



Nottingham City Council Executive Board

Date: Tuesday, 19 March 2024

Time: 2.00 pm

Place: Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham,
NG2 3NG

Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business

Director for Legal and Governance

Governance Officer: Phil Wye **Direct Dial:** 0115 8764637

Agenda	Pages
1 Apologies for Absence	
2 Declarations of Interests	
3 Minutes Minutes of the meeting held on 7 March 2024, for confirmation	3 - 18
4 Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone Improvement Project. Report of the Portfolio Holder for Energy, Environment, Waste Services and Parks	19 - 178
5 Exclusion of the Public To consider excluding the public from the meeting during consideration of the remaining items due to the information having been provided to the Council by a Government Department on terms which forbid the disclosure of the information to the public.	
6 Supporting Families Grant Funding 2024/2025 Report of the Portfolio Holder for Children, Young People and Education	179 - 184

All items listed 'under exclusion of the public' will be heard in private for the reasons listed in the agenda papers. They have been included on the agenda as no representations against hearing the items in private were received

If you need any advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the governance officer shown above, if possible before the day of the meeting

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Nottingham City Council

Executive Board

Minutes of the meeting held at The Council House, Old Market Square, Nottingham on 13 February 2024 from 2.30 pm - 4.05 pm

Membership

Present	Absent
Councillor David Mellen (Chair)	
Councillor Audra Wynter (Vice Chair)	
Councillor Cheryl Barnard	
Councillor Steve Battlemuch	
Councillor Kevin Clarke	
Councillor Jay Hayes	
Councillor Corall Jenkins	
Councillor Angela Kandola	
Councillor Pavlos Kotsonis	
Councillor Sajid Mohammed	
Councillor Linda Woodings	

Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:

Mel Barrett	- Chief Executive
Ross Brown	- Corporate Director for Finance and Resources
Roz Howie	- Director of Commissioning and Partnerships
Colin Parr	- Corporate Director for Community, Environment and Residents Services
James Rhodes	- Head of Analysis and Insight
Sajeeda Rose	- Corporate Director for Growth and City Development
Malcolm Townroe	- Director of Legal and Governance
Phil Wye	- Governance Officer

Call-in

Unless stated otherwise, all decisions are subject to call-in. The last date for call-in is 23 February 2024. Decisions cannot be implemented until the working day after this date.

88 Apologies for Absence

Catherine Underwood

89 Declarations of Interests

None.

90 Minutes

The Board confirmed the minutes of the meeting held on 19 December 2023 as a correct record and they were signed by the Chair.

91 Urgent Item - 2024/25 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan

The Chair of the Board agreed that this item, although not on the agenda, could be considered as a matter of urgency in accordance with Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972, because the Council is legally required to set a balanced budget each year and this is the last Executive Board meeting before the March Council meeting, which is the latest opportunity to do so.

Councillor Audra Wynter, Portfolio Holder for Finance and HR, introduced the report on the 2024-25 General Fund budget, and Ross Brown, Corporate Director for Finance and Resources and Section 151 Officer presented it to the Board, highlighting the following:

- (a) the Council continues to face truly exceptional circumstances as best demonstrated by the resultant budget gap after applying full extent of the Duties and Powers saving proposals still being of significant enough magnitude to need in excess of c£41m of Exceptional Financial Support (EFS) to allow a balanced budget to be set;
- (b) the predominate drivers of these exceptional pressures are a combination of both significant demographic, complexity of provision and inflationary pressures across a wide range of areas. As such, the proposals developed by officers have been insufficient to meet the quantum of corresponding growth needed to provide adequate financial provision to meet service obligations;
- (c) the significance of the need to rely on substantial amounts of EFS should not be underestimated and although this allows the Council to set a balanced budget in year it sets a significantly higher hurdle to achieve in 2025-26. The report has been written on the presumption that EFS will be granted to the Council;
- (d) it is a legal requirement to set a balanced General Fund Budget for 2024-25 by 11 March 2024. In addition, it is a Best Value requirement to demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Council through setting a balanced 4-year MTFP. These requirements and principles sit alongside the instructions issued by the Improvement and Assurance Board in relation to financial sustainability and recently further strengthened by issuance of two new finance instructions;
- (e) the Section 151 Officer is required by law to report to Council members on his assessment of the robustness of budget estimates and the adequacy of financial reserves in presenting the MTFP for consideration and approval. The MTFP, Reserves policy and Section 25 statement on the Robustness of the budget and Adequacy of Reserves annexes detail the Section 151 Officer's strategy to replenish the Financial Resilience Reserve through creation of a one-off £10m contribution from the base budget. This strategy aligns with good financial practice and reflects a prudent approach to rebuild the Council's financial resilience over the period of the MTFP within a challenging environment. Combined with the total value of new savings and income plans of £36.409m over

the period of the MTFP, this does, however present a significant challenge to the organisation. Members and officers alike will need to be unwavering in exercising robust financial management discipline and committed to the timely delivery of approved savings in order for the MTFP to remain in financial balance and the Council to operate within its financial means;

- (a) the overall level of service growth being reinvested through the 2024-25 budget process is c£65m. Savings delivery continues to be critical to ensuring the Council can keep within approved budgets reducing the pressure in forthcoming year(s).

Councillors made the following comments:

- (b) withdrawal of welfare rights support will put citizens into a vulnerable position as it will be harder for them to know the benefits for which they are eligible, potentially leading to homelessness and poverty. Withdrawal of grants to the voluntary sector and area based grants, and the closure of the customer hub, will also mean citizens will need to obtain the advice they require from other sources, particularly impacting older or more vulnerable citizens who are digitally excluded;
- (c) the reduction in Revenue Support Grant and the increase in demand for services, particularly social care and homelessness services, means that there is little choice but to increase Council Tax and the Social Care precept by the maximum permitted amount. Due to Nottingham's low Council Tax bands, this will not raise as much revenue as at less deprived authorities;
- (d) before publication of this report, additional funding was sought and obtained for public transport, meaning that the Linkbus buses will continue a full service, the Victoria Bus Station will remain open and realtime information will be kept at bus stops. Funding for the Medilink service will be removed from April 2025 but in the meantime, the council will work with the NHS Trust to develop an alternative operating model for the service. This demonstrates that there are still creative savings solutions to be found between now and the full Council meeting;
- (e) there is no national plan for adult social care funding, which has been affected by rising inflation, increases in the minimum wage and Brexit, along with an increase in demand and increase complexity of cases. Families are facing eviction or losing their homes in order to pay for their care. Proposed savings in this area such as the closure of two outstanding care homes will have a devastating impact on vulnerable citizens;
- (f) the cost of placements for Children in Care has been a significant driver in the budget pressures. Despite a reduction in the number of Children in Care, the costs have risen due to inflation and complexity of cases requiring more external care providers. Councils around the country are lobbying for more support from the government in this area but none is forthcoming at present;
- (g) the public consultation exercise garnered a wide response from the public and local community and voluntary organisations. Following this, Councillors hoped that changes could be made but in reality this has not been possible due to both limitations and the further instructions from the Improvement and Assurance

Board;

- (h) many of the savings proposed in the short term to balance the budget such as stopping funding for Marketing Nottingham, Advice Nottingham and Futures, will reduce investment into the city and so in the longer term will lose money for the city;
- (i) the Council has had to pay the costs of the Improvement and Assurance Board, and will have to pay the costs of appointment of commissioners which may be more. This is not a good use of public money;
- (j) EFS is a misnomer as this is not money that the Council will be given but permission to sell assets some of which currently provide an income through rental. This is not a sustainable way forward. Despite the pressures for the Council to work at pace, it is frustrating that the request for EFS has not had a response from the government which provides a challenge in developing the budget;
- (k) Councillors recognise the hard work of officers at the Council during these challenging times;
- (l) Councillors commented that, in their opinion, a significant driver of the current financial situation is a result of national government policy, including the unfair local government funding system and rising inflation which have impacted the country at a national level;
- (m) the homelessness situation is worsening, not just for rough sleeping but hidden homelessness of people staying in hotels and B&Bs or sleeping on couches. This increases costs as the Council has a duty to support these citizens. Every Council in the UK has overspent on homelessness and many have banded together for additional support but have had no response from the government. Reductions to the Housing Strategy and Regeneration teams have now been reversed as these help to bring additional funding for homes into the city, but the number of suitable Council homes in the City in this area is still inadequate due to the selling off through the Right to Buy Scheme for which the Council only receives 60% of the receipt.

Resolved

- (1) on the General Fund Revenue Medium Term Financial Plan 2024-25 to 2027-28:**
 - a) to note the Council's request for Exceptional Financial Support (capitalisation direction) from the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities of up to £65m for 2023/24 and 2024/25 as set out in paragraph 3.7;**
 - b) to note that the Council has a budget gap of c£41m in 2024/25 and c£172m over the MTFP period;**
 - c) to authorise the Corporate Director and/or Director with responsibility for each proposal to:**
 - i) carry out all steps required in relation to each proposal, including**

carrying out any further targeted consultations.

ii) consider any consultation outcomes and other detailed implications.

iii) complete and consider the implications of any updated equalities impact assessment required.

iv) following completion of d(i), d(ii) and d(iii) above:

- determine whether to amend any proposal prior to implementation;**
- determine whether a further report needs to be considered by the Executive Board;**
- or the relevant officer or portfolio holder before a final decision is taken**
- on implementation; and**
- where a decision is taken not to proceed with any proposal then alternative proposal(s) will be brought forward for consideration.**

d) in relation to savings proposals that are significantly cross cutting across more than one service, to authorise the Corporate Director or Director with primary responsibility for the savings proposal to complete any required equalities analysis assessments and to consider the outcome, and any other crosscutting implications, following consultation with the Corporate Directors or Directors of the other services significantly impacted by the proposals, prior to taking any decisions to implement such proposals;

e) to note in relation to 1d) and 1(e) above, that where appropriate any key decisions will be brought back to the Executive Board;

f) to note the latest Medium-Term Financial Plan for 2024-25 to 2027-28;

g) to note the c£77.279m revenue growth of which c£17.392m relates to contractual inflation for 2024-25;

h) to note the following additional statutory instructions from the Improvement and Assurance Board flowing directly from the existing instructions, '2.1, Approval of wholly realistic plans and budgets' and '2.2, Establish and Maintain a sound and prudent reserves policy and practice':

- The Section 151 Officer, after consultation with the Chief Executive and fellow Corporate Directors, shall present his best professional view on a draft budget for 2024/25 in line with normally expected professional standards but which in particular maximises the level of savings options that Corporate Directors believe can be delivered and thus quantifies the minimum budget imbalance relying on the bid to Government for 'Exceptional Financial Support'**
- Subject only to any professionally required changes determined by the Section 151 Officer, the draft budget for 2024/25 as defined in 1 above, shall be presented and recommended to the Full budget setting Council meeting for its approval.**

i) to delegate authority to the Section 151 Officer to approve and make arrangement for processing of budget virements associated with allocation of expenditure and/or income included within the General Fund revenue budget for 2024/25

(2) on the Budget Consultation:

a) to note and consider the findings of the consultation;

b) to note that the insight and learning gained through the extensive consultation process will be used to inform the Equality Impact

Assessments, design phase and/or mitigate impact where possible in the implementation of proposals;

- c) to note that additional and targeted consultation will be required on some of the proposals based on more detailed proposed delivery models.**

(3) on the Financial Reserves Policy:

- a) to approve and formally adopt the Council's policy on Financial Reserves;**
- b) to delegate the authority to the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance & Resources to make any changes required to adhere to accounting policies and processes;**
- c) to note the forecasted balances on General Fund reserves for end of 31 March 2024 of:**
 - General Fund balance £14.643m**
 - Earmarked reserves £149.404m**

(4) on fees and charges:

- a) to approve and formally adopt the Council's policy on Fees & Charges;**
- b) to note the schedule of fees and charges arising from the application of the approved policy for 2024-25.**

(5) On the Transformation Programme:

- a) to note the planned expenditure of c£9m on transformation initiatives over the period 2024/25 and 2025/26 is to be funded via application of capital receipts under the Council's Flexible use of Capital Receipts Policy;**
- b) to note the associated delivery of transformation savings for all funding streams totalling c£43m over the period 2024-25 to 2026-27;**

(6) on Council Tax:

- a) to note the Council Taxbase for 2024-25 of 69,075;**
- b) to consider and recommend to City Council an increase of 2% for the Social Care Precept and an increase of 2.99% for Council Tax in 2024/25, endorsing proposals to set a Council Tax level (Band D) of £2,155.33;**
- c) to recommend to City Council the approval to Charge a long-term empty council tax premium to commence at 12 months 'empty' from 2024-25;**
- d) to recommend to City Council the approval to a second home premium is implemented from 2025-26 as the legislation requires it to be agreed 1 year in advance of implementation;**
- e) to note the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2024-25 and that a review of the scheme will be undertaken during 2024-25, with a view to implementing a new scheme in 2025-26.**

(7) on the Collection Fund:

- a) to note the estimated Council Tax Collection Fund surplus for 2023-24 of £3.763m, to be shared as below:**

- Nottingham City Council £3.203m
 - Nottinghamshire Police & Crime Commissioner £0.420m
 - Nottinghamshire Fire Authority £0.140m
- b) to note the estimated Business Rates Collection Fund deficit for 2023/24 of £4.075m, of which £1.997m is Nottingham City Council's share.

(8) on the Capital Budget and Strategy:

- a) to approve the Treasury Management Strategy 2024/25 as detailed in Appendix 8, paying particular attention to:
- The approach to borrowing
 - Voluntary Debt Reduction Policy
 - The Treasury Investment Strategy
 - Prudential Indicators
- b) to approve the Prudential Indicators for the year 2024/25. In particular:
- The authorised limit for borrowing of £940.2m which sets a statutory limit for borrowing that the council cannot exceed in 2024/25.
 - The operational boundary for debt of £910.2m, a lower limit than the authorised boundary, which acts as an early warning mechanism for council borrowing.
- c) to note the council has repaid £58m of long-term loans early during the year 2023-24 which has been authorised under the Section 151 Officers delegated treasury authority. Further details will be published in the Treasury Outturn report 2023-24.
- d) to note the change to the scope of the voluntary debt reduction policy which has been broadened to allow for borrowing in exceptional financial circumstances for a short-term period.

(9) on the Schools Budget:

- a) to approve the in-year budget transfers and payments associated with the grant funding and the use of the reserve included in this report. This will not exceed the grant value;
- b) to delegate the authority to the Portfolio Holder for Finance & Resources and the Section 151 Officer to approve any final budget adjustments in conjunction with the Portfolio holder for Leisure, Culture & Schools, and the Corporate Director (People)

(10) on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget 2024/25:

- a) to note the HRA revenue budget for 2024-25, as presented to the Executive Board at the same meeting.

(11) On the robustness of the Medium-Term Financial Plan and adequacy of reserves:

- a) to note the report of the Council's Section 151 Officer in respect of the robustness of the estimates within the budget and the adequacy of reserves as set out in Appendix 10 of the report;
- b) in accordance with recommended guidelines, to agree the Section 151 Officer's recommendation for a one-off contribution to be made into the

General Fund balance of £9.560m, so to transit the Council towards establishing a prudent balance commensurate to the revenue budget increase.

In respect of the following recommendations in the report on the General Fund Revenue Medium Term Financial Plan 2024-25 to 2027-28 all Board members abstained:

- 1a) To recommend for City Council to approve total General Fund savings of £36.409m over the MTFP period 2024/25 to 2027/28, submitted as part of the 2024/25 budget review process.
- 1d) To note and recommend for City Council to approve the officer recommended budget with the 2024/25 budget gap to be funded from EFS and with approval for officers to continue identifying savings through the year to reducing the in-year budget gap.
- 1e) To recommend to City Council the approval of the proposed General Fund revenue budget for 2024/25 with a net draft budget requirement of c£357m.

Reasons for decisions:

- The Council is legally required to set a balanced budget each year and the report seeks approval of the proposed 2024-25 to 2027-28 MTFP with a recommendation of approval of the proposed MTFP by the City Council on 4 March 2024.
- The MTFP covers a 4-year period and meets its objective of agreeing a longer-term financial planning framework within which value for money decisions relating to services can be taken.
- There is a cumulative budget gap of c£172m, of which c£41m is provisionally proposed to be funded from EFS in 2024/25, subject to approval from DLUHC.
- The Transformation and new Duties and Powers savings programmes will now be the Council's key strategy for achieving long term service reform and financial sustainability and is critical to delivering a balanced Medium Term Financial Plan. With the Transformation programme to be funded primarily from Council's Flexible use of Capital Receipts policy. It is essential that the Council's Strategic Plan is aligned to the available financial envelope over the MTFP period.
- Proposals that include workforce reductions will be subject to internal consultation with Trade Unions and affected colleagues. Details of such proposals may, therefore, be amended during the consultation period and may impact on the way in which identified proposals will be delivered.

Other options considered:

- Throughout the budget process a range of different options have been considered including various levels of council tax, investment, expenditure reductions and income generation proposals. This is a complex process with many iterations and

possibilities too numerous and detailed to present as discrete options here. This report presents the overall set of current draft proposals which together seek to balance levels of investment, income, cost reductions and an appropriate level of Council Tax.

92 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan 2024-2053, Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2024-2028, Budget 2024-25 including rent setting, and Public Sector Housing Capital Programme 2024-29

The Chair of Corporate Scrutiny agreed that this decision is not subject to call-in.

Councillor Jay Hayes, Portfolio Holder for Housing, presented the report providing the Board with an update on key economic indicators and forecasts, an overview of key developments in national and local housing policy, the draft HRA Budget 2024-25 including rent setting proposals, the draft 4-year HRA Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), the current 30-year HRA Business Plan 2024-2053, and the proposed Public Sector Housing capital programme 2024-25 – 2027-28.

Resolved to

- (1) approve the gross HRA Budget 2024-25 of £128m and note the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) as set out in Table 1 of the report;**
- (2) approve an average rent increase with effect from 1 April 2024 of:
a) 7.7% in relation to dwellings in line with the Government's current rent policy; b) 7% in relation to garage rents;**
- (3) approve an average 6.7% increase in other fees levied on other HRA dwellings as set out in Appendix 4 of the report;**
- (4) approve an average 6.7% increase in other fees levied on other HRA dwellings as set out in Appendix 4 of the report;**
- (5) approve revenue growth proposals of £6.217m as set out in section 7 and Appendix 2 of the report;**
- (6) note the following:**
 - a) setting of a minimum working balance of £10m informed by the latest financial risk assessment;**
 - b) the level of reserves as set out in Table 2 and Appendix 1 of the report, subject to further review by the Section 151 Officer (Corporate Director of Finance and Resources);**
- (7) approve the following:**
 - a) Capital planned schemes of £32.764m as set out in section 8 (Table 6) and funded by £8.770m Restricted RTB receipts and £23.994m direct revenue financing over 4 years subject to further investment appraisal and further approval of the schemes;**

b) Housing Capital Programme of £69.631m for 2024/25 and noting the £218.018m in the MTFP 2025/26 to 2027/28 and proposed sources of finance (Table 7).

(8) delegate responsibility to the S151 Officer (Corporate Director of Finance and Resources) in consultation with the Corporate Director of Growth and City Development to review the utilisation of restricted RTB receipts and where necessary, to return the receipts to DLUHC to avoid excessive interest charges;

(9) delegate to the Section 151 Officer (Corporate Director of Finance and Resources) to review and amend the Prudential Indicators as outlined in the Treasury Management Strategy which will be approved by full Council on the 27 February 2024.

Reasons for decisions:

- The HRA covers all income and expenditure relating to the portfolio of housing stock owned by the Council. It is required by the 1989 Act to be ring-fenced from the Council's General Fund.
- The legislation specifies that only expenditure relating to the Council's landlord role can be charged to the HRA and by extension, funded by the rents and service charges charged to tenants and leaseholders.
- The Council has a legal duty to ensure that the account remains solvent and to prepare a long-term business plan annually that keeps this under regular review.
- The rent and service charge increases are necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of the HRA budget and the investment needed to maintain properties to required regulatory standards. The current level of disrepair claims are a reflection of underinvestment in the past and will require a substantial amount of investment in the future. The sustained underinvestment has also resulted in a number of growth bids been submitted this year. Primarily, these bids address the need to get accurate baseline information on the stock and the service to ensure all statutory duties are fully discharged and to meet government guidelines on sound asset knowledge to guide future investment.

Other options considered:

- To not set an HRA budget. Local housing authorities are required by Section 74 of the Local Government & Housing Act 1989 (the 1989 Act) to keep an HRA. The HRA reflects the statutory obligations to account separately for local authority housing provision.
- To not increase rent and service charges. The rent and service charge increases are necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of the HRA budget and the investment needed to maintain properties to required

regulatory standards. The current level of disrepair claims are a reflection of underinvestment in the past and will require a substantial amount of investment in the future.

93 Concessionary Fares Scheme reimbursement arrangements 2024-25

Councillor Angela Kandola, Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport and Planning presented the report seeking approval for the Nottingham Concessionary Travel Scheme for 2023-24, and to publish the Scheme, which the Council is required to do by 3rd March 2024, 28 days prior to the Scheme commencing from 1 April 2024.

Resolved to

- (1) approve the Nottingham Concessionary Travel Scheme (NCTS) for 2024-2025, and the publication of the final scheme statutory notice on 3 March 2024;**
- (2) approve the following additional discretionary elements of the scheme from April 2024:**
 - a) free travel on the tram by city residents that possess a valid City Council issued concessionary travel pass and;**
 - b) the companion facility attached to passes issued for certain disabilities;**
- (3) grant delegated authority to the Corporate Director for Growth and City Development, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport and Planning to:**
 - a) agree reimbursement arrangements and associated financial commitments for statutory and discretionary concessionary fare payments for 2024-25 and;**
 - b) review discretionary elements of the scheme throughout 2024-25 as part of the transitioning process to a new East Midlands Combined County Authority.**

Reasons for decisions:

- To ensure that the Council meets its statutory duty in relation to concessionary fares.
- The free tram travel concession is particularly well suited for travel by people with mobility difficulties as it is designed to offer fully accessible trams and stops. Removal would also mean that a large number of residents would not have a public transport service within walking distance on which they could use their concessionary card. These restrictions would not align with Nottingham's strategic aims in its commitment to provide access for people with disabilities.

- Companion travel ensures that residents who cannot travel alone are able to use public transport, and removal of this benefit would create barriers to travel and potentially result in vulnerable people being isolated.

Other options considered:

- No other options are available for the national scheme as the provision of concessionary travel for elderly and disabled people is a statutory duty.
- Consideration was given to removing the free tram travel benefit for city resident concessionary pass holders and the companion facility attached to passes issued to city residents with certain disabilities. If the tram was excluded from the concessionary travel scheme there would be a large migration from tram to bus as Nottingham residents would most likely have a local bus service available as an alternative option to the tram, meaning there would still be a considerable cost to the Council. There would also be a loss of accessibility for the elderly and for people with mobility difficulties. NET is particularly well suited for travel by people with mobility difficulties as it is designed to offer fully accessible trams and stops. Trams are 100% low floor throughout with level boarding at stops. Removal would also mean that a large number of residents would not have a public transport service within walking distance on which they could use their concessionary card. These restrictions would not align with Nottingham's strategic aims. The companion card ensures that residents who cannot travel alone are able to use public transport, and removal would create barriers to travel and potentially result in vulnerable people being isolated.

94 Increase and reprofile of budget for Oakdene development, St Ann's

Jay Hayes, Portfolio Holder for Housing, introduced the report on a 24 council home development on Woodborough Road in St Ann's, which requires an increased budget to award the contract and complete the project, having tendered the scheme for a second time.

Resolved to

- (1) award Morro Partnership (previously Jessup Partnership) the contract to complete the scheme using Modern Methods of Construction;**
- (2) replace the s.106 element of the budget with a 60/40 mix of HRA revenue to capital transfer and RTB replacement receipts;**
- (3) increase the budget for the Oakdene housing scheme by £865,000 using HRA revenue to capital transfer, RTB replacement receipts and re-allocation of underspend from an approved project budget, as per the recommendation of the Capital Budget report, and to note that this expenditure has been approved by the Section 151 Officer.**

Reasons for decisions:

- The increased budget is required to award the contract to the selected contractor and to complete the scheme of 24 new council homes that will meet need from

the waiting list and in turn, assist in the reduction of pressure on homelessness's general fund expenditure.

- S.106 commuted sums can no longer be matched with RTB replacement receipts, whereas HRA capital can. It is therefore better value to use HRA capital that can be matched 40% with RTB replacement receipts, a) to the project, and b) to the council as we have a large pool of these receipts which if not spent need to be returned to government with interest.
- Using a combination of HRA Revenue Contribution to Capital, RTB replacement receipts and underspend on an existing approval enables funding without additional HRA prudential borrowing.
- Sufficient underspend on an existing project/approved budget has been identified for vire to Oakdene, without jeopardising the closing stages of that project.
- Development of new council homes enables a rental income stream which supports HRA repair and maintenance reserves.

Other options considered:

- A review of the specification of the development, in terms of enhanced build standards, was undertaken but reducing the specification did not make a significant difference to the costs.
- Completing a portion of the development and leaving the remainder such that it could be completed in the future. The most reasonable way to split the scheme, was to leave the block of flats to a later date, however the height and position in the development was key to the scheme's relationship to the main road (Woodborough Road), so would not have been straightforward.

95 Property Acquisitions Programme 2024-2026

Councillor Jay Hayes, Portfolio Holder for Housing, introduced the report regarding the purchase of 60 houses and flats, a majority former council homes, for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) at affordable rent to assist in reducing the waiting list and in turn alleviate pressures on homelessness' general fund budgets as a result of temporary accommodation and bed and breakfast outlay.

Resolved to

- (1) purchase and bring into requisite condition 60 properties for HRA stock in the period April 2024 to March 2026, and to note that this expenditure has been approved by the Section 151 Officer;**
- (2) use RTB replacement fund receipts to fund 40% of cost of the programme and 60% HRA Revenue contribution to capital for the remainder;**
- (3) appoint key staff resources to undertake the programme.**

Reasons for decisions:

- Property acquisitions represents the quickest way to replenish much needed social housing stock and to utilise Right to Buy replacement funds (RTB RF) in a timely way. It also provides the best opportunity for additional social housing stock at a time when the pipeline for new build development is limited.
- NCC's waiting list for housing is c.10,000 households, and there are over 600 RTB applications in process. In addition, homelessness is at very high level, putting substantial and sustained pressure on general fund budgets through the cost of temporary and emergency accommodation.
- Replenishing the HRA stock is also critical to the HRA 30 year business plan and the onward ability to have sufficient revenue stream and asset base to undertake planned activity.
- RTB RF can be used to fund up to 40% of the cost of delivery of new housing; new build and purchases but has to be spent within 5 years. Where monies are not spent, they are returned to government with a compound annual interest of base rate plus 4%. This interest is paid from the HRA and therefore impacts on its viability to provide services to tenants.
- Under amended DLUHC rules on spend of RTB RF, their use for acquisitions is restricted to 20 purchases, plus an incrementally decreased percentage of the council's new build completions in the previous year. 2024-5 provides the most optimal, remaining, combination of these factors, with the highest percentage allowance (30%) and new build completion numbers available (63).

Other options considered:

- No programme: Acquisitions form the majority of the draft capital programme for new housing delivery and are key to overall new housing delivery numbers number and utilisation of RTB RF receipts.
- Smaller or larger programme: A larger programme using RTB RF would not be permitted without DLUHC approval; a smaller programme would fail to maximise use of and value for money from financial resources.

96 Guildhall complex, revised terms for disposal

Councillor Steve Battlemuch, the Portfolio Holder for Skills, Growth, Economic Development and Property, introduced the report relating to the disposal of the freehold interest in a council owned asset which will result in the generation of a substantial capital receipt. The disposal will relieve the council from the financial and other burdens of holding a void property. The disposal will see the property brought back into beneficial use.

Resolved to

- (1) approve the terms of disposal of the council's freehold interest in the subject property as set out in the attached exempt appendix;**

(2) delegate the approval of the final terms of disposal to the Corporate Director for Growth and City Development subject to verification of the independent valuation report.

Reasons for decisions:

- The Council has been in a contract for sale of the asset with Miller Birch since 2016 and the sale was moving towards a completion but in January 2023 the asset was listed, and the sale did not proceed. The asset has been vacant for a considerable period.
- Revised terms have now been agreed with the Purchaser which are recommended for approval.
- The disposal will relieve the Council of the financial and other burdens of holding a void property and see it bought back into beneficial occupation.

Other options considered:

- Do nothing-this would have resulted in a potential disposal not progressing. No capital receipt would have been generated and the council would have continued to meet void management costs.
- Remarket the asset-it is not considered to be in the best interests of the council to do so. This would have resulted in any disposal being, relatively speaking, much delayed and would leave the council with the burdens of void management for a much longer period.

97 Exclusion of the Public

Resolved to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the remaining items in accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, under Schedule 12A, Part 1, Paragraphs 3 and 5, on the basis that, having regard to all the circumstances, the public interest in maintaining an exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

98 Increase and reprofile of budget for Oakdene development, St Ann's - Exempt Appendix

Councillor Jay Hayes, Portfolio Holder for Housing, presented the exempt appendix, which the Board noted.

99 Property Acquisitions Programme 2024-2026 - Exempt Appendix

Councillor Jay Hayes, Portfolio Holder for Housing, presented the exempt appendix, which the Board noted.

100 Guildhall complex, revised terms for disposal - Exempt Appendix

Councillor Steve Battlemuch, Portfolio Holder for Skills, Growth, Economic Development and Property, presented the exempt appendix, which the Board noted.

Subject:	Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone Improvement Project
Corporate Director(s)/Director(s):	Colin J Parr, Corporate Director of Communities, Environment and Resident Services. Mary Lester, Director of Residents Services
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Corall Jenkins, Portfolio Holder for Energy, Environment and Waste Services and Parks
Report author and contact details:	Eddie Curry Head of Green Space and Natural Environment eddie.curry@nottinghamcity.gov.uk 07949 061 135
Other colleagues who have provided input:	Anthony Heath, Senior Solicitor John West, Strategic Asset Management Business Partner Sohaib Chaudry, Senior Commercial Business Partner (Communities, Environment & Resident Services) Sue Oliver, Procurement Category Manager - Places Thomas Straw, Senior Accountant (Capital Programmes)
Subject to call-in:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Key Decision:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Criteria for Key Decision:	
(a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure <input type="checkbox"/> Income <input type="checkbox"/> Savings of £750,000 or more taking account of the overall impact of the decision
and/or	
(b)	Significant impact on communities living or working in two or more wards in the City <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Type of expenditure:	<input type="checkbox"/> Revenue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital If Capital, provide the date considered by Capital Board Date: 2 nd August 2023
Total value of the decision:	£2,565,668
Section 151 Officer expenditure approval	Has the spend been approved by the Section 151 Officer? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/a Spend Control Board approval reference number: 7416 – 20/2/24
Wards affected:	Hyson Green and Arboretum.
Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s):	21st February 2024
Relevant Council Plan Key Outcome:	
Clean, Green and Connected Communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Working	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carbon Neutral by 2028	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safer Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child-Friendly Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living Well in Our Communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Moving	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve the City Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving People Well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):	
This report provides details of the Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone Improvement Project. The project seeks to transform the existing sand-based football pitch into a new 3 rd Generation (3G) rubber crumb football pitch and construct a 90m ² extension to the existing building, improve the fencing around the site and improve the access arrangements for both pitches, as detailed in Appendix 1.	

Since its construction in 2015, in partnership with Nottingham Forest Community Trust, (NFCT), the Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone has become a premier community facility and provides a range of Football Development and other sports activities, for both the local community and teams from around the city. The facilities are highly utilised and are always busy delivering a range of sports activities. The lower pitch, contained within the Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone is sand-based and was originally funded by Sport England. As a condition of the Sport England grant the council agreed to set up a Forest Multi Use Activity Pitch sinking fund to help pay for the replacement of the sand-based pitch. The sand-based pitch is now past its operational best and requires replacement in line with the Sport England conditions.

To enable NCC to further improve the facilities at the site, funding has been secured from Nottingham Trent University (NTU), who are keen to be involved at this site to help provide use for both the University and the local community. Additional funding is to be secured from the Football Foundation. Once secured, the report seeks approval to accept the funding, subject to the Terms and Conditions of the grant and the Legal Information Pack and the Key Provisions Agreement with NTU, which are included in Appendices 2, 3 and 4.

Partnership funding from the Football Foundation, NFCT and NTU, will provide further match funding against the existing sinking fund contributions, which will fully fund the project. This equates to 93% partnership funding and 7% sinking funding contributions. Details of which can be found in Section 6 of this report.

Further work is required to allow the Football Foundation grant funding application to be submitted. The SCAPE Framework contractor will require an order to be raised to allow the detailed design work for the construction work to be progressed and Planning application to be submitted. The Football Foundation require an instruction to progress to appoint a supplier to progress detailed design work for the pitches and to progress the Planning approval for this element.

The project will be managed and delivered by the Council's Major Projects team, in partnership with Nottingham Forest Community Trust, and other funding partner organisations. Details of external funding are included in Section 6 of this report.

Does this report contain any information that is exempt from publication?

No

Recommendation(s):

1. To approve the project as detailed in the Forest Sports Zone Improvement proposals (Appendix 1) subject to:
 - a. Capital Board endorsement and agreement to treat the project as an in-year fully funded addition to the capital programme.
 - b. Director of Residential Services, Finance, Procurement, Spend Control Panel and Section 151 Officer approval.
 - c. Confirmation of funding and conditions to be imposed being the same as those attached as appendices 2, 3 and 4.
 - d. Acceptance of partnership funding from Nottingham Trent University, subject to a Management Agreement and Investment Agreement being in place before entering into a contract to deliver the project.
2. To approve the submission of the match funding application to the Football Foundation and

approve the acceptance of the grant if the application is successful. The project will not progress into the delivery phase until all the external funding is secured.

3. To delegate the authority to the Director of Residential Services, to carry out the procurement process and enter into contracts (in accordance with the Public Contract Regulations 2015 and the Council's constitution) relating to the project, subject to review by Legal Services or external lawyers.

4. To delegate the authority to the Director of Residential Services to agree the refreshed Deed of Dedication, subject to review by Legal Services or external lawyers, this will be finalised once the Grant has been awarded and before entering into contract.

5. To delegate the authority to the Director of Residential Services to approve the refreshed Management Agreement with Nottingham Forest Community Trust and Nottingham Trent University, subject to review by Legal Services or external lawyers and to reflect the Concession Contract Regulations 2016.

6. To delegate the authority to the Director of Residential Services to enter into an Investment Agreement with Nottingham Trent University.

1. Reasons for recommendations

1.1 The initial Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone (FSZ) project was completed in 2015 utilising Sport England funding. A condition and contractual obligation of the Sport England grant was that the Council should set aside monies in a Forest Multi Use Activity Pitch (FMAP) sinking fund to replace and upgrade the existing sand-based pitch when it came to its end of life.

1.2 The FSZ provides a sporting hub for local people and encourages them to be active and improve their physical and mental wellbeing. Embracing the diversity, positivity and enthusiasm of its community, and offers a safe and professional environment for local people to engage in physical activity, skills training, organised sport and helps divert young people away from crime and anti-social behaviour.

1.3 The existing community building is no longer adequate to address the needs of those using the facility. Additional meeting rooms are required along with improved access facilities. These improvements can be delivered within the funding available.

1.4 Partnership funding from the Football Foundation and Nottingham Trent University (NTU) will provide 93% of the total funding requirement to deliver this project, with the remaining funds taken from the Council's FMAP Sinking Fund.

1.5 The delivery of the programmes will continue to be delivered under the existing management agreement with Nottingham Forest Community Trust (NFCT). This agreement will be amended to reflect any new or amended conditions, the Concession Contract Regulations 2016 and the investment from NTU.

