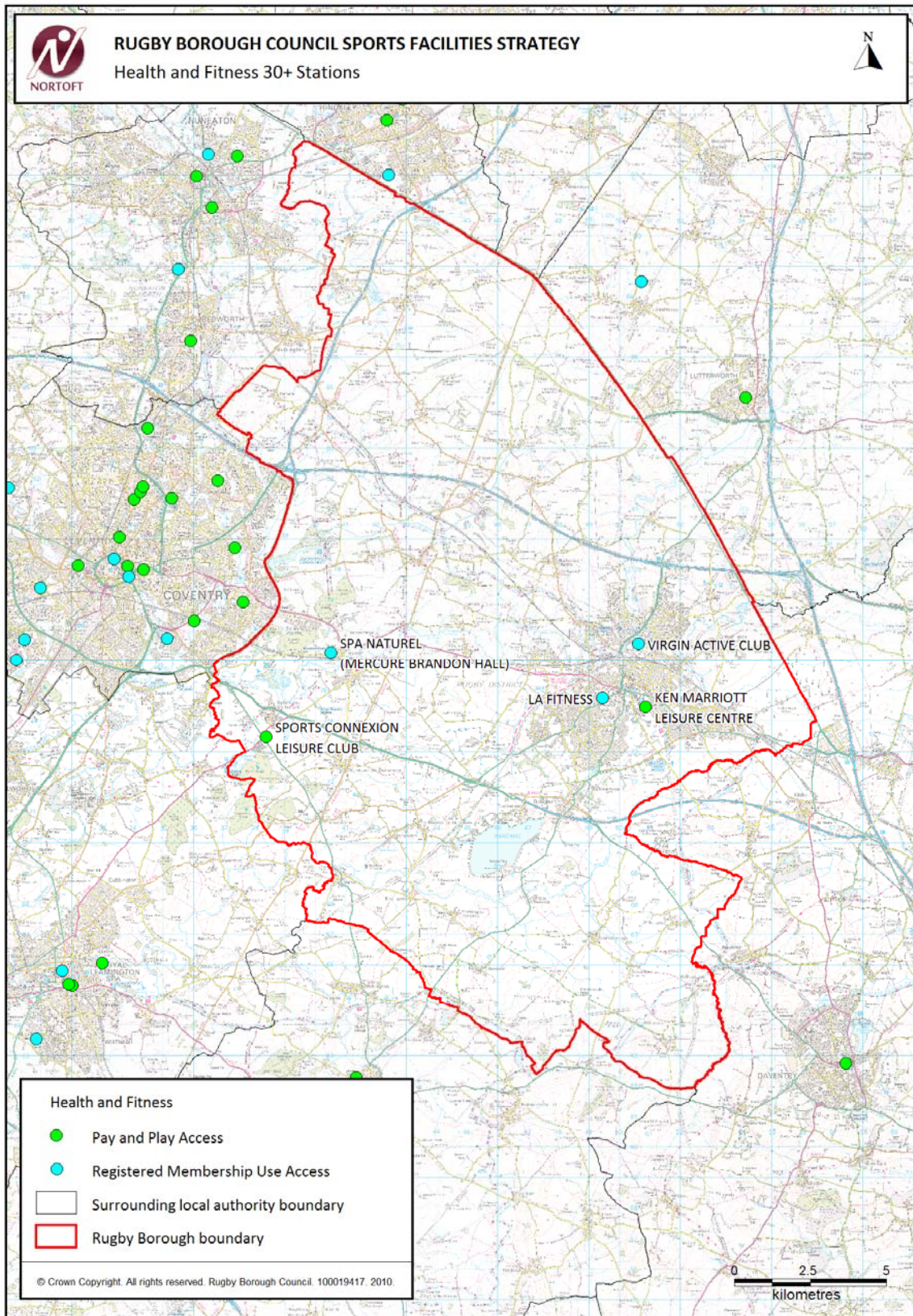


Location of facilities

246. Figure 65 below shows the location of the health and fitness suites in Rugby Borough. Three of the five facilities are located within Rugby town itself and the other two are within the rural parts of the Borough.

