South Kesteven District Council

Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sport Strategy and Action Plan

August 2024

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Tables

1. Headline findings of the evidence base for each sport

1.1. Table 1 highlights the quantitative headline shortfalls for the main pitch sports across South Kesteven. The qualitative findings and site-specific findings are identified in the individual sections of this report.

Table 1: Headline Findings - South Kesteven Shortfalls in Demand Football Grass Pitches, 3G AGP, Cricket, Hockey, Rugby League & Rugby Union

Sport	Current demand		Future Demand 2041			Football Participation Growth to 2029
	Analysis Sub Area	Shortfall in Provision	Analysis Sub Area	Shortfall in Provision – Population Growth only	Shortfall in Provision – Including latent demand	Shortfall in Provision
Football 3G AGPs	SA1	-1.1	SA1	-1.3	-1.6	**-1.5**
	SA2	-0.5	SA2	-0.6	-0.7	**-0.8**
	SA3	-2.5	SA3	-2.8	-4	**-3.4**
	Total	-4	**Total**	-4.7	-6.3	**-5.7**
Football Grass Pitches Adult 11 v 11	SA1	-5	SA1	-6	-8	-5
	SA2	3.5 (No shortfall)	SA2	3 (No shortfall)	3 (No shortfall)	4 (No shortfall)
	SA3	-3.5	SA3	-4.5	-7	-3.5
	Total	**-5**	**Total**	**-7.5**	**-12**	**-4.5**
Youth 11 v 11	SA1	3.5 (No shortfall)	SA1	3 (No shortfall)	1.5 (No shortfall)	1 (No shortfall)
	SA2	-0.5	SA2	-1	1.5 (No shortfall)	-2.5

Sport	Current demand		Future Demand 2041			Football Participation Growth to 2029
	Analysis Sub Area	Shortfall in Provision	Analysis Sub Area	Shortfall in Provision – Population Growth only	Shortfall in Provision – Including latent demand	Shortfall in Provision
	SA3	-2.5	SA3	-4	-9.5	-7.5
	Total	**0.5** (No shortfall)	**Total**	**-2**	**-9.5**	**-9**
Youth 9v9	SA1	1 (No shortfall)	SA1	0.5 (No shortfall)	0.5 (No shortfall)	0.5 (No shortfall)
	SA2	1 (No shortfall)	SA2	0.5 (No shortfall)	0 (No shortfall)	-0.5
	SA3	-1	SA3	-2	-6.5	-5
	Total	**1** (No shortfall)	**Total**	**-1**	**-6**	**-5**
Youth 7v7	SA1	1 (No shortfall)	SA1	0.5 (No shortfall)	-0.5	-2
	SA2	2 (No shortfall)	SA2	1.5 (No shortfall)	1.5 (No shortfall)	0.5 (No shortfall)
	SA3	1.5 (No shortfall)	SA3	0.5 (No shortfall)	-4	-3
	Total	**4.5** (No shortfall)	**Total**	**2.5** (No shortfall)	**-3**	**-4.5**
Youth 5v5	SA1	-1.5	SA1	-2	-4	-3.5
	SA2	0 (No shortfall)	SA2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5
	SA3	3 (No shortfall)	SA3	2 (No shortfall)	-3	-0.5

Sport	Current demand		Future Demand 2041			Football Participation Growth to 2029
	Analysis Sub Area	**Shortfall in Provision**	**Analysis Sub Area**	**Shortfall in Provision – Population Growth only**	**Shortfall in Provision – Including latent demand**	**Shortfall in Provision**
	Total	**1.5** (No shortfall)	**Total**	**-0.5**	**-7.5**	**-5.5**
Hockey (Sand AGPs)	SA1	No shortfall	SA1	No shortfall	No shortfall	
	SA2	No shortfall	SA2	No shortfall	No shortfall	
	SA3	No shortfall	SA3	No shortfall	No shortfall	
	Total	No shortfall	**Total**	No shortfall	No shortfall	
Rugby Union (Grass)	SA1	No provision	SA1	No provision	No provision	
	SA2	Training = -9.75 / Match = 2.5	SA2	Training = -13.75 / Match = 0.5	N/A	
	SA3	Training = -14 / Match = 8.5	SA3	Training = -18 / Match = 6.5	N/A	
	Total	Training = -23.75 / Match = 10.5	**Total**	Training = -31.75 / Match = 7	N/A	
Cricket	SA1	95 MPS (No shortfall)	SA1	27 (No shortfall)	N/A	
	SA2	51 MPS (No shortfall)	SA2	41 (No shortfall)	N/A	
	SA3	-50 MPS	SA3	-68	N/A	
	Total	96 MPS (No shortfall)	**Total**	**0**	N/A	

1.2. To develop the recommendations/actions and to understand their potential impact, several relevant scenarios are tested against the key issues in this section for each playing pitch sport.

2. 3G AGP - Stage D Findings

Football – 3G AGP Summary key issues.

- There is a current deficit of 4 full size equivalent 3G pitches in South Kesteven for affiliated football teams.
- To cater for future demand due to population growth, a further 0.7 full size equivalent 3G AGPs should be considered.
- If latent demand predictions are also considered, the future demand could increase by a further 1.5 full size equivalent AGPs.
- If only FA participation growth predictions are considered there will be a requirement for an additional 1.7 full size 3G AGPs, bringing the total deficit to -5.7 by 2029.

Current 3G Pitch Provision

1.3. Table 2 below highlights the current 3G AGP provision in South Kesteven. It must be noted that this theoretical analysis only includes full sized 3G AGP's, in line with the strategic objectives of the FA and Football Foundation.

1.4. There are currently 3 full size 3G AGPs in South Kesteven, which are all available to the community. Analysis suggests that there is no spare peak time capacity at any of the sites, and a number of clubs use multiple sites indicating difficulty accessing suitable provision consistently. A number of clubs also highlighted through consultation that they are unable to access 3G pitch provision.

1.5. There are no World Rugby Compliant 3G pitches in South Kesteven, and therefore cannot cater for any formal rugby activity. Table 2 outlines the current 3G pitch provision.

Table 2: Summary of all current 3G AGP provision in South Kesteven

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Availability	Security of Use	Surface Type	FA 3G Pitch Register	WR22	Size	Pitch Dimensions (m)	Age of Surface	Floodlit	Pitch Rating
Grantham Meres Leisure Centre	NG31 7XQ	1	Available	Secure	3G	Yes	No	Full	102x63	2016	Yes	Good
Elsea Park AGP	PE10 0YE	2	Available	Secure	3G	Yes	No	Full	100x60	2020	Yes	Good
Borderville Sports Centre	PE9 1US	3	Available	Secure	3G	Yes	No	Full	90x60	2014	Yes	Good

Table 3: Current and future total demand for 3G AGP (Football) across South Kesteven

Sub Area	Current Number of Teams	Full Size 3G AGP required (1:38)	Existing Available Full Size 3G AGPs	Current Shortfall	Future Number of Teams – Population Growth	Future Shortfall – Population Growth	Future Number of Teams Including Latent Demand	Future Shortfall Including Latent Demand
SA1	80	2.1	1	-1.1	86	-1.3	99	1.6
SA2	55	1.5	1	-0.5	60	-0.6	62	0.6
SA3	132	3.5	1	-2.5	143	-2.8	187	3.9
Total	**267**	**7**	**3**	**-4.1**	**289**	**-4.7**	**348**	**6.1**

1.6. Table 3 above highlights the current and future shortfalls of full size 3G AGP pitches in South Kesteven. There are currently 3 full size 3G AGPs in South Kesteven. When applying the 1:38 team ratio for full size provision, there is a current shortfall of 4 3G AGPs.

1.7. When considering the impact of population growth, by 2041 there is expected to be a shortfall of -4.7 3G pitches in South Kesteven. However, if latent demand predictions are also considered, the deficit will increase significantly to 6.1 full size equivalent 3G AGPs.

1.8. As highlighted in Table 1, if FA participation growth to 2029 figures are used, there will be a need for an additional 1.7 full size equivalent 3G AGPs by 2029. This would result in a total deficit of -5.7.

1.9. The majority of the current and future deficit is located in SA3, where there is a current shortfall of -2.5 and a potential future shortfall of -3.9.

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

- **3G AGP scenarios:**
  1. Assessing the need for and location of future 3G provision in Market Deeping.
  2. Exploring the priority sites where 3G development could most effectively meet both football and rugby demand.
  3. Exploring the impact of other potential sites for 3G development.

Scenario 1 – Assessing the need for and location of future 3G provision in Market Deeping

1.11. This scenario will separately explore the need for 3G development in the Market Deeping area, which is located in SA3.

1.12. Within SA3, there is 1 3G pitch located at Borderville Sports Centre in Stamford. However, based on demand there is a current deficit of -2.5 full size 3G pitches, which is likely to increase to -3.9 by 2041.

1.13. Out of the 132 teams currently located in SA3, 63 are situated in the Market Deeping area (Deeping United, Deeping Rangers FC and Langtoft United). This would create a deficit of -1.7 full size 3G pitches within Market Deeping, demonstrating the need for development in the specific area.

1.14. Table 4 below outlines the clubs located within Market Deeping and the surrounding area, and the 3G provision they utilise.

Table 4: Current Site Capacity in Market Deeping.

Site Name	Club	No. Teams	Demand for 3G	Current 3G Provision Used
Deeping Sport and Social Club	Deeping Rangers FC	21	0.6	Outside of study area, Elsea Park, Borderville Sports Centre
Deeping RFC	Deeping United FC	34	0.9	Outside of study area
Langtoft Playing Field	Langtoft United	8	0.2	Outside of study area
	Total	**63**	**1.7**	

1.15. Through consultation, it is apparent that all 3 clubs in Market Deeping utilise 3G provision outside of the study area for training, mostly in Peterborough. This comes at an increased cost and travel time for players but will also have a negative impact on the access to 3G provision for teams in neighbouring authorities.

1.16. Table 5 below shows the current and projected future capacity position grass football pitches in SA3. Adult 11v11, Youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches are all overplayed, while there is a small amount of spare capacity on 7v7 and 5v5 pitches. However, when looking forward to 2041, all pitch types in SA3 will be in a deficit. This further highlights the need for 3G provision in the sub area to cater for football training demand.

Table 5: Grass Football Pitch Supply and Demand Analysis. All Figures in MES

Pitch type	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				Future position – Population Growth Only	Unmet/Latent demand	Future position – Incl Latent Demand
	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth			
Adult 11v11	2.5	6	-3.5	1	-4.5	2.5	-7
Youth 11v11	3.5	6	-2.5	1.5	-4	5.5	-9.5
Youth 9v9	0	-1	-1	1	-2	4.5	-6.5
Mini 7v7	2	0.5	1.5	1	0.5	4.5	-4
Mini 5v5	3	0	3	1	2	5	-3

1.17. The development of 1 or multiple additional 3G pitches in Market Deeping would reduce the current and future deficits or all-weather provision and decrease the demand on grass pitches, therefore increasing pitch quality. To cater for all affiliated football demand in Market Deeping, an additional 2 full size AGPs are needed.