1.6 Major Projects will be responsible for the management of this project, as this is a Council asset.

1.7 The Programme of works will be carried out in line with the table below.

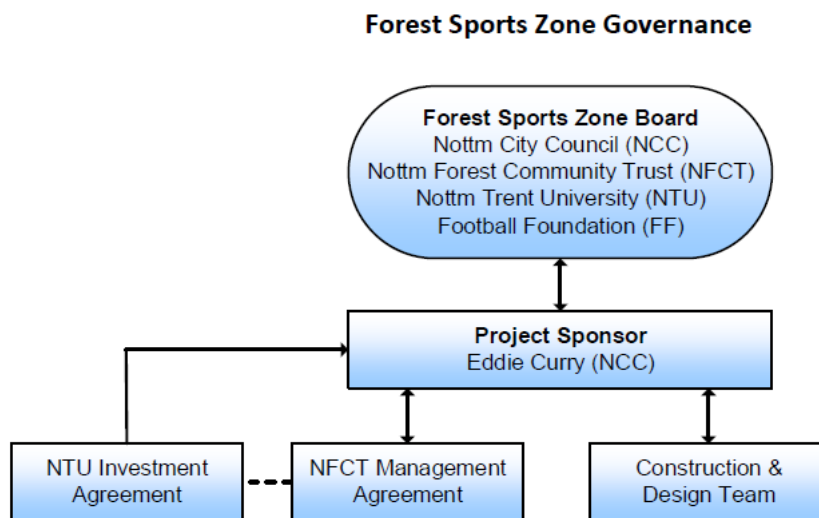
Activity	Start Date	End Date
Complete draft management agreement,	March 2024	01 October 2024

investment agreement and access agreement		
NCC Executive Board Approval	08 January 2024	19 th March 2024
Provide the contractor and the Football Foundation an order/ instruction to progress detailed design, tender processes and seek Planning approval to allow grant application to be submitted		Required by March 2024
Develop design for planning	February 2024	April 2024
Planning approval (preparation, submission and determination)	March 2024	July 2024
RIBA Stage 4 Detailed Design	10 April 2024	06 June 2024
Tender Period	13 June 2024	24 July 2024
Value Engineering	24 July 2024	18 August 2024
Submit bid to Football Foundation	01 October 2024	14 October 2024
Outcome of Football Foundation bid	25 January 2025	25 January 2025
Refresh Cost Plan	August 2024	August 2024
Mobilisation	January 2025	January 2025
Construction	February 2025	August 2025

2. Background (including outcomes of consultation)

- 2.1 The original FMAP was funded by a grant from Sport England and constructed in 2007/8. A condition of the grant funding was for the council to make annual contributions and to maintain a sinking fund, ring-fenced for the future upgrade and replacement of the FMAP playing surface. The FMAP is now in need of replacement, and as the facility is part of the FSZ, the opportunity to upgrade the facility, has been identified as a more suitable option rather than just renewing a sand-based pitch. Details of the proposals can be found in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 The FSZ has been directly managed by NFCT since its construction in 2015. It has become a very well used and integral asset for the community. It has developed a national reputation and is renowned as being one of the most heavily utilised Football / Multi Use Sports Facilities in the country. The proposals will continue to meet the local demand and help to improve the availability to 3G facilities and provide improved access arrangements around the site.
- 2.3 In May 2019, the Nottinghamshire Football Associations Local Football Facilities Plan identified the FSZ as the number one priority in for Football investment in Nottingham. It offered the opportunity of grant funding to develop the site further.
- 2.4 The City Council's current playing pitch strategy (2018, see appendix 7) also identifies the need for a further artificial pitch in the central area and upgrading the sand based pitch will enable vastly improved usage numbers than currently available on the sand based pitch. The local Football Association has also identified these facilities in their facility strategy as a key football development priority for the City.
- 2.5 It is recognised that the existing community building is no longer adequate to address the needs of those using the facility. Additional meeting rooms, and improved access is now required. These improvements can be delivered within the funding available as outlined in Section 6 of this report.
- 2.6 NTU have approached NFCT and offered significant funding towards the project. A condition of this funding is that the Council and NTU enter into an investment

agreement. This will guarantee funding from NTU, and will clarify their requirement of use, and conditions of funding. This agreement will be prepared by external lawyers and will feed into the existing management agreement, between the Council and NFCT. This will ensure that requirements of use, set out by NTU, are passed on to NFCT.



- 2.7 The project team have been working with a SCAPE framework contractor, who has undertaken feasibility works and provided a cost estimate and programme for the proposed work. The contractor will now progress the feasibility works to the detailed design stage to allow for the works to be tendered and the grant application to be submitted. The Football Foundation has been instructed to progress designs and gain costs for the football pitch and to gain Planning approval.
- 2.8 Over the last year, a number of consultation exercises have been undertaken by NFCT. These consultations have engaged with the football community, and other interested groups such as the Forest Recreation Ground Development Group. Having listened to consultees, the current proposal has been scaled back to minimise the impact on the site. Further consultations are planned to take place over the next 6 months as part of the planning approval process for the project.
- 2.9 Sport England and England Hockey have been consulted on the project proposals and are agreed in principle for them to proceed. The relocation of the two remaining hockey teams, from neighbouring Boroughs, has been agreed by Hockey England. Sport England will provide further comments / approval of the proposals as part of the formal Planning application process.
3. **Other options considered in making recommendations**
- 3.1 **Do Nothing:** This is not an option and has been rejected. It is a condition of the existing Management Agreement and capital funding, that the existing FMAP must support the delivery of the site’s Football Development Plan, and that the facility is maintained “Fit for Purpose”. The existing FMAP carpet, fencing and floodlights are close to the end of life, and the pitch is no longer sustainable in its current state. There is also a risk of losing the capital investors if no action is taken.
- 3.2 **Deliver the original plan** to realign the pitch and additional changing/ training and office building. This option was rejected as cost estimate were too high and it was not favoured at recent public consultation events.

- 3.3 **Reinstate the sand based pitch.** This option has been rejected as the sand-based pitch is considered outdated, and not a suitable playing surface needed to support the sites continued delivery and improvements to the football development programme.
- 3.4 **Deliver a new 3G and site improvement.** This option has been approved, as it will deliver the required investment to the pitch, as per the original Sport England grant condition. The new facility will enhance the quality of the site and improve the delivery of the football development programme

4. **Consideration of Risk**

- 4.1 Risk associated with the project relate to being unable to secure the grant funding from both the Football Foundation and NTU. This risk is mitigated through communication with the funders who have ensured that this project is prioritised in advance of bid submissions.
- 4.2 Risk associated with the project costs over running. This risk is mitigated through detailed feasibility work. Detailed costs estimates have been obtained, in order to support the project costings. Significant contingency sums have been included within the project costing, and final options to de-scope the works have been identified in order to avoid cost overrun.
- 4.3 If the Football Foundation grant is unsuccessful the project will be re-scoped to only include the resurfacing of the lower pitch from the sinking fund contributions. In this case, the additional work will not be completed and the funding arrangements and partnership with NTU will no longer exist. Only work that can be funded within the Forest Multi Use Activity Pitch sinking fund contributions will be completed.
- 4.4 Other risks include the updating of the existing management agreement and access agreement, and the preparation of the new management agreement between the Council and NTU. Without these revisions being in place, the funders will not commit to their funding contribution. This risk will be mitigated through the appointment of an external legal company, who will be commissioned to undertake the revision of both the Management Agreement with NFCT and the Investment Agreement with NTU.

5. **Best Value Considerations, including consideration of Make or Buy where appropriate**

Table 2 Best Value Assessment	
Best Value Themes	Response
DIY- do it yourself through redesign	The FSZ is outsourced to NFCT, and the City Council, as landowner, is required to take the lead on the project delivery and work in partnership with NFCT and the Funding Partners. There is no other option available to secure the funding or deliver the improvements.
BIY- buy it yourself e.g. procurement	The Project requires the partnership with NFCT to continue, as this provides the best strategic partnership, and ensures that the football development objectives are fully delivered in-line with the both the

	existing Sport England Grant and the new application to the Football Foundation.
DIWO- do it with others e.g. shared services/ partnerships with local authorities	The partnership with NFCT and NTU has been established in order to secure the Football Foundation Grant. Without the partnership the project would not be successful in securing the external Grant funding.
DIFO – do it for others- trading and income enhancement	The council has rejected this option as the delivery of football development activities is not the Councils core business, and the partnership with NFCT has provided an appropriate vehicle to improve the site and deliver an enhanced Programme of football development activity.
REDUCE- service standards commensurate with affordability	To reduce the proposal to just replacing the Sand-based pitch with a replacement sand-based pitch has been rejected, as this option would not enhance the service offer or help to further enhance the football development Programme. This option would fail to take full advantage of the external funding and would not help to enhance the quality of the facilities.
STOP	To stop the project has been rejected as this will not enable the council to discharge the sport England Grant conditions nor will it help to secure the external grants or deliver the improvements or develop the FSZ site.

6. Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)

6.1 Capital Finance Implications

6.2 The following table confirms the project requires a capital budget of £2.6m, of which £270k (i.e. 10.4%) contingency. If the budget is insufficient to complete the planned works the project will have to either be de-scoped or further resource be identified.

6.3 No additional capital funding is currently available following the issue of the Section 114 report as all capital resources are fully committed in accordance with the Capital Strategy.

Element	£
Capital Expenditure	
Feasibility Build Cost	1,186,066
Planning Fees	5,000
Legal fees	100,000
Project Management	25,000
QS	12,000
CDM	7,000
Contingency	250,000
New 3G Lower pitch	1,000,000
Biodiversity / Habitat Improvements	10,000
Total Forecast Expenditure	2,595,066

Capital Funding	
Nottingham City Council (FMAP Sinking Fund)	(260,000)
Unsecured Grants	
Nottingham Trent University	(530,000)
Football Foundation Funding Request	(1,795,668)
Total Capital Funding	(2,585,668)

6.4 The project cannot be added to the Capital Programme until it has been endorsed by the Capital Board and the funding unsecured funding as identified in Table 3 has been secured.

6.5 Following formal approval and endorsement by the Capital Board this project will be classified as a Planned Scheme which means resources cannot be committed. It will only move to approved once all the external grant has been secured. All expenditure will need to be approved in accordance with the spending controls in place following the Council issuing a Section 114 report.

6.6 Taxation Position

6.7 No VAT exempt income is going to be generated from this project and therefore the Council will be able to recover all input VAT incurred on expenditure on this scheme.

Tom Straw, Senior Accountant (Capital Programmes) – 11th January 2024

6.8 This report shows the need for the Forest Multi Activity Pitch to be improved so it is up to standard providing a transformation of the sand-based football pitches into 3G rubber crumb football pitches, as well as improving the fencing and access around the site. The cost implication for this is a large substantial amount of £2.6m.

6.9 This project intends to use only £260k worth of Nottingham City Council Resources; money has been contributed to a sinking fund over the last 10 years due to the maintenance required of the sand-based football pitches, a requirement previously set as per the terms of the initial grant for the funding from Sports England.

6.10 The current proposal would be a more transformational use of the sinking fund as the total cost of the project £2.6m, with additional funding being provided by Nottingham Trent University and the Football Foundation, which would not be otherwise available for such a large and beneficial transformation for the site.

6.11 The benefits for this project are much higher from a social and financial perspective due to the scale of work involved and the value of the transformation the area will receive in the quality of football pitches. If the external funding were not available, the sand-based pitches would be maintained instead of transforming to higher quality 3G pitches, which would be a loss to the area.

Sohaib Chaudhry, Senior Commercial Business Partner (Communities, Environment & Resident Services Directorate) – 9th January 2024

7. Legal colleague comments

- 7.1 This report seeks approval of the proposed Forest Sports Zone Improvement project (subject to a number of conditions), approval to make an application for Grant funding from the Football Foundation, delegation to the Director of Residential Services to procure and enter into required contracts, delegation to the Director of Residential Services to agree an updated Deed of Dedication, delegation to the Director of Residential Services to approve a refreshed Management Agreement with NFCT and NTU and delegation of authority to the Director of Residential Services to enter into an Investment Agreement with NTU.
- 7.2 At present, the FSZ operates primarily pursuant to a Management Agreement dated 23 September 2014 between the Council and Nottingham Forest Football Club in the Community (mainly addressing operational arrangements) and a Deed of Dedication between the Football Foundation and the Council (which prohibits the Council from using the area subject to the Grant for any other use, thus creating a level of security for the Football Foundation). There are also conditions attached to the original Sport England grant, as referred to in the report. It is assumed the rights Djanogly City Academy have in respect of the Multi Activity Pitch do not impact on the proposed project or that such rights will have been terminated when the new arrangements commence.
- 7.3 The proposed project, and funding proposals, will require amendments to the existing Management Agreement and fresh Deed of Dedication. There will also need to be a new agreement setting out the terms of the investment by NTU, construction contracts and potentially other legal agreements. These various agreements will be between different organisations which means there will not be an easy 'read-across' between the agreement but the agreements will be closely connected and, on occasions, rely on other agreements for operation and enforcement of agreed contractual rights – in particular, in relation to any right or benefit for NTU agreed between the Council and NTU in the proposed Investment Agreement, it will be for the Council in the amended Management Agreement between the Council and NFCT to ensure that right or benefit for NTU is included, and enforced, using the amended Management Agreement. It remains, therefore, a high-risk approach to look to develop or amend one agreement in isolation from the other relevant agreements. It should also be noted that the new or amended Deed of Dedication will link to both the amended Management Agreement and the proposed Investment Agreement.
- 7.4 Whilst the report references an agreement in principle from Sport England to the proposals, it would be prudent to check that all the existing conditions of the original Sport England funding are being, and will continue to be, complied with should this project proceed as envisaged and that, in due course, the agreement in principle become an unconditional agreement.
- 7.5 One of the conditions for the recommendation to approve the proposed FSZ Improvement project is that the conditions of funding are the same as those at Appendices 2, 3 and 4. It would be prudent for Appendices 2 and 3 to be reviewed by the relevant team within Legal Services after they have been reviewed from an operational perspective and client colleagues confirm that the Council can meet all the conditions being imposed on the Council.
- 7.6 Appendix 4, titled 'Forest Sports Zone Agreement – key provisions' has been reviewed by Legal Services as a 'heads of terms' type agreement. It is not, as

it is drafted, in a state that is either legally enforceable or that it would be advisable for the Council to agree. Further work is required to develop that document, in any event, into a legally enforceable agreement that the Council would be content to be bound by. That agreement will then need further development to reflect and be reflected in the proposed amended Management Agreement. It is unclear, based on this draft of the document and previous advice given, on what basis it is stated that funding has been “secured from Nottingham Trent University (NTU)”?

- 7.7 The procurement processes referenced in this report will need to comply with the Council’s constitution and the regulations specified. The Public Contract Regulations 2015 and the Concession Contract Regulations 2016 will be replaced, later this year, by the Procurement Act 2023. Any process undertaken should, therefore, ensure it complies with the Procurement Act 2023, either as a necessity depending on when those procurements are undertaken, or as best practice. Further, the proposed amendment to the Management Agreement (which it is understood will still be between the Council and NFCT, and not include NTU despite how Recommendation 6 is drafted) will also need to reflect the requirements of the Procurement Act 2023, as a necessity depending on when that new arrangement is effective from or as best practice.
- 7.8 It is unclear whether the value of the decision includes the potential legal costs of external legal support for the project. As noted above, this is a project where the inter-relationship between various agreements adds a level of complexity to an already substantial project in legal terms. Legal Services can support a process to identify an external law firm to support this project using the EMLawshare arrangement, which offers the Council preferential hourly rates. The time for potentially undertaking a mini-competition to identify a law firm needs to be factored into the overall timetable unless the Director for Legal and Governance or the Head of Legal agree there is a compelling argument for a direct award using the EMLawshare arrangement.

Anthony Heath (with support from Helen Ball), Senior Solicitor – 9th January 2024

8. **Other relevant comments**

8.1 **Procurement**

- 8.1.1 If the Delivery Model Assessment is approved, and the grant application is successful, then Procurement will work with the client to ensure all procurement activity is compliant with Public Contract Regulations, the Councils Contract Procedure Rules and the procurement funding obligations. The Commercial Strategy for the scheme will need to be submitted to the Commercial Oversight Board (COB) prior to going to CPEC or Executive Board.

Sue Oliver, Procurement Category Manager – Places

8.2 **Property**

- 8.2.1 There are existing agreements in place with NFCT to manage the FSZ, and consideration will need to be given as to whether these require amendment or re-issue as a result of the recommendations of this report.

- 8.2.2 The Forest Recreation Ground as a whole, due to its historic means of acquisition by way of Inclosure Awards, cannot be treated in the same way as General Fund holdings of the council and as a result, careful consideration must be given to all elements of these report recommendations to ensure they align with these specific obligations. Property colleagues will work with the Parks Team and Major Projects on all these agreements to ensure the best possible outcome.
- 8.2.3 The Football Foundation require a new Deed of Dedication placing on the title restricting any disposition of the land without their consent for a clawback period of 21-years. The specifics of this requirement have not yet been explored along with Legal Services and Parks colleagues, to ensure that it only relates to the specific area of land benefitting from their grant and does not impede other elements of the Forest Recreation Ground.
- 8.2.4 There is a requirement for a Licence to occupy to be entered into with Nottingham Trent University to secure specific times of use in exchange for a release of funds to assist in construction costs. This requires careful and detailed discussion to ensure that it is robust for all parties and in-line with other requirements of the title, policy, and other agreements already in place or proposed to be put in place. Property have not yet seen draft heads of terms but will work with Parks Team colleagues to ensure an appropriate agreement is reached. Precedent does exist within the city however for this type of arrangement.

John West, Strategic Asset management Business Partner – 16/05/2023

9. **Crime and Disorder Implications (If Applicable)**

- 9.1 The FSZ project was originally designed to both regenerate abandoned areas with the park and to transform the quality of the sporting facility that could be available for the community. In providing the facility and by continuing to improve the quality of the service offer the FSZ team are able to provide many hours of positive engagement and sporting diversional activities. For some these activities provide opportunities for training and development and help to reduce anti-social behaviour within the local area.

10. **Social value considerations (If Applicable)**

- 10.1 The FSZ provides many improvements for the local community and the facilities have not only help to improve the visual appearance of the park but they also provide training and job opportunities for many local people who have accessed the training programmes delivered by the FSZ Team.

11. **Regard to the NHS Constitution (If Applicable)**

- 11.1 The FSZ provides a safe place for all the local community to engage in a range of sporting and healthy lifestyle activities. In doing so, the facility helps to improve both the physical and mental health of the local community.

12. **Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

- 12.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No
An EIA is not required because:

Yes

Attached as Appendix 5, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

13. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

13.1 Has the data protection impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

A DPIA is not required because the current proposals do not include the collection of personal data, CCTV or video monitoring, if the scope of work changes, contact will be made with Information Compliance to progress the DPIA ahead of any proposals being implemented.

Yes

14. Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA)

14.1 Has the carbon impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

A CIA is not required because:

Yes

Attached as Appendix 6, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

15. List of background papers relied upon in writing this report (not including published documents or confidential or exempt information)

15.1 None.

16. Published documents referred to in this report

16.1 Executive Board Report. Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone Improvement Project 16th April 2013.

Appendix 1. Forest Sports Zone Development Proposals

Site Layout



Proposed entrance / reception



Proposed 3G pitch and new access ramp to upper pitch



Proposed pitch-side viewing area





Football Foundation

General Terms and Conditions of Grant

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1. Definitions

1.1 For the purposes of the Grant and the Grant Agreement (as defined below) the following expressions shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:

“Organisation Application” means the application submitted by or for the Organisation for a Grant in respect of the Project and shall include all written and oral representations made by the Organisation to the Foundation regarding the Organisation, the Project and the Facilities

“Business Plan” means a plan prepared by the Organisation relating to the financial and operational management and marketing of the Project and the Facilities

“Capital Funding” means the Grant (or part of Grant) referred to in the Grant Offer Letter that relates to funding which is to be used for the purchase, construction or development of Facilities and/or Grant Assets

“Clawback Period” means the period of 21 years from the date of acceptance of the Grant

“Facilities” means any facility, capital equipment (including Grant Assets), building (including fixtures and fittings) and/or land in respect of which the Grant is made as specified in the Grant Agreement and shall include without limitation, any facility, equipment, buildings and/or land proposed to be acquired or improved as a result of the Grant

“Football Development Plan” means a plan prepared by the Organisation setting out the aims, objectives, responsibility and timescales relating to the development of football in the area in which the Facilities are situated

“Foundation” means the Football Foundation (registered Company number 3876305; registered charity number 1079309) whose registered office is at 10 Eastbourne Terrace, London, England, W2 6LG and references to the Foundation shall include the Foundation, its staff and any other person representing the Foundation

“Funders”	means the Big Lottery Fund, the Exchequer, Sport England, the Football Association Limited and the Football Association Premier League Limited, as applicable
“General Terms and Conditions”	means these terms and conditions
“Grant”	means the sum referred to in the Grant Offer Letter awarded to assist in financing the Project which may consist of Capital Funding and/or Revenue Funding
“Grant Assets”	means any property (i) whose acquisition, creation or improvement is funded in total or in part by the Grant; and (ii) that has an acquisition cost or value (whichever is higher) of £1,000 or above; and (iii) that has an economic life of three years or more (based on normal accounting practice)
“Grant Agreement”	means the agreement entered into between the Organisation and the Football Foundation in the form of a Grant Offer Letter, which incorporates these General Terms and Conditions
“Grant Offer Letter”	means the grant offer letter sent to the Organisation confirming the Grant
“Organisation”	means the organisation or organisations to which the Grant is made
“Practical Completion”	means, where the Facilities are land or buildings to be constructed or improved as a result of the Grant, the date specified in any certificate issued by the supervising architect, surveyor, engineer or other competent professional as the date on which work on the Facilities was practically completed under the terms of the relevant building contract
“Project”	means the project or projects described in the Application, the Football Development Plan and/or the Grant Offer Letter
“Project Specification”	means the most recent specification for the Project supplied by the Organisation and approved by the Foundation

“Revenue Funding”	means the Grant (or part of Grant) referred to in the Grant Offer letter that relates to funding which is to be used for management or development of projects and/or the purchase of equipment that does not constitute Grant Assets
“Sign Contractor”	means the person named in the Grant Agreement as the Foundation’s authorised supplier of signs, or such other person as may from time to time be notified by the Foundation to the Organisation; and
“Sport England”	means The English Sports Council.

- 1.2 References in the Grant Agreement to any clause, sub-clause or Schedule without further designation shall be construed as a reference to the clause, sub-clause or Schedule to the Grant Agreement so numbered.

2. Use of Grant (All Grants)

- 2.1 The Grant will be used solely towards the Project in accordance with the Grant Agreement, and only by the Organisation, and under no circumstances shall it be used for any other purpose.
- 2.2 The Organisation will use its best endeavours to deliver the aims and objectives detailed in the Football Development Plan and in accordance with the Business Plan.
- 2.3 Delivery of the Project will comply with any Project Specifications agreed with the Foundation.

3. Construction of Facilities (Capital Funding Only)

Where land or buildings are to be acquired, constructed or improved as a result of the Grant: -

- 3.1 the highest standard of Facilities must be aimed for;
- 3.2 the Organisation must have security of tenure of the Facilities and/or the land on which the Facilities are built for the Clawback Period by means of a freehold or uninterruptible leasehold. A copy of any relevant lease must be sent to the Foundation on request;
- 3.3 the construction, improvement and/or development of the Facilities must be supervised throughout by a qualified architect, surveyor or engineer or other competent professional;
- 3.4 the Organisation must take into account and make appropriate provision for use and enjoyment of the Facilities by people with disabilities; and
- 3.5 the Organisation will notify the Foundation immediately following Practical Completion.

4. Construction/Development of the Facilities (Capital Funding Only)

In respect of the costs of construction and/or development of the Facilities:

- 4.1 at least three competitive tenders for the provision of the Facilities shall be obtained by the Organisation in accordance with normal tender and contract procedures;

- 4.2 an explanation of the tender accepted shall be submitted to the Foundation prior to works being commenced. The explanation must be satisfactory to the Foundation, failing which the Grant may be withdrawn by the Foundation at its sole discretion and any Grant monies already paid shall immediately become repayable to the Foundation;
- 4.3 a copy of the original “form of tender” from the appointed contractor for the construction works shall be submitted, together with a list of the unsuccessful tenders. On Facilities where a “tender report” is prepared by a consultant quantity surveyor, architect, or other professional, a copy of this report shall also be submitted; and
- 4.4 the Organisation shall ensure that the Foundation has the right, in its absolute discretion, to inspect and copy the relevant documents and records of all persons from whom tenders have been obtained in relation to the Project.

5. Management & Use of Project and Facilities (Capital Funding Only)

- 5.1 The purpose of the Project, the arrangements for management and community use of the Facilities and the purpose for which the Facilities are used shall be as set out in the Application and the Grant Agreement and shall not be changed throughout the Clawback Period without the prior written consent of the Foundation.
- 5.2 The Organisation undertakes, warrants and agrees to use its best endeavours to manage and operate the Project and the Facilities in accordance with the aims, objectives, targets, and timescales set out in the Football Development Plan and the Business Plan.
- 5.3 The Organisation shall at all times throughout the Project and the development of the Facilities and until the expiry of the Clawback Period:
 - 5.3.1 ensure that, unless the Foundation has given its prior written consent, the fees and charges for use of the Project and the Facilities by members of the public do not increase beyond any increase in the Retail Price Index from the date on which the Application was approved by the board of the Foundation;
 - 5.3.2 keep the Facilities, and all facilities, fittings or equipment used in connection with them in good repair and condition and undertake all things as may be necessary to ensure their proper maintenance;

- 5.3.3 That the applicant ensures that where the facility includes a full size 3G FTP, the pitch is maintained to the FIFA Quality Concept for Football Turf or the International Match Standard (IMS), or superseding standard, and kept on The FA 3G Pitch Register throughout the duration of the clawback period. Smaller pitches should be built to this quality standard and tested to BS EN 15330-1:2013 Surfaces for sports areas;
- 5.3.4 decorate all internal and external parts of the Facilities following their construction as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Foundation;
- 5.3.5 take out and keep in force a comprehensive policy of insurance with reputable insurers to cover the Project, the Facilities, the Grant Assets, their use and any activities carried out thereon against and in respect of all usual risks (including third party, public, employee and occupier's liability) to their full replacement value (where relevant), and a copy of the current policy and evidence of premium payment shall be provided to the Foundation upon request;
- 5.3.6 make and operate satisfactory arrangements for the storage and safekeeping of any equipment, or Grant Assets, acquired or improved as a result of the Grant. If any such equipment is lost or otherwise unavailable for use the Organisation shall replace it as soon as reasonably practicable at no cost to the Foundation;
- 5.3.6 take into account and make appropriate provision for use and enjoyment of the Project and the Facilities by people with disabilities;
- 5.3.7 ensure that no-one will be denied access to use the Project or the Facilities on grounds of disability, race, creed, colour, sex, occupation, sexual orientation, religion or political persuasion;
- 5.3.8 comply with all statutory requirements and other laws and regulations relating to the Project and the Facilities and the development and operation thereof, including without limitation employers' liability insurance, the national minimum wage, the "Working Time" Directive, health and safety, data protection, intellectual property, and religious, political, race, sex and disability discrimination requirements, laws and regulations.

5.3.9 comply with all statutory requirements and other law, regulation, regional and national practice guidance and procedures, recommendations and any such other requirements that may be notified to the Organisation in writing relating to safeguarding children and vulnerable adults (as may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time) including without limitation ensuring that the Organisation appropriately reviews, updates and follows comprehensive safeguarding policies in respect of which all staff and volunteers are appropriately trained. Such safeguarding policies must, as a minimum, provide for the carrying out of appropriate checks on and supervision of people working with children and vulnerable adults on the Project and/or at the Facilities and requirements for identifying, managing and reporting any incidents, together with any and all other detail that is either mandatory or desirable from time to time in line with best practice.

5.4 The Organisation must inform the Foundation in writing of anything that materially threatens, makes unlikely, or delays the completion or success of the Project and the Facilities.

6. Management of the Project (Revenue Funding Only)

6.1 The purpose and the duration of the Project shall be as set out in the Application and the Grant Agreement and shall not be changed without the prior written consent of the Foundation.

6.2 The Organisation undertakes, warrants and agrees to use its best endeavours to manage and operate the Project in accordance with the Football Development Plan and the Business Plan.

6.3 The Organisation shall at all times throughout the Project:

6.3.1 ensure that, unless the Foundation has given its prior written consent, the fees and charges for the use or participation in the Project by members of the public do not increase beyond any increase in the Retail Price Index from the date on which the Application was approved by the board of the Foundation;

6.3.2 take out and keep in force a comprehensive policy of insurance with reputable insurers to cover the Project in respect of all the usual risks and provide a copy of the current policy and evidence of premium payment to the Foundation upon request; and

6.3.3 comply with the provisions of 5.3.5 to 5.3.9 and 5.4 in relation to the Revenue Funding.

- 6.4 Where Revenue Funding is to be used for the employment of staff or consultants the Organisation shall:
- 6.4.1 advertise for the post and supply details of the post, the recruitment process and any recruitment advertisements to the Foundation; and
 - 6.4.2 obtain the prior written consent of the Foundation to the matters in clause 6.4.1; and
 - 6.4.3 throughout the selection, recruitment and appointment process apply equal opportunity policies; and
 - 6.4.4 supply to the Foundation details of the terms of employment if requested by the Foundation.

7. Payment

- 7.1 Payments of Grant will only be paid into an ordinary business bank account in the name of the Organisation. Cheques from the account must be signed by at least two individuals.
- 7.2 The Organisation shall not deposit any part of the Grant outside ordinary business accounts within the clearing bank system, without the prior written consent of the Foundation.
- 7.3 The Foundation reserves the right to call for proof of payment.
- 7.5 No Grant will be paid until the Foundation is satisfied (acting reasonably) that such payment will be in relation to proper expenditure for the Project.
- 7.6 The Organisation must promptly repay to the Foundation any Grant incorrectly paid to it as a result of any administrative error. This includes (without limitation) situations where either an incorrect value of Grant has been released or where Grant has been released in error before all applicable General Terms and Conditions of Grant have been complied with by the Organisation.
- 7.7 The Organisation must request the first payment of Grant within six (6) months of the date of the Grant Offer Letter, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Foundation. If this date cannot be met, the Organisation must promptly send the Foundation a written explanation as to the reasons for the delay in requesting payment. If the first payment of Grant is not requested by the Organisation within six (6) months of the date of the Grant Offer Letter, the Grant will automatically lapse without the Foundation providing any additional warning or other form of notification to the Organisation.

Thereafter, the Foundation will not be liable for making any future Grant payments and the Grant Agreement shall terminate immediately provided always that termination of the Grant Agreement for whatever cause shall not prejudice or affect the rights of one party against the other in respect of any breach of the Grant Agreement.

- 7.8 The Organisation must request the last payment of the Grant within twelve (12) months of the date that the first claim is paid by the Foundation, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Foundation. If not requested within such twelve (12) month period, the Foundation will have no obligation to make any further payment(s) pursuant to the Grant Agreement.

8. Claiming Capital Funding

- 8.1 Capital Funding to purchase, construct or develop Facilities shall be paid as follows:

8.1.1 on compliance with any pre-construction conditions and pre-claim capital conditions set out in paragraph 1.1 of the Offer Letter and on receipt of appropriately completed claim forms and accompanying invoices the Foundation will pay claims at the same percentage rate that the Grant bears to the Project cost as set out in the Grant Offer Letter. This will continue until 95% of the Capital Funding has been released. The remaining 5% of the Capital Funding will only be paid:-

- (a) on receipt of an independent auditors certificate (or, where previously agreed with the Foundation, a statement confirming the relevant accounts have been independently examined);
- (b) on receipt of a certificate of practical completion;
- (c) on receipt of a certificate confirming all relevant Building Control Regulations have been complied with and any mechanical and electrical test certificates;
- (d) on receipt of written confirmation from the planning department confirming the discharge of any conditions attached to the planning approval; and
- (e) on completion of a site visit by the Foundation or its agent; and
- (f) on satisfaction any other condition that remains outstanding specified in the Grant Offer Letter.

- 8.1.2 the Organisation must ensure that sufficient funds are retained to meet the balance of any costs and to cover the period between the penultimate payment and completion of the work to be funded by the Capital Funding; and
- 8.1.3 claim forms will be provided by the Foundation and should be completed and returned as the work progresses. Each form must include a completed statement of expenditure and details of the net value of the work completed at each claim stage (excluding voluntary labour, other contributions in kind, contractual retention fees and other non-allowable costs). The form must be counter-signed by an appropriately qualified and authorised person and must be accompanied by appropriate supporting documentation.

9. Claiming Revenue Funding

- 9.1 On compliance with the pre-claim revenue conditions set out in paragraph 1.1 of the Offer Letter and on receipt of satisfactory completed revenue claim form and relevant supporting documents, the Foundation will pay claims six monthly in arrears in accordance with and at the same percentage rate detailed in Schedule One to the Grant Offer Letter.
- 9.2 Where Capital Funding is being provided then notwithstanding clause 9.1, no Revenue Funding will be paid unless the first claim under the Capital Funding element has been paid.

10. Project publicity

- 10.1 Where Capital Funding has been received:
 - 10.1.1 throughout the Project and during the Clawback Period the Organisation will be asked to erect at the site of the Project and/or at the Facilities such internal and/or external signs reflecting the Grant as may be supplied to it by the Sign Contractor on behalf of the Foundation;
 - 10.1.2 the Organisation shall be responsible for obtaining all approvals or consents for installation of the sign as may be required by statute, contract, landlord permission or otherwise;
 - 10.1.3 on delivery of any sign to the Organisation the sign will become the property of the Organisation, which will maintain all signs to a satisfactory and safe condition. The Organisation will notify the Foundation and the Sign Contractor immediately if there are any defects in the sign or its installation;

- 10.1.4 the Organisation shall for the Clawback Period officially acknowledge the support of the Foundation in all materials which refer to the Project, and all spoken public presentations about the Project; and shall include (where appropriate or where requested by the Foundation) the Foundation's logo and, if asked by the Foundation, the names and/or logos of such of the Funders as the Foundation shall specify, provided always that the Foundation's logo may only be used with the prior written consent of the Foundation.;
- 10.1.5 the Organisation will co-operate with the Foundation in respect of publicity for the Grant. The Foundation will co-ordinate media activity in respect of the Grant. The Organisation shall not issue any public release nor hold any press conference about the Grant or the Facilities without the prior written consent of the Foundation; and
- 10.1.6 the Organisation shall arrange an official opening ceremony for the Project and/or the Facilities (in the latter case within a reasonable period after completion of the Facilities), which the Organisation may attend. The Organisation shall liaise with the Foundation to agree a date of and the arrangements for the opening ceremony.
- 10.2 The Organisation will keep the Foundation informed of any sponsorship relating to an event, programme or facility wholly or substantially funded by the Grant, will use its best endeavours to include in any such sponsorship agreement(s) entered into after the date of this Agreement a clause prohibiting the sponsor ambushing the Foundation's Grant or by taking credit due to the Foundation or its Funders for that funding and will use all reasonable endeavours to prevent ambush marketing tactics by the sponsor and ensure the Foundation and its Funders receive appropriate credit proportionate to the amount of funding it has contributed. For the avoidance of doubt, this clause shall not prevent a sponsor taking full credit for its own funding.
- 10.3 Where Revenue Funding has been received the Organisation will give appropriate recognition for the financial contribution provided by the Foundation for the duration of the Project.
- 10.4 For all Grants the Foundation shall have the right to promote its association with the Organisation, the Project and Facilities publicly and the Organisation shall grant the Foundation a licence without charge to use the name and image of the Organisation without restriction for this purpose.