Figure 65: Health and fitness in Rugby Borough



Modelling

247. The Nortoft Calculator has been used for modelling health and fitness suites as well as the Active Places Power tools, and comparison with other authorities. The modelling is based on those facilities that have community use and have at least 30 stations.

Findings from the Nortoft Calculator

248. The Nortoft Calculator (Figure 66) forecasts future need based upon both changes in the population and the anticipated growth in participation. The model suggests that a total of 130 additional health and fitness stations will be needed by 2026.
249. As the Sports Facilities Calculator is not available for modelling health and fitness stations, the Nortoft Calculator has been used instead (see Figures 67 and 68). The outcome of this modelling suggests that by 2026 there will be a need for 13 stations for the Rugby Gateway site, and 51 stations for the Rugby Radio Station site; giving a total of 64 stations for the new SUE areas alone i.e. approximately half of the total new health and fitness requirement of the Borough as a whole.

Figure 66: Nortoft Calculator results – health and fitness

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		95,309	102,687	111,650	117,462								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	8	0.08	0.04	-4	-4	-3	-3	4	4	5	5
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	354	3.71	3.58	-13	32	86	130	341	386	440	484
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	8	0.08	0.08	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	22	0.23	0.28	5	8	12	16	27	30	34	38
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	1192	12.51	9.73	-265	-143	3	122	927	1049	1195	1314
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	6	0.06	0.03	-3	-3	-2	-2	3	3	4	4
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	26	0.27	0.28	1	4	8	12	27	30	34	38

Figure 67: Nortoft calculator results – health and fitness for Rugby Radio Station SUE

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		0	1,375	6,688	12,500								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	0	0.00	0.04	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	0	0.00	3.58	0	5	26	51	0	5	26	51
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	0	0.00	0.08	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	0	0.00	9.73	0	14	72	140	0	14	72	140
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	0	0.00	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4

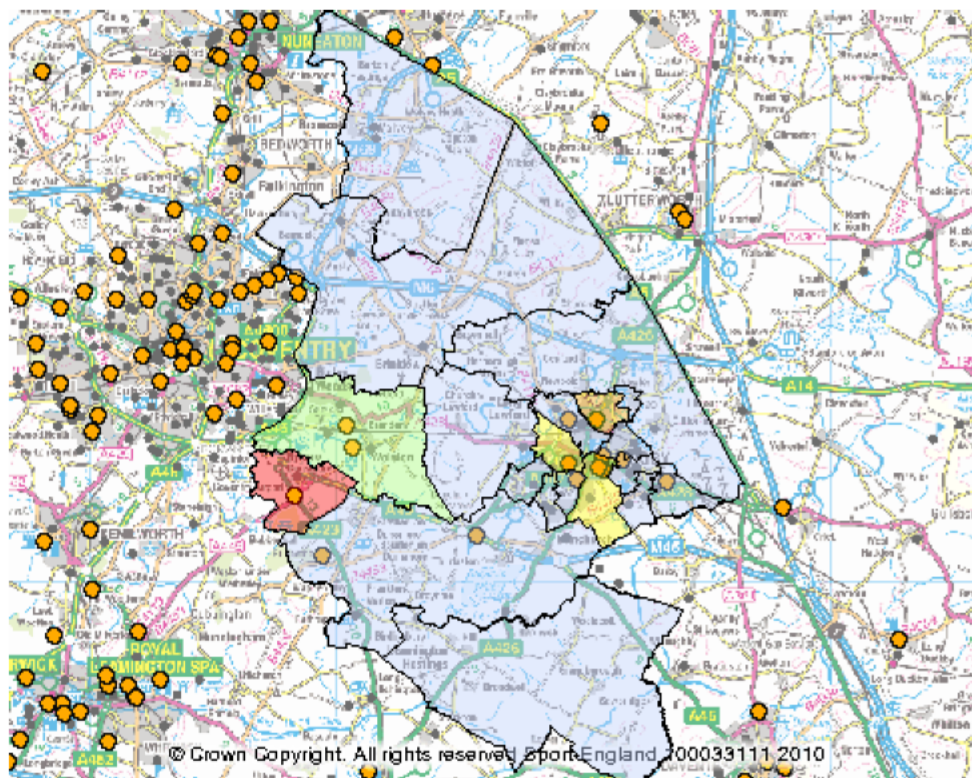
Figure 68: Nortoft calculator results – health and fitness for Rugby Gateway site

