required to meet UKA new requirements. However, the main challenge is to get more coaches. The club could take up more juniors in the age of 9 -14. Now they have older athletes (age 17 – 19) who the club is paying to start on the coaching ladder. As expected, because of a lack of coaches they cannot take up more young members</p> <p>The main key opportunity would be to have T&F coaches, as well as more officials. The single biggest difference maker would be to have more coaches on a regular base. Sometimes they do bring in highly qualified coaches for special sessions (high jump, long jump).</p>

8.3.5 Table 8.3 above shows that whilst the track is used by formal athletics clubs, this constitutes around 15 hours of use of the track per week or 60 hours per month.

8.3.6 Sport England Active Lives data suggests that on a basis of two sessions per 28 days 23% of all Lewes District residents aged 16 or over undertake some form of running, whereas only 0.6% of all residents utilise a track to do so. This equates to 37,544 potential users in the study area but just 979 people that regularly use a track as part of their training. Based on two sessions per month this equates to on average 1,958 uses per month.

- 8.3.7 It should be noted that the commentary above mirrors a nationwide trend where the vast majority of running is undertaken from dedicated facilities.
- 8.3.8 If use of the track was limited to the 40 hours of use from formal clubs (it is anticipated that a significant proportion of this use would be from formal clubs) then this means that on average 98 people use the track per 2hour club session. This is expected to make these club sessions very congested and limit the amount club coaches can do. In turn, this is expected to limit the user's experience of using the track and could dissuade them from coming back with the club or using it outside of a dedicated club session.
- 8.3.9 If the estimated uses of the track per month were to increase in line with the population, then monthly track uses may increase to between 2,197 - 2,420 sessions per month.
- 8.3.10 The above analysis shows that there is not currently a justification for an additional track within the study area, but that the track has the potential to be better used than it is currently in the future.

8.4 Athletics summary

- 8.4.1 This section summarises the findings from the Athletics analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 8.4.2 Table 8.5 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists. Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 8.5 – Key PPS findings for athletics in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There is currently one site offering community accessible provision for athletics: Lewes Leisure Centre. The site is heavily used by the community (45,000 uses per year as per England Athletics consultation) and it is home to Lewes Athletics Club, a key club in the area with a membership of 450+ and growing.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand	The Lewes Leisure Centre site was identified as secured as part of the assessment, the athletics track is not owned by the leisure centre. This level of provision is enough to meet current demand, however, due to the lack of other facilities in the Study Area, the loss of this site would have a large impact on the club and the sport in the area.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The facility is of good quality and it is maintained to a good standard, the track was re-laid 4 years ago, and the floodlights replaced. There are 5 partners responsible for the facilities, they signed a joint use agreement and share the maintenance: LDC, County Council, Club, College and Priory School. However, this is now coming to an end and different options for supporting the Athletics track are currently being reviewed. Any future agreements for the funding of the maintenance of the track must ensure that there is sufficient resources to sustain the track's current quality and condition
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision	The level of supply for Athletics in the area is likely to remain consistent, however England Athletics consultation revealed that there a number of development plans to continue improving the quality of the existing facility. If the estimated uses of the track per month were to increase in line with the population, then monthly track uses may increase to between 2,197 - 2,420 sessions per month.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand	The analysis undertaken as part of this study shows that there is not currently a justification for an additional track within the study area, but that the track has the potential to be better used than it is currently in the future

Section 9: Stoolball analysis



9 Stoolball

9.1 Strategic Context

- 9.1.1 Stoolball in England is governed by Stoolball England, which provides participation support to local authorities and stoolball clubs across the UK but primarily in the Southeast of the country.
- 9.1.2 Stoolball England last released a national strategy in 2017, with the following vision identified as part of the strategy;

'We want to see stoolball played to a high standard with a consistent interpretation of the rules, increasing in strength in south-east England and expanding its reach to other regions of the country'.

9.2 Vision

- 9.2.1 In order to realise the vision, Stoolball England have focused on;
- 9.2.2 **Environment:** Promoting and encouraging a safe, secure and an enjoyable environment in schools, further education establishments, commercial organisations, sports and stoolball clubs.
- 9.2.3 **Develop Young Talent:** Creating a planned development programme to provide opportunities for talented performers to play at national level.
- 9.2.4 **Equipment:** Ensuring, through personal contact, that the lines of supply and the quality of all equipment needed to play stoolball, particularly bats, balls and wickets is available.
- 9.2.5 **Education:** Providing regular courses to recognised standards in coaching, umpiring, scoring, first aid, child protection, personal development and governance.
- 9.2.6 **Communications:** Using all means of communication including social networking to inform and work with people organising and playing stoolball.
- 9.2.7 **Sponsorship and funding sources:** Seeking opportunities to get sponsorship from commercial/private sources/ individuals and pursue all funding initiatives with a view to recruiting a professional development officer.
- 9.2.8 **Relationships with sporting allies:** Maintaining positive and meaningful relationships with Sport England, the Sport & Recreation Alliance, County Sports Partnerships, local government and charities. Developing new relationships outside the south-east that can aid the development and promotion stoolball.
- 9.2.9 **Governance:** Maintaining and developing efficient and effective governance for stoolball through the Management Committee of Stoolball England.
- 9.2.10 **Volunteering:** Utilising national and local volunteering networks to encourage more people to help develop and promote the sport.
- 9.2.11 Stoolball over the last 12 months has produced some very encouraging results;
- 9.2.12 There has been an increase in formal teams present, incorporating 150 new members. Four ladies teams, three from Sussex, have joined local leagues. Five teams of ladies and mixed teams, in Sussex, will play friendly games and tournaments in their first season.
- 9.2.13 Since the end of the 2011 season, a further 8 schools have contacted Stoolball England to incorporate Stoolball in their offer. Stoolball England is now linked with Twitter and Facebook and some very useful contacts have been created.

9.2.14 Stoolball is now moving forward, with new clubs emerging in Sussex, Kent and Surrey and matches being played not only during weekday evenings but also at the weekends when clubs organise fundraising tournaments.

9.2.15 Stoolball in Lewes District is played at cricket facilities, with clubs utilising the high quality outfield and ancillary facilities. On occasion the boundary markers are also used, as these are required as part of the standard stoolball pitch.

9.3 Supply

9.3.1 Table 8.1, there are 8 Stoolball sites in Lewes District. Table 8.2 provides a brief commentary of the sites based on site visits carried out by 4 global in 2019.

Table 9.1: Stoolball Sites in Lewes District

Site Name	Ownership	Management	Community Use	Security of Use	Pitch No.	Quality of Provision	Maintenance Provider
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	2	Standard	External Contractor
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	2	Standard	External Contractor
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	1	Standard	Volunteers
Ringmer Village Green	Parish Council/ Private	CSSC	Accessible	Unsecured	1	Standard	Mixed
Glynde Recreation Ground	Private	Sports Club	Accessible	Unsecured	1	Good	Volunteers
The Paddock	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	1	Standard	In house team
Convent Field	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	1	Poor	External Contractor
Baxter's Field	Local Authority	Local Authority	Accessible	Secured	1	Standard	In house team

