Playing Pitch and Open Space Strategy

Strategy Document and Action Plan Stage D

Warwick District Council

A report by Strategic Leisure Limited

May 2025

Table of Contents

Tables

Maps

Figures

1. Introduction

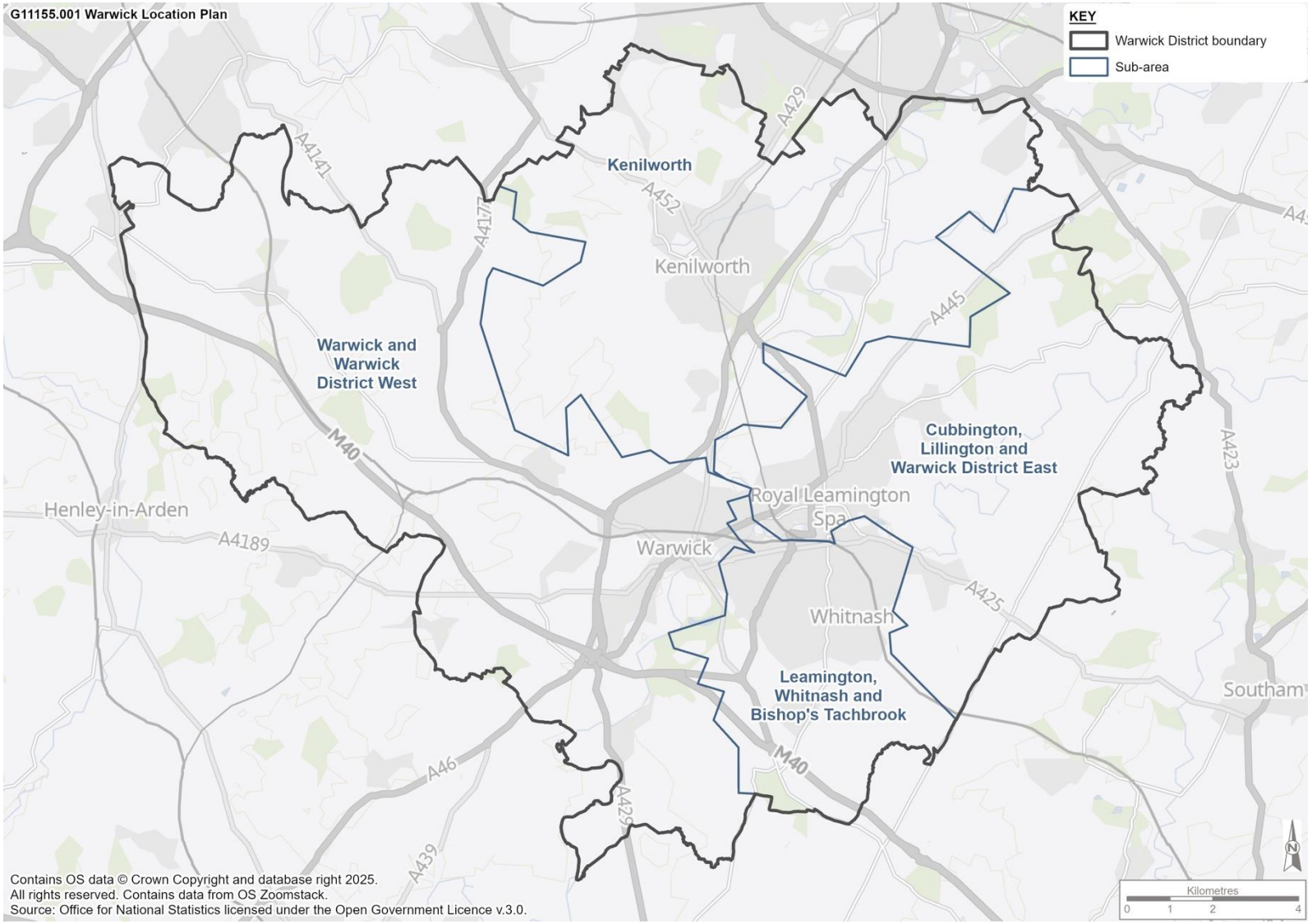
Study Area

1.1. The study area is the Warwick District Council boundary area. For the purpose of the PPOSS, Warwick is to be split into 4 distinct sub areas. The areas covered by each sub area are stated in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of Sub Areas in Warwick

Sub Area	Areas
SA1	Kenilworth
SA2	Warwick and Warwick District West
SA3	Leamington, Whitnash and Bishop's Tachbrook
SA4	Cubbington, Lillington and Warwick District East

Map 1: The Warwick 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:

- 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 Warwick District Council Area

	Population 2024	Population 2050
Warwick	151,367	175,667

Project Scope and Objectives

1.4. Warwick District Council (WDC) 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.

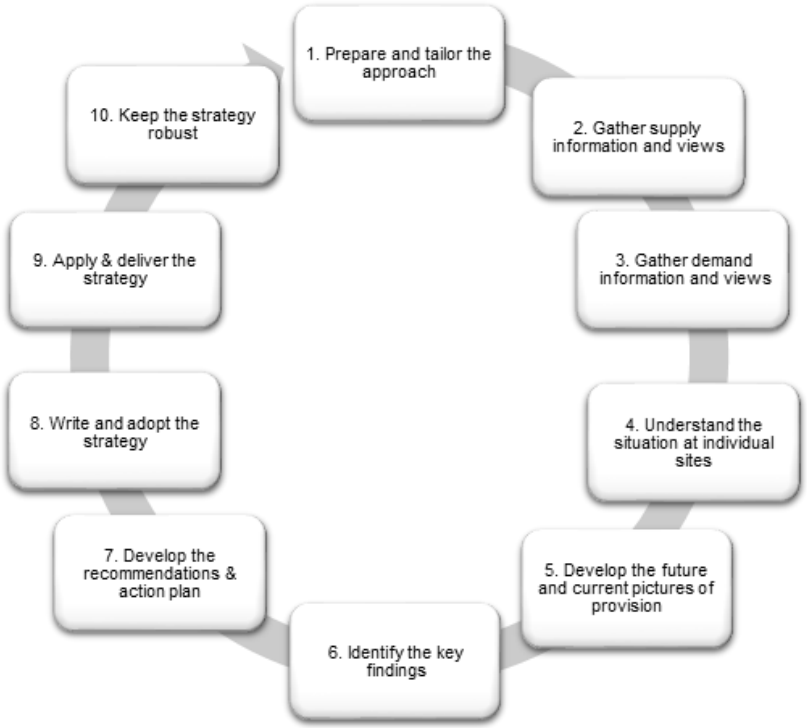
1.8. The steering group has worked with the Council to provide a strategy that is fit-for-purpose and addresses the specific issues and risks for the area. It is key that this Playing Pitch Strategy reflects the local context and enables the Council to maximise the amount of high-quality sporting provision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

1.9. A detailed overview of WDC'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. Figure 1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance and is broken down into 10 steps.

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



1.11. 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 Warwick 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. 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 Warwick. The qualitative findings and site-specific findings are identified in the individual sections of this report.

Table 3: Warwick Study Area Capacity Positions – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position
3G AGP	SA1	0.4	0.2
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3
	TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**

Table 4: Warwick Study Area Capacity Positions – Hockey

Site name	Supply (Peak Period Hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Aylesford School	15	8	8	8	3	0	7	5	8
North Leamington School	18	8	8	18	4.5	4	0	3.5	4
St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre	18	8	8	17	8	8	1	0	0
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2	0	10.5	2.5	8
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2.5	0	10.5	2	8
						Totals	**29**	**13**	**28**

Table 5: Warwick 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	-0.5	-1.5
	SA2	3.5	3
	SA3	-0.5	-1
	SA4	3.5	2.5
	TOTAL	**6**	**3**
Youth 11v11	SA1	0	0
	SA2	0.5	0
	SA3	0	-0.5
	SA4	-2	-2.5
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-3**
9v9	SA1	1.5	1
	SA2	3.5	3
	SA3	0.5	0
	SA4	-1.5	-2
	TOTAL	**4**	**2**
7v7	SA1	1	-0.5
	SA2	0.5	0
	SA3	1.5	1
	SA4	0.5	-1
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**-0.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position (MES)	Future Position (MES)
5v5	SA1	4.5	3.5
	SA2	1.5	1
	SA3	0	-0.5
	SA4	2.5	1.5
	TOTAL	**8.5**	**5.5**

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

Area	Current Balance (MES)		Projected Balance (MES)	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	-3	-5.75	-5	-6.5
SA4	-8	-1.75	-10	-2.5
Warwick Study Area	**-11**	**-7.5**	**-15**	**-9**

Table 7: Warwick 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	294	338	-44	38	-82
SA2	234	312	-78	38	-116
SA3	0	0	0	0	0
SA4	199	170	29	18	11
Total	**727**	**820**	**-93**	**94**	**-187**

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. Warwick 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 Warwick.

3.2. The Stage C assessment document used ONS data to predict future population, which suggested an increase of 16% (24,300) people from 151,367 to 175,667 by 2050.

3.3. The government identified Local Housing Need (LHN) figures state that there is a requirement for 1,062 new homes per year between 2025 and 2050 in Warwick. The analysis below will utilise the district average of 2.13 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 LHN levels between 2025 and 2050 for Warwick.

Table 8: Local Housing Need Delivery – Warwick

Annual Housing Delivery Targets	Total 2025-2026	Potential Population Growth
1,062	26,550	56,552

3.5. LHN delivery is expected to create 26,550 new homes to Warwick, increasing the population by 56,552 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. This new housing development information, and the level of population it will cater for, has been used by Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator to inform the increased level of need for each sport in Warwick. The impact of this is explored for individual sports in table 9.

Table 9: Local Housing Need Delivery – Impact on demand for individual sports in Warwick

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (Matches Per Season – MPS - for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	Adult	8.8 MES	97.56 hours on a 3G AGP
	Youth	24.1 MES	
	Mini	15.88 MES	

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (Matches Per Season – MPS - for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	7.55 MES	8.41 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	1.2 MES	1.43 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	3.83 MES	11.48 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	0.57 MES	4.58 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	298.39 MPS	N/A
		Demand for Additional Outdoor Tennis Courts	
Tennis	All	7.37 courts	

3.6. The additional demand highlighted in Table 9, will now be applied to the current positions for each pitch sport. The LHN future 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.

Football

3.7. Table 9 indicates that LHN delivery in Warwick will result in an increased match play demand for 8.8 MES for adult football, 24.1 MES for youth football and 15.88 MES for mini football.

3.8. Table 10 shows the current position for football pitch types in Warwick, 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 and mini football will be split between 7v7 and 5v5. The text below will use the nearest 0.5 of a number when stating LHN future demand.

Table 10: Summary of Current Supply and Demand Warwick Peak time of Play (All figures in MES)

Pitch type	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	LHN Future Demand	Future position 2050 – LHN
Adult 11v11	**9.5**	**-3.5**	**6**	9	**-3**
Youth 11v11	**0.5**	**-2**	**-1.5**	12	**-13.5**
Youth 9v9	**6.5**	**2.5**	**4**	12	**-8**
Mini 7v7	**5.5**	**-2**	**3.5**	8	**-4.5**
Mini 5v5	**8.5**	**0**	**8.5**	8	**0.5**

3.9. **Adult football –** As a result of LHN delivery, the spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches will be lost and a deficit of -3 MES will be created.

3.10. **Youth 11v11 football –** The current shortfalls of youth 11v11 pitches will increase by 12 MES to -13.5 MES by 2050.

3.11. **Youth 9v9 football –** As a result of population growth due to LHN delivery, the current spare capacity of 4 MES will be reduced to a deficit of -8 MES by 2050.

3.12. **Mini 7v7 –** LHN delivery will result in an additional 8 MES of demand for 7v7 pitches in Warwick, which is predicted to create a deficit of -4.5 MES by 2050.

3.13. **Mini 5v5 –** The only pitch type which is predicted to retain spare capacity after LHN delivery is Mini 5v5, However, the current spare capacity of 8.5 MES will be significantly reduced to 0.5 MES by 2050.

3.14. As a result of LHN delivery, there is predicted to be a deficit of all grass pitch types, other than Mini 5v5 in Warwick by 2050. As some of the predicted deficits are significant, especially Youth 11v11, 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 GPIF.

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

3.15. The PPOSS highlights that currently, there is a need for an additional 2.3 full size equivalent 3G AGPs in Warwick to meet football demand. However, Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicated that there would be an additional demand from football clubs for 97.56 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 2.9 11v11 equivalents. This suggests that the total deficit of 3G provision in Warwick by 2050 will be -5.2 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs.

Table 11: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs in Warwick

Analysis Area	Current Position	Additional Demand – LHN	Future Position – LHN 2050
Warwick	-2.3	2.9	-5.2

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.

3.17. Since the development of the assessment document used to develop these figures, Oakley School 3G has opened for community use. This reduces the current deficit to -1.3 and the future position due to LHN housing growth to-4.2

Rugby Union

3.18. Table 9 states that, as a result of allocated housing developments in Warwick, there will be the need for additional 8.5 MES for training and 7.5 MES for match play.

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

Analysis Area	Current Balance		Future Position – LHN 2050	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
Warwick	-11	-7.5	-19.5	-15

3.19. Table 12 shows LHN delivery in Warwick will increase the future deficit for training to -19.5 MES per week.

3.20. 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 -15 MES per week.

3.21. There are a number of options for reducing this shortfall of provision in Warwick 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

3.22. Table 9 suggests that as a result of LHN delivery, there will be the additional need for 298.39 MPS. Table 13 shows the potential impact of this on the capacity of grass wickets in Warwick.