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		0	1,350	3,250	3,250								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing plus new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	0	0.00	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	0	0.00	3.58	0	5	13	13	0	5	13	13
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	0	0.00	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	0	0.00	9.73	0	14	35	36	0	14	35	36
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	0	0.00	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

Active Places Power- summary results

250. The provision per 1,000 for Rugby as a whole (including all health and fitness facilities) is higher than that of the national and regional averages, but the local levels of provision to sites varies across the Borough, as illustrated by the map and table in Figure 69. This is because the majority of the sites are located in Rugby town and along the A45 corridor. There are however a number of sites just over the boundary to the north which may meet some of the demand in those areas.

Figure 69: Health and fitness- provision per 1,000

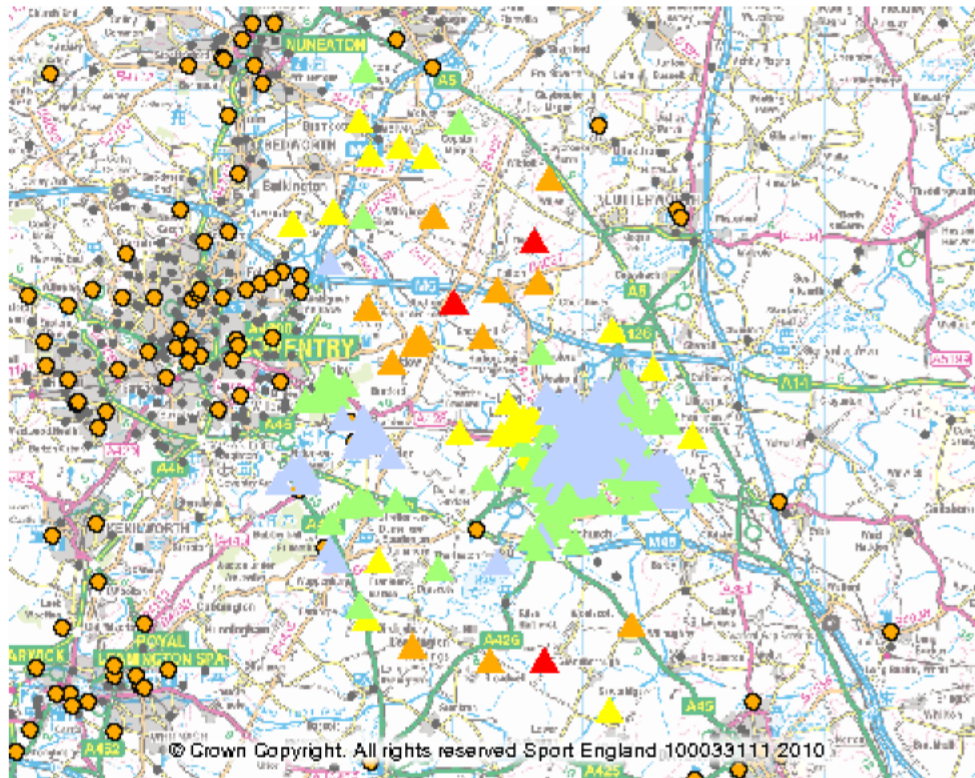







Symbol	Range
Blue	0 - 7.16
Light Green	7.17 - 14.32
Yellow	14.33 - 21.48
Orange	21.49 - 28.64
Red	28.65 - 35.8

England Ratio :	5.59
West Midlands Region Ratio:	4.89
Rugby District Ratio:	5.83

251. People in all areas can reach a health and fitness facility within 14 minutes drive time, as illustrated by Figure 70.

