Playing Pitch and Open Space Strategy

Strategy Document and Action Plan
Stage D

Stratford-on-Avon District Council

A report by Strategic Leisure Limited

May 2025

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1. Introduction and Methodology

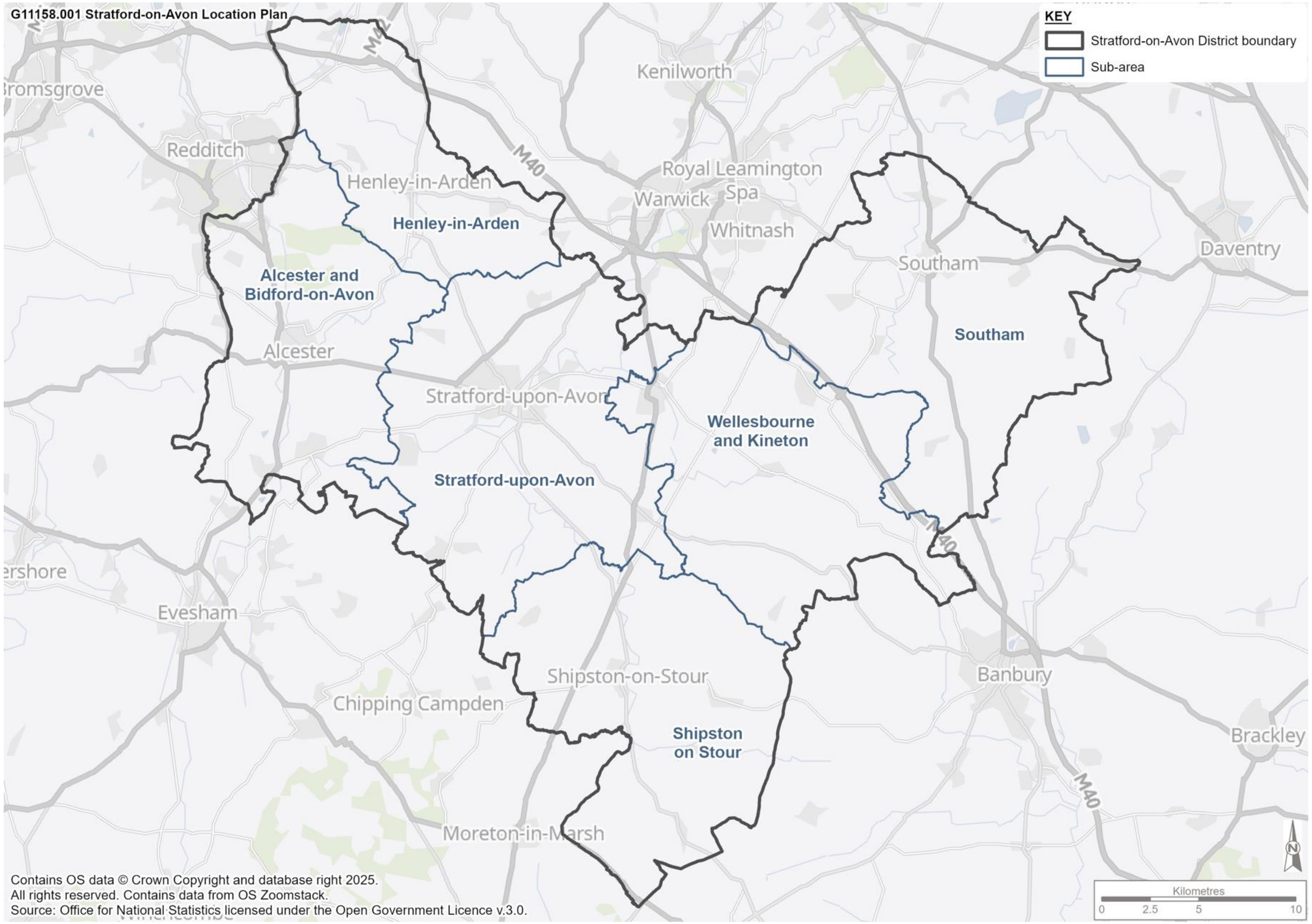
Study Area

1.1. The study area is the Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SADC) boundary area. For the purpose of the PPOSS, Stratford-on-Avon is split into 6 distinct sub areas. The areas covered by each sub area are stated in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of Sub Areas in Stratford-on-Avon

Sub Area	Area Name
SA1	Alcester and Bidford-on-Avon
SA2	Henley-in-Arden
SA3	Southam
SA4	Shipston on Stour
SA5	Stratford-upon-Avon
SA6	Wellesbourne and Kineton

Map 1: The Stratford-on-Avon Study Area



Current and Future Population

1.2. The most up-to-date ONS population predictions were developed in 2018 and only look forward to 2043. The South Warwickshire Local Plan that this PPOSS will feed into, considers growth up to 2050. Due to this, the steering group agreed a method of accurately predicting population growth past the current ONS predictions that takes into account Census 2021 data:

- The current population data is determined by taking the predicted population growth between 2021 and 2024 from ONS figures and adding it to Census 2021 data. This gives us our starting point of 2024 population.
- Then the predicted growth between 2025 and 2043 from the 2018 ONS predictions is added it to the 2024 predictions, giving the updated future population to 2043.
- The total growth between 2025 and 2043 is then divided by 19 (number of years) to find the average yearly growth.
- This is then multiplied by 7 to find growth over the 7 additional years, which is then added to the 2043 data to provide final future population to 2050.

1.3. Table 2 shows the current and future population figures that will be used to inform this PPOSS:

Table 2: Current and Future Population for Stratford-on-Avon District Council Area

	Population 2024	Population 2050
Stratford-on-Avon	140,200	173,189

Project Scope and Objectives

1.4. Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SADC) and Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SADC) have issued Strategic Leisure Limited with a joint commission for the development of two individual Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategies (PPOSS) to provide the Council with clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future outdoor sports facility development. The PPOSS will form part of a wider suite of strategic planning documents that will feed into the development of the South Warwickshire Local Plan.

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

- Football
- Rugby Union
- Rugby League

- Cricket
- Hockey
- Tennis
- Netball
- Outdoor Bowls
- Athletics

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

- Club and league based (formal) competitions and training.
- Less formal programmed forms of the respective sports (e.g. turn up and play products such as Rush Hockey, walking football, All Stars Cricket, and Touch Rugby)
- Informal and un-programmed play by groups of residents, workers, students, school friends (out of school).

1.7. The PPOSS will provide a holistic analysis of sports facilities across the Study Area. This will lead to a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future development of leisure / health and wellbeing provisions, in line with the needs of local residents.

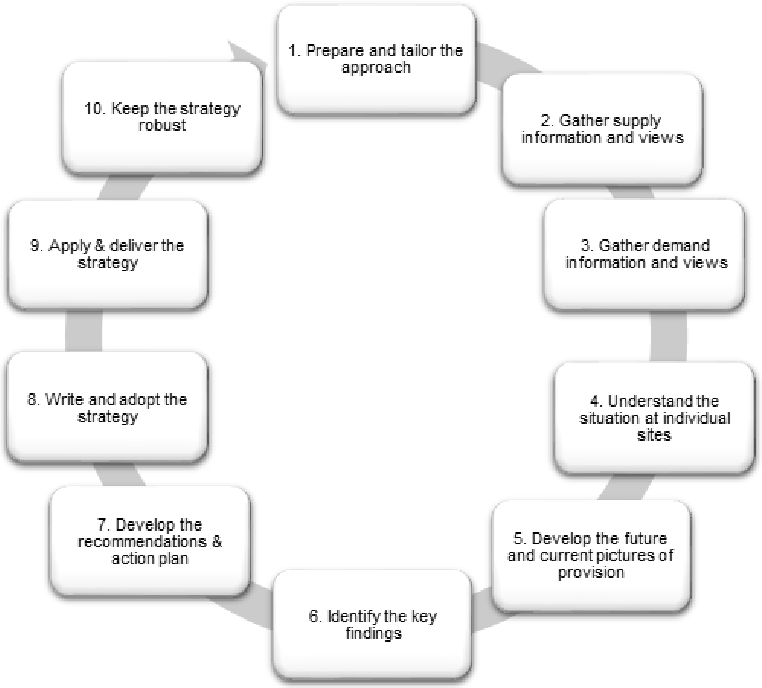
1.8. The steering group has worked with the Council to provide a strategy that is fit-for-purpose and addresses the specific issues and risks for the area. It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy reflects the local context and enables the Council to maximise the amount of high-quality sporting provision for its residents, while understanding the need to meet planning and housing requirements.

1.9. A detailed overview of SADC's strategic priorities as well as geographical and demographic issues are highlighted in Appendix 2.

Methodology

1.10. The assessment methodology adopted for the PPOSS follows the published guidance from Sport England. The guidance used is the 2013 version, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance – An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy[1]. Figure 1.1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance and is broken down into 10 steps.

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



1.11. Stage B of the PPS methodology involves the gathering of supply and demand information from a range of sources. An initial audit of outdoor sports facilities is gathered using Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) online tool. This audit will then form the basis of the supply information, before being informed through other sources. Non-technical site assessments, club surveys, and Council officer and NGB consultation will also influence this information before it is presented at Stage B.

1.12. The supply information at Stage B should include the following:

- Site name and location
- Ownership and management type
- Number and type of pitches
- Accessibility
- Pitch and ancillary facility quality
- Maintenance information
- Security of tenure or community use agreements
- The views of users, providers and other relevant groups.

1.13. In addition to supply data, it is important to gather information regarding the demand for outdoor sports facilities. Using information provided by NGBs at Stage A, club affiliation data, league secretaries, education information and club surveys etc, it is possible to build an accurate picture of the demand for that each specific site caters for. The demand information required to inform the PPOSS is as follows:

- Sport clubs matches and training.
- Casual and other demand
- Educational demand
- Displaced demand
- Unmet and latent demand
- Trends and changes
- Future demand

1.14. All pitch sports are subject to the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) methodology, whereas other outdoor sports (e.g. tennis) are assessed using the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG). There are 4 stages to the ANOG assessment:

- **Stage A – Prepare and tailor the approach.**
  - Establish a clear understanding of the purpose, scope and scale of the assessment. This will be undertaken in line with Stage A of the PPS methodology.
- **Stage B – Gather information on supply and demand.**
  - To build a clear picture of the supply of outdoor facilities, information will be gathered on the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability of individual sites.
  - Demand data such as local population, club affiliation, educational demand, unmet/latent demand, future growth and sport specific priorities will be gathered.
  - Supply and demand data will be gathered alongside Stage B of the PPS methodology, using consultation, club surveys, site assessments etc.
- **Stage C – Assessment – bringing the information together.**
  - Development of the key findings regarding quality, quantity, accessibility and availability of outdoor sports provision in the area. Implications of each site will be developed on the principle of protect, enhance and provide.
- **Application – Application of the assessment**
  - All key findings and priorities from Stage A – C will be applied and used to inform sports strategy, planning policy, infrastructure planning and funding applications.

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

- Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
- Sport England tools, including the Facility Planning Model (FPM), Active Places Power, the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the Sports Facility Calculator;
- Stakeholder consultation, including Stratford-on-Avon Council Officers and Members, Sport England, relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, education providers, key user clubs; and
- Site visits, undertaken at all strategically important sites across the Study Area.

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

Report structure

1.17. The structure of the PPOSS report is as follows:

- Section 1 – Introduction and Methodology
- Section 2 – Headline Findings
- Section 3 – Housing Scenarios
- Section 3 – Cricket
- Section 3 – Football
- Section 4 – 3G AGPs
- Section 5 – Rugby Union
- Section 6 – Hockey
- Section 8 – Tennis
- Section 9 – Netball
- Section 10 – Bowls
- Section 11 – Athletics
- Section 12 - Summary

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

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

2. Headline findings of the evidence base for each sport

2.1. Tables 3 - 7 highlight the quantitative headline shortfalls for the main pitch sports across Stratford-on-Avon generated by the Stage C assessment. The qualitative findings and site-specific findings are identified in the individual sections of this report. All future positions are based on increased levels of demand created by population growth and team generation rates, the calculation for which are included in the Stage C Assessment document.

Table 3: Headline Findings – Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – 3G Artificial Grass Pitches

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position (No. of 11v11 equivalent pitches)	Future Position (No. of 11v11 equivalent pitches)
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3
	SA4	-0.6	-0.7
	SA5	0.5	0.3
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**

Table 4: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Hockey Artificial Grass Pitches

Site name	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
King Edward VI School (KES) – Manor Road	18	8	8	9.5	6	0	8.5	2	8
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre (Stratford High School)	18	8	8	1.5	6	2	16.5	2	6
Kineton High School	18	8	8	11	0	0	7	8	8
Total	**54**	**24**	**24**	**22**	**12**	**2**	**32**	**12**	**22**

Table 5: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Football – All Figures in Match Equivalent Sessions (MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position (MES)	Future Position (MES)
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0
	SA2	1.75	0.75
	SA3	0.5	-1
	SA4	0.5	0
	SA5	6.5	5.5
	SA6	3.5	3
	TOTAL	**14.25**	**8.25**
Youth 11v11	SA1	-2.5	-4.5
	SA2	-3	-4.5
	SA3	-1	-2.5
	SA4	1	0.5
	SA5	1	-0.5
	SA6	0	-1
	TOTAL	**-4.5**	**-12.5**
9v9	SA1	0.5	-1
	SA2	-1	-1.5
	SA3	-0.5	-2
	SA4	-1.5	-2
	SA5	0	-1
	SA6	1	0
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-7.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position (MES)	Future Position (MES)
7v7	SA1	0	-1
	SA2	0	-0.5
	SA3	1	-0.5
	SA4	0	-0.5
	SA5	2	1.5
	SA6	1	0
	TOTAL	**4**	**-1**
5v5	SA1	0.5	-1
	SA2	0	-1
	SA3	1	-0.5
	SA4	0.5	0
	SA5	0	-0.5
	SA6	2	1
	TOTAL	**4**	**-2**

Table 6: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Rugby – All Figures in Match Equivalent Sessions (MES)

Area	Current Balance (MES)		Projected Balance (MES)	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	0	-1.5	-2	-2.25
SA2	-8.5	0.25	-12.5	-1
SA3	-4.75	2.25	-6.75	1.5
SA4	-4.5	-6	-7.5	-7.25
SA5	-6	-2.5	-10	-4
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-23.75**	**-7.5**	**-38.75**	**-13**

Table 7: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Cricket – Current and Future Positions are Matches Per Season (MPS)

Analysis Area	Site Capacity	Current Demand	Current Position (MPS)	Additional Future Demand	Future Position (MPS)
SA1	310	546	-236	110	-346
SA2	116	134	-18	18	-36
SA3	163	204	-41	28	-39
SA4	45	70	-25	18	-43
SA5	253	140	113	28	85
SA6	205	212	-7	46	-53
Total			**-214**	**248**	**-462**

2.2. To develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, a number of relevant scenarios are tested against the key issues in this section for each playing pitch sport, as well as population and housing development scenarios.

3. Stratford-on-Avon District Council PPS – Housing Scenarios

Scenario 1 - The impact of government identified housing delivery on sporting provision

3.1. This scenario will explore the impact of government identified housing delivery on the supply and demand analysis for 3G AGPs, hockey, grass football, rugby union and cricket pitches in Stratford-on-Avon.

3.2. When analysing the future population growth in Stratford-on-Avon and how it affects each sport, Stage C considered ONS data which suggested an increase of 32,989 people from 140,200 in 2024 to 173,189 by 2050; an increase of 23.5%.

3.3. The government's new mandatory housing targets derived from the revised Standard Method (SM) identify a Local Housing Need (LHN) of 1,126 new homes per year between 2025 and 2050 in Stratford-on-Avon. The analysis below will utilise the district average of 2.27 people per home to convert housing delivery into population. It is not possible to attach this population growth to specific sites or sub-areas, therefore this scenario will explore the impact of future growth on the study area as a whole.

3.4. Table 8 below shows the anticipated growth between 2025 and 2050 for Stratford-on-Avon, based on the revised national housing target and average household size in the district. There may also be a requirement for the Council to accommodate growth arising from neighbouring local authorities but the scale of any such need has not yet been established.

Table 8: LHN Delivery – Stratford-on-Avon

Annual Housing Delivery Targets	Total 2025-2026	Potential Population Growth
1,126	28,150	63,901

3.5. LHN delivery is expected to deliver a minimum of 28,150 new homes in Stratford-on-Avon, increasing the population by 63,901 people. However, it must be noted that a proportion of these would be existing residents forming new households e.g. people moving out of parental homes.

3.6. This new housing development information, and the level of population it will cater for, has been used by Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator and Sports Facility Calculator to inform the increased level of need for each sport in Stratford-on-Avon. The impact of this is explored for individual sports in table 9.

Table 9: LHN Delivery – Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	Adult	16.1 MES	152.13 hours on a 3G AGP
	Youth	34.72 MES	
	Mini	25.24 MES	
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	15.47 MES	17.36 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	1.04 MES	1.15 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	2.3 MES	6.9 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	-	1.68 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	582.17 MPS	N/A
		Demand for Additional Outdoor Tennis Courts	
Tennis	All	7.92 courts	

3.7. The additional demand highlighted in Table 9, is applied to the current positions for each pitch sport below. The analysis is carried out independently of the future capacity positions identified in tables 3-7, as to not paint an unrealistic picture of the future positions and avoid the double counting of population growth. All figures are presented in the absence of any additional provision but recommendations to address identified shortfalls are also made in this report and further consideration to meeting future needs at Stage E.

Football

3.8. Table 9 indicates that anticipated housing growth in Stratford-on-Avon will result in an increased match play demand for 16.1 MES for adult football, 34.72 MES for youth football and 25.24 MES for mini football.

3.9. Table 10 shows the current position for football pitch types in Stratford-on-Avon, and how the growth created by LHN delivery affects the capacity of pitches, as highlighted in the Stage C assessment. The identified growth of youth football will be split evenly between youth 11v11 and youth 9v9. Mini football will be split between 7v7 and 5v5. The text below uses the nearest 0.5 of a number when stating LHN future demand.

Table 10: Summary of Current Supply and Demand Stratford-on-Avon Peak time of Play (All figures in MES)

itch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	LHN Future Demand	Future position 2050 – LHN
Adult 11v11	**17.5**	**-3.25**	**14.25**	16	**-1.75**
Youth 11v11	**3.5**	**-8**	**-4.5**	17	**-21.5**
Youth 9v9	**2**	**0.5**	**-1.5**	17	**-18.5**
Mini 7v7	**4**	**0**	**4**	12.5	**-8.5**
Mini 5v5	**4**	**0**	**4**	12.5	**-8.5**

3.10. **Adult football –** When considering the additional need created by LHN delivery to 2050, the current spare capacity of 14.25 MES will be lost, and a deficit of -1.75 MES would be created, in the absence of any further provision.

3.11. **Youth 11v11 football –** Across youth 11v11 pitches, there is a current position of -4.5 MES. LHN delivery in Stratford-on-Avon would increase this deficit to -21.5 MES by 2050 in the absence of any further provision.

3.12. **Youth 9v9 football –** As a result of population growth due to LHN delivery, the current shortfall of -1.5 MES would increase to -18.5 MES by 2050 in the absence of any further provision.

3.13. **Mini 7v7 and 5v5 football –** Both Mini 7v7 and 5v5 pitches in Stratford-on-Avon currently have 4 MES per week of spare capacity each. Due to population growth as a result of LHN, there is predicted to be a shortfall of -8.5 MES by 2050 for both pitch types.

3.14. As a result of LHN delivery, there is predicted to be a deficit of all grass pitch types in Stratford-on-Avon by 2050. As the predicted deficits are significant, the most efficient way to reduce them is to provide additional grass and 3G provision and invest in grass pitch quality improvements through PitchPower assessments and the Grass Pitch Improvement Fund (GPIF).