1.18. Due to the number of teams, accessibility and existing infrastructure, any 3G development could be located at either Deepings RFC or Deepings Sport and Social Club. Both sites have a multi-sport aspect and existing ancillary facilities, ensuring 3G provision would be utilised and serviced suitably.

1.19. However, there are proposals in place for Deeping United to relocate from the Deeping RFC site to a new site at Cross Road, Market Deeping due to the rapid growth of the club and lack of available pitch provision. The new site will serve as a permanent home for the club and include grass pitches, clubhouse, car park and potential 3G pitch.

1.20. However, at Deepings RFC, where Deeping United are currently based, there is an existing sand-dressed AGP which has been decommissioned and is unused. The ability to resurface this to 3G, without losing or impacting other pitch provision is a significant benefit. If the development was WR22 compliant the other users of the site, Deepings RFC, could also utilise the pitch for training and match play purposes. The adjacent school may also utilise any 3G pitch for curricular and extra-curricular activity. Although the most suitable location for WR22 compliant 3G will be explored in Scenario 2, the Deeping RFC site should be seen as a priority for 3G development to meet football demand.

1.21. Although there is the requirement for additional 3G provision in Market Deeping, there are no large scale developments planned in the area that could secure funding contributions, the nearest identified being in Bourne and Stamford. The threshold for capital contributions through S106 monies is decided on a case-by-case basis and is informed by a number of strategies, including this PPOSS.

Scenario 2 – Exploring priority sites where 3G development could most effectively meet both football and rugby union demand.

1.22. This scenario will explore the opportunity for 3G development to meet the needs of both football and rugby teams in South Kesteven.

1.23. As highlighted in table 3, the areas of greatest need for football are in SA1 and SA3, where there are current deficits of -1.1 and -2.5 respectively. There is a smaller deficit of -0.5 in SA2. These deficits are expected to rise to -1.6 (SA1), -0.6 (SA2) and -3.9 (SA3) by 2041. Table 6 below outlines the current and future capacity positions of rugby union pitches in the study area.

Table 6: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA2	-9.75	2.5	-13.75	0.5
SA3	-14	8.5	-18	6.5
South Kesteven Study Area	**-23.75**	**10.5**	**-31.75**	**7**

1.24. Table 6 demonstrates that there are significant deficits of training provision for rugby union in both SA2 and SA3. This is due to the over playing of floodlit grass pitches across both sub areas which suggests the potential need for WR22 3G pitches to help meet training demand more sustainably.

1.25. 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 playing opportunities for the local community in a more efficiently and sustainably manner.

1.26. As there is no rugby union demand identified in SA1, new WR22 3G development should be focussed on SA2 and SA3, with a priority on SA3 due to the larger deficits of both football and rugby union provision.

1.27. The suggested sites below have been identified due to their location, current usage, ancillary provision, accessibility and through club consultation.

1.28. **Kesteven RFC – SA2 –** A key rugby union site in SA2. The training pitch on site is significantly overplayed and through consultation the club highlighted the need for 3G provision to help meet training demand from their 21 teams. Although there is no football demand currently met on site, the club is situated very close to the border of SA1, where there is a large deficit of 3G provision.

1.29. **Bourne RFC – SA2 –** A small site in Bourne, which caters for both rugby union and football demand. The rugby union training pitch is overplayed, whilst the football grass pitches are used by a number of teams from Bourne Town Juniors. The football club currently utilise Elsea Park AGP for their training demand, however if a 3G pitch was developed at Bourne RFC the site could be used as a training and match play hub for the club. This would allow other teams in the SA2 to access Elsea Park, thus reducing the current deficit of -0.5 in the sub area.

1.30. **Deeping RFC – SA3 –** A football, rugby union and bowls site, situated adjacent to an education facility. Although the rugby club in consultation state that training on the floodlit grass area is preferred to artificial surfaces, the training pitch is significantly overused. The football club have highlighted the need for increased access to 3G provision to meet training and match play demand and the pitch could be utilised by the school during the day. There is an existing sand-dressed AGP on site, however it is in very poor condition and unused. The resurfacing of this pitch would have very little impact on grass provision and would not involve the loss of any grass pitches.

1.31. Typically, rugby union clubs prefer to train on their own existing grass pitches, rather than use 3G facilities that result in additional cost and in many cases the loss of secondary spend opportunities on site. For this reason, the first approach to reducing the shortfalls of grass pitch provision in South Kesteven should focus on pitch quality improvements by installing drainage solutions and improving maintenance, and the potential installation of floodlights.

1.32. However, there is a current deficit of 14 MES for rugby union training demand in SA3, which is predicted to increase to 18 by 2041. If we consider 1 MES to be 1 hour of training demand, then this would increase the deficit of 3G pitches in SA3 significantly.

1.33. Based on the information above, as well as in Scenario 1, it is recommended that the priority for 3G development should be in the Market Deeping area of SA3. If the proposed development is to cater for both football and rugby use, the priority site should be Deepings RFC as a result of the multi-sport and educational nature of the site, existing AGP pitch provision and the location of the most significant current and future 3G pitch deficits.

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

Scenario 3 – Exploring the impact of other potential sites for 3G development.

1.35. Harrowby United have long-term aspirations to develop a 3G pitch at Harrowby Playing Fields in SA1. Currently, there is a shortfall of -1.1 full size 3G AGPs in SA1, which could potentially rise to -1.5 by 2029 based on FA participation growth predictions. The club have proposed the development to take place on land behind the current stadia, for which they currently own a new 25 year lease. As a result of local housing development, there is circa. £70,000 worth of S106 monies available for the development of the field, but the club have been asked to develop a funding strategy and potential programme of use for the pitch. The development of the 3G pitch could reduce the future deficit of provision in SA1 from 1.5 in 2029 to 0.5.

1.36. Stamford Welland Academy aspires to develop 3G provision on site and have indicated their willingness to contribute towards partnership funding. The school have recently completed the development of new community netball courts and would like a 3G pitch to turn the school into a community facility hub. There are football teams locally and Stamford College Old Boys RFC currently utilise the site for rugby, creating an additional potential user. SA3, where the school is located, has a current 3G deficit of 2.5, which could rise to 3.4 by 2029 if FA participation growth predictions are realised. The development of this site, as well as a site in Market Deeping, would contribute towards the significant reduction in this deficit.

1.37. There is a large scale development at Stamford North, which sits in SA3. There are approximately 2000 houses allocated on site, to be developed before 2041, which based on an average number of people per house of 2.3, would result in a growth of 4,600 people. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator, this would create demand for an additional 14.5 hours of training on a 3G artificial pitch. If 1 3G pitch has 34 peak time hours available, then this equates to a demand for an additional 0.5 of a full size equivalent 3G pitch.

1.38. There are proposals for 3G pitch development at Borderville Sports Complex, in addition to the existing AGP, which will serve the new housing development. However, the provision of sports facilities is being undertaken by the housing developer internally and it must also cater for residents in Rutland County Council area, as the site overlaps the two local authority areas. Any decisions regarding sports facility provision made by the housing developer, should be informed by this PPOSS.

3G Pitch Recommendations

1. Protect the existing stock of 3G pitches, ensuring community use is kept. Ensure that all current and future 3G pitches are FIFA and World Rugby tested and certified for match play usage.

2. Development of additional 3G pitch provision to reduce the current and future deficits created by population growth. This should be focussed on SA1 and SA3 as a priority, considering a number of sites including Deepings Sport and Social Club, Deepings RFC and the potential new Deeping United Site. The need for additional pitch provision to cater for latent demand should be explored at Stage E.

3. Ensure that at least 1 of the 3G pitches to be constructed is WR22 compliant and meet FA/RFU/RFL recommended dimensions that are appropriate for that sport and the appropriate quality performance standards that meet the performance testing criteria.

4. Ensure that any new 3G pitches have community use agreements in place, particularly those at education sites e.g. Deepings RFC.

5. Ensure all 3G pitch providers put in place a sinking fund to meet the cost of carpet and sports lighting replacement/refurbishment to ensure long-term pitch sustainability

6. Where any housing/building development is of a size to justify S106/CIL monies, consider contributions for the 3G AGP development. South Kesteven District Council consider S106 contribution levels on a case by case basis and this should be informed closely by this PPOSS.

3. Football Grass Pitch - Stage D Findings

Football – Grass Pitch Summary Key Issues

- There are 115 grass football pitches across 46 sites that are available for community use.
- 106 (92%) of pitches in South Kesteven provide secured community use access (i.e., pitches owned or leased by local authorities or clubs/associations). 8% pitches are unsecured community use pitches.
- 10 sites in South Kesteven have undertaken the PitchPower process with the aim of improving the quality of grass pitches.
- 267 teams from 35 clubs are identified as playing within South Kesteven. This consists of 67 adult men's, 3 adult women's, 50 youth 11v11 boys', 9 youth 11v11 girls, 36 junior boys' 9v9 teams, 6 9v9 girls' teams, 53 7v7 and mini soccer teams and 43 5v5 mini soccer teams. There is demand across all age groups of football across South Kesteven.
- There is currently spare capacity on all pitch types, apart from Adult 11v11 across South Kesteven. However, due to population growth and latent demand predictions, there is likely to be a deficit on all pitch types by 2041.

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

- **Football, grass pitch scenarios:**
  1. The impact of grass pitch quality improvements on capacity at sites currently utilising the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund.
  2. The effect of future team growth at Barrowby Juniors FC on their current site and identify additional pitch provision that may be required.
  3. How a year on year growth of 3.09% over the next 5 years will impact grass and 3G pitch capacity.

Scenario 4 – The impact of grass pitch quality improvements.

1.40. This scenario explores the impact grass pitch quality improvements on capacity at sites currently utilising the Grass Pitch Maintenance Fund (GPMF).

1.41. Table 7 highlights the sites that have undertaken Pitch Power inspections and their quality rating.

Table 7: Grass Pitch Sites Utilising GPMF

Site Name	Sub Area	Pitch Type	Rating
Ancaster Playing Field	1	1x Adult 11v11	Poor
Barrowby Lowfields	1	1x Adult 11v11	Good
		1x Youth 11v11	Good
		3x 9v9	Good
		2x 7v7	Good
		1x 5v5	Poor
Claypole Community Park	1	1x Youth 11v11	Standard
Harrowby Lane Playing Fields	1	1x Adult 11v11	Good
		1x Adult 11v11	Standard
Long Bennington QE2 Playing Fields	1	1x Adult 11v11	Good
		2x Youth 11v11	Good
		1x 9v9	Good
		1x 7v7	Good
		1x 5v5	Good
Abbey Lawn	2	1x Adult 11v11	Poor
Colsterworth Sports and Social Club	2	1x Adult 11v11	Standard
		1x 9v9	Standard
		1x 5v5	Standard

Deeping Sports and Social Club	3	3x Adult 11v11	Good
		1x Youth 11v11	Good
		1x 9v9	Good
		3x 7v7	Good
Stamford Welland Academy	3	2x Adult 11v11	Poor
		1x Youth 11v11	Good
		2x 9v9	Standard
Ropsley Colts	3	1x Adult 11v11	Good
		2x 9v9	Good
		1x 7v7	Good
		1x 5v5	Good

1.42. There are 10 sites in the study area, that have undertaken PitchPower inspections, 5 in SA1, 2 in SA2 and 3 in SA3, totalling 40 pitches. 26 of the pitches are currently rated as good or advanced (for the purpose of the PPOSS, advanced ratings have been classed as good). Any quality improvements on these 'good' pitches will have no impact on their capacity, therefore will not be explored further in this scenario and Table 9. Table 8 illustrates how weekly carrying capacity is allocated to each pitch type, depending on its quality rating.