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

Analysis Area	Site Capacity	Current Demand	Current Position	Future Demand – LHN 2050	Future Position – LHN 2050
Warwick	727	820	-93	298	-391

3.23. Table 13 demonstrates that government identified housing development will create a future deficit of -391 MPS.

3.24. 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.

3.25. 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. 78 new, good quality, grass wickets would be required.

3.26. 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 Warwick, 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.

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

Hockey

3.28. Table 9 states that LHN delivery in Warwick 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 Hockey AGPs in Warwick.

Analysis Area	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		Week	Sat	Sun
Warwick	87	33	40	58	20	12	29	13	28	Training – 16 hours Match Play – 4.5 hours	13	10.5	26

3.29. Due to population growth through LHN delivery, the spare capacity currently at hockey facilities in Warwick will be reduced. The 29 hours of mid-week capacity will be reduced by 16 to 13, and the weekend match play capacity will be reduced to a total of 36.5 hours.

3.30. 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 sand-based and 3G AGPs, and the movement of football clubs from sand-based to 3G provision, additional capacity for hockey will also be created.

Rugby League

3.31. Leamington Royals currently utilise Leamington RFC's ground during the summer rugby league season. Although there is some overlap of the seasons, the majority of training and match play takes place at separate times of the year.

3.32. Table 15 shows the current capacity analysis for the Leamington RFC site. However, as highlighted in the assessment document, because of the low number of teams in the study area, it was not possible to generate a future capacity position. In consultation the club, it was established that they do not predict any team growth but rather are focussing on growing numbers in the junior section to make the existing teams sustainable for the foreseeable future. Therefore, this analysis will only look at the impact of LHN housing delivery on the current position, whilst other scenarios in the rugby league section of this report will explore scenarios regarding the growth of the game.

Table 15: Current and Future Position for Rugby League. All Figures in MPS.

Site Name	Carrying Capacity (MES)	Current Demand (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES)	Additional Demand – LHN Delivery		Total Demand – LHN Delivery (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES) – LHN Delivery
		Training	Match Play		Training	Match Play	Training	Match Play	
Leamington RFC	5	2	3.75	-0.75	1.5	1	3.5	4.75	-3.25

3.33. 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 1.5 MES for training, which will increase the current deficit of pitch provision at Leamington RFC to -3.25 MES per week.

3.34. 2 of the pitches at Leamington RFC are rated as poor quality. If these pitch improvements were undertaken to ensure they were good quality, 4 MES would be added to the site, therefore completely reducing the shortfall and creating 0.75 MES of spare capacity on site.

Tennis

3.35. Table 9 suggests that LHN delivery will result in the need for an additional 7.37 outdoor tennis courts. However, analysis as part of the assessment report suggests that public courts only operating at 40.7% of their total capacity, which is only expected to increase to 47% by 2050.

3.36. 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 Warwick District Council's housing trajectory

3.37. Warwick District Council housing trajectory highlights housing sites that have been identified, have planning permission or are under construction. Table 16 outlines the level of housing development by sub-area that is anticipated to be delivered before 2050, and the population likely to be created. The population figures assume an average of 2.13 people per household.

Table 16: Local Housing Need Delivery – Warwick

Sub Area	Total Housing Development 2025-2050	Potential Population Growth
SA1	4,416	9,406
SA2	318	677
SA3	2,626	5,593
SA4	101	215
Total	**7,461**	**15,892**

3.38. Warwick District Council housing trajectory highlights housing sites that have been committed, have planning permission or are under construction. Table 16 shows that there will be total population growth of 15,892 due to identified developments in Warwick. However, 14,999 (94.4%) of this increase in population will be centred in SA1 and SA3.

3.39. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator, it is possible to show the increased level of demand for each sport that this population growth will create across Warwick. Due to the different priorities of each sport, football and 3G AGP demand will be shown by sub-area, (Table 17) and demand the remaining sports will be shown by the entire study area (Table 18).

Table 17: Identified Housing Development – Impact on demand for individual sports in Warwick

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	SA1	Adult	1.91 MES	19.36 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	3.66 MES	
		Mini	4.1 MES	
	SA2	Adult	0.1 MES	1.19 hours on a 3G AGP

Sport	Sub Area	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
		Youth	0.36 MES	
		Mini	0.13 MES	
	SA3	Adult	0.61 MES	6.18 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	1.58 MES	
		Mini	0.9 MES	
	SA4	Adult	0.04 MES	0.44 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	0.11 MES	
		Mini	0.08 MES	

Table 18: Identified Housing Development – Impact on demand for individual sports in Warwick

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)	2.12 MES	2.37 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.34 MES	0.4 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	1.07 MES	3.22 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	0.16 MES	1.29 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	83.85 MPS	N/A
		Demand for Additional Outdoor Tennis Courts	
Tennis	All	2.07 courts	

3.40. Based on the data in tables 17 and 18, the impact of this population growth can be demonstrated on the current and future capacity for each pitch sport. Each MES figure in tables 17 and 18 will be 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

3.41. Table 17 indicates identified housing development Warwick will result in large increases in both match play demand and demand for 3G AGP training facilities in both SA5 and SA1. There will be minimal increases in demand in all other sub areas.

3.42. Table 19 shows the current position for football pitch types in Warwick, 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 19: 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	-0.5	-1.5	2	-3.5
	SA2	3.5	3	0	3
	SA3	-0.5	-1	0.5	-1.5
	SA4	3.5	2.5	0	2.5
	TOTAL	**6**	**3**	**2.5**	**0.5**
Youth 11v11	SA1	0	0	1.75	-1.75
	SA2	0.5	0	0.25	-0.25
	SA3	0	-0.5	0.75	-1.25
	SA4	-2	-2.5	0	-2.5
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-3**	**2.75**	**-5.75**
9v9	SA1	1.5	1	1.75	-0.75
	SA2	3.5	3	0.25	2.75
	SA3	0.5	0	0.75	-0.75
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0	-2

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
	TOTAL	**4**	**2**	**2.75**	**-0.75**
7v7	SA1	1	-0.5	2	-2.5
	SA2	0.5	0	0	0
	SA3	1.5	1	0.5	0.5
	SA4	0.5	-1	0	-1
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**-0.5**	**2.5**	**-3**
5v5	SA1	4.5	3.5	2	1.5
	SA2	1.5	1	0	1
	SA3	0	-0.5	0.5	-1
	SA4	2.5	1.5	0	1.5
	TOTAL	**8.5**	**5.5**	**2.5**	**3**

Table 20: 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
Warwick Totals	Adult 11v11	**6**	**3**	**2.5**	**0.5**
	Youth 11v11	-1.5	-3	**2.75**	**-5.75**
	9v9	4	2	**2.75**	**-0.75**
	7v7	3.5	-0.5	**2.5**	**-3**
	5v5	8.5	5.5	**2.5**	**3**

3.43. **Adult football –** As a result of identified housing development, there will be a study area-wide reduction of 2.5 MES in the future capacity, resulting in just 0.5 MES of spare capacity by 2050. However, there will be shortfalls in both SA1 (-3.5 MES) and SA3 (-1.5 MES).

3.44. **Youth 11v11 football –** The future deficit of youth 11v11 pitches across Warwick is predicted to increase to -5.75 MES per week by 2050 as a result of identified housing development. There will be deficits in pitch provision in all sub areas, the largest being in SA4, where there is predicted to be a deficit of -2.5 MES.

3.45. **9v9 football –** There is currently a predicted future spare capacity of 2 MES on 9v9 pitches across Warwick. However, as a result of allocated housing development, this is likely to be lost, and a deficit of -0.75 MES created by 2050. All sub areas will experience deficits in provision, other than SA2, where there will remain 2.75 MES of spare capacity.

3.46. **Mini 7v7 –** Housing development in is expected to create demand for an additional 2.5 MES on 7v7 pitches by 2050 in Warwick. This will increase the future deficit of -0.5 MES to -3 MES. While there will remain a small level of spare capacity in SA3, both SA1 and SA4 will have shortfalls and there will be no spare capacity IN SA2.

3.47. **Mini 5v5 –** Although housing development will add 2.5 MES of demand on 5v5 pitches, there will remain 3 MES of spare capacity by 2050. SA1, SA2 and SA4 will retain capacity, however there will be a shortfall of -1 MES on 5v5 pitch provision in SA3.

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

3.48. The PPOSS assessment document highlights that there is a current deficit of -2.3 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs, which will rise to a shortfall of -3 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 21 shows how this additional demand will be spread through the sub areas and the impact it will make to the capacity positions.

3.49. There are 34 available peak time hours per week on an 11v11 equivalent 3G pitch, meaning that the figures stated in Table 17 will be divided by 34 to show how the additional demand translates into need for facility development.

Table 21: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs in Warwick

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
3G AGP	SA1	0.4	0.2	0.6	-0.4
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4	0	-0.4
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.7
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3	0	-2.3
	TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**	**0.8**	**-3.8**

3.50. As a result of identified housing development in Warwick, there will be increases in demand for 3G AGPs in SA1 and SA3. Additional demand of 0.6 in SA1 will create a future deficit of -0.4 11v11 equivalent 3G pitch. 0.2 of additional demand in SA3 will result in a future shortfall of -0.7 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

3.51. Although population growth due to housing development will have no impact on the demand for 3G provision in SA2 or SA4, both sub areas will still have shortfalls in provision. The most significant future deficit will be located in SA4, where there is predicted to be a shortfall of -2.3 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

3.52. In total, housing development in Warwick will create demand for an additional 0.8 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs, resulting in an increase in the overall deficit to -3.8 MES by 2050.

3.53. Since the development of the assessment document used to develop these figures, Oakley School 3G has opened for community use. This would suggest that the future position as a result of allocated housing is reduced to -2.8 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

3.54. 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

3.55. Table 18 states that, as a result of allocated housing developments in Warwick, there will be the need for additional 2.5 MES for training and 2 MES for match play.

Table 22: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Analysis Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Demand – Allocated Housing		Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Warwick	-11	-7.5	-15	-9	2.5	2	-17.5	-11

3.56. Table 22 shows allocated housing in Warwick will increase the future deficit for training to -17.5 MES per week by 2050.

3.57. The future shortfall of -9 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 -11 MES per week.

3.58. There are a number of options for reducing this shortfall of provision in Warwick 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

3.59. Table 18 suggests predicts that because of allocated housing development, there will be the additional need for 172.95 MPS across Warwick. Table 23 shows how this will impact the capacity positions of grass wickets in the study area.

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

Analysis Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development
Warwick	-93	-187	84	-271

3.60. Table 23 demonstrates that allocated housing development will create a future deficit of -271 MPS by 2050 as a result of an increase in demand of 84 MPS.

3.61. 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.

3.62. 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. 55 new, good quality, grass wickets would be required.

3.63. 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 Warwick, 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.

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

Hockey

3.65. Table 18 states that demand for hockey specific AGPs in Warwick will increase by 2.5 training hours and 1 match play hour as a result of housing development. Table 24 shows the impact this will have on the capacity of hockey facilities in the study area.

Table 24: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Analysis Area	Balance (hours)			Additional Demand – Allocated Housing	Future Position – with Allocated Housing Development		
	Week	Sat	Sun		Week	Sat	Sun
Warwick	29	13	28	Training – 4.5 hours Match Play – 1.5 hours	24.5	12	27.5

3.66. Although there will be additional demand for 3 hours of mid-week training and 1.5 hours for weekend match play, there will remain 24.5 hours of mid-week capacity and 39.5 hours of weekend capacity on sand-based AGPs in the study area.

3.67. Based on these figures there is adequate capacity on sand-based AGPs to cater for future increases in demand caused by population growth caused by housing development. There are also proposals for additional sand-based AGPs, such as at Warwick School Sports Centre, that if community use agreements are secured, will add capacity to the study area. Also, the development of additional 3G AGPs will reduce reliance of football clubs on sand-based AGPs, creating additional capacity for hockey.

Rugby League

3.68. Table 25 shows the pitch capacity analysis for rugby league activity at Leamington RFC (Leamington Royals). Table 18 suggests that as a result of allocated housing development there will be an increase in demand of 0.5 MES for match play and 0.5 MES for training.

Table 25: Current and Future Position for Rugby League. All Figures in MPS.

Site Name	Carrying Capacity (MES)	Current Demand (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES)	Additional Demand – Allocated Housing		Total Demand – Allocated Housing (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES) – Allocated Housing
		Training	Match Play		Training	Match Play	Training	Match Play	
Leamington RFC	5	2	3.75	-0.75	0.5	0.5	2.5	4.25	-1.75

3.69. Table 25 shows that a total increase in demand of 1 MES for match play and training, will increase the total site deficit of grass pitch provision to -1.75 MES per week.

3.70. This deficit is largely a result of 2 of the 3 pitches on site being classed as poor quality. Carrying out pitch improvements, could potentially add 4 MES to the total site capacity, therefore creating 2.25 MES of spare availability at Leamington RFC during the rugby league season.

Tennis

3.71. Table 18 suggests that LHN delivery will result in the need for an additional 2.07 outdoor tennis courts. However, analysis as part of the assessment report suggests that public courts only operating at 40.7% of their total capacity, which is only expected to increase to 47% by 2050.

3.72. 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 Kings Hill housing development on provision of outdoor sports facilities

3.73. This scenario will aim to identify the impact on outdoor playing pitch provision of housing development at Kings Hill in SA1 (W/18/0643). The analysis will use the data and information provided by the assessment report to explore the likely changes in capacity and how to mitigate against them, ensuring the development provides adequate opportunities for its population to take part in sport and physical activity.

3.74. The Kings Hill development has been allocated 1,800 homes, has outline planning permission for up to 2,500 houses, however, could eventually reach 4,000. This scenario will explore the impact of 4,000 new homes, which based on an average of 2.13 people per home the development would house 8,520 people.