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

3.15. The PPOSS highlights that currently, there is a need for an additional 4.3 full size equivalent 3G AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon. However, Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicated that there would be an additional demand for 152.13 hours due to LHN delivery. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, meaning that LHN delivery will increase demand for 3G AGPs by 4.5 11v11 equivalents. This suggests that the total deficit of 3G provision in Stratford-on-Avon by 2050 will be -8.8 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs.

Table 11: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon

Stratford-on-Avon	Current Position	Future Position – LHN 2050
Total	**-4.3**	**-8.8**

3.16. There are potential sites, owned by education or sports clubs that aspire to develop 3G AGP provision. As stated earlier, it is important that further analysis of the suitability and sustainability of any potential site is carried out at Stage E and the PPOSS steering group begins a decision-making process to establish a priority site for 3G development.

Rugby Union

3.17. Table 9 states that, as a result of anticipated housing growth in Stratford-on-Avon, there will be the need for additional 17.5 MES for training and 15.5 MES for match play.

Table 12: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Stratford-on-Avon	Current Balance		Projected Balance – LHN 2050	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
Total	**-23.75**	**-7.5**	**-41.25**	**-23**

3.18. Table 12 shows that based on this increase in demand due to LHN delivery in Stratford-on-Avon the future deficit for training will increase to -41.25 MES per week.

3.19. The current shortfall of -7.5 MES for match play in the study area will also be negatively impacted by housing development. As a result of LHN development, the deficit will increase to -23 MES per week.

3.20. There are a number of options for reducing this shortfall of provision in Stratford-on-Avon that are further highlighted in the Rugby Union section of this report. The development of additional pitch provision, the development of WR22 3G provision, grass pitch improvements, installation of floodlighting and securing community access to education sites would all help to meet the increased future deficit generated by housing development.

Cricket

3.21. Table 9 suggests that as a result of LHN delivery, there will be the additional need for 582.17 MPS. Table 13 shows the potential impact of this on the capacity of grass wickets in Stratford-on-Avon.

Table 13: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Stratford-on-Avon	Site Capacity	Current Demand	Current Position	Future Demand – LHN 2050	Future Position – LHN 2050
Total	**1092**	**1306**	**-214**	**582**	**-796 MPS**

3.22. Table 13 demonstrates that allocated housing development will create a future deficit of -796 MPS.

3.23. To cater for this significant deficit, three options can be considered: grass wicket improvement, additional grass wicket development and securing access to currently unavailable education sites. The ECB and Warwickshire Cricket have identified grass wicket improvement as a priority, therefore this and the impact of securing community use agreements is explored in other sections of this strategy report.

3.24. Due to the large scale of the predicted deficit, the development of additional wickets to reduce the deficit is unrealistic due to barriers of cost and space. 164 new, good quality, grass wickets would be required.

3.25. Although, good quality NTP wickets can cater for up to 60 matches per season, they are not suitable for competitive cricket and therefore not a priority for the ECB. Also, moving junior activity onto NTPs would significantly reduce the quality of junior cricket across Stratford-on-Avon, and dependent on pitch quality, may cause some safety concerns. The cost of implementing and maintaining NTPs can be detrimental for clubs, and additional NTPs may involve the loss of grass wickets if there is a shortage of space on sites.

3.26. Therefore, a holistic approach that focuses on pitch improvement, facility development and securing community use agreements should be prioritised.

Hockey

3.27. Table 9 states that LHN delivery in Stratford will result in the additional need for a total of 9 hours of training demand and 2.5 hours of match play demand on sand-based AGPs. Table 14 shows the impact this will have on the capacity of hockey facilities in the study area.

Table 14: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Stratford-on-Avon	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)			Future Demand – LHN 2050	Future Balance – LHN 2050		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Training – 9 hours Match Play – 2.5 hours	Week	Sat	Sun
Total	54	24	24	22	12	2	32	12	22		23	10.5	21

3.28. Due to population growth through LHN delivery, the spare capacity currently at hockey facilities in Stratford will be reduced. The 32 hours of mid-week capacity will be reduced by 9 to 23, and the weekend match play capacity will be reduced to a total of 31.5 hours.

3.29. Based on these figures there is adequate capacity on sand-based AGPs to cater for future increases in demand caused by population growth. With the likely development of additional 3G AGPs, and the movement of football clubs from sand-based to 3G provision, additional capacity for hockey will also be created. This is particularly true at Kineton High School, which currently does not cater for any hockey demand.

Rugby League

3.30. As is stated in the assessment report, NEW Ravens RLFC utilise Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club during the summer rugby league season. However, the club played only 6 games in 2024, of which only 3 were on site.

3.31. The Playing Pitch Calculator suggests that as a result of LHN delivery, the demand for rugby league provision will increase by 1 MES for match play and 1.2 MES for training. This level of growth can be met at Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club. There is minimal overlap between union and league seasons, meaning that pitch capacity will not be impacted by additional rugby league demand.

Tennis

3.32. Table 9 suggests that LHN delivery will result in the need for an additional 7.92 outdoor tennis courts. However, analysis as part of the assessment report suggests that public courts are expected to be operating at 47% of their total capacity by 2050, and there will also remain 7% of spare capacity at tennis club sites.

3.33. This suggests that although new housing development could benefit from additional provision, priority should be given to court improvement and ensuring that all courts are publicly accessible on a pay and play basis.

Scenario 2 - The impact of housing developments identified in Stratford-on-Avon District Council's housing trajectory

3.34. Stratford-on-Avon District Council housing trajectory highlights housing sites that have been identified, have planning permission or are under construction. These figures are based on the Adopted Core Strategy, which covers the period 2011 to 2031. Table 15 outlines the level of housing development by sub-area that is anticipated to be delivered based on these current commitments, and the population likely to be created. The population figures assume an average of 2.27 people per household, reflective of the district average.

Table 15: Local Housing Need Delivery – Stratford-on-Avon

Sub Area	Total Housing Development 2025-2037+	Potential Population Growth
SA1	242	549
SA2	177	402
SA3	231	524
SA4	144	327
SA5	5,356	12158
SA6	2,213	5024
Total	**8,363**	**18,984**

3.35. Stratford-on-Avon District Council's housing trajectory highlights housing sites that have been identified (sites that were allocated in the Core Strategy but have not yet come forward), have planning permission or are under construction. Table 15 outlines the level of housing development by sub-area that is anticipated to be delivered based on the identified sites, and the population likely to be created. This includes provision for an additional 3,000 dwellings at Long Marston Airfield, which are dependent on delivery of a new relief road. Given the delay in progressing this site, the balance of housing is unlikely to be delivered before 2037. The Core Strategy is in the process of being reviewed and a new joint Local Plan is expected to be adopted by the end of 2026. This will be based on the revised LHN and as such will need to supplement the sites currently identified in the Core Strategy. This scenario therefore represents a 'snap-shot' based on currently identified housing supply.

3.36. Table 15 shows that there will be total population growth of 18,984 due to identified developments in Stratford-on-Avon. However, 64% of this will be located in SA5, and 26% in SA6. Based on the adopted Local Plan there is minimal growth through housing development predicted in SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA4.

3.37. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator has been used to show the increased level of demand for each sport that this population growth will create across Stratford-on-Avon. Due to the different priorities of each sport, football and 3G AGP demand will be shown by sub-area, (Table 16) and demand for the remaining sports will be shown by the entire study area (Table 17).

Table 16: Identified Housing Development – Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	SA1	Adult	0.17 MES	1.62
		Youth	0.39 MES	
		Mini	0.25 MES	
	SA2	Adult	0.31 MES	2.92
		Youth	0.7 MES	
		Mini	0.45 MES	
	SA3	Adult	0.19 MES	1.81
		Youth	0.35 MES	
		Mini	0.36 MES	
	SA4	Adult	0.06 MES	0.58
		Youth	0.15 MES	
		Mini	0.09 MES	
	SA5	Adult	1.81 MES	12.86
		Youth	3.4 MES	
		Mini	1.22 MES	
	SA6	Adult	1.12 MES	15.56
		Youth	3.42 MES	
		Mini	3.23 MES	

Table 17: Identified Housing Development – Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	4.6 MES	5.16 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.31 MES	0.34 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	0.68 MES	2.05 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	-	0.5 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	172.95 MPS	N/A
		Demand for Additional Outdoor Tennis Courts	
Tennis	All	2.35 courts	

3.38. Based on the data in tables 16 and 17, the impact of this population growth can be demonstrated on the current and future capacity for each pitch sport. Each MES figure in tables 16 and 17 are rounded to the nearest 0.5. In this instance, the additional demand will be added to the future position identified in the assessment report.

Football

3.39. Table 15 indicates identified housing development Stratford-on-Avon will result in large increases in both match play demand and demand for 3G AGP training facilities in both SA5 and SA6. There will be minimal increases in demand in all other sub areas.

3.40. Table 18 shows the current position for football pitch types in Stratford-on-Avon, and how the growth created by housing development will affect the capacity of pitches, as highlighted in the Stage C assessment. The identified growth of youth football will be split evenly between youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 and mini football will be split between 7v7 and 5v5.

Table 18: Football – Impact of allocated housing on the current and future pitch capacities by sub-area (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0	0	0

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
	SA2	1.75	0.75	0.5	0.25
	SA3	0.5	-1	0	-1
	SA4	0.5	0	0	0
	SA5	6.5	5.5	2	3.5
	SA6	3.5	3	1	2
	TOTAL	**14.25**	**8.25**	**3.5**	**4.75**
Youth 11v11	SA1	-2.5	-4.5	0.25	-4.75
	SA2	-3	-4.5	0.25	-4.75
	SA3	-1	-2.5	0.25	-2.75
	SA4	1	0.5	0	0.5
	SA5	1	-0.5	1.75	-2.25
	SA6	0	-1	1.75	-2.75
	TOTAL	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**4.25**	**-16.75**
9v9	SA1	0.5	-1	0.25	-1.25
	SA2	-1	-1.5	0.25	-1.75
	SA3	-0.5	-2	0.25	-2.25
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0	-2
	SA5	0	-1	1.75	-2.75
	SA6	1	0	1.75	-1.75
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**4.25**	**-11.75**
7v7	SA1	0	-1	0.25	-1.25

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
	SA2	0	-0.5	0.25	-0.75
	SA3	1	-0.5	0.25	-0.75
	SA4	0	-0.5	0	-0.5
	SA5	2	1.5	0.5	1
	SA6	1	0	1.5	-1.5
	TOTAL	**4**	**-1**	**2.75**	**-3.75**
5v5	SA1	0.5	-1	0.25	-1.25
	SA2	0	-1	0.25	-1.25
	SA3	1	-0.5	0.25	-0.75
	SA4	0.5	0	0	0
	SA5	0	-0.5	0.5	-1
	SA6	2	1	1.5	-0.5
	TOTAL	**4**	**-2**	**2.75**	**-4.75**

Table 19: Football – Total impact of allocated housing on the current and future pitch capacities (All figures in MES)

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
Stratford-on-Avon Totals	Adult 11v11	**14.25**	**8.25**	**3.5**	**4.75**
	Youth 11v11	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**4.25**	**-16.75**
	9v9	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**4.25**	**-11.75**
	7v7	**4**	**-1**	**2.75**	**-3.75**
	5v5	**4**	**-2**	**2.75**	**-4.75**

3.41. **Adult football –** As a result of housing development, the future spare capacity of adult 11v11 pitches will decrease from 8.25 MES to 4.75 MES across Stratford. Small levels of spare capacity will remain in SA2, SA5 and SA6. Both SA1 and SA4 will be in neutral positions with no space capacity and there will be a shortfall of -1 MES per week in SA3.

3.42. **Youth 11v11 football –** The future deficit of youth 11v11 pitches across Stratford-on-Avon, is predicted to increase to -16.75 MES per week by 2050 as a result of identified housing development. There will be deficits in pitch provision in all sub areas, other than in SA4, which will retain 0.5 MES of spare capacity.

3.43. **9v9 football –** The study area-wide shortfall of 9v9 pitch provision in Stratford is likely to increase by 4.25 MES to -11.75 MES by 2050 as a result of identified housing developments. There will be small deficits of between -1.25 and -2.75 MES in all sub areas.

3.44. **Mini 7v7 –** There is predicted to be an additional 2.75 MES of demand for 7v7 pitches across Stratford due to identified housing development. This will result in a shortfall of -3.75 MES by 2050. Only SA5 will have any spare capacity (1 MES). All other sub areas will have deficits of mini 7v7 grass pitches.

3.45. **Mini 5v5 –** The predicted future shortfall of -2 MES is expected to increase by 2.75 MES to -4.74 MES by 2050 as a result of housing development. No sub areas are expected to retain any spare capacity, with all but SA4 experiencing deficits in pitch provision.

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

3.46. The PPOSS assessment document highlights that there is a current deficit of -4.3 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs, which will rise to a shortfall of -6 by 2050 due to population growth. However, Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicates that there would be an additional demand for provision due to identified housing development in the study area. Table 20 shows how this additional demand will be spread through the sub areas and the impact it will make to the capacity positions.

3.47. There are 34 available peak time hours per week on an 11v11 equivalent 3G pitch, meaning that the figures stated in Table 15 will be divided by 34 to show how the additional demand translates into need for facility development.

Table 20: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	-1.4
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5	0.1	-1.6
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	-1.4

	SA4	-0.6	-0.7	0	-0.7
	SA5	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5	0.5	-2
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**	**1.2**	**-7.2**

3.48. As highlighted by Table 20, identified housing delivery will have very minimal impact on demand for additional 3G AGP provision in SA1, SA2, SA3 or SA4.

3.49. However, there will be demand for additional 0.4 11v11 equivalents 3G pitches in SA5 and 0.5 in SA6 as a result of housing development. This will result in the spare capacity in in SA5 being lost and a deficit of -0.1 being created. The predicted deficit in SA6 is likely to increase to -2 MES.

3.50. In total, housing development in Stratford-on-Avon will create demand for an additional 1.2 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs, resulting in an increase in the overall deficit to -7.2 MES by 2050.

3.51. There are potential sites, owned by education or sports clubs that aspire to develop 3G AGP provision. As stated earlier, it is important that further analysis of the suitability and sustainability of any potential site is carried out at Stage E and the PPOSS steering group begins a decision-making process to establish a priority site for 3G development.

Rugby Union

3.52. Table 21 states that, as a result of allocated housing developments in Stratford-on-Avon, there will be the need for additional 5 MES for training and 4.5 MES for match play.

Table 21: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Stratford-on-Avon	Current Position		Future Position		Additional Demand – Allocated Housing		Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Total	**-23.75**	**-7.5**	**-38.75**	**-13**	**5**	**4.5**	**-43.75**	**-17.5**

3.53. Table 21 shows allocated housing in Stratford-on-Avon will increase the future deficit for training to -43.75 MES per week by 2050.

3.54. The future shortfall of -13 MES for match play in the study area that was identified in the Assessment document will also be negatively impacted by housing development, resulting in an increase to -17.5 MES per week.

3.55. There are a number of options for reducing this shortfall of provision in Stratford-on-Avon that are further highlighted in the Rugby Union section of this report. The development of additional pitch provision, the development of WR22 3G provision, grass pitch improvements, installation of floodlighting and securing community access to education sites would all help to meet the increased future deficit generated by housing development.

Cricket

3.56. Table 16 suggests predicts that because of allocated housing development, there will be the additional need for 172.95 MPS across Stratford. Table 22 shows how this will impact the capacity positions of grass wickets in the study area.

Table 22: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Stratford-on-Avon	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
Total	-214	-462	173	-635

3.57. Table 22 demonstrates that allocated housing development will create a future deficit of -635 MPS.

3.58. To cater for this significant deficit, three options can be considered: grass wicket improvement, additional grass wicket development and securing access to currently unavailable education sites. The ECB and Warwickshire Cricket have identified grass wicket improvement as a priority, therefore this and the impact of securing community use agreements will explored in other sections of this strategy report.

3.59. Due to the large scale of the predicted deficit, the development of additional wickets on existing cricket sites to reduce the deficit is unrealistic due to barriers of cost and space. 127 new, good quality, grass wickets would be required. This level of additional supply requires a number of new specific pitch sites. New large scale housing sites should be considered for the development of new cricket provision.

3.60. Although, good quality NTP wickets can cater for up to 60 matches per season, they are not suitable for competitive cricket and therefore not a priority for the ECB. Also, moving junior activity onto NTPs would significantly reduce the quality of junior cricket across Stratford-on-Avon, and dependent on pitch quality, may cause some safety concerns. The cost of implementing and maintaining NTPs can be detrimental for clubs, and additional NTPs may involve the loss of grass wickets if there is a shortage of space on sites.

3.61. Therefore, a holistic approach that focuses on pitch improvement, facility development and securing community use agreements should be prioritised.

Hockey

3.62. Table 16 states that demand for hockey specific AGPs in Stratford will increase by 2.5 training hours and 1 match play hour as a result of housing development. Table 23 shows the impact this will have on the capacity of hockey facilities in the study area.

Table 23: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Stratford-on-Avon	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)			Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Training – 2.5 hours Match Play – 1 hours	Week	Sat	Sun
Total	54	24	24	22	12	2	32	12	22		29.5	11	22

3.63. Although spare capacity will be marginally reduced, there will remain 29.5 hours of mid-week capacity and 33 hours of weekend capacity on sand-based AGPs in the study area.

3.64. Based on these figures there is adequate capacity on sand-based AGPs to cater for future increases in demand caused by population growth associated with new housing. Although there may be impacts to capacity with the potential loss of facilities in the surrounding districts, the development of additional 3G AGPs will reduce reliance of football clubs on sand-based AGPs, creating additional capacity for hockey. This is particularly true at Kineton High School, which currently does not cater for any hockey demand.

Rugby League

3.65. NEW Ravens RLFC utilise Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club during the summer rugby league season. However, the club played only 6 games in 2024, of which only 3 were on site.

3.66. The Playing Pitch Calculator suggests demand for rugby league provision will increase by 0.31 MES for match play and 0.34 MES for training. This level of growth can be easily met at Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club. There is minimal overlap between union and league seasons, meaning that pitch capacity will not be impacted by additional rugby league demand.

Tennis

3.67. Table 17 suggests that LHN delivery will result in the need for an additional 2.35 outdoor tennis courts. However, analysis as part of the assessment report suggests that public courts are expected to be operating at 47% of their total capacity by 2050, and there will also remain 7% of spare capacity at tennis club sites.

3.68. This suggests that although new housing development could benefit from additional provision, priority should be given to court improvement and ensuring that all courts are publicly accessible on a pay and play basis.

Scenario 3 - The impact of the Upper Lighthorne housing development on provision of outdoor sports facilities

3.69. Using data and analysis carried out in the assessment report, alongside information about the Upper Lighthorne housing development, this scenario will identify the additional playing pitch and outdoor sport facility requirements that will be generated as a result of the growth in housing.

3.70. The Upper Lighthorne development, located in SA6 will include approximately 3000 houses, of which 1,651 will be delivered by 2031. Based on an average of 2.27 people per home the development would house 6,810 people.

3.71. The site is split into two developments; the northern part which is owned by Homes England is expected to deliver approximately 1000 dwellings (15/04200/OUT). The southern part of the site will deliver just under 2,000 homes (15/00976/OUT). For the purpose of this scenario, both parts of the site will be considered together.

3.72. There is a requirement for the developers to deliver sports provision on site by around 1,000 dwelling occupations, which is expected to be reached by November 2025. As of December 2024, there were 731 occupations in the southern part of the site.

3.73. The Homes England site has approval (22/02242/REM) for 1x adult 11v11 grass football pitch, 1x youth 9v9 grass football pitch and 1x 66x43m MUGA. There is also approval (23/02866/REM) at the same site for a skatepark and small informal activity area.

3.74. The southern part of the site (15/00976/OUT) there is an identified requirement to provide 7.46 ha of outdoor sports provision, which includes a pavilion and necessary parking and access.