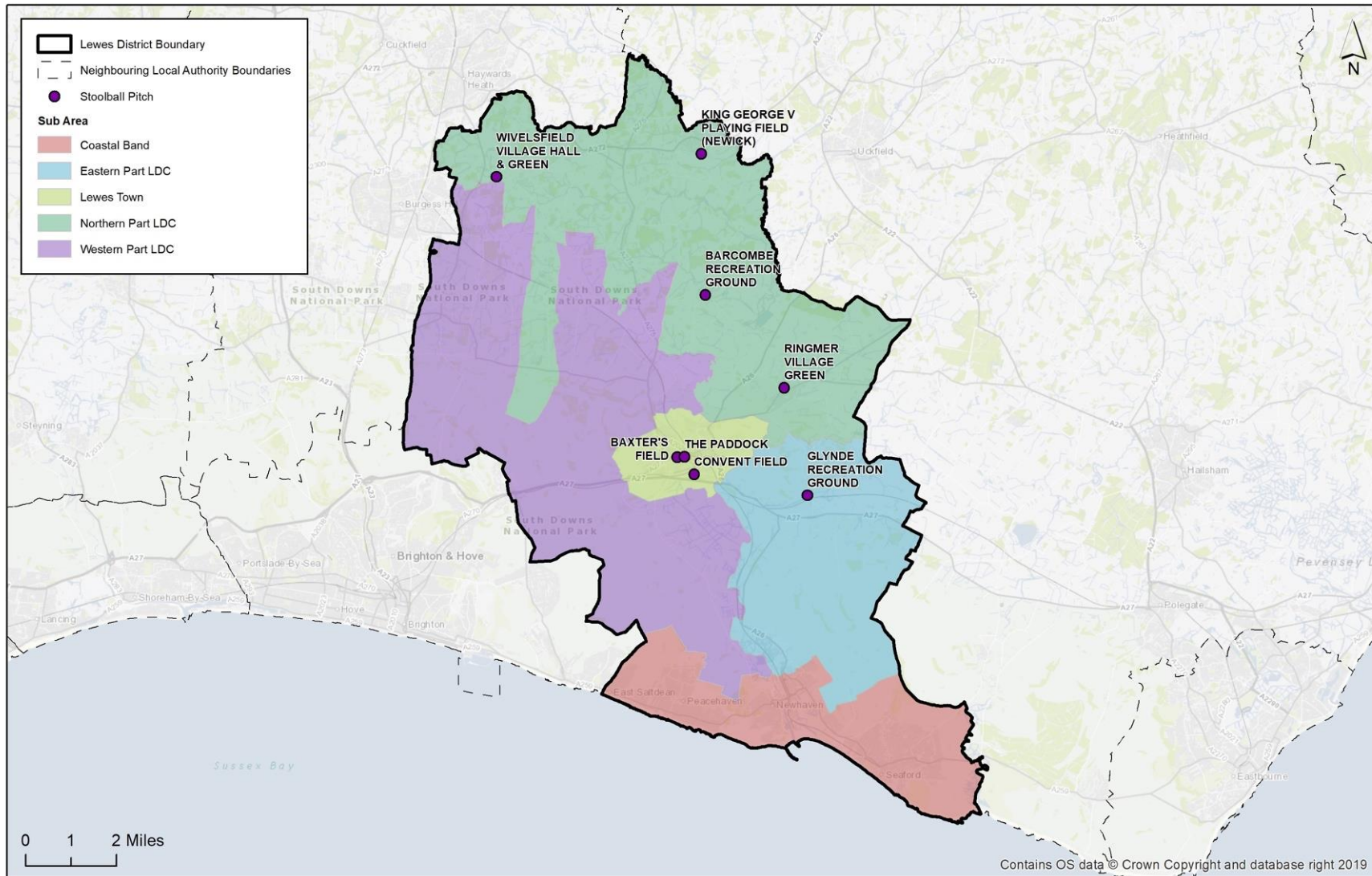
Table 9.2: Site summaries

Site	Site Summary
Wivelsfield Village Hall & Green	<p>The site is owned and managed by the Wivelsfield Village Hall and Recreation Ground Charity. There is a maintenance contract with an external contractor who look after the pitch provision and grass areas. Following an FA inspection last year, 40 tons of sand was spread on the pitch which has had a positive impact on the condition of the pitch.</p> <p>The rest of the site has presence of unevenness and proneness to water-logging. However, there is apparent demand from local clubs for another pitch. It is thought that adding additional top soil could be helped to solve this but there is a lack of money needed to achieve this. There is a community hall and a separate pavilion which is used by the sports teams. The latter was refurbished a couple of years ago. I</p>
King George V Playing Field (Newick)	<p>This site is owned by the Parish Council and has provision for football, cricket and Stoolball. There is an ancillary building that is also shared. There is evidence of informal use throughout the site. The site has pipe drains, but these are suspected to have become blocked and the pitch does have issues with waterlogging. However, due to its slope, it doesn't tend to be too bad. There is a desire to invest in the ancillary building and to improve maintenance of the pitches, however, the main desire is to grow the clubs using the site.</p> <p>The site is split into two parts, in which the rugby is separated on its own field on the other side of the hedge border. The clubs who use the site have formed a committee and it's this committee that manages the site. It is their desire to improve the clubhouse or completely reconstruct a new clubhouse on the site; however, they do not currently have a lease on the land and so this would prevent them from being given grant funding. Due to this, the clubs have begun a process to secure a long term lease on the site in order to improve their chances of getting funding.</p>

Site	Site Summary
Barcombe Recreation Ground	<p>The site is owned by the Parish Council and all maintenance is done by volunteers. The ancillary building was built in 1922 and is no longer fit for purpose. There are two changing rooms which both share a communal shower, and there are not separate changing rooms for officials. The Parish Council would like to refurbish the building to make extend it to allow better changing for youth and women's teams. One end of the building can be partitioned which is then used by the bowls club. The car parking is very limited at the site.</p> <p>The site is aimed at providing a community hub and encourage outdoor play. In addition to the sports provision there are allotments, a children's wooded area, an area with jumps for BMX and a children's play area. The latter needs investment and extension. However, it cannot expand in its current location due to proximity of the cricket pitch.</p>
Ringmer Village Green	<p>Heavily sloping pitch present, which is of standard quality. The ground itself is owned by the parish council and while the club has no formal lease there is a limited risk of being removed - the clubs volunteers maintain the pavilion. The parish council mow and maintain the outfield. The ageing changing room which will require replacement at some point in the next 10 years - consists of two small changing rooms with communal showers and a tea room. The condition of the building is standard but ageing. The club has a second, newer building which serves as the club bar. The bar room is in a fair condition</p> <p>The land on which the pavilion and bar site is on lease from the Glyneborne Estate on a pepper corn rent and is believed to have around 15 years remaining. The site is home to Ringmer Stoolball club, a ladies-only club, that plays on a part of the green to the east of the cricket pitch. The cricket club 'hosts' the stoolball club with no security but a good partnership in place.</p>
Glynde Recreation Ground	<p>The site is very high-quality throughout. The ownership and security of use on the site is complex. The freehold of the entire site is owned by the Glyndebourne Estate. The land on which the pitch is located is leased to the parish council, whom then allow Glynde and Beddingham CC to manage and maintain the field with limited interference. The main clubhouse is also on land leased directly from the Glyndebourne Estate. Otherwise, the club has a very good quality of provision on its site and training facilities.</p>
Convent Field	<p>There is formal pitch provision on site and an ancillary facility. There are drainage problems on the site because it is in a low area and issues around dog fowling and vandalism because it is in a public space.</p> <p>There are two cricket squares on site which have a poor standard of play due to the lack of maintenance. The maintenance is done by an external contractor which does not give the time or equipment for a good standard of pitches. The cricket club that plays on-site is Lewes and Michael CC, but they do not have secured tenure on site that has resulted in a lack of investment and development. The club needs a longer-term lease in order to develop.</p>

9.3.2 The location of the Stoolball sites in Lewes District is shown below in figure 9.1 overleaf.

Figure 9.1: Stoolball Sites in Lewes District



9.4 Demand

- 9.4.1 Consultation and online research of Stoolball clubs in Lewes District has informed the demand for Stoolball in the study area. All Stoolball clubs in the area have been contacted by 4global to take part in a consultation.
- 9.4.2 Stoolball data is not currently collected as part of Sport England's Active People Survey and therefore it is not possible to use data from this source, as has been done in other parts of this study.
- 9.4.3 It is therefore key to understand the priorities for local clubs, as well as Stoolball England, who have had a representative on the PPS Steering Group throughout the project.
- 9.4.4 Table 9.3 below provides a summary of the Stoolball clubs in Lewes District that have responded to the PPS survey and a summary of their comments.

Table 9.3: Stoolball profiles for clubs in Lewes District

Club name	Site	Hours of demand	No. of Active Members	Full Member Capacity?	Facility meet your needs?
Lewes Arms Stoolball Club	The Paddock	4	21-30	Yes	Yes, completely
Lewes Stoolball League	Convent Field	6	51-60	No	Yes, most of the time
Owen Williams Stoolball Club	Convent Field	4	11-20	No	No.
Lewesarms Stoolball team	The Paddock	3	21-30	No	Yes, most of the time
Maresfield Stoolball Club	Convent Field	2	41-50	No	Yes, most of the time
Barcombe Stoolball Club	Barcombe Recreation Ground	3	11-20	No	Yes, most of the time
Wivelsfield Stoolball Club	Wivelsfield Village Green	7	11-20	No	Yes, completely
Cooksbridge	Convent Field	2	11-20	No	Yes, completely
Ringmer Stoolball Club	Ringmer Village Green	1	11-20	No	Yes, most of the time.

- 9.4.5 Table 9.4 below details consultations undertaken with Stoolball clubs in Lewes District, discussing ambitions and issues with the current provision.

Table 9.4: Consultation with Lewes Stoolball Club

Club name	Consultation details
Lewes Stoolball League	<p>The Lewes Stoolball league has seen recent decreases in members due to suspected lack of advertisement in the area. It is also see that there are many other activities which conflict with Stoolball. The league is based at Convent Field. On site there is just one grass pitch, no other facilities are present. The kit is the leagues and is stored in the garages where the grounds maintenance equipment is kept. Access to toilets would be seen as a great improvement on site for all its users.</p> <p>The league suggested that it would be beneficial to have their own equipment cupboard, but the cost would be prohibitive. In terms of other ambitions, increasing membership is a priority as well as building up some funds so they can afford additional equipment if required. The league would like to get teams from other companies/six forms/etc within Lewes or surrounding areas to add to the core of players they already have. The league is inclusive in terms of mixed abilities, mixed ages and sexes. The league currently have 6 teams made up of members aged from 13 up to active retired and everything in between.</p>
Owen Williams Stoolball Club	<p>The site is of good condition currently, but it relies heavily on the groundsman, therefore when he is not available then the site can fall short of required condition.</p> <p>The club are a mixed team of all ages but fewer younger players are coming forward, the average age of the teams is increasing and some of the older players are nearing, or at, the age when they can't continue. The club have suggested that a few more players would be beneficial in order to form a reserve team, particularly younger players, but most importantly more teams to join the league that they can play against.</p>
Maresfield Stoolball	<p>The main ambition of the club is to acquire more teams locally to play against and therefore continue to grow the sport within Lewes. The club have also suggested that an indoor sports hall for mixed stoolball</p>

Club name	Consultation details
Club	would be a great addition to the area, as most indoor provision has no availability at the required times. Finally, the club are in need of further volunteers to ensure that the club can function effectively and continue to operate.
Barcombe Stoolball Club	Barcombe Stoolball Club have recently seen a decline in members. The club advertise in local magazine for junior members however this does not seem to have much effect. The club feel that they are fairly successful and self-sufficient, however the club hope to get a relief umpire on board in the near future, to support the club further.
Wivelsfield Stoolball Club	The club have seen an increase in members through new youth / villagers taking up the sport. Consequently, the club have seen an increase in performance throughout. No further ambitions or issues were highlighted from consultation.
Cooksbridge	The club is based at Convent Field, which is booked via an internal stoolball coordinator. The site has no major issues at present and is suitable for the club's needs. The club has ambitions of increasing members, ideally professional cricketers, who can help them increase performance, as well as local members.