3.75. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator allows us to establish the additional demand created by the Kings Hill development. The impact of the development on football demand on the SA1 sub area is outlined in Table 26. All other sports wish to explore the impact of population growth as a study area-wide analysis. This is shown in Table 29. 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 26: Kings Hill Development - Impact on demand for individual sports in Warwick

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	1.73 MES	17.54 hours on a 3G AGP
		Youth	3.32 MES	

		Mini	3.72 MES	

3.76. Table 26 shows that the additional 8,520 people in SA1 as a result of the Kings Hill development will drive significant growth in the demand for both grass and 3G AGP provision.

3.77. Demand for adult football match play will grow by 1.73 MES, youth match play by 3.32 MES and mini football by 3.72 MES. This additional demand will also require 17.54 hours on 3G AGP provision for training. Tables 27 and 28 show how this impacts on the future capacity for both grass and artificial pitches in SA1.

Table 27: The impact of additional football demand on grass pitches in SA1

Area	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Kings Hill Development
SA1	Adult 11v11	-0.5	-1.5	-3
	Youth 11v11	0	0	-1.75
	9v9	1.5	1	-0.75
	7v7	1	-0.5	-2.25
	5v5	4.5	3.5	1.75

Table 28: The impact of additional football demand on 3G AGP in SA1

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position – Population Growth	Future Position - Kings Hill Development
SA1	3G AGP	0.4	0.2	-0.3

3.78. Table 27 shows that an increase in population due to the Kings Hill development will result in deficits on all pitch types, other than mini 5v5, by 2050. The current deficit of adult pitches will increase to -3 MES, there will be a shortfall of -1.75 for youth 11v11, the spare capacity in 9v9 pitches will be lost and replaced with a deficit of -0.75 and there will be a deficit of -2.25 on 7v7 pitches. Although 5v5 pitches will retain some spare capacity, the level of capacity will be halved to 1.75 MES per week.

3.79. Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicated that there would be an additional demand for 17.54 hours on 3G AGPs in SA1 due to the Kings Hill Development. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, suggesting an increased demand for 0.5 11v11 3G equivalents, bringing the future deficit of 3G provision in SA1 to -0.3 11v11 3G AGPs by 2050. This is highlighted in Table 28.

3.80. Table 29 shows the additional demand created by the Kings Hill development on all other pitch sports across Warwick.

Table 29: Kings Hill– Impact on demand for individual sports in Warwick

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)	1.14 MES	1.27 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Rugby League	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.18 MES	0.22 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Hockey	Adult	0.58 MES	1.73 hours on sand-based AGP
	Junior	0.09 MES	0.69 hours on sand-based AGP
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	44.95 MPS	N/A

3.81. Tables 30-35 show the updated study area-wide future capacity positions for all sports based on additional demand created by the Kings Hill development.

Table 30: Grass Football - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill 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 – Kings Hill	Updated Position – including Kings Hill
Adult 11v11	**9.5**	**-3.5**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Youth 11v11	**0.5**	**-2**	**-1.5**	**1.5**	**-3**	**1.75**	**-4.75**
Youth 9v9	**6.5**	**2.5**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1.75**	**0.25**
Mini 7v7	**5.5**	**-2**	**3.5**	**4**	**-0.5**	**1.75**	**-2.25**
Mini 5v5	**8.5**	**0**	**8.5**	**3**	**5.5**	**1.75**	**3.75**

3.82. Table 30 shows that the development at Kings Hill will cause levels of spare capacity on adult 11v11, 9v9 and 5v5 pitches to be cut, and predicted shortfalls of youth 11v11 and 7v7 provision to increase. As a result of the development there is likely to be 1.5 MES of spare capacity on adult 11v11 pitches; a deficit of -4.75 MES on youth 11v11 pitches; 0.25 MES spare on 9v9, a shortfall of -2.25 MES on 7v7; and 3.75 MES of spare capacity on 5v5 pitches.

3.83. To cater for the additional demand for pitch provision in SA1, the development of grass football provision at Kings Hill should be considered. To fully reduce the deficit of all pitch types in SA1, an additional adult 11v11, youth 11v11, 9v9 and mini 7v7 pitches are required. However, due to the small deficit levels on 9v9 pitches, there is the potential to meet this demand on youth 11v11 pitches.

3.84. Therefore, the development of 1x adult 11v11, 1x youth 11v11 and 1x 7v7 pitches could potentially reduce all deficit levels in SA1, if pitches were of good quality.

3.85. Other methods of increasing pitch capacity, such as pitch improvements and use of 3G provision, will be explored in the football section of this report.

Table 31: 3G AGP - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill development (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Growth – Kings Hill	Updated Position – including Kings Hill
3G AGP	TOTAL	-2.3	-3	0.5	-3.5

3.86. Table 31 shows the current deficit of 3G AGPs will be increased by 0.5 as a result of the development at Kings Hill, creating a deficit of -3.5 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches by 2050 across Warwick. As shown in Table 28, there will be a future deficit of -0.9 in SA1 specifically.

3.87. Completed in April 2025 3G development in SA3 at Oakley School, will result in the reduction of the deficit to -2.5 11v11 equivalent 3G AGPs. Although the planning restrictions on one 3G pitch at Kenilworth School (SA1) have now been lifted, allowing it to be utilised to its full potential, this has already been factored into the capacity analysis at in the figures used in both the assessment report and this strategy document and action plan.

3.88. Although the AGP development highlighted above will reduce the deficit in the study area, there will still remain a small shortfall in provision by 2050. However, it must be considered whether Kings Hill is the correct location for 3G development, as teams in SA1 are predicted to have adequate access to pitch provision. Priority should be given to pitch development in other areas, such as SA4 where is this a predicted future deficit of 2.3 11v11 size 3G pitches.

Table 32: Rugby Union - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill development (All figures in MES)

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance		Additional Growth – Kings Hill		Updated Position – including Kings Hill	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
Warwick	-11	-7.5	-15	-9	1.25	1.25	-16.25	-10.25

3.89. All figures in Table 32 are rounded to the nearest 0.25 MES. Housing development at Kings Hill will generate demand for an additional 1.25 MES for both training and match play, increasing the training deficit to -16.25 MES and the match play shortfall to -10.25 MES by 2050.

3.90. Although additional grass pitch provision at Kings Hill may be able to meet some match play demand from clubs, meeting training demand requires floodlit pitches which is unlikely at a non-club site. Therefore, pitch improvement at existing sites may be a more appropriate and cost effective way of increasing capacity. Kenilworth RFC, also in SA1 have 4 pitches all rated at M1/D1, each providing a capacity of 2 MES, giving a total site capacity of 8 MES. However, if both drainage and maintenance of all pitches on site were improved by one increment, site capacity would increase by 5 MES to 13 MES. Although, pitches on site would remain overplayed, the improvements would mitigate against the increased demand from the Kings Hill development. The development of floodlighting on one additional pitch would completely reduce the training deficit on site and minimise the match play shortfall. There is also one additional pitch at Kenilworth RFC that is not currently in use as it not solely caters for archery demand. However, the future of this agreement is in unknown and if the pitch was brought back into use, a further 2 MES of capacity could be created.

3.91. There are also plans for the development of an additional youth pitch at Trinity Guild, adding further capacity to the study area. The rugby union section of this report will explore a range of methods of reducing the training and match play deficits, such as grass pitch quality improvements, additional floodlight installations and new pitch developments.

Table 33: Grass Cricket - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill development (All figures in MPS)

Analysis Area	Current Position	Additional Future Demand	Future Position	Additional Growth – Kings Hill	Updated Position – including Kings Hill
SA1	-44	38	-82	45	-127
Total	**-93**	**94**	**-187**	**45**	**-232**

3.92. The Kings Hill housing development will create demand for 45 MPS on grass wickets across Warwick, therefore increasing the deficit to -232 MPS, and to -127 MPS in SA1.

3.93. To completely reduce all future deficits of grass wickets across Warwick, there is the requirement for an additional 46 good quality wickets. However, it is a priority of Warwickshire Cricket and the ECB to implement grass wicket quality improvements where necessary. There are 7 cricket club sites in the study area that have standard or poor quality grass wickets. Improving these wickets to a good quality could potentially add 188 MPS of capacity. If these improvements were undertaken, there would be a remaining deficit of 44 MPS, or 9 good quality wickets.

3.94. If the priority was to simply mitigate against the increase of 45 MPS of demand attributed to the Kings Hill development, there would be a requirement for an additional 9 good quality grass wickets.

3.95. As there are currently 4 clubs in SA1, and 12 overall, it is unlikely that additional clubs will be created at Kings Hill. However, because of the large deficits and lack of peak time availability, some clubs may consider the use the off-site provision to meet some of their match play demand.

3.96. Although it is not feasible that Kings Hill development provides 46 good quality wickets; a holistic approach to increasing capacity including on-site pitch development and off-site wicket improvement should be considered.

Table 34: Hockey - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill development (All figures in MES)

Site name	Balance (hours)			Additional Growth – Kings Hill			Updated Position – including Kings Hill		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Total	**29**	**13**	**28**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**26.5**	**12.5**	**27.5**

3.97. As demonstrated in Table 34, population growth at the Kings Hill development will add only 2.5 hours of training demand and 1 hour of match play demand for sand-based AGPs. Table 33 suggests that there is adequate spare capacity in the current stock of AGPs to cater for this increased demand.

3.98. However, there are aspirations from WDC to resurface St Nicholas Park AGP into a 3G surface, displacing 17 hours of hockey demand from Khalsa Leamington HC and Shipston-on Stour HC. This demand could theoretically be met at on other existing sand-based AGPs, and there are plans for the development of an additional pitch at Warwick School Sports Centre, which will cater for community use. Therefore, there is no requirement for the Kings Hill development to provide additional sand-based AGP pitches.

3.99. The hockey section of this report will explore a range of scenarios such as additional pitch development, loss of playing surfaces and relocations of clubs, and the reduction in usage of sand-based pitches by football clubs and demonstrate how each will impact the availability of hockey provision in Warwick and Warwick.

3.100. Table 35 shows the pitch capacity analysis for rugby league activity at Leamington RFC. As highlighted in Table 29, as a result of the Kings Hill development, there will be an increase in demand of 0.25 MES for match play and 0.25 MES for training (figures rounded up).

Table 35: Rugby League - Current and Future Capacity Analysis and the impact of Kings Hill development (All figures in MES).

Site Name	Carrying Capacity (MES)	Current Demand (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES)	Additional Demand – Kings Hill		Total Demand – Kings Hill (MES)		Supply and Demand Balance (MES) – Kings Hill
		Training	Match Play		Training	Match Play	Training	Match Play	
Leamington RFC	5	2	3.75	-0.75	0.25	0.25	2.25	4	-1.25

3.101. The total increase in demand of 0.5 MES will increase the total site deficit of grass pitch provision to -1.25 MES per week.

3.102. This deficit is largely a result of 2 of the 3 pitches on site being classed as poor quality. Carrying out pitch improvements, could potentially add 4 MES to the total site capacity, therefore creating 2.75 MES of spare availability at Leamington RFC during the rugby league season.

3.103. Sport England have worked with the LTA to develop a Sports Facility Calculator for outdoor tennis courts. The calculator shows the need for 1.11 outdoor tennis courts in SA1 as a result of the Kings Hill development. Assessment of supply and demand for tennis in Warwick suggests that although there is spare capacity on public courts, tennis club sites are expected to be operating 31% over capacity by 2050.

3.104. However, the only club site in SA1, Kenilworth Tennis, Squash and Croquet Club is expected to have spare capacity on its courts by 2050. Additional capacity could be added on site through the installation of floodlighting on the 2 currently unlit courts.

Scenario 4 - The impact on all sports of securing community use agreements on currently unsecure sites

3.105. 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,

3.106. 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.

3.107. This scenario will explore the impact of securing community use agreements on unsecure sites in Warwick.

Football – Grass Pitches

3.108. Table 36 shows the currently unsecure and unavailable grass football pitches in the Warwick study area.

Table 36: 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
All Saints Church of England Academy	SA1	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Crackley Hall School	SA1	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity
Crackley Hall School	SA1	7v7	1	Standard	4	1.5	2.5	No spare capacity
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	No spare capacity
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	9v9	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	No spare capacity
Park Hill Junior School	SA1	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Priors Field Primary School	SA1	9v9	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity
Priors Field Primary School	SA1	7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	1
St Augustine's Catholic Primary School	SA1	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Aylesford School	SA2	Adult 11v11	2	Good	6	3.5	2.5	No spare capacity
Aylesford School	SA2	Youth 11v11	2	Good	8	3.5	2.5	No spare capacity
Aylesford School	SA2	9v9	1	Good	4	1	3	1
Woodloes Primary School	SA2	9v9	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Bishops Tachbrook C of E Primary	SA3	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Heathcote Primary School	SA3	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Myton School	SA3	Adult 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Myton School	SA3	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
St Joseph's Catholic Primary	SA3	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
St Margarets C of E Junior School	SA3	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	SA3	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
Sydenham Primary School	SA3	7v7	3	Standard	12	3	9	3
Sydenham Primary School	SA3	5v5	2	Standard	8	2	6	2
Whitnash Primary School	SA3	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	1
Radford Semele C of E Primary School	SA4	7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Radford Semele C of E Primary School	SA4	5v5	1	Standard	4	1	3	1
Telford Junior School	SA4	7v7	1	Poor	2	1	1	1
Trinity Catholic High School	SA4	Adult 11v11	2	Standard	4	2	2	2
Trinity Catholic High School	SA4	Youth 9v9	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	0.5
Trinity Catholic High School	SA4	7v7	3	Standard	12	3	9	3

3.109. Table 36 shows the impact that securing community use agreements will have on the capacity of all pitch types by study area. Table 37 consolidates this analysis into an overview of capacity by pitch type across the study area.