3.75. Based on the analysis below, the level of provision assigned to the development at Upper Lighthorne is sufficient.

3.76. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator allows us to establish the additional demand created by the Upper Lighthorne development. The impact of the development on football demand on the SA6 sub area is outlined in Table 23. All other sports wish to explore the impact of population growth as a study area-wide analysis. This is shown in Table 24. All MES figures are rounded to the nearest 0.5 and additional demand for youth football has been split evenly between 11v11 and 9v9, as mini football has split between 7v7 and 5v5 provision.

Table 24: Upper Lighthorne Development - Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	SA6	Adult	1.52 MES	21.09 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	4.64 MES	
		Mini	4.38 MES	

3.77. As is highlighted in Table 23, an additional 6,810 people in SA6 will increase the demand for both football match play and 3G training capacity. There will be demand for an extra 1.52 MES of adult match play, 4.64 MES for youth match play and 4.38 MES for mini football. The additional teams created through this population growth will also require 21.09 hours on 3G AGP provision. Tables 25 and 26 show the impact this additional demand would have on grass and AGP football provision in SA6.

Table 25: The impact of additional football demand on grass pitches in SA6

Area	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Upper Lighthorne Development
SA6	Adult 11v11	3.5	3	1.5
	Youth 11v11	0	-1	-3.5
	9v9	1	0	-2.5
	7v7	1	0	-2.25
	5v5	2	1	-1.25

Table 26: The impact of additional football demand on 3G AGP in SA6

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Upper Lighthorne Development
SA6	3G AGP	-1.2	-1.5	-2.12

3.78. Table 26 shows that as a result of the increased population due to the Upper Lighthorne development, by 2050, there will be a deficit of all grass pitch types in SA6, other than adult 11v11 which will sustain 1.5 MES of spare capacity. There will be shortfalls of -3.5 MES for youth 11v11, -2.5 MES for 9v9, -2.25 MES for 7v7 and -1.25 for 5v5 pitches in SA6.

3.79. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicated that there would be an additional demand for 21.09 hours on 3G AGPs in SA6 due to the Upper Lighthorne Development. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, suggesting an increased demand for 0.62 11v11 3G equivalents, bringing the future deficit of 3G provision in SA6 to -2.12 11v11 3G AGPs.

3.80. Table 27 shows the additional demand created by the Upper Lighthorne development on all other pitch sports across Stratford-on-Avon. There will be an additional demand for 1.65 MES for rugby union match play and 1.85 MES on floodlit pitches to meet rugby union training demand. There will be a requirement for 62 MPS of grass wickets for cricket. The additional population at Upper Lighthorne will have a minimal impact on the demand for both hockey and rugby league provision.

Table 27: Upper Lighthorne– Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	1.65 MES	1.85 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.11 MES	0.12 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	0.24 MES	0.73 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	-	0.18 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	62 MPS	N/A

3.81. Tables 28-32 show the updated study area-wide future capacity positions for all sports based on additional demand created by the Upper Lighthorne development.

Table 28: Grass Football - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Upper Lighthorne development (All figures in MES)

Pitch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth	Future position – Population Growth Only	Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne	Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne
Adult 11v11	17.5	-3.25	14.25	6	8.25	1.5	6.75
Youth 11v11	3.5	-8	-4.5	8	-12.5	2.5	-15
Youth 9v9	2	0.5	-1.5	6	-7.5	2.5	-10
Mini 7v7	4	0	4	5	-1	2.25	-3.25
Mini 5v5	4	0	4	6	-2	2.25	-4.25

3.82. Table 28 shows that the development at Upper Lighthorne will worsen the Stratford-wide deficits on all pitch types other than adult 11v11. The most significant deficits will be of youth 11v11 (-15 MES) and Youth 9v9 (-10 MES). Table 24 shows the impact on SA6 specifically.

3.83. To cater for the additional demand and reduce the predicted future deficits of pitch provision in SA6, the development of grass football provision at Upper Lighthorne should be prioritised. To fully reduce the deficit of all pitch types in SA6, an additional 1x youth 11v11, 1x 9v9, 1x mini 7v7 and 1x mini 5v5, would be required if all were good quality. Currently, there is no requirement for additional adult 11v11 pitch provision in the study area, however by securing the required pitch space, it may be possible to future proof the provision of grass football facilities in SA6.

3.84. As highlighted earlier, the north section of the Upper Lighthorne site has approval for 1x adult 11v11 and 1 9v9 grass pitch (22/02242/REM). Once delivered, this would reduce the requirement for other pitch delivery on site to:

- 1x Youth 11v11
- 1x Mini 7v7
- 1x Mini 5v5

Table 29: 3G AGP - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Upper Lighthorne development (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne	Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne
3G AGP	TOTAL	-4.3	-6	0.62	-6.62

3.85. Table 29 shows the current deficit of 3G AGPs will be increased by 0.62 as a result of the development at Upper Lighthorne, creating a study area-wide deficit of -6.62 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches by 2050. As shown in Table 9, there will be a future deficit of -2.12 in SA6 specifically.

3.86. There are proposals for additional 3G developments at Studley High School in SA1 and at Claverdon in SA2, as well as the resurfacing of Stratford Town FC 3G to ensure its compliance with FA regulations. However, none of these are likely to be able to cater for the current and future residents of SA6 and Upper Lighthorne.

3.87. In SA6 currently, there is a small-sided 3G at Wellesbourne Sports and Community Centre, as well as a full size sand-based AGP at Kineton High School, both that meet demand for football club training, but are not appropriate for formal match play.

3.88. The development of additional 3G provision in SA6 is important to meeting affiliated football club needs, however the Upper Lighthorne development is unlikely to reduce the sub area deficit completely. To simply mitigate the impact of the additional housing population, the development of 1x 9v9 equivalent 3G may be adequate. However, this will have no impact on the current deficit and provides less flexibility of use when compared to an adult or youth 11v11 sized 3G AGP.

3.89. Whilst the outline planning permission for the site does not include AGP provision and the deficit could also be reduced in other locations across SA6 and in surrounding sub areas, the development a 3G AGP facility could still be considered at Upper Lighthorne.

Table 30: Rugby Union - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Upper Lighthorne development (All figures in MES)

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne		Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	-23.75	-7.5	-38.75	-13	2	1.75	-40.75	-14.75

3.90. All figures in Table 30 are rounded to the nearest 0.25 MES. Housing development at Upper Lighthorne will generate demand for an additional 2 MES for rugby training and 1.75 MES for weekend match play. This will increase the already significant future deficit of -38.75 MES to -40.75 MES by 2050. The match play shortfall will also increase from -13 MES to -14.75 MES.

3.91. Although there is currently no rugby union activity taking place in SA6, there are significant future deficits of training and match play in other sub areas. While clubs prefer to cater for all match play demand on their own site, additional off-site grass pitch provision may be able to meet some match play demand. To meet training demand however, any pitch would have to be floodlit which is unlikely to be the case at a non-club site. If there was potential for Rugby Union compliant 3G (WR22) development at Upper Lighthorne, the site may be able to cater for some rugby club training demand due to its location near to Harbury RFC and Southam RFC.

3.92. The rugby union section of this report will explore methods of reducing the training and match play deficits, such as grass pitch quality improvements, additional floodlight installations and new pitch developments.

Table 31: Grass Cricket - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Upper Lighthorne development (All figures in MPS)

Analysis Area	Current Position	Additional Future Demand	Future Position	Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne	Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne
SA6	-7	46	-53	62	-115
Total	**-214**	**248**	**-462**	**62**	**-524**

3.93. As a result of the Upper Lighthorne housing development, there will be an additional demand for 62 MPS on grass wickets across Stratford. This will create a future deficit of -115 MPS in SA6, and a study area-wide deficit of -524 MPS.

3.94. One good quality grass wicket can 5 MPS of capacity, meaning to there is a requirement for 23 good quality grass wickets in SA6 to meet all current and future demand in the sub-area. However, it is a priority of Warwickshire Cricket and the ECB to implement grass wicket quality improvements where necessary.

3.95. There are 5 other cricket club sites in the SA6, of which 3 have standard or poor quality grass wickets. Improving these wickets to a good quality could potentially add 45 MPS of capacity to the sub area. If these improvements were undertaken, there would be a remaining deficit of 70 MPS, or 14 good quality wickets.

3.96. To cater only for the additional demand of 62 MPS created by the site development, there would be a requirement of 12.5 good quality wickets.

3.97. As previously mentioned, there are already 5 other clubs in the sub-area, suggesting that there is no requirement for any additional clubs. However, there are shortfalls in provision at both Wellesbourne Sports and Community Centre and Radway Cricket Club, and there is no spare peak time capacity at weekends at any club site. Therefore, the development of grass wickets at Upper Lighthorne could provide an opportunity for a club in SA6 to add additional peak time capacity and enable further growth of the game.

Table 32: Hockey - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Upper Lighthorne development (All figures in MES)

Site name	Balance (hours)			Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne			Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne		
	Week	**Sat**	**Sun**	**Week**	**Sat**	**Sun**	**Week**	**Sat**	**Sun**
Total	**32**	**12**	**22**	**1**	**0.25**	**-**	**31**	**12.75**	**22**

3.98. As demonstrated in Table 32, the Upper Lighthorne development will have a minimal impact on hockey demand in Stratford, adding only 1 hour of training demand an 0.25 of match play demand for sand-based AGPs.

3.99. Although both KES and Stratford High School cater for a large amount of hockey activity, both sites still have available capacity. Kineton High School does not currently cater for any hockey demand but does host a number of affiliated football clubs for training. The likely development of additional 3G provision in the study area, may decrease the footballing demand on site, therefore creating further spare capacity for hockey in Stratford.

3.100. Sport England have worked with the LTA to develop a Sports Facility Calculator for outdoor tennis courts. The calculator shows the need for 0.88 outdoor tennis courts in SA6 as a result of the Upper Lighthorne development. Assessment of supply and demand for tennis in Stratford-on-Avon suggests that although there is spare capacity on public courts, tennis club sites are expected to be operating at 93% capacity by 2050.

3.101. Courts at both Wellesbourne Sports and Community Centre (SA6) and Lighthorne Sports Ground (SA6) are publicly accessible carry spare capacity. However, the only club site in SA6, Tysoe Tennis Club, is expected to have no spare capacity. All courts on these sites are rated as good quality, and both Tysoe and Wellesbourne are floodlit. Therefore, the only way to add capacity in the study area is through the installation of floodlighting at Lighthorne Sports Ground or through the delivery of new court provision.

3.102. Through consultation with Netball clubs, it is also apparent that some clubs find accessing suitable floodlit court facilities a challenge. However, although the development of a tennis court over marked with a netball court would add capacity for both sports, a single netball court is not suitable for many clubs match play/competition demands as they require access to multiple courts simultaneously.

Scenario 4 - The impact of the Long Marston Airfield housing development on provision of outdoor sports facilities

3.103. This scenario will consider the impact that additional housing development at Long Marston Airfield (Phase 1 – 17/03258/REM & 20/00608/REM; Phase 2 20/02745/OUT) will have on the capacity of outdoor pitches in SA5 and across Stratford-on-Avon. As with other scenarios, the development's impact on football will be explored on a sub area level and other sports will be considered as the whole study area as they wish to explore the impact of population growth across Stratford-on-Avon

3.104. Long Marston Airfield is located in SA5 will include approximately 3500 houses, of which only 215 are currently complete. Fulfilment of the site's potential is contingent of a new relief road, which is not yet secured. Based on the district average of 2.27 people per home the development would house 7,945 people.

3.105. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator allows us to establish the additional demand created by the Long Marston Airfield development. The impact of the development on football demand in SA5 is outlined in Table 32, whilst other sports are shown in Table 33. All MES figures are rounded to the nearest 0.5 and additional demand for youth football has been split evenly between 11v11 and 9v9, as mini football has split between 7v7 and 5v5 provision.

Table 33: Long Marston Development - Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	SA5	Adult	1.18 MES	8.4 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	2.22 MES	
		Mini	0.8 MES	

3.106. Table 33 indicates that demand for football grass pitch provision and 3G AGPs will increase in SA5 as a result of the housing development. The additional 7,945 people in SA5 will create an extra 1.18 MES of adult match play, 2.22 MES for youth match play and 0.8 MES for mini football. There will also be a requirement for an additional 8.4 hours on 3G AGPs. Tables 34 and 35 show how this will impact the capacity of grass and AGP football provision in SA5.

Table 34: The impact of additional football demand on grass pitches in SA5

Area	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Upper Lighthorne Development
SA5	Adult 11v11	6.5	5.5	4.5
	Youth 11v11	1	-0.5	-1.5
	9v9	0	-1	-2
	7v7	2	1.5	1
	5v5	0	-0.5	-1

Table 35: The impact of additional football demand on 3G AGP in SA5

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Upper Lighthorne Development
SA5	3G AGP	0.5	0.3	0.1

3.107. Table 35 shows that as a result of the increased population due to the Long Marston Airfield development, by 2050, there will be small deficits of Youth 11v11 (-1.5 MES), 9v9 (-2 MES) and Mini 5v5 (-1 MES) in SA5. The spare capacity on both adult 11v11 pitches and mini 7v7 pitches will remain.

3.108. Table 35 suggests that there will be an additional demand for 8.4 hours on 3G AGPs in SA5 due to the Long Marston Airfield development. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, suggesting an increased demand for 0.2 11v11 3G equivalents, reducing the spare capacity to 0.1 11v11 size equivalent 3G pitches by 2050.

3.109. Table 36 shows impact that housing development at Long Marston will have on Rugby Union, Rugby League, Hockey and Cricket provision across Stratford. There will be an additional demand for 1.65 MES for rugby union match play and 1.85 MES on floodlit pitches to meet rugby union training demand. There will be a requirement for 62 MPS of grass wickets for cricket. The additional population at Upper Lighthorne will have a minimal impact on the demand for both hockey and rugby league provision.

Table 36: Long Marston Airfield– Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	1.92 MES	2.16 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.13 MES	0.14 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	0.29 MES	0.86 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	-	0.21 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	72.38 MPS	N/A

3.110. Tables 37-41 show the updated study area-wide future capacity positions for all sports based on additional demand created by the Long Marston Airfield development.

Table 37: Grass Football - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Long Marston Airfield development (All figures in MES)

Pitch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth	Future position – Population Growth Only	Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield	Updated Position – including Long Marston Airfield
Adult 11v11	17.5	-3.25	14.25	6	8.25	1	7.25
Youth 11v11	3.5	-8	-4.5	8	-12.5	1	-13.5
Youth 9v9	2	0.5	-1.5	6	-7.5	1	-8.5
Mini 7v7	4	0	4	5	-1	0.5	-1.5
Mini 5v5	4	0	4	6	-2	0.5	-2.5

3.111. Table 37 shows that the development at Long Marston Airfield will have a minimal impact on the study area wide capacity positions for grass football pitches and there will remain a large amount of spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches. However, the significant deficits of both youth 11v11 and 9v9 provision will increase to -13.5 MES and -8.5 MES respectively. There will also remain small deficits of 7v7 and 5v5 grass pitches.

3.112. As highlighted in Table 33, these deficits largely reflect those in SA5. Therefore, to minimise the impact of housing development at Long Marston Airfield, priority should be given to the development of additional youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches. To fully mitigate the development's impact and reduce all future deficits in SA5, there is a requirement to deliver 1x youth 11v11, 1x 9v9 and 1x 5v5, all of which should be good quality. This could add 4 MES of capacity to both youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches and 6 MES of capacity to 5v5 provision, creating spare capacity on all pitches in the sub area as well as reducing total deficits.

3.113. Although pitch quality improvements would improve the playing experience on grass pitches, it would not impact the peak time capacity on the above pitch types in SA5 as were improvements would be possible, there are no peak time slots available. Therefore, the capacity positions in Tables 33 and 35 would not be impacted.

3.114. A range of scenarios considering methods of reducing grass pitch deficits will be explored in the football and 3G AGP sections of this report.

Table 38: 3G AGP - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Long Marston Airfield development (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield	Updated Position – including Long Marston Airfield
3G AGP	TOTAL	-4.3	-6	0.2	-6.2

3.115. Table 38 shows the current deficit of 3G AGPs will be increased by 0.2 as a result of the development at Long Marston Airfield, creating a study area-wide deficit of -6.2 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches by 2050. As shown in Table 39, there will be a remain a spare capacity of 0.1 in SA5.

3.116. Although theoretically there is no requirement for additional 3G provision in SA5 and no sites have been identified in the sub area for 3G development at this time, if AGP provision was to be developed at Long Marston, due to its location near to SA4 and SA6 where there are large deficits, it could help provide appropriate training facilities for a range of clubs. Analysis of a number of options for 3G development will be explored in depth in the 3G AGP and football sections of this report.

Table 39: Rugby Union - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Long Marston Airfield development (All figures in MES)

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield		Updated Position – including Long Marston Airfield	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	-23.75	-7.5	-38.75	-13	2.25	2	-41	-15

3.117. All figures in Table 39 are rounded to the nearest 0.25 MES. Housing development at Long Marston Airfield will generate demand for an additional 2.25 MES for rugby training and 2 MES for weekend match play. This will increase the already significant future training deficit of -38.75 MES to -41 MES by 2050. The match play shortfall will also increase from -13 MES to -15 MES.

3.118. While clubs prefer to cater for all match play demand on their own site, additional off-site grass pitch provision may be able to meet some match play demand. To meet training demand however, any pitch would have to be floodlit which is unlikely to be the case at a non-club site. If there was potential for WR22 3G development at Long Marston Airfield, the site may be able to cater for some rugby club training demand due to its location near to Stratford-upon-Avon RFC and Shipston-on-Stour RFC.

3.119. The rugby union section of this report will explore methods of reducing the training and match play deficits, such as grass pitch quality improvements, additional floodlight installations and new pitch developments.

Table 40: Grass Cricket - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Long Marston Airfield development (All figures in MPS)

Analysis Area	Current Position	Additional Future Demand	Future Position	Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield	Updated Position – including Long Marston Airfield
Total	-214	248	-462	72	-534

3.120. An additional demand for 72 MPS will be created in Stratford-on-Avon as a result of the Long Marston Airfield housing development. This will increase the future deficit of -462 MPS to -534 MPS by 2050.

3.121. Based on this there is a requirement for 107 good quality grass wickets across the study area to meet all current and future demand. To simply mitigate the impact of the housing development, there is a requirement to deliver 14 new good quality wickets.

3.122. However, it is a priority of Warwickshire Cricket and the ECB to implement grass wicket quality improvements where possible. Both Snyder Meadow and Snitterfield Sports Club are also located in SA5, and both have poor or standard quality wickets. Although improving these wickets to good quality would add 27 MPS of capacity to the sub area, this does not mitigate the additional demand created by housing and indicates the need for additional development or implementation of community use agreements on education sites.

3.123. A number of scenarios exploring methods of reducing the significant deficits of grass wickets in Stratford-on-Avon will be explored in the cricket section of this report.

Table 41: Hockey - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Long Marston Airfield development (All figures in MES)

Site name	Balance (hours)			Additional Growth – Upper Lighthorne			Updated Position – including Upper Lighthorne		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Total	32	12	22	1	0.5	-	31	12.75	22

3.124. Table 41 shows that housing development at Long Marston Airfield will have minimal impact on the demand for hockey in Stratford, adding only 1 hour of training demand an 0.5 of match play demand for sand-based AGPs.

3.125. Although both KES and Stratford High School cater for a large amount of hockey activity, both sites still have available capacity. Kineton High School does not currently cater for any hockey demand but does host a number of affiliated football clubs for training. The likely development of additional 3G provision in the study area, may decrease the footballing demand on site, therefore creating further spare capacity for hockey in Stratford.

3.126. The hockey section of this report will explore the impact of the potential loss and development of facilities and relocation of currently exported demand on the capacity of hockey provision within South Warwickshire.

3.127. The Long Marston Airfield development will have also a very minimal impact on the demand for rugby league provision in Stratford. The only club, NEW Ravens, utilise Birmingham and Solihull RFC where there is adequate capacity during the rugby league season (summer) to cater for future increase to demand.