9.5 Stoolball Summary

- 9.5.1 This section summarises the findings from the Stoolball analysis, which will form the basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 9.5.2 Table 9.5 includes the response to 5 key questions which are identified in the Sport England PPS Guidance Checklists.
- 9.5.3 Using these key questions to summarise the findings of each of the sport chapter creates consistency, not only within the report but with similar PPS projects in neighbouring local authorities and further afield.

Table 9.5: Key PPS Findings for Stoolball in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Following consultation with Stoolball clubs within Lewes District and an analysis of the amount of capacity for stoolball in the study area, there appears to be sufficient capacity in the study area to satisfy the demand for stoolball
Is there enough accessible community use provision to meet current demand?	Following consultation with Stoolball clubs, all Stoolball sites within Lewes District are accessible to the community. 80% of this access is secured, and where the provision is not secured, it has been quoted from clubs that the security of access is not in question and therefore suitable for their needs.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	While several clubs have identified potential issues with maintenance, the overall quality of facilities and the robustness of maintenance regimes is standard. There is one poor-quality site, however this is a local authority site that is owned and maintained by external contractors. Sites maintained by the clubs score well, and therefore it is recommended that clubs are supported in increasing autonomy towards their maintenance regimes on site.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	<p>With the projected growth in population and changes in participation rates during the lifetime of the study, the requirement for pitches is likely to increase. In addition, club consultations reported a desire from all to increase the number of members present.</p> <p>It should be noted that the clubs have not suggested that there is any latent demand, and due to the issues of recruitment mentioned, it is assumed that the provision will be suitable to meet the future demand within Lewes District.</p>
Is there enough accessible community use provision to meet future demand?	<p>There is sufficient supply to meet the projected level of future demand in Lewes District for Stoolball.</p> <p>Given the current level of demand, plus the additional projected increase in pitch maintenance, it is deemed that the current supply of Stoolball pitch provision is suitable for current and future demand.</p>

Section 10: Tennis analysis



10 Tennis

10.1 Introduction and Strategic Analysis

10.1.1 The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and for developing participation in the sport across the UK. The Sussex LTA is responsible locally for the sport in terms of county teams and county-based initiatives in Lewes District. The following section provides greater detail of the existing strategies and national facility plans that are currently being delivered by the LTA.

10.1.2 Following this, the supply and demand section of this report evaluates the adequacy of facilities for tennis and considers:

- The supply of courts and demand for these
- The quality of courts in Lewes District
- Recommendations moving forward.

Tennis Opened Up 2019-2023

10.1.3 The LTA has recently produced a new strategy which outlines the strategic priorities for the future of the sport.

10.1.4 The overriding mission statement of the strategy is “to grow tennis by making it more relevant, accessible, welcoming and enjoyable.”

10.1.5 To help with delivering on this mission statement, four pillars have been identified to provide focus for improvement. These are:

- **Relevant:** Tennis is seen as traditional, old-fashioned and reserved. To succeed it needs to be seen as modern, fresh and exciting
- **Accessible:** Tennis needs to be seen as an easy sport for people to engage with. The process must be frictionless and available when people want it
- **Welcoming:** Tennis is perceived as inward looking, elitist, and socially and technically intimidating. This image must be broken down; everyone is welcome in the tennis family whatever their age, ability or social background
- **Enjoyable:** Tennis is viewed as a tough sport requiring commitment, dedication and a lot of hard work but it doesn't have to be this way. The social side, the different formats and the exhilaration of playing are richly rewarding and hugely positive.

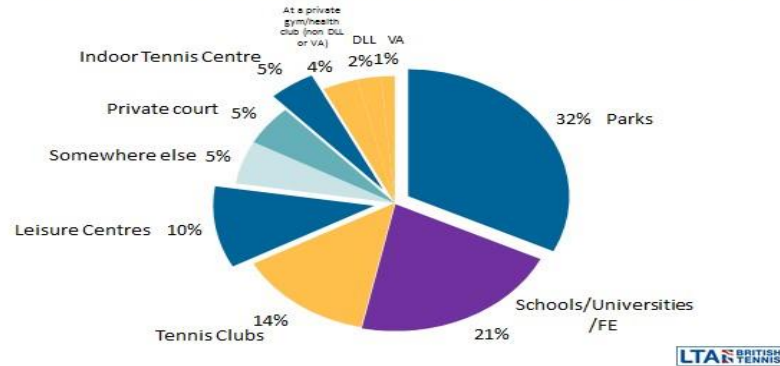
10.1.6 To translate the strategic vision into a reality the LTA has produced a programme of action that is based on 7 core strategies. These are:

- **Visibility:** Broaden relevance and increase visibility of tennis all year round to build engagement and participation with fans and players
- **Innovation:** Innovate in the delivery of tennis to widen its appeal
- **Investment:** Support community facilities and schools to increase the opportunity to play
- **Accessibility:** Make the customer journey to playing tennis easier and more accessible for anyone
- **Engagement:** Engage and collaborate with everyone involved in delivering tennis in Britain, particularly coaches and volunteers, to attract and maintain more people in the game
- **Performance:** Create a pathway for British champions that nurtures a diverse team of players, people and leaders
- **Leadership:** Lead tennis in Britain to the highest standard so it is a safe, welcoming, well-run sport.

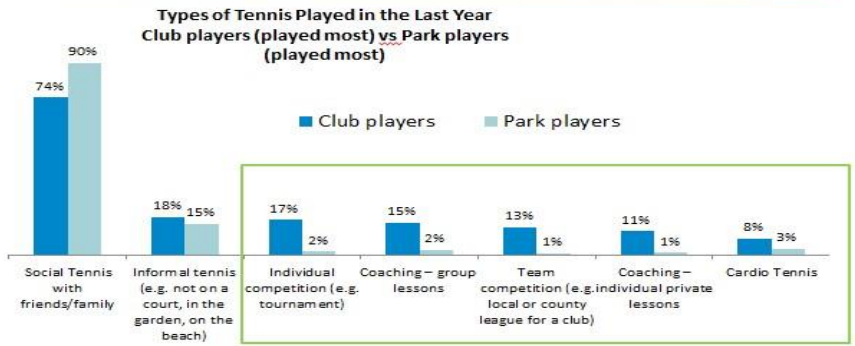
10.1.7 The graphics overleaf represent an extract of the LTA national strategy and identify the importance of local authority park courts and facilities for the future priorities of the LTA.

Parks are a key venue where people play tennis

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

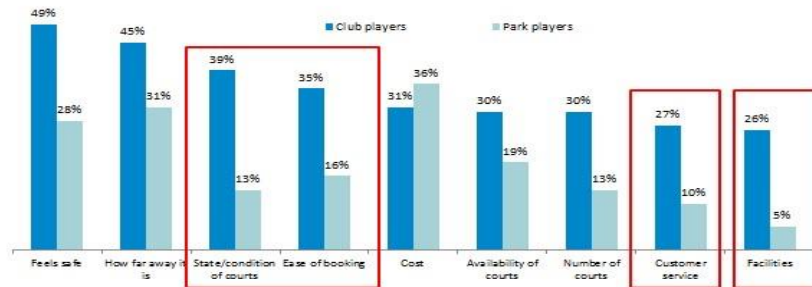


Park players are currently far less reliant on organised activities – partly inclination, partly availability



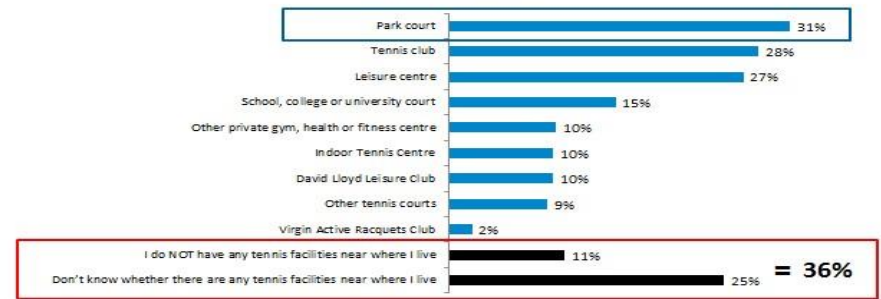
Lower satisfaction especially caused by condition of courts, ease of booking (needs planning), customer service and facilities

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



Awareness of local courts is an issue

Awareness of tennis courts nearby to where GB population live



- 10.1.8 The Sport England Active People Survey confirms the seasonal participation peaks in the summer. This is particularly pronounced amongst non-club and occasional players.
- 10.1.9 It is key to note that the correlation between the lack of 'community' tennis in the non-summer months is likely to be heavily influenced by the lack of floodlighting, which is often a characteristic of local authority owned courts.
- 10.1.10 Further research carried out by the LTA suggests that many more people would play tennis if they knew where courts were located, particularly local authority courts. The LTA insight data states that better promotion and awareness would increase conversion of latent demand.
- 10.1.11 Technology development is evolving, and it is now possible for an access gate to be connected to the internet via 3G / Wi-Fi. The key pad can be used to open the gate with a code, automatically generated by the LTA online booking system 'clubspark'. Courts can be booked via mobile phone tablets and laptop / desktop. The booking system manages payments for the courts alongside a number of other customer relationship features.
- 10.1.12 It is hoped that increasing the awareness, the ease of bookings and the security of facilities from petty crime and vandalism will increase the conversion of latent demand to actual demand across the country. The LTA are therefore keen to work with local authorities, especially those in areas of high population, to deliver fit-for-purpose projects at sites with community access.