Table 37: 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	-0.5	-1.5	0	-1.5
	SA2	3.5	3	0	3
	SA3	-0.5	-1	1	0
	SA4	3.5	2.5	2	4.5
	TOTAL	**6**	**3**	**3**	**6**
Youth 11v11	SA1	0	0	0	0

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Capacity – Unsecured Sites	Future Position – with Additional Capacity
	SA2	0.5	0	0	0
	SA3	0	-0.5	3	2.5
	SA4	-2	-2.5	0	-2.5
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-3**	**3**	**0**
9v9	SA1	1.5	1	0	1
	SA2	3.5	3	2	5
	SA3	0.5	0	0	0
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0.5	-1.5
	TOTAL	**4**	**2**	**2.5**	**4.5**
7v7	SA1	1	-0.5	4	3.5
	SA2	0.5	0	0	0
	SA3	1.5	1	7	8
	SA4	0.5	-1	5	4
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**-0.5**	**16**	**15.5**
5v5	SA1	4.5	3.5	0	3.5
	SA2	1.5	1	0	1
	SA3	0	-0.5	2	1.5
	SA4	2.5	1.5	1	2.5
	TOTAL	**8.5**	**5.5**	**3**	**8.5**

Table 38: 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
	Adult 11v11	**6**	**3**	3	**6**

Warwick Totals	Youth 11v11	**-1.5**	**-3**	3	**0**
	9v9	**4**	**2**	2.5	**4.5**
	7v7	**3.5**	**-0.5**	16	**15.5**
	5v5	**8.5**	**5.5**	3	**8.5**

3.110. Table 38 shows that by securing community use agreements on unsecure and unavailable sites, 3 MES of peak time capacity could be added on adult 11v11 pitches, 3 MES on youth 11v11, 2.5 MES on 9v9, 16 MES on 7v7 and 3 MES on 5v5.

3.111. The large amount of additional capacity on 7v7 pitches is a result of high number of unavailable and unsecure primary school sites, with a particular impact from Sydenham Primary School in SA3 and Trinity Catholic High in SA4. This 16 MES of additional capacity would create a Warwick-wide 15.5 MES of spare capacity by 2050.

3.112. Priority should also be given to securing community use agreements on youth 11v11 pitches in order to reduce the predicted future deficit of -3 MES. Although the only potential to create spare capacity would be in SA3, securing community use at Myton School, St Margrets CofE Junior and Whitnash Primary School would result in a study area wide neutral position.

3.113. However, there are a number of unsecure sites that currently meet community football demand. Although securing community use at these sites would not add capacity to the study area as they are currently utilised at peak times, the loss of these sites would have a significantly negative impact on the capacity positions of grass pitches. The loss of Crackley Hall School, Kenilworth RFC, Priors Field Primary and Aylesford School could reduce capacity by 6 MES on adult pitches, 12 MES on youth 11v11 pitches, 7 MES on 9v9 provision and 6MES on 7v7 pitches.

3.114. In SA1 this would increase the current and future deficit of Youth 11v11 pitches to -4 MES per week; there would be a current deficit of -2.5 MES, increasing to -3 MES 9v9 pitches; and 7v7 pitches would see a current deficit of -5 MES increasing to -6.6 MES by 2050.

3.115. In SA2, the loss of Aylesford School would create current and future deficits of -2.5 MES and -3 MES on adult pitches; -7.5 MES and -8 MES on youth 11v11 pitches; and -0.5 MES and -1 MES on 9v9 provision.

3.116. Securing community use agreements on these 4 sites should be a priority.

Cricket

3.117. Table 39 shows the supply of unsecure grass wickets in Warwick. There are a total of 10 grass wickets and 2 NTPs (Non-Turf Pitch).

Table 39: Unsecure Grass Cricket Pitches - Warwick

Playing Pitch Sites	Squares	Quality of Provision	Grass Wickets	Grass Supply (MPS)	NTP Wickets	NTP Supply (MPS)
Aylesford School	1	Standard	0	0	1	60
Warwick School Sports Centre	1	Good	10	50	0	0
Campion School Academy	1	Standard	0	0	1	60

3.118. As part of the assessment document, capacity from Aylesford School, Warwick School Sports Centre and Campion School Academy was not considered due to them being unavailable for community cricket. Table 40 below shows the impact on grass wicket capacity in Warwick if a community use agreement was implemented at Warwick School Sports Centre.

Table 40: The impact of securing community use on grass wickets in Warwick

Analysis Area	Current position	Future position	Unsecure Site Capacity	Potential Current Position	Potential Future Position
Warwick	-93	-187	50	-43	-137

3.119. Unsecure grass wickets in Warwick provide a capacity of 50 MPS. If these sites became available for community use, then the current deficit of provision would decrease to -43 MPS and there would be a shortfall of -137 MPS by 2050.

3.120. 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 Warwick could provide up to 120 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.

3.121. However, for the beginning of the 2025 season, Campion School has agreed to allow limited community use of its NTP wicket and a newly formed team, Leamington Royals CC, are utilising the facility. The club currently has 2 senior male teams, of which the 1st XI play in Division 9 East and 2nd XI in Division 10 Central of the Warwickshire Cricket League.

3.122. If it is presumed that both teams play 10 matches per season, then there will be 40 MPS of spare capacity on the site. However, it is unlikely that any of this capacity will be available at peak times.

3.123. 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 Warwick is not lost, and it should be a priority to secure community use for cricket at Warwick School Sports Centre.

Rugby Union

3.124. Table 41 shows that the only unsecure or unavailable pitch in Warwick is located at Myton School.

Table 41: Unsecure Grass Rugby Pitches – Warwick

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Available	Security of Use	Ownership	No. Adult Pitches	No. Mini/Midi Pitches	Pitch Quality	Floodlit
Myton School	CV34 6PJ	SA3	No	Unavailable	Education	1	0	M1/D1	0

3.125. Myton School could provide an additional 2 MES per week capacity of to the study area. However the pitch is not floodlit, it cannot meet training demand so this 2 MES will be added to the match play position. However, as the pitch also meets demand from curricular and extra-curricular activity, its total capacity will be reduced to 1 MES.

3.126. Table 42 shows that securing community use agreements at Myton School, would have very little impact on the overall capacity of grass rugby union pitches in the study area, reducing the current and future match play deficits to -6.5 MES and -8 MES respectively.

Table 42: 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
Warwick	**-11**	**-7.5**	**-15**	**-9**	**0**	**1**	**-11**	**-6.5**	**-15**	**-8**

3.127. Although securing a community use agreement at Myton School would be beneficial, there are currently community use agreements in place at Kenilworth School and North Leamington School yet these are not utilised by rugby union clubs. This highlights the necessity of reducing the grass pitch shortfalls in other ways such as grass pitch improvements, floodlight installation and WR22 compliant 3G pitch development, all of which are explored in the rugby union section of this report.

Hockey

3.128. Although it is available for community use, Aylesford School is the only sand-based AGP that does not provide security of tenure for clubs. However, the site does not currently meet any community hockey demand.

Rugby League

3.129. There are currently no unsecure 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

- The analysis shows that there is a current deficit of -93 MPS of accessible community use provision in Warwick. This deficit is generated by the SA1 (-44 MPS) and SA2 (-78 MPS) sub areas, whilst there remains a small level of spare capacity in SA4 (29 MPS).
- The future demand for cricket is projected to increase across the Study Area, with a total growth of 10 teams and 94 MPS by 2050, although this only considers the impact of population growth. The largest growth of cricket is projected to come in the SA1 and SA2 sub areas, with an additional 38 MPS predicted in each area. SA4 will generate 18 MPS of extra match play demand
- By 2050, the deficit is expected to increase by 94 MPS to -187 MPS across Warwick. SA1 will have a deficit of -82 MPS, SA2 will suffer from a shortfall of -116 MPS, and SA4 will have a 11 MPS of spare capacity by 2050.
- Ancillary provision within the study area is of a generally high standard with 47% of provision being of good quality.

4.2. Based on the summary above, the following scenarios will be considered within this section of the report:

- **Cricket, grass wicket scenarios:**
  1. Exploring the impact of grass wicket quality improvements at community club sites.
  2. Exploring the impact of all exported demand returning to the study area.

Scenario 5 – Exploring the impact of grass wicket quality improvements at community club sites

4.3. This scenario considers how grass wicket quality improvements will impact the capacity position of cricket club facilities across Warwick. Table 43 shows the sites utilised by community clubs in the study area and how their capacity positions will changes based on pitch 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

4.4. The analysis below assumes that all wickets will be improved to 'good' quality.

Table 43: The impact of grass wicket improvements in Warwick – 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)
Alvis Sports and Social Club	SA1	1	Standard	10	40	20	20	50	30
Leek Wootton Sports Club	SA1	1	Standard	16	64	56	8	80	24
Stoneleigh Cricket Ground	SA1	1	Poor	16	0	50	-50	80	30
Melson Memorial Ground / Lapworth Cricket Club	SA2	1	Good	12	60	46	14	60	14
Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground / Norton Lindsey Village Hall	SA2	1	Standard	10	40	64	-24	50	-14
Rowington CC	SA2	1	Standard	6	24	38	-14	30	-8
Warwickshire County Council Sports Ground	SA2	1	Poor	12	0	30	-30	60	30
Offchurch Sports Club	SA4	1	Standard	6	24	10	14	30	20
						Total	**-62**		**126**

4.5. Table 44 shows that by improving grass wicket quality could add 188 MPS of capacity to the study area. The biggest impact would be at Stoneleigh Cricket Ground (SA1) and Warwickshire County Council Sports Ground (SA2) where 80 MPS and 60 MPS would be added to the supply.

Table 44: The impact of grass wicket improvements in Warwick - Total

Analysis Area	Current position	Future position	Additional Site Capacity – Wicket Improvements	Potential Current Position	Potential Future Position
Warwick	-93	-187	188	95	1

4.6. Table 44 highlights the impact on the overall study area-wide wicket capacity of quality improvements. The current deficit of -93 MPS would be converted into 95 MPS of spare capacity, and the significant future deficit of -187 MPS would be minimised and there will be a predicted 1 MPS of spare capacity by 2050.

4.7. Pitch quality improvements should be considered at all sites used by community clubs, but prioritisation should be at Stoneleigh Cricket Ground (SA1) and Warwickshire County Council Sports Ground (SA2), where the great impact will be seen.

Scenario 6 – Exploring the impact of all exported demand returning to the study area.

4.8. The PPOSS assessment document highlights that there are 3 clubs; Lapworth CC, Kenilworth Wardens and Kenilworth CC that utilise cricket provision outside the study area. Lapworth 3rd team currently use Hampton in Arden CC, but will be based at Grove Lane in Solihull from 2025. Kenilworth Wardens CC 5th team utilise Offchurch CC in SA4 for homes games, and the 7 junior teams from Kenilworth CC use Harbury CC in Stratford.

4.9. It is assumed that each adult team will play 10 matches per season and each junior team will play 8. Based on this, if all exported demand was to return to the study area, there would be an increased demand for 76 MPS. This additional demand would raise the current shortfall of grass wickets to -169 MPS and the predicted future deficit to -264 MPS. This is shown in Table 45.

Table 45: The impact of exported demand returning to the study area – Warwick Total

Analysis Area	Current position	Future position	Additional Demand	Potential Current Position	Potential Future Position
Warwick	-93	-187	76	-169	-263

4.10. The reason for demand being exported outside of Warwick, is the lack of peak time capacity on club sites. Wicket quality improvement does not necessarily add peak time availability, therefore unless additional pitches are developed on club sites, it will not be possible for the exported demand to return. This is unlikely due to spatial and cost constraints; therefore, the priority should be to secure community use agreements on existing unsecure or unavailable sites.

4.11. As highlighted in Scenario 4, there are 3 unsecure or unavailable cricket sites in Warwick that do not cater for community cricket at this time. Only Warwick School Sports Centre provides grass wickets and could add 50 MPS of capacity. Both Aylesford School and Campion School Academy only have artificial wickets, that although not the preferred surface for cricket delivery, may be appropriate to meet some junior demand.

Additional Information - Cricket

4.12. As highlighted in scenario 4, Campion School has agreed to allow limited community use of its NTP wicket for the 2025 season. The facility is currently being used by a newly formed team, Leamington Royals CC. The club currently has 2 senior male teams, of which the 1st XI play in Division 9 East and 2nd XI in Division 10 Central of the Warwickshire Cricket League.

4.13. However there are currently rugby posts with the cricket outfield and the NTP wicket on site is not suitable in the long term for the club, therefore securing use of appropriate grass wicket facilities is crucial for their longevity and development. This places further emphasis on the importance of securing community use at Warwick School Sports Centre, as well as improving grass wicket quality wherever possible.