Scenario 5 - The impact of the Stratford Canal Quarter housing development on provision of outdoor sports facilities

3.128. This scenario will consider the impact that additional housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter will have on the capacity of outdoor pitches in SA5 and across Stratford-on-Avon. To ensure consistency with previous scenarios, the development's impact on football will be explored on a sub area level and other sports will be considered as part of the entire study area.

3.129. Stratford Canal Quarter (SA5) will incorporate 1,012 new dwellings, approximately 750 of which will be delivered post 2028. Currently, only 82 have been completed. Using an average of 2.27 people per home the development will house 2,297 people. It must be noted that the housing development will have no onsite provision, so all developer contributions must be towards off-site pitches or facilities.

3.130. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator allows us to establish the additional demand created by the Stratford Canal Quarter development. The impact of the development on football demand in SA5 is outlined in Table 42, whilst other sports are shown in Table 42. All MES figures are rounded to the nearest 0.5 and additional demand for youth football has been split evenly between 11v11 and 9v9, as mini football has split between 7v7 and 5v5 provision.

Table 42: Stratford Canal Quarter Development - Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	SA5	Adult	0.34 MES	2.43 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	0.64 MES	
		Mini	0.23 MES	

3.131. Table 44 indicates that demand for football grass pitch provision and 3G AGPs will increase in SA5 as a result of the housing development. The additional 2,297 people in SA5 will create an extra demand for 0.34 MES of adult 11v11, 0.64 MES for youth 11v11 and 9v9, as well as 0.23 MES for mini football. When considering training demand, the new population will generate the need for 2.43 hours on 3G AGPs. Tables 43 and 44 show how this will impact the capacity of grass and AGP football provision in SA5.

Table 43: The impact of additional football demand on grass pitches in SA5

Area	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position – Stratford Canal Quarter
SA5	Adult 11v11	6.5	5.5	5
	Youth 11v11	1	-0.5	-0.75
	9v9	0	-1	-1.25
	7v7	2	1.5	1.25
	5v5	0	-0.5	-0.75

Table 44: The impact of additional football demand on 3G AGP in SA5

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Stratford Canal Quarter
SA5	3G AGP	0.5	0.3	0.2

3.132. Table 44 indicates that the increase in population from the Stratford Canal Quarter development will result in very minor changes in capacity for grass football pitches in SA5. The future spare capacity of adult 11v11 pitches will reduce by 0.5 to 5 MES. The deficits of youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches will both increase by 0.25 each to -0.75 MES and -1.25 MES respectively. There will also be an increase in demand of 0.25 MES for both 7v7 and 5v5 football. 7v7 pitches will retain 1.25 MES of spare capacity, there will be a shortfall of -0.75 MES on 5v5 pitches.

3.133. Table 42 shows that there will be suggests that there will be an additional demand for 2.43 hours on 3G AGPs in SA5 due to the Stratford Canal Quarter development. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, suggesting an increased demand for 0.1 11v11 3G equivalents, reducing the spare capacity to 0.2 11v11 size equivalent 3G pitches by 2050.

3.134. Table 45 shows impact of the Stratford Canal Quarter development on Rugby Union, Rugby League, Hockey and Cricket provision across Stratford.

3.135. There will be an additional demand for 1.65 MES for rugby union match play and 1.85 MES on floodlit pitches to meet rugby union training demand. There will be a requirement for 62 MPS of grass wickets for cricket. The additional population at Upper Lighthorne will have a minimal impact on the demand for both hockey and rugby league provision.

Table 45: Stratford Canal Quarter – Impact on demand for individual sports in Stratford-on-Avon

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.56 MES	0.62 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.04 MES	0.04 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	0.08 MES	0.25 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	-	0.06 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	20.93 MPS	N/A

3.136. Tables 46-49 show the updated study area-wide future capacity positions for all sports based on additional demand created by the Stratford Canal Quarter development.

Table 46: Grass Football - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Stratford Canal Quarter development (All figures in MES)

Pitch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth	Future position – Population Growth Only	Additional Growth – Stratford Canal Quarter	Updated Position – including Stratford Canal Quarter
Adult 11v11	**17.5**	**-3.25**	**14.25**	**6**	**8.25**	0.5	**7.75**
Youth 11v11	**3.5**	**-8**	**-4.5**	**8**	**-12.5**	0.25	**-12.75**
Youth 9v9	**2**	**0.5**	**-1.5**	**6**	**-7.5**	0.25	**-7.75**
Mini 7v7	**4**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**-1**	0.25	**-1.25**
Mini 5v5	**4**	**0**	**4**	**6**	**-2**	0.25	**-2.25**

3.137. Table 46 shows that housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter will have very little impact on the capacity positions for grass pitches in Stratford, with spare capacity remaining on adult 11v11 pitches and deficits on all other pitch types increasing by 0.25 MES.

3.138. Although the impact of Stratford Canal Quarter will be minimal, consideration should still be given to the development of additional pitches or quality improvements to existing pitches in the locality to reduce the significant deficits of youth 11v11 and 9v9 provision in Stratford. A number of methods for reducing grass pitch deficits will be explored in the football and 3G AGP sections of this report.

Table 47: 3G AGP - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Stratford Canal Quarter development (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield	Updated Position – Stratford Canal Quarter
3G AGP	TOTAL	-4.3	-6	0.1	-6.1

3.139. Housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter will create additional demand for 0.1 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs, increasing the predicted study area-wide future deficit to -6.1 by 2050.

3.140. Although any development of 3G AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon would contribute to reducing the significant future deficit, priority should be given to other sub areas and locations where the identified need is larger, such as in SA1, SA2, SA3 or SA6. Consideration of the impact of planned 3G developments will be undertaken in the football and 3G AGP sections of this report.

Table 48: Rugby Union - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Stratford Canal Quarter development (All figures in MES)

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield		Updated Position – Stratford Canal Quarter	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	-23.75	-7.5	-38.75	-13	0.5	0.5	-39.25	-13.5

3.141. All figures in Table 48 are rounded to the nearest 0.25 MES. Stratford Canal Quarter will increase demand for both rugby union training and match play by 0.5 MES; increasing the future training deficit to -39.25 MES by 2050. The additional 0.5 of match play demand will increase the future shortfall to -13.5 MES.

3.142. Due to the additional demand for rugby union provision generated by housing development at the Canal Quarter being minor, the most effective way to mitigate against it would be pitch improvements or additional floodlighting of existing pitches, both of which would increase capacity on current sites..

3.143. The rugby union section of this report will explore methods of reducing the training and match play deficits, such as grass pitch quality improvements, additional floodlight installations and new pitch developments.

Table 49: Grass Cricket - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Stratford Canal Quarter development (All figures in MPS)

Analysis Area	Current Position	Additional Future Demand	Future Position	Additional Growth –Long Marston Airfield	Updated Position – including Stratford Canal Quarter
Total	**-214**	**248**	**-462**	**21**	**-483**

3.144. An additional demand for 20.93 MPS will be created in Stratford-on-Avon as a result of housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter. This will increase the future deficit of -462 MPS to -483 MPS by 2050.

3.145. To eradicate the total future study area deficit of grass wickets, a total of 97 new good quality grass wickets would be required. To simply mitigate the impact of the housing development, there is a requirement to deliver 5 new good quality wickets. These 5 wickets could be delivered on one new site, an existing site, or across a number of sites in SA5 or Stratford.

3.146. However, it is a priority of Warwickshire Cricket and the ECB to implement grass wicket quality improvements where possible. Both Snyder Meadow and Snitterfield Sports Club are also located in SA5, and both have poor or standard quality wickets. Improving these wickets to good quality would add 27 MPS of capacity to the sub area, therefore mitigating the additional demand created by housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter. and indicates the need for additional development or implementation of community use agreements on education sites.

3.147. A number of scenarios aiming to reduce the large future grass wicket shortfall, such as pitch quality improvements, community use agreements and new development will be explored in the cricket section of this report.

3.148. Table 43 shows that housing development at Stratford Canal Quarter will have very little impact on the demand for hockey in Stratford, adding only 0.25 of an hour of training demand on sand-based AGPs. There is adequate spare capacity on existing sand-based AGPs in Stratford to cater for this additional demand.

3.149. There will be no additional demand for rugby league provision created by Stratford Canal Quarter housing development.

Scenario 6 – The impact on all sports of securing community use agreements on currently unsecure sites

3.150. There are a number of primary and secondary school sites, on which playing pitches are located, that currently do not have community use agreements in place, and therefore any community demand that they may cater for could be displaced with minimal notice. For this reason, it is important to try and reach agreements with schools to provide long-term accessibility for clubs and the community. At existing sites, this can is usually in the form of a lease agreement between the school and sports clubs, but the local authority could also secure use for clubs in return for agreeing contributions to future facility redevelopments for example. This scenario will explore the impact of securing community use agreements on unsecure sites in Stratford-on-Avon.

3.151. However, it must also be noted that to utilise sites effectively, many clubs will require access to ancillary facilities. Securing use of changing rooms, toilets and in some cases social space and kitchens is also an important aspect of any community use agreement

Football – Grass Pitches

3.152. Table 50 shows the currently unsecure and unavailable grass football pitches in the Stratford-on-Avon study area.

Table 50: Capacity Analysis for Unsecure and Unavailable Grass Football Pitches

Site name	Sub Area	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES
Alcester Academy	SA1	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Alcester Academy	SA1	9v9	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Alcester Grammar School Pitches	SA1	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Alcester Grammar School Pitches	SA1	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Bidford On Avon Church of England Primary School	SA1	7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	1
St Benedict's Catholic High School	SA1	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	SA1	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Studley High School	SA1	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Studley High School	SA1	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Salford Priors C of E Primary Academy	SA1	5v5	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Claverdon Primary School	SA2	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1

Site name	Sub Area	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES
Henley in Arden High School	SA2	Adult 11v11	1	Good	3	1	2	1
Henley in Arden High School	SA2	9v9	1	Good	4	1	3	1
Henley-In-Arden C of E Primary School	SA2	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Southam College	SA3	Adult Football 11v11	1	Good	3	1	2	1
Southam College	SA3	Youth Football 11v11	1	Good	4	1	3	1
Southam College	SA3	9v9	1	Good	4	1	3	1
The Dassett C of E Primary School	SA3	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Harbury C of E Primary School	SA3	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Shipston High School	SA4	Adult Football 11v11	1	Good	3	1	2	1
Shipston-on-Stour Primary School	SA4	7v7	2	Standard	8	2	6	2
Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	SA5	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	SA5	5v5	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Kineton C of E (VA) Primary School	SA6	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
DM Kineton	SA6	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1

3.153. Table 50 shows the impact that securing community use agreements will have on the capacity of all pitch types by study area. Table 51 consolidates this analysis into an overview of capacity by pitch type across the study area.

Table 51: Football – Impact of securing community use agreements on pitch capacities by sub-area (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Capacity – Unsecured Sites	Future Position – with Additional Capacity
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0	4	4
	SA2	1.75	0.75	1	1.75
	SA3	0.5	-1	1	0
	SA4	0.5	0	1	1
	SA5	6.5	5.5	0	5.5
	SA6	3.5	3	1	4
	TOTAL	**14.25**	**8.25**	**8**	**16.25**
Youth 11v11	SA1	-2.5	-4.5	2	-2.5
	SA2	-3	-4.5	0	-4.5
	SA3	-1	-2.5	1	-1.5
	SA4	1	0.5	0	0.5
	SA5	1	-0.5	0	-0.5
	SA6	0	-1	0	-1
	TOTAL	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**3**	**-9.5**
9v9	SA1	0.5	-1	1	0
	SA2	-1	-1.5	1	-0.5
	SA3	-0.5	-2	1	-1
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0	-2
	SA5	0	-1	0	-1
	SA6	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**3**	**-4.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Capacity – Unsecured Sites	Future Position – with Additional Capacity
7v7	SA1	0	-1	2	1
	SA2	0	-0.5	2	1.5
	SA3	1	-0.5	1	0.5
	SA4	0	-0.5	2	1.5
	SA5	2	1.5	1	2.5
	SA6	1	0	1	1
	TOTAL	**4**	**-1**	**9**	**8**
5v5	SA1	0.5	-1	1	0
	SA2	0	-1	0	-1
	SA3	1	-0.5	0	-0.5
	SA4	0.5	0	0	0
	SA5	0	-0.5	1	0.5
	SA6	2	1	0	1
	TOTAL	**4**	**-2**	**2**	**0**

Table 52: Football – Total impact of securing community use agreements on pitch capacities (All figures in MES)

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Capacity – Unsecured Sites	Future Position – with Additional Capacity
Stratford-on-Avon Totals	Adult 11v11	**14.25**	**8.25**	**8**	**16.25**
	Youth 11v11	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**3**	**-9.5**
	9v9	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**3**	**-4.5**
	7v7	**4**	**-1**	**9**	**8**
	5v5	**4**	**-2**	**2**	**0**

3.154. Table 52 indicates that by securing community use agreements, high levels of additional capacity can be added to the supply of grass football pitches. The future position for adult 11v11 pitches will increase to 16.25 MES, the future deficit of 7v7 provision will be lost and 8 MES of spare capacity created and the future shortfall of 5v5 pitches will be reduced to a neutral position. However, there will remain a deficit of 5v5 provision in both SA2 and SA3.

3.155. However, although 3 MES of additional capacity will be created on both youth 1v11 and 9v9 pitch types, this will only reduce the predicted shortfalls to -9.5 MES and -4.5 MES respectively. Therefore, other methods of reducing the deficit will be required, such as pitch improvements and new development.

3.156. In the analysis undertaken as part of this PPOSS, unsecured sites cannot offer any spare capacity due to their unsecured nature. In Stratford-on-Avon, these pitches do not meet any community football demand, so the loss pitches on the site would not impact the supply and demand analysis.

Cricket

3.157. Table 53 shows the supply of unsecure grass wickets in Stratford-on-Avon. There are a total of 56 grass wickets and 7 NTPs (Non-Turf Pitch).

Table 53: Unsecure Grass Cricket Pitches - Stratford

Playing Pitch Sites	Squares	Quality of Provision	Grass Wickets	Grass Supply (MPS)	NTP Wickets	NTP Supply (MPS)
Alcester Grammar School Pitches	1	Poor	0	0	1	0
Studley High School	1	Standard	0	0	1	60
Henley in Arden High School	1	Standard	0	0	1	60
Arden Recreational Centre / Henley-in-Arden Playing Fields	1	Standard	14	56	0	0
Long Itchington Cricket Club	1	Standard	9	36	0	0
Priors Sports and Social Club	1	Poor	0	0	1	0
Southam College	1	Poor	0	0	1	0
Alscot Park	1	Good	8	32	0	0
King Edward VI School Playing Fields / Manor Road Playing Fields	1	Good	5	20	1	60
NFU Sports Ground / NFU Mutual Sports and Social Club	1	Good	20	80	0	0
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	1	Standard	0	0	1	60

3.158. Due to the nature of play and demand for the grass wicket sites, they have all been included as part of the capacity analysis in the assessment document. This states that there is a current deficit of -214 MPS and there will be a future shortfall of -462 MPS by 2050. Table 54 shows the impact of losing unsecured sites on the capacity of grass wickets in the study area.

Table 54: The impact of the loss of community use on grass wickets in Stratford-on-Avon

Analysis Area	Current position	Future position	Unsecure Site Capacity	Potential Current Position	Potential Future Position
Stratford-on-Avon	-214 MPS	-462 MPS	224 MPS	-438 MPS	-686 MPS

3.159. Unsecure grass wickets in Stratford-on-Avon provide a capacity of 224 MPS. If these sites became unavailable for community use, then the current deficit of provision would increase to -438 MPS and there would be a shortfall of -686 MPS by 2050.

3.160. The unsecure grass sites currently cater for 94 MPS of demand from community clubs, which would have to be relocated to another site either within or outside the study area.

3.161. Good and standard quality non-turf pitches (NTPs) can accommodate 60 MPS, however a poor quality NTP is not assigned any carrying capacity (0 MPS). This suggests that unsecure NTPs in Stratford could provide up to 240 MPS. However, NTPs are not suitable for formal match play within senior cricket and are not recommended for junior match play. NTPs are mainly used for training purposes and are therefore not appropriate to help meet any affiliated cricket demand.

3.162. Whilst not always possible, securing community use through formal use agreements between providers and users would help to ensure the continuity of cricket in the long-term. Where there is potential external investment on school sites, there are opportunities to secure community use as part of the funding or approval agreement. For such agreements, it is important to ensure that provision is both accessible at peak times and affordable. It is imperative that access to unsecure sites in Stratford-on-Avon is not lost, and it should be a priority to secure community use at Arden Recreational Centre, Long Itchington CC, Alscot Park, King Edward VI School and NFU Sports Ground.

Rugby Union

3.163. Table 55 shows the unsecure rugby union sites in Stratford-on-Avon. There are a total of 9 adult pitches, none of which are floodlit.

Table 55: Unsecure Grass Rugby Pitches – Stratford-on-Avon

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Available	Security of Use	Ownership	No. Adult Pitches	No. Mini/Midi Pitches	Pitch Quality	Floodlit
Alcester Grammar School Pitches	B49 5ED	SA1	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	0	M1/D1	No
St Benedict's Catholic High School	B49 6PX	SA1	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	0	M1/D1	No
Studley High School	B80 7QX	SA1	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	0	M1/D1	No
Henley in Arden High School	B95 6AF	SA2	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	0	M1/D1	No
Southam College	CV47 0JW	SA3	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	1	M1/D1	No
Shipston High School	CV36 4DY	SA4	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	0	M1/D1	No
Shipston-on-Stour Rugby Football Club	CV36 4BH	SA4	Available	**1 pitch secure / 2 pitches unsecure**	Sports Club	3	0	M1/D0	1 (secure pitch)
DM Kineton	CV47 2UD	SA6	Unavailable	Unsecure	MOD	1	0	M1/D1	No

3.164. All education and MOD pitches are received a rating of M1/D1 as part of the analysis in the assessment document, and none currently cater for any community rugby union activity. Based on this information, each pitch on an education/MOD site can provide a supply of 2 MES per week. However, as they also meet demand from curricular and extra-curricular activity, they each have 1 MES of spare peak time capacity.

3.165. The 2 unsecure pitches at Shipston-on-Stour RFC have not been included in the analysis in the assessment document and can provide a total of 3 MES between them.

3.166. Therefore, unsecured grass rugby union pitches could supply a potential additional capacity of 10 MES per week. However, as none of the pitches are floodlit, they cannot meet any mid-week training demand. Table 56 shows the potential impact of securing community use agreements at these sites, on the overall capacity of grass rugby union pitches in the study area.

Table 56: Current and Future Position Grass Rugby Pitches – Impact of Community Use Agreements

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Capacity – Unsecured Sites		Current Balance – with Unsecured Sites		Projected Balance - with Unsecured Sites	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Stratford-on-Avon	-23.75	-7.5	-38.75	-13	0	10	-23.75	2.5	-38.75	-3

3.167. Table 56 shows that if community use agreements were secured on all sites in table 53, the current deficit of match play provision would be reduced and 2.5 MES of spare capacity created. Although by 2050, there would still remain a match play deficit of -3 MES, this is a much more favourable position than -13 MES as currently predicted by 2050.

3.168. However, due to the lack of floodlighting, securing community use agreements would have no impact on the training capacity position. The installation of floodlighting at strategic sites is necessary to impact this, which will be explored alongside other methods of creating additional capacity in the rugby union section of this report.