Table 8: Carrying Capacity per Pitch Type. All Figures in MES

Quality score	Adult football	Youth football	Mini soccer
Good (80-100%)	3	4	6
Standard (50-79.9%)	2	2	4
Poor (0-49.9%)	1	1	2

1.43. Table 9 demonstrates the impact of improved pitch quality on the capacity of individual pitches and sites. It is assumed that all pitches are improved to a 'good' standard.

Table 9: South Kesteven – Pitch Quality Improvements

Site name	Sub Area	Pitch supply	Current Pitch Quality Rating	Current Weekly Balance MES	Improved Pitch Capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	New Balance Weekly MES	New Peak period
Ancaster Playing Field	SA1	1x Adult 11v11	Poor	-2.5	3	3.5	-0.5	No spare capacity
Barrowby Lowfields	SA1	1x 5v5	Poor	0	6	2	4	No spare capacity
Claypole Community Park	SA1	1x Youth 11v11	Standard	2	4	0	4	1
Harrowby Lane Playing Fields	SA1	1x Adult 11v11	Standard	-4.5	3	6.5	-3.5	No spare capacity
Abbey Lawn	SA2	1x Adult 11v11	Poor	-0.5	3	1.5	1.5	No spare capacity
Colsterworth Sport and Social Club	SA2	1x Adult 11v11	Standard	1	3	1	2	No spare capacity
Colsterworth Sport and Social Club	SA2	1x 9v9	Standard	0	4	2	2	No spare capacity
Colsterworth Sport and Social Club	SA2	1x 5v5	Standard	3	6	1	5	No spare capacity
Stamford Welland Academy	SA3	2x Adult 11v11	Poor	0.5	6	1.5	4.5	0.5
Stamford Welland Academy	SA3	2x 9v9	Standard	2	8	2	6	No spare capacity

1.44. Improving pitch quality will create some additional spare capacity, however it has a very limited impact on reducing existing over play and cannot create additional peak time capacity as many sites are already utilised during these times. As a result of this improving pitch quality will only impact Adult 11v11 pitches in South Kesteven.

1.45. Table 10 below shows that the current deficit for Adult 11v11 pitches in SA1 will decrease to -2 MES, the small amount of spare capacity in SA2 will increase to 5.5 MES and the deficit in SA3 will decrease to -3 MES. This results in 0.5 MES of spare capacity across the District for adult pitches.

1.46. When looking forward to 2041, pitch quality improvement will reduce the overall deficit by 5.5 to -6.5 MES for Adult 11v11 pitches. Although reduced, there remains deficits of -5 MES and -6.5 MES in SA1 and SA3 respectively, whilst the spare capacity in SA2 will increase to 5 MES.

Table 10: Improved Pitch Quality Ratings - Adult 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Updated Actual Spare capacity (Peak) MES	Updated Total overplay	Existing Position	Updated Position	Future Demand – Population Growth	Future Demand Latent Demand	Existing Future Position	Updated Future position
SA1	2	4	-5	-2	1	2	-8	-5
SA2	7.5	2	3.5	5.5	0.5	0	3	5
SA3	3	6	-3.5	-3	1	2.5	-7	-6.5
Total	**12.5**	**12**	**-5**	0.5	**2.5**	**4.5**	**-12**	**-6.5**

1.47. Table 11 summarises the overall updated position for adult pitches alongside other pitch types.

Table 11: Supply and Demand Analysis – Improved pitch quality ratings – All Figures in MES

Pitch type	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				Future position – Population Growth Only	Unmet/Latent demand	Future position – Incl Latent Demand
	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth			
Adult 11v11	12.5	12	0.5	2.5	-2	4.5	-6.5
Youth 11v11	8	7.5	0.5	2.5	-2	7.7	-9.5
Youth 9v9	2	-1	1	2	-1	5	-6
Mini 7v7	5	0.5	4.5	2	2.5	5.5	-3
Mini 5v5	3.5	-2	1.5	2	-0.5	7	-7.5

1.48. Table 11 shows that although improving pitch quality will have a minor impact on the capacity of Adult 11v11 pitches, there will still remain significant deficits on all pitch types by 2041 as a result of population growth and latent demand predictions.

Scenario 5 – The effect of future team growth at Barrowby Juniors FC.

1.49. Scenario 5 will explore the impact of future team growth at Barrowby Juniors FC and identify any additional provision necessary to cater for the club's demand.

1.50. The club are currently based at Barrowby Lowfields, where all training and match play takes place. Table 12 sets out the current position of grass pitches at the site.

Table 12: Barrowby Lowfields Grass Pitch Position

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	1x Adult 11v11	Good	3	0	3	1
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	1x Youth 11v11	Good	4	1	3	No spare capacity
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	3x 9v9	Good	12	1	11	1
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	2x 7v7	Good	12	2	10	No spare capacity
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	1x 5v5	Poor	2	2	0	No spare capacity

1.51. Table 12 shows that although there is a significant amount of spare weekly capacity on site, there is only 1 MES available at peak times on the adult pitch and 1 MES at peak time on a 9v9 pitch.

1.52. During consultation, the club did not identify any latent or unmet demand, however they did indicate that their junior boys' teams had increased by 2 in the past 3 years, whilst juniors' girls had added 4 teams in U9, 10, 11 and 12 age groups since 2021. Table 13 looks at the potential number of teams if this growth is consistent over the next 3 years and that existing teams move upwards through the age groups.

Table 13: Barrowby Juniors FC Future Demand

Club	Adult 11v11	Youth 11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	Total No. Teams
Barrowby Juniors FC	1	5	6	4	2	18

1.53. Table 13 suggests that the club is likely to grow by 6 teams from 12 to 18, and the age groups of these teams are likely to be slightly older than the currently. Table 14 shows the impact that this may have on pitch capacity at Barrowby Lowfields.

Table 14: Potential Barrowby Lowfields Grass Pitch Position

Site name	Security of Use	Pitch Supply	Pitch Quality Rating	Pitch capacity MES	Pitch demand MES	Balance Weekly MES	Peak period MES
Barrowby Lowfields	Secure	1x Adult 11v11	Good	3	0.5	2.5	0.5
	Secure	1x Youth 11v11	Good	4	2.5	1.5	No spare capacity
	Secure	3x 9v9	Good	12	3	9	No spare capacity
	Secure	2x 7v7	Good	12	2	10	No spare capacity
	Secure	1x 5v5	Poor	2	1	1	No spare capacity

1.54. Table 14 highlights that although the demand will increase in the next 3 years, there will still be a large amount of spare weekly capacity on site and the pitches will not be overplayed, ensuring their ongoing quality. However, there will be even less spare peak time capacity, with only 0.5 available on the adult 11v11 pitch.

1.55. With the current pitch layout and predicted team mix, although there will be no spare, there will adequate peak time availability for 5v5, 7v7, 9v9 and adult 11v11 teams. However, there is likely to be a deficit of peak time availability on the single Youth 11v11 pitch, due to a weekly demand of 2.5 MES.

1.56. To fully meet the peak time demand for Youth 11v11 pitches, an additional 2, good quality pitches would need to be developed.

1.57. Although the actual future demand is yet to be determined or realised, it is likely that to cater for the growth of Barrowby Juniors, additional pitch provision will need to be delivered. However, the specific pitch requirements and site layout should be informed by further work and analysis at Stage E of the PPOSS.

Scenario 6 – The impact of year on year participation growth of over the next 5 years on grass and 3G pitch capacity.

1.58. The Stage C assessment explored the impact of population growth to 2041 on grass pitch and 3G AGP capacity. However, the FA predict an average of 3.09% year-on-year growth of affiliated football teams over the next 5 years to 2029. This is figure is better aligned actual growth that has been realised by football clubs nationally. However, the rate of growth varies significantly across all age groups. The predicted rate of growth by age category is:

- Adult Male - -0.61%
- Adult Female - +11.1%
- Youth Boys - +3.97%
- Youth Girls - +15.02%
- Mini Soccer - +6.74%

1.59. Table 15 identifies the potential level of team growth by age category and sub-area, if the rates of participation growth above are realised.

Table 15: Future demand driven by population growth.

Sub Area	Age Groups	Current no. of Teams	Projected Team Number Change	Project no. Teams 2029
SA1	Adult Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	23	-1	22
	Adult Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	1	1	2
	Youth Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	18	4	22
	Youth Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	1	1	2
	Youth Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	7	1	8
	Youth Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	0	0	0
	Mini Soccer Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	17	6	23
	Mini Soccer Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	13	4	17
	Total	**80**	**16**	**96**
SA2	Adult Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	17	-1	16

Sub Area	Age Groups	Current no. of Teams	Projected Team Number Change	Project no. Teams 2029
	Adult Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	0	0	0
	Youth Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	8	2	10
	Youth Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	2	2	4
	Youth Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	10	2	12
	Youth Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	1	1	2
	Mini Soccer Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	9	3	12
	Mini Soccer Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	8	3	11
	Total	**55**	**12**	**67**
SA3	Adult Men 11v11 (16-45yrs)	27	-1	26
	Adult Women 11v11 (16-45yrs)	2	1	3
	Youth Boys 11v11 (12-15yrs)	24	5	29
	Youth Girls 11v11 (12-15yrs)	6	5	11
	Youth Boys 9v9 (10-11yrs)	19	4	23
	Youth Girls 9v9 (10-11yrs)	5	4	9
	Mini Soccer Mixed 7v7 (8-9yrs)	27	9	36
	Mini Soccer Mixed 5v5 (6-7yrs)	22	7	29
	Total	**132**	**34**	**166**

1.60. The predicted growth of affiliated football teams over the next 5 years, will significantly increase the level of future of demand for all age categories except adult male football, therefore impacting capacity positions on both grass and 3G AGP pitches. Tables 16-20 below demonstrate the impact this growth will have on grass pitch provision. All teams have been assigned 0.5 MES per week of demand, as a result of playing home and away fixtures.

Table 16: Adult 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Current position	Existing Future Demand – Population Growth	Existing Future Position – Population Growth Only	Increased Future Demand – Participation Growth	Increased Future Position – Participation Growth
SA1	-5	1	-6	0	-5
SA2	3.5	0.5	3	-0.5	4
SA3	-3.5	1	-4.5	0	-3.5
Total	**-5**	**2.5**	**-7.5**	**-0.5**	**-4.5**

1.61. As demand for adult male football is expected to decline by 2029, and there is currently only a small demand for adult female football there is very little impact on pitch capacity in all 3 sub areas. The current study area-wide deficit of -5 MES would improve by 0.5 to -4.5 MES by 2029, and there would remain a small amount of spare capacity in SA2.