11. Project monitoring

- 11.1 The Project and the Facilities shall be closely monitored by the Foundation throughout the Clawback Period to ensure that the aims and objectives specified in the Application, Football Development Plan, Business Plan and Project Specification are being met, that the Grant Agreement is adhered to and that the Project and the Facilities represent good value for money.
- 11.2 Wherever it requires during the Clawback Period (including without limitation at any time both during the development and/or construction phases of the Project and the Facilities and after completion of the Project and the Facilities), the Foundation and any person authorised by the Foundation may make unannounced visits (including without limitation site visits, site audits and compliance visits) and may request meetings, for the purposes of monitoring the Project and the Facilities and monitoring compliance with the Grant Agreement. The Organisation will facilitate and co-operate in the arrangement and conduct of such visits and meetings and shall allow the Foundation and any person authorised by the Foundation access to inspect the Project and/or the Facilities at any time.
- 11.3 The Organisation will promptly provide to the Foundation any information and/or reports (including without limitation regular progress reports) requested by the Foundation in connection with the Project, the Facilities or the Organisation and its activities. The Organisation will complete any questionnaires requested by and respond promptly to any questions raised by the Foundation.
- 11.4 The Organisation shall evaluate and monitor the Project and, where Capital Funding has been provided, the Facilities, their use and success, and shall cooperate with and provide all the assistance required by the Foundation to allow the Foundation to evaluate and monitor the Project and the Facilities and their use and success. In particular, but without limitation, the Organisation shall keep records of the number of jobs created by the Project and Facilities, the number of users and other beneficiaries of the Project and the Facilities, and such other information as the Foundation shall require from time to time.
- 11.5 The Organisation will provide a final report on the Project, in such form as is required by the Foundation, which confirms that the Project has been properly completed.
- 11.6 The Foundation may call for the views of any appropriate organisation or person on the progress of the Project.
- 11.7 The Organisation shall on request provide the Foundation with contact details of an individual who shall liaise with Sport England to provide the contact details of users of the Project to allow Sport England to monitor and evaluate use of the Project.

In providing this information to both the Foundation and Sport England, the Organisation shall comply with all relevant data protection legislation.

12. Accounts and Records

- 12.1 If all or any part of the Grant is awarded for the purchase of Grant Assets the Organisation shall maintain a detailed register of the Grant Assets throughout the Clawback Period and shall supply the Foundation with a copy of this annually, or when new assets are acquired or disposed of (whichever is the sooner).
- 12.2 The Organisation shall keep separate, full, proper and up-to-date accounts and records regarding the development, purchase, financial trading and use of the Project and the Facilities. Any person or persons authorised by the Foundation shall be given access, at the Foundation's request, to these accounts and financial records and the Foundation shall have the right to take copies of such accounts and records.
- 12.3 The Organisation must have its accounts externally audited (or independently evaluated, where appropriate) and if requested by the Foundation must provide a copy of the audit (or evaluation) report and the annual accounts to the Foundation.
- 12.4 The Organisation must meet any relevant statutory requirements as regards accounts, audit or examination of accounts, annual reports and annual returns.
- 12.5 The Grant must be shown in the Organisation's accounts as a restricted fund and not be included under general funds.

13. Mortgage, Disposal, Lease, or Change of Use of Facilities (Capital Funding Only)

- 13.1 During the Clawback Period, subject to the terms of any charge or charges to which the Foundation shall previously have consented, the Organisation shall not without the prior written consent of the Foundation's Chief Executive:
- 13.1.1 transfer, sell, lease, licence or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the Facility;
 - 13.1.2 grant any charge, mortgage or other form of security or encumbrance over all or any part of the Facility; or
 - 13.1.3 cease to use the Facility for the purposes previously approved by the Foundation.

The Organisation shall give written notice to the Foundation a reasonable period before it proposes to take any action that requires consent under this clause.

- 13.2 The Foundation may give consent in accordance with clause 13.1 subject to any or all of the following conditions:
- 13.2.1 the sale, lease, licence or other disposal is made at full market value as determined and evidenced by an independent professional valuation by an appropriately qualified expert approved in writing by the Foundation;
 - 13.2.2 prior to the completion of the transfer, lease, licence, sale or other disposal the proposed new owner of the Facility enters into a deed of novation with the Foundation to ensure that the new owner is obliged to comply with the terms of the Grant Agreement in place of the Organisation;
 - 13.2.3 the Organisation repays to the Foundation a sum equivalent to the Grant or at the discretion of the Foundation a sum equivalent to the Grant increased in line with inflation as determined by the Retail Price Index or such other sum as the Foundation at its discretion deems appropriate;
 - 13.2.4 termination of the Grant Agreement;
- 13.3 failure to obtain consent as required by clause 13.1 or failure to comply with any conditions imposed in accordance with clause 13.2 shall entitle the Foundation to terminate the Grant Agreement and to receive repayment from the Organisation of a sum equivalent to the Grant or at the discretion of the Foundation a sum equivalent to the Grant increased in line with inflation as determined by the Retail Price Index or such other sum as the Foundation at its discretion deems appropriate.

14. Cessation or Suspension of Grant and Termination (all Grants)

- 14.1 Without prejudice to the Foundation's other rights and remedies, (a) the Foundation's obligation to make any payments of Grant shall forthwith cease;
- (b) the Foundation may make all further payments of Grant subject to such conditions as it may specify; (c) the Foundation may require the full amount of Grant released to the Organisation (or such other sum as the Foundation may require) to be repaid to the Foundation on demand and (d) the Foundation shall have the right at any time during the Clawback Period to terminate this Agreement forthwith or suspend all or any of its obligations hereunder upon such terms and for such period as the Foundation shall at its absolute discretion determine; if:
- 14.1.1 the Organisation ceases to operate for any reason, or it passes a resolution (or the Court makes an order) that it be wound up (other than for the purpose of a bona fide reconstruction or amalgamation), or, if it was a charity at the time that the Application was made, it ceases to be a charity;

- 14.1.2 the Organisation becomes insolvent, or it is declared bankrupt, or it is placed into receivership, administration or liquidation, or a petition has been presented for its winding up, or it enters into any arrangement or composition for the benefit of its creditors, or any of its members are surcharged or a manager is appointed on behalf of a creditor in respect of its business or a part thereof, or it is unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986 as amended;
- 14.1.3 within the Clawback Period the Organisation fails to comply with any of the General Terms and Conditions of the Grant Agreement;
- 14.1.4 in the reasonable opinion of the Foundation or any of the Funders the Organisation fails to apply any part of the Grant for the intended purpose;
- 14.1.5 in the reasonable opinion of the Foundation or any of the Funders the Organisation fails to complete the works to be carried out in executing the Project in accordance with the terms of and to the standard indicated in the Application (unless any variation has been previously approved in writing by the Foundation);
- 14.1.6 any of the circumstances described in clause 15.1 occur without the Foundation's prior approval of a new application as required by that clause;
- 14.1.7 the Organisation fails to complete the Project on time or within a reasonable period (when no time is specified) or it appears that the Project is unlikely to be completed on time or within such period;
- 14.1.8 after considering the purpose of the Grant, in the Foundation's opinion further payment of the Grant would not constitute good value for money. (However, the Foundation shall, subject to the other terms of this Agreement, continue to pay the Grant to the extent that the Organisation has, with the prior written consent of the Foundation, contracted for goods and services and it is not practically possible to cancel such arrangements.);
- 14.1.9 there is evidence of financial mismanagement, breakdown of budgetary control or any other irregularity, within the Organisation;

- 14.1.10 in the reasonable opinion of the Foundation or any of the Funders, any of the assurances given or representations or information contained in the Application or other documents submitted by the Organisation to the Foundation were fraudulent, incorrect or misleading, or if the Organisation acts fraudulently. Any attempts to defraud the Foundation by any means will be pursued rigorously: a report will be submitted to the appropriate body and any other necessary action taken;
- 14.1.11 any assurance, representation, release of information or statement made regarding the Application or the Project has changed in a manner that has a materially adverse effect on the Project and the Organisation has not informed the Foundation of the change;
- 14.1.12 the Organisation, any member of the governing body, volunteer or member of staff of the Organisation, any person acting under the control or authority of the Organisation or any partner or partnership organisation connected in any way with the Application, the Project or the Facilities have acted fraudulently or negligently at any time or in a manner which might have a detrimental effect on the Project, or the completion, development or management of the Facilities;
- 14.1.13 the Organisation, any member of the governing body, volunteer or member of staff of the Organisation, any person acting under the control or authority of the Organisation, or any partner or partnership organisation connected in any way with the Application, the Project or the Facilities does anything which may bring the Foundation into disrepute;
- 14.1.14 the Organisation is offered for public subscription to flotation on the stock market; or
- 14.1.15 any of the following circumstances occur without the Organisation first notifying the Foundation and obtaining its prior written consent and the Foundation reasonably considers such circumstances to be materially detrimental to the Project: -
- (a) a transfer of assets from the Organisation to a third party;
 - (b) merger or amalgamation by Organisation with another body (including a company established by the Organisation);
 - (c) except where the Organisation is a local authority or parish council any change to the composition, structure or key personnel of the Organisation; or

- (d) except where the Organisation is a local authority or parish council, any change to the Organisation's constitution, in particular but without limitation as regards its purposes, payment to members and members of its governing body, distribution of assets (whether on dissolution or not) or admissions of members (where it has a membership).

14.2 Without prejudice to sub-clause 14.1 the Foundation may suspend all or any of its obligations under the Grant Agreement while investigations are carried out into any matter referred to in sub-clause 14.1.

14.3 If the Foundation chooses to suspend this Agreement pursuant to this clause and the Organisation remains in default of any of the provisions of sub-clause 14.1, or indicates its intention to remain in default of any such provision, the Foundation may terminate the Grant Agreement immediately upon notice in writing to the Organisation.

15. New Application

15.1 Without prejudice to clause 14, a new application must be submitted to the Foundation if prior to full payment of the Grant:

15.1.1 the Organisation proposes to change or vary the Application, the Project, its implementation, the works carried out or to be carried out in the execution of the Project, the Facilities or the purpose of the Facilities;

15.1.2 the Organisation proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the Facilities;

15.1.3 there is a change to the ownership of the Facilities;

15.1.4 the legal structure or ownership of the Organisation changes;

15.1.5 it is proposed that the legal identity of the Organisation should change; or

15.1.6 there is a material change in the financial circumstances of the Organisation.

15.2 While the new application is being considered, no payments of the Grant shall be made and any payments made or liabilities incurred by the Organisation in respect of the Facility shall be at their sole risk and expense. In the event of the Grant being rescinded, the Foundation shall, at its sole discretion, be entitled to demand a full or partial refund of any payments of Grant already made.

16. Further conditions

- 16.1 The Organisation agrees and accepts that payments of Grant can only be assured to the extent that the Foundation has available funds.
- 16.2 The Foundation may on giving prior written notice to the Organisation assign or transmit the benefit and burden of the Grant Agreement established by virtue of these General Terms and Conditions to any successor body of the Foundation.
- 16.3 The Organisation acknowledges that the Grant and the Grant Agreement are personal to it and not transferable.
- 16.4 Unless otherwise agreed by the Foundation in writing, the Organisation must notify the Foundation in writing of any legal actions, claims or proceedings made or threatened against it (including any actions, claims or proceedings made or threatened against members of its governing body or staff) during the Clawback Period. Such notification shall be made as soon as practicable and in writing.
- 16.5 If the Organisation is not registered for VAT, this may be considered as part of the eligible project cost. Should the Organisation subsequently become registered for VAT, and be able to reclaim that element of expenditure, the reclaimed tax will be repaid to the Foundation. The Foundation will not increase the amount of the Grant if VAT is or becomes payable and/or unrecoverable. The Organisation is advised to seek its own advice on its own and the Project's status as regards VAT.
- 16.6 The Foundation shall have the right in its absolute discretion to disclose and make available for inspection and copying any information, documents, accounts and/or records relating to or concerning the Project, the Facilities and the Organisation to third parties including, without limitation, the Funders, the National Audit Office and any person authorised by any of them. The Foundation will be sensitive to situations where it is aware that confidentiality is a significant matter, but the Organisation acknowledges that the Foundation is obliged under the terms of agreements with the Funders to disclose certain information, documents, accounts and/or records relating to or concerning the Project, the Facilities and the Organisation to third parties.
- 16.7 Any failure, relaxation, forbearance, delay or indulgence by the Foundation in enforcing any of the terms or conditions of the Grant Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of future enforcement of that or any other provision, and nor shall the granting of any time by the Foundation prejudice or affect or restrict any of its rights arising under the Grant Agreement or be deemed a waiver by the Foundation of any breach or subsequent or continuing breach.

17. Duration

Except where otherwise specified, the General Terms and Conditions of the Grant Agreement will apply from the date on which they are accepted by the Organisation until the later of:

- 17.1 the period of one year following payment of the last instalment of Grant;
- 17.2 so long as any Grant monies remain unspent by the Organisation;
- 17.3 where Capital Funding has been received for the duration of the Clawback Period; and
- 17.4 so long as any General Terms and Conditions of the Grant Agreement remain unperformed, or any event referred to in clause 14 has occurred and is continuing.

18. Warranties

The Organisation warrants, undertakes and agrees that:

- 18.1 it has all necessary resources and expertise to carry out the Project;
- 18.2 it has and will keep in place adequate procedures for dealing with any conflicts of interest;
- 18.3 it has and will keep in place systems to deal with the prevention of fraud;
- 18.4 all financial and other information concerning the Organisation comprised in the Application or otherwise disclosed to the Foundation is to the best of its knowledge and belief, true and fair;
- 18.5 it is not under any contractual or other restriction within its own or any other organisation's rules, regulations or otherwise which may prevent or materially impede meeting its obligations in connection with the Grant;
- 18.6 it is not aware of anything in its own affairs, which it has not disclosed to the Foundation or any of its advisers, which might reasonably have influenced the decision of the Foundation in making the Grant on the terms contained in the Grant Agreement;
- 18.7 since the date of the last accounts there has been no change in the financial position or prospects of the Organisation.

19. Multiple Organisations receiving the Grant

Where there is more than one organisation receiving the Grant and/or delivering the Project: -

- 19.1 where any standard, obligation, representation or warranty under this Agreement is expressed to be undertaken or adhered to by the Organisation, each organisation shall be jointly and severally responsible for it;
- 19.2 the Foundation may release or compromise the liability of any of the organisations acting as the Organisation under this Agreement or grant any time or other indulgence without affecting the liability of any of the other organisations; and
- 19.3 any consent or authority given by the Organisation under or in connection with this Agreement shall bind all the organisations.

20. Exclusion of Liability/Indemnity

- 20.1 The Foundation, its employees, agents, officers or sub-contractors will not at any time be liable to any person for anything in connection with the development, planning, construction, operation, management and/or administration of the Facilities or the Project. In particular but without limitation, it shall not be liable to the Organisation for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly as a result of the compliance by the Organisation with the General Terms and Conditions of this Grant Agreement.
- 20.2 The Organisation will indemnify and hold harmless the Foundation, its employees, agents, officers or sub-contractors with respect to all claims of, and liability to, third persons for injury, death, loss or damage of any type arising out of or in connection with the Facilities, the Project and any activities carried out thereon except where such injury, death, loss or damage have resulted from the negligent act or omission of the Foundation or its employees or agents. In this latter case, the Organisation shall provide prompt notice to the Foundation of any such claim, and the Foundation shall have the sole right to control the defence of any such claim.
- 20.3 The Foundation has no liability for losses or costs arising from failure to make any payment of the Grant on any agreed date.

21. Security (Capital Funding)

- 21.1 With regard to Capital Funding only, in the event that the construction or development of the Facility or purchase of land for the Facility exceeds £100,000 in value the Foundation may require that the Organisation shall at its own cost, if the Foundation so requires:
- 21.1.1 enter a restriction in such form as the Foundation may require on the registered title of the relevant property ; and/or

- 21.1.2 grant or cause to be granted to the Foundation a legal charge over the relevant property in such form as the Foundation may require; and
 - 21.1.3 in either case the Organisation shall execute such further documents and provide such assistance as the Foundation may reasonably require in order to effect either of the foregoing and the Organisation shall make the necessary registrations at Companies House and/or the Land Registry and supply the Foundation's solicitors with evidence of such registrations.
 - 21.1.4 in the case of a charity and the giving of a legal charge comply with the provisions of s.38 of the Charities Act 1993 (as amended).
- 21.2 The Organisation shall provide in the case of a legal charge a solicitor's certificate of title confirming good and marketable title in respect of the relevant property in such form as the Foundation may require.
- 21.3 The Organisation shall provide a solicitors' undertaking to be responsible for the Foundation's solicitor's fees in connection with the grant of a legal charge or the entry of a restriction on the registered title or in the case of unregistered land a caution against first registration and the completion of a deed of dedication.

22. Law and Jurisdiction

The construction, validity and performance of the Grant Agreement shall be governed in all respect by English law and be subject to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the English Courts. The parties undertake to each other to use their best endeavours wherever possible to resolve any dispute, which may arise under the Grant Agreement amicably.

23. Rights of Third Parties

Subject to clause 24 below, a person who is not party to this Agreement has no right under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of the Grant Agreement.

24. Funders

- 24.1 The Foundation has been appointed by Sport England to enter into agreements with Organisations for the purpose of distributing Lottery and government funds to Organisations.
- 24.2 The Foundation enters into the Grant Agreement as principal for itself and as agent for and on behalf of Sport England.

- 24.3 The Organisation acknowledges that copies of the Grant Agreement and any other information, documents, accounts and/or records may be disclosed and made available to the Funders, the National Audit Office and any person authorised by them, and their respective representatives.
- 24.4 The Funders have a right to enforce any of the Foundation's rights under the Grant Agreement. Such rights may not be altered or extinguished without the consent of the Funders.
- 24.5 The Funders shall have all rights conferred on the Foundation by the Grant Agreement including without limitation all rights to information, inspection, disclosure, access and clawback.
- 24.6 In the event of any of the events listed in clause 14 of these General Terms and Conditions occurring, the Funders have a right to have the Grant Agreement novated to the Funders or any successor of the Funders to allow them to take the place of the Foundation in relation to this Grant Agreement.
- 24.7 The Funders may disclose any information concerning the Organisation, the Project or the Facilities to any persons.
- 24.8 In the event of any termination of the Foundation's agreement with any Funder:
- 24.8.1 the Organisation will return to the relevant Funder all the documentation relating to the Grant and specified by the Funder at a date to be agreed between the Funder and the Foundation; and
 - 24.8.2 the Organisation shall return to the relevant Funder any part of the Grant provided to the Foundation by such Funder which is unspent on the date that the Funder or the Foundation notified its desire to terminate the agreement between the Funder and the Foundation, subject to the agreed terms of termination.
- 24.9 Any of the Funders may assign all or any of its rights under this Agreement to any successor or such other body as the relevant Funder shall determine.

Your rights to privacy

On 25 May 2018, new law comes into force in the UK which updates your rights to privacy and changes the rules about how we can use your personal information.

The Football Foundation values our relationship with you and therefore takes your rights to privacy seriously. We have therefore updated our privacy statement to explain what personal information we collect about you, how we use and look after it, and your rights. We want to share this with you so that you are clear about our obligations and your rights, and in case you have any questions for us. The privacy statement can be found on our website.

The privacy statement contains important information about your rights to privacy, so we encourage you to take the time to read it.



LEGAL CHARGE, RESTRICTION OR CAUTION PROCESS





BACKGROUND

The Football Foundation as part of its standard terms and conditions, requests that for all grants of over £100,000 that a legal first charge is taken over the freehold or leasehold in order to secure its grant funding. The terms and conditions do also allow for security to be taken on grants of less than £100,000, where deemed necessary.

If you are a public authority, local authority or parish council, and are unable to charge your premises to us, we will place a restriction on the title to the premises at the Land Registry, which prevents you selling or letting the premises without our knowledge or consent.

Should the applicant's paperwork not be in order or in the correct format at the time of application, this can be a time-consuming process to make any necessary amendments that can take months or even years to resolve. The result of this can either be a) rejection of the application, b) a significant delay to the start of the works, or c) delays in the release of the final payment.

To aid matters, this information pack should assist applicants in speeding up the process by ensuring that as much of the legal information required is provided ahead of the grant application being made. By providing the key legal documentation during the pre-application stage, the quicker the project will be able to start on site, and enable you to receive payment.

For further guidance on this matter, please contact your relevant Technical Project Manager.



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR APPLICANTS FOR COMPLETION PRIOR TO GRANT APPLICATIONS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE FOOTBALL FOUNDATION

Please complete the questionnaire below regarding your property and provide the information requested with your application ticking the relevant boxes and/or delete Yes / No as appropriate.

1.	Name of applicant(s):			
2.	Type of entity:			
	Ltd Company number (if applicable):			
	Charity registration number (if applicable):			
3.	Full address and postcode of the property to be charged:			
4.	Does the applicant requesting the grant own the land on which the facility is to be developed? (tick as appropriate)	Freehold	Leasehold	
5.	a)	If freehold please attach a copy of the freehold registered title from the Land Registry, with a copy of the plan from the Land Registry.	Yes	No
	b)	If leasehold please attach a copy of the lease and a copy of the registered leasehold title, with a copy of the plan from the Land Registry.	Yes	No
	c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please confirm that the name of the applicant is the same as the name of the owner of the property. If the applicant is not the proprietor of the property, please provide further details. 	Confirmed or details provided	
	d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please confirm if the lease requires consent for the tenant to charge it or not. Please note that if the lease does not conform to the requirements of the attached guidance note and a charge is required to secure any grant funding, then amendments may be needed to the lease. Please note that in most instances, any grant of £100,000 or more will require security to be taken. 	Yes	No

	<p>e) If a lease of the property is currently being negotiated (and a charge over the lease is required) then please attach a copy of the latest draft as we would prefer to confirm its format is satisfactory for security before it is completed in case any amendments are required.</p>	Draft attached / draft not attached	
	<p>f) Please confirm the relationship between the applicant and the owner of the freehold or leasehold interest in the property if the applicant does not own the property:</p>		
6.	<p>Does the Applicant only hold an Agreement for Lease with the lease not due to be completed until works are complete at the property?</p> <p>If yes, please provide a copy of the completed Agreement for Lease and the agreed form lease and plans attached.</p>	Yes	No
7.	<p>Please provide a plan showing the facilities for which the grant is requested and showing access from the facilities to the nearest adopted highway. This can be shown on the Land Registry plan referred to at 5A above.</p>		
8.	<p>Please confirm if there are any current charges on the property. The Foundation will require a first charge on the property.</p> <p>If there are current charges please provide details of the existing charge holder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. <p>Please confirm the amount outstanding on the charge:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 	Yes	No
9.	<p>Please confirm if the works to the facilities on the property require other partnership funding and if so, from whom, and how much additional funding is required. Please confirm if they require a legal charge to be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 	Yes	No

<p>10.</p>	<p>Please note that the legal costs of the Foundation will be the responsibility of the applicant.</p> <p>For a legal charge these will be £2,000 plus VAT and out of pocket disbursements</p> <p>For a restriction on the title or a caution against first registration these will be £1,000 plus VAT and disbursements.</p> <p>Please note that these amounts are not fixed, and particularly complex matters may require an additional undertaking.</p>	
<p>11.</p>	<p>Please provide details of your solicitors including their telephone number and email address:</p>	<p>Details of solicitors</p>

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR APPLICANTS – LEASE REQUIREMENTS



Where new leases are being drafted, or existing leases are being amended, the following matters **MUST** be incorporated:

1. **TERM** - The term of the lease, or the remaining unexpired term at the date of acceptance of the offer must be at least 21 years.
2. **ALIENATION** – The lease must be assignable (albeit with Landlord consent).
3. **CHARGING** – If necessary, landlord’s consent must be obtained for the proposed charge to the Football Foundation. The clause should allow charging with the Landlord’s consent not to be unreasonably withheld.
4. **USE**- the use clause must not limit the use of the premises to be only by the tenant named on the lease.

5. RIGHTS OF RE-ENTRY

5.1 The lease must not contain any right for the landlord to end the lease in the event of the tenant’s insolvency (but the right to do so for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant is acceptable).

5.2 The lease should include a mortgagee protection clause in the following terms:

“PROVIDED THAT before exercising any right of re-entry under this clause the landlord shall give 60 days written notice to The Football Foundation or any other mortgagee of this lease for which notice has been given to the landlord (together “the Mortgagee”) and if within 60 days of the expiry of such notice the Mortgagee indicates in writing to the landlord that it wishes to remedy such breach the landlord shall allow the Mortgagee a period of three months or such longer time as may be reasonable (in view of the nature and extent of the breach) to remedy such breach or to procure that it is remedied.”

6. **BREAK OPTIONS** - The lease must not contain a right for the Landlord to break the lease before the end of the term. It is also preferable if the Tenant cannot do so.
7. **INSURANCE** – If there is any damage to the property which the landlord decided it could not reinstate, instead of the lease providing for all monies received from the insurers being given to the landlord, the lease should state that the insurance monies should be paid out according to the shares of the parties in the property taking into account any grant or third party lending.
8. **CONTRACT (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999** – the lease should include the following wording in respect of the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999–

“Except as expressly provided for in clause [being the mortgage protection clause referred to above at point 5.2] a person who is not a party to the lease shall not have any rights under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of the lease. This does not affect any right or remedy of a third party which exists, or is available, apart from that Act”.

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR APPLICANT'S SOLICITORS



1. The Football Foundation's solicitors will need the information and documents set out below:
 - 1.1. Where the Football Foundation will be taking a charge over the Applicant's property:
 - 1.1.1 Details of any existing charges over the property.
 - 1.1.2 Details of other funders requiring a charge in connection with the project.
 - 1.1.3 The Applicant's solicitors will need to provide a certificate of title in the Football Foundation's standard form, a copy of which is attached and to do this will need to have obtained such search results as they consider appropriate to enable them to complete the Certificate
 - 1.2 In the case of land owned by a public authority (e.g. Parish Council or Local Authority), where a charge cannot be taken, a restriction must be entered on the title to the Applicant's property. The Applicant will need to provide the full address and postcode and the Land Registry title number of the property.
 - 1.3 Where, in the case of land owned by a public authority, a restriction cannot be entered because the land is unregistered, a caution against first registration must be lodged at the Land Registry and the Applicant may be required to enter into a deed of dedication in the Football Foundation's standard required form. The Applicant will need to provide the full address and postcode and the title deeds or an epitome of title for the property.
2. The solicitors acting for the Football Foundation are:

Bates Wells
10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1BE
DX 42609 (Cheapside 1)
Reference: Jane Lougher

Tel: 0207 551 7683
Email: j.lougher@bateswells.co.uk

3. Under the general terms and conditions of grant, the Applicant is responsible for its own legal fees and will also be required to pay the Football Foundation's legal fees as follows:
 - 3.1 For a legal charge – £2,000 plus VAT and disbursements.



- 3.2 For a restriction, or in the case of unregistered land, a caution against first registration and deed of dedication – £1,000 plus VAT and disbursements.
The Applicant's solicitors will need to provide an undertaking to be responsible for fees up to the limits set out above before legal work is commenced by The Football Foundation's solicitors. The Football Foundation's solicitors will require further undertakings for payment of fees should the fees exceed the amount for which the initial undertaking was given. Up to £2,000 is allowed out of the grant for the payment of legal fees.
- 3.3 If the legal fees exceed £2,000 the Applicant will be responsible for paying the fees and cannot reclaim any additional amount for fees from the Football Foundation.
4. Work cannot start on the project site until the charge, restriction or caution is in place. It is therefore important to progress matters quickly to avoid delays in the project timetable.

Forest Sport Zone Agreement – Key Provisions

1. Parties (NFCT/NCC) acknowledge the expected cost of the project of £1.8m with contributions from NTU of £500,000, and Nottingham Forest Community Trust of £300,000. The balance is the subject of submission to other funding bodies.
2. The parties agree to act at all times in accordance with the relevant grant conditions and the requirements (unless amended) of the agreement entered into with Nottingham City Council as “Owners” of the Forest Site subject to the Inclosure Act of 1845.
3. Monies to be spent on the development of project as described to incorporate new artificial 3G floodlit pitch and accompanying facilities. [Full details to be provided].
4. NTU accept that they will be unable to obtain a Lease due to the lack of exclusive possession and the obligations imposed under the title to this land, which prevents any sale, lease or other formal disposition from taking place but will be granted a Licence (see below) not terminable except where a fundamental breach.
5. NTU to be granted a Licence with the following key provisions:
 - 5.1. rights to use pitches for 26 weeks per year (based on University term periods);
 - 5.2. 21 hours per week of usage including weekday evening and each Wednesday from noon as set out in the attached schedule;
 - 5.3. term of arrangement to be for 21 years in line with Football Foundation clawback period.
 - 5.4. in the event that the Licence is terminated without fault on NTU’s part or the other parties materially reduce the permitted hours / Licence rights for NTU, NTU will be entitled to recover their unamortised investment from [Nottingham City Council / NSCT] based on 1/21 of investment value per outstanding year of term. It will not be possible to protect this right via a Charge on the property, and as such NTU accept that their rights will need to be contractual/ potentially protected by a Caution against dealings (subject to a Deed of Priority behind the interests of the Football Foundation.)
6. Contractor to be appointed by [NFCT?] but NTU to be fully involved with the appointment, including specification, procurement process, contract terms, submission of interim accounts and snagging arrangements. NTU to be granted collateral warranty by Contractor/professional team to protect their investment.
7. There will need to be discussions with regard to amending the restrictions contained within the current City Council / NFCT Agreement, eg general obligation to make sites fully available and accessible to users at all times will have to be modified to take account of the NTU “protected” hours. Income sharing arrangements contained within current arrangements will not relate to income received from NTU.
8. Maintenance requirements - we expect the facility to be maintained in accordance with NTU standards and covered by our annual contribution.

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Appendix 5

The Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Tool

Please ensure you have read the [guidance pages](#) prior to completing this tool

Document Control

Control Details:	Helen Wallace Project Manager
Title of EIA/ Decision (DDM):	Forest Recreation Ground Sports Zone Improvement Project
Budget booklet code (if applicable):	
If this is a budget EIA please ensure the title and budget booklet code is the same as the title used within the budget booklet	
Name of author (Assigned to Pentana):	Helen Wallace Project Manager
Department:	Major Projects
Director:	Eddie Curry Head of Greenspace & Natural Environment
Division:	GreenSpace & Natural Environment
Contact details:	eddie.curry@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Strategic Budget EIA:	No
Exempt from publication:	No
Date decision due to be taken:	22 nd June 2023

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Document Amendment Record

Version	Author	Date
	Helen Wallace	17/04/2023
	Eddie Curry	25/04/2023

Contributors/Reviewers (Anyone who has contributed to this document to be named)

Name	Title role	Date
Nasreen Miah	Equality & Employability Consultant	25/04/2023

Eddie Curry	Head of Green Space & Natural Environment	10/05/2023
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Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
BME	Black and Ethnic Minority Groups

Section 1 – Equality Impact (NCC staff/ Service users/ Citizen/ Community impact)

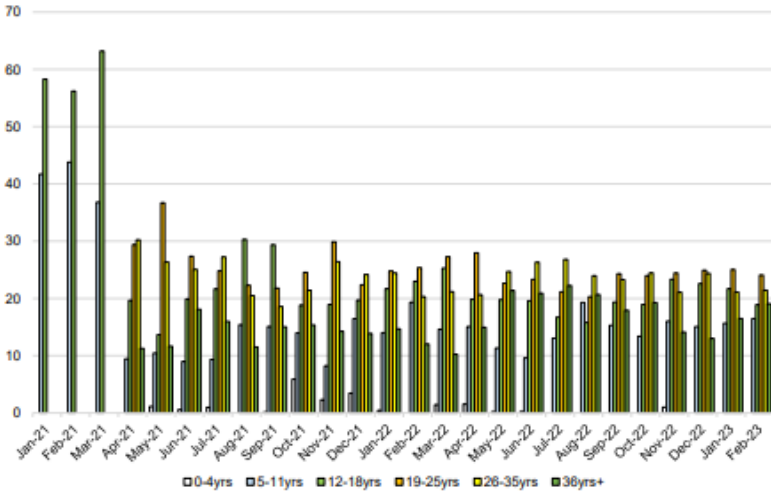
1. a. Brief description of proposal/ policy/ service to be assessed

The project seeks to improve the facilities at the forest recreation ground sports zone by transforming the existing sandbased pitch into a new 3rd generation rubber crumb pitch and by improving the access controls around and routes within the site. These improvements will include improved security and reception facilities and a new accessible ramp leading up to the higher level Football Pitch and Multi Use Games Area.

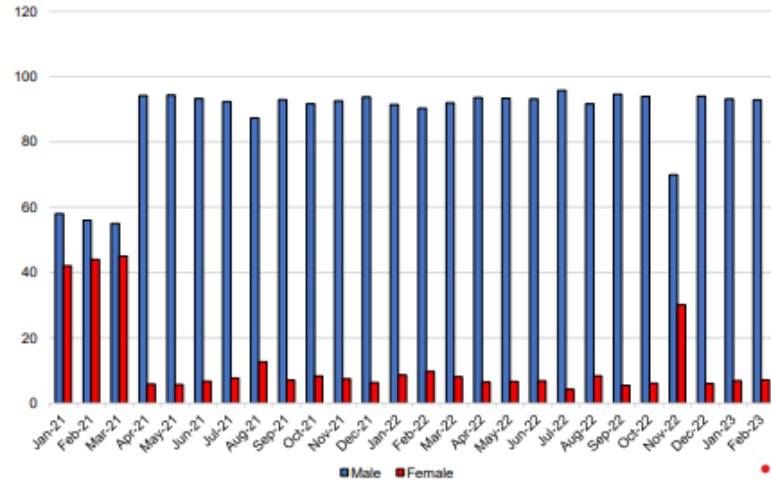
1. b. Information used to analyse the equalities implications

The Forest Sports Zone Team collect user details from every booking of the facility. The records below show that the site is heavily utilised and by a wide spread of the community and has a high numbers of BME and Female groups alongside other white participants. The facility currently doesn't provide for many disabled groups, but plans are developing to address this by incorporating coaching sessions on the Multi Use Games Area as this will be more suitable for wheelchair users.

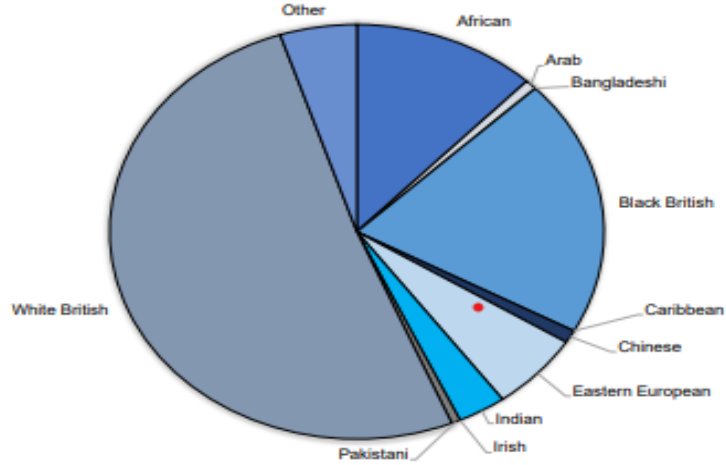
FSZ User Age (%)



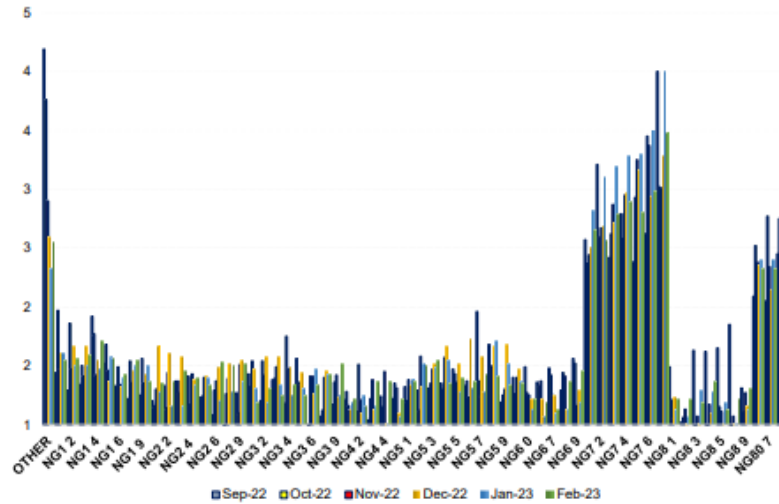
FSZ User Gender (%)



FSZ USER ETHNICITY (%)



User Post Code



1. c. Who will be affected and how?