Hockey and Rugby League

3.169. There are no unsecure hockey or rugby league pitches in the study area.

4. Cricket Stage D Findings

4.1 To help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

Cricket – Grass Pitch Summary key issues

- There is a total of 38 sites in Stratford-on-Avon, comprising of 279 grass wickets and 20 artificial grass wickets.
- 27% of all grass wickets are located in SA1 (76 wickets). This is followed by SA5 (20%), SA6 (18%), SA2 (15%), SA3 (14%) and finally SA4 (7%).
- There are 20 artificial wickets in Stratford-on-Avon, with 5 in both SA1 and SA3, 4 in SA5, 3 in SA6 and 2 in SA2 and 1 in SA4
- 24 clubs have been identified as playing in Stratford-on-Avon, with a total of 138 teams. There are 57 teams in junior age categories and 81 senior level teams. The majority of cricket is played in the SA1 (44%) sub area, followed by SA6 (17%), SA3 (12%), SA2 and SA5 (both 11%), and SA4 (6%).
- There is a current deficit of -214 MPS for grass wickets across Stratford-on-Avon. SA1 has the largest levels of deficit, with -236 MPS, mostly a result of overplay at Astwood Bank CC.
- If NTP wickets were included in this analysis, they would add 540 MPS of supply. However, when total site overplay and peak time capacity are considered, only 110 MPS of this is genuine capacity.
- By 2050, there is expected to be a grass wicket deficit of -462 MPS, due to population growth. However, this could increase if latent demand predictions are taken into account.
- If NTP wickets are considered, there would be -362 MPS of spare capacity.
- There are club 4 sites in the study area with poor quality ancillary facilities: Temple Grafton CC, Bishops Itchington Playing Field, Snyder Meadow and Ashorne and Moreton Morell CC.

Scenario 7 – Exploring the impact of grass wicket quality improvements at community club sites

4.2 This scenario considers how grass wicket quality improvements will impact the capacity position of cricket club facilities across Stratford-on-Avon. Table 57 shows the sites utilised by community clubs in the study area and how their capacity positions will change based on pitch quality improvements. For the purpose of analysis in this PPOSS it is assumed that:

- A good quality grass wicket can accommodate 5 matches per season (MPS)
- Standard quality grass wicket can accommodate 4 MPS
- A poor-quality grass wicket has not been assigned any carrying capacity (0 MPS) as it is assumed that the wicket is not safe for formal or informal cricket use

4.3 The analysis below assumed that all wickets will be improved to 'good' quality.

Table 57: The impact of grass wicket improvements in Stratford-on-Avon – Site Specific

Playing Pitch Sites	Sub Area	Squares	Current Quality of Provision*	Grass Wickets	Current Grass Supply (MPS)	Grass Demand	Current Grass Balance (MPS)	Improved Grass Supply (MPS)	Improved Grass Balance (MPS)
Bidford Sports Association (The Big Meadow)	SA1	1	Standard	8	32	30	2	40	10
Great Alne Cricket Club	SA1	1	Standard	8	32	20	12	40	20
Ragley Park / Alcester and Ragley Park Cricket Club	SA1	1	Standard	10	40	74	-34	50	-24
Studley Sports And Social Club	SA1	1	Standard	4	16	0	16	20	20
Temple Grafton Cricket Club	SA1	1	Poor	8	0	40	-40	40	0
Claverdon Cricket Club / Claverdon Football Club	SA2	1	Poor	12	0	38	-38	60	22
Arden Recreational Centre / Henley-in-Arden Playing Fields	SA2	1	Standard	14	56	10	46	70	60
Harbury Rugby Football Club	SA3	1	Standard	10	40	40	0	50	10
Long Itchington Cricket Club	SA3	1	Standard	9	36	64	-28	45	-19
Napton Sports Association / Napton Sports Field	SA3	1	Standard	5	20	0	20	25	25

Playing Pitch Sites	Sub Area	Squares	Current Quality of Provision*	Grass Wickets	Current Grass Supply (MPS)	Grass Demand	Current Grass Balance (MPS)	Improved Grass Supply (MPS)	Improved Grass Balance (MPS)
Southam Cricket Club	SA3	1	Standard	8	32	50	-18	40	-10
Snitterfield Sports Club	SA5	1	Poor	4	0	10	-10	20	10
Synder Meadow	SA5	1	Standard	7	28	30	-2	35	5
Ashorne and Moreton Morrell CC	SA6	1	Standard	8	32	20	12	40	20
Lighthorne Sports Ground / Leamington Khalsa CC	SA6	1	Standard	12	48	40	8	60	20
Radway Cricket Club	SA6	1	Poor	5	0	10	-10	25	15
Total							**-64**	**660**	**184**

4.4 Table 57 shows the difference in capacity between the current facility stock and one where all sites used by cricket clubs are improved to good quality.

4.5 By undertaking pitch quality improvements, 248 MPS of capacity can be added to the Stratford study area. The sites where the highest impact would be made are Claverdon Cricket Club SA2, Radway Cricket Club (SA6), Temple Grafton Cricket Club (SA1) and Snitterfield Sports Club (SA5), which are all currently poor quality sites. Undertaking pitch improvements to these sites alone would add 145 MPS to the study area.

4.6 The capacity is impacted heavily by the significant deficit of grass wicket provision at Astwood Bank CC, where there is a deficit of -172 MPS that accounts for 80% of the study area-wide shortfall.

Table 58: The impact of grass wicket improvements in Stratford-on-Avon - Total

Analysis Area	Current position	Future position	Additional Site Capacity – Wicket Improvements	Potential Current Position	Potential Future Position
Stratford-on-Avon	-214	-462	248	34	-214

4.7 Table 58 indicates the impact on the wicket capacity in Stratford-on-Avon of quality improvements. The current deficit of -214 MPS would be converted into 34 MPS of spare capacity, and the significant future deficit of -462 MPS would be reduced to -214 MPS by 2050.

4.8 Pitch quality improvements should be considered at all sites used by community clubs, but prioritisation should be at Claverdon Cricket Club SA2, Radway Cricket Club (SA6), Temple Grafton Cricket Club (SA1) and Snitterfield Sports Club (SA5). Although the majority of deficit is generated by Astwood Bank CC, there is no way of adding to the capacity of the site through quality improvements, as the wicket quality is good.

4.9 Where there are high levels of overplay on individual sites, that are already of good quality, additional provision may need to be created. As highlighted earlier, new cricket sites could be considered at large scale housing developments, which could be utilised as second grounds for clubs such as Astwood Bank, Shipston Sports And Social Club, Tanworth and Camp hill Cricket Club, Shipston Sports And Social Club, Stratford upon Avon Cricket Club and Wellesbourne Sports and Community Centre.

Scenario 8 – Exploring the impact of all exported demand returning to the study area

4.10 The PPOSS assessment did not identify any clubs with sites in Stratford, that also utilised cricket provision outside of the study area. However, Earlswood CC are a large club that are based just outside of the study area in Solihull. The club do use cricket provision at Henley-in-Arden CC in Stratford-on-Avon though, as well as provision in Warwick and Coventry. As the club rent multiple sites and are located on the study area boundary, any changes in site usage should be monitored throughout Stage E of the PPOSS.

Additional Information - Cricket

4.11 According to Warwickshire Cricket, there have been 2 new clubs developed for the 2025 season; Bishop’s Itchington CC and Meon Vale CC.

4.12 Bishop’s Itchington have 2 senior teams, both of which play on the NTP wicket at Bishop’s Itchington Playing Field. The wicket is currently in very poor condition, but the club have aspirations to replace it in the near future. Meon Vale CC are a single senior team club, currently utilising reclaimed grass wickets at Meon Vale Football Club pitches.

Cricket Recommendations

1. Improve the quality of grass wickets on club sites wherever possible, with priority sites being Claverdon Cricket Club SA2, Radway Cricket Club (SA6), Temple Grafton Cricket Club (SA1) and Snitterfield Sports Club (SA5).

2. Secure community use agreements at Arden Recreational Centre, Long Itchington CC, Alscot Park, King Edward VI School and NFU Sports Ground.

3. Explore the feasibility of developing new cricket pitches on large scale housing developments to provide additional capacity for clubs such as Astwood Bank, Shipston Sports And Social Club, Tanworth and Camp hill Cricket Club, Shipston Sports And Social Club, Stratford upon Avon Cricket Club and Wellesbourne Sports and Community Centre. Priority however should be on securing additional provision for Astwood Bank CC

4. Consider investment into improved ancillary facilities at Temple Grafton CC, Bishops Itchington Playing Field, Snyder Meadow and Ashorne and Moreton Morell CC.

5. Protect the existing supply of cricket provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 104 of the NPPF.

5. Football Stage D Findings

4.1. To help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

Football – Grass Pitch Summary key issues

- There are a total of 135 available pitches across 50 sites in Stratford-on-Avon.
- There are 55 football clubs in Stratford-on-Avon, comprising a total of 331 teams. The largest proportion of these teams come from youth male 11v11 teams.
- The current supply and demand analysis for secure, accessible pitch provision shows spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches (14.25 MES), Mini 7v7 (4 MES) and Mini 5v5 (4 MES).
- However, there is a shortfall of Youth 11v11 and Youth 9v9 which have deficits of -4.5 MES and -1.5 MES respectively. These differences in capacity suggest that some adult pitches could be used to meet some Youth 11v11 match play demand. The potential for reconfiguration of sites will be explored at Stage D of the PPOSS.
- If unsecure pitches at Southam College were considered as part of this analysis, there would be an additional 1 MES of capacity on 9v9 pitches, bringing the current capacity to -0.5 MES. An additional 1 MES on Youth 11v11 pitches would reduce the deficit to -3.5 MES. The impact of utilising unsecure Adult 11v11 pitches would increase the spare capacity to 15.25 MES
- Spare capacity on secure accessible adult 11v11 pitches will decrease to 8.25 MES; the deficit of youth 11v11 will increase to -12.5 MES; 9v9 pitches will have a shortfall of -7.5 MES of spare capacity; Mini 7v7 pitches experience a small shortfall of -1 MES and mini 5v5 pitches will have a shortfall of 2 MES.
- There are poor quality ancillary facilities at Henley Memorial Sports Ground, Bishops Itchington Playing Fields, Fenny Compton Playing Field, Long Itchington Playing Field, Priors Sports Club, Southam United FC –(Banbury Road) and Aunt Phoebes Rec Ground.

Scenario 9 – Identifying the impact of latent demand predictions of clubs on future pitch capacity

4.2. Latent demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population but cannot be met for a number of reasons. Clubs may identify that could grow team numbers if they had access to more pitches, improved surfaces, training facilities, increased coach availability etc.

4.3. Through consultation, clubs across Stratford highlighted a high level of latent demand that they believe can be realistically realised within 3-5 years. Table 59 shows the level of latent demand predictions of clubs by sub-area and for Stratford as a whole.

Table 59: Latent Demand Predictions - Stratford-on-Avon

Sub Area	Male Adult 11v11	Female Adult 11v11	Male Youth 11v11	Female Youth 11v11	Boys 9v9	Girls 9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
SA1	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	**18**
SA2	3	1	5	3	5	3	8	8	**36**
SA3	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	9	**14**
SA4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	**6**
SA5	0	4	3	6	5	5	10	11	**44**
SA6	1	1	7	3	7	3	10	10	**42**
Totals	**5**	**11**	**17**	**17**	**18**	**14**	**33**	**45**	**160**

4.4. Table 59 shows that football clubs in Stratford have identified a potential latent demand of 160 teams. The largest growth is expected to be in mini 5v5 and mini 7v7 football, where predictions state there will be an additional 45 and 33 teams respectively. Of the 160 teams, 18 will be located in SA1, 36 in SA2, 14 in SA3, 6 in SA4, 44 in SA5 and 42 in SA6.

4.5. Table 59 uses this information to identify how the current and future capacities of grass pitches could be impacted in each sub area. Table 60 shows how this will affect the study area wide capacity for each pitch type. Each potential team is attributed 0.5 MES of demand.

Table 60: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Latent Demand Predictions

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0	1.5	-1.5
	SA2	1.75	0.75	2	-1.25
	SA3	0.5	-1	1	-2
	SA4	0.5	0	0.5	-0.5
	SA5	6.5	5.5	2	3.5
	SA6	3.5	3	1	2
	TOTAL	**14.25**	**8.25**	**8**	**0.25**
Youth 11v11	SA1	-2.5	-4.5	2.5	-7
	SA2	-3	-4.5	4	-8.5
	SA3	-1	-2.5	0.5	-3
	SA4	1	0.5	0.5	0
	SA5	1	-0.5	4.5	-5
	SA6	0	-1	5	-6
	TOTAL	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**17**	**-29.5**
9v9	SA1	0.5	-1	1	-2
	SA2	-1	-1.5	4	-5.5
	SA3	-0.5	-2	0.5	-2.5
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0.5	-2.5
	SA5	0	-1	5	-6
	SA6	1	0	5	-5
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**16**	**-23.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
7v7	SA1	0	-1	1.5	-2.5
	SA2	0	-0.5	4	-4.5
	SA3	1	-0.5	0.5	-1
	SA4	0	-0.5	0.5	-1
	SA5	2	1.5	5	-3.5
	SA6	1	0	5	-5
	TOTAL	**4**	**-1**	**16.5**	**-17.5**
5v5	SA1	0.5	-1	2.5	-3.5
	SA2	0	-1	4	-5
	SA3	1	-0.5	4.5	-5
	SA4	0.5	0	1	-1
	SA5	0	-0.5	5.5	-6
	SA6	2	1	5	-4
	TOTAL	**4**	**-2**	**22.5**	**-24.5**

Table 61: Summary of Supply and Demand Stratford-on-Avon Peak time of Play – Additional Latent Demand

	Pitch type	Current Total	Future position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
Stratford Totals	Adult 11v11	**14.25**	**8.25**	8	**0.25**
	Youth 11v11	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	17	**-29.5**
	Youth 9v9	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	16	**-23.5**
	Mini 7v7	**4**	**-1**	16.5	**-17.5**
	Mini 5v5	**4**	**-2**	22.5	**-24.5**

4.6. Table 61 shows that latent demand would have a negative impact on the future pitch capacities of most pitch types. There is predicted to be an additional 8 MES of demand for adult 11v11 pitches, which would create small deficits in SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA4 by 2050.

4.7. Youth 11v11 pitches would see demand increase by 17 MES, creating large deficits in all sub areas, other than SA3, which will be in a neutral position by 2050.

4.8. Growth due to latent demand of 16 MES on 9v9 pitches, 16.5 MES on 7v7 provision and 22.5 MES on 5v5 pitches, would see deficits on these pitch types created in all sub areas.

4.9. When considering Stratford-on-Avon as a whole, latent demand is expected to cause significant deficits on youth 11v11 (-29.5 MES), 9v9 (-23.5 MES), 7v7 (-17.5 MES) and Mini 5v5 (-24.5 MES) pitches.

4.10. Table 62 shows how this large scale growth of football will impact demand for and capacity on 3G AGP pitches in the study area. The analysis will use the FA's 1:38 model.

Table 62: The impact of latent demand predictions – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand - Teams	Additional Latent Demand – 3G AGPs	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3	18	**0.5**	**-1.8**
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5	36	**0.9**	**-2.4**
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3	14	**0.4**	**-1.7**
	SA4	-0.6	-0.7	6	**0.2**	**-0.9**
	SA5	0.5	0.3	44	**1.2**	**-0.9**
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5	42	**1.1**	**-2.6**
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**	160	**4.2**	**-10.2**

4.11. Table 61 states that, if latent demand predictions are accurate, there will be a demand for an additional 4.2 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches by 2050, increasing the future deficit to -10.2. The largest increase in demand is in SA5, where latent demand creates a requirement for an extra 1.2 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

4.12. Based on the analysis for both grass and 3G pitches, it is important to undertake a range of measures such as grass pitch improvement, securing community use agreements and investing in 3G provision in order to reduce potential future deficits. All of these measures are explored in more detail as part of this strategy document.

Scenario 10 – Exploring the impact on grass and 3G pitch capacity if all imported and exported demand returned to the appropriate study areas

4.13. The PPOSS assessment document identified 11 teams from clubs based in Stratford, that were currently utilising grass pitch provision outside of the study area. It was also discovered that 7 teams from clubs in Birmingham, Solihull, Bromsgrove and Tamworth utilise grass pitches in the study area. This scenario will explore the impact on grass and 3G pitch capacity if all teams returned to their respective study areas.

4.14. Table 63 shows that the additional 3 teams that would be located within the study area would create demand for 0.1 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, therefore raising the future deficit to -6.1 by 2050. There is no additional need for 3G development in SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4 or SA5. Only SA6 will see an increase in demand as a result of exported demand returning to the study area.

Table 63: The impact of exported demand – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Change in team numbers due to exported/imported demand	Additional Exported Demand – 3G AGPs	Future Position – with Additional Exported Demand
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3	-1	0	**-1.3**
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5	-4	-0.1	**-1.4**
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3	-1	0	**-1.3**
	SA4	-0.6	-0.7	0	0	**-0.7**
	SA5	0.5	0.3	0	0	**0.3**
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5	8	0.2	**-1.7**
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**	**2**	**0.1**	**-6.1**

4.15. As exported and imported demand information[1] was compiled by comparing total number of teams per club, with the number of teams per club that are using pitches in the study area, it is not possible to establish the age groups that are impacted. Therefore, this scenario cannot establish the impact on specific grass pitch types.

4.16. However, based on Birmingham County FA affiliation data, it is evident that if exported demand was to return to grass pitches within Stratford-on-Avon, there would be 1 additional team in SA1, 1 in SA2, 1 in SA3 and 8 in SA6. This would raise demand by 0.5 MES per week in SA1, SA2 and SA3, whilst increasing demand for grass pitches in SA6 by 4 MES.

[1] Affiliation data provided by Birmingham County FA

4.17. Of the 7 teams in Stratford-on-Avon that are based outside of the study area, 3 are in SA1, 2 in SA2 and 2 are in SA3. This would result in a loss in peak time demand of 1.5 MES in SA1 and 1 MES in both SA2 and SA3.

4.18. Overall, SA1 would experience a reduction in demand for grass pitches of 1 MES per week whilst SA2 and SA3 would reduce by 0.5 MES each. However, there would be an increase of 4 MES of demand for grass pitches in SA6.

Scenario 11 – Exploring the impact of grass pitch quality improvements on pitch capacity

4.19. This scenario will explore how pitch capacities will be impacted if all poor and standard quality grass pitches are improved to a good quality. Tables 64-69 show changes in capacity for each poor or standard pitch by sub area.

4.20. As highlighted in the assessment document, if an education site pitch is of standard or poor quality, it is assumed it cannot sustain any additional demand outside of school usage.