Table 17: Youth 11v11 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Current position	Existing Future Demand – Population Growth	Existing Future Position – Population Growth Only	Increased Future Demand – Participation Growth	Increased Future Position – Participation Growth
SA1	3.5	0.5	3	2.5	1
SA2	-0.5	0.5	-1	2	-2.5
SA3	-2.5	1.5	-4	5	-7.5
Total	**0.5**	**2.5**	**-2**	**9.5**	**-9**

1.62. An increased level of growth would also negatively impact Youth 11v11 pitches, with the District-wide deficit increasing significantly to -9 MES by 2029. The majority of this deficit is located in SA3 (-7.5 MES), with a small -2.5 MES deficit in SA2, whilst SA1 retains a small amount of spare capacity.

Table 18: 9v9 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Current position	Existing Future Demand – Population Growth	Existing Future Position – Population Growth Only	Increased Future Demand – Participation Growth	Increased Future Position – Participation Growth
SA1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
SA2	1	0.5	0.5	1.5	-0.5
SA3	-1	1	-2	4	-5
Total	**1**	**2**	**-1**	**6**	**-5**

1.63. An increased year on year growth in participation would generate 6 MES of additional demand across South Kesteven for 9v9 pitches. This increased level of demand would slightly reduce spare capacity in SA1, create a small deficit of -0.5 MES in SA2 whilst the deficit in SA3 would increase to -5 MES. This results in a study area-wide deficit of -5 MES for 9v9 pitches.

Table 19: 7v7 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Current position	Existing Future Demand – Population Growth	Existing Future Position – Population Growth Only	Increased Future Demand – Participation Growth	Increased Future Position – Participation Growth
SA1	1	0.5	0.5	3	-2
SA2	2	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5
SA3	1.5	1	0.5	4.5	-3
Total	**4.5**	**2**	**2.5**	**9**	**-4.5**

1.64. The increased growth of affiliated 7v7 football teams would see demand increase by 9 MES per week by 2029. Although SA2 would retain 0.5 MES of spare capacity, there would be deficits of 9v9 provision in both SA1 (-2 MES) and SA3 (-3 MES).

Table 20: 5v5 Supply and Demand Analysis - Peak. All Figures in MES

Analysis Area	Current position	Existing Future Demand – Population Growth	Existing Future Position – Population Growth Only	Increased Future Demand – Participation Growth	Increased Future Position – Participation Growth
SA1	-1.5	0.5	-2	2	-3.5
SA2	0	0.5	-0.5	1.5	-1.5
SA3	3	1	2	3.5	-0.5
Total	**1.5**	**2**	**-0.5**	**7**	**-5.5**

1.65. Growth in participation at 5v5 level would result in pitch deficits in all sub areas. The deficit in SA1 would increase to -3.5 MES, SA2 would increase to -1.5 MES and SA3 would have a small deficit of -0.5 MES. There is predicted to be a deficit of -5.5 MES per week on 5v5 pitches across South Kesteven by 2029.

1.66. Table 21 considered the impact of the same level of growth on 3G AGP capacity.

Table 21: Future Capacity Analysis for 3G AGPs in South Kesteven

	Current Balance	Projected No. new teams created by team growth – 3.09%	Additional 3G AGPs needed	Future Balance 2029
SA1	-1.1	16	0.4	**-1.5**
SA2	-0.5	12	0.3	**-0.8**
SA3	-2.5	34	0.9	**-3.4**
South Kesteven	**-4**	**62**	**1.6**	**-5.7**

1.67. Compared to population growth to 2041 only, an average 3.09% year on year increase in teams to 2029 has a more significant impact on the 3G pitch deficit. It is predicted that there will be deficits in all three sub areas, -1.5 in SA1, -0.8 in SA2 and -3.4 in SA3, giving a total study area deficit of 5.7 full size 3G pitches by 2029.

Football Recommendations

1. Protect existing quantity of pitches (unless replacement provision is agreed upon and provided), in line with paragraph 103 of the NPPF and Sport England's Playing Fields Policy.

2. Improve the quality of grass playing pitches with a priority on pitches currently using PitchPower and accessing the GPMF.

3. Continue to monitor and analyse the demand for pitch provision at Barrowby Juniors FC and consider the restructuring of the pitch types on site and providing additional Youth 11v11 pitches where possible.

4. Any future large housing development should assess the need for new grass pitch provision to reduce the worsening of future shortfalls. This could be through on-site provision such as at Stamford North or through off-site contributions. SKDC assess the level of contribution required on a case-by-case basis.

5. Improve ancillary facilities where there is a demand to do so and where it can benefit the wider footballing offer, particularly for women and girls. A particular focus should be on Dysart Park and Bourne Recreation Ground, where the current facilities are rated as poor.

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 for each playing pitch sport, resulting in sport specific recommendations.

Cricket – Grass Pitch Summary key issues

- The analysis shows that, overall, there is enough accessible community use provision to meet current demand when the study area is measured as a whole with 96 MPS for grass wickets. However, it must be highlighted that there is a disparity in the supply and demand balance within SA3 which has a shortfall of -50.
- The future demand for cricket is projected to increase across the Study Area, with a total growth of 96 MPS by 2041 bringing down the available spare capacity to 0 MPS. The largest growth of cricket projected is driven mainly by latent demand predictions for junior cricket and for senior cricket due to population growth. The largest growth of cricket is projected to come in the SA1 (68 MPS).
- The future analysis shows that there is predicted to be no spare capacity on grass wickets by 2041. Potentially, there are large amounts of spare capacity on education sites which could further increase the supply of the cricket provision in the study area if community agreements were to be put into place.

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

- **Cricket, grass wicket scenarios:**
  1. The impact of the growth of the women's game on grass wicket capacity – 2 additional female teams per club over the next 5 years.
  2. How securing community use agreements at education sites can reduce the current deficit in SA3.
  3. How use of the GPIF to create additional wickets on existing sites can reduce the current deficit in SA3.

Scenario 7 – The impact of the growth of women's game on grass wicket capacity – 2 extra female teams per club in the next 5 years.

4.3. This scenario considers the impact of the development of female cricket. Women's and girls' cricket is a national priority with the fundamental goal of making cricket a gender-balanced sport.

4.4. 16 clubs have been identified as playing in South Kesteven, which collectively have a total of 74 teams. Further, there are 7 senior women's teams across 5 of these clubs. Table 22 provides the breakdown of the different categories of teams.

Table 22: Cricket demand by sub areas - Current

Club	Number of Competitive Teams				Total
	Senior Men	Senior Women	Junior Boys	Junior Girls	
SA1	14	2	11	0	27
SA2	8	2	5	0	15
SA3	15	3	14	0	32
Total	**37**	**7**	**30**	**0**	**74**

4.5. Due to the small number of existing women and girls cricket teams, population growth is unlikely to generate any additional teams. However, it is expected that as a result of national strategies and the female professional game becoming more prominent, there will be significant growth over the PPS period. Therefore, this scenario will consider the impact of 2 additional female teams per clubs by 2041. Table 23 highlights the additional demand created by population growth, latent demand and growth of the female game.

Table 23: Projected future growth in number of cricket teams in South Kesteven

Analysis Area	Adult Teams		Junior Teams		Total
	Population Growth	Latent Demand	Population Growth	Latent Demand	
SA1	2	17	1	5	**25**
SA2	1	8	1	0	**10**
SA3	1	8	0	0	**9**
Total	**4**	**33**	**2**	**5**	**44**

4.6. The addition of two women's teams per club in the next five years would increase the projected number of additional future teams by 32, bringing the total number of additional teams to 44 by 2041.

4.7. Each adult team is presumed to play 10 home games per season; therefore, the additional female teams will generate an additional 320 MPS of demand. The revised total future demand of 416 MPS will therefore considerably affect the supply of cricket pitches in the whole study area primarily in SA3. Table 24 shows the breakdown of the demand generated in each sub area.

Table 24: Revised Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets in South Kesteven – Available Sites

Analysis Area	Site capacity	Current demand	Current position	Additional future demand	Future position
SA1	312	217	95	238	-143
SA2	149	98	51	98	-47
SA3	207	257	-50	90	-140
Total - South Kesteven	**668**	**572**	**96**	**426**	**-330**

4.8. The growth of women's teams in the study area, whilst positive for the sport, would give rise to a substantial deficit of -330 MPS on grass wickets in South Kesteven. Although such growth is aspirational, improvements to the existing pitches and provision of new pitches will be required to cater to this demand and futureproof cricket infrastructure in South Kesteven.

4.9. However, even with significant deficit, there are four clubs that will be able to cater to the increased demand. These include Belton Park CC, Fulbeck CC, Grantham CC, and Ropsley Baboons CC. Furthermore, Baston CC and Claypole CC would be able to accommodate women's cricket if the quality of the pitches is improved, as there is available capacity at both sites on Sundays.

4.10. However, five clubs operating at full capacity on Sundays would not be able to accommodate any further demand. Of these three are located in SA3 and one each in SA1 and SA2. Five remaining clubs would be available to host matches of one extra women team if the quality of their pitches is improved.

Scenario 8 – The impact of securing community use agreements at education sites to reduce the current deficit in SA3.

4.11. This scenario will explore the impact of securing community use agreements at education sites in SA3. There are 4 education sites in SA3 with cricket facilities and Table 25 shows the breakdown of these sites.

Table 25: Education sites with cricket facilities in SA3

Playing Pitch Sites	Squares	Quality of Provision	Grass Wickets	Grass Supply (MPS)	NTP Wickets	NTP Supply (MPS)
Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre	1	Good	0	0	1	60
Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre	1	Good	10	50	0	0
Stamford Junior School	1	Good	0	0	1	60
Stamford Welland Academy	1	Standard	0	0	1	60
Witham Hall School	1	Good	6	30	0	0

4.12. 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). Typically, NTPs are not suitable for formal match play within senior cricket and are recommended for junior match play. NTPs are mainly used for training purposes. Therefore, the NTPs at Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre, Stamford Junior School and Stamford Welland Academy would not be appropriate to help meet any affiliated cricket demand.

4.13. Securing community access of grass wickets at Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre and Witham Hall School would create spare capacity of 80 MPS. There are 10 and 6 wickets respectively of good quality allowing 5 additional MPS each across the two sites.

4.14. As a result, the under supply of grass pitches in SA3 could be converted into surplus of 30 MPS. Table 26 highlights this would also increase the District-wide spare capacity to 80 MPS by 2041.

Table 26: The impact of securing community use of Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre and Witham Hall School

Analysis Area	Site capacity	Current demand	Current position	Total Future demand	Future position
SA1	312	217	95	68	27
SA2	149	98	51	10	41
SA3	287	257	30	18	12
Total - South Kesteven	**748**	**572**	**176**	**96**	**80**

4.15. Whilst not always possible, securing community use through formal use agreements between providers and users would ensure that the additional supply could cater to the high demand for 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. This should be considered as a potential solution to reducing the current and future deficits of cricket facilities in South Kesteven.