Impact type (NCC staff/ Service users/ Citizens/ Community)	Equality group/ individual	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your assessment	Details of mitigation/ actions taken to advance equality	Details of any arrangements for future monitoring of equality impact (Including any action plans)
Page 70	People from different ethnic groups	x			The new facilities will improve access and opportunities for all the community to partake in sports development activities. This will include improved access ramps and security / reception improvements alongside the delivery of a programme of targeted sports coaching activities.	The facilities at the Forest Sports Zone are open to all the community and this includes delivering dedicated sessions that meet the needs of many hard-to-reach communities / groups. This will include sessions focused for women only and sessions for older people and wheelchair users will be delivered.	The Forest Sports Zone site team carry out detailed customer analysis and produce quarterly monitoring reports that detail all the community use of the facilities. It is proposed that this monitoring will continue to help measure the impact of the new facility improvements.
	Men	x					
	Women	x					
	Trans	x					
	Disabled people/ carers	x					
	Pregnancy and maternity	x					
	Marriage/Civil Partnership						
	People of different faiths/ beliefs and those with none	x					
	Lesbian/ Gay/ Bisexual people	x					
	Older	x					
Younger	x						
Other (e.g. looked after children, cohesion/ good					The improvements will include improving the access controls and		

	relations, vulnerable children/ adults), socio-economic background. <i>Please underline the group(s) /issue more adversely affected or which benefits.</i>					access routes within the site.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

1. d. Summary of any other potential impact (including cumulative impact/ human rights implications):

The new facilities will enhance the user experience for all the community who use the facility. The improvements will also improve the access and security around the site so this will also help to attract new user groups to the facility. Further engagement with disability groups will be carried out in order to confirm a new programme of activities. This EIA will be updated once the project has been confirmed and starts to move towards delivery.

Section 2 – Equality outcome

Please include summary of the actions identified to reduce disproportionate negative impact, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations. Please pull out all of the mitigations you have identified and summarise them in this action plan

Equality Outcome	Adjustments to proposal and/or mitigating SMART actions	Lead Officer	Date for Review/ Completion	Update/ complete
Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.	Site staff at the sports zone will be trained to ensure they understand the details of the Equality Act	Forest Football in the Community Trust	31/03/2024	

Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who don't	The opportunity for all the community to access the facility will be actively encouraged at all times. The Forest Sports Zone management team will review the facility utilisation and will develop activity programmes to attract users from underrepresented groups	Forest Football in the Community Trust	31/03/2024	
Foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who don't	The Forest Sports Zone management group will continue to build local partnerships and develop new opportunities to build relations between user groups - The Forest Sports Zone management team will review the facility utilisation and will develop activity programmes to attract users from underrepresented groups	Forest Football in the Community Trust	31/03/2024	
(Please add other equality outcomes as required – e.g. mitigate adverse impact identified for people with a disability)	The new facilities will help to enhance the opportunities for woman and girls to access the dedicated training session and the new facilities	Forest Football in the Community Trust	31/03/2024	

Please note: All actions will need to be uploaded onto Pentana

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Section 3 – Approval and publishing

<p>The assessment must be approved by the manager responsible for the service /proposal. Approving Manager details (name, role, contact details):</p> <p>Helen Wallace Project Manager</p>	<p>Date sent for advice: 17/04/2023</p>
<p>Approving Manager Signature:</p> <p>Eddie Curry Head of GreenSpace & Natural Environment</p>	<p>Date of final approval: 11/05/2023</p>

For further information and guidance, please visit the [Equality Impact Assessment Intranet Pages](#)
 Alternatively, you can contact the Equality and Employability Team by telephone on 0115 876 2747

Nottingham City Council

Send document or link for advice and/ or publishing to: edi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

PLEASE NOTE: FINAL VERSION MUST BE SENT TO EQUALITIES OTHERWISE RECORDS WILL REMAIN INCOMPLETE.

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Appendix 6

Carbon Neutral Policy Team: Planning Application Review

Application: Forest Sports Zone Improvement Project

Location:

Proposal:

Link:

Summary Notes

Summarise key points from the below assessment

- Behaviour and Culture Change
- Built Environment
- Business & internal resources
- Carbon Removal & Ecology
- Consumption
- Energy
- Resilience and Adaptation
- Transport
- Waste and Water

Carbon Impact Assessment (higher priority impacts shown in green)

Category / Impact	Evidence / Scope	CNPT Comments	Score (-5 to +5)
1 Behaviour and Culture Change			
Communication & engagement	The Project will encourage more local people to access the facility rather than driving across town.	<p>Are local people involved in the design and development of the facility? If no, score = 0</p> <p>The facility will help to reuse / regenerate an existing facility.</p> <p>The current facility has been very heavily used for many years and is now at the end of its life</p> <p>The project has been designed to ensure that the facility is maintained and continue to be used by the community. Has the state of the current facility resulted in less use/put people off using it?</p>	+2
Wider influence			
Working with communities			
Working with partners			
2 Built Environment			
Building construction	The Project will regenerate an existing facility and make use of recycled materials to construct the new 3G pitch	<p>Extend to which existing materials are being reused?</p> <p>Use of diesel vehicles/generators in construction?</p> <p>The materials will all be new – not possible to confirm if diesel vehicles or generators will be used? Score = 0 if no recyclable material (but surfacing is old car tyres though?)</p>	+2
Building use			
Switching away from fossil fuels			
3 Business & internal resources			
Developing green businesses	The project will help to develop local training and development opportunities for local people.	<p>How? Is there anything specific around carbon neutral/sustainability? If not, can only score = 0</p> <p>The project will run a programme of sports skills and sports coaching training from the site. If no sustainable training, score = 0</p>	+1
Marketable skills & training			
Sustainability in business			

Category / Impact	Evidence / Scope	CNPT Comments	Score (-5 to +5)
Material / infrastructure requirement			
4 Carbon Removal & Ecology			
Carbon storage	The project will plant trees and create wildflower meadows to enhance then local biodiversity and reduce the carbon footprint of the project.	<p>Will the flowers planted in the wildflower meadows be native species and appropriate for the location?</p> <p>Is there a plan in place to maintain the planted trees and flowers year on year in order to see the benefits for the environment? the Trees and wildflowers will be maintained by the parks services as the facility is located within the forest recreation ground okay, great.</p> <p>Is there a plan in place to calculate the site's footprint before and after the improvements? This would show if the improvements have impacted the site's carbon footprint. No plan in place this will be agreed as part of the final planning application OK</p>	+2
Biodiversity & Ecology			
Bee friendly city			
Carbon offsets			
5 Consumption			
Food & Drink	/	/	-
Products			-
Services			-
Local and low-carbon production			-
6 Energy			

Category / Impact	Evidence / Scope	CNPT Comments	Score (-5 to +5)
Local renewable generation capacity	LED lights will replace traditional floodlighting will provide a more sustainable lighting for the facility	How is the facility to be lit/powerd? Where will the supply come from and has the energy demand been calculated? Same/more/less? Are LEDs to be used? Could solar be used to power/supplement if needed? The facility will be lit from LED powered lights / The lighting will replace existing bulbs. What is the power source? NCC supply presumably? the power is paid for directly by the Forest Sports Zone Team.	-
Reducing energy demand			-
Improved energy storage			-
7 Resilience and Adaptation			
Green / blue infrastructure	The project will include the construction of SUDS System around the pitch to enable better drainage and reduce the pressure on main sewer network		+2
Natural flood management			
Drought vulnerability			
Flooding vulnerability			
Heatwave vulnerability			
8 Transport			
Staff travel requirement	local facility will help encourage more people to walk or travel on Bike storage facilities will be included – A new cycle route is currently being developed of Gregory boulevard / around the goose fair roundabout public transport to the site	How is the site encouraging sustainable travel – other than being close to the users. Are there plans for any new foot/cycle paths? Are there bike storage facilities on site to encourage cycling as transport? If not, are these included in the improvements?	+2
Decarbonising vehicles			
Improving infrastructure			
Supporting people to use active travel			

Category / Impact	Evidence / Scope	CNPT Comments	Score (-5 to +5)
Reduced need to travel		Okay, great – happy with the +2 score.	
9 Waste and Water			
Single-use plastic	The 3G pitches are made using recycled rubber from tyres	<p>This CIAD doesn't consider what will happen to the 3G pitch at the end of its life and how it will be disposed of – can it be recycled further? How long is it expected to last?</p> <p>Is the pitch likely to breakdown and put micro-polymers into the surrounding environment? What is being done to prevent this from happening?</p> <p>All the rubber crumb will be recycled at the end of its use.</p> <p>Where are the tyres being sourced from – are they local or being shipped from abroad? How do the tyres arrive on site – does the process produce waste (single-use plastic or otherwise)?</p> <p>Not sure about the source of the Tyres. Can it be stipulated in the contract, all UK sourced for example?</p>	+1
End of life disposal / recycling	The rubber crumb is recycled end of life tyres.		
Waste volume	Where it comes from will be dependant on the contractor that delivers the pitch but must meet SAPCA's Quality Control Protocol for Sports Performance Infill. https://sapca.org.uk/guide/sapca-quality-control-protocol-for-sports-performance-infills-for-3g-surfaces/		
Water use	The containment boards that are used to contain the rubber crumb within the confines of the pitch are made from recycled artificial turf.		
	<p>The Foundation is also committed to the safe and responsible recycling of artificial grass. As part of the Terms and Conditions of a grant award toward a 3G AGP, each applicant must commit to recycling the artificial carpet at the end of its useful life. The Foundation require any recycling is undertaken in line with all current and relevant legislation. Any project the Foundation funds that requires the replacement of existing end of life artificial grass must also ensure it follows a strict process and is sent for recycling to the Sportex Group in Scotland. This is currently the only licenced facility in the UK able to recycle the component parts of an AGP. The facility is fully licenced to store, manage and treat end-of-life synthetic turf by the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) under waste management permit number WML/L/SEPA2021-8017.</p>		

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NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN UPDATE

FEBRUARY 2018

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Strategy & Action Plan Report Update for Nottingham Council (NCC) and its partners. Building upon the preceding Assessment Report Update, it provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2017 and 2028.

A Steering Group has led and will continue to lead the PPS to ensure the delivery and implementation of its recommendations and actions. It is made up of representatives from the Council, Sport England, the County Sports Partnership and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs).

The following types of outdoor sports facilities were agreed by the steering group for inclusion in the Assessment and Strategy:

Pitch sports

- ◀ Football pitches
- ◀ Cricket pitches
- ◀ Rugby league pitches
- ◀ Rugby union pitches
- ◀ Hockey/artificial grass pitches (AGPs)
- ◀ Third generation turf pitches (3G pitches)

Pitch sports were assessed using the guidance set out in Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance: An approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy.

Outdoor sports:

- ◀ Outdoor bowling greens
- ◀ Outdoor tennis courts
- ◀ Golf courses

Outdoor sports were assessed using Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (2014). Non-pitch outdoor sports require a different methodology to assess demand and supply to that used for pitch sports.

A Playing Pitch Strategy will provide the evidence required to help protect playing fields to ensure sufficient land is available to meet existing and projected future pitch requirements. Planning Policy and other relevant sport related corporate strategies must be based upon a robust evidence base in order to ensure planning, local policies and sport development criteria can be implemented efficiently and effectively. The strategy is capable of the following in Nottingham:

- ◀ Providing a clear framework for all playing pitch providers, including the public, private and third sectors;
- ◀ Clearly addressing the needs of all identified sports within the local area, picking up particular local demand issues;
- ◀ Addressing issues of population growth, and or major growth/regeneration areas;

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- ◀ Addressing issues of cross boundary facility provision;
- ◀ Addressing issues of accessibility, quality and management with regard to facility provision;
- ◀ Standing up to scrutiny at a public inquiry as a robust study;
- ◀ Providing realistic aspirations which are implementable within the local authority's budgetary position and procurement regime.

The partner organisations have a vested interest in ensuring existing playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities can be protected and enhanced. Many of the objectives and actions will need to be delivered and implemented by sports organisations and education establishments in addition to the Council.

Strategy structure

The Strategy has been developed from research and analysis of playing pitch provision and usage within Nottingham to provide:

- ◀ A vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of outdoor sports facilities.
- ◀ A number of aims to help deliver the recommendations and actions.
- ◀ A series of sport by sport recommendations which provide a strategic framework for sport led improvements to provision
- ◀ A range of sport by sport and local authority wide scenarios to help inform policy recommendations and prioritisation of actions.
- ◀ A series of strategic recommendations which provide a strategic framework for the improvement, maintenance, development and, as appropriate, rationalisation of provision.
- ◀ A prioritised area-by-area action plan to address key issues.

The Strategy and Action Plan recommends a number of priority projects for Nottingham which should be implemented over the next ten years. It provides a framework for improvement and, although resources may not currently be in place to implement it, potential partners and possible sources of external funding (see Appendix Four: Funding Plan¹).

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the Council and supported by the Steering Group. As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPS being signed off by the Steering Group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the PPS and the information on which it is based to be out of date. If the PPS is used as a 'live' document, and kept up to date, the time frame can be extended to five years. This document serves as an update to the 2014 Nottingham City PPS, a maintenance as part of the Stage E of the PPS guidance.

The PPS should be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the Steering Group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that would have been built up when developing the PPS. Taking into account the time to develop the PPS this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed. Part 8 of this strategy report contains a suggested process for carrying out the update and monitoring. The Steering Group will need to agree the process prior to adoption of this strategy.

¹ Please note that Sport England funding streams will be subject to change throughout 2016/17.

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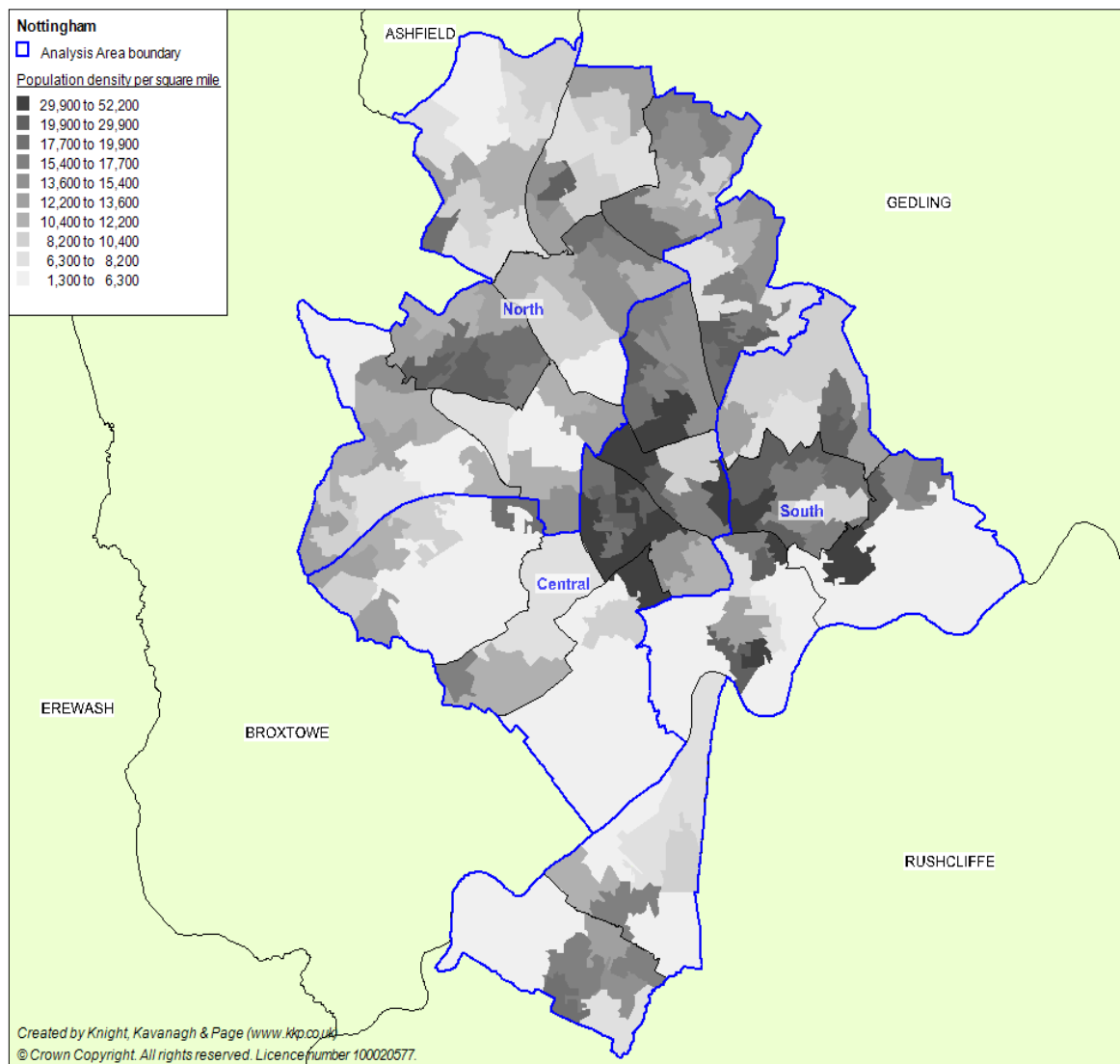
Study area

The City is split into three distinct areas (termed Analysis Areas) for the purpose of this study and site by site action plans will be developed for each. They are (including current population²):

- ◀ North (111,705)
- ◀ Central (113,094)
- ◀ South (100,483)

Whilst the Analysis Areas should be used for the basis of reporting, the strategy also addresses the sport specific geography of the City. Many sports and leagues cross these boundaries and pitch facilities in one area may also be suitable for clubs in another area. This cross-boundary movement has therefore been taken into consideration when producing this strategy.

Figure 1.1: Map of Nottingham with Analysis Areas



² Data Source: ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

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Population growth

The current resident population in Nottingham is 325,282³. By 2028 (to reflect the PPS review timeframe, in line with the Nottingham Local Plan) the City's population is projected to increase to approximately 347,444⁴ representing an increase of 22,162 (or equivalent to a percentage increase of 6.8%) according to ONS data.

Team generation rates were used to provide an indication of how many people it may take to generate a team (by gender and age group), in order to help estimate the change in demand for pitch sports that may arise from any population change in the study area and are set out in the Assessment Report.

Table 1.1: Breakdown of playing pitches across Nottingham

Sport	Pitch type	Management			
		City Council/ Trust	Education	Sports Club/ Community organisation	Private/ other
Football	Adult	36	43	22	
	Youth 11v11	-	3	2	
	Youth 9v9	10	8	6	1
	Mini 7v7	10	27	6	
	Mini 5v5	2	7	3	
Cricket	Natural turf	2	10	5	
	Non-turf	7	8	6	
Rugby Union	Senior	-	18	2	-
	Junior	-	-	-	-
	Mini	-	-	1	-
Rugby League	Senior	-	-	-	-
	Junior	-	-	-	-
	Primary	-	-	-	-
3G pitch	Full sized	2	4	1	-
	Small sized	-	-	-	21
Sand based AGP	Full sized	1	3	4	2
	Small sized	1	14	1	2
Tennis	-	56	39	26	4
Bowling	Flat Green	4	1	8	

³Source: ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex

⁴ Data Source: ONS 2014-based projections 2014-2039. Released: 25 May 2016

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Context

The primary purpose of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is to provide a strategic framework which ensures that the provision of outdoor playing pitches meet the local needs of existing and future residents across Nottingham. The Strategy is produced in accordance with Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance (October 2013 as updated in March 2014) and the National Planning Policy Framework and provides robust and objective justification for future playing pitch provision throughout the City.

One of the core planning principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy communities. Paragraph 73 discusses the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

The Nottingham Local Plan needs to be based upon a robust evidence base. Paragraph 73 of the NPPF requires “planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of needs. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.” Paragraph 74 of the NPPF require assessments to be used to inform the protection of “existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields.”

Planning Policy and other relevant sport related corporate strategies must be based upon a robust evidence base in order to ensure planning and sports development policy can be implemented efficiently and effectively. The Council is currently preparing a Facility Strategy. This assesses current and future need for built sports facilities. A Playing Pitch Strategy will complement the objectives and action plan associated with the Facility Strategy and other corporate strategies:

Corporate and strategic:

- ◀ It ensures a strategic approach to playing pitch provision. The PPS will act as a tool for Nottingham Council and partner organisations to guide resource allocation and set priorities for pitch sports in the future.
- ◀ It provides robust evidence for capital funding. As well as proving the need for developer contributions towards pitches and facilities a playing pitch strategy can provide evidence of need for a range of capital grants. Current funding examples include the Sport England Funding Programmes, Heritage Lottery Fund (for park improvements), the Football Foundation and the Big Lottery.

Planning:

- ◀ The Playing Pitch Strategy will provide important evidence to support the Nottingham Local Plan.
- ◀ It will support strategic policies on green infrastructure, leisure, outdoor sports facilities and health and well-being.
- ◀ Evidence for Community Infrastructure Levy and Developer Contributions

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Operational:

- It can help improve management of assets management, which should result in more efficient use of resources and reduced overheads.
- The Action Plan will identify sites where quality of provision can be enhanced.
- An assessment of all pitches (in use and lapsed) will be undertaken to understand how pitches are used and whether the current maintenance and management regimes are appropriate or require change.

Sports development:

- It helps identify which sites have community use and whether that use is secure or not.
- It helps identify where community use of school sports pitches is most needed to address any identified deficits in pitch provision.
- It provides better information to residents and other users of sports pitches available for use. This includes information about both pitches and sports teams / user groups.
- It promotes sports development and can help unlock latent demand by identifying where the lack of facilities might be suppressing the formation of teams/community needs.

Headline findings

Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁵
Football (grass pitches)	North	Spare capacity on adult pitches equating to two match sessions per week. Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity. Youth 9v9 pitches overplayed by 3.5 match sessions per week. Mini 7v7 pitches at capacity. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.	Spare capacity on adult pitches equating to one match session per week. Youth 11v11 shortfall of 2.5 match sessions per week. Youth 9v9 pitches overplayed by 4.5 match sessions per week. Mini 7v7 pitches at capacity. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.
	Central	Shortfall of 1.5 match sessions per week on adult pitches. Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity. Shortfall of two match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to one match session per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Spare capacity of one match session per week on mini 5v5 pitches.	Shortfall of two match sessions per week on adult pitches. Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 11v11 matches. Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to 0.5 match sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Spare capacity of 0.5 match sessions per week on mini 5v5 pitches.

⁵ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

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Sport	Analysis area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁶
Football (grass pitches)	South	Spare capacity of three match sessions per week on adult pitches. Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity. Shortfall of two match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to 1.5 match sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.	Spare capacity of two match session per week on adult pitches Shortfall of 1.5 match sessions per week on youth 11v11 matches. Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to one match session per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Shortfall of 0.5 match sessions on mini 5v5 pitches.
Football (3G pitches) ⁷	North	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	Central	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
	South	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union	North	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	Central	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	South	Nottingham Moderns RFC overplayed by 7.5 match sessions per week.	Nottingham Moderns RFC remains overplayed by 7.5 match sessions per week.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	North	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	Central	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	South	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Cricket	North	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	Central	Current shortfall of 32 match sessions per season at Wollaton CC. Shortfall exacerbated to 44 match sessions with displaced demand.	Shortfall of 44 match sessions per season at Wollaton CC. Junior growth exacerbates shortfalls to 50 match sessions per season.
	South	Current shortfall of 12 match sessions per season due to displaced demand from Carrington CC.	Shortfall of 12 match sessions per season due to displaced demand from Carrington CC.

⁶ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

⁷ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full size pitch for affiliated team training.

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Sport	Analysis Area	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ⁸
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	North	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	Central	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
	South	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Tennis	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Outdoor bowls	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
American football	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Lacrosse	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Gaelic sports	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Ultimate	Nottingham	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Golf	Nottingham	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.

Conclusions

The existing position for all pitch sports is either demand is currently being met or there is a shortfall. As such, there is a need to protect all existing playing pitch provision until demand is met. Some shortfalls can be reduced through increased access to existing provision, for example, increased certification and use of 3G pitches for competitive football, or rugby union match play would create new accessible capacity to reduce future grass pitch shortfalls.

⁸ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

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Recommended short term actions (12-18 months)

Site ID	Site/organisation name	Analysis Area	Action	Indicative cost ⁹
Various		City wide	Create new full sized 3G pitch provision to service the Central and South Areas at identified sites recommended by 3G/AGP scenario testing which compliments this PPS.	Low
15	Highfields Park	Central	Establish a suitable and agreed relocation offer for Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC in order to facilitate progression of plans to create two new full sized AGPs to aggregate the hockey offer within the City and for Clubs in surrounding accessible Boroughs.	High
45	Nottingham Hockey Centre			
28	Southglade Leisure Centre	North	Pursue conversion of the sand based AGPs at these sites to 3G to form double 3G pitch football hubs, each with accompanying grass pitch provision. Multi-stakeholder approach required to aggregate the City hockey offer and agreeably relocate Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC to facilitate this.	Medium
30	The Forest Recreation Ground	Central		Medium
37	Victoria Embankment	South	Improve changing provision as well as quality and regularity of pitch maintenance, undertaken to the required quality to suitably sustain multi-sport use. Consider the site as potential host to develop new 3G pitch provision to service the South Area.	Medium
25	Nottingham Moderns RFC	South	Establish preferred 3G pitch scheme(s) for RFU investment and secure access to capacity for use by Nottingham Moderns RFC in order to accommodate a proportion of training demand and reduce overplay across the site.	High
39	Wollaton Village Sports Association	Central	Seek to make greater use of NTP provision onsite to reduce levels of overplay on the natural turf square.	Low
43	Harvey Hadden Sports Village	North	Improve quality and regularity of pitch maintenance to improve quality for use. Refurbish existing pavilion to develop Step 7 compliant changing provision to service Bilborough Town FC use of the track pitch.	Low/ Medium

⁹ Low - less than £50k; Medium - £50k-£250k; High £250k and above

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Definitions

Match equivalent sessions

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. As the main usage of pitches is likely to be for matches, it is appropriate for the comparable unit to be match equivalent sessions but may for example include training sessions.

Based on how they tend to be played this unit for football, rugby union and rugby league pitches relate to a typical week within the season for each sport. For cricket pitches it is appropriate to look at the number of match equivalent sessions (MES) over the course of a season.

Pitch capacity

The capacity for pitches to regularly provide for competitive play, training and other activity over a season is most often determined by quality. As a minimum, the quality and therefore the capacity of a pitch affects the playing experience and people's enjoyment of playing football. In extreme circumstances it can result in the inability of the pitch to cater for all or certain types of play during peak and off peak times. Pitch quality is often influenced by weather conditions and drainage.

As a guide, each NGB has set a standard number of matches that each grass pitch type should be able to accommodate without adversely affecting its current quality (pitch capacity):

Sport	Pitch type	Number of matches per week		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3	2	1
	Youth pitches	4	2	1
	Mini pitches	6	4	2
Rugby league	Senior pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season	N/A	N/A

Rugby union pitches		Maintenance rating		
		Poor (M0)	Adequate (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage rating	Natural Inadequate (D0)	Poor	Poor	Standard
	Natural Adequate (D1)	Poor	Standard	Good
	Pipe Drained (D2)	Standard	Standard	Good
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	Standard	Good	Good

Shortfalls

Please note that shortfalls are expressed in match equivalent sessions rather than as pitches as it is possible that shortfalls could be accommodated in various ways (e.g. through pitch improvements) and not just by providing more pitches. For a full Glossary of terms please refer to Appendix Four.

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PART 2: VISION

The strategy seeks to support the Council and its partners in the creation of the vision as follows:

“By 2022 Nottingham will be serviced by a viable stock of Council owned/managed sites supported by a complementary network of community and private outdoor sports facilities that make outdoor sport accessible to people from the whole community”

To achieve this strategic vision, the strategy seeks to deliver the following objectives;

- ◀ Ensure that all valuable facilities are protected for the long-term benefit of sport
- ◀ Promote a sustainable approach to the provision of playing pitches and management of sports clubs
- ◀ Ensure that there are enough facilities in the right place to meet current and projected future demand
- ◀ Ensure that all clubs have access to facilities of appropriate quality to meet current needs and longer-term aspirations.

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PART 3: AIMS

The following overarching aims are based on the three Sport England themes (see Figure 3.1 below). Delivery of the Strategy is the responsibility of and relies on, the Steering Group.

It is recommended that the following are adopted by the Council and its partners to enable it to achieve the overall vision of the Playing Pitch Strategy and Sport England's requirements.

Aim 1

To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitches where it is needed for meeting current and future needs

Aim 2

To **enhance** playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Aim 3

To **provide** new playing pitches where there is current or future demand to do so

Figure 3.1: Sport England planning objectives - Protect, Enhance and Provide



Source: Sport England 2015

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PART 4: SPORT SPECIFIC ISSUES SCENARIOS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact a number of relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section for the playing pitch sports resulting in the sport specific recommendations.

Football pitches

Current supply of grass football provision is not sufficient to cater for current and future demand.

Citywide there is a present need for greater capacity at youth 9v9 format, whilst in future this shortfall is exacerbated to include youth 11v11 format.

This demand can be met through qualitative improvements to increase capacity at existing sites, thus reducing shortfalls, whilst reconfiguration of pitches to better utilise capacity and required additional full sized 3G pitches will provide capacity available for match play providing they are FA/FIFA certified.

Summary – grass

- ◀ There are 181 pitches identified across Nottingham of 153 are available for community use.
- ◀ Of the pitches available for community use, 36 pitches do not have any recorded use.
- ◀ Most available pitches in Nottingham (57%) are adult sized which is, in part, due to youth 11v11 teams playing on adult pitches.
- ◀ 39% of all pitches in Nottingham are good quality, 38% are standard quality and 23% are poor quality.
- ◀ Changing facilities are a key issue at several football sites, with several ancillary facilities requiring modernisation.
- ◀ A total of 369 teams are identified as playing matches on football pitches within Nottingham. Of these, 312 teams are recorded as consistently playing home matches on grass pitches during 2016/17 season.
- ◀ Team generation rates based on population indicate the likely creation of 30 teams equating a combined requirement to accommodate 15 match sessions per week.
- ◀ Actual spare capacity in Nottingham amounts to 23 match equivalent sessions across all pitches types, some of which exists on pitches which are available but currently unused by clubs.
- ◀ There are 18 pitches in Nottingham which are identified as being cumulatively overplayed by 20 match sessions per season.

Scenarios - grass

- ◀ **Improving pitch quality (poor quality)** – improving poor quality pitches with secure tenure (either through increased maintenance or drainage improvements in order to increase pitch capacity) to standard quality will help to reduce overplay expressed in Nottingham and create additional overall spare capacity.
- ◀ There are 29 poor quality pitches across six sites where tenure is considered to be secure. Improving these pitches from poor to standard quality would generate an increase in potential carrying capacity of 31 match equivalent sessions (MES) per week, though not all necessarily available at peak times.

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- ◀ **Improving pitch quality (overplay)** - Improving pitch quality at all overplayed sites with secured access to increase capacity as a means to reduce or eliminate overplay would have an effective impact on City wide levels of overplay.
- ◀ The table overleaf shows the potential effect of improving pitch quality by one increment (poor to standard or standard to good) at overplayed sites where tenure is considered secure.
- ◀ Doing so would eliminate overplay completely across eight pitches in addition to completely eradicating overplay at Victoria Embankment and create a total of 17 match equivalent sessions per week of capacity.
- ◀ There is a requirement to continue to work with a number of sites identified in the table below which despite quality improvements would remain overplayed and therefore it is recommended that play from these sites is transferred to alternative sites that offer spare capacity to accommodate additional fixtures or FA certified 3G pitches.
- ◀ **Loss of grass pitch provision** – proposals to develop two new AGPs at Nottingham Hockey Centre would be created on grass football pitches currently utilised by Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC. During the 2016/2017 the football club utilised the Highfield Park site for a total of 14.5 match sessions a week across adult, youth 9v9 and both mini 7v7 and 5v5 pitch types.
- ◀ **Loss of access at school sites** – there are six pitches across five school sites where tenure is considered unsecure and there is current use by community football clubs, totalling 9.5 match sessions per week.
- ◀ Loss of access to these pitches would generate a need to re-accommodate 5.5 match sessions on adult pitches and four match sessions on youth 9v9 pitches.

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The table below shows the possible effect of improving pitch quality (from poor to standard or standard to good) to increase potential capacity at only overplayed sites offering secure tenure:

Site ID	Site name	Analysis area	Security of tenure ¹⁰	Management	Pitch type	Pitch size	Quality rating	Number of pitches	Current play (in match sessions)	FA recommended site capacity (match equivalent sessions)	Overused, at capacity or potential to accommodate additional play ¹¹	New capacity (quality increase)	Potential capacity effect
15	Highfields Park	Central	Secure	Council	Adult		Standard	2	7.5	4	3.5	6	1.5
					Youth	(9v9)	Standard	1	3	2	1	4	1
30	The Forest Recreation Ground	Central	Secure	Council	Adult		Standard	2	7	4	3	6	1
37	Victoria Embankment	South	Secure	Council	Adult		Poor	5	6.5	5	1.5	10	3.5
					Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	1.5	1	0.5	2	0.5
					Mini	(7v7)	Poor	1	2.5	2	0.5	4	1.5
40	Woodthorpe Grange	Central	Secure	Council	Youth	(9v9)	Poor	1	3	1	2	2	1
76	Bulwell Mellish Sports Centre	North	Secure	Community	Adult		Poor	2	4	2	2	4	-
					Youth	(9v9)	Poor	5	1	1	4	2	3

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¹⁰ Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in LA, town and parish council and sports club ownership will be secure.

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Recommendations – grass

- ◀ Existing quantity of football pitches to be protected, except for where re-provision of playing field land elsewhere represents a preferable and greater benefit to sport or adequately mitigates against a loss of playing field.
- ◀ Seek to develop sustainable, multi-pitch football hubs including onsite 3G pitch provision to create an all-in-one football offer capable of servicing team training, short-formats and non-traditional participation and match play across grass and certified 3G pitches.
- ◀ Review and improve maintenance regimes at key sites where maintenance is perceived to not meet the required standard, particularly Victoria Embankment, Harvey Hadden Sports Village and Southglade Leisure Centre/Southglade Park.
- ◀ Where pitches are overplayed and rated as standard or poor quality, prioritise investment and review maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality.
- ◀ Look to utilise actual spare capacity expressed on sites in order to cater for existing and future demand including overplay. This may require improvements to pitch quality and is explored on a site by site basis within the accompanying action plan.
- ◀ Consider potential and feasibility for asset transfer or long-term leasehold to clubs which express interest and are considered realistically able to sustain and maintain sporting provision as required, allowing for greater opportunities to access external funding streams for facility development.
- ◀ Seek to increase use of 3G pitches in order to increase capacity available to address future shortfalls and review impact on grass pitches as part of the PPS Annual Review.
- ◀ Determine sites with key qualitative issues which may benefit most from technical assessment and a composed bespoke programme of works through the FA Pitch Improvement Programme.
- ◀ Seek to better reconfigure pitch sizes where possible at sites where adult pitches are used for youth 11v11 play.
- ◀ Improve, provide and increase access to changing facilities which serve grass football pitches, for example at Victoria Embankment. Ensure any works ensure suitability for female and disability access to facilitate increased formats of football.
- ◀ Seek to secure community use through formal agreement and/or the planning process should there be development of new football pitch provision.
- ◀ Ensure adequate provision for increased demand generated by housing developments, secured through appropriately calculated developer contributions.

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3G pitches

Supply and demand analysis highlights that Nottingham has insufficient supply of 3G pitches to meet current and future demand.

Based on the FA model for affiliated football team training, there is a requirement for four additional full sized 3G pitches, two pitches each to be located in or accessible to the Central and South Areas.