10.2 Supply

10.2.1 The following table provides a breakdown of tennis courts in the area (please note that this table refers to courts and not sites). The quality rating of a site is calculated using the following LTA criteria:

- **Good:** Good playing surface, courts recently been upgraded, resurfaced, nets and fencing in working order.
- **Average:** Court colour is fading or showing signs of wear. The surface remains largely intact. The court life, prior to needing resurfacing, would be extended for up to 5 years by cleaning and repainting of the existing surface.
- **Below Average:** Court are showing clear signs of deterioration including cracking, loosening of fretting of the surface. This indicates the court is in need of resurfacing.
- **Poor:** Playing surface poor, slippery playing surface, poor drainage, cracks on the playing surface and surrounding area, court markings hardly visible, no nets or nets damaged, surrounding fencing poor/dangerous.

10.2.2 Table 10.1 shows there are 77 outdoor courts across 20 sites in Lewes District. Out of these sites, 8 (40%) are of good quality, with 6 being of average quality (30%), 4 sites being below average (20%) and two poor quality (10%) site. There are 21 floodlit courts present across Lewes District. 5 out of the total 20 tennis sites are not available to the community.

10.2.3 The following table provides a breakdown of tennis courts in the Study Area.

Table 10.1: Outdoor Tennis Provision by Site

Site Name	Community Use	Security of Community Use	Ownership	Management	Number of Courts	Surface	Floodlit	Site Quality
Barcombe Tennis Club	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Sports Club	3	Macadam	0	Good
Convent Field	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority	4	2x Macadam / 2X Grass	0	Average
Ditchling Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1	Tarmac	0	Average
East Sussex College	Not available	N/A	Education	School, College or University	4	Macadam	0	Below Average
Falmer Sports Complex	Available	Secured	Education	School, College or University	6	Macadam	0	Good
Firle Park	Available	Unknown	Private	Sport Club	1	Macadam	0	Below Average
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	3	Macadam	0	Average
King George V Playing Field (Plumpton Green)	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	4	Macadam	3	Good

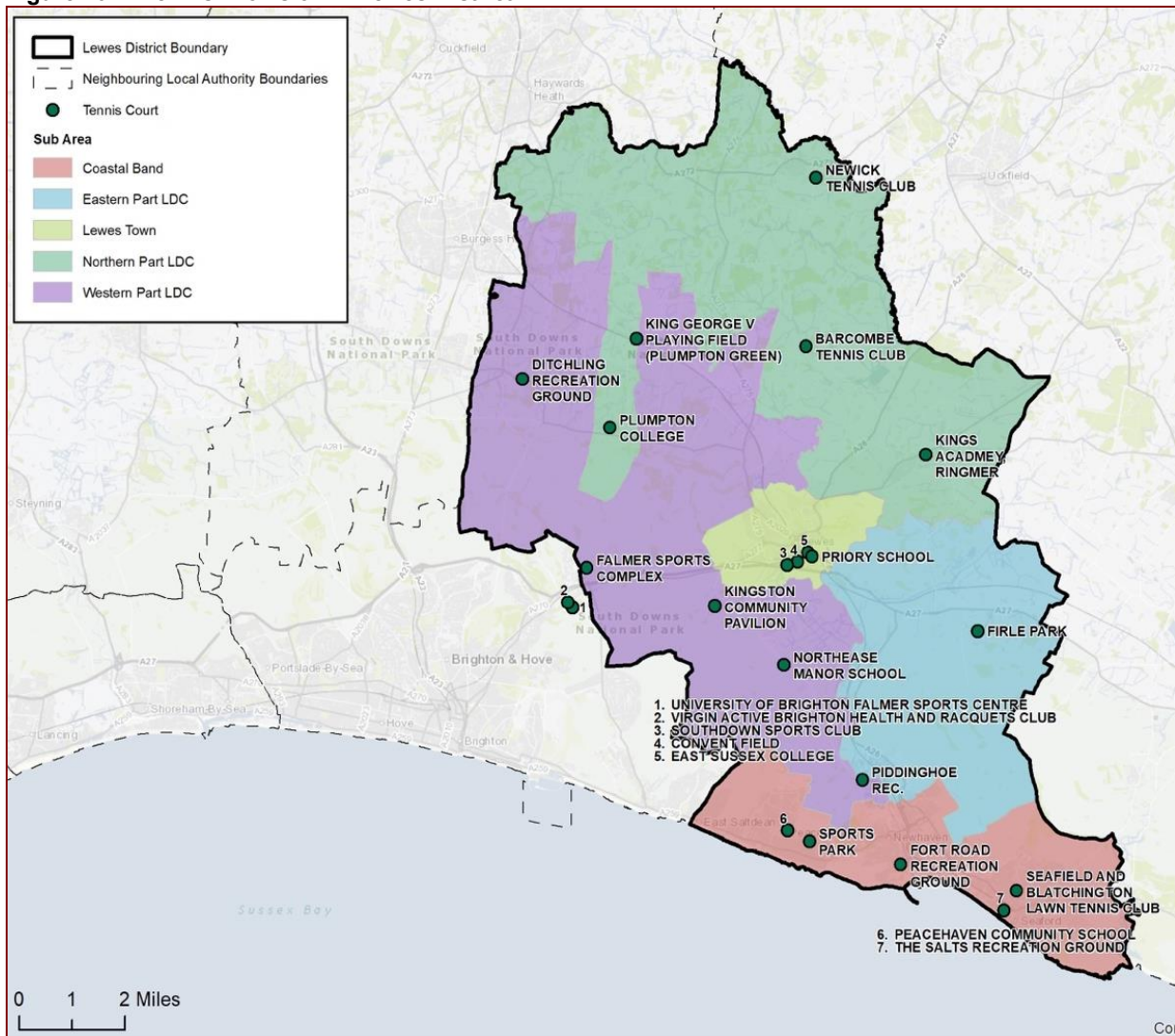
Site Name	Community Use	Security of Community Use	Ownership	Management	Number of Courts	Surface	Floodlit	Site Quality
Kings Academy, Ringmer	Not available	N/A	Education	School, College or University	3	Tarmac	0	Below Average
Kingston Community Pavilion	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Sport Club	2	Macadam	0	Good
Newick Tennis Club	Available	Secured	Club	Sports Club	3	Macadam	2	Good
Northeast Manor School	Not available	N/A	Education	School, College or University	2	Tarmac	0	Poor
Peacehaven Community School	Not available	N/A	Education	School, College or University	3	Tarmac	0	Average
Peacehaven Sports Park	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	3	Macadam	3	Good
Piddinghoe Rec	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1	Macadam	0	Average
Plumpton College	Available	Unsecured	Education	School, College or University	2	Macadam	0	Below
Seaford and Blatchington Lawn Tennis Club	Available	Secured	Club	Sports Club	7	Macadam	7	Good
Southdown Sports Club	Available	Secured	Club	Sports Club	12	1x Macadam 5x Synthetic Grass 2x Plexi 4x Grass	7	Good
The Salts Recreation Ground	Available	Secured	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	5	Macadam	0	Poor
University of Brighton Falmer Sports Centre	Not available	N/A	Education	School, College or University	8	Macadam	8	Average
Total					77		27	

10.2.4 Provisional findings from the supply-side analysis indicate:

- There is good coverage of community accessible courts across the Study Area.
- 52% of courts are considered good quality in Lewes District.
- There are 27 floodlit courts in the Study Area.
- Community access at schools is available in school and leisure centres but is characterised by lack of booking journey or inappropriate pricing.
- Community Access is limited in clubs in this area because of the primary model being annual membership targeted at regular year-round tennis players.

10.2.5 Figure 10.1 below is a map detailing the Tennis sites within Lewes District, as discussed in the tables prior.

Figure 10.1: Tennis Provision in Lewes District



10.2.6 Table 10.2 below details the site notes gathered by 4global.

Table 10.2: 4global Site Notes

Site Name	Site notes
Barcombe Tennis Club	This site is owned by the parish Council and leased to the club on a 20-year lease. There are 3 non-floodlit tennis courts present and also a small clubhouse which is used predominantly for storage. The main priorities for the club on site is to have electricity in the clubhouse.
Ditchling Recreation Ground	With regard to ownership and management, the Parish Council owns and maintains the Recreation Ground, playground and open spaces including the burial ground. The pavilion sited on the Recreation Ground is managed by the Pavilion Club and the Parish Council leases them the ground. The tennis court is managed by Ditchling Tennis Club and again sits on Parish Council owned land. The Council are planning to redevelop the playground area within the next 12 - 18 months, costs being in the region of £85,000. The Recreation Ground supports cricket, football and archery. The Stoolball Club has just merged with another club and moved to Clayton facilities unfortunately due to lack of players and costs.
Falmer Sports Complex	There are 6 tennis courts of macadam surface that is used extensively but there are no floodlights. The tennis courts are used by LTA affiliated clubs and also summer camps.
Newick Tennis Club	This tennis club owns the freehold to the land and is a very good quality facility. The three tennis courts present, two of which are floodlit, are in very good condition. There is a clubhouse which has been maintained well, particularly on the exterior. It contains toilets and a small recreational space. The main priorities for the club is to add floodlighting to the one court that currently does not have floodlighting. They have been granted planning permission to do so; however, the main issue is finding the funds for the project. The second development priority on site would be to add a smaller court which would cater for juniors and also for the elderly, who's mobility prevents them playing effectively on an adult court.
Plumpton College	The college's facilities are available for community use through hire. There is a separate building with sports hall that has additional changing rooms that are given to community teams using the hall, grass pitches or tennis courts. The sports hall has a climbing wall but not a lot of storage space. .
Southdown Sports Club	Membership club with a number of tennis courts, netball courts and an AGP. There is a large ancillary including a cafe and a number of changing rooms, including separate facilities for the hockey club. The site is used by members, schools and clubs. Pitches are hired out to external users. The site also has an indoor season bubble, which is in addition to this type of provision also available at Virgin Active.
The Salts Recreation Ground	On site, there are 5 junior tennis courts; however, these are in an unusable condition with only one court having a net present. There are supposedly plans in place to redevelop these courts.