Scenario 9 – The impact of using GPIF to create additional wickets on existing sites to reduce the current deficit in SA3

4.16. In SA3, there is a current deficit of -50 MPS and a future deficit of -68 MPS on available grass wickets. This scenario will explore the wicket develop necessary to reduce the deficit.

4.17. Excluding education sites, there are 4 grass squares available, located at Brundenell Playing Field, Deeping Sport and Social Club, Naylors Field and Uffington Road Playing Field. Table 27 states the current capacity positions of each of these sites.

Table 27: Current position of cricket in SA3

Playing Pitch Sites	Squares	Quality of Provision	Grass Wickets	Grass Supply (MPS)	Grass Demand	Grass Balance (MPS)
Brudenell Playing Field	1	Standard	5	20	12	8
Deeping Sports & Social Club	1	Good	10	50	70	-20
Naylors Field	1	Good	5	25	45	-20
Uffington Road Playing Field	1	Standard	8	32	50	-18
Total	**4**		**28**	**127**	**177**	**-50**

4.18. Based on the above information, Deeping Sports & Social Club and Naylors Field offer good quality wickets. Thus, no level of pitch improvements would help to accommodate any more demand. Even if the quality of grass wickets at Uffington Road Playing Field were enhanced to good quality wickets, there would still be a shortfall of -10 MPS. Therefore, to alleviate the deficit, the development of additional grass wicket provision is necessary.

4.19. Each good quality grass wicket can accommodate 5 matches per season, meaning the development of an additional 4 good quality grass wickets at each of the three sites with current deficits, Deeping Sports and Social Club, Naylors Field and Uffington Road Playing Field, would bring the spare capacity balance to 0, 0 and 2 MPS respectively.

4.20. The additional future demand of 18 MPS generated due to population growth can be accommodated with only three further additional wickets as Brudenell Playing Field has an existing spare capacity of 8 MPS.

4.21. Any development of new pitches in SA3 or South Kesteven may be dependent on securing funding from the GPIF. The supply of grass wickets and demand from affiliated cricket clubs in the study area should be monitored and explored further as an ongoing process at Stage E of the PPOSS.

Cricket Recommendations

- Provide additional grass wickets on existing sites in SA3 to reduce the existing deficit of facilities and to help meet demand from the expected rise in the female game.
- Secure community use agreements of cricket facilities at Stamford Endowed Schools Sports Centre and Witham Hall School.
- Protect the existing supply of cricket provision, in line with Sport England's Playing Field Policy and paragraph 103 of the NPPF.
- Improve the quality of grass pitches where possible.

5. Rugby Union Stage D Findings

Rugby Union Pitch Summary – Key Issues

- There are currently 12 rugby union sites in South Kesteven, with a total of 24 full size posted pitches. Five sites are available for the community: Bourne RFC, Kesteven RFC, Deepings RUFC, Empingham Road and Stamford Welland Academy, with a total of 11 full size posted pitches pitches.
- There are five clubs in the study area, comprised of 58 teams: 12 senior male, 3 senior female, 15 junior boys, 5 junior girls and 24 mini teams.
- Based on the supply and demand analysis, there is currently a small amount of spare capacity in South Kesteven for match play. There is a deficit of -23.75 MES for training demand in South Kesteven, largely due to the high number of teams, insufficient on and off-site floodlit grass pitch provision and no WR22 compliant AGP provision.
- Based on population growth, it is estimated that will be a total of 5 new teams in South Kesteven by 2041. However additional growth from latent demand predictions by clubs could add a further 3 teams over the next 3-5 years.
- Due to the expected future demand for rugby union provision, the deficit of training availability is expected to increase to -31.75 MES by 2041. This increase is all a result of population growth and latent predictions. The current spare capacity of 10.5 MES for match play is expected to reduce to 7 MES by 2041 when population growth and latent demand are considered.

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

- **Rugby, grass pitch scenarios:**
  1. The impact of pitch quality improvements – all pitches improved to D2/M2
  2. The impact on training capacity if additional floodlighting was provided on community available grass pitches.
  3. Exploring the amount of additional pitch provision needed to alleviate the current shortfalls of grass pitches for training.
  4. Reducing the grass pitch deficit through community use agreements at education sites

3.2. Through consultation with the RFU, it is agreed that the inclusion of junior/mini, unposted pitches the grass pitch analysis is contributing to an inaccurate picture because of the flexibility and clubs' ability to change or remove pitches easily. Therefore, for the purpose of all scenarios below, it is presumed that all junior and mini rugby demand is met on adult grass pitches.

3.3. The junior pitch at Bourne RFC is floodlit, therefore although the pitch will not be included in the analysis, it will be retaining in the analysis as a floodlit training area.

3.4. Junior demand will be assigned 0.5 MES per week, whilst mini demand will only be assigned 0.25 MES per week due to the reduced impact on the playing surface.

3.5. Table 28 demonstrates the impact of all junior and mini pitches being removed from the Stage C analysis, and all junior and mini demand being met on adult pitches.

Table 28: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA2	-9.75	-3.5	-13.75	-5.5
SA3	-14	-3	-18	-5
South Kesteven Study Area	**-23.75**	**-6.5**	**-31.75**	**-10.5**

Scenario 10 – The impact of grass pitch improvements – all pitches improved to D2/M2.

3.6. This scenario will explore the impact of grass pitch improvements across club sites in South Kesteven.

3.7. Table 29 shows the current adult grass pitch supply and its quality. Table 33 provides further detail on the capacity of pitches with differing drainage and maintenance scores.

Table 29: 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

3.8. For the purpose of this scenario, it is presumed that each pitch will improve to D2/M2, offering 3.25 MES per week of capacity. If a pitch is already of higher quality, its capacity will not be reduced. Table 30 summarises the current maintenance and drainage scores and potential changes due to improvements in pitch quality.

Table 30: Rugby Site Breakdown

Site Name	Sub Area	No. Adult Pitches	Current Pitch Quality	Current Capacity Per Pitch	Capacity Per Pitch with Improved Drainage
Bourne Rugby Club	2	1	D1/M1	2	3.25
Kesteven Rugby Club	2	4	Senior – D3/M2	Senior – 3.5	Senior – 3.5
Deepings RUFC	3	2	Pitch 1 – D2/M2 Pitch 2 – D2/M1	Pitch 1 – 3.25 Pitch 2 – 2.5	3.25
Empingham Road Playing Field	3	3	D2/M1	2.5	3.25
Stamford Welland Academy	3	1	D3/M2	3.5	3.5

3.9. Table 31 below demonstrates the potential changes in supply and demand balances if pitch improvements were made.

Table 31: Supply and Demand Capacity Balance by Site (All Figures in MES)

Site	Sub Area	Number of Floodlit Pitches	Mid-Week Day/Training			Weekend Match Day Senior/ Junior / Mini			Total Pitch Balance – Match Play
			Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	
Bourne RFC	2	1[1]	3.25	5	-1.75	3.25	4.5	-1.25	-3
Kesteven RFC	2	1[2]	3.25	10	-6.75	14	13	1	-5.75
Deepings RUFC	3	1[3]	3.25	7	-3.75	6.5	6.25	0.25	-3.5
Empingham Road	3	1	3.25	10	-6.75	6.5	8.5	-2	-8.75
Stamford Welland Academy	3	0	0	0	0	3.5	1	2.5	2.5
Total					**-19**			**0.5**	**-18.5**

3.10. Table 32 shows the impact on capacity South Kesteven-wide if pitch quality was improved at each site.

Table 32: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision – Drainage Improvements

Sub Area	Current Balance – Improved Maintenance		Projected Balance – Improved Maintenance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA2	-8.5	0.25	-12.5	-1.75
SA3	-10.5	0.75	-14.5	-1.25
Total	**-19**	**1**	**-27**	**3**

3.11. The impact on the overall position for training capacity as a result of pitch improvement, would be minimal as it would not free up additional capacity without the further addition of floodlighting. However, pitch improvements would create additional match play capacity, turning a deficit of -6.5 MES into 1 MES of spare capacity across the study area currently and from -10.5 MES to -3 MES by 2041.

[1] The floodlit pitch at Bourne RFC is the mini pitch/training area. All training demand from the club is met on this pitch.
[2] There is a floodlit training area at Kesteven RFC that supports all training demand. As it is not a formal pitch, it has not been included in match play analysis.
[3] There is a floodlit training area at Deepings RFC that supports all training demand. As it is not a formal pitch, it has not been included in match play analysis.

3.12. Engagement with the Grounds Management Association (GMA) and the PitchPower application, would offer clubs the opportunity to receive maintenance recommendations through the pitch advisory service. If PitchPower reports were carried out on sites in South Kesteven key recommendations could be provided on how to improve their pitch quality, therefore increasing their capacity to meet the extensive rugby demand. GMA reports have already been undertaken at Kesteven RFC and Empingham Road, but it should be a priority for all sites with community use to engage with this service.

Scenario 11 – How additional floodlighting can be used to alleviate training shortfall.

3.13. This scenario explores the level of additional floodlighting that would need to be provided to remove the deficit of training provision in South Kesteven.

3.14. Table 33 outlines the current pitch supply at rugby union club sites in South Kesteven.

Table 33: Rugby Site Breakdown of Security of Community Use

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Community use on site	Security of Use	Ownership	No. Adult Pitches	Pitch Quality	No. Floodlit Pitches	Ancillary Facilities
Bourne Rugby Club	PE10 0AX	2	Available	Secure	Sports Club	1	All pitches D1/M1	1	Standard
Kesteven Rugby Club	NG33 5AA	2	Available	Secure	Sports Club	4	Senior – D3/M2	1	Standard
Deepings RUFC	PE6 8NJ	3	Available	Secure	Sports Club	2	D2/M2 D2/M1	Training Area	Standard
Empingham Road Playing Field	PE9 2RZ	3	Available	Secure	Local Authority	3	All pitches D2/M1	1	Standard
Stamford Welland Academy	PE9 1HE	3	Available	Secure	Education	1	D2/M2	0	Standard

3.15. There are current floodlighting facilities at all club sites other than Stamford Welland Academy. However, this is often limited to small spaces then are over utilised, creating the significant deficit of training provision.

3.16. At both Kesteven RFC and Deepings RFC, there are training areas that are not formal pitches. Therefore, they have not been included in any match day capacity analysis. However, these training areas have been added to the training supply below.

3.17. There is no current shortfall identified at Stamford Welland Academy so no additional floodlighting will be considered.

3.18. Table 34 explores the impact on capacity if all pitches in club pitches were installed with floodlighting.

Table 34: 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			Weekend Match Day Senior/ Junior			Total Pitch Balance
			Supply	Demand	Balance	Supply	Demand	Balance	
Bourne RFC	2	2	4	5	-1	0	3.25	-3.25	-4.25
Kesteven RFC	2	3	10.5	10	0.5	7	8.75	-1.75	-1.25
Deepings RUFC	3	3	8.25	7	1.25	1.25	3.75	-2.5	-1.25
Empingham Road	3	3	7.5	10	-2.5	0	6.75	-6.75	-9.25
Stamford Welland Academy	3	1	3.5	0	0	3.5	1	2.5	2.5
Total					**-1.75**			**11.75**	**-13.5**

3.19. As table 30 highlights, it is not possible to eliminate the deficit of training capacity by adding floodlighting at both Bourne RFC and Empingham Road, despite lighting all available adult pitches. There remains a deficit of -1 and -2.5 respectively on the sites.