Cricket Recommendations

- Improve the quality of grass wickets on club sites wherever possible, with priority sites being Stoneleigh Cricket Ground (SA1) and Warwickshire County Council Sports Ground (SA2)
- Secure community use agreements at Warwick School Sports Centre.
- Secure usage of secondary grounds wherever possible to meet the needs of clubs such as Kenilworth CC, Leamington CC and Warwick CC, where good quality wickets are already overplayed and additional capacity cannot be created on site. Provision of additional facilities such as indoor or caged netting could also benefit clubs training demand.
- 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

5.1. 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 132 grass football pitches across 31 sites that are available for community use.
- 100 (78.7%) of pitches in Warwick provide secured community use access (i.e., pitches owned or leased by local authorities or clubs/associations). 8% of available pitches do not have any security of tenure, meaning that the loss of these sites would negatively impact the availability of grass pitches to support community football
- 255 teams from 41 clubs are identified as playing within Warwick. This consists of 47 adult men's, 5 adult women's, 68 youth 11v11 boys', 11 youth 11v11 girls, 45 junior boys' 9v9 teams, 8 9v9 girls' teams, 62 7v7 and mini soccer teams and 35 5v5 mini soccer teams. There is demand across all age groups of football across Warwick
- The current supply and demand analysis for accessible and secure pitch provision shows spare capacity on all pitches types, other than Youth 11v11, where there is a deficit of -1.5 MES. There is spare capacity on Adult 11v11 (6 MES), 9v9 (4 MES), 7v7 (3.5 MES) and 5v5 (8.5 MES)
- The impact of population growth will result in a small reduction in capacity for all pitch types. However, all pitches other than youth 11v11 and 7v7, will retain spare capacity. There will be a of 4 MES for adult 11v11, 2 MES for youth 9v9 and 5.5 MES for 5v5
- 17 teams from clubs based in Warwick were identified as playing outside of the study area. Alvis Junior, Leamington Hibernian, Leek Wootton, Racing Club Warwick and Warwick Juniors all have home grounds across Warwick, suggesting a lack of available peak time capacity on suitable pitches
- There are poor quality ancillary facilities on clubs sites located at: Kenilworth RFC, King George V Playing Field and Stonehouse Close.

Scenario 7 – Identifying the impact of latent demand predictions of clubs on future pitch capacity

5.2. Through consultation, clubs across Warwick highlighted a high level of latent demand that they believe can be realistically realised within 3-5 years. Table 46 shows the level of latent demand predictions of clubs by sub-area and for Warwick as a whole.

Table 46: Latent Demand Predictions

Sub Area	Male Adult 11v11	Female Adult 11v11	Male Youth 11v11	Female Youth 11v11	Boys 9v9	Girls 9v9	7v7	5v5	Total Teams
SA1	1	1	9	6	6	3	8	8	**42**
SA2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	9	**16**
SA3	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	4	**18**
SA4	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	12	**22**
Totals	**7**	**4**	**11**	**11**	**7**	**6**	**19**	**33**	**98**

5.3. Table 46 highlights that there is the potential to be an additional 98 teams in the study area by 2050 as a result of latent demand predictions. 42 of these will be located in SA1, 16 in SA2, 18 in SA3 and 22 in SA4.

5.4. The largest predicted growth is in 5v5 demand, where there could be an additional 33 teams by 2050. However, over 54% of this potential growth is attributed to just 2 clubs (Warwick Juniors and Lillington Juniors).

5.5. Table 47 identifies how latent demand predictions will impact the capacity of each grass pitch type by sub area. Table 48 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 47: Football – Impact of latent demand predictions on the future pitch capacities by sub-area (All figures in MES)

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
Adult 11v11	SA1	-0.5	-1.5	1	**-2.5**
	SA2	3.5	3	1	**2**
	SA3	-0.5	-1	1.5	**-2.5**
	SA4	3.5	2.5	2	**0.5**
	TOTAL	**6**	**3**	**5.5**	**-2.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
Youth 11v11	SA1	0	0	7.5	**-7.5**
	SA2	0.5	0	1.5	**-1.5**
	SA3	0	-0.5	2	**-2.5**
	SA4	-2	-2.5	0	**-2.5**
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-3**	**11**	**-14**
9v9	SA1	1.5	1	4.5	**-3.5**
	SA2	3.5	3	0.5	**2.5**
	SA3	0.5	0	1.5	**-1.5**
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0	**-2**
	TOTAL	**4**	**2**	**6.5**	**-4.5**
7v7	SA1	1	-0.5	4	**-4.5**
	SA2	0.5	0	0.5	**-0.5**
	SA3	1.5	1	2	**-1**
	SA4	0.5	-1	3	**-4**
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**-0.5**	**9.5**	**-10**
5v5	SA1	4.5	3.5	4	**-0.5**
	SA2	1.5	1	4.5	**-3.5**
	SA3	0	-0.5	2	**-2.5**
	SA4	2.5	1.5	6	**-4.5**
	TOTAL	**8.5**	**5.5**	**16.5**	**-11**

Table 48: Football – Total impact of latent demand predictions on the future pitch capacities (All figures in MES)

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Latent Demand	Future Position – with Additional Latent Demand
Warwick Totals	Adult 11v11	**6**	**3**	**5.5**	**-2.5**
	Youth 11v11	-1.5	-3	**11**	**-14**
	9v9	4	2	**6.5**	**-4.5**
	7v7	3.5	-0.5	**9.5**	**-10**
	5v5	8.5	5.5	**16.5**	**-11**

5.6. Table 47 shows that latent demand would have a very negative impact on the future pitch capacities of most pitch types. The only areas where small levels of spare capacity would remain are on Adult 11v11 pitches in SA2 and SA4, as well as on 9v9 pitches in SA2. There will be shortfalls of all other provision.

5.7. Table 48 highlights that latent demand would result in study area-wide deficits on all pitch types by 2050. The highest deficit would be on Youth 11v11 pitches (-14 MES), followed by 5v5 (-11 MES), 7v7 (-10 MES), 9v9 (-4.5 MES) and Adult 11v11 (-2.5 MES).

5.8. Table 49 identifies the impact that the additional demand would have on the capacity for 3G AGPs using the FA's 1:38 model.

Table 49: 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	-0.2	-0.4	42	1.1	**-1.5**
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4	16	0.4	**-0.8**
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5	18	0.5	**-1**
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3	22	0.6	**-2.9**
	TOTAL	**-2.9**	**-3.6**	**98**	**2.6**	**-6.2**

5.9. If realised, latent demand predictions would create a requirement for an additional 2.6 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, raising the future deficit to -6.2 by 2050. The largest increase in demand is in SA1, where latent demand creates a requirement for an extra 1.1 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

5.10. 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 8 – Exploring the impact on grass and 3G pitch capacity if all imported and exported demand returned to the appropriate study areas

5.11. The PPOSS assessment document identified 17 teams from clubs based in Warwick, that were currently utilising grass pitch provision outside of the study area. However, 2 teams from the Coventry area are currently utilising grass pitches in SA1. This scenario will explore the impact on grass and 3G pitch capacity if all teams returned to their respective study areas.

5.12. Table 50 shows that the additional 15 teams that would be located within the study area would create demand for 0.4 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, therefore raising the future deficit to -3.4 by 2050. SA3 and SA4 would not be impacted, however SA4 would retain the largest deficit of -2.3 11v11 equivalents.

5.13. Demand for 3G pitches in SA1 would increase by 0.1, decreasing the future spare capacity to 0.1. Exported demand returning to SA2 would increase demand by 0.3, in turn increasing the shortfall by 2050 to -0.7.

Table 50: The impact of exported demand – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Change in team numbers due to exported demand	Additional Exported Demand – 3G AGPs	Future Position – with Additional Exported Demand
3G AGP	SA1	0.4	0.2	+4	0.1	0.1
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4	+10	0.3	-0.7
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5	+1	0	-0.5
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3	0	0	-2.3
	TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**	**+15**	**0.4**	**-3.4**

4.1. 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.

[1] Affiliation data provided by Birmingham County FA

4.2. However, based on Birmingham County FA affiliation data, it is evident that if exported demand was to return to grass pitches within Warwick, there would be 6 additional teams in SA1, 10 in SA2, 1 in SA3. This would raise demand by 3 MES per week in SA1, by 5 MES per week in SA2 and 0.5 MES in SA3.

4.3. Both teams that are based in Coventry, but utilise provision in Warwick, use grass pitch facilities in SA1. If this demand was to relocate back to Coventry, demand in SA1 would reduce by 1 MES.

4.4. Overall, SA1 would experience an increase in demand for grass pitches of 2 MES per week, demand in SA2 would increase by 5 MES and SA3 would increase by 0.5 MES.

Scenario 9 – Exploring the impact of grass pitch quality improvements on pitch capacity

5.14. 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 51-54 show changes in capacity for each poor or standard pitch by sub area.

Table 51: 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
Alvis Sports and Social Club	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	2	0	No spare capacity	3	1	No spare capacity
Alvis Sports and Social Club	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	2	0	No spare capacity	4	2	No spare capacity
Alvis Sports and Social Club	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	No spare capacity
Alvis Sports and Social Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	3	1	No spare capacity	6	3	No spare capacity
Castle Farm Leisure Centre	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	5	-1	No spare capacity	6	1	No spare capacity
Castle Farm Leisure Centre	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	4	0	No spare capacity	8	4	No spare capacity
Castle Farm Leisure Centre	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	3	Standard	6	5	1	No spare capacity	9	4	No spare capacity
Castle Farm Leisure Centre	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	2	Standard	8	4	4	No spare capacity	12	8	No spare capacity
Castle Farm Leisure Centre	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Standard	4	1.5	3.5	No spare capacity	6	4.5	No spare capacity
Crackley Hall School	Unsecure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	4	3	No spare capacity
Crackley Hall School	Unsecure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	1.5	2.5	No spare capacity	6	4.5	No spare capacity
Kenilworth RFC	Unsecure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	No spare capacity	4	3.5	No spare capacity
Kenilworth RFC	Unsecure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	0.5	1.5	No spare capacity [2]	4	3.5	No spare capacity
Leek Wootton Sports Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	3	Standard	12	1	11	2	18	17	2

[2] Both pitches at Kenilworth RFC are overmarked with Rugby Union pitches, therefore there is no spare capacity available due to shared rugby usage.

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
Leek Wootton Sports Club	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	4	3	No spare capacity
Leek Wootton Sports Club	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	2	2	No spare capacity	6	4	No spare capacity
Park Hill Junior School	Unsecure	Mini Soccer 7v7	1	Standard	4	1	3	1	6	5	1
Stoneleigh Village Hall	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	1	1	No spare capacity	3	2	No spare capacity
University Of Warwick (Cryfield Sports Pavilion)	Unsecure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity[3]	3	2	No spare capacity

Table 52: 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
King George V Playing Field (Barford)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	3	3	1
Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	3	1.5	No spare capacity
Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	4	4	1
Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Poor	2	0	2	1	6	6	1
St. Mary's Land	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	0	2	1	3	3	1
St. Mary's Land	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	2	Standard	4	0	4	2	8	8	2

[3] All pitches at University of Warwick (Cryfield Pavilion) are discounted from any capacity analysis due to their inclusion in the Coventry City PPOSS.

Table 53: 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
Acre Close Fields	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	2.5	-1.5	No spare capacity	3	0.5	No spare capacity
Acre Close Fields	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Poor	1	1.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	No spare capacity
Eagle Recreation Ground	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	4	4	1

Table 54: 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
Kingsley School Fields	Secure	Youth 11v11	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	No spare capacity	4	2.5	No spare capacity
North Leamington School	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	2	Standard	4	1.5	2.5	0.5	6	4.5	0.5
North Leamington School	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Standard	2	4	-2	No spare capacity	4	0	No spare capacity
North Leamington School	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	2.5	-0.5	No spare capacity	4	1.5	No spare capacity
North Leamington School	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	2	Standard	4	6	-2	No spare capacity	12	6	No spare capacity
Radford Semele Playing Field (Radford Semele Recreation Ground)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	0	1	1	3	3	1
St Peters Celtic FC	Secure	Youth Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity	4	3	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
St Peters Celtic FC	Secure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Poor	1	2.5	-1.5	No spare capacity	4	1.5	No spare capacity
St Peters Celtic FC	Secure	Mini Soccer 7v7	2	Poor	4	0.5	3.5	1.5	12	11.5	1.5
St Peters Celtic FC	Secure	Mini Soccer 5v5	1	Poor	2	0.5	1.5	0.5	6	5.5	0.5
Stonehouse Close (Cubbington Village Hall Play Area)	Secure	Adult Football 11v11	1	Poor	1	1	0	No spare capacity	3	2	No spare capacity
Trinity Catholic High School	Unsecure	Adult 11v11	2	Standard	4	2	2	2	6	4	2
Trinity Catholic High School	Unsecure	Youth Football 9v9	1	Standard	2	1.5	0.5	0.5	4	2.5	0.5
Trinity Catholic High School	Unsecure	Mini Soccer 7v7	3	Standard	12	3	9	3	18	15	3

5.15. Tables 51 – 54 show that pitch quality improvements will have a positive impact on the weekly capacity of all currently poor and standard pitches and eliminate overplay at Castle Farm Leisure Centre, Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground, Acre Close Fields, North Leamington School and St Peters Celtic FC. However, pitch quality improvements cannot add peak time slots to existing sites as there are no additional pitches being created.

5.16. Tables 55-59 show the impact on pitch capacity by pitch type and sub area. Table 60 consolidates the analysis into a study area-wide overview.