10.3 Demand

10.3.1 This section of the analysis examines the demand for tennis in Lewes District.

10.3.2 Table 10.3 below provides a breakdown of tennis clubs that operate within the area and their membership.

Table 10.3: Club membership

Club Name	Senior Membership	Junior Membership	Total Membership
Barcombe TC	101	31	132
Ditchling TC	37	35	72
Kingston TC	145	90	235
Newhaven TC	45	33	78
Newick TC	62	42	104
Plumpton TC	66	46	112
Seaford & Blitchington TC	124	78	202
Southdown TC	188	86	274
Total	768	441	1209

*In addition to the sites listed above, there are three outdoor courts and indoor season bubble located at Virgin Active in Brighton. The facility as a total of 2300 racquets club members, which consists of 700 seniors and 1600 juniors. This site will not be included in the analysis as it is located outside of

the study area, however it is likely that there is some level of exported demand from Lewes District residents to this facility. The level of this demand is unknown.

10.3.3 Table 10.4 below details club consultation data gathered by 4global.

Table 10.4: 4global Site Notes

Club Name	Consultation Data
Newhaven Tennis Club	The club have seen a small increase in membership figures of recent, due to coaching sessions. They would like more members and this is a key priority for them. The club also do not have an indoor facility, which they believe limits their offer. The club believe that two of the three tennis courts have very poor surfaces. If the 2 lower courts were dramatically improved then the club believe they would attract more members.
Newick Lawn Tennis Club	In terms of development priorities for the club, the main priority focuses on floodlights for court 3. Increasing membership numbers follows this. The club are looking to expand their tennis offer, focusing on tennis for 3+ preschool tots, rusty rackets, tennis for the over 70's. The club would like to broaden this outreach programme along with developing suitable website and social media content.

INFORMAL TENNIS

10.3.4 Pay and play is available at club sites and can vary depending on the time of year, but many clubs do make courts available for pay-and-play if a club member is present on site.

10.3.5 Park courts managed by the Council and parish councils are available to hire all times. However, as the courts are not supervised, community use is difficult to quantify.

10.3.6 Following events such as Wimbledon, demand is likely to increase for recreational pay and play. The LTA conducted some research to understand how the public feels about tennis and the main barriers to accessing the sport.

10.3.7 The research was split into club, community and education sectors, the headline findings of which are below:

- Around 5 million people play once per year – majority of this in parks.
- 46% of tennis played by those 14 years or older in London is on park courts.
- 80% of those that don't play tennis, but would like to, see parks as their first option.
- Barriers preventing use of courts located in parks include the quality of the courts, ease of booking and the number of courts available to play.
- Demand for tennis amongst those who stopped playing in the last five years is from 14 upwards.
- Although there is demand for tennis amongst working class individuals, the highest latent demand is from upper middle, middle and lower middle classes.

10.3.8 The Sport England Active People Survey confirms that seasonal participation peaks in the summer. This is particularly pronounced amongst non-club and occasional players. It is key to note that the correlation between the lack of 'community' tennis in the non-summer months is likely to be heavily influenced by the lack of floodlighting, which is often a characteristic of local authority owned courts.

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

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

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

LTA CLUBSPARK

10.3.12 As referenced above, the LTA has recently developed a venue management system called Clubspark in order to improve the customer journey for people wanting to get on court at a club, community and education sites. Instead of providing open access, an online booking system (Clubspark) allows members and pay and play users (where relevant) access through the use of a fob or access code system via electronic gates. Not only does this deter misuse use of courts but it also allows genuine tennis participation to be more effectively tracked and monitored, thus providing data on how well and how often courts are being accessed and used. This online booking system sends an automated email as evidence as part of a self-policing system for managing court bookings.

10.3.13 Nationally, up to 2018 the following data shows court hours booked via Clubspark:

Table 10.5: Clubspark bookings

Number of bookings	2017	2018	% +/-	Difference
Court bookings	447,899.00	532,046.00	18.8%	84,147.00
Course bookings	1,282,648.00	1,671,056.00	30.3%	388,408.00
Total bookings	1,730,547.00	2,203,102.00	27.3%	472,555.00

10.3.14 Another advantage of securing access is to make tennis courts revenue generating rather than open access, with the income generation forming a sinking fund for the repair and eventual resurfacing of the courts at each site, thus making courts more sustainable in the long-term.

PARKS TENNIS

10.3.15 The majority of participation in the UK takes place in a park environment. Park sites are the most common place where new participants will start their tennis journey; however, participation in parks is often less frequent and generally aligns with seasonal peaks, as mentioned previously.

10.3.16 Parks tennis is more recreational and less reliant on organised activities. Park players are often most dissatisfied with the condition of the courts, the number of courts available and the booking process. Clubspark is a way to improve the latter of these; and can be used to increase participation levels, which will, in turn, increase income generation meaning that sinking funds can be established for resurfacing and refurbishment of courts at park sites.

TENNIS FOR KIDS

10.3.17 Tennis for Kids is a six week coaching offer for children that have never played tennis before and is identified as a priority by the LTA. For £30, children get six weeks coaching by an LTA Accredited coach, along with a free racket, pack of balls and personalised t-shirt so that they can continue playing. To date nearly 60,000 children have participated in the Tennis for Kids programme this year.

TENNIS FOR FREE

10.3.18 Tennis for Free is a community sports charity that work in partnership with the LTA. The charity delivers free, fully inclusive weekly coaching sessions for all ages and abilities in local communities across the UK, especially those in low income areas. Tennis for Free offer a package for local authorities and court operators that includes financial support for local LTA Accredited coaches to deliver the sessions, tennis equipment for attendees and coaches and promotional support across 3+

community court sites. Tennis For Free have recently launched 'Tennis for Free Lite', where tennis clubs and private tennis facilities receive funding to host a weekly one hour free fast paced and fun session to players of 12 years and over at their club to help drive their club membership and other tennis services to the community.

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

BIG TENNIS WEEKENDS

10.3.19 The Big Tennis Weekends (BTW) is an LTA initiative which all registered venues can access. Each year over a thousand venues sign-up to run LTA Big Tennis Weekends with 85,000 people coming along to experience their local tennis club; but most importantly 58% of these attendees decide to join the club and play tennis more regularly following their experience. Clubs have the ability to sign up to host a BTW open day, which are free of charge, and create a relaxed and welcoming environment for those new to tennis to participate. This in turn can potentially lead to the clubs attracting new members.

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

PARKS TENNIS LEAGUES

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

10.3.22 There is capacity to expand the existing Park Tennis Leagues within Lewes District; however, this would need to coincide with the development of an online booking system to ensure players can reserve their courts to ensure fixtures can regularly occur.

10.4 Current and Future Demand

10.4.1 This section of the report summarises the estimated current and future demand for tennis in Lewes District.

10.4.2 This demand is split into two categories, club-based demand and non-club community court demand. The latter of these refers to demand taking place outside of the club environment (aka in Parks or similar facilities).

10.4.3 Where available, PPS studies would use Clubspark data (see above) to determine the amount of use of non-club community courts. However, no such data is available for Lewes District.

10.4.4 In the absence of Clubspark data, the study has determined the number of people with demand for non-club based community courts by taking using the total number of Lewes District residents with

demand for tennis as stated in Sport England's Active Lives Survey Data and subtracting the local club membership data (supplied by the LTA).

10.4.5 In addition to modelling the current demand for tennis courts (by type) in Lewes District, the PPS also indicates the level of projected future demand. This is calculated by applying the percentage growth of population in Lewes to the tennis club membership and non-club member demand figures. The projected demand figures should be considered alongside the overall growth trends driven by the LTA's activity and participation programmes.

10.4.6 Sport England's Active Lives Survey represents the most robust data-set regarding participation in sport in England amongst those aged 16 or older. The latest iteration of this data is taken from surveys carried out in May 2017/18. The data shows the following for Sussex (the most localized result):

- 2.5% residents in Sussex reported playing tennis twice within the last 28 days (survey carried out in May).
- The 2.5% Sussex figure is above the national average of 1.5%.
- In terms of annual participation, Sussex records 7.1% in comparison to England's figure of 6.2%.

10.4.7 By using these figures, it is possible to model the number of people with demand for club and non-club community courts in Lewes District. It is also possible to project this for the year 2036.