3.20. By providing floodlighting on 2 additional adult pitches at both Kesteven RFC and Deepings RFC, the deficits of training capacity would be eliminated.

3.21. Table 35 below highlights how providing additional floodlighting of adult rugby union club pitches impacts both the current training and match play capacity.

Table 35: Current Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Current Balance with Additional Floodlighting	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA2	-9.75	-3.5	-0.5	-5

Area	Current Balance		Current Balance with Additional Floodlighting	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA3	-14	-3	-1.25	-6.75
South Kesteven Study Area	**-23.75**	**-6.5**	**-1.75**	**-11.75**

3.22. The implementation of floodlighting has a significant impact on current training capacity at club sites. The District-wide deficit of -23.75 is reduced to -1.75 MES. However, because some pitch capacity is used for training, the deficit of match play is increased from -6.5 MES to 11.75 MES.

3.23. The impact floodlight development will have on future capacity is demonstrated in Table 36. There is predicted to be a small increase in the deficit for both training and match play in SA2 and SA3.

Table 36: Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Projected Balance		Projected Balance with Additional Floodlighting	
	Training	Training	Training	Match
SA2	-13.75	-5.5	-4.5	-7
SA3	-18	-5	-5.25	-8.75
South Kesteven Study Area	**-31.75**	**-10.5**	**-9.75**	**-15.75**

3.24. Not only will additional floodlighting allow for greatly improved training opportunities on good quality pitches, but the current lack of floodlit match play provision may also be impacting on the clubs' ability to grow. There is currently significant growth of mid-week floodlit social rugby, which encourages participation and allows clubs more opportunities to recruit players. This is not possible at sites with no floodlit pitches.

3.25. Although floodlighting all pitches in the study area may not be possible, consideration should be made to increasing the number of floodlit pitches at club sites in both SA2 and SA3 where the greatest impact would be had. Priority sites should be Kesteven RFC, Empingham Road and Deepings RFC, however this should be informed further by continued work at Stage E of the PPOSS.

Scenario 12 – Exploring the amount of additional grass pitch capacity needed to alleviate the current shortfalls of grass pitches for training.

3.26. Table 36 above shows that there is currently training deficits of -9.75 MES in SA2 and -14 MES in SA3, totalling -23.75 MES District-wide.

Table 37: 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

3.27. Table 37 shows the potential capacities of pitches of differing qualities. If any new pitch developed reaches an D2/M2 rating, then an additional 3 floodlit pitches in SA2 would alleviate all current training deficit. Kesteven RFC should be the priority for additional grass pitch development due to its higher current deficit and larger demand.

3.28. To mitigate against the current training deficit of -14 MES in SA3, an additional 5 new floodlit pitches would be required. The priority site in this sub area should be Empingham Road, due to the higher deficit, but also because of its potential to reconfigure unneeded mini pitches to create a more flexible facility mix.

3.29. Although available space for additional pitch development at all rugby club sites is at a premium, it would be possible to replace a number of mini pitches with full size adult posted pitches. However, these would require floodlighting to be suitable to meet mid-week training demand. This will require significant initial costs as well as an increased maintenance responsibility. Priority should always be given to improving grass pitch quality first where necessary and possible.

Scenario 13 – Reducing the grass pitch deficits through community use agreements at education sites.

3.30. This scenario will consider how to reduce the deficit of training provision by securing community use agreements at currently unavailable or unused education sites in the study area. Table 38 below sets out the current and future position for grass rugby union provision in South Kesteven.

Table 38: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Current Balance		Projected Balance	
	Training	Match	Training	Match
SA2	-9.75	-3.5	-13.75	-5.5
SA3	-14	-3	-18	-5
South Kesteven Study Area	**-23.75**	**-6.5**	**-31.75**	**-10.5**

3.31. Table 38 shows the supply of currently unavailable adult grass rugby pitches on educational sites in South Kesteven. As per the other scenarios, only adult grass pitches will be considered. There is a total of 5 sites, with 13 adult pitches.

Table 39: Rugby Site Breakdown of Security of Community Use

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Community use on site	Security of Use	Ownership	No. Adult Pitches	Pitch Quality	Floodlit	Potential Capacity
North Parade	NG31 8AU	1	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	3	D2/M2	No	9.75 MES
Bourne Grammar School	PE10 9JE	2	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	D1/M1	No	2 MES
Copthill School	PE9 3AD	3	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	1	D1/M1	No	2 MES
Kirkstone House School	PE6 9PE	3	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	2	D1/M1	No	4 MES

Site Name	Postcode	Sub Area	Community use on site	Security of Use	Ownership	No. Adult Pitches	Pitch Quality	Floodlit	Potential Capacity
Stamford Endowned Sports Centre	PE9 1QQ	3	Unavailable	Unsecure	Education	6	D2/M2	No	19.5 MES

3.32. As table 39 demonstrates, education sites in South Kesteven could provide 37.25 MES per week in additional capacity. Securing a community use agreement at Stamford Endowed Sports Centre alone would alleviate the current and future deficit for training, with spare capacity remaining. Securing access to any of the sites could provide additional capacity for clubs to grow and use as a secondary ground for match play purposes.

3.33. However, none of the education sites have floodlit grass provision, meaning that none can be used to support mid-week training demand throughout the winter. As suggested in scenario 9, the most effective way of reducing the current deficit of training provision is to install floodlighting on pitches at rugby union club sites, alongside grass pitch improvements. Further feasibility needs to be undertaken at Stage E to identify the correct location and means of delivery.

Rugby Union Recommendations

- Improve pitch quality through drainage and maintenance works at all sites were necessary. This should be informed by GMA inspections and reports.
- Installation of floodlighting on pitches at rugby union club sites, with priority at Kesteven RFC, Empingham Road and Deepings RFC.
- The development of a WR22 3G pitch, and its use to meet rugby training demand should be considered. Although rugby union alone may not generate enough demand for the development, a 3G pitch would help meet the future deficit of football provision also. Deeping RUFC should be considered as a priority site.
- Where possible, the development of additional adult grass floodlit provision should be considered to help reduce the training deficit. Empingham Road should be a priority site given its current deficit and potential flexibility in pitch layout.
- Explore the feasibility of developing community use agreements with education sites in particularly those in SA2 and SA3. Securing access to Stamford Welland Academy would allow all rugby union clubs in the area the opportunity to develop and grow. However, this would not help to meet training demand, and therefore the focus should remain on the installation of floodlighting at existing sites.

- Protect the existing pitches (unless replacement pitch provision is agreed upon and provided), in line with paragraph 103 of the NPPF and Sport England's Playing Fields Policy.

6. Athletics Stage D Findings

Athletics Summary – Key Issues

- There is one purpose built athletic facility in the study area at South Kesteven Stadium in Grantham (SA1).
- There are 5 athletic clubs active within South Kesteven. However, many are unable to access track and field provision within the study area, resulting in some exported demand.
- There is a lack of provision in South Kesteven, with only a small part of the study area covered by England Athletics' 30 minute drive time recommendation.
- The South Kesteven Stadium is accessible by the community, and it has TrackMark accreditation. However, both track and field surfaces need urgent resurfacing if this accreditation is to be upheld. This is particularly important as it dictates the level of competition facilities can host and clubs/individuals can compete in.

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

- **Athletics scenarios:**
  1. Explore the possibilities regarding a NewGen facility to service unmet demand in Bourne and the surrounding area.

Scenario 14 – Exploring the possibilities regarding a NewGen facility to service unmet demand in Bourne.

3.35. NewGen facilities aim to provide affordable, accessible, innovative spaces that provide opportunities for all people to run, jump and throw, outside of a tradition athletic facility. Table 39 provides a brief overview of each NewGen facility type.

Table 40: Overview of New:Gen facilities

New:Gen Facility Type	What	Where	Who	Why
Play Track	Visually animated hard standing areas	School playgrounds, parks and play areas	Children aged 4-11	Affordable, encourages participation through challenging environments, promotes independent learning and skill development.

New:Gen Facility Type	What	Where	Who	Why
Compact Track	Affordable entry athletic facility e.g. sprint straight, multiple long jump runways and landing pit, throwing areas.	School/education settings (KS1-4), community club settings	Children 4-16 and the wider community (local athletic and running clubs, outdoor exercise classes)	Affordable, effective use of space, compliments existing provision, helps deliver fundamental movement skills, accessible environment
Mini Track	Synthetic oval track (min 100m – max 200m), floodlit, with a flexible in-field	School and community settings	Young people and adults taking their first steps into athletics	Financially viable, multi-sport, year round usage, age appropriate.
Active Track	All-weather perimeter fitness trail, multi-use (walking, jogging, running and cycling), length of track tailored to the space, low-level solar lighting.	Parks and open spaces	A facility for everyone	Affordable, fully accessible, encourages community and family activity, flexible design, environmentally sympathetic.

3.36. It is important that the correct facility type is matched to a suitable site to ensure provision is accessible, well-used and the needs of the community can be met. This scenario will explore the suitability of each facility type for the local community and suggest how it might be incorporated into an existing or new site.

3.37. **Play Track –** due to its focus on learning and skill development in the younger ages, these facilities should be located at primary school sites or in parks with play areas. However, there are no primary schools that are currently accessible to the community, and it would only cater for a small sub-section of the local community.

3.38. **Compact Track and Mini Track –** these facility types can cater for a wide range of people and skill levels, including clubs and can often be co-located with other facilities to create a multi-sport hub. As explored in Scenario 2, there are a number of potential sites highlighted for 3G pitch development, including Bourne RFC. Athletic facilities, in particular running and jumping, compliment teams sports well and can also be developed to fit around AGP development e.g. sprint straight adjacent to the pitch. By creating a floodlit, multi-sport hub, the facility is likely to be financially viable, accessible year round and maintained appropriately.

3.39. **Active Track –** multi-use fitness trails provide a safe, introductory place to exercise, often within nature that are suitable for all levels of ability. Although they can be part of a multi-sport hub, they are often located within larger parks and open spaces. This PPOSS does not consider the nature and capacity of open spaces, therefore any active track facility should be explored as part of an open space strategy.

3.40. There is the need for additional 3G development with SA3, which could be located within Bourne or the surrounding area. The potential for co-location of athletic and AGP facilities should be considered once a suitable site has been identified for the 3G development. This should be an ongoing process between England Athletics, The FA and Football Foundation, The RFU and SKDC, as part of a robust Stage E.

Athletics Recommendations

- Development of an NewGen facility, such as compact track or mini track, as part of a multi-sport development such as WR22 3G pitch.
- Undertake the resurfacing of the South Kesteven Stadium to ensure it maintains Track Mark status.