**Further 3G and AGP scenario testing establishes possible options to meet the current shortfall as part of a wider strategic approach taking in the surrounding Boroughs outside of the City.
Central and South Areas.**

Summary

- Supply and demand analysis highlights that Nottingham has insufficient supply of 3G pitches to meet current and future demand, based on the FA model for affiliated football team training.
- There are seven full sized 3G pitches in Nottingham, all of which have floodlighting. Of the seven pitches, four offer full and unrestricted availability for community use, however three pitches located at university sites offer little to no capacity for community use during the peak season due to in-house programming of student sport.
- There are a further 21 small sized 3G pitches, all but one of which are located at commercial small sided football centres.
- All seven full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitches are suitable for competitive football play. Southglade Leisure Centre has recently undergone repair to retain certification on the FA register.
- There are two 3G pitches at Lee Westwood Sports Centre and Jubilee Campus which are suitable for competitive and contact rugby union activity, certified as World Rugby compliant and on the RFU register of certified pitches although these are rarely accessed by community clubs due to capacity issues.
- A number of providers have aspirations for increased 3G pitch provision, including Nottingham Forest Community Trust (The Forest Recreation Ground) and the University of Nottingham (Highfields Sports Ground).
- The RFU is also exploring potential sites around the Nottinghamshire region at which to invest to create World Rugby certified 3G provision as part of its Rugby 365 strategy. This may include potentially feasible sites within or accessible to the City.
- The majority of full sized 3G pitches (five of seven – 71%) are rated as good quality. The remaining two pitches are standard (Nottingham College) and poor (Southglade Leisure Centre).
- The pitch at Southglade Leisure Centre presently exceeds the recommended surface lifespan and is now 11 years old. Performance and rate of deterioration should be monitored over in the short term onwards and consideration should be given to resurfacing when required. The site along with adjacent Southglade Park offers opportunity for the development and improvement of facilities to serve as a sporting hub which should be pursued to help service increased demand generated from new residential development in the area and border areas with surrounding Boroughs.

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- ◀ The FA training model estimates that there is a need for eight full sized 3G pitches which are fully available for community use to service affiliated football training demand in the City, both presently and in light of future demand from population change. There are presently four full sized pitches which offer unrestricted availability and floodlighting, discounting university managed pitches which are in practice unavailable during the peak season. On this basis, the model evidences a shortfall of four full sized pitches, two pitches each within or accessible to the Central and South Analysis Areas.

Scenarios – 3G pitches¹²

- ◀ **Moving all mini teams to play on 3G pitches** – there are currently 108 mini (5v5 and 7v7) teams playing competitive football in Nottingham, 33 of which already play on 3G pitches.
- ◀ Based on the FA model for competitive football, five full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitches (rounded up from 4.625) would be required to accommodate all mini soccer teams, inclusive of those already playing on 3G pitches. This is on the basis that both playing formats can be accommodated on one day using staggered kick off times.
- ◀ Alternatively, four pitches (rounded up from 3.55) would be required to accommodate just the mini soccer teams presently playing on grass pitches.
- ◀ **Use of 3G pitches to accommodate current and future grass pitch shortfalls** – in order to accommodate current shortfalls on youth 9v9 grass pitch shortfalls, additional capacity equivalent to a total of one full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitch would be required (based on all teams playing at peak times in the assessment).
- ◀ In order to accommodate all future grass pitch shortfalls, additional capacity equivalent to a total of five full sized FA/FIFA certified 3G pitches (rounded up from 4.85) would be required (based on all new teams playing at peak times in the assessment).
- ◀ **Development of football hubs** – the FA Parklife Programme aims to create football hub sites, each to include multiple full sized 3G pitches which support grass pitch provision also onsite, allowing for sustainable, programmed football delivery. This as a single portfolio investment provides an all-in-one solution across a local authority area.
- ◀ Nottingham City Council has undertaken further evidence base work with Gedling Borough Council, Broxtowe Borough Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council to understand current regional demand for full sized 3G pitches, including whether and how the FA Parklife Model could work across the four local authority areas.
- ◀ Should this further work identify a key need for additional full sized 3G pitches accessible across the four authorities, this would likely influence 3G pitch provision in Nottingham.

¹² Refer to Appendix One: FA 3G Pitch Scenarios for the programming model used.

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Recommendations – 3G pitches

- ◀ Develop additional 3G pitch provision, preferably through pursuit of opportunities to create multi-pitch (potentially multi-sport) hub sites where 3G provision is able to support grass pitches as a broader, sustainable, all-in-one community offer, for example through (but not limited to) the FA Parklife Programme.
- ◀ Ensure any new 3G pitches are certified for football match play and seek to maximise use for matches, for example through transfer of mini soccer or accommodation of youth 9v9 football, in order to allow for reconfiguration of grass pitches to service any youth 11v11 shortfalls which are not also able to be addressed through additional 3G pitch capacity.
- ◀ Ensure current supply is maintained regularly and rigorously as required to ensure continued quality for use and ensure they are of sufficient quality to pass performance standing testing or certification renewal.
- ◀ Retain all certified 3G pitches on the respective sporting certification registers and ensure certification of each is renewed through performance standard testing so to maintain the level of 3G capacity available to accommodate demand from different sports.
- ◀ Seek to maximise use of capacity where available at weekends to accommodate match play in order to reduce grass pitch shortfalls, particularly at Charnwood Football Centre and Southglade Leisure Centre which are underutilised for weekend match play.
- ◀ Should any new 3G pitches be built, seek to secure community access through usage agreements where possible as a condition of partnership investment or planning conditions.
- ◀ Should any new 3G pitches be built, ensure they are constructed to required specifications and to meet FA recommended rather than minimum dimensions where land footprint allows, so to maximise opportunities for use for all formats of competitive play.
- ◀ Encourage providers to have a mechanism in place which ensures the long-term sustainability of provision, such as a sinking fund formed over time for repairs or resurfacing.
- ◀ Through the creation of new full sized 3G pitches, consider options to deliver a wide variety of football opportunities, including new formats of competitive football such as central venue midweek flexi and Vets leagues, walking football, female development centres, turn and play sessions and non-traditional football opportunities building on participation findings from the City of Football project.
- ◀ Develop additional World Rugby compliant 3G pitch provision in the South Nottinghamshire area to reduce identified shortfalls at club sites in the region. This includes Nottingham Moderns RFC and overplay at other sites in surrounding Boroughs such as West Bridgford RFC and Nottinghamshire Sports Ground in Rushcliffe.
- ◀ Should FA Parklife Programme investment not be pursued as the Council's preferred option to develop new 3G pitch provision, continue to explore feasibility to aggregate the City hockey offer and convert hockey suitable AGPs with no hockey use to 3G in areas of evidenced need to address 3G pitch shortfalls, particularly in light of proposals at Nottingham Hockey Centre.

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Cricket pitches

Current supply of cricket pitch provision is insufficient in servicing existing demand, presenting a shortfall of 32 match equivalent sessions per season in the Central Area

This is exacerbated in light of future demand and if demand presently displaced by both Wollaton CC and Carrington CC was to be accommodated back within the City. The Central area particularly evidences need for greater capacity.

The Central area particularly evidences need for access to greater capacity, either at existing sites such as Riverside Sports Complex where tenure is unsecure or through creation of a new cricket pitch. There are no disused or lapsed sites located in the Central Area at which a new cricket pitch could be developed.

Junior cricket both now and in the future, can be catered for midweek at all club sites in Nottingham with the exception of Wollaton CC.

Summary

- ◀ In total, there are 17 grass cricket squares in Nottingham, of which 12 are available for community use. All unavailable cricket squares are located at education sites.
- ◀ There are ten NTPs accompanying cricket squares and ten standalone NTPs.
- ◀ Of the grass cricket squares available for community use, nine (75%) are good quality, two (17%) standard quality and just one (8%) square, located at Basford Cricket Club is poor quality.
- ◀ Both Nottinghamshire Cricket Board and Nottinghamshire FA report qualitative issues at Victoria Embankment impacting on use for cricket and football, notably a perceived insufficient level and quality of maintenance.
- ◀ Basford Mill CC is unable to secure long-term tenure of its home ground of the same name which is owned by the NHS Trust.
- ◀ Nottingham Unity Casuals CC leases The Brian Wakefield ground from the Council, though only four years remain on the term of the lease.
- ◀ There is a Last Man Stands league in Nottingham, based at Victoria Embankment where it has use of four non-turf pitches.
- ◀ In total, there are ten community clubs operating in Nottingham, in addition to teams fielded by both the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University. As a breakdown, this consists of 27 men's teams, four women's teams and 18 junior boys' teams.
- ◀ Overplay is identified at Wollaton Village Sports Association amounting to 32 match sessions per season.
- ◀ Additional pitch provision is required to meet this demand in the Central Area, as Wollaton Village Sports Association is landlocked and offers little scope for expansion, whilst the NTP can only sufficiently service a proportion of this additional demand.
- ◀ Capacity is available both midweek and at weekends at Riverside Sports Ground which represents the best placed solution in the Central Area and secured access for Wollaton CC should be sought as a secondary venue.
- ◀ There is an overall insufficient supply of cricket provision in Nottingham to accommodate demand from Wollaton CC and Carrington CC based on peak time Saturday cricket requirements.

NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Scenarios

- ◀ **Alleviating overplay** – overplay at Wollaton Village Sports Club is high and amounts to 32 match sessions per season. The site already has two adequate NTPs accompanying the cricket square and there is a greater requirement for these to be utilised by junior teams to minimise impact on the grass cricket square.
- ◀ Transfer of the clubs four junior teams to the onsite NTPs would alleviate overplay by 24 match sessions leaving eight match sessions of overplay. Therefore, there remains a requirement to resolve overplay identified on site.
- ◀ Working with lower standard Sunday leagues to allow fixtures to be played on good quality NTPs would allow transfer of both Sunday teams at Wollaton CC to play fixtures on NTPs which would in turn reduce overplay by 24 match sessions per season. A mix of the above would alleviate overplay in its entirety on the site.
- ◀ **Accommodating displaced demand** –Wollaton CC 3rd XV and Carrington CC 3rd XV are identified as playing fixtures outside of Nottingham due to capacity issues at each respective club site. No club site across Nottingham has spare peak time capacity and therefore unless no dedicated natural turf cricket provision is created these clubs will continue to be displaced. Creation of a new natural turf cricket square could accommodate both teams currently exported outside of Nottingham.
- ◀ **Security of tenure** – Basford Mill CC is unable to secure a long-term arrangement with the NHS over its site and therefore cannot access grant funding. Explore future opportunities to work with the Club and NHS representatives to try and secure future access.

Recommendations – cricket

- ◀ Existing quantity of cricket pitches to be protected.
- ◀ Seek to improve poor quality ancillary facilities at club sites including poor quality changing rooms identified at Notts Unity Casuals CC and West Indian Cavaliers CC.
- ◀ Maintain and improve pitch quality through rigorous and regular maintenance, remedial and preparatory work, ensuring that clubs have sufficient access to the required equipment in order to do so.
- ◀ Ensure the cricket outfield at Victoria Embankment are adequately and regularly cut to accommodate Last Man Stands fixtures and that maintenance is sufficient to withstand both cricket and football use of the site
- ◀ Support clubs in having access to adequate training provision, particularly Basford Mill CC and Notts Unity Casuals CC which have been identified as requiring new NTPs.
- ◀ Deliver the new All Stars Cricket programme and seek to increase junior participation as a result.
- ◀ Consider opportunities to increase NTP provision in parks and public spaces should recreational and short format demand be identified.

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Rugby union pitches

Overall there is insufficient supply of rugby union pitch provision to cater for levels of demand, as evidenced by significant overplay at the only rugby union club site in the City. Development of new pitch provision is required.

There is a key need for access to increased floodlit provision given only one grass pitch in the City offers floodlighting and is subsequently significantly overplayed.

Shortfalls in the South Area and identified across the Southern border through the Rushcliffe PPS support the case for an additional World Rugby compliant pitch to help provide further floodlit capacity.

Additional pitch provision is required within or accessible to the South Nottingham with Rushcliffe border and should be sought initially through development of a World Rugby compliant 3G pitch.

Summary

- ◀ Overall there is insufficient supply of rugby union pitch provision to cater for levels of demand, as evidenced by significant overplay at the only rugby union club site in the City.
- ◀ There is a key need for access to increased floodlit provision given only one grass pitch in the City offers floodlighting and is subsequently significantly overplayed.
- ◀ Shortfalls in the South Area and identified across the Southern border through the emerging Rushcliffe PPS support the case for an additional World Rugby compliant pitch to help provide further floodlit capacity.
- ◀ There is a total of 20 rugby union pitches in the City. Of these, 14 senior pitches and one mini pitch are available for community use, with six pitches at Nottingham High School unavailable for community use.
- ◀ There is just one floodlit pitch located at Nottingham Moderns RFC.
- ◀ The RFU is presently exploring the feasibility of creating a new World Rugby compliant pitch in the area around the South of the City and is considering site options both within Nottingham and accessible neighbouring boroughs.
- ◀ In total, there are 11 senior men's teams, four senior women's teams, five junior boys' teams, one dedicated junior girl's teams and six mini teams.
- ◀ Nottingham Moderns RFC is the only community club based in the City. It does not have any plans to increase its number of teams but does plan to increase the number of users at the site through incorporating more university players into its current teams.
- ◀ A proportion of demand is exported from the City, including Nottingham Moderns RFC at Emmanuel School and Nottingham Trent University (NTU), both in Rushcliffe.
- ◀ Overplay at Nottingham Moderns RFC represents a shortfall in the South Area of 7.5 match equivalent sessions per week.
- ◀ Potential spare capacity is located at education sites which do not offer secure tenure or floodlighting required to service midweek training requirements from the Club and NTU.

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Scenarios

- ◀ **Improving pitch quality** – Nottingham Moderns RFC is cumulatively overplayed by 5.5 match sessions per week although notably the floodlit senior training pitch is overplayed by 4.5 match sessions per week. Both senior pitches are already identified as being good quality (M2/D1) and therefore it is unlikely that alterations to the maintenance regime will affect overall capacity.
- ◀ Installing new pipe and slit drainage systems on both pitches will reduce overplay on each pitch by 0.5 match sessions per pitch and therefore a total reduction in overplay by just one match session per week.
- ◀ **Removing training demand** – There is currently six match sessions of midweek training demand on the two senior pitches at Nottingham Moderns RFC (although predominately on the floodlit training pitch). Removal of 50% of this demand to an alternatively suitable site i.e. to a newly created World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch would significantly reduce overplay, with 2.5 match sessions remaining.
- ◀ **Increased World Rugby compliant 3G provision** – The RFU is keen to explore opportunities to invest in the development of new World Rugby (WR) compliant provision in the South Nottinghamshire region.
- ◀ Creation of a new WR pitch may not necessarily be created in Nottingham but would be created in close proximity to Nottingham Moderns and other surrounding clubs such as Rushcliffe based side West Bridgford RFC which is also identified as having high levels of overplay and therefore would be easily accessible to accommodate training demand.
- ◀ As well as greater capacity to host midweek training, a new WR compliant 3G pitch in replacement of a grass pitch would create additional capacity of one match equivalent session per week at both senior and junior peak times (on the basis that 3G pitches can accommodate back to back matches without the same immediate impact on pitch quality).
- ◀ **Increased floodlight provision** – providing floodlighting at Lee Westwood Sports Centre (Nottingham Trent University) alongside securing a formal community use agreement (CUA) could allow the transfer of training from Nottingham Moderns RFC (2.5 miles from the site, equating to a ten-minute drive) to the site allowing the transfer of four match sessions of midweek training demand, reducing overplay to 1.5 match sessions per week remaining at Nottingham Moderns RFC.

Recommendations – rugby union

- ◀ Existing quantity of rugby union pitches to be protected.
- ◀ As a priority, seek to develop new World Rugby compliant 3G pitch provision within or accessible to the South Nottingham area and determine feasible strategic host sites in light of significant rugby union shortfalls also identified in the Rushcliffe PPS around the West Bridgford area. Secure access to the newly created capacity for Nottingham Moderns RFC and midweek site users University of Nottingham to reduce significant shortfalls at Nottingham Moderns RFC.
- ◀ Explore the feasibility of developing floodlit provision at Lee Westwood Sports Centre to accommodate midweek training demand in the South Nottingham area. Ensure any external funding is linked to a secure community use agreement.
- ◀ Ensure that the quality of maintenance at Nottingham Moderns RFC is sustained as a minimum and improved where possible, in order to reduce current shortfalls.

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Rugby league

Although there are no dedicated rugby league pitches in Nottingham, given limited demand from Nottingham Outlaws RLFC provision is adequate to accommodate the demand for the Club.

This could be achieved should the Club secure management of the ex-Greenwood Meadows FC site which has floodlighting of the natural turf pitch, however the pitch must be maintained to a high standard to ensure sufficient pitch quality and capacity to sustain both training and match play use.

Summary

- ◀ There are two pitches used for rugby league in Nottingham; one at Highfields Sports Ground (University of Nottingham) and the other at Lee Westwood Sports Centre (Nottingham Trent University). Both are dual use pitches marked also for rugby union.
- ◀ Both pitches are rated as good quality.
- ◀ Nottingham Outlaws Rugby League Club is the only community club within the City and has a total of seven teams (three senior and four junior).
- ◀ Also, the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University each have two senior men's teams playing in the BUCS leagues on Wednesday afternoons.
- ◀ Whilst university teams use their respective sports ground sites, Nottingham Outlaws Rugby League Club also uses Highfield Sports Ground (UoN) for all senior competitive fixtures.
- ◀ Demand can be accommodated at this site; however the Club is trying to identify a permanent home ground that can be accessed throughout the year by all teams for both competitive fixtures and training and is in discussions with the Council regarding transfer of the lease at the ex-Greenwood Meadows FC site.

Recommendations – rugby league

- ◀ Support Nottingham Outlaws RLFC with aspirations for self-management of a site and consider long-term leasehold of the ex-Greenwood Meadows FC site should the Club be able to sufficiently evidence capability and resource to sufficiently sustain the site.

Hockey pitches (AGPs)

The current supply of hockey suitable AGPs is considered sufficient to accommodate all current and future demand. Plans to create two additional full sized AGPs at Nottingham Hockey Centre has the potential to allow the facility to become a centre of excellence for hockey in England.

Summary

- ◀ The current supply of hockey suitable AGP provision in the City can sufficiently accommodate all current and future demand.
- ◀ There are eight full sized hockey suitable AGPs in Nottingham, all of which are floodlit and available for community use. Six are considered broadly available for community use in some capacity, though the university managed pitches at Lee Westwood Sports Centre and David Ross Sports Village are generally exclusively for university use, with some limited capacity available amongst in-house programming.

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- ◀ Exactly half of hockey suitable AGP provision is rated as good quality (four pitches), whilst three are rated as standard quality (38%) and one at Southglade Leisure Centre is rated as poor (12%).
- ◀ The AGPs at Fernwood School, Southglade Leisure Centre and The Forest Recreation Ground have all exceeded the recommended ten year surface lifespan.
- ◀ There is a total of 18 small sided hockey suitable AGPs in Nottingham which may be able to accommodate some training demand.
- ◀ There are proposals to create two new AGPs at Highfields Park as an extension of Nottingham Hockey Centre, however this would impact on playing fields presently used for football.
- ◀ Nottingham Girls High School has submitted a planning application for the creation of two full sized artificial pitches on the school playing fields on Grassington Road, one of which would be a hockey suitable AGP surface.
- ◀ There are five community clubs in Nottingham generating demand of 839 members. In addition, both University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University operate significant hockey programmes.

Scenarios

- ◀ **Nottingham Hockey Centre** – Plans to create two additional AGPs at the site would create an additional 36 hours community use in the peak period as well as a minimum of four match equivalent sessions for Saturday afternoon matches for competitive match play. This would allow additional use from hockey clubs/teams and other sports such as football and touch rugby.
- ◀ **Transfer of hockey demand** – should new AGPs be created at Nottingham Hockey Centre, there are three AGPs across Nottingham; Fernwood School, The Forest Recreation Ground and Southglade Leisure Centre which are each used for 0.5 match sessions per week for competitive fixtures and for just midweek one hockey training session each. Relocation of these three clubs to Nottingham Hockey Centre would allow the AGPs to be converted to 3G whilst giving transferred hockey clubs a good quality playing surface.
- ◀ Transfer of hockey demand to Nottingham Hockey Centre from single use AGP sites would still allow 2.5 match sessions of weekly demand for competitive hockey at Nottingham Hockey Centre thus leaving room for future growth.
- ◀ **Conversion of AGPs to 3G** - conversion of sand based AGP's to 3G should not take place unless consultation with England Hockey identifies the AGP is not required to meet existing or future predicted demand.

Recommendations – hockey

- ◀ Pursue and support plans to develop additional AGPs at Nottingham Hockey Centre, on the condition that football users at Highfields Park are able to be suitably and agreeably re-accommodated elsewhere. This may include at a football hub site.
- ◀ Work with the relatively smaller local clubs to aggregate the hockey offer where possible, creating both a more coherent and wholistic offer and releasing AGPs in need of resurfacing (notably at The Forest Recreation Ground and Southglade Leisure centre) for conversion to 3G to form football hub sites.
- ◀ Increase participation driven through community clubs and schools.
- ◀ Maintain AGPs regularly and rigorously to the standard required to preserve quality for performance. Monitor quality and rate of natural deterioration and seek resurfacing when required so not to impact on hockey use.
- ◀ Encourage providers to put in place a mechanism for sustainability such as a sinking fund (formed by periodically setting aside money over time ready for surface repair or replacement when required) to maintain AGP pitch quality in the long term.

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Tennis

There is a sufficient supply of tennis courts in Nottingham to accommodate both current and future demand. Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that the current supply of courts is sustained and quality improvements made when possible.

Summary

- ◀ There is a total of 125 tennis courts provided in Nottingham across a range of sites including private sports clubs, parks and schools.
- ◀ 84% are categorised as being available for community use (either used competitively or available for recreational use).
- ◀ Of the provision that is available for community use, 69 courts (65%) are assessed as good quality, with 20 courts (19%) assessed as standard quality and the remaining 17 courts (16%) assessed as poor quality.
- ◀ There are six tennis clubs located in Nottingham; Magdala LTC, Mapperley Park Tennis Club, Nottingham Castle LTC, The Park Tennis Club, Wollaton Village Tennis Club and David Lloyd.
- ◀ The LTA, with partners, is currently updating its citywide tennis plan which will aim to increase tennis participation.

Recommendations – Tennis

- ◀ Protect existing quantity of tennis courts, particularly those used by clubs.
- ◀ Review quality issues relating to poor quality courts and seek improvements where appropriate.
- ◀ Improve ancillary provision at council sites to improve the casual tennis offer.
- ◀ Work with clubs regarding increasing community engagement and pay and play aspects including schools and non-members.
- ◀ Assist clubs in engaging with the County LTA to obtain advice and potential funding streams.

Bowling

Overall there is a sufficient number of bowling greens in Nottingham at each club site to accommodate both current demand and any anticipated future growth.

Summary

- ◀ There are 13 flat bowling greens in Nottingham provided across 10 sites. Of these, nine greens are provided by the City Council across six sites.
- ◀ There are five identified disused or lapsed sites.
- ◀ In general, the quality of greens across Nottingham is assessed as good with 30% clubs reporting that the quality of their home green has got 'slightly better' from the previous season, and 18% (two clubs) reporting that quality has got 'much better' since the previous year.
- ◀ Analysis of club membership shows that demand has generally decreased or remained constant over the previous three years; membership numbers have remained static at 46% of clubs. There has been a decline in demand at some clubs with 46% of clubs reporting a decrease in membership.

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- ◀ It is evident that there is spare capacity across greens in Nottingham to accommodate more play.
- ◀ Future population increases will not result in an increase in demand for provision and future demand expressed by clubs can be accommodated on existing provision.
- ◀ Current and future demand for bowling greens is being met by provision in Nottingham.

Recommendations – Bowling

- ◀ Improve green quality at sites identified as being poor or standard quality. Sustain quality of sites assessed as good.
- ◀ Support clubs which exhibit low membership levels to ensure they do not fold and greens do not become disused in the future.
- ◀ Explore opportunities to increase participation in the sport in the future through working closely with the Bowls Development Alliance and Active Notts.

Golf

Golf provision in Nottingham is adequate to accommodate both current and future levels demand. Consultation suggests that clubs both in Nottingham and in surrounding local authorities have seen a decline in membership and therefore capacity remains for future growth.

Summary

- ◀ There are four golf courses falling within the Nottingham, one is owned by the City Council, Bulwell Forest Golf Club (but leased out to the Club) and the remaining are private.
- ◀ The majority of members travel over five miles to access their course, although less than 10% come from outside of Nottingham.
- ◀ Participation in the area has generally decreased, yet most clubs have plans to increase membership and have the capacity to withstand future growth.
- ◀ Most Clubs believe that previous pricing structures are the reason for declining membership numbers.
- ◀ Junior demand at private courses is low, with players preferring to use municipal courses on a pay and play basis.
- ◀ The quality of private courses is reported to be excellent or good, whereas the municipal courses vary from excellent to average as a result of poor maintenance regimes.
- ◀ Ancillary facilities across the area are commonly good with Bulwell Forest Golf Club planning to refurbish its clubhouse in order to improve disabled access.
- ◀ The current supply of courses appears to satisfy user demand, and no future demand was recorded.

Recommendations – Golf

- ◀ Ensure maintenance regimes, particularly at Council operated sites, is undertaken to a good standard as to ensure a good overall quality.
- ◀ Look to encourage growth in the sport to develop higher memberships at clubs located in Nottingham.

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Other sports

Provision for lacrosse, American football, ultimate frisbee and gaelic football is adequate to accommodate current levels of demand. It is unlikely that future growth in any of the above sports will generate demand for additional or dedicated playing pitch provision to be created.

Lacrosse summary

- ◀ Demand for lacrosse (based at both universities) is considered able to be sufficiently catered for by existing artificial turf pitch provision, given the preference for use of 3G pitches.
- ◀ There are just one community lacrosse club in Nottingham, a junior club which trains only. Most demand is university based, playing in university sports leagues on Wednesday afternoons.
- ◀ There are 11 teams playing lacrosse in the City, five men's teams and six women's teams.
- ◀ All matches and training take place on 3G pitches at Jubilee Campus and David Ross Sports Village (both University of Nottingham) or Lee Westwood Sports Centre (Nottingham Trent University).
- ◀ There are seven grass pitches which are generally used for training purposes.
- ◀ Demand for lacrosse has increased, with University of Nottingham entering a fourth team in the BUCS leagues last season.
- ◀ Access to facilities for lacrosse matches and training is considered to be secured through the respective universities' student sports programmes and facilities used are university managed and programmed.

American football summary

- ◀ Demand for American football is considered able to be sufficiently catered for by existing artificial turf pitch provision, given the preference for use of 3G pitches.
- ◀ There is one natural turf American football pitch located at Bilborough Park, available and used by Nottingham Caesars.
- ◀ There is one community American football club in the City (Nottingham Caesars), whilst both universities have men's contact and women's flag football teams. In total, there are four contact teams (three men's, one junior boys) and two women's flag football teams.
- ◀ Nottingham Caesars use natural turf pitch provision and all training and matches take place on the one pitch at Bilborough Park. It receives approximately one match and one training session per week.
- ◀ All university play and training takes place on 3G pitches at Lee Westwood Sports Centre (NTU), Jubilee Campus and David Ross Sports Village (both University of Nottingham)

Ultimate frisbee summary

- ◀ Current provision is deemed adequate to accommodate both current and future demand.
- ◀ Nottingham Trent University operates one senior men's teams playing regularly in the BUCS league. Similarly, The University of Nottingham operates two senior men's teams which play in the BUCS league.
- ◀ There is one community based club which does not affiliate to UK Ultimate. The Club's main ambitions are to introduce people to the sport to increase overall participation levels in Nottingham.

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Gaelic football summary

- ◀ Current provision is deemed adequate to accommodate both current and future demand.
- ◀ St Barnaba GAA Club operates a senior men's and women's team as well as a junior section.
- ◀ There is no dedicated Gaelic football provision in Nottingham however overmarked rugby union provision is adequate to accommodate all demand.
- ◀ It is recommended that secured access to current provision is the priority to allow the sport to continue to grow in the future.

Recommendations – Other sports

- ◀ Ensure that each sport is adequately catered for whether by access to sufficient natural turf or artificial turf pitch provision dependent on the preferred facility type.
- ◀ Seek to create formal arrangements so that community clubs have secured tenure in the future.

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PART 5: STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategic recommendations for the Strategy have been developed from the key issues cutting across all playing pitch sports and categorised under each of the Strategy Aims. They reflect overarching and common areas to be addressed which apply across outdoor sports facilities and may not be specific to just one sport.

Aim 1

To **protect** the existing supply of playing pitch facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs

Recommendations:

- a. Protect playing field sites through local planning policy
- b. Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements.
- c. Maximise community use of education facilities where there is a need to do so.

Recommendation a – Protect playing field sites through local planning policy

The PPS Assessment shows that all currently used playing field sites require protection and therefore cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because of shortfalls now and in the future. Therefore, based on the outcomes of the PPS, local planning policy should reflect this situation.

Paragraph 74 of the Framework states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

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

Lapsed and disused – playing field sites that formerly accommodated playing pitches but are no longer used for formal or informal sports use.

- ◀ **Disused** – sites that are not being used at all by any users and are not available for community hire either. Once these sites are disused for five or more years they will then be categorised as 'lapsed sites'.
- ◀ **Lapsed** - last known use was as a playing field more than five years ago. These sites fall outside of Sport England's statutory remit but still have to be assessed using the criteria in paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Sport England would nonetheless challenge a proposed loss of playing pitches/playing field which fails to meet such criteria. It should be emphasised that the lawful planning use of a lapsed site is still that of a playing field.

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Disused and lapsed sites in Nottingham

Site name	Local Plan Review Ref	Analysis Area	Sport(s)	Status	Comments
Beckhampton Centre	N/A	North	Football	Disused	Former education centre for pregnant girls and young mothers of school ages which closed on 31 st August 2016. Two-tiered playing field behind the centre previously hosted three football pitches of varying sizes.
Hempshill Lane	N/A	North	Football	Lapsed	One adult and one youth 9v9 football pitch, both poor quality. also with adjacent play area, Neighbours Nottingham Outlaws BMX Club track. No onsite changing or toilet facilities since the pub on the corner of the junction closed down.
			Bowling		One bowling green now lapsed.
Chingford Playing Fields	PA25	North	Football	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development - a proportion of the site should be retained as provision for semi-natural open space.
Clifton West	PA57	South	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.
Fairham Comprehensive School	PA59	South	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.
Former Eastglade Primary and Nursery School	PA3	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.
Former Henry Mellish School Playing Fields	PA10	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site to be retained as open space.
Former Padstow School	PA8	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, with development of Southglade Leisure Centre and Park as a hub site instead if demand requires.

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Site name	Local Plan Review Ref	Analysis Area	Sport(s)	Status	Comments
Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Beckhampton Road)	PA6	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Former school playing field now lapsed. Previously accommodated approximately four to five grass pitches, was originally identified as a potential site for development of a sports hub however it is no longer required to be retained for formal sport use and can be released for development, with development of Southglade Leisure Centre and Park as a hub site instead if demand requires.
Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Ridgeway)	PA5	North	N/A	Lapsed	Former school playing field now lapsed, publicly accessible. Allocated for residential development. No longer used or required for formal sport provision with the development of Southglade Leisure Centre and Park developed as a hub site instead if demand requires. Some reported unauthorised recreational use, able to be accommodated at other sites in the locality.
Haywood Detached Playing Fields	PA9	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City if demand requires.
Lortas Road	PA19	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City if demand requires.
Melbury School Playing Fields	PA24	North	N/A	Lapsed	No longer used or required for formal sport provision. Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.
Greenholme School	N/A	Central	Playing field/ Tennis/ netball	Lapsed	Former school playing field now overgrown, which also accommodates a hard court area marked for both tennis and netball. The site is believed to be last used in 2011 when the School was permanently closed.

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Furthermore, there are some sites with disused playing pitches no longer marked, however, the sites as a whole remain operational as they are either protected or serve a wider function such as a public park and therefore are not likely to be considered for potential development.

Disused/unmarked pitches in Nottingham

Site name	Analysis area	Sport(s)	Last used	Comments
Colwick Racecourse	South	Football	Unknown	Five adult pitches previously marked within the racecourse track, lease from NCC by The Jockey Club. Changing pavilion was burned down and pitches are no longer marked. Potential to develop a football hub onsite.
Wollaton Park	Central	Football	Unknown	Large hub park which previously accommodated three pitches (adult, youth 11v11 and mini soccer). Previously used by Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC before the club was relocated to Highfields Park, as part of a non-sporting decision to remove formal football from the site. Pitches no longer marked and onsite changing building being converted to an onsite café.

Any sites omitted from the PPS either intended or having been overlooked, whether used, disused or lapsed, are subject to the same conditions as those detailed herein. Any such site is not to be considered as not required or surplus as part of the planning process.

The PPS Assessment shows that all currently used playing field sites require protection and therefore cannot be deemed surplus to requirements because of shortfalls now and in the future. Lapsed, disused, underused and poor quality sites should also be protected from development or replaced as there is potential need for playing field land to accommodate more pitches to meet the identified shortfalls.

It is recommended that the Council allocates all disused/lapsed sites as playing field in the first instance until such time as the Council, NGB/Community group or a developer expresses an interest in the site. It is also recommended that the following priority order of options is adopted with regards to addressing disused/lapsed sites:

- 1) Firstly, explore the feasibility of bringing the site back into use. A feasibility study may show either:
 - a) The site can be brought back into sustainable use where funding is available and use is secured by the Council and relevant NGBs/Community Groups; or
 - b) The site is not in a sustainable location and in which case no amount of money will make it desirable.

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- 2) The site could become public open space to meet a need identified in the Open Space Study; or
- 3) Redevelop the site for an alternative use but use the capital receipt to invest in existing sites in the locality

Each currently disused/lapsed site is included within the action plan together with a recommendation in relation to the need to bring the site back into use or mitigate the loss on a replacement site to address the shortfalls identified with the Assessment.

New housing development - where proposed housing development is located within access of a high quality playing pitch, this does not necessarily mean that there is no need for further pitch provision or improvements to existing pitches in that area in order to accommodate additional demand arising from that development. The PPS should be used to help determine what impact the new development will have on the demand and capacity of existing sites in the area, and whether there is a need for improvements to increase capacity or if new provision is required.

Housing Growth scenarios have been provided in Part 7 to estimate the additional demand generated by housing by sport and pitch type.

Development management - the PPS should be used to help inform Development Management decisions that affect existing or new playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities. All applications are assessed by the Local Planning Authority on a case by case basis taking into account site specific factors. In addition, Sport England as statutory consultee on planning applications that affect or prejudice the use of playing field will use the PPS to help assess that planning application against paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and their¹³ Playing Fields Policy.

Sport England's playing field policy exception E1 only allows for development of lapsed or disused playing fields if a PPS shows a clear excess in the quantity of playing pitch provision at present and in the future across all playing pitch sports types and sizes.

Policy Exception E1:

'A carefully quantified and documented assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated to the satisfaction of Sport England that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport'.

Where the PPS cannot demonstrate the site, or part of a site, is clearly surplus to requirements then replacement of the site, or part of a site, will be required to comply with Sport England policy exception E4.

Policy Exception E4:

'The playing field or fields to be lost as a result of the proposed development would be replaced, prior to the commencement of development, by a new playing field site or sites:

¹³<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/development-management/planning-applications/playing-field-land/>

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- ◀ of equivalent or better quality and
- ◀ of equivalent or greater quantity;
- ◀ in a suitable location and
- ◀ subject to equivalent or better management arrangements.

Further to this, all playing fields should be protected or replaced up until the point where all satisfied demand has been met within the study area or each individual sports catchment areas within a sub area.

Local authorities wanting to dispose of school playing field land need consent under Section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998, but consent is now also required for disposal of any land used by a school or academy under Schedule 1 to the Academies Act 2010.