Table 64: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA1

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Alcester Town FC	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	3	Standard	6	2	4	1	9	7	1
Bidford Sports Association (The Big Meadow)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	3	2	No spare capacity
Bidford Sports Association (The Big Meadow)	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	3	1	No spare capacity	6	3	No spare capacity
Bidford Sports Association	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	4	3.5	0.5

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
(The Big Meadow)											
Bidford Sports Association (The Big Meadow)	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	4	3.5	0.5
Dugdale Sports Field	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	No spare capacity
Studley Sports Centre	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	3.5	0.5	No spare capacity	6	2.5	No spare capacity

Table 65: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA2

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Arden Recreational Centre (Henley Forest FC)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	2	0	2	2	6	6	2
Claverdon Cricket Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	2.75	-1.75	No spare capacity	3	0.25	No spare capacity
Hillfield AFC	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	2	Poor	2	5	-3	No spare capacity	8	3	No spare capacity
Hillfield AFC	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	2	Poor	4	2.5	1.5	No spare capacity	12	9.5	No spare capacity
Hillfield AFC	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	2	Standard	8	3	5	No spare capacity	12	9	No spare capacity

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Hillfield AFC	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	2	Poor	2	3	-1	No spare capacity	8	5	No spare capacity
Muntz Hall	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity	3	2	No spare capacity

Table 66: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA3

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Bishops Itchington Playing Field (Bishops Itchington Children Park)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	1.5	2.5	0.5	6	4.5	0.5
Dallas Burston Polo Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	No spare capacity	6	5	No spare capacity
Fenny Compton Playing Field (Fenny Compton Children Park)	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	0	4	1	6	6	1
Fenny Compton Playing Field (Fenny	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Standard	4	0	4	1	6	6	1

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Compton Children Park)											
Harbury Recreation Ground	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	2.5	-1.5	No spare capacity	3	0.5	No spare capacity
Harbury Recreation Ground	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Poor	2	1	1	No spare capacity	6	5	No spare capacity
Harbury Recreation Ground	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	No spare capacity	6	5	No spare capacity
Long Itchington Playing Field	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	3	1.5	No spare capacity
Priors Sports Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	3	3	1

Table 67: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA4

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Aunt Phoebes Recreation Ground	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	4	3	No spare capacity
Brailes Village Hall	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	1	1	4	4	1
Ilmington Multi Sports Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	2.5	0.5

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Ilmington Multi Sports Club	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity	4	3	No spare capacity
Ilmington Multi Sports Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	No spare capacity	6	5	No spare capacity
Ilmington Multi Sports Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Poor	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	6	5.5	0.5
Ilmington Multi Sports Club	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Poor	1	1.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	No spare capacity
Shipston Enterprise Centre (Norgren Meadow)	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	4	3	No spare capacity
Shipston Enterprise Centre (Norgren Meadow)	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	4	3.5	0.5
Shipston Sports And Social Club	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	3.5	-1.5	No spare capacity	4	0.5	No spare capacity

Table 68: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA5

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
King George V Playing Field	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	2	1	3	3	1

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
(Hampton Lucy)											
Meon Vale Football Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Poor	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	6	5.5	0.5
Meon Vale Football Club	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	3.5	0.5
Shottery Field	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	3	3	1
Snitterfield Sports Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	3	2.5	0.5
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	3	2	1
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	2.5	1.5	No spare capacity	8	5.5	1.5
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	0.5
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	3	1	No spare capacity	6	3	No spare capacity
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	3	Standard	12	1	11	No spare capacity	18	17	3
Swans Nest Lane Recreation Ground	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	3	3	1

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Synder Meadow	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	3	2	No spare capacity
Synder Meadow	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	0.5	4	2.5	0.5
Synder Meadow	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Poor	2	0	2	1	6	6	1

Table 69: Grass Pitch Improvements - Capacity Analysis for Grass Football Pitches – SA6

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
Kineton High School	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1	3	2	1
Kineton High School	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	1.5	2.5	1	8	6.5	1
Lighthorne Heath Sports Field (Lighthorne Heath Village Hall)	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	No spare capacity	6	5	No spare capacity
Lighthorne Heath Sports Field (Lighthorne Heath Village Hall)	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Poor	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	6	4.5	No spare capacity
Lighthorne Sports Ground	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	2	1	3	3	1

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES	Improved Pitch Capacity - MES	Improved Weekly Balance - MES	Improved Peak Period MES
(Lighthorne Pavilion)											
Tysoe Playing Field	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	3	1.5	No spare capacity
Tysoe Playing Field	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	3	-1	No spare capacity	4	1	No spare capacity
Warwickshire College (Moreton Morrell Campus)	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Standard	4	0	4	1	6	6	1
Warwickshire College (Moreton Morrell Campus)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	1	3	1	6	5	1
Warwickshire College (Moreton Morrell Campus)	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	0	2	1	4	4	1

4.21. Tables 64 – 69 show that pitch quality improvements will have a positive impact on the weekly capacity of all currently poor and standard pitches. Overplay will be reduced completely on all sites currently of a poor and standard quality. Dugdale Sports Field, Claverdon Cricket Club, Hillfield AFC, Harbury Rec Ground, Ilmington Multi Sports Club, Shipston Sports and Social and Tysoe Playing Field will all eliminate over play and create spare weekly capacity.

4.22. However, quality improvements will have less of an impact the peak time capacity of sites. As there are no additional pitches being created, there are no additional peak time slots available, other than at Stratford School Community Centre. This is because in the assessment document the pitches on site were not assumed to be able to sustain additional demand due to their quality and school usage.

4.23. Table 70-74 show the impact of the quality improvements by pitch type and sub area, before Table 75 consolidates the analysis into a study area-wide overview.

Table 70: Grass Pitch Improvements - Adult 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
SA1	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
SA2	3.5	0	1.75	3.5	1	0.75	2.5
SA3	2	0	0.5	2	1.5	-1	0.5
SA4	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
SA5	7.5	0	6.5	7.5	1	5.5	6.5
SA6	3.5	0	3.5	3.5	0.5	3	3
Total	**18.5**	**0**	**14.25**	**18.5**	**6**	**8.25**	**12.5**

Table 71: Grass Pitch Improvements - Youth 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
SA1	0.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2	2	-4.5	-4
SA2	0	0	-3	0	1.5	-4.5	-1.5
SA3	0	-1	-1	-1	1.5	-2.5	-2.5
SA4	1	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
SA5	2.5	0	1	2.5	1.5	-0.5	1
SA6	1	0	0	1	1	-1	0
Total	**5**	**-3.5**	**-4.5**	**1.5**	**8**	**-12.5**	**-6.5**

Table 72: Grass Pitch Improvements - Youth 9v9 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
SA1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	1.5	-1	-1
SA2	0	0	-1	0	0.5	-1.5	-0.5
SA3	0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	1.5	-2	-2
SA4	0.5	0	-1.5	0.5	0.5	-2	0
SA5	0.5	0	0	0.5	1	-1	-0.5
SA6	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	**2.5**	**-0.5**	**-1.5**	**2**	**6**	**-7.5**	-4

Table 73: Grass Pitch Improvements - Mini 7v7 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
SA1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1
SA2	0	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5	-0.5
SA3	1	0	1	1	1.5	-0.5	-0.5
SA4	0	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5	-0.5
SA5	2	0	2	2	0.5	1.5	1.5
SA6	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**-1**	**-1**

Table 74: Grass Pitch Improvements - Mini 5v5 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
SA1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	1.5	-1	-1
SA2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1
SA3	1	0	1	1	1.5	-0.5	-0.5
SA4	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0
SA5	3	0	0	3	0.5	-0.5	2.5
SA6	2	0	2	2	1	1	1
Total	**7**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**-2**	**1**

Table 75: Grass Pitch Improvements - Summary of Supply and Demand Stratford-on-Avon Peak time of Play

Pitch type	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Existing position	Updated Position	Future demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future Position
Adult 11v11	**18.5**	**0**	**14.25**	**18.5**	**6**	**8.25**	**12.5**
Youth 11v11	**5**	**-3.5**	**-4.5**	**1.5**	**8**	**-12.5**	**-6.5**
Youth 9v9	**2.5**	**-0.5**	**-1.5**	**2**	**6**	**-7.5**	**-4**
Mini 7v7	**4**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**-1**	**-1**
Mini 5v5	**7**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**-2**	**1**

4.24. Table 75 shows that grass pitch quality improvements will have the largest meaningful impact on the current position of Youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches and the future position of 5v5 pitches. The current deficit of youth 11v11 provision will change to 1.5 MES of spare capacity, however there would still be a future shortfall of -6.5 MES.

4.25. The current shortfall of 9v9 pitches would be reduced and 2 MES of spare capacity created, but again this is predicted to be lost by 2050 with a shortfall of -4 MES.

4.26. Pitch quality improvements on 5v5 pitches would create 3 MES of additional capacity, therefore turning the future deficit of -2 MES into 1 MES of spare capacity in 2050.

4.27. Due to their ability to reduce overplay and to add peak time capacity, priority sites for pitch improvement should be:

- Dugdale Sports Field
- Claverdon Cricket Club
- Hillfield AFC
- Harbury Rec Ground
- Ilmington Multi Sports Club
- Shipston Sports and Social
- Tysoe Playing Field
- Stratford Community Sports Centre.

Scenario 12 – Exploring how pitch configurations can be changed to reduce overplay on specific pitch types

4.28. Currently, across Stratford-on-Avon there is a large amount of spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches, whilst there is a deficit of both youth 11v11 and 9v9. This is highlighted in Table 76.

Table 76: Summary of Supply and Demand Stratford-on-Avon Peak time of Play

Pitch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth	Future position – Population Growth Only
Adult 11v11	**17.5**	**-3.25**	**14.25**	**6**	**8.25**
Youth 11v11	**3.5**	**-8**	**-4.5**	**8**	**-12.5**
Youth 9v9	**2**	**0.5**	**-1.5**	**6**	**-7.5**
Mini 7v7	**4**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**-1**
Mini 5v5	**4**	**0**	**4**	**6**	**-2**

4.29. The largest levels of spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches are located in SA5 where there is currently 6.5 MES of spare capacity which reduces to 5.5 MES by 2050. SA6 also spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches, with a current position of 3.5 MES, decreasing to 3 by 2050.

4.30. The largest deficits of youth 11v11 pitches are located in SA1 and SA2, where there is expected to be future deficits of -4.5 MES in both areas.

4.31. Youth 9v9 pitches have a current shortfall of -1.5 MES, which is predicted to increase to -7.5 MES by 2050.

4.32. Sites with adult 11v11 provision in SA5 and SA6, that have spare peak time capacity are set out in Table 77.

Table 77: Adult 11v11 sites with spare peak time capacity in SA5 and SA6

Site name	Sub Area	Pitch Supply	No. Pitches	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES
Bearley Sports and Social Club	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	1	Good	3	0.5	2.5	0.5
Ettington Community Centre	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	1	Good	3	0.5	2.5	0.5
King George V Playing Field (Hampton Lucy)	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	2	1
Meon Vale Football Club	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	2	Poor	2	0.5	1.5	0.5
NFU Sports Ground	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	3	Good	9	1.5	7.5	1.5
Shottery Field	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1
Swans Nest Lane Recreation Ground	SA5	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1
Kineton High School	SA6	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Kineton Sports & Social Club	SA6	Adult Football 11v11	2	Good	6	1.5	4.5	0.5
Lighthorne Sports Ground (Lighthorne Pavilion)	SA6	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	2	1
Warwickshire College (Moreton Morrell Campus)	SA6	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	1	3	1

4.33. Of the sites identified in Table 77, only the following have the available peak time capacity of pitches on site, or the lack of demand that would make it appropriate to consider the replacement of the pitch type:

- NFU Sports Ground – 1 pitch
- King George V Playing Field
- Shottery Field
- Swans Nest Lane Recreation Ground
- Lighthorne Sports Ground
- Warwickshire College (Moreton Morrell Campus)

4.34. If this capacity was removed from the sub areas, adult 11v11 pitches in SA5 would have a current capacity of 2.5 MES per week, reducing to 1.5 MES by 2050. In SA6, there would be a current spare capacity of 0.5 MES, which would reduce to a neutral position by 2050. This is demonstrated in Table 78.

4.35. Although already considered as part of this analysis, it would not be appropriate to reconfigure pitches that currently meet demand for football activity. This must be taken into account when assessing whether a pitch or site can be adapted.

Table 78: Changes to Pitch Configuration Adult 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Pitch Type	Analysis Area	Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Total Overplay	Current position	Future demand	Future position
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0
	SA2	3.5	-1.75	1.75	1	0.75
	SA3	2	-1.5	0.5	1.5	-1
	SA4	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0
	SA5	2.5	0	2.5	1	1.5
	SA6	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0
	Total	**10.5**	**-3.25**	**7.25**	**6**	**1.25**

4.36. By converting these adult pitches into youth 11v11 provision, there could be an additional capacity of 4 MES provided in SA5 and 3 MES in SA6. This would result in 5 MES of spare capacity in SA5, decreasing to 3.5 MES by 2050. In SA6, there would be a current capacity of 3 MES which would reduce to 2 MES by 2050. This is demonstrated in Table 79.

Table 79: Changes to Pitch Configuration Youth 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Pitch Type	Analysis Area	Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Total Overplay	Current position	Future demand	Future position
Youth 11v11	SA1	0.5	-3	-2.5	2	-4.5
	SA2	0	-3	-3	1.5	-4.5
	SA3	0	-1	-1	1.5	-2.5
	SA4	1	0	1	0.5	0.5
	SA5	5	0	5	1.5	3.5
	SA6	4	-1	3	1	2
	Total	**10.5**	**-8**	**2.5**	**8**	**-5.5**

4.37. If the adult pitches were instead converted to 9v9 provision, an additional 8 MES would be added to SA5 and 6 MES to SA6, assuming that 2 new 9v9 pitches could fit on 1 adult 11v11. As shown in Table 80, this would create current spare capacities of 8 MES in SA5 and 7 MES in SA6, which would decrease to 7 MES and 6 MES respectively by 2050.

Table 80: Changes to Pitch Configuration Youth 9v9 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Pitch Type	Analysis Area	Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Total Overplay	Current position	Future demand	Future position
9v9	SA1	0.5	0	0.5	1.5	-1
	SA2	0	-1	-1	0.5	-1.5
	SA3	0	-0.5	-0.5	1.5	-2
	SA4	0.5	2	-1.5	0.5	-2

Pitch Type	Analysis Area	Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Total Overplay	Current position	Future demand	Future position
	SA5	8	0	8	1	7
	SA6	7	0	7	1	6
	Total	**2**	**0.5**	**12.5**	**6**	**6.5**

4.38. Although pitch reconfiguration would have a positive impact on the study-area wide capacity positions, due to the location of adult 11v11 spare capacity in SA5 and SA6, the additional capacity provided on either youth 11v11 or 9v9 would target the wrong sub areas. Priority for additional pitches should be focused on SA1 and SA2 for youth 11v11 and on SA3 and SA4 for 9v9 provision.

4.39. It is apparent that adult pitches in SA5 and SA6 have the potential to be reconfigured to provide additional capacity for other pitch types, however the specific need for individual pitch types should be explored when necessary at Stage E of the PPOSS in partnership with key users of each site.

Scenario 13 – Exploring the impact of growth of the female game

4.40. The Football Foundation have identified a minimum growth in the female game of 50% over a 3 year period. As highlighted in Table 81, there are currently 38 female-only teams in the Stratford-on-Avon.

Table 81: Current Female Only Football Provision in Stratford-on-Avon

Sub Area	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
SA1	2	1	1			**4**
SA2						**0**
SA3	2	3	3	5	2	**15**
SA4			1			**1**
SA5	1	6	4	2	2	**15**
SA6	1	1			1	**3**
Totals	**6**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**38**

4.41. Table 82 identifies the number of women's and girls' teams per type and sub area if demand was to increase by 50%. All figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

4.42. There is predicted to be a growth of 4 adult 11v11 teams, 7 youth 11v11 teams, 6 9v9 teams, 4 7v7 teams and 3 5v5 teams. This gives a total growth 24 teams, of which 3 will be in SA1, 9 in SA3, 1 in SA4 and 8 in SA5 and 3 in SA6. There is currently no female-only football provision in SA2.

Table 82: 50% growth of Female-Only Football Provision in Stratford-on-Avon

Sub Area	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
SA1	3	2	2	0	0	**7**
SA2	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
SA3	3	5	5	8	3	**24**
SA4	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
SA5	2	9	6	3	3	**23**
SA6	2	2	0	0	2	**6**
Totals	**10**	**18**	**15**	**11**	**8**	**62**

4.43. Tables 83 and 84 show the impact of this level of growth on grass pitch capacity in Stratford-on-Avon. Each team has been assigned 0.5 MES of demand to take into account home and away fixtures.

Table 83: Football – Impact of additional growth of the female game on the future pitch capacities by sub-area (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Female Demand	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
Adult 11v11	SA1	1.5	0	0.5	**-0.5**
	SA2	1.75	0.75	0	**0.75**
	SA3	0.5	-1	0.5	**-1.5**
	SA4	0.5	0	0	**0**
	SA5	6.5	5.5	0.5	**5**
	SA6	3.5	3	0.5	**2.5**
	TOTAL	**14.25**	**8.25**	**2**	**6.25**
Youth 11v11	SA1	-2.5	-4.5	0.5	**-5**
	SA2	-3	-4.5	0	**-4.5**
	SA3	-1	-2.5	1	**-3.5**
	SA4	1	0.5	0	**0.5**
	SA5	1	-0.5	1.5	**-2**
	SA6	0	-1	0.5	**-1.5**
	TOTAL	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**3.5**	**-16**
9v9	SA1	0.5	-1	0.5	**-1.5**
	SA2	-1	-1.5	0	**-1.5**
	SA3	-0.5	-2	1	**-3**
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0.5	**-2.5**
	SA5	0	-1	1	**-2**
	SA6	1	0	0	**0**
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**3**	**-10.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Female Demand	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
7v7	SA1	0	-1	0	**-1**
	SA2	0	-0.5	0	**-0.5**
	SA3	1	-0.5	1.5	**-2**
	SA4	0	-0.5	0	**-0.5**
	SA5	2	1.5	0.5	**1**
	SA6	1	0	0	**0**
	TOTAL	**4**	**-1**	**2**	**-3**
5v5	SA1	0.5	-1	0	**-1**
	SA2	0	-1	0	**-1**
	SA3	1	-0.5	0.5	**-1**
	SA4	0.5	0	0	**0**
	SA5	0	-0.5	0.5	**-1**
	SA6	2	1	0.5	**0.5**
	TOTAL	**4**	**-2**	**1.5**	**-3.5**

Table 84: Football – Total impact of additional growth of the female game on the future pitch capacities (All figures in MES)

	Pitch type	Current Total	Future position	Additional Female Demand	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
Stratford Totals	Adult 11v11	**14.25**	**8.25**	**2**	**6.25**
	Youth 11v11	**-4.5**	**-12.5**	**3.5**	**-16**
	Youth 9v9	**-1.5**	**-7.5**	**3**	**-10.5**
	Mini 7v7	**4**	**-1**	**2**	**-3**
	Mini 5v5	**4**	**-2**	**1.5**	**-3.5**

4.44. The additional 24 female teams predicted would increase demand by 12 MES per week. Currently, the only pitch type with predicted future capacity is adult 11v11, however this will reduce to 6.25 MES as a result of growth of the female game. All other pitches have predicted future shortfalls and additional female demand will see these increase to -16 MES for youth 11v11, -10.5 MES for 9v9, -3 MES for 7v7 and -3.5 MES for 5v5 pitches.

4.45. Growth of the female game will also increase demand for 3G AGP pitches. Table 85 identifies the impact that the additional demand would have on the capacity for 3G AGPs using the FA's 1:38 model.

Table 85: The impact of growth of the female game on 3G AGP capacity

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Female Demand - Teams	Additional Female Demand – 3G AGPs	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3	3	0.1	-1.4
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5	0	0	-1.5
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3	9	0.2	-1.5
	SA4	-0.6	-0.7	1	0	-0.7
	SA5	0.5	0.3	8	0.2	0.1
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5	3	0.1	-1.6
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**	**24**	**0.6**	**-6.6**

4.46. Additional demand created by growth of the female game would create a requirement for an additional 0.6 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, raising the future deficit to -6.6 by 2050.

4.47. Based on the analysis for both grass and 3G pitches, it is important to undertake a range of measures such as grass pitch improvement, securing community use agreements and investing in 3G provision in order to reduce potential future deficits. All of these measures are explored in more detail as part of this strategy document.

Football Recommendations

1. Improve the quality of grass pitches wherever possible, with priority given to
    - **a.** Dugdale Sports Field
    - **b.** Claverdon Cricket Club
    - **c.** Hillfield AFC
    - **d.** Harbury Rec Ground
    - **e.** Ilmington Multi Sports Club
    - **f.** Shipston Sports and Social
    - **g.** Tysoe Playing Field
    - **h.** Stratford Community Sports Centre.
2. Secure community use agreements wherever possible at currently unsecure sites to provide additional capacity to the study area. Due to the current deficits, priority should be focussed on those with youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches.
3. Consider investment in ancillary facilities at Henley Memorial Sports Ground, Bishops Itchington Playing Fields, Fenny Compton Playing Field, Long Itchington Playing Field, Priors Sports Club, Southam United FC –(Banbury Road) and Aunt Phoebes Rec Ground.
4. Protect the existing supply of grass and AGP provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 104 of the NPPF.