Table 55: Grass Pitch Improvements - Adult 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA1	1	-0.5	0.5	1	-0.5
SA2	4	0	4	0.5	3.5
SA3	1	0	1	0.5	0.5

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA4	3.5	0	3.5	1	2.5
Total	**9.5**	**-0.5**	**9**	**3**	6

Table 56: Grass Pitch Improvements - Youth 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA1	0	0	0	0	0
SA2	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0
SA3	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5
SA4	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5
Total	**0.5**	**0**	**0.5**	**1.5**	-1

Table 57: Grass Pitch Improvements - Youth 9v9 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA1	1.5	0	1.5	0.5	1
SA2	3.5	0	3.5	0.5	3
SA3	1	0	1	0.5	0.5
SA4	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0
Total	**6.5**	**0**	**6.5**	**2**	4.5

Table 58: Grass Pitch Improvements - Mini 7v7 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA1	1	0	1	1.5	-0.5
SA2	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0
SA3	1.5	0	1.5	0.5	1
SA4	2.5	0	2.5	1.5	1
Total	**5.5**	**-2**	**5.5**	**4**	1.5

Table 59: Grass Pitch Improvements - Mini 5v5 Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA1	4.5	0	4.5	1	3.5
SA2	1.5	0	1.5	0.5	1
SA3	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5

Analysis Area	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
SA4	2.5	0	2.5	1	1.5
Total	**8.5**	**0**	**8.5**	**3**	5.5

Table 60: Grass Pitch Improvements - Summary of Supply and Demand Warwick Peak time of Play

Pitch type	Updated Spare capacity MES (Peak)	Updated Total Overplay	Updated Position	Future demand	Updated Future Position
Adult 11v11	9.5	-3.5	**9**	3	**6**
Youth 11v11	0.5	-2	**0.5**	1.5	**-1**
Youth 9v9	6.5	2.5	**6.5**	2	**4.5**
Mini 7v7	5.5	-2	**5.5**	4	**1.5**
Mini 5v5	8.5	0	**8.5**	3	**5.5**

5.17. Table 60 shows that due to a reduction in overplay, grass pitch improvements will have a positive impact on the current and future grass pitch capacities of all pitch types other than mini 5v5. The current deficit of Youth 11v11 pitches would be turned into 0.5 MES of spare capacity and the future deficit of -3 MES would be reduced to just -1 MES. The future deficit of Mini 7v7 pitches would be converted into 1.5 MES of spare capacity by 2050.

5.18. Due to their current overplay, priority sites for pitch improvement should be:

- Castle Farm Leisure Centre
- Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground
- Acre Close Fields
- North Leamington School
- St Peters Celtic FC

5.19. However, additional maintenance costs could prove to be prohibitive for some clubs, and where sites are open to the public (park sites) and casual usage is difficult to manage, improving and sustaining higher quality pitches is challenging.

5.20. It should also be noted that pitches at Kenilworth School are currently unable to be used by community clubs due to issues of drainage. Although this PPOSS assumes that they will be restored to their original quality and will cater for community football demand again in the near future, it is a key priority to carry out the necessary maintenance.

Scenario 10 – Exploring the impact of growth of the female game

5.21. The Football Foundation have identified a minimum growth in the female game of 50% over a 3 year period. As highlighted in Table 61, there are currently 33 female-only teams in the Warwick District area.

Table 61: Current Female Only Football Provision in Warwick

Sub Area	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
SA1	1	2	2	2		**7**
SA2	1	2	1			**4**
SA3	2	3	4	3	1	**13**
SA4	2	4	1	1	1	**9**
Totals	**6**	**11**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**33**

5.22. Table 62 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.

5.23. There is predicted to be a growth of 4 adult 11v11 teams, 6 youth 11v11 teams, 5 9v9 teams, 4 7v7 teams and 2 5v5 teams. This gives a total growth 21 teams, of which 4 will be in SA1, 3 in SA2, 8 in SA3 and 6 in SA4.

Table 62: 50% growth of Female-Only Football Provision in Warwick

Sub Area	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
SA1	2	3	3	3	0	**11**
SA2	2	3	2	0	0	**7**
SA3	3	5	6	5	2	**21**
SA4	3	6	2	2	2	**15**

Sub Area	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
Totals	**10**	**17**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**54**

5.24. Tables 63 and 64 show the impact of this level of growth on grass pitch capacity in Warwick. Each team has been assigned 0.5 MES of demand to take into account home and away fixtures.

Table 63: 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	-0.5	-1.5	0.5	**-2**
	SA2	3.5	3	0.5	**2.5**
	SA3	-0.5	-1	0.5	**-1.5**
	SA4	3.5	2.5	0.5	**2**
	TOTAL	**6**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Youth 11v11	SA1	0	0	0.5	**-0.5**
	SA2	0.5	0	0.5	**-0.5**
	SA3	0	-0.5	1	**-1.5**
	SA4	-2	-2.5	1	**-3.5**
	TOTAL	**-1.5**	**-3**	**3**	**-6**
9v9	SA1	1.5	1	0.5	**0.5**
	SA2	3.5	3	0.5	**2.5**
	SA3	0.5	0	1	**-1**
	SA4	-1.5	-2	0.5	**-2.5**
	TOTAL	**4**	**2**	**2.5**	**-0.5**

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Female Demand	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
7v7	SA1	1	-0.5	0.5	**-1**
	SA2	0.5	0	0	**0**
	SA3	1.5	1	1	**0**
	SA4	0.5	-1	0.5	**-1.5**
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**-0.5**	**2**	**-2.5**
5v5	SA1	4.5	3.5	0	**3.5**
	SA2	1.5	1	0	**1**
	SA3	0	-0.5	0.5	**-1**
	SA4	2.5	1.5	0.5	**1**
	TOTAL	**8.5**	**5.5**	**1**	**4.5**

Table 64: Football – Total impact of additional growth of the female game on the future pitch capacities (All figures in MES)

	Pitch Type	Current Position	Future Position	Additional Female Demand	Future Position – with Additional Female Demand
Warwick Totals	Adult 11v11	**6**	**3**	**2**	**1**
	Youth 11v11	-1.5	-3	**3**	**-6**
	9v9	4	2	**2.5**	**-0.5**
	7v7	3.5	-0.5	**2**	**-2.5**
	5v5	8.5	5.5	**1**	**4.5**

5.25. The additional 21 female teams predicted would increase demand by 10.5 MES per week. This demand would reduce the current spare capacity of adult 11v11 pitches to 1 MES and on 5v5 pitches to 4.5 MES. The future predicted shortfall of -3 MES on Youth 11v11 pitches would increase to -6 MES and on 7v7 pitches to -2.5 MES. However, the most significant impact will be felt on 9v9 pitches where the predicted future spare capacity will be lost and a small deficit of -0.5 MES created.

5.26. Growth of the female game will also increase demand for 3G AGP pitches. Table 65 identifies the impact that the additional demand would have on the capacity for 3G AGPs using the FA's 1:38 model.

Table 65: 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	0.4	0.2	4	0.1	0.1
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4	3	0.1	-0.5
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5	8	0.2	-0.7
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3	6	0.2	-2.5
	TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**	**21**	**0.6**	**-3.6**

5.27. 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 -3.6 by 2050.

5.28. 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

- Improve the quality of grass pitches wherever possible, with priority given to
  - **a.** Castle Farm Leisure Centre
  - **b.** Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground
  - **c.** Acre Close Fields
  - **d.** North Leamington School
  - **e.** St Peters Celtic FC

- Secure community use agreements at currently unsecure sites. Priority should be given to those that currently meet community football demand:
  - **a.** Crackley Hall School
  - **b.** Kenilworth RFC

c. Aylesford School
d. Trinity Catholic High School

- Ensure grass pitches at Kenilworth School are restored to a good quality, enabling them to meet demand from affiliated football clubs once again.
- Consider investment in the improvement of ancillary facilities for football clubs at Kenilworth RFC, King George V Playing Field and Stonehouse Close.
- 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

- There are 5 11v11 size 3G AGP's and 1 small sided 7v7 pitch in Warwick. Of this supply, only Warwick School Sports Centre has a WR22 compliant surface, and this is used solely for rugby union demand. There is an 11v11 3G at Cryfield Sports Pavilion, that although located just inside the study area, is included in Coventry City's PPOSS, therefore has not been included in this analysis.
- Therefore, there are 4.4 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches that are available to meet football demand.
- Although the 3G pitch at Warwick School Sports Centre is rugby compliant, it currently only meets occasional demand from affiliated rugby union clubs during adverse weather, and caters for high level representative fixtures. However, both rugby union and rugby league clubs have highlighted the need for WR22 3G provision.
- There is a current deficit of -2.3 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches in the study area for football. The majority of this deficit is generated by SA4 (2.1), where there are no 3G pitches located.
- There are small deficits in the other sub areas also, with both SA2 and SA3 having deficits of 0.3. SA1 has 0.4 of spare capacity.
- Consultation suggests that many clubs face challenges in accessing 3G provision and find it necessary to travel outside of sub areas and the study area to access appropriate 3G pitches for training demand.
- There are 17 teams currently displaced within Warwick. If these teams were to return to the study area, an additional 0.5 3G AGPs of demand would be created, increasing the current deficit to -2.8 11v11 sized 3G pitches.
- All rugby clubs currently train and play on floodlit grass pitches on their sites.
- Team generation rates suggest that there will be an increase of 26 teams by 2050. SA1 will see an increase of 7, SA2 will grow by 6 teams, SA3 by 5 and the largest growth will be in SA4 where there will be 8 additional teams

- Based on ONS population projections, it is predicted that the total deficit of 3G pitches will increase from -2.3 to -3 by 2050.
- Deficits will increase in all sub areas other than in SA1, with SA2 increasing to -0.4, SA3 to -0.5 and SA4 to -2.3. The spare capacity in SA1 will reduce to 0.2. However, if exported demand is considered that deficits will increase in SA2 to -0.7 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches and all spare capacity in SA1 will be lost.
- Since the development of the assessment document used to develop these figures, Oakley School 3G has opened for community use, adding an extra 1x 11v11 3G pitch to SA3 and the study area.

Scenario 11 – The impact of AGP development at Oakley School on the 3G AGP capacity in Warwick

6.2 Oakley School (SA3) is a new school, opened in September 2024, which since completion in April 2025 includes a 11v11 sized 3G AGP. There is already a community use agreement in place, meaning the 3G pitch will be available to meet training and match play demand from community clubs in Warwick.

6.3 During development of the PPOSS assessment report, the pitch was not complete therefore the capacity position figures for 3G pitches did not incorporate it into the supply. However it is now being utilised for curriculum demand as well as catering for community football, and Table 66 shows the impact it will have on the current and future positions for 3G AGPs in SA3 and across Warwick.

Table 66: The impact of 3G development at Oakley School – 3G AGP

Sub Area	Existing Current Position	Existing Future Position	Current Position – including Oakley Grove	Future Position – including Oakley Grove
SA3	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.5
TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**	**-1.3**	**-2**

6.4 Although 3G development at Oakley School mitigates against the deficit of 3G provision in SA3, there will remain shortfalls of 3G pitches across Warwick. However, the current deficit will reduce from -2.3 to -1.3 and the future shortfall will improve from -3 to -2 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches.

6.5 However, the pitch could also cater for affiliated football teams based in SA2, where there is a current deficit of -0.3, rising to -0.4 by 2040. As the pitch will create spare capacity in SA3, it could contribute to reducing the deficit in SA2 as well. If this was the case, current and future deficits in SA2 would be reduced to 0 and there would remain 0.4 of current spare capacity, decreasing to 0.1 by 2050 in SA3.

6.6 The main deficit is generated by a lack of 3G pitch provision in SA4, where there are current and future deficits of -2.1 and -2.3 respectively. Although the Oakley School 3G 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.

Scenario 12 – 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 Warwick were played on 11v11 equivalent floodlit 3G AGPs. Tables 67 – 70 use an FA suggested approach to calculating the 3G match play demand, and this has been completed separately for each sub area.

Table 67: 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	9	4.5	4	18	0.3
Mini Soccer 7v7	17	8.5	8	68	1.1
Youth 9v9	9	4.5	10	45	0.7
Youth 11v11	14	7	32	224	3.5
Adult 11v11	12	6	32	192	3.0
Total					**8.6**

Table 68: 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	5	2.5	4	10	0.2
Mini Soccer 7v7	9	4.5	8	36	0.6
Youth 9v9	12	6	10	60	0.9

Youth 11v11	26	13	32	416	6.5
Adult 11v11	11	5.5	32	176	2.8
Total					**11**

Table 69: 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	7	3.5	4	14	0.2
Mini Soccer 7v7	8	4	8	32	0.5
Youth 9v9	14	7	10	70	1.1
Youth 11v11	12	6	32	192	3.0
Adult 11v11	10	5	32	160	2.5
Total					**7.3**

Table 70: 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	8	4	4	16	0.3
Mini Soccer 7v7	20	10	8	80	1.3
Youth 9v9	14	7	10	70	1.1
Youth 11v11	25	12.5	32	400	6.3
Adult 11v11	13	6.5	32	208	3.3
Total					**12.3**

6.8 Tables 71-73 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 8.6 11v11 equivalents in SA1, 11 in SA2, 7.3 in SA3 and 12.3 in SA4. This is shown collectively in Table 70.

Table 71: 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	61	8.6	2	**-6.6**
SA2	63	11	1.4	**-9.6**
SA3	51	7.3	1	**-6.3**
SA4	80	12.3	0	**-12.3**
Warwick Total	**255**	**39.2**	**4.4**	**-34.8**

6.9 Table 71 suggests that to meet all match play demand on 3G pitches would require a total of 39.2 11v11 equivalent 3G pitches, creating a theoretical deficit of -34.8 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 13 – Exploring how the development of WR22 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 Warwick.

6.12 Table 72 shows the 3G pitch capacity analysis based on demand from affiliated football teams in the study area. The most significant area of need is in SA4, where the current deficit of -2.1 3G pitches is expected to rise to -2.3 by 2050. There are also small deficits in all other sub areas.

Table 72: Warwick Study Area Capacity Positions – 3G AGP

Pitch Type	Sub Area	Current Position	Future Position
3G AGP	SA1	0.4	0.2
	SA2	-0.3	-0.4
	SA3	-0.3	-0.5
	SA4	-2.1	-2.3
	TOTAL	**-2.3**	**-3**

6.13 When this is compared to training shortfalls for rugby clubs in Warwick (Table 73), the largest need is also in SA4 as a result of deficits from Leamington RFC and Old Leamingtonians created by the lack of floodlit grass provision. This suggests the potential need for WR22 3G pitches to help meet training demand more sustainably, alongside pitch quality improvements and the installation of additional floodlighting.