It should be noted that consent under Section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act does not necessarily mean subsequent planning approval will be granted. Therefore, any application for planning permission must meet the requirements of the relevant policy, in this case paragraph 74 of Framework, Local Plan Policy and Sport England policy. Indeed, applicants are advised to engage Sport England before submitting applications. Robust implementation of the statutory obligation will ensure protection of school playing fields for use by pupils (and sometimes the community as a whole) to ensure receipt is ploughed back into sports education.

Recommendation b – Secure tenure and access to sites for high quality, development minded clubs through a range of solutions and partnership agreements

A number of school sites are being used in Nottingham for competitive play, predominately for football. In all cases use of pitches has not been classified as unsecure, however, use is not necessarily formalised and further work should be carried out to ensure an appropriate Community Use Agreement (CUA) is in place (including access to changing provision where required).

NGBs can often help to negotiate and engage with schools where the local authority may not have direct influence.

Sport England has also produced guidance, online resources and toolkits to help open up and retain school sites for community use and can be found at:
<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/use-our-school/>

Local sports clubs should be supported by partners including the Council, NGBs or the County Sports Partnership (CSP) to achieve sustainability across a range of areas including management, membership, funding, facilities, volunteers and partnership working. For example, support club development and encourage clubs to develop evidence of business and sports development plans to generate an income through their facilities. All clubs could be encouraged to look at different management models such as registering as Community Amateur Sports Clubs (CASC)¹⁴. Clubs should also be encouraged to work with partners locally whether volunteer support agencies or linking with local businesses.

As well as improving the quality of well-used, local authority sites, there are a number of sites which have poor quality (or no) ancillary facilities. **The Council should further explore opportunities where security of tenure could be granted to the clubs playing on these sites (minimum 25 years as recommended by Sport England and NGBs) so the clubs are in a position to apply for external funding to improve the ancillary facilities.**

¹⁴ <http://www.cascinfo.co.uk/cascbenefits>

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Further to this there could be examples in Nottingham where long term leases could be put into place for the continued use of a site. Each club should be required to meet service and/or strategic recommendations. However, an additional set of criteria should be considered, which takes into account the quality of the club, aligned to its long-term development objectives and sustainability.

In the context of the Comprehensive Spending Review, which announced public spending cuts, it is increasingly important for the Council to work with voluntary sector organisations in order that they may be able to take greater levels of ownership and support the wider development and maintenance of facilities.

To facilitate this, the Council should support and enable clubs to generate sufficient funds to allow this.

Recommended criteria for lease of sport sites to clubs/organisations:

Club	Site
<p>Clubs should have Clubmark/FA Charter Standard accreditation award.</p> <p>Clubs commit to meeting demonstrable local demand and show pro-active commitment to developing school-club links.</p> <p>Clubs are sustainable, both in a financial sense and via their internal management structures in relation to recruitment and retention policy for both players and volunteers.</p> <p>Ideally, clubs should have already identified (and received an agreement in principle) any match funding required for initial capital investment identified.</p> <p>Clubs have processes in place to ensure capacity to maintain sites to the existing, or better, standards.</p>	<p>Sites should be those identified as 'Club Sites' (recommendation d) for new clubs (i.e. not those with a City wide significance) but which offer development potential. For established clubs which have proven success in terms of self-management 'Key Centres' are also appropriate.</p> <p>As a priority, sites should acquire capital investment to improve (which can be attributed to the presence of a Clubmark/Charter Standard club).</p> <p>Sites should be leased with the intention that investment can be sourced to contribute towards improvement of the site.</p> <p>An NGB/Council representative should sit on a management committee for each site leased to a club.</p>

The Council can further recognise the value of NGB club accreditation by adopting a policy of prioritising the clubs that are to have access to these better quality facilities. This may be achieved by inviting clubs to apply for season long leases on a particular site as an initial trial.

The Council should establish a series of core outcomes to derive from clubs taking on a lease arrangement to ensure that the most appropriate clubs are assigned to sites. As an example, outcomes may include:

- ◀ Increasing participation.
- ◀ Supporting the development of coaches and volunteers.
- ◀ Commitment to quality standards.
- ◀ Improvements (where required) to facilities, or as a minimum retaining existing standards.

In addition, clubs should be made fully aware of the associated responsibilities/liabilities when considering leases of multi-use public playing fields.

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Community asset transfer

The Council should continue to work towards adopting a policy which supports community management and ownership of assets to local clubs, community groups and trusts. This presents sports clubs and national governing bodies with opportunities to take ownership of their own facilities; it may also provide non-asset owning sports clubs with their first chance to take on a building.

The Sport England Community Sport Asset Transfer Toolkit is a bespoke, interactive web based tool that provides a step by step guide through each stage of the asset transfer process: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/asset-transfer/>

Recommendation c – Maximise community use of education sites where there is a need to do so

Given the mix of provider in Nottingham, there is a need for the Council and NGBs to work with other partners to help maximise use of outdoor sports facilities and in particular grass pitches and AGPs.

In order to maximise community use of educational facilities it is recommended to establish a more coherent, structured relationship with schools. The ability to access good facilities within the local community is vital to any sports organisation, yet many clubs struggle to find good quality places to play and train. In Nottingham pricing policies at facilities can be barrier to access at some of the education sites but physical access and resistance from schools to open up provision is also an issue.

Where appropriate, it will be important for schools to negotiate and sign formal and long-term agreements that secure community use.

It is not uncommon for school pitch stock not to be fully maximised for community use. Even on established community use sites, access to grass pitches for community use is limited.

In some instances, grass pitches are unavailable for community use due to poor quality and therefore remedial works will be required before community use can be established.

As detailed earlier, Sport England has also produced guidance, online resources and toolkits to help open up and retain school sites for community use and can be found at: <http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/use-our-school/>

Although there are a growing number of academies and college sites in Nottingham, which the Council has no control over the running of, it is still important to understand the significance of such sites and attempt to work with the schools where there are opportunities for community use. In addition, the relevant NGB has a role to play in supporting the Council to deliver the strategy and communicating with schools where necessary to address shortfalls in provision, particularly for football pitches.

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Aim 2

To **enhance** playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites

Recommendation:

- d. Improve quality
- e. Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) for the management and improvement of sites.
- f. Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Recommendation d – Improve quality

There are a number of ways in which it is possible to increase pitch quality and these are explored below. One way for improving quality on football sites is via the FA's pitch improvement programme.

The FA Pitch Improvement Programme (PIP)

The key principles behind the service are to provide football clubs with advice/practical solutions on a number of areas and discounts on machinery and materials to support improving the clubs' playing surface. The programme should be utilised in order to help any clubs that take on the management and maintenance of sites or which are currently managing and maintaining their own pitch site.

As subsidy is removed for pitch maintenance the PIP is an essential toolkit in supporting self-management/maintenance of sites, particularly on adult sites that have historically been maintained by the Council.

Addressing quality issues

Generally, where pitches are assessed as standard or poor quality and/or overplayed, review/improve maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to sustain/improve pitch quality. Ensuring existing maintenance of good quality pitches continues is also important.

Based on an achievable target using existing quality scoring to provide a baseline, a standard should be used to identify deficiencies and investment should be focused on those sites which fail to meet the proposed quality standard (using the site audit database, provided in electronic format). The Strategy approach to these outdoor sports facilities achieving these standards should be to enhance quality and therefore the planning system should seek to protect them.

For the purposes of the Quality Assessments, this Strategy will refer to pitches and ancillary facilities separately as Good, Standard or Poor quality. In Nottingham, for example, some good quality sites have poor quality elements i.e. changing rooms or a specific pitch.

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Good quality refers to pitches that have, for example, a good maintenance regime coupled with good grass cover, an even surface, are free from vandalism, litter etc. In terms of ancillary facilities, good quality refers to access for disabled people, sufficient provision for referees, juniors/women/girls and appropriate provision of showers, toilets and car parking. For rugby union, a good pitch is also pipe and/or slit drained.

Standard quality refers to pitches that have, for example, an adequate maintenance regime coupled with adequate grass cover, minimal signs of wear and tear, goalposts may be secure but in need of minor repair. In terms of ancillary facilities, standard quality refers to adequately sized changing rooms, storage provision and provision of toilets. For rugby union, drainage is natural and adequate.

Poor quality refers to pitches that have, for example, poor levels of maintenance coupled with inadequate grass cover, uneven surface and damage. In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate size of changing rooms, no showers, no running water and old dated interior. For rugby union, drainage is natural and inadequate.

Please refer to the Sport England/NGB quality assessments. Sites played beyond capacity may require remedial action to help reduce this.

In terms of ancillary facilities, poor quality refers to inappropriate size of changing rooms, no showers, no running water and old dated interior.

Without appropriate, fit for purpose ancillary facilities, good quality pitches may be underutilised. Changing facilities form the most essential part of this offer and therefore key sites such as those mentioned above should be given priority for improvement.

In order to prioritise investment into key sites **it is recommended that the steering group works up a list of criteria, relevant to the Area, to provide a steer on future investment.**

For improvement/replacement of AGPs refer to Sport England and the NGBs 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union' document for a guide as to suitable AGP surfaces:

www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/artificial-sports-surfaces/

Addressing overplay

In order to improve the overall quality of the playing pitches stock; it is necessary to ensure that pitches are not overplayed beyond recommended weekly carrying capacity. This is determined by assessing pitch quality (via a non-technical site assessment) and allocating a weekly match limit to each. Each NGB recommends a number of matches that a good quality grass pitch should take:

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Sport	Pitch type	Number of match equivalent sessions per week		
		Good quality	Standard quality	Poor quality
Football	Adult pitches	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Youth pitches	4 per week	2 per week	1 per week
	Mini pitches	6 per week	4 per week	2 per week
Rugby union ¹⁵	Natural Inadequate (D0)	2 per week	1.5 per week	0.5 per week
	Natural Adequate (D1)	3 per week	2 per week	1.5 per week
	Pipe Drained (D2)	3.25 per week	2.5 per week	1.75 per week
	Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	3.5 per week	3 per week	2 per week
Rugby league	Senior	3 per week	2 per week	1 per week
Cricket	One grass wicket	5 per season	N/A	N/A
	One synthetic wicket	60 per season		

There are also a number of sites that are poor quality but are not overplayed. These sites should not be overlooked as often poor quality sites have less demand than other sites but demand could increase if the quality was to increase. Improving pitch quality should not be considered in isolation from maintenance regimes.

Whilst it works both ways in so much as poor pitch condition is a symptom of pitches being over played, potential improvements may make sites more attractive and therefore more popular.

There is also a need to balance pitch improvements alongside the transfer of play to alternative pitch sites. Therefore, work with clubs to ensure that sites are not played beyond their capacity and encourage play, where possible, to be transferred to alternative venues which are not operating at capacity.

Increasing pitch maintenance

Standard or poor grass pitch quality may not just be a result of poor drainage. In some instances, ensuring there is an appropriate maintenance for the level/standard of play can help to improve quality and therefore increase pitch capacity. Each NGB can provide assistance with reviewing pitch maintenance regimes.

For example, the FA, ECB and RFL in partnership have recently introduced a Pitch Advisor Scheme and have been working in partnership with Institute of Groundmanship (IOG) to develop a Grass Pitch Maintenance service that can be utilised by grassroots football clubs with the simple aim of improving the quality of grass pitches. The key principles behind the service are to provide football clubs with advice/practical solutions on a number of areas, with the simple aim of improving the club's playing surface.

¹⁵ The RFU believes that it is most appropriate to base the calculation of pitch capacity upon an assessment of the drainage system and maintenance programme afforded to a site.

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At local authority sites in Nottingham, maintenance of grass pitches is deemed to be basic and for football covers grass cutting and seeding only, resulting in many pitches being assessed as poor quality. Where local authority pitches are recommended for improvement within the action plan, carrying out additional regular work such as aerating, sand dressing, fertilising and/or weed killing will all improve quality. An improvement in post season remedial work is also recommended. It is recommended that the Council works with users and the relevant County Football Associations (Nottinghamshire FA) to fully determine the most appropriate pitch improvements on a site by site basis.

In relation to cricket, maintaining high pitch quality is the most important aspect of cricket. If the wicket is poor, it can affect the quality of the game and can, in some instances, become dangerous. The ECB recommends full technical assessments of wickets and pitches available through a Performance Quality Standard Assessment (PQS). The PQS assesses a cricket square to ascertain whether the pitch meets the Performance Quality Standards that are benchmarked by the Institute of Groundsmanship. Please note that PQS assessments are also available for other sports, whilst the LCB Groundsman's Association offers maintenance tips to local clubs as well as an onsite assessment service with subsequent report advising recommended maintenance actions.

Improving changing provision

There is a need to address changing provision at some sites in the City, including some local authority sites. It is recommended that a holistic view is taken in regard to improvements and provision on site.

Sites which predominantly accommodate adult and/or older junior age group sports should be prioritised for improvements, whilst there is a trend for younger junior age groups (particularly for football) not to require use of changing provision, with suitable male and female toilet provision for players and spectators considered to be of greater importance. Multi-pitch football sites including Victoria Embankment, Melbourne Park and Clifton Playing Fields are reported to offer poor quality changing provision, whilst other sites do not offer accompanying changing provision at all. Other sites with poor quality changing provision include Lenton Lane and Woodthorpe Grange Park.

Recommendation e – Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) for the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be programmed within a phased approach the Council should adopt a tiered approach to the management and improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities. Please refer to Part 7: Action Plan for the proposed hierarchy.

Recommendation f – Work in partnership with stakeholders to secure funding

Partners, led by the Council, should ensure that appropriate funding secured for improved sports provision is directed to areas of need, underpinned by a robust strategy for improvement in playing pitch facilities.

In order to address the community's needs, to target priority areas and to reduce duplication of provision, there should be a coordinated approach to strategic investment. In delivering this recommendation the Council should maintain a regular dialogue with local partners and through the Playing Pitch Steering Group.

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Some investment in new provision will not be made by the Council directly, it is important, however, that the Council therefore seeks to direct and lead a strategic and co-ordinated approach to facility development by education sites, NGBs, sports clubs and the commercial sector to address community needs whilst avoiding duplication of provision.

Please refer to Appendix Three for further funding information which includes details of the current opportunities, likely funding requirements and indicative project costs.

Sport and physical activity can have a profound effect on peoples' lives, and plays a crucial role in improving community cohesion, educational attainment and self-confidence. However, one of sport's greatest contributions is its positive impact on public health. It is therefore important to lever in investment from other sectors such as health and wellbeing for example.

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Aim 3

To **provide** new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so

Recommendations:

- g. Rectify quantitative shortfalls in the current pitch stock.
- h. Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand.

Recommendation g - Rectify quantitative shortfalls in the current pitch stock

The Council and its partners should work to rectify identified inadequacies and meet identified shortfalls as outlined in the Assessment Report and the sport by sport specific recommendations.

It is important that the current levels of grass pitch provision are protected, maintained and enhanced to secure provision now and in the future. For most sports, the future demand for provision identified in Nottingham can be overcome through maximising use of existing pitches through a combination of:

- ◀ Improving pitch quality in order to improve the capacity of pitches to accommodate more matches.
- ◀ The re-designation of pitches for which there is an oversupply.
- ◀ Securing long term community use at school sites.
- ◀ Working with commercial and private providers to increase usage.

While maximising the use of existing pitches offers scope to address the quantitative deficiencies for most sports, new or additional pitches may be required to meet the levels of demand identified for football and rugby both now and in the future.

There may be an opportunity to use some senior pitches to provide senior, junior or mini pitches (through different line markings/coning areas of the pitch). However, further work should be undertaken on this as an action for the Council/NGBs. Furthermore, the re-designation of adult pitches that are not currently used may lead to a deficiency of adult pitches in the medium to longer term as younger players move up the ages. It is likely that for some sports, particularly football, that the provision of new pitches and facilities will be required in the future to support the predicted future demand.

Unmet demand, changes in sport participation and trends, and proposed housing growth should be recognised and factored into future facility planning. Assuming an increase in participation and housing growth occurs, it will impact on the future need for certain types of sports facilities. Sports development work also approximates unmet demand which cannot currently be quantified (i.e., it is not being suppressed by a lack of facilities) but is likely to occur. The following table highlights the main development trends in each sport and their likely impact on facilities. However, it is important to note that these may be subject to change.

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Furthermore, retaining some spare capacity allows some pitches to be rested to protect overall pitch quality in the long term. Therefore, whilst in some instances it may be appropriate to re-designate a senior pitch where there is low demand identified a holistic approach should be taken to re-designation for the reasons cited. The site-by-site action planning will seek to provide further clarification on where re-designation is suitable.

Likely future sport-by-sport demand trends

Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
Football	As a result of the FA Youth Development Review pitch demands are changing. This could also see changes in the seasonal demand of pitches (youth football).	Consider re-allocating leases to Community Charter Standard clubs with a large number of teams. Work with clubs to identify facility development opportunities. Work with clubs in relation to their pitch demands as a result of the FA Youth Development Review.
	Demand for senior football is likely to be sustained based on current trends and the move to small sided football. County FA focus to maintain growth of youth football through to adults.	Sustain current stock but consideration given to reconfigure pitches if required.
	An increase in women and girls football following £2.4m investment from Sport England between 2014 and 2016 to increase the number of women and girls taking part in football sessions. Additionally, one of the major goals of The FA's 'Game Changer' strategy for Women's and Girls' football (2017-2020) is to double participation from the current 6,000 teams to 12,000.	A need to provide segregated ancillary facilities and the potential need for more pitches.
Cricket	Demand is likely to remain static for grass wickets for adult participation. The ECB targets participation increases at junior level through the Allstars Cricket Programme which may have a subsequent future impact on requirement for grass and non-turf cricket provision.	Isolated pockets of demand for access to additional facilities where pitches are operating at capacity. A need to encourage greater use of non-turf wickets particularly for junior use to help meet shortfalls.
	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.	Support clubs to ensure access to segregated changing and toilet provision and access to good quality cricket pitches to support growth.
Rugby union	Locally, the RFU wants to ensure access to pitches in Nottingham that satisfies existing demand and predicted growth. It is also an aim to protect and improve pitch quality, as well as ancillary facilities including changing rooms and floodlights.	Clubs are likely to field more teams in the future. It is important, therefore, to work with the clubs to maintain the current pitch stock, support facility development where appropriate and increase the number of floodlit pitches where necessary.
Rugby league	RFL is working towards growing rugby league participation including through growth at junior clubs, Play Touch RL and 9 aside RL.	Review the need for dedicated rugby league pitches in the next three years. Seek 3G pitch venues for Play Touch and grass pitches for 9 aside.

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Sport	Future development trend	Strategy impact
AGPs	<p>Demand for 3G pitches for competitive football will increase. It is likely that future demand for the use of 3G pitches to service competitive football, particularly mini and youth will result in some reduced demand for grass pitches.</p> <p>Provision of 3G pitches which are World Rugby compliant will help to reduce overplay as a result of training on rugby pitches.</p>	<p>Ensure that access to new AGP provision across the City is maximised and that community use agreements are in place.</p> <p>Utilise Sport England/NGB guidance on choosing the correct surface:</p> <p>http://www.sportengland.org/media/30651/Selecting-the-right-artificial-surface-Rev2-2010.pdf</p>
Hockey	Potential increase of participation particularly junior teams.	Sinking funds in place to improve quality and ensure continued use of provision for current and future hockey demand.

Recommendation h - Identify opportunities to add to the overall pitch stock to accommodate both current and future demand

The Council should use, and regularly update, the Action Plan within this Strategy for improvements to its own pitches whilst recognising the need to support partners. The Action Plan lists improvements to be made to each site focused upon both qualitative and quantitative improvements as appropriate for each area.

Furthermore, any potential school sites which become redundant over the lifetime of the Strategy may offer potential for meeting community needs on a localised basis. Where schools are closed their playing fields may be converted to dedicated community use to help address any unmet community needs.

Some sites (or adjacent land) in Nottingham also have the potential to accommodate more pitches which may be a solution to meeting shortfalls identified as is further explored within the action plan.

LAPP (Land and Planning Policies) sites

Nottingham City Council's Land and Planning Policies (LAPP), Development Plan Document, Local Plan Part 2, Preferred Option outlines site allocations and development management policies in accordance with the Core Strategy.

The following LAPP sites either previously accommodated or currently accommodate playing pitches:

Revised Publication Ref Number	Site name	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Status	Proposed development
PA25	Chingford Playing Fields	North	Football	Open Space	A proportion of the site should be retained as provision for semi-natural open space. This could be incorporated into multi-purpose green space. Nearby parks and open spaces have capacity for future increases in demand for pitches.

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Revised Publication Ref Number	Site name	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Status	Proposed development
PA57	Clifton West	South	N/A	Open Space / Agricultural	Proposed uses – residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space as set out in the Development Principles. Future increases in demand for pitches in the area to be addressed via new community use agreements or increases in the quality and capacity of existing pitches.
PA59	Fairham Comprehensive School	South	N/A	Education & Open Space	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space. Existing playing fields offer opportunities for provision of improved green space and biodiversity with careful consideration to the character of the existing landscape. Future increases in demand for pitches in the area to be addressed via new community use agreements or increases in the quality and capacity of existing pitches.
PA03	Former Eastglade Primary and Nursery School	North	N/A	Vacant/ Open Space	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA13	Former Haywood School Site	North	N/A	Vacant	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA10	Former Henry Mellish School Playing Fields	North	N/A	Open Space	Proposed uses - residential with part of site to be developed for school pitches subject to community use agreement.

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Revised Publication Ref Number	Site name	Analysis Area	Pitch type	Status	Proposed development
PA08	Former Padstow School	North	N/A	Open Space / Former School	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA06	Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Beckhampton Road)	North	N/A	Open Space	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA05	Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Ridgeway)	North	N/A	Open Space	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA09	Haywood Detached Playing Fields	North	N/A	Open Space	Proposed uses – residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA19	Lortas Road	North	N/A	N/A	Proposed uses - residential with a proportion of the site retained as open space – subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the north of the City if demand requires, currently proposed at Southglade Park
PA24	Melbury School Playing Fields	North	N/A	Open Space	Proposed uses - residential - with a proportion of the site retained as open space. Nearby parks and open spaces, including redeveloped Harvey Haddon Sports Complex (Bilborough Park), have capacity for future increases in demand for pitches.

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PART 6: ACTION PLAN

Introduction

The site-by-site action plan list seeks to address key issues identified in the accompanying Assessment Report. It provides recommendations based on current levels of usage, quality and future demand, as well as the potential of each site for enhancement.

It should be reviewed in the light of staff and financial resources in order to prioritise support for strategically significant provision and provision that other providers are less likely to make. Recommendation e below explains the hierarchy of priorities on the list. It is imperative that action plans for priority projects should be developed through the implementation of the strategy.

The Council should make it a high priority to work with NGBs and other partners to comprise a priority list of actions based on local priorities, NGB priorities and available funding.

Recommendation e - Adopt a tiered approach (hierarchy of provision) to the management and improvement of sites

To allow for facility developments to be prioritised and programmed within a phased approach a tiered model to for the improvement of playing pitch sites and associated facilities is useful.

The identification of sites is based on their strategic importance in a City-wide context i.e. they accommodate the majority of demand or the recommended action has the greatest impact on addressing shortfalls identified either on a sport by sport basis or across the City as a whole. Recommended tiered site criteria:

Hub sites	Key sites	Local sites	Reserve sites
Strategically located. Priority sites for NGB.	Strategically located within the Analysis Area.	Serves the local community. Likely to include education sites.	Serves the local community.
Accommodates three or more good quality grass pitches. Including provision of at least one AGP/3G pitch. May offer potential for development as a Parklife football hub.	Accommodates two or more good quality grass pitches.	Accommodates more than one pitch.	Likely to be single-pitch site.
Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision. Could also operate as a central venue.	Single or multi-sport provision.	Supports informal demand and/ or training etc.
Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Maintenance regime aligns with NGB guidelines.	Standard maintenance regime either by the club or in-house maintenance contract.	Basic level of maintenance i.e. grass cutting.
Good quality ancillary facility on site, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Good quality ancillary facility on site, with sufficient changing rooms and car parking to serve the number of pitches.	Appropriate access changing to accommodate both senior and junior use concurrently (if required).	No requirement for access changing to accommodation.

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Hub sites are of City wide importance where users are willing to travel to access the range and high quality of facilities offered and are likely to be multi sport. These have been identified on the basis of high impact on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

The financial, social and sporting benefits which can be achieved through development of hub sites are significant. Sport England provides further guidance on the development of community sports hubs at:

http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/planning_tools_and_guidance/sports_hubs.aspx

Where development of Hub Sites includes provision of 3G pitches for football it is recommended that further modelling/feasibility work is carried out to ensure sustainability of new 3G pitches to accommodate competitive fixtures. However, as a priority consultation should be carried out with leagues/clubs to gauge acceptance/buy in of moving competitive play to 3G pitches in the future. In Nottingham, this is currently being undertaken through the Parklife Programme process which incorporates demand modelling, a degree of market testing with key local clubs and leagues, commercial planning for sustainability and other related variables.

Key sites although these sites are more community focused, some are still likely to service a wider Analysis Area (or slightly wider). However, there may be more of a focus on a specific sport i.e. a dedicated site.

It is considered that some financial investment will be necessary to improve the ancillary facilities at both Hub sites and Key Centres to complement the pitches in terms of access, flexibility (i.e. single-sex changing if necessary), quality and that they meet the rules and regulations of local competitions.

Local sites refer to those sites which are generally one and two pitch sites and may be Council owned hired to clubs for a season or are sites which have been leased on a long-term basis. However, they are also likely to be private club sites serving one particular sport.

The level of priority attached to them for Council-generated investment may be relatively low and consideration should be given, on a site-by-site basis, to the feasibility of a club taking a long-term lease on the site (if not already present), in order that external funding can be sought.

It is possible that sites could be included in this tier which are not currently hired or leased to a club, but have the potential to be leased to a suitable club. NGBs would expect the facility to be transferred in an adequate condition that the club can maintain. In the longer term, the Club should be in a position to source external funding to improve/extend the facilities.

Reserve sites could be used as overspill for neighbouring sites and/or for summer matches/competitions, training or informal play. They are most likely to be single-pitch sites with no ancillary facilities or school sites where there is no current demand for community use.

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Management and development

The following issues should be considered when undertaking sports related site development or enhancement:

- ◀ Financial viability.
- ◀ Security of tenure.
- ◀ Planning permission requirements and any foreseen difficulties in securing permission.
- ◀ Adequacy of existing finances to maintain existing sites.
- ◀ Business Plan/Masterplan – including financial package for creation of new provision where need has been identified.
- ◀ Analysis of the possibility of shared site management opportunities.
- ◀ The availability of opportunities to lease sites to external organisations.
- ◀ Options to assist community groups to gain funding to enhance existing provision.
- ◀ Availability of funding for hub site development.
- ◀ Impact on all sports that use a site regardless of the sport that is the subject of enhancements.

Action plan columns

Partners

The column indicating Partners refers to the main organisation that the Council will liaise with in helping to deliver the actions. The next stage in the development of the action plan will be to agree a Lead Partner to help deliver the actions.

Site hierarchy tier and priority level

Although Hub Sites are mostly likely to have a **high** priority level as they have City wide importance, high priority sites have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the key issues identified in the assessment and therefore some Key Centres are also identified as having a high priority level. It is these projects/sites which should generally be addressed within the short term (1-2 years).

It is recommended that as the Steering Group reviews and updates the action plan that medium and low priority sites are then identified as the next level of sites for attention. As a guide, it is recommended that:

Key centres are a **medium** priority and have Analysis Area importance and have been identified on the basis of the impact that the site will have on addressing the issues identified in the assessment.

Low priority sites generally have local specific importance and have been identified on a site by site basis as issues appertaining to individual sites but that may also contribute to addressing the issues identified in the assessment

Costs

The strategic actions have also been ranked as low, medium or high based on cost. The brackets in which these sit are:

- ◀ Low (L)- less than £50k
- ◀ Medium (M) - £50k-£250k
- ◀ High (H) - £250k and above.

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These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs which can be found at www.sportengland.org/media/198443/facility-costs-4q13.pdf

Timescales

The action plan has been created to be delivered over a ten-year period. The information within the Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan will require updating as developments occur. The timescales relate to delivery times and are not priority based. Timescales are recommended within the following three categories:

- ◀ Short (S) – 1 to 2 years
- ◀ Medium (M) - 3 to 5 years
- ◀ Long (L) - 6+ years

Aim

Each action seeks to meet at least one of the three aims of the Strategy; **Enhance, Provide, Protect.**

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NORTH ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ¹⁶
Football (grass pitches)	Spare capacity on adult pitches equating to two match sessions per week. Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity. Youth 9v9 pitches overplayed by 3.5 match sessions per week. Mini 7v7 pitches at capacity. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.	Spare capacity on adult pitches equating to one match session per week. Youth 11v11 shortfall of 2.5 match sessions per week. Youth 9v9 pitches overplayed by 4.5 match sessions per week. Mini 7v7 pitches at capacity. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.
Football (3G pitches) ¹⁷	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Rugby union (senior pitches)	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Cricket	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Tennis	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Outdoor Bowls	No shortfalls.	No shortfalls.
Golf	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.

¹⁶ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

¹⁷ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full size pitch for affiliated team training.

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ¹⁸	Cost ¹⁹	Aim
2	Bilborough College	Football	College	One standard adult pitch which is overplayed by two match sessions per week.	Seek options to improve quality to accommodate to partially alleviate overplay. Explore opportunities to transfer some match play from the site to sites exhibiting spare capacity or to 3G.	FA College	Local site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect Enhance
		AGP		Two small sided sand filled AGPs with floodlighting which do not accommodate any hockey use.	Ensure that the quality of the small sided surfaces is sustained and that a sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing.	England Hockey College		Medium	Medium	Low	Protect
3	Bilborough Park	Football	Council	Two standard quality pitches which collectively have a spare capacity of 1.5 match sessions.	Ensure quality of the pitches is sustained through continuation of the current maintenance agreement.	Council	Key Centre	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect
48	Harvey Hadden Sports Village	Football/ American football	Council/ Trust	Adult football pitch overmarked with American football markings situated within the athletics track, used by Nottingham Caesars American football club and Bilborough Town FC which plays at Step 7 of the non-league system. Maintained by NCC Parks department. FA Pitch Improvement Programme report identifies current maintenance regime is limited which has left pitches in an unsatisfactory state, whilst pitches suffer from severe compaction and there are large bare areas which result in cancelled fixtures. Changing rooms within the leisure centre building are too far away from the pitch and do not meet Step 7 requirements.	Seek to refurbish the poor quality athletics pavilion which lies unused so that it may act as changing facilities to service the track pitch at Step 7 of the non-league system.	Council Trust FA England Athletics		Medium	Short	Medium	Protect Enhance
4	Bulwell Hall Park	Football	Council	Two poor quality adult pitches with minimal peak time capacity which is discounted from overall capacity due to issues with surface quality.	Explore opportunities to increase level of maintenance on the site to increase available capacity	Council FA	Key Centre	Medium	Medium	Low	Enhance
9	Ellis Guilford Sports Centre	Football	Education	One youth 11v11 football pitch which is available for community use but unused.	No current local demand for community use. Consider future potential to open up for community use depending on strategic need.	School	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Cricket		One poor quality non-turf wicket unavailable for community use due to quality issues.							
		AGP		Small sided sand filled AGP with floodlights. Unused for hockey.	Ensure that a sinking fund is in place to resurface the AGP in the future.						
19	Mill Street Playing Field	3G	Sports Club	Site managed by Basford United FC which has long-term leasehold of the pitches and ancillary provision. Good quality 3G stadia pitch converted from grass in 2016, assisted by Football Foundation funding secured. FIFA Quality standard certification.	Maintain regularly and rigorously as required for performance use at Step 4.	Sports Club FA	Hub site	High	Long	Low	Protect
					Ensure the pitch is recertified annually in order to retain FIFA Quality certification.			High	Short	Low	
					Encourage the provider to ensure a mechanism for long-term sustainability is in place, such as a sinking fund.			High	Long	Low	
		Football		Four adult football pitches and one mini 7v7 pitch. All pitches are good quality and receive a high level of maintenance from Notts County FC which use the site as an academy training ground.	Ensure that the quality of the all grass pitches on site are sustained through upkeep of the current maintenance regime.	Sports Club FA	Club	High	Long	Low	

¹⁸ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

¹⁹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ¹⁸	Cost ¹⁹	Aim
22	Nottingham Girls' Academy	Football	Education	One adult pitch with no community use.	Consider exploring future potential to open up for community use depending on strategic need.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
23	Nottingham Girls High School	Football	Education	One good quality adult football pitch which is used for 0.5 match sessions per week. The site also has a youth 9v9, mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch which are available for community use but are unused.	Ensure quality of the pitches on site are sustained for both curricular use and to accommodate any potential future community use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect Provide
		Tennis		Seven hard courts of good quality but no community use.	Ensure that the quality of courts is sustained for curricular use. Explore opportunities to utilise courts for the community if there is a strategic need to do so.	Education LTA		Low	Long	Low	
		AGP		The school has submitted a planning application for the creation of two full sized artificial pitches (one 3G, one sand based) on the school playing fields on Grassington Road.	Consider potential impact of permitted community use on Nottingham Hockey Centre, especially in light of proposals to develop new AGP provision there.	Education England Hockey		High	Short	High	
		3G			Pursue development of new 3G pitch provision and secure community use for Wollaton Hall Bramcote FC.	Education FA		High	Short	High	
		Lacrosse			A natural turf lacrosse pitch used exclusively for school use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular use.		Education	Low	Long	
24	Nottingham High School	Football	Education	Two youth football pitches and four cricket pitches overmarked in summer. No spare capacity for community use.	Consider future potential to open up facilities for community use depending on strategic need.	Education	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Rugby Union		Six standard quality (M1/D1) senior pitches which are not available for community use. Pitches are							
		Cricket		Three natural turf grass cricket squares and a standalone NTP. All unavailable for community use.							
26	Nottingham University Samworth Academy	Football	University	One adult pitch with no community use.	Work with the University to maximise community use of the 3G pitch and explore options to link this with availability of the grass pitch for community use.	University	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Tennis		Four good quality tennis courts available for community use but receive minimal use.							
		3G		Small sided 3G pitch suitable for small sided and recreational play.							