6. 3G AGP Stage D Findings

6.1 To help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

3G AGP Summary key issues

5. There are 3 11v11 3G AGP's and 8 small sided 5v5 pitches in Stratford-on-Avon. However, Welcombe Hills School is not available to the community, reducing the accessible supply to 3 11v11 and 7 small sided 3G AGPs. There are no WR22 compliant 3G pitches in Stratford-on-Avon.

6. There is a total supply of 4.4 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs that are accessible to the community.

7. Based on football club affiliation data, there is a current deficit of 4.3 3G pitches in the study area. Most of this deficit is generated by SA2 (-1.2), SA6 (-1.2), SA1 (-0.9) and SA3 (-0.9) sub areas.

8. Although there is spare capacity based on the peak time availability of 3G sites, this is located solely on 5v5 3G pitches and mostly on Saturdays and Sundays, therefore not catering for clubs training demand or the match play of youth and senior teams. Consultation and site usage analysis also suggests that clubs are experiencing difficult in accessing 3G provision, with many clubs using sand-dressed AGPs both inside and outside of the study area.

9. Based on ONS population projections, it is predicted that the total deficit of 3G pitches will increase from 4.3 to 6 by 2050. However, FA projections suggest a significantly higher level of team growth of 128 teams by 2030, which would increase the deficit substantially. The impact of this level of growth will be explored as part of the Stage D analysis.

Scenario 14 – The impact of AGP development at Studley School on the 3G AGP capacity in Stratford-on-Avon

6.2 Studley High School (SA1) have a live planning application for the development of a youth 11v11 floodlit 3G pitch, which will meet the school's curricular and extra-curricular needs and well as catering for community football demand.

6.3 Table 86 shows the impact that the opening of the 3G pitch to the community will have on the current and future positions for 3G AGPs across Stratford-on-Avon.

Table 86: The impact of 3G development at Studley High School – 3G AGP

Sub Area	Existing Current Position	Existing Future Position	Current Position – including Studley High School	Future Position – including Studley High School
SA1	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	-0.3
TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**	**-3.3**	**-5**

6.4 The development of 3G pitch provision at Studley High School completely reduce the current deficit of -0.9 in SA1 to 0.1 of spare capacity, as well as lowering the future 3G shortfall in the sub area from -1.3 to -0.3 11v11 equivalent pitches.

6.5 However, there will remain shortfalls of 3G pitches across Stratford-on-Avon. However, the current study area deficit will reduce from -4.3 to -3.3 and the future shortfall will improve from -6 to -5 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches. The largest current deficits in other sub areas are in SA2 (-1.2 current and -1.5 future), SA3 (-0.9 current and -1.3 future) and SA6 (-1.2 current and -1.5 future).

6.6 Although 3G development at Studley High School will have a positive impact on the ability of clubs to access appropriate artificial surfaces for training and match play, further development is required to ensure all teams have the opportunity to utilise 3G provision. There is also a live planning application for 3G development in Claverdon (SA2) and Stratford Town FC have aspirations to resurface their current 3G pitch to ensure it meets FA regulations.

Scenario 15 – The impact on demand for 3G pitch provision if all match play demand is transferred to 3G pitches

6.7 The scenario will explore the impact on demand if all matches for teams playing competitive football on grass pitches in Stratford-on-Avon were played on 11v11 equivalent floodlit 3G AGPs. Tables 87-92 use an FA suggested approach to calculating the 3G match play demand, and this has been completed separately for each sub area.

Table 87: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA1

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	11	5.5	4	22	0.3
Mini Soccer 7v7	13	6.5	8	52	0.8
Youth 9v9	17	8.5	10	85	1.3

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Youth 11v11	21	10.5	32	336	5.3
Adult 11v11	17	8.5	32	272	4.3
Total					**12**

Table 88: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA2

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	9	4.5	4	18	0.3
Mini Soccer 7v7	8	4	8	32	0.5
Youth 9v9	7	3.5	10	35	0.5
Youth 11v11	13	6.5	32	208	3.3
Adult 11v11	9	4.5	32	144	2.3
Total					**6.9**

Table 89: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA3

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	12	6	4	24	0.4
Mini Soccer 7v7	19	9.5	8	76	1.2
Youth 9v9	15	7.5	10	75	1.2

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Youth 11v11	16	8	32	256	4.0
Adult 11v11	17	8.5	32	272	4.3
Total					**11.1**

Table 90: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA4

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	3	1.5	4	6	0.1
Mini Soccer 7v7	4	2	8	16	0.3
Youth 9v9	5	2.5	10	25	0.4
Youth 11v11	7	3.5	32	112	1.8
Adult 11v11	5	2.5	32	80	1.3
Total					**3.9**

Table 91: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA5

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	4	2	4	8	0.1
Mini Soccer 7v7	5	2.5	8	20	0.3
Youth 9v9	9	4.5	10	45	0.7

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Youth 11v11	17	8.5	32	272	4.3
Adult 11v11	14	7	32	224	3.5
Total					**8.9**

Table 92: Full size 3G pitches required for cater for all football match play demand – SA6

Format	No. of teams at peak time	No. of matches at peak time	3G units per match	Total units required formats	3G pitches required
	(x)	(y) = x/2	(z)	(A)=(y)*(z)	B= (A)/64
Mini Soccer 5v5	9	4.5	4	18	0.3
Mini Soccer 7v7	13	6.5	8	52	0.8
Youth 9v9	12	6	10	60	0.9
Youth 11v11	12	6	32	192	3.0
Adult 11v11	8	4	32	128	2.0
Total					**7**

6.8 Tables 87-92 show that meeting all match play demand on 3G pitches would require a significant number of new 3G developments. There would be a requirement for an additional 12 11v11 equivalents in SA1, 6.9 in SA2, 11.1 in SA3, 3.9 in SA4, 8.9 in SA5 and 7 in SA6. This is shown in Table 93.

Table 93: The impact of moving all match play and training demand to 3G pitches

Area	Teams	Number of 3G AGPs required – Match Play	Current number of 3G AGPs	Capacity Position
SA1	94	12	1.2	**10.8**
SA2	55	6.9	0	**6.9**
SA3	94	11.1	1.2	**9.9**

Area	Teams	Number of 3G AGPs required – Match Play	Current number of 3G AGPs	Capacity Position
SA4	29	3.9	0	**3.9**
SA5	58	8.9	1.8	**7.1**
SA6	63	7	0.2	**6.8**
Stratford Total	**393**	**49.8**	**4.4**	**45.4**

6.9 Table 93 suggests that to meet all match play demand on 3G pitches would require a total of 49.8 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, creating a theoretical deficit of -45.4 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

6.10 This level of development is unrealistic, and priority should be given to meeting the training demand of all clubs on 3G AGPs, as well as improving grass pitch quality and developing new grass and artificial pitches where possible.

Scenario 16 – Exploring how the development of regular 3G or WR22 3G compliant surfaces would help to alleviate overplay

6.11 This scenario will explore the opportunity for both on and offsite 3G development to meet the needs of both football, rugby union and rugby league teams in Stratford-on-Avon.

6.12 Table 94 shows the 3G pitch capacity analysis based on demand from affiliated football teams in the study area. The largest areas of need are in SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA6.

Table 94: Stratford-on-Avon Study Area Capacity Positions – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position
3G AGP	SA1	-0.9	-1.3
	SA2	-1.2	-1.5
	SA3	-0.9	-1.3
	SA4	-0.6	-0.7
	SA5	0.5	0.3
	SA6	-1.2	-1.5

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position
	TOTAL	**-4.3**	**-6**

6.13 When this is compared to training shortfalls for rugby clubs in Stratford-on-Avon (Table 86), the largest need is in SA2 as a result of deficits from Birmingham and Solihull RFC and Claverdon RFC. There are also significant deficits in training provision in SA3, SA4 and SA5.

6.14 New Ravens RLFC are a rugby league club with 5 teams, that utilise Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club. In 2024 they played 3 fixtures on site.

Table 95: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	0	-1.5	-2	-2.25
SA2	-8.5	0.25	-12.5	-1
SA3	-4.75	2.25	-6.75	1.5
SA4	-4.5	-6	-7.5	-7.25
SA5	-6	-2.5	-10	-4
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-23.75**	**-7.5**	**-38.75**	**-13**

6.15 If a 3G AGP is WR22 compliant, it is able to meet football, rugby union and rugby league formal match play and training demand. Therefore, they have the potential to increase the playing opportunities for the local community in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

6.16 Demand for floodlit training facilities is highest in SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA6 for football and SA2 for rugby union. There is no rugby union demand in SA6 and no current deficit for rugby training in SA1, although there is a projected shortfall of -2 MES by 2050. Therefore, to most effectively meet demands from both sports, focus should be delivering WR22 complaint 3G provision in SA2, where there are currently no 3G AGP pitches.

6.17 **Claverdon (SA2) –** As highlighted in the assessment report, there is an ongoing planning application for an 11v11 floodlit 3G pitch on a currently unused piece of land in Claverdon. If development is realised, the pitch could reduce the current shortfall in SA2 to -0.2 and the future deficit to -0.5 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

6.18 Although a WR22 compliant pitch is not currently being considered, the development of rugby compliant artificial provision on the site could cater for both Claverdon RFC and Birmingham and Solihull RFC, as well as a range of football clubs. Development would not involve the loss of existing grass pitches or impact current sporting activity during development.

6.19 **Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club (Hillfield AFC) (SA2) –** A large multi-sport site, consisting of 2 senior and 2 mini rugby union pitches, as well as 2x youth 11v11, 2x 9v9, 2x 7v7 and 2x 5v5 grass football pitches. There are good quality ancillary facilities on site and existing floodlighting of one rugby union pitch. 3G provision could cater for football, rugby union and rugby league demand. However, a planning application for a solar farm may impact current grass provision and as the site is on the border of the study area, any 3G on site may be heavily utilised by teams from outside of area, reducing the impact it may have on minimising 3G deficits within Stratford on Avon.

6.20 **Henley Memorial Sports Ground (SA2) -** A multi-sport hub with football, cricket, bowls and tennis clubs on site, which is also adjacent to Birmingham City FC's elite performance centre and Henley-in-Arden School, meaning the site could cater for community club use, education demand and high performance activity. The site is accessible for a number of football clubs, however, is less accessible for Claverdon RFC and Birmingham and Solihull RFC and 3G development would negatively impact cricket, therefore this site should not be considered.

6.21 Based on the information above, it is recommended that the priority for WR22 3G development should be in SA2. If the proposed development is to cater for both football and rugby use, Claverdon, Birmingham and Solihull RFC.

6.22 However, Stratford-on-Avon District Council need to establish the most appropriate site for the additional WR22 3G pitch development in the area. The location of any new 3G development should be decided by further work at Stage E of this PPS and informed by insight from partner clubs, the FF, FA and RFU.

3G AGP Recommendations

1. Create additional WR22 compliant 3G pitch provision in SA2, to support rugby union, rugby league and football clubs. Consideration should be made to Claverdon or Birmingham and Solihull RFC as well as other potential sites in the areas of highest need.

2. Deliver Studley High School 3G AGP, ensuring a community use agreement is in place and develop further 3G pitch provision to decrease the current and future deficit.

3. Protect the existing supply of AGP provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 103 of the NPPF.

7. Rugby Union Stage D Findings

7.1 To help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

Rugby Union – Grass Pitch Summary key issues

- There are currently 7 rugby union club sites in Stratford-on-Avon, with a total of 19 senior pitches that are available to community. There are 10 other sites in the study that are currently unavailable for community use. 7 of these are education sites and one is owned by the MOD.
- Ancillary facilities are rated poor quality at Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club and Stratford-on-Avon Rugby Club.
- There are 8 clubs in the study area, comprised of 92 teams; 20 senior, 39 youth and 33 mini/midi.
- There is a current deficit of 23.75 MES for training in the study area due to lack of floodlit pitches and high levels of demand for them. There is a small shortfall of 7.5 MES for weekend match play. This is impacted by the pitches at Harbury RFC and Southam RFC also being used to meet football demand.
- Based on population growth, it is estimated that will be a total of 26 new teams in Stratford-on-Avon by 2050, creating additional demand for 15 hours of training and 6 MES for match play.
- There are no additional grass pitch developments currently highlighted, however there is a deficit of 3G AGP provision in the study area. If future AGP development was to be rugby union compliant, it could help to reduce some of the training deficit currently experienced in Stratford-on-Avon.
- Due to the expected future demand for rugby union provision, the deficit of training availability is expected to increase to -38.75 MES by 2050. This increase is all a result of population growth only. The match play shortfall is also expected to increase from -7.5 to -13 MES by 2050.

Scenario 17 – Exploring the impact of floodlight installation at club sites to alleviate the training shortfall

7.2 This scenario explores the level of additional floodlighting that would need to be provided to remove the deficit of training provision in Stratford-on-Avon. Table 96 outlines the current pitch supply at rugby union club sites in Stratford-on-Avon.

Table 96: Rugby Site Breakdown – Stratford-on-Avon

Site Name	Sub Area	Security of Use	No. Adult Pitches	Pitch Quality	Floodlit
Alcester Rugby Club	SA1	Secure	2	M1/D1	No
Birmingham And Solihull Rugby Club	SA2	Secure	2	M2/D1	1x Senior + Training area
Claverdon RFC	SA2	Secure	3	M1/D2	1
Harbury Rugby Club	SA3	Secure	3	M2/D2	Training area
Southam RUFC	SA3	Secure	3	M1/D2	1
Shipston-on-Stour Rugby Football Club	SA4	1 pitch secure / 2 pitches unsecure	3	M1/D0	1
Stratford upon Avon Rugby Football Club	SA5	Secure	3	1x M1/D2 2x M1/D1	1

7.3 Of the 7 club sites in Stratford, only Alcester Rugby Club has no floodlighting on site, but the club use a small training area with portable floodlights. For the purpose of this scenario, it is assumed that this will be provided with permanent sports lighting as well as the posted pitches.

7.4 Harbury Rugby Club and Birmingham and Solihull RFC both have floodlit training areas, where all training currently takes place. It is assumed in this scenario that these areas will still be utilised for training at both sites. However, to reduce the deficit most efficiently, Birmingham and Solihull RFC must also utilise their other floodlit pitch for training demand.

7.5 All other clubs currently have 1 floodlit senior pitch on site.

7.6 Table 97 explores the level of floodlighting needed to reduce all training deficits on rugby club sites.

Table 97: Supply and Demand Capacity Balance by Site if Additional Floodlight Installed (All Figures in MES)

Site	Sub Area	Number of Floodlit Pitches	Mid-Week Day/Training		
			Supply	Demand	Balance
Alcester Rugby Club	SA1	1 + Training Area	4	4	0
Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club	SA2	1 + Training Area	6	3	3
Claverdon RFC	SA2	3	7.5	10	-2.5
Harbury Rugby Club	SA3	2 + Training Area	9.75	8	1.75
Southam RFC	SA3	2	5	4	1
Shipston-on-Stour RFC	SA4	3	4.5	6	-1.5
Stratford-upon-Avon RFC	SA5	3	6.5	7	-0.5
					1.25

7.7 Table 97 suggests that to reduce the training deficit as much as possible, there would be a requirement for an additional 10 floodlit pitches and one floodlit training area. This is broken down as:

- **Alcester RFC –** 1x pitch and 1x training area
- **Birmingham and Solihull RFC –** No additional requirement (based on club using training area and existing floodlit pitch for training)
- **Claverdon RFC –** 2x pitches
- **Harbury Rugby Club –** 2x pitches
- **Southam RFC –** 1x pitch
- **Shipston-on-Stour RFC** – 2x pitches
- **Stratford-upon-Avon RFC** – 2x pitches

7.8 Installation of this level of floodlighting would reduce the study area-wide training deficit from -23.75 MES to 1.25 MES.

7.9 Table 98 below highlights how providing additional floodlighting of adult rugby union club pitches impacts both the current training and match play capacity.

Table 98: Current Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of floodlighting

Area	Current Balance	Current Balance with Additional Floodlighting
	Training	Training
SA1	0	0
SA2	-8.5	0.5
SA3	-6.25	2.75
SA4	-4.5	-1.5
SA5	-4.5	-0.5
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-23.75**	**1.25**

7.10 By providing floodlighting on all club pitches, the total current deficit of -23.75 MES would be eradicated and a small surplus of 1.25 MES created.

Table 99: Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of floodlighting

Area	Projected Balance	Projected Balance with Additional Floodlighting
	Training	Training
SA1	-2	-2
SA2	-12.5	-3.5
SA3	-8.25	0.75
SA4	-7.5	-4.5
SA5	-8.5	-4.5
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-38.75**	**13.75**

7.11 Table 98 highlights that by providing additional floodlighting, the future training deficit is able to be reduced from -38.75 MES to 13.75 MES. However, it is unlikely that all floodlighting suggested above will be delivered, therefore development should be prioritised at Claverdon RFC, Harbury RFC, Shipston-on-Stour RFC and Stratford-upon-Avon RFC where the deficit is currently greatest.

Scenario 18 – Exploring the impact of grass pitch quality improvement at rugby union club sites

7.12 This scenario explores how improving each grass rugby union pitch on club sites by 1 incremental level for both maintenance and drainage, will impact the site and study area capacity positions. Table 100 sets out the match equivalent sessions (MES) possible on each pitch based on maintenance and drainage scores.

Table 100: Match Equivalent Calculation for Rugby Pitches.

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

7.13 Table 101 outlines the current pitch supply at rugby union club sites in Stratford-on-Avon, as well as the pitch ratings if they were improved by 1 incremental level. Based on feedback from the RFU, it is unlikely for community club sites to achieve a D3 rating, therefore drainage scores will be capped at D2.

Table 101: Rugby Site Breakdown of Security of Community Use

Site Name	Sub Area	Security of Use	No. Adult Pitches	Current Pitch Quality	Improved Pitch Quality	No. Floodlit Pitches
Alcester Rugby Club	SA1	Secure	2	M1/D1	M2/D2	No
Birmingham And Solihull Rugby Club	SA2	Secure	2	M2/D1	M2/D2	1x Senior + Training area
Claverdon RFC	SA2	Secure	3	M1/D2	M2/D2	1
Harbury Rugby Club	SA3	Secure	3	M2/D2	M2/D2	Training area
Southam RUFC	SA3	Secure	3	M1/D2	M2/D2	1
Shipston-on-Stour Rugby Football Club	SA4	1 pitch secure / 2 pitches unsecure	3	M1/D0	M2/D1	1
Stratford upon Avon Rugby Football Club	SA5	Secure	3	1x M1/D2 2x M1/D1	M2/D2	1

7.14 Table 102 highlights how improved drainage and maintenance scores would impact on the capacity of each site.

Table 102: Supply and Demand Capacity Balance by Site if Pitch Improvements Undertaken (All Figures in MES)

Site	Sub Area	Number of Floodlit Pitches	Mid-Week Day/Training			Weekend Match Day			Total Pitch Balance
			Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	
Alcester Rugby Club	SA1	0	0	0	0	6.5	5.5	1	1
Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club[2]	SA2	1	3.25	3	0.25	6.5	4.25	2.25	2.5
Claverdon RFC	SA2	1	3.25	10	-6.75	6.5	6.5	0	-6.75
Harbury Rugby Club[3]	SA3	1	3.25	8	-4.75	9.75	5	3.25[4]	-1.5
Southam RFC	SA3	1	3.25	4	-0.75	6.5	2.25	3.25[5]	2.5
Shipston-on-Stour RFC	SA4	1	3	6	-3	6	7.5	-1.5	-4.5
Stratford-upon-Avon RFC	SA5	1	3.25	7	-3.75	6.5	6.75	-0.25	-4
					-18.75			**8**	**-10.75**

7.15 Table 102 shows the that by implementing grass pitch quality improvements, although there remains a significant deficit there is an improvement in the training capacity positions for all club sites other than at Harbury RFC. However, the main impact is found in the match play capacity of sites, which will see spare capacity grow on Birmingham and Solihull RFC, Harbury RFC and Southam RFC. At Alcester Rugby Club, the current deficit would be turned into 1 MES of spare capacity and the deficit at Claverdon RFC would be neutralised.