10.4.8 The result of this modelling can be seen in tables 10.6 and 10.7 below.

Table 10.6: Future Population Projections

	Current 16+ Population	Future 16+ Population 2036
Total Population	85,739	91,740

Table 10.7: Demand by participation category

Participant Category	Current	Future Projection
Club Members	1209	1294
Non-club members	4878	5219

10.4.9 Table 10.7 shows that around 20% of people playing tennis hold club memberships. This indicates that just under 5,000 people in Lewes will need to access non-club community courts in order to play.

10.4.10 Demand for non-club community courts is expected to rise to just over 5,200 people by 2036.

10.5 Supply and Demand Balance

10.5.1 The LTA has opted to utilise a number of benchmarks to help guide decisions on how healthy a club's membership base is. Benchmarks have also been created on a national and regional basis. The national benchmarks focus on the 100 venues with the highest membership rates in each size category, with the regional benchmarks focusing on the 50 venues with the highest membership rates in each of the respective LTA regions.

10.5.2 The results of the benchmarking exercise can be found below.

Table 10.8: National benchmarks

All courts	Size of club		
	Small	Medium	Large
Average No of Courts	2.61	5.73	11
Average No of Members	224	446	733
Highest Membership Number	460	998	1711
Lowest Membership Number	184	324	411
Average No of Play on Programme	92	259	391
Average P on P as % of Members	38%	58%	53%
Average No of members per court	86	77.85	65.3
Highest No of Members per court	230	196	157.4
Lowest No of Members per court	61	47.3	31.1

Table 10.9: Regional benchmarks

Region	Av No of Courts	Average MPC	Av POP as % of M	Highest MPC	Lowest MPC	Highest POP % M	Lowest POP % M
East	8.02	63.6	63.3%	239.3	28.7	336.6	0
Midlands	8.8	52.5	56.7%	95.5	26.8	124.4	22.8
North	7.54	61.5	48.2%	155.5	29.6	142.3	0
South East	8.68	79.9	55.7%	166.3	40.5	222.5	0
South West	7	65.4	60.6%	230	32.3	427	7

10.5.3 Club tennis remains an important sector for participation. Whilst the level of participation is higher in parks, the regularity of play generally increases in the Club market; which has a higher focus on organised activity both via coaching and competition. Nationally there has been an increase in the number of clubs that are looking to implement an online booking system and gate access technology. Clubs can then use these to increase court usage as well as a marketing tool locally to attract new members.

10.5.4 The table below shows which clubs in Lewes District are above and below this benchmark.

Table 10.10: Club membership benchmarking

Club Name	Senior Membership	Junior Membership	Total Membership	Vs Membership Benchmark
Barcombe TC	101	31	132	Below
Ditchling TC	37	35	72	Below
Kingston TC	145	90	235	Above
Newhaven TC	45	33	78	Below
Newick TC	62	42	104	Below
Plumpton TC	66	46	112	Below
Seaford & Bitchington TC	124	78	202	Below
Southdown TC	188	86	274	Below
Total	768	441	1209	

- 10.5.5 Table 10.10 demonstrates that most clubs are currently operating below the national benchmark. The only exception to this is Kingston TC, indicating that there is limited capacity in the club to accept new members, according to LTA calculations.
- 10.5.6 With the above in mind, there is considered to be sufficient supply within the club sites in Lewes District to meet current levels of demand.
- 10.5.7 This is set to increase to when accommodating increases in playing numbers due to future population growth, however we predict this to not be significant.

NON-CLUB COMMUNITY SITES

- 10.5.8 LTA benchmarking would suggest that a greater proportion of community club and park sites are operating over capacity, a successful park site is deemed to be operating at 40% of its capacity in terms of court bookings and support 250 unique users per court. Consequently, an over-supply of club sites may not be the case in reality.

Table 10.11: Capacity at all non-club community accessible sites

Site Name	Number of Courts	Floodlit	Potential user capacity
Convent Field	4	No	500*
Falmer Sports Complex	6	No	1500
Firle Park	1	No	250
Peacehaven Sports Park	3	3	750
Piddinghoe Rec	1	No	250
Plumpton College	2	No	500
The Salts Recreation Ground	5	No	0**
Total			3,750

* Convent Field: 2 of the 4 courts on site are grass surfaced, which are not included due to not being available all year round. The site's capacity has therefore been calculated at 500 potential users.

** The Salts Recreation Ground: the 5 courts present on site would produce a capacity of 1250 potential users, however due to the courts not being in use for the public at the time of writing, a capacity of 0 has been applied to the site.

- 10.5.9 Table 10.11 shows that courts accessible to the community in Lewes District have a capacity for 3,750 potential users.
- 10.5.10 The current estimated demand for non-club community courts is 4,878, as stated above table 10.7. When compared to the capacity figure in Table 10.11, the analysis indicates that there is currently thought to be greater demand for non-club community courts than there is capacity. It should be noted that should the courts at the Salts Recreation Ground become available again, they will add 1,250 capacity to non-club community supply which would generate enough capacity to meet demand. This indicates that the reinstating these courts should be a priority for the area.
- 10.5.11 It should be noted that this conclusion is drawn from the best available data. However, as this is not drawn directly from court usage data, it should be considered as an indicative model of the current supply and demand balance for non-club community courts. This observation strengthens the case for the need for a court bookings and usage management system, such as Clubspark, to be installed on non-club community courts in Lewes District as a priority.
- 10.5.12 It should also be noted that although there is significant capacity provided by schools and leisure centres, this is often hindered by access issues, poor management and inappropriate pricing.

10.6 Tennis Summary

- 10.6.1 This section summarises the findings from the tennis analysis, which will form basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.
- 10.6.2 Table 10.12 includes the response to key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 10.12: Key PPS Findings for Tennis in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are 77 outdoor courts across 20 sites in Lewes District. Out of these sites, 8 (40%) are of good quality, with 6 being of average quality (30%), 4 sites being below average (20%) and two poor quality (10%) site. There are 27 floodlit courts present across Lewes District.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	There is currently a sufficient supply of courts at club sites to meet the demand identified in this study. The combined demand from membership and more informal forms of tennis is high in the Study Area, which puts high demand on the court, but this is dealt with by current stock. At non-club community sites, the analysis shows that the levels of demand are greater than capacity at the currently available sites. This deficit could be addressed by reinstating the courts at The Salts Recreation Ground, which should be a priority for the area. It must be highlighted, however, that there is currently no understanding about the current usage of the community courts within the area and, therefore, there is no true track of demand and utilisation.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Only two sites were rated as poor quality, but one of these is a community accessible public court. The majority of sites were rated as average quality. Generally, the maintenance of the courts is adequate.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	If participation continues to grow in line population the playing population will increase by 7%. In contrast there are no known changes to supply in the future. This means that club sites are still estimated to be operating under capacity and public courts remain under capacity.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	Given the projected increases in demand, there should be a suitable provision, that is secured and accessible, to meet demand.

Section 11: Outdoor bowls analysis



11 Outdoor Bowls

11.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

11.1.1 Bowls England is responsible for the governance, administration and promotion of Flat Green Lawn Bowls in England. It was formed in 2008 following the unification of the English Bowling Association and the English Women’s Bowling Association.

11.1.2 The following section provides greater detail of the existing strategies that are currently being delivered by Bowls England.

11.1.3 Following this, the supply and demand section of this report evaluates the adequacy of facilities for bowls and considers:

- The supply of facilities and demand for these
- The adequacy of facilities in Lewes District
- Recommendations moving forwards.

Strategic Plan 2018-2022

11.1.4 Bowls England are currently preparing a new Strategic Plan for the four-year period to 2022. This is not yet published although the key priorities are:

- To deliver a structure that supports bowlers, clubs and county associations
- To develop the National Membership Register
- To invest in services to our members
 - Coaching
 - Greens Maintenance
 - Safeguarding
 - Umpires
- To develop stronger internal communication channels and share best practice
- To raise the profile of the sport with external stakeholders
- To seek suitable office accommodation in the Royal Leamington Spa area.

11.2 Supply

11.2.1 6 out of the 7 greens (85%) in Lewes District are owned by the Council, with 5 out of 7 sites being managed by the Council also (71%). This shows a dominance of local authority provision within Bowls in Lewes District. This could lead to a lack of autonomy for clubs on site, potentially leading to frustrations identified in club consultations, detailed below. A breakdown of ownership and management can be found in Table 11.1.