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁰	Cost ²¹	Aim
28	Southglade Leisure Centre	Football	Council	Five adult, two youth 9v9 and one mini 7v7 pitch all identified as being poor quality. Minimal spare capacity exists on the site but poor surface quality	Develop as a sporting hub site and seek to improve pitch quality through improved management and maintenance regimes.	Council FA	Hub site	High	Short	Low	Protect Enhance
		AGP		One poor quality full sized sand dressed AGP built in 2006. Used by Redhill Ladies HC though the Club has used The Forest Recreation Ground at times over the past season due to qualitative issues. Little use, especially for hockey.	Pursue aggregation of the hockey offer through plans for new AGPs at Highfields Park, in order to release this AGP for surface conversion to 3G. Improve quality of management and maintenance regimes across the site.	Council England Hockey FA		High	Short	High	
		3G		A poor quality medium pile 3G pitch built in 2006 which has had to recently undergo repair to retain certification on the FA register. Demand for use has decreased and relocated due to qualitative issues.	Resurface the 3G pitch to improve quality for use, potentially alongside conversion of the AGP if timings allow. Improve quality of management and maintenance regimes across the site.	Council FA		High	Short	High	
34	Top Valley Academy	Football	Education	Three standard quality adult pitches with no community use.	Consider future potential to open up for community use depending on strategic need.	Council	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Cricket		Two standard quality non-turf wickets with no community use.	Seek to ensure that quality of the wickets is sustained for curricular use.	ECB		Low	Long	Low	
35	Trinity School	Football	Education	Two standard quality adult pitches with no community use and one standard quality non-turf wicket with potential for community use.	Seek to ensure quality of all facilities on the site is sustained.	ECB	Local site	High	Short	Low	Protect
		Cricket						High	Short	Low	
36	Vernon Park	Football	Council	Four adult, one youth and two mini football pitches, all of which are used by various teams including AFC Vernon Youth (long term lease due to be finalised). Three adult pitches are assessed as standard quality with the remaining pitches assessed as good quality. Actual spare capacity exists on adult and youth 9v9 pitches.	Retain current levels of play and spare capacity in order to protect/sustain pitch quality.	Council FA	Key Centre	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Tennis		Four floodlit tennis courts assessed as good quality.	Sustain court quality and seek to maximise use.	Council		Low	Long	Low	
		Bowls		One flat bowling green used by Vernon Park Bowling Club and Nottingham Western Bowling Club. It is reported that the quality has improved due to the maintenance and quality of the Council's green keeper.	Sustain green quality and seek to maximise use.	Council		Low	Long	Low	

²⁰ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

²¹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²²	Cost ²³	Aim
38	West Indian Cavaliers Cricket Club	Cricket	Sports Club	One natural grass cricket square with eight standard quality wickets which has limited spare capacity remaining. Adequate changing provision which the Club has aspirations to upgrade. The Club has a ten-year lease agreement on its site as of 2017. Club to merge with Carrington CC for the 2018 cricket season which will result in both sites being utilised.	Seek to sustain quality of the cricket square to accommodate high levels of demand. Explore opportunities to improve quality of the square through enhanced preparatory and remedial maintenance regime.	Sports Club	Local site	Medium	Medium	Medium	Protect
		Football		One standard quality adult football pitch played to capacity.	Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained to accommodate current and future levels of demand.			Low	Long	Low	
41	Bulwell Forest	Tennis	Council	One tennis court assessed as good quality.	Seek to ensure good quality is sustained for future recreational use. Ensure funds are available to resurface court in the future.	Council LTA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Bowls		One flat bowling green used by Bulwell Forest Bowling Club. The Club reports that the quality has increased and suggests that the change is due to additional maintenance being completed.	Seek to ensure that quality of the green is sustained for continued multi club use.			Low	Long	Low	
44	Hempshill Lane	Football	Council	One adult and one youth 9v9 football pitch and adjacent play area, the site neighbouring Nottingham Outlaws BMX Club track. No onsite changing or toilet facilities since the pub on the corner of the junction closed down and an onsite bowling green which is no longer maintained or used.	Consider site feasibility to accommodate youth football pitches to meet shortfalls. Alternatively, no requirement to be retained for pitch provision.	Council	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Provide
		Bowls									
48	King George V Playing Fields	Football	Education	Youth 9v9 football pitch secured by St Teresa's Catholic Primary School. Site has substantial playing field land and can accommodate additional pitches if required.	Ensure quality of grass pitch is sustained for curricular use. Consider potential future uses for site including community asset transfer.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
50	Stockhill Park	Tennis	Council	Three courts assessed as poor quality.	Explore opportunities to improve quality of the courts through resurfacing.	Council LTA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Bowls		Derelict bowling green.	Consider future strategic requirement of provision.	Council		Low	Long	Low	
60	Strelley Recreation Ground	Tennis	Council	One court assessed as poor quality.	Explore opportunities to improve quality of the court through increased maintenance or resurfacing of the court.	Council	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Bowls		One flat green used by Russell Bowling Club. The Club report that the quality of the bowling green has improved extensively due to a good grounds keeper.	Seek to ensure that the quality of the court is sustained to ensure continued use.			Low	Long	Low	
52	Mapperley Park Tennis Club	Tennis	Sports Club	Four floodlit courts assessed as good quality.	Sustain court quality and ensure maintenance is appropriate to sustain investment made.	Sports Club LTA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect

²² (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

²³ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²²	Cost ²³	Aim
71	Bluecoats Beechdale Academy (Hadden Park)	Football	Education	Two standard adult football pitches that are available for community use with spare capacity in the peak period.	Ensure maintenance of the pitches is sustained to accommodate both curricular and community club use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect Enhance
		Rugby		One poor senior rugby pitch (M0/D1) that is available for community use but unused.	Seek to improve quality of the pitch for curricular use through improving the level of maintenance undertaken on the pitch.	School RFU		Low	Long	Low	
		AGP		Half size sand filled AGP that is available for community use and used.	Ensure a sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing.	School		Low	Long	Low	
18	Melbourne Park	Football	Council	Key site with seven adult, one youth 9v9 pitch and one mini 7v7 pitch all are identified as being poor quality. Spare capacity on all pitch types although pitch quality improvements required before pitches should receive further use. The youth pitch is overplayed. Poor quality changing facilities which require investment. Education FC in discussions with the Council regarding the presented offer of a 30 year lease.	Support the Club in obtaining long-term leasehold of the site and seek to improve quality of pitches and supporting ancillary facilities onsite.	Council FA	Key site	High	Short	Medium	Protect Enhance
72	Bulwell Academy	AGP	Education	A large sand filled AGP built in 2010. Pitch is undersized for hockey and therefore cannot accommodate competitive fixtures.	Ensure that pitch quality is regularly maintained and that a suitable sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing.	Education England Hockey	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Tennis		Four floodlit courts assessed as good quality that are available for community use but unused.	No current local demand but consider future potential to open up for community use depending on strategic need.	Education LTA		Low	Long	Low	
101	Bluecoats Academy (Aspley site)	Football	Education	A good quality adult football pitch. Pitch is available for community use but is unused.	Consider future potential to open up the site to accommodate teams through Nottingham to accommodate any potential shortfalls. Cricket would require investment to be brought back into use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Rugby		One adult rugby pitch assessed as standard quality. Available for community use but not used.		Education RFU		Low	Long	Low	
		Cricket		Poor quality non-turf wicket unfit for purpose. No actual spare capacity for community use due to poor quality		Education ECB		Low	Long	Low	
		Tennis		Two MUGAs both accommodate four tennis/3 netball courts assessed as good quality with fencing but no floodlighting.		Education LTA		Low	Long	Low	
202	Bulwell Forest Golf Club	Golf	Council	18-hole good quality golf facility with bunkers and putting greens.	Ensure good quality is sustained through good quality maintenance and investment when required.	Council England Golf	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
207	Nottingham City Golf Club	Golf	Council	18-hole good quality golf facility with bunkers and putting greens.	Ensure good quality is sustained through good quality maintenance and investment when required.	Council England Golf	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
DIS	Beckhampton Centre	N/A	Council	Disused - Former education centre for pregnant girls and young mothers of school ages which closed on 31 st August 2016. Two-tiered playing field behind the centre previously hosted three football pitches of varying sizes site is now disused. Proposed to be lost to residential development.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council FA	-	-	-	-	-

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²²	Cost ²³	Aim
LAP	Hempshill Lane	N/A	Council	Lapsed - One adult and one youth 9v9 football pitch and adjacent play area, the site neighbouring Nottingham Outlaws BMX Club track. No onsite changing or toilet facilities since the pub on the corner of the junction closed down. Site now lapsed.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs. 4) Redevelop site and use developer contributions to improve other playing pitch sites (quantity and/or quality).	Council FA	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA24	Chingford Playing Fields	Football	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development - a proportion of the site should be retained as provision for semi-natural open space.	Retain a proportion of the site for semi-natural open space. This could be incorporated into multi-purpose green space. Nearby parks and open spaces have capacity for future increases in demand for pitches.	Council FA	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA37	Former Haywood School Site	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City.	No requirement to be retained for pitch provision due to size.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA39	Former Henry Mellish School Playing Fields	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site to be developed for school pitches subject to community use agreement. Site now lapsed.	Develop new playing field and seek to secure community use for local users.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA36	Former Eastglade Primary and Nursery School	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City. Site now lapsed.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA40	Former Padstow School	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA41	Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Beckhampton Road)	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Former school playing field now lapsed, publicly accessible due to compromised roadside fencing. Previously accommodated approximately four to five grass pitches, was originally identified as a potential site for development of a sports hub however is no longer required to be retained for formal sport use and can be released for development,	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA42	Former Padstow School Detached Playing Fields (Ridgeway)	N/A	Council	Former school playing field, publicly accessible but no longer used for formal football. Allocated for residential development, however reported to be used by local football participation group Rejects FC.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub. Secure use for Rejects FC at the hub site.	Council	-	-	-	-	-

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²²	Cost ²³	Aim
LAP: LA43	Haywood Detached Playing Fields	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed uses - residential.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA47	Lortas Road	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space, subject to the development of a community sports hub site in the North of the City.	Mitigate the loss of playing field land through investment into the development of facilities at Southglade Leisure Centre and Southglade Park as a local sporting hub.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA49	Melbury School Playing Fields	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	No requirement to be retained for pitch provision. Nearby parks and open spaces including redeveloped Harvey Hadden Sports Village have capacity for future increases in demand for pitches.	Council	-	-	-	-	-

NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

CENTRAL ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ²⁴
Football (grass pitches)	<p>Shortfall of 1.5 match sessions per week on adult pitches.</p> <p>Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity.</p> <p>Shortfall of two match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches.</p> <p>Spare capacity of equating to one match session per week on mini 7v7 pitches.</p> <p>Spare capacity of one match session per week on mini 5v5 pitches.</p>	<p>Shortfall of two match sessions per week on adult pitches.</p> <p>Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 11v11 matches.</p> <p>Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches.</p> <p>Spare capacity of equating to 0.5 match sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches.</p> <p>Spare capacity of 0.5 match sessions per week on mini 5v5 pitches.</p>
Football (3G pitches) ²⁵	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union (senior pitches)	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Cricket	Current shortfall of 32 match sessions per season at Wollaton CC. Shortfall exacerbated to 44 match sessions with displaced demand.	Shortfall of 44 match sessions per season at Wollaton CC. Junior growth exacerbates shortfalls to 50 match sessions per season.
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Tennis	No identified shortfalls.	No identified shortfalls.
Outdoor Bowls	No identified shortfalls.	No identified shortfalls.
Golf	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.

²⁴ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

²⁵ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full size pitch for affiliated team training.

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁶	Cost ²⁷	Aim
1	Basford Mill Cricket Club	Cricket	Sports Club	A poor-quality cricket square with eight grass wickets and a NTP. Square is played to capacity. Basford Mill Cricket Club has free use of its pitch which is owned by the NHS Trust, however though there is no reported perceived threat of losing access, the Club is unable to secure a lease. Consequently, the Club is considered to have unsecure tenure which obstructs its ability to meet criteria for grant funding applications in order to improve facilities.	Explore opportunities to work with Basford CC to improve quality of the cricket square through an increased maintenance and preparatory regime. Explore resolutions with key stakeholders to provide tenure for the Club so it can secure future grant funding.	Sports Club ECB	Local site	High	Short	Low	Protect Enhance
8	Djanogly City Academy Nottingham (Haydn Road Sports Ground)	Football	Education	A good quality youth 11v11 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Explore strategic requirement to better utilise facilities at the school site. Work with school to open football pitch for community use if required.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		AGP		A standard quality small sided sand filled AGP. Pitch is available for community use but receives limited use.		Education England Hockey		Low			
11	Fernwood School	Football	Education	Two standard quality adult pitches and a standard quality mini 7v7 pitch. Pitches are available for community use but receive no current usage.	Ensure quality of pitches is sustained for curricular use. Explore strategic requirement for pitches to be utilised.	Education FA	Key site	Low	Long	Low	Protect Provide
		Rugby Union		A standard quality (M1/D1) rugby union pitch which is available for community use but unused. Not floodlit.		Education RFU		Low			
		AGP		A full sized standard quality sand dressed AGP built in 2003. The pitch is past its recommended life expectancy and likely to deteriorate in quality in the near future. Used for one competitive hockey match a week and a one-hour training session by Trent Vale Hockey Club.		Education England Hockey FA		Medium			
		Tennis		Four good quality macadam courts. Courts are not floodlit. Available for community use but receive limited demand.		Education LTA		Low			
12	Greenwood Meadows Football Club	Football	Sports Club	A good quality adult pitch and mini 5v5 pitch. Ancillary provision identified as being poor quality and needing investment to modernise the facility. Council in discussion with Nottingham Outlaws RLFC regarding possible lease of the site.	Subject to securing leasehold of the site, support Nottingham Outlaws RLFC to develop the site as a home ground from which to base itself for the future and which it is able to improve	Sports Club RFL FA	Local site	Medium	Medium	Medium	Protect Enhance

²⁶ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

²⁷ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN**

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ²⁸	Cost ²⁹	Aim
13	Riverside Sports Complex	Football	University	16 good quality adult football pitches with high amounts of spare capacity. Spare capacity discounted from overall supply/demand figures due to tenure being insecure.	Ensure quality of the pitches is sustained for both competitive university fixtures and intramural sport. Explore opportunities to establish secure community arrangements with established clubs.	University FA	Key site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect Provide
		Cricket		Three good quality grass cricket squares each with 12 wickets. Substantial spare capacity in the peak period however this is discounted from overall figures due to tenure being insecure for community clubs.	Seek to secure access for use by Wollaton CC as a solution to alleviating levels of overplay at Wollaton Village Sports Association. Sustain pitch quality through continued regular and rigorous maintenance regime.	University ECB		Medium	Short	Low	
		Rugby Union		Four good quality (M2/D2) senior pitches available for community use but unused. Tenure insecure for community clubs.	Ensure quality of the pitches is sustained for both competitive university fixtures and intramural sport. Explore opportunities to install floodlighting to provide additional training facilities.	University RFU		Medium	Medium	Medium	
		Lacrosse		Two lacrosse pitches which are used sporadically for training and match purposes. Main lacrosse activity takes place on 3G pitches.	Protect for recreational use/competitive match play.	University England Lacrosse		Low	Long	Low	
15	Highfields Park	Football	Sports Club	Two adult football pitches overplayed by 3.5 match sessions per week as well as a youth 9v9 pitch which is overplayed by one match session per week. A mini 7v7 and 5v5 pitch with no peak time capacity. All pitches are standard quality. There are proposals on the site to create two full sized hockey suitable AGPs from a private education provider which would be created over grass football provision on site and therefore there is a need to relocate site user Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC.	Relocate Wollaton Hall & Bramcote FC to an appropriate site in Nottingham and in accessible proximity to Highfields Park to allow the creation of additional hockey suitable AGPs to create a hockey hub of national significance.	Sports Club FA England Hockey	Hub site	High	Short	High	Provide

²⁸ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

²⁹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN**

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁰	Cost ³¹	Aim
16	University of Nottingham - Highfields Sports Ground	Football	University	Five good quality adult pitches with high levels of peak time capacity which is however discounted due to insecure tenure for community clubs. Youth 11v11 and mini 7v7 pitches which have no identified use.	Ensure quality of pitches is sustained for University uses. Explore opportunities for pitches to be utilised by community clubs through secure community use agreements.	University FA	Key site	Low	Long	Low	Protect Provide
		Cricket		A 12-wicket good quality natural turf cricket square with high levels of peak time capacity. Spare capacity discounted due to insecure tenure for community clubs.	Ensure quality of each cricket square is sustained for both intramural fixtures and competitive fixtures.	University ECB		Low	Long	Low	
		Rugby union		Three good quality (M2/D2) senior rugby union pitches used exclusively by the University for both intramural and competitive rugby fixtures in addition to rugby league usage from Nottingham Outlaws RLFC. Pitches are not floodlit. There is spare capacity available on the site for peak time use but this is discounted due to insecure tenure for community clubs.	Ensure quality of the pitches is sustained for both competitive university fixtures and intramural sport. Explore opportunities to expand floodlit capacity through additional floodlighting or potentially as host to a World Rugby compliant 3G pitch.	University RFU		Medium	Medium	Medium	
		Rugby League		No dedicated rugby league provision but the site is utilised by Nottingham Outlaws RLFC on overmarked rugby union pitches.	Ensure that Nottingham Outlaws RLFC are able to access pitch provision in the future to ensure growth of rugby league in Nottingham.	University RFL		Low	Long	Low	
		Lacrosse		Three lacrosse pitches which are used sporadically for training and match purposes. Main lacrosse activity takes place on 3G pitches.	Protect for recreational use/competitive match play.	University England Lacrosse		Low	Long	Low	
27	Radford Football Club	Football	Sports Club	A single good quality adult pitch. Club has 25 year lease from the Council to expire in 2038. Recently received Football Foundation funding to refurbish changing facilities.	Refurbish changing facilities to improve quality for use. Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained for continued levels of use.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
29	The Brian Wakefield Sports Ground	Football	Sports Club	Two good quality adult pitches with no peak time capacity. Mini 7v7 pitch which is standard quality with minimal spare capacity.	Ensure that quality of all pitches on site is sustained to accommodate current levels of use.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Cricket		A good quality natural turf cricket square with 16 wickets. Site is the home ground to Nottingham Unity Casuals CC and ICCA CC. Site has an overall spare capacity of 17 matches per season but none in the peak period.	Seek to sustain current good quality of the cricket square by continuation of the current maintenance and preparatory regimes currently undertaken.	Sports Club ECB		Low	Long	Low	

³⁰ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³¹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³²	Cost ³³	Aim
30	The Forest Recreation Ground	Football	Council/ Community Trust	Two standard quality adult football pitches overplayed by three match sessions per week. A standard quality youth 9v9 and mini 7v7 pitch each with minimal spare capacity. Issues surrounding pitch quality due to the annual Goose Fair festival which takes place in September each year.	Seek to ensure that quality of the pitches is sustained, especially considering wider implications of the annual Goose fair. Look to improve quality of adult pitches as an option to alleviate identified overplay. Attentively look to transfer play to sites with identified spare capacity or to an FA registered 3G pitch.	Council Community Trust FA	Hub site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		A standard quality NTP created to encourage recreation use. Future plans to create cricket nets on the site.	Ensure quality of the NTP is sustained for recreational use. Support plans to create cricket nets on the site.	Council ECB		Low	Long	Low	
		AGP		Standard quality AGP built in 2004. AGP is past its recommended life expectancy and will require resurfacing over the next three years. Used by Sikh Union HC for one hockey fixture per week in addition to one training sessions.	Pursue aggregation of the hockey offer through creation of new AGPs at Highfields Park, in order to release this AGP for conversion to 3G.	Council Community Trust England Hockey FA		High	Short	High	
		3G		A good quality FIFA one-star pitch which is on the FA register. Pitch is managed by Nottingham Forest Community Trust FC. Pitch has limited spare capacity for additional use.	Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained and that an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repairs.	Community Trust FA		Medium	Medium	Low	
32	The Nottingham Bluecoat School and Technology College (Wollaton Park)	Football	Education	A good quality adult and youth 9v9 pitch. Pitches are available for community use but are unused. Tenure considered insecure on site for community clubs.	Ensure good quality of grass pitches is sustained for curricular use. Explore strategic need for pitches to be utilised linked to secure community use agreements.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
33	The Ron Steel Sports Ground	Football	Sports Club	A good quality adult, youth 11v11, 9v9 and mini 7v7 pitch. No pitches are overplayed. Pitches have gradually increased in quality over past few years due to visits from the FA's pitch improvement programme.	Ensure good quality of the pitches is sustained through continuation of the current maintenance regime. Support the site with funding for any required maintenance equipment.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
39	Wollaton Village Sports Association	Football	Sport Clubs	Standard quality adult football pitch with spare capacity on the site.	Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained to accommodate current use levels. Review maintenance regime if usage levels increase.	Sports Club FA	Key site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Cricket		A good quality eight wicket natural turf square with two non-turf NTPs accompanying the square. Grass wickets identified as being overplayed by 32 matches per season. Club has a 3 rd Saturday team displaced into Rushcliffe.	Ensure that the quality of the grass square is maintained through continuation of the current maintenance and preparatory regime to mitigate against the consequences of overplay. Look to transfer the main of junior activity off grass wickets onto on square NTPs.	Sports Club ECB		High	Short	Low	
		Tennis		Three standard quality macadam tennis courts of which two are fully floodlit. Courts are utilised and managed by Wollaton TC. No onsite capacity issues identified.	Ensure quality of courts is sustained to accommodate current levels of use. Look to create a sinking fund for future court resurfacing and repair work.	Sports Club LTA		Low	Long	Low	
		Bowls		Good quality flat bowling green managed by Wollaton BC. No identified capacity issues.	Ensure quality is sustained to accommodate current usage levels.	Sports Club		Low	Long	Low	

³² (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³³ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³²	Cost ³³	Aim
40	Woodthorpe Grange	Football	Council	A poor-quality adult and youth 9v9 pitch. Adult pitch is played to capacity whilst youth 9v9 pitch is overplayed by two match sessions per week.	Review current maintenance regime on site. Explore opportunities to increase quality of the maintenance to eradicate overplay identified on the site.	Council FA	Local site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect Enhance
45	Nottingham Hockey Centre	Hockey	Commercial/ University	A standard quality sand filled AGP which was resurfaced in 2015 and two good quality water based AGPs (one resurfaced in 2015 and one created in 2016). In addition to a small AGP which is primarily used for pre-match warm ups. The site is utilised by England Hockey to accommodate both its Development Centres and Academy Centres which provides a performance pathway to elite hockey in England. The site is currently used by both Beeston HC and Nottingham Players HC as well as high levels of use from the University of Nottingham and therefore at present the site is deemed to be at capacity for peak time hockey use. There are plans from an education provider to create an additional two full sized hockey suitable AGPs on site which would then total five full size hockey AGPs which would represent a centre of excellence for hockey, which has the potential to create additional growth across Nottingham.	Explore proposals to develop new AGP provision to be managed in principle by the Centre. Seek to aggregate the Citywide hockey offer is new pitches are developed and establish the centre as a venue of international significance for hockey.	Commercial/ University	Hub site	High	Short	High	Protect Provide
46	John Carroll Leisure Centre	AGP	Commercial	A small sided sand dressed AGP. Primarily used for recreational football.	Ensure quality is appropriate for current usage levels. Seek to create a sinking fund for future carpet replacement.	Commercial	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
49	Lucozade Powerleague Soccer Centre (Nottingham)	3G	Commercial	14 small sided 3G pitches used for commercial leisure leagues.	Maximise commercial usage to increase recreational football participation.	Commercial FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
56	Valley Road Park	Tennis	Sports Club	Two grass and three macadam tennis courts are identified as being good quality.	Ensure good quality of the courts is sustained. Look to create a sinking fund for future resurfacing and repair work.	Sports Club LTA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Bowls		A good quality flat bowling green. No capacity issues identified.	Ensure good quality of bowling green is sustained for current usage levels.	Sports Club		Low			
59	Nottingham Tennis Centre	Tennis	Commercial	The Nottingham Tennis Centre is one of the largest tennis centres in the UK and is a high-profile facility for both tennis in the area and for the LTA as a whole. The site has a total of 29 good quality courts (including 20 macadam courts and nine grass courts). There are four floodlit macadam courts at the centre. In addition there is nine indoor courts which service the centre. All courts are identified as being good quality.	Ensure that there is an adequate sinking fund set up by the commercial provider for future repair and remedial work to courts. Look to work with the provider to maximise court usage.	Commercial	Key site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁴	Cost ³⁵	Aim
70	Pelican Colts JFC	Football	Sports Club	Two adult, one youth 9v9, one mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch which are all good quality. Pitches have improved in quality since a 2015 visit from the FA's pitch improvement programme advisor. Site has minimal spare capacity across adult pitches. No overplay identified on the site. Leased from the Council on a 15 year term to expire in 2022.	Open negotiations with the Council in order to renew the existing lease to secure long-term tenure for the Club. Seek to ensure that the good quality of all pitches is sustained to accommodate high levels of activity on the site. Work closely with the Club to identify any future need requirements.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Low	Medium	Low	Protect
74	Djanogly City Academy (Gregory Boulevard)	AGP	Education	A small sided sand dressed AGP with no floodlighting and therefore has restricted community use.	Ensure AGP is adequate for curricular use and that an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing.	Education England Hockey	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Tennis		Four good quality macadam courts. Available for community use but receive little demand.	Ensure quality is sustained and a sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work.	Education LTA		Low	Long	Low	
77	Radford Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch unavailable for community use.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
78	Burford Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch unavailable for community use.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
83	Dunkirk Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch unavailable for community use.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
85	Haydn Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch available for community use but unused.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
86	David Ross Sports Village	AGP	University	A full sized sand filled AGP which was resurfaced in 2016 used exclusively by the University of Nottingham for both competitive matches and midweek training.	Ensure that the quality of the pitch is sustained for University use and that an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work.	University England Hockey	Hub site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect
		3G		A good quality full sized FA registered 3G pitch which is predominately used for university matches. Limited community use due do University demand.	Ensure that the quality of the pitch is sustained for University use and that an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work.	University FA		Medium	Medium	Low	
87	Mellers Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch unavailable for community use.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
97	St. Marys Catholic Primary School	Football	Education	Mini 7v7 pitch unavailable for community use.	Ensure pitch is adequate for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
106	UoN Jubilee Campus	3G	University	A good quality long pile 3G pitch which is both on the FA register and is World Rugby regulation 22 compliant. Used primarily for University use and therefore limited availability for any wider community use.	Ensure an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair works when required. Work to keep the pitch on both the FA and WR register.	Education FA RFU	Key site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect
112	Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue	Football	Private	A standard quality youth 9v9 pitch with peak time capacity.	Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained to accommodate current use.	Private FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
209	Riverside Golf Club	Golf	Private	A good quality nine hole golf with driving range.	Ensure quality is sustained.	Private England Golf	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect

³⁴ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³⁵ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

**NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY
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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ³⁶	Cost ³⁷	Aim
LAP	Greenholme School	-	Council	Lapsed - Former school playing field now overgrown, which also accommodates a hard court area marked for both tennis and netball. The site is believed to be last used in 2011 when the School was permanently closed.	Determine future use of the site based on the following priority order of options: 1) Retain/allocate site as strategic reserve. 2) Explore feasibility to bring back into use. 3) Use as open space to meet local needs. 4) Redevelop site and use developer contributions to improve other playing pitch sites (quantity and/or quality).	Council LTA	-	-	-	-	-

³⁶ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

³⁷ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

SOUTH ANALYSIS AREA

Sport	Current picture	Future picture (2028) ³⁸
Football (grass pitches)	Spare capacity of three match sessions per week on adult pitches. Youth 11v11 pitches at capacity. Shortfall of two match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to 1.5 match sessions per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Mini 5v5 pitches at capacity.	Spare capacity of two match session per week on adult pitches Shortfall of 1.5 match sessions per week on youth 11v11 matches. Shortfall of 3.5 match sessions per week on youth 9v9 pitches. Spare capacity of equating to one match session per week on mini 7v7 pitches. Shortfall of 0.5 match sessions on mini 5v5 pitches.
Football (3G pitches) ³⁹	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.	Shortfall of two full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated team training demand.
Rugby union (senior pitches)	Nottingham Moderns RFC overplayed by 5.5 match sessions per week.	Nottingham Moderns RFC remains overplayed by 5.5 match sessions per week.
Rugby league (senior pitches)	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Cricket	Current shortfall of 12 match sessions per season due to displaced demand from Carrington CC.	Shortfall of 12 match sessions per season due to displaced demand from Carrington CC.
Hockey (Sand/water AGPs)	No shortfalls identified.	No shortfalls identified.
Tennis	No identified shortfalls.	No identified shortfalls.
Outdoor Bowls	No identified shortfalls.	No identified shortfalls.
Golf	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.	Level of demand is able to be met by existing playing field provision.

³⁸ Future demand based on ONS calculations and club consultation which also includes any latent and displaced demand identified.

³⁹ Based on accommodating 42 teams to one full size pitch for affiliated team training.

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁰	Cost ⁴¹	Aim
5	Carrington Sports Ground	Football	Sport Club	Three pitches (one adult, one youth 9v9 and one mini 7v7) all assessed as good quality. All pitches have spare peak time capacity.	Ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to sustain current usage.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		Cricket		One pitch assessed as good quality with eight grass wickets and one non-turf wicket. The site has an overall seasonal spare capacity of three match sessions per season and is therefore operating close to capacity. Carrington CC has future plans to merge with West Indian Cavaliers with 3 rd and 4 th team fixtures to be placed at this site in 2018.	Retain spare capacity and ensure appropriate pitch maintenance is applied in order to sustain current usage.	Sports Club ECB		Medium	Medium	Low	
6	Charnwood Football Centre	Football	Education	Two good quality adult pitches and one good quality youth 9v9 pitch. Each pitch type has peak time capacity.	Ensure good quality is sustained to accommodate current levels of use. Look to maximise use of pitches.	Education FA	Education	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect
		3G		A full sized standard quality medium pile 3G pitch on the FA register until 2020. Pitch has spare capacity on Saturdays to accommodate additional competitive matches.	Ensure an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repairs when appropriate. Look to maximise usage, particularly for competitive play.	Education FA		Medium	Medium	Low	
7	Clifton Playing Fields	Football	Council	Five adult and two mini 7v7 pitches which are all standard quality and each contain peak period spare capacity. The site also has a youth 9v9 pitch with no recorded use. Ancillary provision for the pitches is considered to be poor quality.	Ensure that the quality of all pitches is sustained to accommodate current levels of use. Explore potential funding opportunities for investment into ancillary provision. Consider potential for development as a Parklife hub site.	Council FA	Hub site	Medium	Medium	Medium	
		Cricket		Two cricket pitches, each with six grass wickets and a non-turf wicket. Both standard quality. Pitches are utilised by ICCA CC and Young Lions CC. Site is operating within its capacity although no peak time capacity exists.	Ensure that the quality of both squares is sustained to accommodate current levels of use. Explore potential funding opportunities for investment into ancillary provision.	Council ECB		Medium	Medium	Medium	
		Tennis		Eight tennis courts (three of which are floodlit) that are assessed as poor quality. Key provision servicing very south of the City and is the only provision in Clifton.	Explore opportunities to improve quality and maximise participation.	Council LTA		Low	Long	Low	
		Bowls		Two flat bowling greens used by Clifton Bowling Club with spare capacity available.	Sustain quality and seek to maximise use through pay and play opportunities.	Council		Low	Long	Low	
10	Farnborough School Technology College	AGP	Education	Half size sand filled AGP.	Maximise community available usage.	Education England Hockey FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect

⁴⁰ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁴¹ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴²	Cost ⁴³	Aim
17	Lee Westwood Sports Centre	Football	University	Two good quality adult pitches which are unavailable for any community use.	Ensure quality of pitches is sustained for competitive university use.	University FA	Hub site	Low	Long	Low	Protect Provide
		Cricket		Two good quality natural turf cricket squares used by both the Nottingham Trent University and Clifton Village CC. It is recognised that Clifton Village CC does not have secure tenure on the site. There is no peak time capacity on the site however midweek capacity does exist.	Look to support the relationship between the University and Clifton Village CC (where possible). Ensure that quality of both squares is sustained through continuation of the current maintenance regime.	University ECB		Medium	Medium	Low	
		3G		A good quality long pile 3G pitch which is both on the FA register and is World Rugby (Reg 22) compliant. Community access is limited due to a high level of programming from university teams.	Ensure a sufficient sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work. Look to maximise opportunities for community use when availability allows.	University RFU FA		Medium	Medium	Low	
		Rugby Union		Two good quality (M2/D2) senior pitches which are unavailable for community use. No pitches are floodlit.	Ensure quality is sustained for university use. Look for potential funding opportunities to install floodlighting to allow the transfer of midweek training from Nottingham Moderns RFC.	University RFU		Medium	Medium	Medium	
		Rugby League		A senior rugby league pitch which is overmarked across a senior rugby union pitch. Pitch is not available for community use and exclusively utilised by the University for BUCS fixtures.	Ensure quality of pitches is sustained for University use.	University RFL		Low	Long	Low	
		AGP		A good quality sand filled AGP resurfaced in 2012. Primarily utilised by the University for competitive fixtures and therefore has limited peak time capacity. On occasion used as an overspill pitch for Rushcliffe based team Boots HC.	Ensure a sufficient sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work. Look to maximise opportunities for community use when availability allows.	University England Hockey		Medium	Medium	Low	
		Lacrosse		One lacrosse pitch which are used sporadically for training and match purposes. Main lacrosse activity takes place on 3G pitches.	Protect for recreational use/competitive match play.	University England Lacrosse		Low	Long	Low	
20	Norman Archer Memorial Ground	Football	Sports Club	Five pitches (two adult, one youth 9v9, two mini) assessed as good quality (with the exception of the mini 5v5 which is standard quality). The site has minimal peak time capacity on adult pitches. Leased from the Council to Clifton All Whites FC on a 25 year term due to expire in 2034. The Club has recently invested in upgrading its parking facilities.	Ensure that the quality of all pitches is sustained to accommodate high levels of use from Clifton All Whites FC. Support the Club in accessing appropriate maintenance equipment to continue appropriate maintenance is continued.	Sports Club FA	Local site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect

⁴² (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁴³ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁴	Cost ⁴⁵	Aim
21	Nottingham Academy (Ransom Road Site)	Football	Education	Two standard quality mini 7v7 pitches which are available for community use but unused.	Ensure quality is sustained and explore opportunities for pitches to be greater utilised by the community.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
		AGP		Two small sided sand filled AGPs. Pitches are available for community use but the size of the pitches is restrictive to accommodate football team training.	Ensure quality of the AGPs is sustained for curricular use. Ensure an appropriate sinking fund is in place	Education England Hockey		Low	Long	Low	
		Tennis		Four tennis courts located at the school site which are adequate quality and could be made available for community use if required.	Explore local demand for community use.	Education LTA		Low	Long	Low	
25	Nottingham Moderns RFC	Rugby Union	Sports Club	Two good quality senior pitches and one mini pitch (M2/D1). Pitches are overplayed by a cumulative 5.5 match sessions per week. Only one pitch is floodlit and therefore a substantial amount of midweek demand is exerted onto one pitch. Pitches are utilised by the University of Nottingham. Clubhouse and changing facilities are of an overall good quality.	Explore feasibility of creating a World Rugby compliant 3G pitch in the South Nottingham area (including sites in neighbouring Boroughs) and seek to secure access for the Club, transferring a proportion of training demand to 3G to reduce or eliminate overplay at Nottingham Moderns RFC.	Sports Club RFU	Local site	High	Short	Medium	Protect Provide
37	Victoria Embankment	Football	Council	Five adult pitches as well as a youth 9v9 and mini 7v7 all assessed as poor quality. Each pitch type is overplayed due to the poor quality surface on each pitch. If quality improvement at the site all overplay would be eradicated. FA Pitch Improvement Programme report identifies insufficient frequency of grass cutting has resulted in grass clippings being left on the surface with has an effect of the quality of match play, but also smothers grass plant and leads to a build-up of thatch. Also, pitches are severely compacted and consisted of a large amount of weed grass and turf weeds. Site is identified as having poor quality ancillary provision.	Review maintenance regimes and improve standard of maintenance, sufficient to sustain levels of both football and cricket use. Seek to improve changing provision to support both football and cricket.	Council FA ECB	Hub site	High	Short	Low	Protect Enhance
		Cricket		Four NTPs all assessed as poor quality. Pitches have declined in quality since installation due to a poor maintenance regime, which includes the outfield of the wickets not being adequately cut. Consequently, the site accommodated just two LMS fixtures in the 2017 cricket season with fixtures having to be played elsewhere.				High	Short	Low	
42	Colwick Racecourse	Football	Council	Five adult pitches previously marked within the racecourse track, leased from NCC by The Jockey Club. Changing pavilion burned down and pitches are no longer marked.	Consider value of reinstating football use as a potential Parklife hub, given existing infrastructure and proximity to cater for shortfalls in surrounding Boroughs.	Council	-	-	-	-	-

⁴⁴ (S) -Short (1-2 years); (M) - Medium (3-5 years); (L) - Long (6+ years)

⁴⁵ (L) -Low - less than £50k; (M) -Medium - £50k-£250k; (H) -High £250k and above

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Site ID	Site	Sport	Management	Current status	Recommended actions	Partners	Site hierarchy tier	Priority	Timescales ⁴⁴	Cost ⁴⁵	Aim
47	K.K Sports and Leisure Centre	AGP	Private	Two half size sand filled AGPs.	Ensure that the quality of the pitches is sustained and that an adequate sinking fund is in place for future use.	Private England Hockey	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
51	Sycamore Park	Football	Council	One standard quality mini 7v7 pitch which is available and well used. Pitch has minimal capacity not available during the peak period.	Ensure quality of the pitch is sustained to accommodate current levels of play.	Council	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
53	Magdala Tennis Club	Tennis	Commercial	Private club site with two hard (standard quality) and three artificial grass courts (poor quality). Of the five courts, four are floodlit.	Explore funding opportunities to improve court quality in order to maximise use. Establish sinking fund for resurfacing.	Commercial LTA	Local site	Medium	Medium	Low	Protect Enhance
55	Wilford Social Club	Bowls	Sports Club	Privately owned site with one flat bowling green. Used by Wilford Bowling Club and spare capacity identified.	Sustain quality and seek to maximise use.	Sports Club	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
79	Dovecote Primary School	Football	Education	A standard quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
82	Highbank Primary School	Football	Education	A standard quality mini 7v7 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
90	Greenfields Primary School	Football	Education	A standard quality adult football pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
92	Huntingdon Academy	Football	Education	A poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is available for community use but unused.	Look to improve quality of the maintenance undertaken at the school to improve quality for curricular activity.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
95	Walter Hall Primary	Football	Education	A standard quality youth 9v9 pitch which is unavailable for community use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
96	South Wilford Primary School	Football	Education	A poor quality mini 7v7 pitch which is available for community use but unused	Look to improve quality of the maintenance undertaken at the school to improve quality for curricular activity.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
100	Welbeck Primary School	Football	Education	A standard quality mini 7v7 and mini 5v5 pitch which are unavailable for community use.	Ensure quality is sustained for curricular and recreational school use.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
109	Nottingham Academy (Greenwood Campus)	AGP	Education	A small sided sand filled AGP.	Ensure an appropriate sinking fund is in place for future resurfacing and repair work.	Education England Hockey	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
110	Meadow Lane Stadium (Notts County FC)	Football	Sports Club	Stadia pitch which is the home ground of Notts County FC.	Look to support the Club in any future renovation plans of the stadium.	Sports Club Council FA	Local site	Medium	Medium	High	Protect
111	Sycamore Academy	Football	Education	A standard quality youth 9v9 pitch which is played to capacity.	Ensure quality of maintenance is sustained to accommodate current levels of demand.	Education FA	Local site	Low	Long	Low	Protect
LAP: LA31	Fairham Comprehensive	Football	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	No requirement to be retained for pitch provision. Future increases in demand for pitches in the area to be addressed via new community use agreements or increases in the quality and capacity of existing pitches.	Council	-	-	-	-	-
LAP: LA25	Clifton West	N/A	Council	Lapsed - Proposed for residential development with a proportion of the site retained as open space.	No requirement to be retained for pitch provision. Future increases in demand in the area to be addressed via new community use agreements or increases in quality and capacity of existing pitches.	Council	-	-	-	-	-

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PART 7: HOUSING GROWTH SCENARIOS

The PPS provides an estimate of demand for pitch sports based on population forecasts and club consultation to 2028 (in line with the Local Plan). This future demand is translated into teams likely to be generated, rather than actual pitch provision required. The Playing Pitch Demand Calculator adds to this, updating the likely demand generated for pitch sports based on housing increases and converts the demand into match equivalent sessions and the number of pitches required. This is achieved via TGRs in the Assessment Report to determine how many new teams would be generated from an increase in population derived from housing growth and gives the associated costs of supplying the increased pitch provision.