Table 73: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA1	-3	-5.75	-5	-6.5
SA4	-8	-1.75	-10	-2.5
Warwick Study Area	**-11**	**-7.5**	**-15**	**-9**

6.14 If a 3G AGP is WR22 compliant, its able to meet both football and rugby union formal match play and training demand. Therefore, they have the potential to increase the training capacity of rugby clubs and the training and playing opportunities for the whole local community in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

6.15 Because demand for floodlit training facilities is highest in SA4 for football, rugby union and rugby league, priority should naturally be given to development in this sub area. There are a number of potential site options that could be explored.

6.16 **North Leamington School (SA4) –** The site is home to a full size sand-dressed AGP that meets demand for 11.5 hours of hockey activity and 15 hours of affiliated football demand. Although resurfacing the pitch would displace Khalsa Leamington Hockey Club, there is adequate spare capacity on other hockey sites in the study area to cater for this demand.

6.17 In addition to this, Khalsa Leamington HC are currently exploring plans to develop Helen Lay Care Centre into a hockey facility. If this was to happen, North Leamington School would not meet any hockey demand. There are also plans for the development of a 3rd hockey AGP at Warwick School, further reducing the demand for North Leamington School AGP.

6.18 **Leamington Rugby Club (SA4) –** An existing rugby union club site, with a deficit of training provision and existing floodlit installations. The site is also home to a thriving multi-age group netball club and is adjacent to St Peter's Celtic Football Club, who identified significant challenges in accessing 3G provision. The site also meets demand from Leamington Royals RLFC during the summer rugby league season.

6.19 **Old Leamingtonians RFC (SA4) –** A large rugby union site with 5 grass pitches and a significant training deficit. The site is adjacent to Leamington RFC and St Peter's Celtic FC has adequate space to WR22 compliant 3G development

6.20 **St Peter's Celtic FC (SA4) –** Although the site is ideally located to meet demand from football and both rugby unions and league clubs, 3G development would likely impact on 2 of the 3 grass pitches on site. Consultation suggests that there are already car parking and accessibility issues on site, which would be worsened with the development of 3G provision.

6.21 **Newbold Comyn (SA4) –** A large scale community sports facility, owned and operated by the local authority. Although the site could cater for a large amount of demand from football, rugby union and rugby league clubs and has previously been explored by the council for potential 3G development, it is no longer being pursued as an option by Warwick District Council.

6.22 Based on the information above, it is recommended that the priority for WR22 3G development should be in SA4. If the proposed development is to cater for both football and rugby use, the priority sites should be Leamington RFC or North Leamington School as a result of the multi-sport nature of the sites and their location in the area of most significant current and future 3G pitch deficits. However, there is an existing WR22 compliant 3G in the study area that currently does not cater for any community rugby demand, suggesting that rugby clubs may also face challenges in accessing provision on another education site at North Leamington School.

6.23 However, Warwick 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 PPOSS and informed by insight from partner clubs, the FF, FA and RFU

3G AGP Recommendations

- Create additional 3G pitch provision in SA4, and consider WR22 compliance allowing the facility to also support rugby union, rugby league and football clubs. This could be the development of new provision at Newbold Comyn, Leamington RFC, Old Leamingtonians or St Peter's Celtic, or alternatively could involve the conversion of North Leamington School sand-based AGP to a 3G surface.
- Resurface the poor quality 3G pitch at Myton School
- Protect the existing supply of AGP provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 104 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 8 rugby union sites in Warwick, with a total of 24 pitches. Four sites are available for the community: Kenilworth RFC, Trinity Guild RFC, Leamington RFC and Old Leamingtonians RFC, with a total of 15 pitches.
- There are 4 clubs in the study area, comprised of 53 teams: 15 senior male, 3 senior female, 17 junior boys, 1 junior girls and 18 mini teams.
- There are current deficits of both training and match play opportunities in both SA1 and SA4. There is a study-area wide shortfall of -11 MES for training and -7.5 MES for match play
- Due to the expected future demand for rugby union provision, the deficit of training availability is expected to increase to -15 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 -9 by 2050.
- Kenilworth RFC is the only rugby union club in the area with poor quality ancillary provision.

Scenario 14 – 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 Warwick.

7.3 Table 74 outlines the current pitch supply at rugby union club sites in Warwick.

Table 74: Rugby Site Breakdown of Security of Community Use

Site Name	Sub Area	Security of Use	No. Adult Pitches	Pitch Quality	No. Floodlit Pitches
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	Secure	4[4]	M1/D1	2
Trinity Guild	SA1	Secure	2	M2/D2	2
Leamington Rugby Club	SA4	Secure	3	D0/M1	2
Old Leamingtonians RFC	SA4	Secure	5	M1/D1	1

7.4 All club sites currently have at least one floodlit pitch, but the only site where all pitches are lit is Trinity Guild. There are plans for the development of an additional adult pitch at Trinity Guild, however it will not benefit from floodlighting.

7.5 Table 75 explores the level of floodlighting needed to reduce all training deficits on rugby union club sites.

Table 75: 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
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	4	8	8	0
Trinity Guild RFC	SA1	2	6.5	5.5	1
Leamington RFC	SA4	3	4.5	5	-0.5
Old Leamingtonians RFC	SA4	5	10	8	2
				Total	**2.5**

7.6 Table 75 suggests that by installing floodlighting on every club pitch, the training deficit for the study area will be turned into a small level of spare capacity. Only Leamington RFC will be unable to completely reduce its shortfall of training demand.

7.7 Table 76 below highlights how providing additional floodlighting of adult rugby union club pitches impacts both the current training and match play capacity.

[4] Kenilworth RFC Additional pitch on site that is currently not utilised for rugby union activity.

Table 76: Current Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of floodlighting

Area	Current Balance	Current Balance with Additional Floodlighting
	Training	Training
SA1	-3	1
SA4	-8	1.5
Warwick Study Area	**-11**	**2.5**

7.8 By providing floodlighting on all club pitches, the total current deficit of -11 MES would be eradicated and a small surplus of 2.5 MES created.

Table 77: Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Impact of floodlighting

Area	Projected Balance	Projected Balance with Additional Floodlighting
	Training	Training
SA1	-5	-1
SA4	-10	-0.5
Warwick Study Area	**-15**	**-1.5**

7.9 Table 77 shows the impact of population growth on grass pitches with and without floodlighting. The installation of floodlighting would decrease the future training deficit from -15 MES to -1.5 MES by 2050.

7.10 It is unlikely for planning and cost reasons, that floodlighting can be delivered on all grass pitches on club sites in Warwick. Therefore, a more targeted approach should be taken and consideration should be made to the installation of floodlighting on 1 additional pitch at Kenilworth RFC and 2 pitches at Old Leamingtonians RFC, where there is the greatest demand.

Scenario 15 – Exploring the impact of grass pitch quality improvement at rugby union club sites

7.11 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 78 sets out the match equivalent sessions (MES) possible on each pitch based on maintenance and drainage scores.

Table 78: 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

7.12 Table 79 outlines the current pitch supply at rugby union club sites in Warwick, as well as the pitch ratings if they were improved by 1 incremental level. Pitches at Trinity Guild are brand new and unlikely to undergo pitch improvements in the near future, therefore will remain at M2/D2.

Table 79: 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
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	Secure	4	M1/D1	M2/D2	2
Trinity Guild	SA1	Secure	2	M2/D2	M2/D2	2
Leamington Rugby Club	SA4	Secure	3	D0/M1	M2/D1	2
Old Leamingtonians RFC	SA4	Secure	5	M1/D1	M2/D2	1

7.13 Table 80 highlights how improved drainage and maintenance scores would impact on the capacity of each site.

Table 80: 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 Senior/ Junior			Total Pitch Balance
			Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	
Kenilworth RFC	SA1	2	6.5	8	-1.5	6.5	7.25	-0.75	-2.25
Trinity Guild RFC	SA1	2	6.5	5.5	1	1	3.5	-2.5	-1.5
Leamington RFC	SA4	2	6	5	1	3	4.75	-1.75	-0.75

Site	Sub Area	Number of Floodlit Pitches	Mid-Week Day/Training			Weekend Match Day Senior/ Junior			Total Pitch Balance
			Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	
Old Leamingtonians RFC	SA4	1	3.25	8	-4.75	13	6.5	6.5	1.75
					-4.25	**23.5**	**22**	**1.5**	**-2.75**

7.14 Table 80 shows the that by implementing grass pitch quality improvements, there is a significant improvement in the capacity positions for Kenilworth RFC, Leamington RFC and Old Leamingtonians RFC.

7.15 At Kenilworth RFC, the training deficit would be reduced from -4 MES to -1.5 MES, and the match play deficit would also reduce to -0.75 MES from 3.25 MES. Spare training capacity would be created at Leamington RFC and there would be a reduction in the match play deficit from -3.25 MES to -1.75 MES. Old Leamingtonians would see a small improvement in the training deficit, but pitch quality improvements would create 6.5 MES of spare match play capacity.

7.16 Table 81 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.

Table 81: 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	-3	-5.75	-0.5	-3.25
SA4	-8	-1.75	-3.75	4.75
Warwick Study Area	**-11**	**-7.5**	**-4.25**	**1.5**

7.17 Pitch quality improvements would reduce the study area-wide deficit of training provision from -11 MES to -4.25 MES per week. The current match play deficit of -7.25 MES would be completely eradicated with 1.5 MES of spare capacity created in Warwick. However, this is largely due to significant levels of spare match play capacity at Old Leamingtonians RFC and although reduced, all other club sites still experience a deficit in match play provision.

Table 82: 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	-5	-6.5	-2.5	-4
SA4	-10	-2.5	-5.75	4
Warwick Study Area	**-15**	**-9**	**-8.25**	**0**

7.18 Table 82 shows how the future capacity of pitches on club sites would be impacted by pitch quality improvements. By 2050 there is a predicted shortfall of 9 MES of training provision and the current spare capacity for match play would be reduced to a neutral position.

7.19 Although pitch quality improvements will have a positive impact on reducing the current shortfalls of provision across Warwick, a holistic approach to investment should considered, including grass pitch improvements, floodlight installation and potentially new pitch development. For example, if Old Leamingtonians RFC improved all grass pitch quality and installed floodlighting on 2 additional pitches, they could eliminate all over play for both training and match play.

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

Scenario 16 – Identifying the level of additional provision necessary to reduce the training and match play deficit in Warwick

7.21 This scenario aims to identify the level of additional provision required to eliminate all training and match play shortfalls in Warwick.

7.22 As highlighted in Scenario 14, priority should be given to the installation of floodlighting of additional pitches at Kenilworth RFC and Old Leamingtonians RFC, as this is where there are the greatest training deficits. To do this most effectively, both sites would require 2 additional floodlit pitches. which would reduce the study area-wide training deficit to -3 MES.

7.23 Scenario 15 suggests that improving all grass pitches by 1 quality increment could add 15.75 MES of capacity. If this was carried out alongside floodlight installation at Kenilworth RFC and Old Leamingtonians RFC, projected future deficits of both training and match play capacity could be eradicated.

7.24 Although the development of new grass pitches would 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, bringing the currently disused 5th pitch at Kenilworth RFC back into use, could add 2 MES of capacity, reducing the current deficit to -9 MES for training and -5.5 for match play. These shortfalls would increase to -13 MES and -7 MES respectively by 2050.

7.25 If the additional pitch was improved in line with other pitches on site to a M2/D2 standard, the training shortfall could be reduced to -1.75 MES (current) and -5.25 MES (2050). When considering match play demand there would be 4 MES of spare capacity now and 2.5 MES by 2050.

7.26 It must also be considered that the Kenilworth RFC site is still allocated for the development of housing, which would require the club to relocate. Demand from the club could not be met on existing sites, therefore new pitch development would be necessary. Currently the club have demand for 8 MES of training and 7.25 MES for match play. If new provision was delivered to an M2/D2 standard, there would be a requirement for 3 floodlit pitches for training and 3 additional pitches for match play. If WR22 compliant 3G could be delivered on site, all training demand could be met on the surface, leaving demand for 2 non-floodlit pitches.

7.27 Existing rugby union grass pitches on school sites could also contribute 12.5 MES of non-floodlit capacity, therefore completely reducing the match play deficit in Warwick. However, the only floodlit grass pitch outside of club sites is at Warwick School Sports Centre and would add only 3.25 MES of training capacity. 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

7.28 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

- Development of additional floodlighting at key rugby union club sites. Priority should be to deliver 1 additional floodlit pitch at Kenilworth RFC and 2 at Old Leamingtonians RFC
- Improve grass pitch quality by at least one increment at Kenilworth RFC, Leamington RFC and Old Leamingtonians RFC. Pitch improvement at Leamington RFC would also benefit the only rugby league club, Leamington Royals RLFC.
- Consider the development of additional grass pitch provision where necessary on club sites. The specific need for pitch development should be closely linked with and informed by the ability to secure community use agreements at education sites, in particular Warwick School Sports Centre.
- Improve the quality of ancillary facilities at Kenilworth RFC.
- 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 5 full size AGPs across four sites in Warwick that are suitable for Hockey. All pitches offer community use, however only North Leamington School and St Nicholas Park LC offer any security of tenure.
- There are plans for a new hockey facility at Helen Lay Care Centre, to cater for demand from Leamington Khalsa HC. The site has plans to develop a full size hockey specific AGPs, as well as small tennis facility.
- There is a planning application in place for the development of a 3rd AGP at Warwick School Sports Centre
- There are 3 hockey clubs operating within Warwick: Khalsa Leamington HC, Warwick HC and Shipston-on-Stour HC.
- There is adequate capacity on hockey-appropriate AGPs to meet hockey club demand, alongside football club training demand. Although no hockey clubs responded to consultation, England Hockey identified no accessibility issues for clubs in the Warwick study area
- Based on membership growth predictions of 5%, it is likely that there will be demand for an additional 2 teams over the course of the local plan period.
- There are adequate hockey facilities to cater for the small amount of additional future demand, based on the current stock of pitches remaining accessible to the community. However, based on England Hockey feedback, clubs believe there is the need for additional hockey specific AGPs to mitigate against the rise in football training demand. This could be ensured if the proposed 3rd hockey AGP is developed at Warwick School Sports Centre. The development of additional 3G provision for football clubs would also ease demand on sand-based AGPs, creating additional capacity for hockey clubs.