7. Hockey Overview

Hockey Pitch Summary – Key Issues

Table 41: Key PPOSS Findings for Hockey in South Kesteven

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There is a total of 5 full size AGPs across four sites in South Kesteven that are suitable for Hockey. All pitches are located on education sites, with Witham School being unavailable for community use. The remaining 4 pitches are available for community use, but there is no security of tenure in the study area. Although there is demand for hockey in South Kesteven, it is exported outside of the study area.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Although there are 4 hockey suitable, community available pitches in South Kesteven, none offers any security of tenure. If demand was to return to the study area, securing community use agreements should be a priority.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	The quality of hockey AGP provision in South Kesteven that is available for community use is all good quality and well managed and maintained by education establishments.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	It is important to recognise that the sport has also enjoyed significant growth since the Women's gold medal at the Rio and Tokyo Olympics, which it is hoped will stimulate further growth at both junior and adult age groups across the country. It is impossible to predict the future demand for hockey in South Kesteven as there is no current demand.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	There is adequate good quality provision in the study area to meet the educational demand for hockey. Although there is currently no community demand for hockey in the study area, if Bourne Deeping HC were to return or other additional activity was to be created in the future, there is likely to still be capacity on existing sand-dressed AGPs.

- There are 4 hockey sites in South Kesteven, with a total of 5 full size pitches that are suitable for competitive hockey. Four out of the five pitches are rated as good quality, with only Witham Hall rated as standard quality.
- Bourne Academy, Stamford Endowed School and Wothorpe Sports Centre (Stamford Junior School) are all available for community use, but do not have any security of tenure. Witham Hall School is unavailable for community use.

- There are no community hockey clubs in South Kesteven, however all independent schools in the area generate a significant amount of demand through curricular and extra-curricular activity.

Hockey Recommendations

- Continue to encourage development of hockey in South Kesteven, through working with players, community partners and education providers.

8. Tennis Overview

Table 42: Key PPOSS Findings for Tennis in South Kesteven

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Of the 76 courts in the study area, 55 are available for community use. 43 of courts are floodlit, however only 32 of these are available to the community. There is a total of 1,740 members of clubs in South Kesteven, whilst 1,770 people play tennis at least twice every 28 days and 4,956 play at least once per year.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	Club sites in South Kesteven are operating at 19% over their maximum capacity, whilst publicly available courts are operating at around 33% of their total operational capacity. This level of utilisation is considerably lower than the national average according to the LTA data. This is likely to be because of the significant usage of club courts and the ability to book through Clubspark.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	33% of the current supply of courts are rated as good quality, whilst 41% are rated as standard and 26% are rated as poor quality. All the five poor rated sites are owned and managed by the local authority.
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 7.4%. This means that club sites are estimated to be operating at 28% over their maximum capacity. Demand for public courts will also increase by 87 sessions per month, bringing the utilisation of public courts to 36% by 2041. However, as demonstrated above, a lot of the tennis usage is by club members than ad-hoc informal players.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet future demand?	When considering club sites, there is expected to be a 28% undersupply of courts by 2041. However, there is predicted to be approximately 64% spare capacity on public courts even when future population growth is taken into account.

Recommendations for Tennis

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

2. Support grounds staff to review quality issues on courts to ensure appropriate quality is achieved at sites assessed as standard and sustained at sites assessed as good. Priority sites for quality reviews are Claypole Community Park, Dysart Park, Grantham Meres Leisure Centre, Stamford Recreation Ground and Stamford Rock Tennis Club. Responsibility of LTA, SKDC, clubs and schools where appropriate.

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

4. Ensure that any large housing developments provide for tennis and need is assessed by use of Sport England's ANOG Guidance.

9. Netball Overview

Table 43: Key PPOSS Findings for Netball in South Kesteven

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	Education owned sites provide 87% all netball courts in the South Kesteven. The outdoor courts Bourne Leisure Centre, Stamford Junior School, Grantham Meres Leisure Centre and Blackstones Sports and Social Club cater for 20 hours a week of netball activity from affiliated clubs, leagues and netball programmes such as Back to Netball and Walking Netball.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	There is spare capacity on outdoor courts in the study area, with many sites being floodlit. However, only 45% of courts are available for community use and only 29% offer security of tenure for community clubs.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	24% of courts are of good quality, 47% are rated as standard and 29% are poor. However, when considering only community available courts, the proportion of courts that are good quality increases to 53%. 87% of courts in South Kesteven are owned by education establishments and are well maintained.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	There is currently a small predicted increase in future demand for outdoor netball courts in South Kesteven, however this may change based on 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 South Kesteven. This should be monitored as part of Stage E to ensure there continues to be a suitable supply of outdoor netball courts within South Kesteven. A particular focus should be on providing community access to The Deepings School site, as well as education sites in the study area. There is current and future capacity for outdoor netball within South Kesteven. If there is additional demand for outdoor netball in South Kesteven, 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 SKDC, 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, SKDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

3. Secure community use of netball courts in the study area, with a particular focus on The Deepings School, Stamford Welland Academy.

4. Ensure that any large housing developments provide for netball, need should be assessed by use of Sport England's ANOG Guidance.

10. Outdoor Bowls Overview

Table 44: Key PPOSS Findings for Bowls in South Kesteven

Key Question	Analysis
What are the main characteristics of the current supply and demand for provision?	There are currently 14 sites across South Kesteven with 14 greens. There are 9 clubs in the Study Area with a total estimated membership of 297 players.
Is there enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current demand?	All 14 sites in the study are secured for community use, and clubs operating at the greens, highlight through consultation and online presence that new members/participants would be welcome. This suggests that most greens have some spare capacity.
Is the provision that is accessible of sufficient quality and appropriately maintained?	Of the 14 available sites, 10 were rated as good quality, 3 were rated as poor and 1 was rated as standard. Maintenance of the greens owned by sports clubs is good. The two local authority owned greens at Dysart Park and Stamford Recreation Ground seems to have no use.
What are the main characteristics of the future supply and demand for provision?	Future population projections indicate a potential of 79 additional players by 2041. 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 79 participants by 2041 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 SKDC, 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, SKDC and Sports Clubs where appropriate.

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

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

11. South Kesteven District Council PPS – Housing Scenarios

Scenario 15 - The impact of housing development on sporting provision

11.1. This scenario will explore the impact of increased housing development on the supply and demand analysis for 3G AGPs, grass football, rugby union and cricket pitches in South Kesteven. As there is no hockey activity currently in the area, it is impossible to state how an increase in population will affect demand.

11.2. When analysing the future population growth in South Kesteven and how it affects each sport, Stage C considered ONS data which suggested an increase of 11,472 people from 143,404 to 154,876 by 2041; an increase of 8%.

11.3. Table 45 below shows the housing allocations included in the South Kesteven Local Plan 2011 - 2036, as well as potential growth outside of the allocations. The scenario will first explore the impact on sporting provision of allocated developments, before considering the impact of additional development on top of the allocations. Each house built is presumed to bring an additional 2.3 people. All figures have been rounded to the nearest number.

Table 45: Future Housing Development – South Kesteven

Sub Area	Allocated Developments		Additional Housing Developments	
	No. Dwellings	Population (2.3 per dwelling)	No. Dwellings	Population (2.3 per dwelling)
SA1	5510	12,673	2674	6,150
SA2	662	1,523	754	1,734
SA3	2915	6,705	893	2,054
Total	**9,087**	**20,900**	**4,321**	**9,938**

11.4. Allocated developments are expected to create 9,087 new homes to South Kesteven, bringing 20,900 new people to the area. Additional housing developments are likely to create a further 4,321 homes with 9,938 people.

11.5. 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, that will be needed in South Kesteven. The impact of both the allocated and additional housing developments is explored for individual sports in table 41 and 42 below.

Table 46: Allocated Housing Developments – Impact on demand for individual sports in South Kesteven

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	Adult	5.31 MES	38.69 hours on a 3G AGP
	Youth	7.42 MES	
	Mini	6.61 MES	
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	3.02 MES	3.44 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	101.25 MPS	N/A

Table 47: Additional Housing Developments – Impact on demand for individual sports in South Kesteven

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	Adult	2.52 MES	18.40 hours on a 3G AGP
	Youth	3.53 MES	
	Mini	3.14 MES	
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	1.44 MES	1.64 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	48.15 MPS	N/A

Football

11.6. Table 45 indicates that the allocated housing developments in South Kesteven will result in an increased demand for 5.31 MES for adult football, 7.42 MES for youth football and 6.61 MES for mini football.

11.7. Table 46 suggests that the additional housing developments will result in an increase in demand of 2.52 MES for adult football, 3.53 MES for youth football and 3.14 MES for mini football.

11.8. Table 48 shows the current position for football pitch types in South Kesteven, and how future population growth and latent demand affects the capacity of pitches, as highlighted in the Stage C assessment. The text below will use the nearest 0.5 of a number when stating capacity positions.

Table 48 Summary of Current Supply and Demand South Kesteven Peak time of Play

Pitch type	Demand (match equivalent sessions per week)				Future position – Population Growth Only	Unmet/Latent demand	Future position – Incl Latent Demand
	Actual Spare Capacity (Peak Time)	Total Overplay	Current Total	Future Demand Population Growth			
Adult 11v11	12	17	-5	2.5	-7.5	4.5	-12
Youth 11v11	8	7.5	0.5	2.5	-2	7.5	-9.5
Youth 9v9	2	-1	1	2	-1	5	-6
Mini 7v7	5	0.5	4.5	2	2.5	5.5	-3
Mini 5v5	3.5	-2	1.5	2	-0.5	7	-7.5

11.9. **Adult football –** When considering the additional need created by allocated housing development, the future deficit of -7.5 MES will increase to -13 MES. When latent demand is also factored in, this deficit could increase to -17.5 MES.

11.10. If the additional development figure is considered, then the future position could worsen to -15.5 MES, or -20 MES with latent demand.

11.11. **Youth football –** Across youth 11v11 and youth 9v9 pitches, there is predicted to be a future position of -2 MES by 2041. The allocated housing developments in South Kesteven will increase this deficit to -9.5 MES. However, if latent demand is considered, there is likely to be a deficit of -17 MES by 2041.

11.12. If realised, the additional level of housing development will increase this deficit to -13 MES, or -20.5 MES with latent demand.

11.13. **Mini football –** Mini 7v7 and 5v5 have a combined future deficit of -2 MES per week or -14.5 MES with latent demand. This deficit will increase to -8.5 MES with allocated housing development and -27 MES if latent demand is considered.

11.14. However, if the additional level of development happens, then the future deficit will be -11.5 MES or -24 MES if latent demand is considered.

11.15. As a result of allocated and additional housing development, there is predicted to be a deficit of all grass pitch types in South Kesteven by 2041. As the predicted deficits are significant, the most efficient way to reduce them is to provide additional grass and 3G provision and invest in grass pitch quality improvements through PitchPower assessments and the GPIF.