The scenarios below show the additional demand for pitch sports generated from projected housing growth. The demand is shown in match equivalent sessions per week for the majority of sports, with the exception of cricket, where match equivalent sessions are by season. The indicative figures are based on the assumption that population growth will average 2.3¹ per dwelling. The indicative figures will be applied to two scenarios, based on the population figures contained within the adopted. The scenarios are as follows:

- ◀ **Scenario One:** Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth requirement over the remainder of the Local Plan period (April 2017- April 2028).
- ◀ **Scenario Two:** Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth over the next five years (2017/18 - 2021/22).

Please note that the scenarios can be updated as required over the Local Plan period throughout the lifespan of the PPS to reflect population projections and change in the average household size.

The number of pitches required in the following tables has been rounded up or down accordingly, however capital and revenue costs are based on indicative pitch costs, proportionate to the total match equivalent sessions required rather than just whole pitches required. Though increases in match sessions for some sports are not sufficient to warrant the creation of new pitches, the associated costs have been incorporated and investment into alternative sites could instead be considered to increase capacity to accommodate this new demand.

Scenario 1: Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth requirement over the Local Plan period to 2028

The Council's Housing Trajectory shows the total number of dwellings to be provided across the City during the Plan Period, from April 2011 to April 2028 to be 17,150. The trajectory identifies that there will be 12,764 dwellings delivered across the City from 2017 to 2028. The estimated additional population derived from the housing growth October 2017 to 2028 is 29,378⁴⁶ people.

⁴⁶ Based on a predicted household size of 2.3 persons, taken from an overall average of 2019, 2024 and 2029 average household sizes from Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) 2014-based household projections, change in average household size, local authority districts and England 2012-2039

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The following areas are likely to have the greatest gains in residential units:

- ↳ Aspley, Bilborough, Leen Valley
- ↳ Arboretum, Dunkirk & Lenton, Radford & Park
- ↳ Dales, Mapperley, St Ann's
- ↳ Bridge, Clifton North, Clifton South

This equates to 17.86 match equivalent sessions per week for grass pitch sports, 3.82 for on artificial grass pitches for hockey and 39.24 match equivalent sessions per season for cricket.

Table 7.1: Likely demand for pitch sports generated from housing growth (2017 to 2028)

Pitch Sport	Estimated demand by sport (2028)	
	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week ⁴⁷	Pitches
Adult football	5.71	6 pitches
Youth football	5.94	6 pitches
Mini soccer	4.97	5 pitches
Rugby union	0.85	1 senior pitch
Rugby league	0.38	No pitches
Hockey	3.82	One artificial grass pitch
Cricket	39.24 per season	One cricket pitch

Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the total capital cost is estimated at £2,015,951⁴⁸ and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £310,292⁴⁹.

⁴⁷ As per the PPS Guidance, demand for cricket is considered in terms of match equivalent sessions per season rather than per week

⁴⁸ Capital cost is based on 2016 second quarter calculations.

⁴⁹ Sport England Life Cycle Costs Natural Turf Pitches and Artificial Surfaces April 2012

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Scenario 2: Likely demand generated for pitch sports from housing growth over the next five years (2017 - 2022)

The Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) estimates that over the next five years (2017 to 2022) housing delivery is likely to be 4,342 dwellings. The estimated additional population derived from housing growth up to 2021/22 is 11,137¹ people.

This equates to 6.77 match equivalent sessions per week for grass pitch sports, 1.45 on artificial grass pitches for hockey and 14.88 match equivalent sessions per season for cricket.

Table 7.2: Likely demand for pitch sports from housing growth in the next five years (2017 – 2022)

Pitch Sport	Estimated demand by sport (2021/22)	
	Match equivalent sessions (MES) per week ⁵⁰	Pitches
Adult football	2.17	2 pitches
Youth football	2.25	2 pitches
Mini soccer	1.89	2 pitches
Rugby union	0.32	No senior pitches
Rugby league	0.14	No pitches
Hockey	1.45	No artificial grass pitches
Cricket	14.88 per season	No pitches

Should new pitches be required to accommodate all of this demand, the capital cost is estimated at £764,097² and the total life cycle cost (per annum) is £117,630³.

New allocations

Experience shows that only housing sites with 600 dwellings or more are likely to generate demand in their own right; however, the cumulative impact of housing across the local authority clearly shows that there will be demand generated over the next five years and up to 2028. The following areas are likely to have the greatest gains in residential units:

- ◀ Aspley, Bilborough, Leen Valley
- ◀ Arboretum, Dunkirk & Lenton, Radford & Park
- ◀ Dales, Mapperley, St Ann's
- ◀ Bridge, Clifton North, Clifton South

Notwithstanding existing planning permissions for which Section 106 contributions have already been agreed, it is important that the Council secures appropriate contributions from all new qualifying developments to provide for the sporting needs arising from the residents of those developments, where these cannot be met by existing facilities and are identified as needed through use of the Council's Open Space Toolkit.

⁵⁰ As per the PPS Guidance, demand for cricket is considered in terms of match equivalent sessions per season rather than per week.

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The Council could consider using CIL (if adopted) to obtain contributions to priority sites, or pooling S106 contributions from major housing schemes to invest in priority sites. In either case, the preceding Action Plan and future consultation with NGBs should inform the playing fields that most require investment.

The exact nature and location of provision associated with developments should be fully determined through the local planning process and in partnership with each specific NGB, which may, for example, include off site contributions in the form of upgrading pitches at existing sites where appropriate.

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PART 8: DELIVER THE STRATEGY AND KEEP IT ROBUST AND UP TO DATE

Delivery

The Playing Pitch Strategy seeks to provide guidance for maintenance/management decisions and investment made across Nottingham in the years up to 2026. By addressing the issues identified in the Assessment Report and using the strategic framework presented in this Strategy, the current and future sporting and recreational needs of Nottingham can be satisfied. The Strategy identifies where there is a deficiency in provision and identifies how best to resolve this in the future.

It is important that this document is used in a practical manner, is engaged with partners and encourages partnerships to be developed, to ensure that outdoor sports facilities are regarded as a vital aspect of community life and which contribute to the achievement of Council priorities.

The production of this Strategy should be regarded as the beginning of the planning process. The success of this Strategy and the benefits that are gained are dependent upon regular engagement between all partners involved and the adoption of a strategic approach.

Each member of the steering group should take the lead to ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence. The role of the steering group should not end with the completion of the PPS document

To help ensure the PPS is well used it should be regarded as the key document within the study area guiding the improvement and protection of playing pitch provision. It needs to be the document people regularly turn to for information on the how the current demand is met and what actions are required to improve the situation and meet future demand. In order for this to be achieved the steering group need to have a clear understanding of how the PPS can be applied and therefore delivered.

The process of developing the PPS will hopefully have already resulted in a number of benefits that will help with its application and delivery. These may include enhanced partnership working across different agendas and organisations, pooling of resources along with strengthening relationships and understanding between different stakeholders and between members of the steering group and the sporting community. The drivers behind the PPS and the work to develop the recommendations and action plan will have also highlighted, and helped the steering group to understand, the key areas to which it can be applied and how it can be delivered.

Monitoring and updating

It is important that there is regular annual monitoring and review against the actions identified in the Strategy. This monitoring should be led by the local authority and supported by all members of, and reported back to, the steering group. Understanding and learning lessons from how the PPS has been applied should also form a key component of monitoring its delivery. This should form an on-going role of the steering group.

As a guide, if no review and subsequent update has been carried out within three years of the PPS being signed off by the steering group, then Sport England and the NGBs would consider the PPS and the information on which it is based to be out of date.

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The nature of the supply and in particular the demand for playing pitches will likely to have changed over the three years. Therefore, without any form of review and update within this time period it would be difficult to make the case that the supply and demand information and assessment work is sufficiently robust.

Ideally the PPS could be reviewed on an annual basis from the date it is formally signed off by the steering group. This will help to maintain the momentum and commitment that would have been built up when developing the PPS. Taking into account the time to develop the PPS this should also help to ensure that the original supply and demand information is no more than two years old without being reviewed.

An annual review should not be regarded as a particularly resource intensive task. However, it should highlight:

- ◀ How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others)
- ◀ How the PPS has been applied and the lessons learnt
- ◀ Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues
- ◀ Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport
- ◀ Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

Once the PPS is complete the role of the steering group should evolve so that it:

- ◀ Acts as a focal point for promoting the value and importance of the PPS and playing pitch provision in the area
- ◀ Monitors, evaluates and reviews progress with the delivery of the recommendations and action plan
- ◀ Shares lessons learnt from how the PPS has been used and how it has been applied to a variety of circumstances
- ◀ Ensures the PPS is used effectively to input into any new opportunities to secure improved provision and influence relevant programmes and initiatives
- ◀ Maintains links between all relevant parties with an interest in playing pitch provision in the area;
- ◀ Reviews the need to update the PPS along with the supply and demand information and assessment work on which it is based. Further to review the group should either:
 - ◀ Provide a short annual progress and update paper;
 - ◀ Provide a partial review focussing on particular sport, pitch type and/or sub area; or
 - ◀ Lead a full review and update of the PPS document (including the supply and demand information and assessment details).

Alongside the regular steering group meetings a good way to keep the strategy up to date and maintain relationships may be to hold annual sport specific meetings with the pitch sport NGBs and other relevant parties. These meetings could look to update the key supply and demand information, if necessary amend the assessment work, track progress with implementing the recommendations and action plan and highlight any new issues and opportunities.

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These meetings could be timed to fit with the annual affiliation process undertaken by the NGBs which would help to capture any changes in the number and nature of sports clubs in the area. Other information that is already collected on a regular basis such as pitch booking records for local authority and other sites could be fed into these meetings. The NGBs will also be able to indicate any further performance quality assessments that have been undertaken within the study area. Discussion with the league secretaries may also indicate annual league meetings which it may be useful to attend to pick up any specific issues and/or enable a review of the relevant club details to be undertaken.

The steering group should regularly review and refresh area by area plans taking account of any improvements in pitch quality (and hence increases in pitch capacity) and also any new negotiations for community use of education sites in the future.


It is important that the Council maintains the data contained with the accompanying Playing Pitch Database. This will enable it to refresh and update area by area plans on a regular basis. The accompanying databases are intended to be refreshed on a season by season basis and it is important that there is cross-departmental working, including for example, grounds maintenance and sports development departments, to ensure that this is achieved and that results are used to inform subsequent annual sports facility development plans. Results should be shared with partners via a consultative mechanism.

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Checklist

To help ensure the PPS is delivered and is kept robust and up to date, the steering group can refer to the new methodology Stage E Checklist: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date:

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/playing-pitch-strategy-guidance/>

Stage E: Deliver the strategy and keep it robust and up to date	Tick 	
	Yes	Requires Attention
Step 9: Apply & deliver the strategy		
1. Are steering group members clear on how the PPS can be applied across a range of relevant areas?		
2. Is each member of the steering group committed to taking the lead to help ensure the PPS is used and applied appropriately within their area of work and influence?		
3. Has a process been put in place to ensure regular monitoring of how the recommendations and action plan are being delivered and the PPS is being applied?		
Step 10: Keep the strategy robust & up to date		
1. Has a process been put in place to ensure the PPS is kept robust and up to date?		
2. Does the process involve an annual update of the PPS?		
3. Is the steering group to be maintained and is it clear of its on-going role?		
4. Is regular liaison with the NGBs and other parties planned?		
5. Has all the supply and demand information been collated and presented in a format (i.e. single document that can be filtered accordingly) that will help people to review it and highlight any changes?		
6. Have any changes made to the Active Places Power data been fed back to Sport England?		

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APPENDIX ONE: INCREASING FOOTBALL USE OF 3G PITCHES

During the last decade 3G AGPs have played an increasing role within the national game. They are regarded by the Football Association (FA) as the optimum facility for training by clubs. In recent seasons, they have also become more popular for competitive matches. With this in mind, before developing the recommendations and action plan for this PPS, two scenarios have been looked at to help with understanding what demand there may be for full sized floodlit 3G AGPs in Nottingham if increased amounts of play were to take place on them.

In order to do so, information from the 'Assessment' stage of developing this PPS, alongside details from the FA, have been used to help answer the following questions:

How many full sized floodlit 3G AGPs may be required to meet demand within Nottingham if:

- ◀ All teams playing competitive football had access to a full size floodlit 3G AGP to train on once a week?
- ◀ All matches for teams currently playing competitive football on local authority managed natural grass pitches were played on full size floodlit 3G AGPs?

The answers to these questions are set out below and are based on full sized floodlit 3G AGPs which have full community use during peak periods⁵¹. However, the results should be viewed as providing an indication of the 'full size pitch equivalents' that may be demanded. In practice, the most appropriate ways of meeting any such increase in demand will vary depending on the nature of the local area. For example, in some areas new full size floodlit AGPs may be appropriate, whereas in others small sided provision to cater for increased training use, or securing greater community use/hours of existing provision may be the best way forward.

Given the above, what the answers may mean for Nottingham, taking into account the wider findings from the PPS studies, is also presented below.

⁵¹ Weekdays 17:00 - 21:00 (or 19:00 on Fridays) and 09:00 - 17:00 on weekends.

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Scenario results

- i. If all teams playing competitive football had access to a full size floodlit 3G AGP to train on once a week.*

The FA considers high quality third generation artificial grass pitches as an essential tool in promoting coach and player development. The FA can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training, however, are increasingly used for competition which The FA wholly supports.

The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England the opportunity to train once per week on floodlit 3G surface, together with priority access for every Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement. The FA standard is calculated by using the latest Sport England research "AGPs State of the Nation March 2012" assuming that 51% of AGP usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch at peak times. It is estimated that one full sized AGP can service 42 teams.

The table below considers the number of full sized 3G pitches required if every team was to remain training within the Analysis Area in which they play. For this, please note that the 3G requirement is rounded down to the nearest whole number, in order to allow for some teams which choose not to train, as well as those which train on small sized artificial surfaces and sand based AGPs in order for them to remain financially sustainable and viable.

Analysis Area	Current number of teams	Current requirement	Current number of available 3G pitches	Current shortfall	Future number of teams ⁵²	Future shortfall
North	102	2.43 - 2	2	0	110	0
Central	129	3.07 - 3	1	2	142	2
South	129	3.07 - 3	1	2	137	2

- ◀ As a guide, the FA suggests that one full size floodlit 3G AGP could potentially accommodate this training demand from 42 teams (Ratio of 1:4253).
- ◀ Using the FA's 1:42 ratio suggests that eight full sized floodlit 3G AGPs would be required to meet this increased training use across the three Analysis Areas.
- ◀ At present, there are four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting offering unrestricted community access. Therefore, there is a requirement for an additional four full sized 3G pitches with floodlighting to meet affiliated football training demand.

⁵² Based exclusively on increased demand forecasted from team generation rates

⁵³ The FA developed the training ratio following their facilities strategy vision to provide all affiliated clubs with access to a 3G AGP for training. An original ratio of 1:56 was based on a full size pitch providing 56 slots per week (Mon-Thurs 6-9pm, Fri 6-8pm). The ratio was subsequently revised to 1:42. This was due to evidence of a number of local authority areas reaching the perceived required number of 3G AGP facilities based on the 1:56 ratio yet still evidencing latent demand. Further FA analysis of 3G AGP facility usage also showed that many affiliated teams seek more than one slot for training and that significant amounts of non-FA affiliated and recreational demand also use 3G AGPs during the peak time, creating a need for further 3G AGP provision.

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ii. If all matches for teams playing competitive football on local authority managed natural grass pitches were played on full sized floodlit 3G AGPs.

- ◀ The FA is keen to work with local authorities (LAs) to understand the potential demand for full size floodlit 3G AGPs should all competitive matches, currently played on LA managed natural grass pitches, be transferred to one.
- ◀ Table A.1 takes information from the Assessment stage of this PPS to present the number of teams playing on LA/Trust managed natural grass pitches (not including school sites or sites leased to clubs) and the relevant peak periods.

Table A.1: Number of teams playing on local authority managed natural grass pitches

Pitch type	Pitch size	Local authority peak period	Total number of teams playing on LA pitches
Adult	11v11	Sunday AM	49
Youth	11v11	Saturday AM	37
Youth	9v9	Saturday AM	23
Youth	7v7	Saturday AM	-
Mini	7v7	Saturday AM	13
Mini	5v5	Saturday AM	10
Total			132

- ◀ The FA suggests an approach (see below) for estimating the number of full size floodlit 3G AGPs that teams may demand for competitive matches. Table A.2 presents the results of this approach for the teams set out in Table A.1.

Table A.2: Number of 3G AGPs that may be required

Format	Number of teams per time (x)	Number of matches at PEAK TIME (y)= x/2	3G units per match (z)	Total units required formats (A)=(y)*(z)	3G pitches required B= (A)/64
5v5	10	5	4	20	0.3125
7v7	13	6.5	8	52	0.8125
9v9	23	11.5	10	115	1.796875
11v11 (Youth)	37	18.5	32	592	9.25
11v11 (Adult)	49	24.5	32	784	12.25

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Table A.3: Number of 3G AGPs that may be required - scenarios

Local Authority	Full sized 3G pitches required to accommodate:			
	All mini soccer (5v5 & 7v7)	All mini soccer (5v5 & 7v7) & youth 9v9	All mini soccer & youth football	All formats of affiliated football
Nottingham	1.13	2.92	12.17	12.25

- ◀ Transferring all matches for teams currently playing competitive football on local authority managed natural grass pitches may equate to a demand for 13 full sized floodlit 3G AGPs (rounded up from 12.25) for all the different formats of the game. However, this is not realistically feasible to deliver.
- ◀ In order to accommodate just mini soccer (both formats) and youth 9v9 football on Saturday mornings there would be a need for three full sized pitches (rounded up from 2.92). This could also accommodate a proportion of adult demand (six matches across three pitches) on Sunday mornings, as the peak time for mini soccer and youth 9v9 play is Saturday mornings.
- ◀ The FA approach for estimating the number of full size floodlit 3G AGPs that teams may demand for competitive matches is based on:
 - ◀ A team playing a 'home' match every other week - therefore dividing the number of teams by two with the result rounded up to provide a figure for the number of matches a week during the peak period (Table A.2 Column y).
 - ◀ A 3G AGP being available for 4 hours⁵⁴ a day during the peak period (e.g. 10am to 2pm). Therefore, all demand being programmed over the four hour period.
 - ◀ Using a unit measure which can be applied to the different formats of the game to quantify how a pitch can be used during this 4 hour period (Table A.2 Column z). One unit is taken as equating to a quarter of a full size 3G AGP for 15 minutes. Therefore, a full size 3G AGP provides 4 units per 15 minutes and 16 units per hour. Across the four hour period this totals a capacity of 64 units (16 units per hour x 4 hours).
 - ◀ As set out in Table A.3 below, each format of the game will require a certain amount of units of a full size 3G AGP per match based on the required pitch size and match duration.

Table A.3: FA set units of a full size 3G AGP per match for each format

Format of the game	Number of pitches that fit on a full size 3G AGP	Number of matches per hour on a full size 3G AGP	Number of matches per 2 hour period on a full size 3G AGP	Number of units per match
5v5	4	4	8	4
7v7	2	2	4	8
9v9	2	2	2	10
11v11 Youth	1	0	1	32
11v11 Adult	1	0	1	32

⁵⁴ The rationale for 4 hours is based on a standard approach for match programming nationally and the ability to facilitate 2 adult games.

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APPENDIX TWO: SPORTING CONTEXT

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will have an important influence on the Strategy.

National context

The provision of high quality and accessible community outdoor sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is cognisant of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.

Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021)

Sport England has recently released its new five year strategy 'Towards an Active Nation'. The aim is to target the 28% of people who do less than 30 minutes of exercise each week and will focus on the least active groups; typically women, the disabled and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Sport England will invest up to £30m on a plan to increase the number of volunteers in grassroots sport. Emphasis will be on working with a larger range of partners with less money being directed towards National Governing Bodies.

The Strategy will help deliver against the five health, social and economic outcomes set out in the Government's Sporting Future strategy.

- ◀ Physical Wellbeing
- ◀ Mental Wellbeing
- ◀ Individual Development
- ◀ Social & Community Development
- ◀ Economic Development

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

As a prerequisite, the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

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- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ 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.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.

The FA National Game Strategy (2015 – 2019)

The Football Association's (FA) National Game Strategy provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities, expenditure proposals and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a four year period. The main issues facing grassroots football are identified as:

- ◀ Sustain and Increase Participation.
- ◀ Ensure access to education sites to accommodate the game.
- ◀ Help players to be the best that they can be and provide opportunities for them to progress from grassroots to elite.
- ◀ Recruit, retain and develop a network of qualified referees
- ◀ Support clubs, leagues and other competition providers to develop a safe, inclusive and positive football experience for everyone.
- ◀ Support Clubs and Leagues to become sustainable businesses, understanding and serving the needs of players and customers.
- ◀ Improve grass pitches through the pitch improvement programme to improve existing facilities and changing rooms.
- ◀ Deliver new and improved facilities including new Football Turf Pitches.
- ◀ Work with priority Local Authorities enabling 50% of mini-soccer and youth matched to be played on high quality artificial grass pitches.

England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Cricket Unleashed 5 Year Plan

The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic five-year plan in 2016 (available at <http://www.cricketunleashed.com>). Its success will be measured by the number of people who play, follow or support the whole game.

The plan sets out five important headline elements and each of their key focuses, these are:

- ◀ **More Play** – make the game more accessible and inspire the next generation of players, coaches, officials and volunteers. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Clubs and leagues*
 - ◀ *Kids*
 - ◀ *Communities*
 - ◀ *Casual*
- ◀ **Great Teams** – deliver winning teams who inspire and excite through on-field performance and off-field behaviour. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Pathway*
 - ◀ *Support*
 - ◀ *Elite Teams*
 - ◀ *England Teams*

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- ◀ **Inspired Fans** – put the fan at the heart of our game to improve and personalise the cricket experience for all. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Fan focus*
 - ◀ *New audiences*
 - ◀ *Global stage*
 - ◀ *Broadcast and digital*
- ◀ **Good Governance and Social Responsibility** – make decisions in the best interests of the game and use the power of cricket to make a positive difference. Focus on:
 - ◀ *Integrity*
 - ◀ *Community programmes*
 - ◀ *Our environments*
 - ◀ *One plan*
- ◀ **Strong Finance and Operations** – increase the game’s revenues, invest our resources wisely and administer responsibly to secure the growth of the game. Focus on:
 - ◀ *People*
 - ◀ *Revenue and reach*
 - ◀ *Insight*
 - ◀ *Operations*

The Rugby Football Union National Facilities Strategy (2013-2017)

The RFU National Facility Strategy 2013-2017 provides a framework for development of high-quality, well-managed facilities that will help to strengthen member clubs and grow the game in communities around them. In conjunction with partners, this strategy will assist and support clubs and other organisations, so that they can continue to provide quality opportunities for all sections of the community to enjoy the game. It sets out the broad facility needs of the sport and identifies investment priorities to the game and its key partners. It identifies that with 1.5 million players there is a continuing need to invest in community club facilities in order to:

- ◀ Create a platform for growth in club rugby participation and membership, especially with a view to exploiting the opportunities afforded by RWC 2015.
- ◀ Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of rugby clubs, through supporting not only their playing activity but also their capacity to generate revenue through a diverse range of activities and partnerships.

In summary, the priorities for investment which have met the needs of the game for the Previous period remain valid:

- ◀ Increase the provision of changing rooms and clubhouses that can sustain concurrent adult and junior male and female activity at clubs
- ◀ Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches and floodlighting
- ◀ Increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development

It is also a high priority for the RFU to target investment in the following:

- ◀ Upgrade and transform social, community and catering facilities, which can support the generation of additional revenues
- ◀ Facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs of clubs
- ◀ Pitch furniture, including rugby posts and pads, pitch side spectator rails and grounds maintenance equipment

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England Hockey Strategy

Vision: For every hockey club 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.

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

The 3 main objectives of the facilities strategy are:

1. PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision

We currently have over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities.) We need to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country.

2. IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively).

The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. There needs to be more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.

3. DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain. This might include consolidating hockey provision in a local area where appropriate.

The 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 for at one site.

The Rugby Football League Facility Strategy

The RFL's Facilities Strategy was published in 2011. The following themes have been prioritised:

- ◀ Clean, Dry, Safe & Playable
- ◀ Sustainable clubs
- ◀ Environmental Sustainability
- ◀ Geographical Spread
- ◀ Non-club Facilities

The RFL Facilities Trust website www.rffacilitiestrust.co.uk provides further information on:

- ◀ The RFL Community Facility Strategy
- ◀ Clean, Dry, Safe and Playable Programme
- ◀ Pitch Size Guidance
- ◀ The RFL Performance Standard for Artificial Grass Pitches
- ◀ Club guidance on the Annual Preparation and Maintenance of the Rugby League Pitch

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Further to the 2011 Strategy detail on the following specific programmes of particular relevance to pitches and facility planning are listed below and can be found via the trust link (see above):

- ◀ The RFL Pitch Improvement Programme 2013 – 2017
- ◀ Clean, Dry and Safe programmes 2013 – 2017

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APPENDIX THREE: FUNDING PLAN

Funding opportunities⁵⁵

In order to deliver much of the Action Plan, it is recognised that external partner funding will need to be sought. Although seeking developer contributions in applicable situations and other local funding/community schemes could go some way towards meeting deficiencies and/or improving provision, other potential/match sources of funding should be investigated. Below is a list of current funding sources that are relevant for community improvement projects involving sports facilities.

Awarding body	Description
Big Lottery Fund http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/	Big invests in community groups and to projects that improve health, education and the environment. For example, Awards for All which is for small Lottery grants of between £300 and £10,000.
Sport England The current funding streams will change throughout 2016/17 so refer to the website for the latest information: http://funding.sportengland.org/funding/our-different-funds/	Sport England is keen to marry funding with other organisations that provide financial support to create and strengthen the best sports projects. Applicants are encouraged to maximise the levels of other sources of funding, and projects that secure higher levels of partnership funding are more likely to be successful.
Football Foundation http://www.footballfoundation.org.uk/funding-schemes/	This trust provides financial help for football at all levels, from national stadia and FA Premier League clubs down to grass-roots local development.
Rugby Football Foundation http://www.rugbyfootballfoundation.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=113	The Grant Match Scheme in particular provides easy-to-access grant funding for playing projects that contribute to the recruitment and retention of community rugby players. Grants are available on a 'match funding' 50:50 basis to support a proposed project. Projects eligible for funding include: 1. Pitch Facilities – Playing surface improvement, pitch improvement, rugby posts, floodlights. 2. Club House Facilities – Changing rooms, shower facilities, washroom/lavatory, and measures to facilitate segregation (e.g. women, juniors). 3. Equipment – Large capital equipment, pitch maintenance capital equipment (e.g. mowers). Other loan schemes are also available.
The England and Wales Cricket Trust https://www.ecb.co.uk/be-involved/club-support/club-funding	Interest Free Loan Scheme provides finance to clubs for capital projects and the Small Grant Scheme is also open to applications from affiliated cricket clubs.
EU Life Fund http://ec.europa.eu/environment/funding/intro_en.htm	LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the EU.
National Hockey Foundation http://www.thenationalhockeyfoundation.com/	The Foundation primarily makes grants to a wide range of organisations that meet one of the areas of focus: Young people and hockey, Enabling the development of hockey at youth or community level.

⁵⁵ Up to date as of April 2017.

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Protecting Playing Fields

Sport England's Strategy: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021) will simplify the funding reducing the number of investment programmes from 30 to 7:

- ◀ Tackling Inactivity
- ◀ Children and Young People
- ◀ Volunteering
- ◀ Taking sport and activity into the mass market
- ◀ Supporting sports core markets
- ◀ Local delivery
- ◀ Creating welcoming sports facilities

The current funding streams listed below will remain operational during 2016/17 but will be phased out and replaced by one or more of the seven listed above.

It launched Protecting Playing Fields (PPF) as part of its Places People Play Olympic legacy mass participation programme and is investing £10 million of National Lottery funding in community sports projects.

The programme is being delivered via five funding rounds (with up to £2 million being awarded to projects in each round). Its focus is on protecting and improving playing fields and developing community sport. It will fund capital projects that create, develop and improve playing fields for sporting and community use and offer long term protection of the site for sport. Projects are likely to involve the construction of new pitches or improvement of existing ones that need levelling or drainage works.

Sport England's 'Inspired Facilities' funding programme will be delivered via funding rounds and where clubs, community and voluntary sector groups and local authorities can apply for grants of between £25k and £150k where there is a proven local need for a facility to be modernised, extended or modified to open up new sporting opportunities.

The programmes three priorities are:

- ◀ Organisations that haven't previously received a Sport England Lottery grant of over £10k.
- ◀ Projects that are the only public sports facility in the local community.
- ◀ Projects that offer local opportunities to people who do not currently play sport.

Besides this scheme providing an important source of funding for potential voluntary and community sector sites, it may also provide opportunities for Council to access this funding particularly in relation to resurfacing the artificial sports surfaces. For further up to date information please go to: <http://funding.sportengland.org/funding/our-different-funds/protecting-playing-fields/>

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Strategic Facilities Fund

Facilities are fundamental in providing more people with the opportunity to play sport. The supply of the right facilities in the right areas is key to getting more people to play sport. Sport England recognises the considerable financial pressures that local authorities are currently under and the need to strategically review and rationalise leisure stock so that cost effective and financially sustainable provision is available in the long-term. Sport England has a key role to play in the sector, from influencing the local strategic planning and review of sports facility provision to investing in major capital projects of strategic importance.

The Strategic Facilities Fund will direct capital investment into a number of key local authority projects that are identified through a strategic needs assessment and that have maximum impact on growing and sustaining community sport participation. These projects will be promoted as best practice in the delivery of quality and affordable facilities, whilst demonstrating long-term operational efficiencies. The fund will support projects that bring together multiple partners, including input from the public and private sectors and national governing bodies of sport (NGBs). The fund is also designed to encourage applicants and their partners to invest further capital and revenue funding to ensure sustainability. Sport England has allocated a budget of circa £30m of Lottery funding to award through this fund (2013-17).

Key features which applications must demonstrate are:

- ◀ A robust needs and evidence base which illustrates the need for the project and the proposed facility mix
- ◀ Strong partnerships which will last beyond the initial development of the project and underpin the long-term sustainability of the facility
- ◀ Multi-sport provision and activity that demonstrates delivery against NGB local priorities
- ◀ A robust project plan from inception to completion with achievable milestones and timescales.

Lottery applications will be invited on a solicited-only basis and grants of between £500,000 and £2,000,000 will be considered.

The Strategic Facilities Fund will prioritise projects that:

- ◀ Are large-scale capital developments identified as part of a local authority sports facility strategic needs assessment/rationalisation programme and that will drive a significant increase in community sports participation
- ◀ Demonstrate consultation/support from two or more NGBs and delivery against their local priorities
- ◀ Are multi-sport facilities providing opportunities to drive high participant numbers
- ◀ Are a mix of facility provision (indoor and/or outdoor) to encourage regular and sustained use by a large number of people
- ◀ Offer an enhancement, through modernisation, to existing provision and/or new build facilities
- ◀ Have a long-term sustainable business plan attracting public and private investment
- ◀ Show quality in design, but are fit for purpose to serve the community need
- ◀ Have effective and efficient operating models, combined with a commitment to development programmes which will increase participation and provide talent pathways.

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Projects will need to demonstrate how the grant will deliver against Sport England's strategic priorities. The funding available is for the development of the capital infrastructure, which can contribute to the costs of new build, modernisation or refurbishment and purchasing of major fixed equipment as part of the facility development.

Funder's requirements

Below is a list of funding requirements that can typically be expected to be provided as part of a funding bid, some of which will fall directly out of the Playing Pitch Strategy:

- ◀ Identify need (i.e., why the Project is needed) and how the Project will address it.
- ◀ Articulate what difference the Project will make.
- ◀ Identify benefits, value for money and/or added value.
- ◀ Provide baseline information (i.e., the current situation).
- ◀ Articulate how the Project is consistent with local, regional and national policy.
- ◀ Financial need and project cost.
- ◀ Funding profile (i.e., Who's providing what? Unit and overall costs).
- ◀ Technical information and requirements (e.g., planning permission).
- ◀ Targets, outputs and/or outcomes (i.e., the situation after the Project/what the Project will achieve)
- ◀ Evidence of support from partners and stakeholders.
- ◀ Background/essential documentation (e.g., community use agreement).
- ◀ Assessment of risk.

Indicative costs

The indicative costs of implementing key elements of the Action Plan can be found on the Sport England website:

<https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/cost-guidance/>

The costs are for the development of community sports facilities and are based on providing good quality sports facility based on the last quarter. The Facilities Costs are updated on the Sport England website every quarter. These rounded costs are based on schemes most recently funded through the Lottery (and therefore based on economies of scale), updated to reflect current forecast price indices provided by the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS), prepared by Technical Team Lead of Sport England.

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APPENDIX FOUR: GLOSSARY

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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**.

NOTTINGHAM PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

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.

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