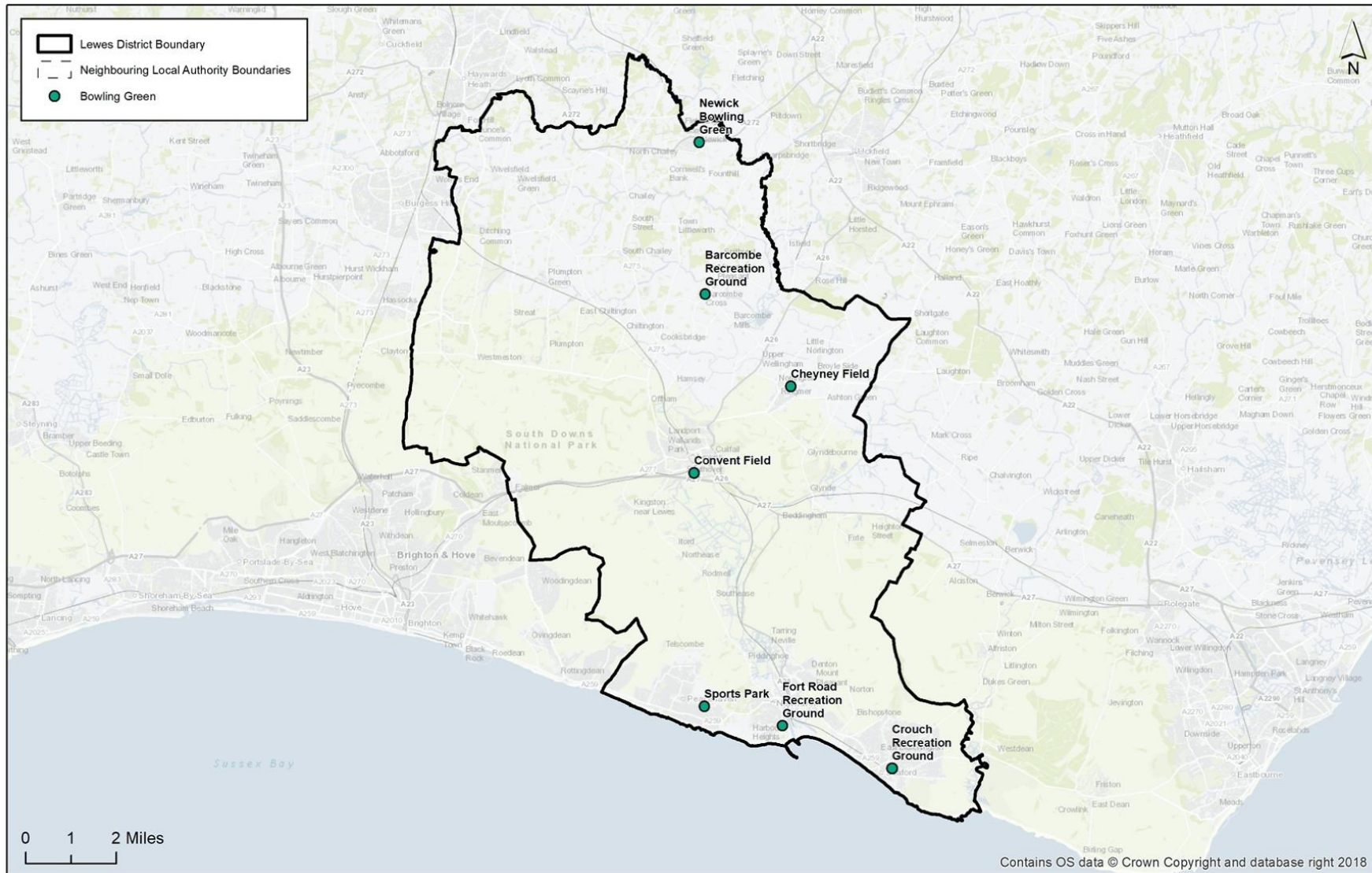
Table 11.1: Ownership and Management of Bowls Greens in Lewes District

Type	Ownership	Management
Charity, Trust	1	1
Local Authority	6	5
Sport Club	0	1

11.2.2

11.2.3 Found overleaf, Figure 11.1 is a map detailing the Bowls sites within Lewes District. These are explored further in Table 11.2.

Figure 11.1: Bowls Greens in Lewes District



11.2.4 Details of the bowls sites can be found in Table 11.2 below.

Table 11.2: Bowls provision in Lewes District

Site Name	Club on site	Ownership	Management	Security of Community Use	Greens	Rinks	Green Condition	Clubhouse Condition
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Barcombe Bowling Club	Local Authority	Local Authority	Secured	1	6	Standard	Poor
Cheyney Field	Ringmer Bowls Club	Charity, Trust	CSSC	Secured	1	6	Good	Standard
Convent Field	Lewes Bowls Club	Local Authority	Local Authority	Secured	1	6	Good	Standard
Crouch Recreation Ground	Crouch Bowling Club	Local Authority	Local Authority	Secured	1	6	Standard	Standard
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Newhaven Bowling Club	Local Authority	Local Authority	Secured	1	6	Good	Standard
Newick Bowling Green	Newick Bowls Club	Local Authority	Sport Club	Secured	1	6	Good	Standard
Peacehaven Sports Park	Peacehaven & Telscombe Bowls Club	Local Authority	Local Authority	Secured	1	6	Good	Standard

11.2.5 There are currently 7 bowling greens in Lewes District spread across 7 sites and comprising 42 rinks. Of the currently operational greens, 71% are of good quality and the rest are considered to be standard quality by the non-technical assessment criteria. There are no poor quality bowls greens within Lewes District. It should be noted that for higher level competitive bowls, only good quality greens are considered appropriate under this assessment criteria.

11.2.6 In terms of ancillary provision, there is one poor quality pavilion present at Barcombe Bowling Club. The club see that this facility no longer meets their requirements. There are aspirations on many sites within Lewes to improve ancillary provision, as outlined in table 11.3 below.

11.2.7 There is also provision of indoor bowls facilities in Lewes District. These will be covered as part of the Built Facilities Strategy.

11.2.8 Table 11.3 below details the site assessment notes gathered by 4global.

Table 11.3: Bowls Site summaries in Lewes District

Site Name	Site Notes
Newick Bowling Green	The bowls green present at this site is in good condition and holds 6 rinks. The main priority for the club is to improve the disabled access on site and this comes in two parts. Firstly, the accessibility from the road to the site up the ramp is too steep and need to be changed. Secondly, disabled toilets need to be invested into. There are around 70 members at the club and it is important that this number does not fall to significantly, in order to keep the club sustainable. The clubhouse has male and female changing rooms and a recreational space which can be used for indoor bowls in the winter.
Cheyney Field	Since the 1930s the trust has used the land to help to provide sports and recreational facilities to the people of Ringmer. This began with the Bowls club and has extended to the Scout Hut, Croquet Club and the Cricket Club over the years. However, the Trust is beginning to find covering the costs of providing the two houses to not be sufficiently covered by the income provided by the resident sports clubs and this beginning to look into diversifying how its income might be raised. As part of this thinking, the Trust reported that it is considering using part of the land currently comprising the cricket outfield to be used for housing development (the proceeds from which could then be used to sustain the Trust's primary function of providing homes for the elderly).
Convent Field	There is one bowls green and an ancillary facility on site. There are drainage problems on the site generally, because it is in a low area and issues around dog fowling and vandalism because it is in a public space. All the maintenance on site is done by an external contractor which does not give the time or equipment for a good standard of pitches.
Peacehaven Sports Park	This site is managed by Peacehaven town council who have a 999 year lease from Lewes council. There is a bowls green which is well secured and is in very good condition. The ancillary facility has 4 changing rooms, along with an officials changing room. The site management believe that additional parking is required in order to facilitate demand on the site. Any construction that takes place on site is difficult due to the fact that this is an archeologically important area. The bowls green on site has 6 rinks and is in good condition; however, there are a few areas of limited grass growth. The clubhouse is owned by the bowls club, but the land in which the green and the clubhouse sits on is owned by the council. The clubhouse has undergone an extension in recent years and now has changing rooms, toilets and an area of recreational space for socials and indoor bowls during the winter.
Fort Road Recreation Ground	There is a bowls club at the recreation ground which has a green containing 6 rinks and is in good condition. The bowls club has its own clubhouse. All the clubs/sports that use the recreation ground currently have their own clubhouse and the cricket club would like to see all the clubs be amalgamated into one new sports hub centre on site. During consultation, they revealed that there were plans for a considerable amount of housing to be built next to the site and so demand will increase further.
Crouch Recreation Ground	There is a bowls green on site and an ancillary facility used by the football club. The site is in an enclosed area and therefore has been affected by vandalism, the clubhouse had recently been vandalised to the extent that CCTV had to be put in. There are around 100 members at the club, with an additional 30 social members.
Barcombe Recreation Ground	The site is located near to a local school. It is owned by the parish council and all maintenance is done by volunteers. The ancillary building was built in 1922 and no longer fit for purpose. There are two changing rooms which both share a communal shower, and there are no separate changing rooms for officials. The Parish Council would like to refurbish the building to make extend it to allow better changing for youth and women's teams. One end of the building can be partitioned which is then used by the bowls club. The car parking is very limited at the site. The site is aimed at providing a community hub and encourage outdoor play.

11.3 Demand for Outdoor Bowls Facilities

11.3.1 This section summarises the level of demand for Bowls in Lewes District. Table 11.4 shows the demand in terms of the number of members at the clubs on each site.

Table 11.4: Club Demand on sites in Lewes District

Site Name	Clubs on Site	Members Present		Membership Figures
		Male	Female	
Newick Bowling Green	Newick Bowls Club	Yes	Yes	61-70
Cheyney Field	Ringmer Bowls Club	-	-	-
Convent Field	Lewes Bowls Club	Yes	Yes	41-50
Fort Road Recreation Ground	Newhaven Bowling Club	Yes	Yes	31-40
Crouch Recreation Ground	Crouch Bowling Club	Yes	Yes	100
Barcombe Recreation Ground	Barcombe Bowling Club	-	-	21-30
Peacehaven Sports Park	Peacehaven & Telscombe Bowls Club	Yes	Yes	90
Total				344-380

11.3.2 Table 11.3 shows that the most used site, in terms of number of members, is Crouch Bowling Club. This is closely followed by Newick Bowls Club. All sites in the district have a resident club, apart from Cheyney Field where no club has been identified from 4globals demand analysis.