7.16 Table 103 demonstrates how these grass pitch quality improvements will impact both the current training and match play capacity on a sub area and study area level.

[2] Birmingham and Solihull RFC – All training takes place on the floodlit training area.
[3] Harbury Rugby Club - All training takes place on the floodlit training area.
[4] Harbury Rugby Club – Due to the use of 2 of the grass pitches to meet football demand, there can be no spare capacity due to shared usage. However, the first team pitch is not over marked, leaving 3.25 MES of spare capacity.
[5] Southam RFC – Due to the use of 1 grass pitches to meet football demand, there can be no spare capacity due to shared usage. However, the first team pitch is not over marked, leaving 3.25 MES of spare capacity.

Table 103: Current Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of pitch quality improvements

Area	Current Balance		Current Balance with Pitch Improvements	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	0	-1.5	0	1
SA2	-8.5	0.25	-6.5	2.25
SA3	-6.25	2.5	-5.5	6.5
SA4	-4.5	-6	-3	-1.5
SA5	-4.5	-2.75	-3.75	-0.25
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-23.75**	**-7.5**	**-18.75**	**8**

7.17 Pitch quality improvements would reduce the study area-wide deficit of training provision from -23.75 MES to -18.75 MES per week. The current match play deficit of -7.5 MES would be completely reduced, and 8 MES of spare capacity would be created in Stratford-on-Avon.

Table 104: Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of pitch quality improvements

Area	Projected Balance		Projected Balance with Pitch Improvements	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	-2	-2.25	-2	0.25
SA2	-12.5	-1	-10.5	1
SA3	-8.25	1.75	7.5	5.75
SA4	-7.5	-7.25	-6	-2.75
SA5	-8.5	-4.25	-7.75	-1.75
Stratford-on-Avon Study Area	**-38.75**	**-13**	**-18.75**	**2.5**

7.18 Table 104 shows that pitch quality improvements will reduce the 2050 future training deficit from -38.75 MES to -18.75 MES. The precited match play deficit of -13 MES will be turned into 2.5 MES of spare weekend match capacity as a result of maintenance and drainage improvements at club sites in Stratford-on-Avon.

7.19 Although pitch quality improvements will have a positive impact on reducing the current shortfalls of provision across Stratford-on-Avon, a holistic approach to investment should considered, including grass pitch improvements, floodlight installation and potentially new pitch development.

7.20 It should be a priority for all club sites to undertake pitch quality improvements wherever possible.

Scenario 19 – Identifying the level of additional grass pitch provision necessary to reduce the training and match play deficit in Stratford-on-Avon

7.21 This scenario aims to identify the additional provision or development required to reduce current and future deficits of both training and match play capacity.

7.22 Scenario 17 suggests that the development of floodlighting on all grass pitches could complete reduce the training deficit and create a small level of spare mid-week capacity. However, as highlighted above, priority should be given to the sites where the current deficit is highest, at Claverdon RFC, Harbury RFC, Shipston-on-Stour RFC and Stratford-on-Avon RFC. If an additional 2 pitches were floodlit at each site, an additional 18.5 MES of mid-week capacity would be created, reducing the study area-wide deficit to -5.25 MES.

7.23 Scenario 18 suggests that if all grass pitches were improved by 1 quality increment, an additional 15.25 MES of capacity would be created, which in partnership with floodlight installation could reduce all training and match play shortfalls in Stratford-on-Avon.

7.24 Although the development of new grass pitches could also contribute to increased capacity for rugby union provision, available space for additional pitch development at all rugby club sites is at a premium and will require significant initial costs as well as an increased maintenance responsibility for clubs. However, new pitch development could be considered should be given to sites where it is realistic, such as at Alcester RFC, Birmingham and Solihull RFC and Southam RFC.

7.25 Existing rugby union grass pitches on school sites could contribute 20 MES. Utilisation of education sites to meet rugby union club demand, would require the implementation of secure community use agreements and there is a lack of available and suitable ancillary provision at education sites.

7.26 Considering all of the above, priority should always be given to improving grass pitch quality and the installation of floodlighting where necessary and possible.

Rugby Union Recommendations

1. Development of additional floodlighting at key rugby union club sites. Priority should be to install floodlighting at sites where it can deliver the biggest impact most effectively and where there is the largest need. Consideration should be given to Claverdon RFC, Harbury RFC and Shipston-on-Stour RFC and Stratford-upon-Avon RFC

2. Improve grass pitch quality on all sites where possible. Focus to be on pitch improvements at Birmingham and Solihull RFC, Harbury RFC, Southam RFC, Alcester Rugby Club and Claverdon RFC.

3. Consider the development of additional grass pitch provision where possible on club sites, with priority given to Alcester RFC, Birmingham and Solihull RFC and Southam RFC. The specific need for pitch development should be closely linked with and informed by the ability to secure community use agreements at education sites.

4. Consider and support the development of WR22 compliant 3G provision to help meet rugby training demand. Priority sites to explore are Claverdon or Birmingham and Solihull RFC.

5. Consider investment in ancillary facilities at Birmingham and Solihull Rugby Club and Stratford-on-Avon Rugby Club.

6. Protect the existing supply of grass rugby union provision, in line with Sport England’s Playing Field Policy and paragraph 104 of the NPPF.

8. Hockey Stage D Findings

8.1. To help develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenario questions are tested against the key issues in this section, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

Hockey – Sand-based Pitch Summary Key Issues

- There is a total of 3 full size AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon that are suitable for Hockey, as well as 3 small sided AGPs. DM Kineton is an MOD site and therefore inaccessible to the community. The only sites suitable for competitive hockey are Stratford High School, King Edward VI School and Kineton High School.
- There are 2 hockey clubs located within Stratford-on-Avon; Stratford HC and Shipston-on-Stour HC. However, Shipston-on-Stour HC utilise pitch provision in the Warwick District area.
- There is adequate capacity on hockey-appropriate AGPs to meet hockey club demand, alongside football club training demand. There are 32 hours of peak time availability during the week, and 34 hours at the weekends. The vast majority of this spare capacity is from Kineton High School.
- There are adequate hockey facilities to cater for all current and future demand, based on the current stock of pitches remaining accessible to the community.

Scenario 20 – Exploring the impact of the relocation of Shipston-on-Stour Hockey Club back to the Stratford-on-Avon study area

8.2. Shipston-on-Stour Hockey Club are based at Stratford Sports Club, but currently only utilise hockey facilities in the Warwick District Council area at St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre. The club consist of 1 ladies only team, who have demand for 1 hour of training and 1 match play session every 2 weeks (taking into consideration home and away fixtures).

8.3. Although the club have not highlighted their desire to return to the Stratford-up-Avon study area, there are discussions about the resurfacing of St Nicholas Park Leisure centre AGP into a 3G pitch, therefore displacing all hockey demand. However, there is adequate spare peak time capacity on facilities in Warwick to cater for additional demand, especially with the potential development of a number of additional sand-based AGPs in the area.

8.4. Table 105 shows that there is also adequate spare capacity on sand-based AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon to cater for the demand of Shipston-on-Stour HC if they were to return to the study area.

Table 105: Stratford Study Area Capacity Positions – Hockey

Site name	Supply (hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
King Edward VI School (KES) – Manor Road	18	8	8	9.5	6	0	8.5	2	8
Stratford upon Avon School Community Sports Centre (Stratford High School)	18	8	8	1.5	6	2	16.5	2	6
Kineton High School	18	8	8	11	0	0	7	8	8
Total	**54**	**24**	**24**	**22**	**12**	**2**	**32**	**12**	**22**

8.5. Priority should be given to ensuring sand-based AGPs remain accessible to the community and that they are appropriately well maintained in order to secure the future of hockey in Stratford-on-Avon.

Hockey Recommendations

1. Ensure the continued community access to sand-based AGPs in Stratford-on-Avon

2. Protect all existing sand-based AGP provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 103 of the NPPF.

9. Tennis Overview

Table 106: Key PPOSS Findings for Tennis in Stratford-on-Avon

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Of the 92 courts in the study area across 31 sites. 74 are available for community use, of which 64 are floodlit. There are 16 clubs in Stratford-on-Avon with a combined membership of 2,010 people. 2,816 people play tennis at least twice every 28 days and 8,449 play at least once per year.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Club sites in Stratford-on-Avon are operating at 75% of their maximum capacity, whilst publicly available courts are operating at around 38.4% of their total operational capacity. This level of utilisation is approximately 15% lower than the national average according to the LTA data.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Of the available courts, 52 are rated as good quality, 17 are classed as standard quality and 5 as poor quality.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	If participation continues to grow in line with population the playing population will increase by 23.6%. This means that club sites are estimated to be operating 93% of their maximum capacity and additional demand for public courts will raise their utilisation of public courts to 47% by 2050.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	Stratford as a whole has an adequate supply of club sites to cater for current and future membership. However, this is largely due to the low utilisation rates at Harbury Tennis Club and Henley Tennis Club. 6 sites are predicted to be oversubscribed by 2050. These are Alcester, Claverdon, Ilmington, Snitterfield, Stratford and Wildmoor. Although demand for public courts is likely to increase in line with population growth, there is still predicted to be 53% of the total capacity remaining by 2050.

Recommendations for Tennis

1. Protect existing quantity of tennis courts and community access to them. Securing long term community use agreements on education sites will protect the future of clubs. Priority Responsibility of SADC, Sports Club, Facility Owners.

2. Support grounds staff to review quality issues on courts to ensure appropriate quality is achieved at sites assessed as poor or standard and sustained at sites assessed as good. Priority sites for quality reviews are Muntz Hall, Priors Sports Club, Southam College, Ettington Community Centre, NFU Sports Ground, Stratford-on-Avon Community Sports Centre and Stratford Girls Grammar School. Responsibility of LTA, SADC, clubs and schools where appropriate.

3. Ensure club future demand can be accommodated on existing supply of courts. Responsibility of LTA, SADC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

4. Ensure that any large housing developments provide for tennis, through both onsite development and off-site court improvement. Government identified housing growth is predicted to lead to a population growth of 63,901 people by 2050. Sport England’s Sport Facility Calculator identifies the need for an additional 7.9 outdoor floodlit tennis courts to help meet this demand.

10. Netball Overview

Table 107: Key PPOSS Findings for Netball in Stratford-on-Avon

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are 28 outdoor courts in the study area, across 12 sites. Education owned sites provide 68% all netball courts, 18% are located sites owned by sports clubs and 14% on local authority owned sites. 57% of the available courts are floodlit. There are 8 netball teams in Stratford-on-Avon utilising outdoor netball provision. Although EN data was not available for the specific SADC area, membership data for Warwickshire County, suggests that participation in formal netball activity is declining.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	23 of the total supply of courts are accessible by the community. There is enough capacity and availability on available outdoor courts in the study area, with many sites being floodlit and only used for training purposes.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Of the 28 outdoor available courts, 8 are good quality, 15 are standard and 5 are poor quality.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	Current trends based on club affiliation and membership in Warwickshire show that participation in Netball is increasing. This could be boosted further by recent success at the World Cup. Indoor netball is preferred by all relevant parties and there is spare capacity on outdoor netball courts if demand grows.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	It should be a priority to protect the existing stock of outdoor courts and the community's access to them. Although there is currently adequate demand, consultation highlighted cases of courts being removed from public use, and competitive leagues closing down.

Recommendations for Netball

1. Protect existing quantity of netball courts. Responsibility of SADC, Sports Club, Facility Owners.
2. Ensure club future demand can be accommodated through existing indoor provision and supplemented through existing supply of outdoor courts, working with facility owners/managers to provide both indoor and outdoor netball. Responsibility of England Netball, SADC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.
3. Secure community use of netball courts in the study area, with a particular focus on Alcester Academy, Alcester Grammar School, Southam College and Stratford Girls Grammar School.
4. Ensure that any large housing developments provide for netball where necessary, and need is assessed by use of Sport England’s Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG). Ideally, new netball development should be located as close to the housing development as possible, however it may be more appropriate for additional provision to be provided at existing club or school sites.

11. Outdoor Bowls Overview

Table 108: Key PPOSS Findings for Bowls in Stratford-on-Avon

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are currently 14 sites across Stratford-on-Avon with 16 greens. There are 14 clubs in the Study Area with a total membership of 495 people.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	All 14 sites in the study are secured for community use, and based on membership figures provided by Bowls England, consultation and Active Lives participation rates, it likely that there is spare capacity for new bowls demand on all greens.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Of the 16 greens, 6 are of good quality, 9 are standard quality and 1 is poor quality. All are accessible by the community with security of tenure in place,
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	Future population projections indicate a potential 582 additional players by 2050. Any future growth in demand can be satisfied with the current green stock and is likely to have little impact on the supply and demand balance in the study area.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	The potential increase in demand of 582 participants by 2050 is able to be met by the current green and club supply.

Recommendations for Outdoor Bowls

1. Protect existing quantity of all facilities. Responsibility of SADC, Sports Club, Facility Owners.
2. Support grounds staff to review quality issues on greens to ensure appropriate quality is achieved at sites assessed as standard and sustained at sites assessed as good. Responsibility of Bowls bodies, SADC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.
3. Ensure club future demand can be accommodated on existing supply of greens. Responsibility of Bowls bodies, SADC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.
4. Work with clubs to support development and growth of the sport.

12. Athletics Overview

Table 109: Key PPOSS Findings for Athletics in Stratford-on-Avon

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There is one purpose built athletic facility in the study area at Stratford-on-Avon Athletics Track. There are 3 athletic clubs active within Stratford-on-Avon. However, only Stratford-on-Avon Athletics club utilises the athletics track, while the others are road based running clubs.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	England Athletics suggest that the study area is well catered for in terms of formal athletics provision, both within Stratford-on-Avon and in the neighbouring authorities.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Stratford-on-Avon athletics track has TrackMark accreditation, and it is a priority of England Athletics to sustain this. However, the track is aging and is identified to be resurfaced in 2026.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	There is no requirement for additional formal track facilities, however England Athletics wish to explore the potential to develop a new ActiveTrack New:Gen facility in an open space or new housing development.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	There is adequate provision to cater for formal athletics activity. Additional informal facility provision may be required to ensure more people can access athletic activity in an affordable, convenient manner.

Recommendations for Athletics

1. Resurface existing track at Stratford-on-Avon Athletics Track and protect the TrackMark certification of the facility
2. Explore the potential for New:Gen athletics facility at a new large scale housing development or multi-sports site.

13. Summary of Recommendations

Table 110: Summary of Recommendations

Objective	Recommendation
OBJECTIVE 1: To **protect** the existing supply of outdoor sports provision to meet current and future needs	• Recommendation 1: Ensure, that all existing outdoor sports facilities are protected through the implementation of local planning policy; • Recommendation 2: Secure tenure and access to sites for participation-focused development clubs, through a range of solutions and partnership agreements; and • Recommendation 3: Ensure continued use of education facilities where there is a need, these should have long-term security agreements where possible.
OBJECTIVE 2: To **enhance** outdoor sports provision and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites	• Recommendation 4: Improve quality of playing pitches and ancillary facilities; • Recommendation 5: Work with facility owners, operators and sports clubs to ensure there is an appropriate maintenance regime and all pitches being improved. • Recommendation 6: Secure external funding in partnership with other stakeholders; and • Recommendation 7: Secure developer contributions.
OBJECTIVE 3: To **provide** new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so	• Recommendation 8: Identify opportunities to add to the overall stock to accommodate both current and future demand; and • Recommendation 9: Rectify quantitative shortfalls through the current stock. • Recommendation 10: develop facilities in the area of greatest demand to minimise travel time for residents.

13.1. Table 111 provides an overview of the key priority recommendations and considerations, by sub area, made as part of this strategy document. This is not an exhaustive list, and a fully site-by-site action plan is included in Appendix 1.

Table 111: List of Priorities by Sub Area

Sub Area	Priorities
SA1	**Cricket** • Temple Grafton CC – grass wicket improvements • Temple Grafton CC – improved ancillary facilities **Football** • Dugdale Sports Field – grass pitch quality improvement **3G AGP** • Studley High School – Deliver 3G pitch development **Rugby Union** • Alcester RFC – grass pitch quality improvements • Alcester RFC – additional grass pitch development
SA2	**Cricket** • Claverdon CC – grass wicket improvements • Arden Recreational Centre – secure community use agreement **Football** • Claverdon Cricket Club – grass pitch quality improvement • Hillfield AFC – grass pitch quality improvement **3G AGP** • Claverdon RFC – Consideration to 3G pitch development (WR22 potential) • Birmingham and Solihull RFC - Consideration to 3G pitch development (WR22 potential) **Rugby Union** • Claverdon RFC – Installation of additional floodlighting • Birmingham and Solihull RFC – grass pitch quality improvements • Claverdon RFC – grass pitch quality improvements • Birmingham and Solihull RFC – additional grass pitch development • Claverdon RFC – additional grass pitch development • Birmingham and Solihull RFC – consider investment in improved ancillary facilities
SA3	**Cricket** • Long Itchington CC – secure community use agreement • Bishops Itchington Playing Field – improved ancillary facilities

Sub Area	Priorities
	Football • Harbury Recreation Ground – grass pitch quality improvement **Rugby Union** • Harbury RFC - Installation of additional floodlighting • Harbury RFC – grass pitch quality improvements • Southam RFC – grass pitch quality improvements
SA4	**Football** • Ilmington Multi Sports Club – grass pitch quality improvement • Shipston Sports and Social – grass pitch quality improvement **Rugby Union** • Shipston-on-Stour RFC - Installation of additional floodlighting
SA5	**Cricket** • Snitterfield CC – grass wicket improvements • Alscot Park – secure community use agreement • King Edward VI School Playing Fields – secure community use agreement • NFU Sports Ground – secure community use agreement • Snyder Meadow – improved ancillary facilities **Football** • Stratford Community Sports Centre – grass pitch quality improvement **Rugby Union** • Stratford-upon-Avon RFC - Installation of additional floodlighting • Stratford-upon-Avon RFC – consider investment in improved ancillary facilities **Athletics** • Stratford-on-Avon Athletics Track – resurface track and ensure TrackMark Accreditation
SA6	**Cricket** • Radway CC – grass wicket improvements • Ashorne and Moreton Morell CC – improved ancillary facilities **Football** • Tysoe Playing Field – grass pitch quality improvement

Action Plan

13.2. The Sport Specific Action Plan Appendix 2 provides individual sport recommendations and individual site recommendations by geographic area and reflect the outcomes of the scenarios and identified quantitative and quality improvements identified in the assessment report and strategy document of this report.

13.3. The Sport Specific and Individual Site Action Plans are given timescales to deliver:

Short Term Delivered against or worked towards within three years (ahead of the first full review of the PPS);	**Medium Term.** Delivered within 6 years; and	**Long Term.** No specific date – In many instances the action is an aspiration and is general support for clubs or other bodies to progress with and is not an action the Council or the Playing Pitch Steering Group have control over.

13.4. The strategic actions within Appendix 2 have also been ranked as low, medium, or high based on cost. These are based on Sport England's estimated facility costs. The range in which these sit are:

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

13.5. In addition to using the planning system to lever in developer contributions, it is recognised that external partner funding will need to be sought to deliver much of the action plan because there are many competing demands for developer contributions and the funding available is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the identified projects. 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 will need be investigated e.g. look to apply for grants and work with NGBs and Sport England to seek partnership funding for several projects.

13.6. It is important that the PPS Steering Group keep this strategy alive and the District Council is in the process of establishing an Infrastructure Planning Officer Advisory Group to assist with this. This will be achieved by:

- Monitoring the delivery of the recommendations and actions;
- Providing up to date annual supply and demand for pitch stock; and
- Addressing changing trends and formats for the different pitch sports as they develop and monitoring participation of these changes and trends.