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

11.16. The PPOSS highlights that by 2041, there will be a need for an additional 4 full size equivalent 3G AGPs in South Kesteven. However, Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator indicated that there would be an additional demand for 38.5 hours due to allocated housing development increasing to 57 hours if additional housing development is realised. There are 34 available hours per week on a full size 3G pitch, meaning that in allocated housing will increase demand by 1 full size pitch, whilst additional housing with add a further demand for 0.5 of a pitch. This suggests that the total deficit of 3G provision in South Kesteven by 2041 will be -6.2 full size equivalent 3G AGPs when both allocated and additional housing developments are taken into account.

11.17. If latent demand predictions are also realised, then the deficit of 3G provision could increase to -7.7 full size 3G pitches by 2041.

Table 49: Future Capacity Analysis for AGPs in South Kesteven

Current Shortfall	Future Shortfall – Population Growth	Additional Demand Created by Allocated Housing Dev.	Future Position – Allocated Housing	Demand created by Additional Housing Development	Total Future Position with Housing Development	Future Shortfall Including Latent Demand
-4.1	-4.7	1	-5.7	0.5	-6.2	-7.7

11.18. 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 SKDC begins a decision-making process to establish a priority site for 3G development.

Rugby Union

11.19. Table 50 states that, as a result of allocated housing developments in South Kesteven, there will be the need for additional 3.5 MES for training and 3 MES match play. When additional development is also considered, these figures increase to 5 MES for training and 4.5 MES for match play.

Table 50: Current and Future Position for All Community Available Rugby Grass Provision

Area	Projected Balance – Population Growth		Projected Balance – Allocated Housing Developments		Projected Balance – Allocated Housing Developments	
	Training	Match	Training	Match	Training	Match
South Kesteven Study Area	-31.75	7	-35.25	4	-36.75	2.5

11.20. Table 50 shows allocated housing developments in South Kesteven will increase the future deficit for training to -35.25 MES per week. If additional development is considered the training deficit with increase further to -36.75 MES.

11.21. The 7 MES of spare capacity for match play in the study area will also be negatively impacted by housing development. As a result of allocated development, the spare capacity will reduce to 4 MES per week. This will be reduced further still to 2.5 MES per week with additional housing development.

11.22. There are a number of options for reducing this shortfall of provision in South Kesteven 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

11.23. Tables 51 and 52 suggest that as a result of allocated housing development, there will be the additional need for 101.25 MPS, or an extra 48.15 MPS if additional housing developments are undertaken. Table 50 shows the potential impact of this on the capacity of grass wickets in South Kesteven.

Table 51: Current and Future Position for Adult Grass Wickets. All Figures in MPS.

Analysis Area	Site Capacity	Current Demand	Current Position	Total Future Demand	Future Position	Future Position – Allocated Development	Future Position – Additional Housing Development
Total	**668**	**572**	**96**	**96**	**0**	**-101.25**	**-149.5**

11.24. Table 50 demonstrates that allocated housing development will create a future deficit of -101.25 MPS. However, if the additional housing development occurs, this deficit will increase further to -149.5 MPS.

11.25. 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.

11.26. However, as the quality of grass wickets in South Kesteven are already of a generally good standard, this would have little impact on the overall capacity position.

11.27. 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 South Kesteven, 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.

11.28. Although 30 new good quality grass wickets would be required to meet all future need generated by housing developments which is unrealistic due to cost and space barriers, development of additional provision would have a positive impact on reducing the future deficits.

11.29. Focus should be on securing community access to existing but currently unavailable education sites. The priority sites to gain community use to, and the ones that may have the largest impact are Stamford Endowed School and Whitam Hall School.

Scenario 16 - The impact of the Stamford North development on provision at Borderville Sports Centre and the additional demand it may create

11.30. The proposed Stamford North development, located in SA3 will include approximately 2000 houses and will be completed by 2041. As suggested above, based on 2.3 people per house, the development would house 4,600 people.

11.31. However, the current proposals would involve the loss of 1x youth 11v11, 1x 9v9 and 2x 7v7 pitches at Borderville Sports Centre, all of which are standard quality. Table 51 shows the impact of this loss on the capacity of these grass pitch types in SA3.

Table 52: The impact of the loss of grass pitches at Borderville Sports Centre – SA3

Pitch Type	Current Position	Future position – Population Growth Only	Future position – Incl Latent Demand	Updated Current Position	Updated Future Position – Pop. Growth	Updated Future Position – Incl Latent Demand
Youth 11v11	-2.5	-4	-9.5	-4.5	-6.5	-11.5
9v9	-1	-2	-6.5	-3	-4	-8.5
7v7	1.5	0.5	-4	-6.5	-7.5	-12

11.32. Table 51 shows that the current and future deficits of youth 11v11 and 9v9 provision would increase by 2 MES. Although currently there is a small level of spare capacity for 7v7 pitches, the loss of Borderville Sports Centre grass pitches would result in 8 MES per week being lost on 7v7 provision. This would create a significant deficit of 7v7 pitches in SA3 both now and in the future.

11.33. Table 53 demonstrates the impact this would have on pitch capacity across South Kesteven.

Table 53: The impact of the loss of grass pitches at Borderville Sports Centre – South Kesteven

Pitch Type	Current Position	Future position – Population Growth Only	Future position – Incl Latent Demand	Updated Current Position	Updated Future Position – Pop. Growth	Updated Future Position – Incl Latent Demand
Youth 11v11	0.5	-2	-9.5	-1.5	-4.5	-11.5
Youth 9v9	1	-1	-6	-1	-3	-8
Mini 7v7	4.5	2.5	-3	-3.5	-5.5	-11

11.34. Sport England policy states that if development results in the loss of existing provision, the impact must be mitigated by the providing an equal or better replacement. Due to site restrictions, this would not be possible on the existing site.

11.35. It has also been suggested that the pitches could be replaced on a local education site. However, this is not suitable mitigation as all capacity would be utilised through school usage, leaving poor quality and over-played pitches for use by the community. This would not be an equal or better replacement of provision.

11.36. The management and operation of the pitches and ancillary facilities is also an important consideration. The grass pitches at Borderville Sports Centre are very well used and bring significant footfall to the site. This in turn brings secondary spend opportunities and drives income generation. If pitches were lost and replaced on an alternative site, the sports club would lose vital revenue.

11.37. As well as catering for local football clubs and community usage, Borderville Sports Centre is also home to a number of sports courses delivered by Stamford College. The grass pitches help meet educational demand and the loss of them may impact the ability of Stamford College to deliver effective courses. If the pitches were relocated, the college may incur additional costs for transportation or hire of alternative pitch provision.

11.38. There are also financial and legal restrictions affecting the proposed development on site and loss of grass pitches. The site has received significant funding from the Football Foundation, which may impact sale or development of the site without the Foundation's consent. Amongst other outputs, this funding has enabled the club to make quality improvements to the grass pitches in question, in turn increasing the available capacity and creating opportunities for more football activity to take place. The relocation of provision make impact this and result in the loss or reduction of available capacity.

11.39. The Stamford North development needs to consider its impact on all sports and how it will help to meet their needs. Borderville Sports Centre is key multi-sport venue, as well as being a priority site for development through S106 funding. Therefore, consideration should be made to its expansion, to provide additional sports facilities and opportunities to take part in sport and physical activity.

11.40. Using Sport England's Playing Pitch Calculator allows us to establish the additional demand created by the Stamford North development. This impact is outlined in Table 54.

Table 54: Stamford North Development – Impact on demand for individual sports in South Kesteven

Sport	Age Group	Demand for Match Equivalent Sessions (MES) in the Peak Period (per season for cricket)	Demand for Training Sessions or Hours Per Week
Football	Adult	1.17 MES	8.52 hours on a 3G AGP
	Youth	1.63 MES	
	Mini	1.46 MES	
Rugby Union	Adult (incl Youth and Mini)	0.66 MES	0.76 MES on floodlit grass pitches
Cricket	Open Ages and Junior	22.29 MPS	N/A

11.41. Sport England have worked with the LTA to develop a Sports Facility Calculator for outdoor tennis courts. The calculator shows the need for 0.6 outdoor tennis courts. Assessment of supply and demand for tennis in South Kesteven suggests that although there is spare capacity on public courts, tennis club sites are currently operating at 19% over capacity. This is expected to increase to 28% by 2041. However, this is due to large membership numbers at Grantham Tennis Club and Bourne Lawn Tennis Club, in SA1 and SA2. There is spare capacity at both tennis clubs in Stamford.

11.42. Table 54 suggests the Stamford North development will create a requirement for additional grass football pitches. This amounts to 1.17 MES on adult 11v11 pitches, 1.63 MES on youth pitches and 1.46 MES on mini pitches.

11.43. Based on the current capacity analysis for adult 11v11 pitches in SA3, this additional demand would worsen the existing deficit to -4.5 MES, and the future deficit (including latent demand) to -8 MES per week.

11.44. There is currently a deficit of -3.5 across youth pitches in SA3, rising to -16.5 MES by 2041 (including latent demand). The additional demand created will worsen the current and future deficits to -5 MES and -18 MES respectively.

11.45. Mini pitches in SA3 currently offer 4.5 MES of spare capacity. However, based on population growth and latent demand, there is predicted to be a deficit of -7 MES by 2041. The Stamford North development would decrease the current spare capacity to 3 MES per week and increase the future deficit to -8.5 MES.

11.46. However, if the grass pitches at Borderville Sports Centre are lost due to the housing development, the current and future capacity positions of youth and mini pitches will worsen further. Additional demand and loss of pitches could potentially create a future deficit of -21 MES across youth 11v11 and 9v9 pitches in SA3. This equates to a need for an additional 5.25 good quality youth pitches in SA3.

11.47. When considering mini pitches, the position could worsen to -16.5 across mini 7v7 and 5v5 pitches. To satisfy this demand, there would be a requirement for an additional 2.75 good quality mini pitches in SA3.

11.48. Rugby Union grass pitch capacity would also be affected by housing development. Table 53 suggests that there would be an additional match play demand of 0.66 MES and training demand of 0.76 MES created by the Stamford North development. This would increase the current deficits in SA3 to -15 MES for training and -4 MES for match play. When considering future capacity, additional housing in Stamford would increase the deficits to -19 MES for training and -6 MES for match play in SA3. To meet this demand, a combination of additional pitch delivery, pitch quality improvements and additional floodlight installation would be required in the sub area.

11.49. Currently, there is a -50 MPS deficit in SA3 for cricket, which is expected to rise to -68 MPS by 2041. However, the Stamford North development would increase this to -72 MPS and -90 MPS respectively. To cater for this future demand, there would be a requirement for an additional 18 good quality grass wickets in SA3 by 2041.

11.50. There is predicted to be a deficit of 1.5 full size equivalent 3G pitches in SA3 by 2041, when latent demand and population growth are considered. As a result of the Stamford North development, an additional demand for 8.5 hours of 3G pitch time is likely to be created. If the peak time availability of a 3G pitch is 34 hours, this equates to 0.25 of a full size 3G AGP, increasing the future deficit by 2041 to 1.75 in SA3.

12. Summary of Recommendations

Table 55: Summary of Recommendations

Objective	Recommendation
OBJECTIVE 1: To **protect** the existing supply of outdoor sports facilities 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.

Action Plan

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

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

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

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.