11.3.3 Across the sites the average membership is 54 people per green in Lewes District, which is below the 93 members mark which is used as a 'rule of thumb' for estimating capacity at bowls sites.

Table 11.5: Club consultation data

Club on site	Consultation Notes
Barcombe Bowling Club	Barcombe Bowling Club has around 21-30 members, both male and female. The club have expressed a desire to increase their membership numbers, and as a consequence the club do not feel as though the site is operating at full capacity yet. The quality of maintenance and green condition is seen as a 6/10 from the club. Supporting the need for further investment into both the pavilion and green.
Crouch Bowling Club	Crouch Bowling Club boasts the largest membership figures within Lewes, with around 100 members. Members range from 18 years of age to over 60. Despite this, the club are always seeking to gain new members and have targeted increased promotional activity as a way of achieving this. As well as outdoor provision, the club also offer short mat and indoor bowls. The club see their provision as excellent and have therefore not identified any further improvements required on site.
Lewes Bowls Club	Lewes Bowling Club, based at Convent Field, 41-50 male members present. Members range from 18 years of age to over 60. Members are seen as a key priority area for the club, as current figures are declining due to age related issues. Should the membership increase as desired, the club would require an expansion to their formal car parking provision. Other than this, the club see the facilities as very high provision and meeting their needs well.
Newhaven Bowling Club	There are between 31-40 members present within the club. The club have seen a slight increase in membership figures of recent however this is still a key target for the club, and they are hoping to action this through increased communications from the club.
Newick Bowls Club	There are over 60 members present at Newick Bowls Club. As is typical of all clubs, the club is reliant upon volunteers for the majority of its operations. The club feel as though the site meets their needs and is more than suitable. The main development priorities are too increase membership base and ensure that the club is sustainable with the number of individuals present.

Club on site	Consultation Notes
Peacehaven & Telscombe Bowls Club	The club has around 90 members present, this is split across both outdoor and indoor provision. The club also has a strong short mat bowls set up. In terms of the site, the ditches in the green need repairing. The paving which surrounds the green needs significant maintenance and levelling. Access to Council could also be improved for the club and subsequent availability of funding by client. The club would also like to encourage more disabled/disability members as well as focusing on increasing the performance level of the current group.

11.3.4 The Sport England Active Lives Survey results from May 2017/2018 show that 1.4% of the population aged 16 or over in the East Sussex Region (the smallest area relating to the Study Area for which is sufficient data) plays 'flat green bowls' at least once per year.

11.3.5 Lewes Council's population projections estimate the population of residents in Lewes District aged 16 or over to be 85,739 (83%) as of 2018. If the participation figure for the East Sussex region (1.4%) is applied to this population figure, then it can be said that 891 people play bowls at least once per year in Lewes District.

11.3.6 Currently, the study has captured 380 members across the Study Area which means that Lewes District is not meeting the predicted amount of demand.

Future Demand

11.3.7 Using 891 as the total participation figure in Lewes District and future projections of the Study Area's population, we can calculate potential future demand for the sport. The future population is due to grow by 7% which, assuming current levels of participation remain constant, equates to an additional demand of 61 people.

11.3.8 If we assume an average membership of 54 members per green the maximum increase in future demand could be equal to 2 additional green (rounded up for allow for comfort factor).

11.4 Bowls Summary

11.4.1 This section summarises the findings from the bowls analysis, which will form basis of the recommendation and action plan section for Lewes District.

11.4.2 Table 11.6 includes the response to key questions, which are asked for all PPS studies across the UK, in order to provide a standardised illustration of supply and demand for sports provision.

Table 11.6: Key PPS Findings for Bowls in Lewes District

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	7 bowling greens in Lewes District spread across 7 sites and comprising 42 rinks. Of the currently operational greens, 71% are of good quality and the rest are considered to be standard quality. No poor provision is present within Lewes District. There are 380 members across the Study Area. Where Clubs have an effective "recruitment & retention programme" in place, it has been seen that they are able to recruit sufficient members to "cover natural wastage" and in many cases, increase their membership numbers. As the sport is popular with older members, natural wastage is a factor in increasing membership so many clubs aim to keep the same levels.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	6 out of the 7 greens (85%) in Lewes District are owned by the Council, with 5 out of 7 sites being managed by the Council also (71%). All sites have secured provision for community access despite this, therefore it can be suggested that there is enough secured provision to meet demand.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Of the available sites, 2 were rated as standard quality and the remainder rated as good. Maintenance is thought to be generally of good level despite most of the clubs relying on volunteer or local authority provided grounds teams.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	Future population projections indicate a potential of 54 additional players over the course of the study, equating to a need for 2 additional greens. There are few changes expected to the current supply in the area.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	The potential increase in player numbers is likely to push club's sites over the threshold to being over capacity, when considering the current average at each club is 54, however this increase would still see sites sitting beneath the 93 member figure which is the 'rule of thumb', therefore leaving them under capacity.

Section 12: Glossary of terms



12 Glossary of Terms

12.1.1 In order to fully understand the PPS, 4global have created a glossary detailing key terms and phrases mentioned throughout. The glossary is detailed below, along with appropriate definitions;

ACRONYMS

- **3G AGP:** Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitch
- **4g:** 4global Consulting
- **AGP:** Artificial Grass Pitch(es)
- **APS:** Active People Survey(s)
- **CC:** Cricket Club
- **CIL:** Community Infrastructure Levy
- **CSP:** County Sports Partnership
- **ECB:** England and Wales Cricket Board
- **EH:** England Hockey
- **FA:** Football Association
- **FC:** Football Club
- **FE:** Further Education
- **GIS:** Geographical Information Systems
- **HC:** Hockey Club
- **HE:** Higher Education
- **IOG:** Institute of Groundsmanship
- **JFC:** Junior Football Club
- **LDF:** Local Development Framework
- **LMS:** Last Man Stands
- **LSOA:** Lower Layer Super Output Area
- **MES:** Match equivalent sessions
- **NPPF:** National Planning Policy Framework
- **PPS:** Playing Pitch Strategy
- **PQS:** Performance Quality Standard
- **RFU:** Rugby Football Union
- **RUFC:** Rugby Union Football Club
- **S106:** Section 106 Agreement
- **U:** Under.

PHRASES

- 12.1.2 **National Governing Body of Sport (NGB)** - typically these are independent, self-appointed organisations that govern their sports through the common consent of their sport. Sport England has a recognition process for NGBs that aims to identify a single lead NGB structure which governs a sport at UK, GB or home country level.
- 12.1.3 **Unsecured Community Use** - these are pitches that are currently used or available for community-use, however there is no secure management/usage agreement in place.

- 12.1.4 **Secured Community Use** - all pitches in LA, town and parish council ownership would typically be considered secure. It must be noted that secured access relates to community users of pitches in general terms having secured access to sites, not individual teams/clubs.
- 12.1.5 **Team Generation Rate** – Provides an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team. A TGR can be calculated by dividing the current population within an age group for a sport by the number of teams in the area within that age group. This is then used to calculate the number of teams that will be required in the future, to allow for future population growth or reduction.
- 12.1.6 **Displaced demand** generally relates to play by teams or other users of playing pitches from within the Study Area (i.e. from residents of the Study Area) which takes place outside of the area. This may be due to issues with the provision of pitches and ancillary facilities in the Study Area, just reflective of how the sports are played (e.g. at a central venue for the wider area) or due to the most convenient site for the respective users just falling outside of the local authority/Study Area.
- 12.1.7 **Unmet demand** is demand that is known to exist but unable to be accommodated on current supply of pitches. This could be in the form of a team with access to a pitch for matches but nowhere to train or vice versa. This could also be due to the poor quality and therefore limited capacity of pitches in the area and/or a lack of provision and ancillary facilities which meet a certain standard of play/league requirement. League secretaries may be aware of some unmet demand as they may have declined applications from teams wishing to enter their competitions due to a lack of pitch provision which in turn is hindering the growth of the league.
- 12.1.8 **Latent demand** is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club who may feel that they could set up and run an additional team if they had access to better provision.
- 12.1.9 **Future demand** is an informed estimate made of the likely future demand for pitches in the Study Area. This is generally based on the most appropriate current and future population projections for the relevant age and gender groupings for each sport. Key trends, local objectives and targets and consultation also inform this figure.
- 12.1.10 **Casual use or other use** could take place on natural grass pitches or AGPs and include:
- Regular play from non-sports club sources (e.g. companies, schools, fitness classes)
 - Infrequent informal/friendly matches
 - Informal training sessions
 - More casual forms of a particular sport organised by sports clubs or other parties
 - Significant public use and informal play, particularly where pitches are located in parks/recreation grounds.
- 12.1.11 **Carrying capacity** is the amount of play a site can regularly accommodate (in the relevant comparable unit) for community use without adversely affecting its quality and use. This is typically outlined by the NGB.
- 12.1.12 **Overplay** is when a pitch is used over the amount that the carrying capacity will allow, (i.e. more than the site can accommodate). Pitches have a limit of how much play they can accommodate over a certain period of time before their quality, and in turn their use, is adversely affected.
- 12.1.13 **Spare capacity** is the amount of additional play that a pitch could potentially accommodate in addition to current activity. There may be reasons why this potential to accommodate additional play should not automatically be regarded as actual spare capacity, for example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below its carrying capacity, to ensure that it can cater for a number of

friendly matches and training activity. This needs to be investigated before the capacity is deemed actual spare capacity.

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

End