Scenario 17 – Exploring the impact of the potential loss of St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre sand-based AGP

8.2. Initial discussions have taken place regarding the resurfacing of St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre from sand-based AGP to 3G AGP. As highlighted in Table 83, the AGP currently meets demand from both Khalsa Leamington HC and Shipston-on-Stour HC, totally 17 hours of hockey demand per week.

Table 83: Sand Dressed Pitch Usage – St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre

Site Name	Pitch Type	Site Usage			Total hours				Hockey Specific Usage
		Football	Hockey	Other	Midweek	Saturday	Sunday	Total	
St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre	Sand-Dressed	HRI Harbury FC	Khalsa Leamington, Shipston-on-Stour HC		17	8	8	33	17

8.3. Table 84 shows the current capacity on all hockey specific sand-based AGPs in Warwick. It demonstrates that there is 29 available midweek hours, 13 hours available on a Saturday and 28 hours available on a Sunday. This includes demand met by the pitches from football and other sporting activity.

Table 84: Supply and Demand Balance for Hockey in Warwick

Site name	Supply (Peak Period Hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Aylesford School	15	8	8	8	3	0	7	5	8
North Leamington School	18	8	8	18	4.5	4	0	3.5	4
St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre	18	8	8	17	8	8	1	0	0
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2	0	10.5	2.5	8
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2.5	0	10.5	2	8
						Totals	**29**	**13**	**28**

8.4. If St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre AGP is converted to a 3G surface, 17 hours of hockey demand will be displaced. 16 of these hours are at the weekend, and there is 1 hour mid-week for training demand. Table 84 suggests there is sufficient capacity on existing AGPs to meet this demand, even if the unsecure and costly Aylesford School capacity is not considered.

8.5. There is an active planning application in place for an additional AGP at Warwick School, which will take all hockey demand away from St Nicholas Park. It should also be noted, and will be explored in other scenarios, that Khalsa Leamington HC have plans in place for the development of a new hockey site in SA4 at the disused Helen Lay Care Centre. The site will include 1 full size AGPs to meet all of Khalsa Leamington HC demand, as well as a small tennis facility.

8.6. If this development is undertaken, only 3 hours a week of demand from Shipston-on Stour HC will remain displaced. The hockey club are also classed as imported demand as they are based in Stratford-on-Avon.

8.7. However, based on scenarios exploring the impact of 3G development at Oakley School in SA2, there is no longer a current of future deficit in the sub area. Although 3G development at St Nicholas Park would contribute towards the reduction in the deficit of 3G pitches across Warwick, there may be other locations that can cater for 3G demand more effectively.

8.8. Also to be considered is the planning application for a new community accessible sand-based AGP at Warwick School Sports Centre. This addition to the hockey pitch stock will ensure adequate training and peak time capacity for all hockey clubs in Warwick, even if St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre is lost and the Khalsa Leamington HC development is not realised.

Scenario 18 – Exploring the impact on pitch capacity of additional sand-based provision at Warwick School

8.9. As highlighted in Scenario 16, a planning application has been submitted by Warwick School for the development of an additional hockey specific AGP, bringing the total on site to 3 full size AGPs.

8.10. England Hockey state that according to local clubs there is a need for additional hockey AGPs to ensure clubs have access to appropriate provision despite the increase in football training demand and the threat of the conversion of existing facilities to 3G surfaces. Clubs also suggest that although there is spare capacity at Aylesford School, the pitch offers very limited community use and is too expensive for clubs to utilise on a regular basis.

Table 85: Supply and Demand Balance for Hockey in Warwick – Addition of new Warwick School AGP

Site name	Supply (Peak Period Hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Aylesford School	15	8	8	8	3	0	7	5	8
North Leamington School	18	8	8	18	4.5	4	0	3.5	4
St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre	18	8	8	17	8	8	1	0	0
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2	0	10.5	2.5	8

Site name	Supply (Peak Period Hours)			Demand (Hours: training and matches)			Balance (hours)		
	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun	Week	Sat	Sun
Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	7.5	2.5	0	10.5	2	8
						Totals	**29**	**13**	**28**
New Warwick School Sports Centre	18	4.5	8	**0**	**0**	**0**	18	4.5	8
						Updated Total	**47**	**17.5**	**36**

8.11. Table 85 shows that the addition of a new AGP at Warwick School Sports Centre would increase the spare capacity on sand-based AGPs in Warwick to 47 hours in the midweek, 17.5 hours on Saturdays and 36 hours on Sundays.

8.12. Although this level of spare capacity is significant, the new development will ensure help to ensure that clubs have access to provision at peak times and that clubs are able to grow and develop their offer. Therefore, a new development with security of tenure for community clubs can ensure the continuity of hockey within Warwick regardless of the potential loss of other facilities.

Hockey Recommendations

- Consider the development of Khalsa Leamington HC facility at Helen Lays Care Centre, which would provide increased access to enhanced provision if other facilities were lost
- Support the development of additional sand-based AGP at Warwick School Sports Centre, ensuring there is security of use for community hockey clubs, as well as catering for curricular and extra-curricular demand.
- Consider the above developments as mitigation for the potential loss of other sand-based AGPs, such as at St Nicholas Park Leisure Centre, or North Leamington School (SA4)
- Where necessary, protect existing sand-based AGP provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 104 of the NPPF.

9. Tennis Overview

Table 86: Key PPOSS Findings for Tennis in Warwick

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Of the 74 courts in the study area, 70 are available for community use. 54 of courts are floodlit, however only 50 of these are available to the community. There is a total of 2,780 members of clubs in Warwick, whilst 3,021 people play tennis at least twice every 28 days and 14,351 play at least once per year.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Club sites in Warwick are operating 14% over their maximum capacity, whilst publicly available courts are operating at around 40.7% of their total operational capacity. This level of utilisation is approximately 13% lower than the national average according to the LTA data.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	10 of the 14 sites are classed as good quality, with 2 rated as standard. The only poor quality courts are located at North Leamington School.
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 15.1%. This means that club sites are estimated to be operating 31% over their maximum capacity. Demand for public courts will also increase by 453 sessions per month, bringing the utilisation of public courts to 47% by 2050.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	There is deficit of club sites across the study area, however this is solely due to Warwick Boat Club and Leamington Lawn Tennis Club being oversubscribed. Although demand for public courts is likely to increase in line with population growth, there is still predicted to be 30% of the total capacity available for community use 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 WDC, Sports Club, Facility Owners.

2. Reinstate the 5 outdoor tennis courts at Abbey Fields (SA1)

3. 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 Kenilworth School, Stoneleigh Village Hall, Rowington Village Hall and North Leamington School. Responsibility of LTA, WDC, clubs and schools where appropriate.

4. Consider the development of new courts and sites to reduce the deficit of club tennis in Warwick. Leamington Lawn Tennis Club have proposals for 4 indoor courts at Kingsley Fields which would add 240 to the membership capacity. Responsibility of LTA, WDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

5. Ensure that any large housing developments provide for tennis. Government identified housing growth is predicted to lead to a population growth of 56,552 people by 2050. Sport England's Sport Facility Calculator identifies the need for an additional 7.4 outdoor floodlit tennis courts to help meet this demand.

10. Netball Overview

Table 87: Key PPOSS Findings for Netball in Warwick

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Education owned sites provide 61% all netball courts in Warwick, 26% are located on local authority sites and 17% on sports club owned sites. There are 7 netball teams in Warwick utilising outdoor netball provision. Although EN data was not available for the specific WDC area, membership data for Warwickshire County, suggests that participation in formal netball activity is increasing.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	There is enough capacity and availability on outdoor courts in the study area, with many sites being floodlit and only used for training purposes. Although all 23 courts are available for community use, only 9 provide secure community use for clubs
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	82.6% of courts are of good quality and 17.4% are poor. The only poor quality site is North Leamington School.
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?	There is a lack of securely available sites in Warwick. This should be monitored as part of Stage E to ensure there continues to be a suitable supply of outdoor netball courts within Warwick. There is current and future capacity for outdoor netball within Warwick. If there is additional demand for outdoor netball in Warwick, the current facilities will be sufficient to fulfil the demand. This should be monitored throughout the Stage E PPOSS process.

Recommendations for Netball

1. Protect existing quantity of netball courts. Responsibility of WDC, 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, WDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

3. Ensure that outdoor netball courts continue to be accessible to the community, particularly at education sites, where secure community use agreements should be maintained.

4. Although outdoor courts in Warwick can sustain the anticipated growth in demand, the capacity and demand for courts should be monitored throughout Stage E of the PPOSS.

11. Outdoor Bowls Overview

Table 88: Key PPOSS Findings for Bowls in Warwick

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are currently 7 sites across Warwick with 11 greens. There are 7 clubs in the Study Area with a total estimated membership of 457 people (excluding Kenilworth Bowls Club)
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	All 7 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 11 greens, 9 were rated as good quality and 2 were rated as standard. Maintenance of all greens is of a good standard.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	Future population projections indicate a potential 479 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 479 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 WDC, 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, WDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

3. Ensure club future demand can be accommodated on existing supply of greens. Responsibility of Bowls bodies, WDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

4. Work with clubs to support development and growth of the sport.

12. Athletics Overview

Table 89: Key PPOSS Findings for Athletics in Warwick

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 Edmondscote Sports Ground (SA4). There are 4 athletic clubs active within Warwick all of which utilise the athletics track; Leamington Cycling and Athletics Club, Leamington Athletics Academy, Spa Striders and Kenilworth Runners.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Consultation suggests that the track at Edmondscote is at capacity, with no spare capacity for additional demand. Many potential users utilise tracks outside of the study area at Warwick University and Stratford-on-Avon.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Edmondscote Sports Ground has TrackMark accreditation, and it is a priority of England Athletics to sustain this until facilities are relocated to Leamington Spa. However, consultation suggests that some facilities are unusable during the winter, lighting is not sufficient and there is a lack of indoor space for training.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	A new athletics track will be developed at Leamington Spa Community Stadium, by 2028, when Edmondscote will be removed from the supply.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	The new Leamington Spa development needs to at least provide a like for like replacement but should consider the current capacity issues as well as providing opportunities for informal and casual use of the facility.

Recommendations for Athletics

1. Sustain TrackMark accreditation for Edmondscote Athletics Track until its closure in 2028.

2. Develop new athletics track and field provision at Leamington Spa Community Stadium by 2028.

13. Summary of Recommendations

Table 90: 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.

8.13. Table 91 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 91: List of Priorities by Sub Area

Sub Area	Priorities
SA1	**Cricket** • Stoneleigh Cricket Ground - Improve grass wicket quality **Football** • Castle Farm – pitch quality improvements • Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground **Rugby Union** • Kenilworth RFC – installation of additional floodlighting • Kenilworth RFC – grass pitch quality improvement • Kenilworth RFC – ancillary quality improvements
SA2	**Cricket** • Warwickshire County Council Sports Ground - Improve grass wicket quality • Warwick School Sports Centre – Secure community use agreement **Football** • Norton Lindsey Village Recreation Ground – pitch quality improvements **3G AGP** • Myton School – resurface 3G pitch and ensure inclusion on FA 3G pitch register **Rugby Union** • Warwick School Sports Centre – develop secure community use agreement **Hockey** • Warwick School Sports Centre – Support development of a 3rd sand-based AGP with community use agreement
SA3	**Football** • Acre Close Fields – pitch quality improvements
SA4	**Football** • North Leamington School – pitch quality improvements • St Peters Celtic FC – pitch quality improvements **3G AGP** • North Leamington School – consider 3G (WR22) pitch development • Leamington Rugby Club – consider 3G (WR22) pitch development

Sub Area	Priorities
	• Old Leamingtonians RFC – consider 3G (WR22) pitch development • St Peter's Celtic FC – consider 3G (WR22) pitch development • Newbold Comyn (SA4) – consider 3G (WR22) pitch development **Rugby Union** • Old Leamingtonians RFC – installation of additional floodlighting • Old Leamingtonians RFC – grass pitch quality improvement • Leamington RFC – grass pitch quality improvement **Hockey** • Helen Lays Care Centre - Consider the development of additional hockey pitch and ancillary facilities **Athletics** • Edmondscote Athletics Track - sustain TrackMark accreditation until closure in 2028. • Leamington Spa Community Stadium - Develop new athletics track and field provision by 2028.

Action Plan

12.1. The Sport Specific Action Plan Appendix 1 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.

12.2. 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.

12.3. The strategic actions within Appendix 1 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**

12.4. 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. Although seeking developer contributions in applicable situations and other local funding/community schemes could go some way towards meeting deficiencies and/or improving provision, other potential/match sources of funding should be investigated e.g. look to apply for grants and work with NGBs and Sport England to seek partnership funding for several projects.

12.5. It is important that the PPS Steering Group keep this strategy alive. 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.