Figure 70: Health and fitness- travel times by car



Symbol	Range (minutes)
	3.05 - 5.187
	5.188 - 7.32
	7.33 - 9.46
	9.47 - 11.59
	11.60 - 13.73

Comparator authorities' provision

252. Using the ONS 2008 population estimates and the facility data available on Active Places Power, it has been possible to calculate the levels of facility provision per 1,000 head of population for Rugby and its ONS comparator authorities. The table in Figure 71 is again based on those facilities that have at least 30 stations and which are available for community use.

Figure 71: Health and fitness – comparator authorities

Local authority	Population at 2008	Number of stations	Provision per 1000
Rugby	92,700	354	3.82
South Kesteven	130,500	497	3.81
Kettering	89,300	388	4.34
St Edmundsbury	102,900	561	5.45
West Wiltshire	126,600	309	2.44
West Midlands			3.58
England			4.13

253. This suggests that two of the comparator authorities have much higher provision per 1,000 figures for health and fitness, that the figure for South Kesteven is very similar, and that West Wiltshire's is much lower.

Summary of modelling findings

254. Figure 72 summarises the predicted supply and demand position at 2026 based on the known housing growth and the estimated natural growth of the existing population, as well as a 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 72: Summary of predicted demand and supply of health and fitness at 2026

	2026 (Health and fitness stations)
Requirements for whole authority including SUEs	484
Current provision	354
Total shortfall by 2026	130
Requirement for Rugby Radio Station site	51
Requirement for Rugby Gateway site	13
Remaining shortfall at 2026	66

Sports development issues

255. There is considerable uncertainty around the future of the Sports Connexion Leisure Club at Ryton. If the facility closes there will be a loss of 60 health and fitness stations. Given the proximity of Sports Connexion to Coventry, the impact on the population in the immediate vicinity (with access to a car) may be limited and the impact on the population of Rugby town is also likely to be largely unaffected. However, this will mean there will only be one facility in the Borough with pay and play access (the Ken Marriott Leisure Centre).

Recommendations/proposals

256. The future of the Ken Marriott Leisure Centre is currently under review but there is an aspiration for a 120 station health and fitness suite at the centre. This would be an increase of 50 stations from the current 70.
257. Health and fitness is largely commercially provided so the remaining need is likely to be provided by the private sector. Proposals for new or extended health and fitness suites should be supported where appropriate.
258. Figure 73 summarises the recommendations.

Figure 73: Health and fitness recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
50 further stations at the new leisure centre.
Support proposals for new/extended health and fitness suites provided by the commercial sector.

INDOOR BOWLS

Introduction

259. National level research demonstrates that bowls is one of the very few sports which primarily attracts older people. However the local club in Rugby has been successful in attracting a much broader audience and has an emerging youth section. Elsewhere for both outdoor and indoor bowls, participation peaks amongst women in their early 70s and in men in their late 70s. Indoor bowls appeals to men and women equally.
260. Information from Sport England shows that across the country bowls has very limited participation from black or ethnic minority groups. Bowls draws the largest proportion of its players from NS-SEC groups 1-4.
261. Indoor bowls is not universally popular throughout England. There are significant regional variations in the provision of indoor bowls centres (IBCs) across the country. Historically, indoor bowls has proved more popular in areas of England where the outdoor game is 'flat green' rather than 'crown green'. Warwickshire outdoor bowling is flat green.

Current provision

262. There is currently only one indoor bowls centre in Rugby Borough, Rugby Thornfield Indoor Bowls Centre (Figure 74).

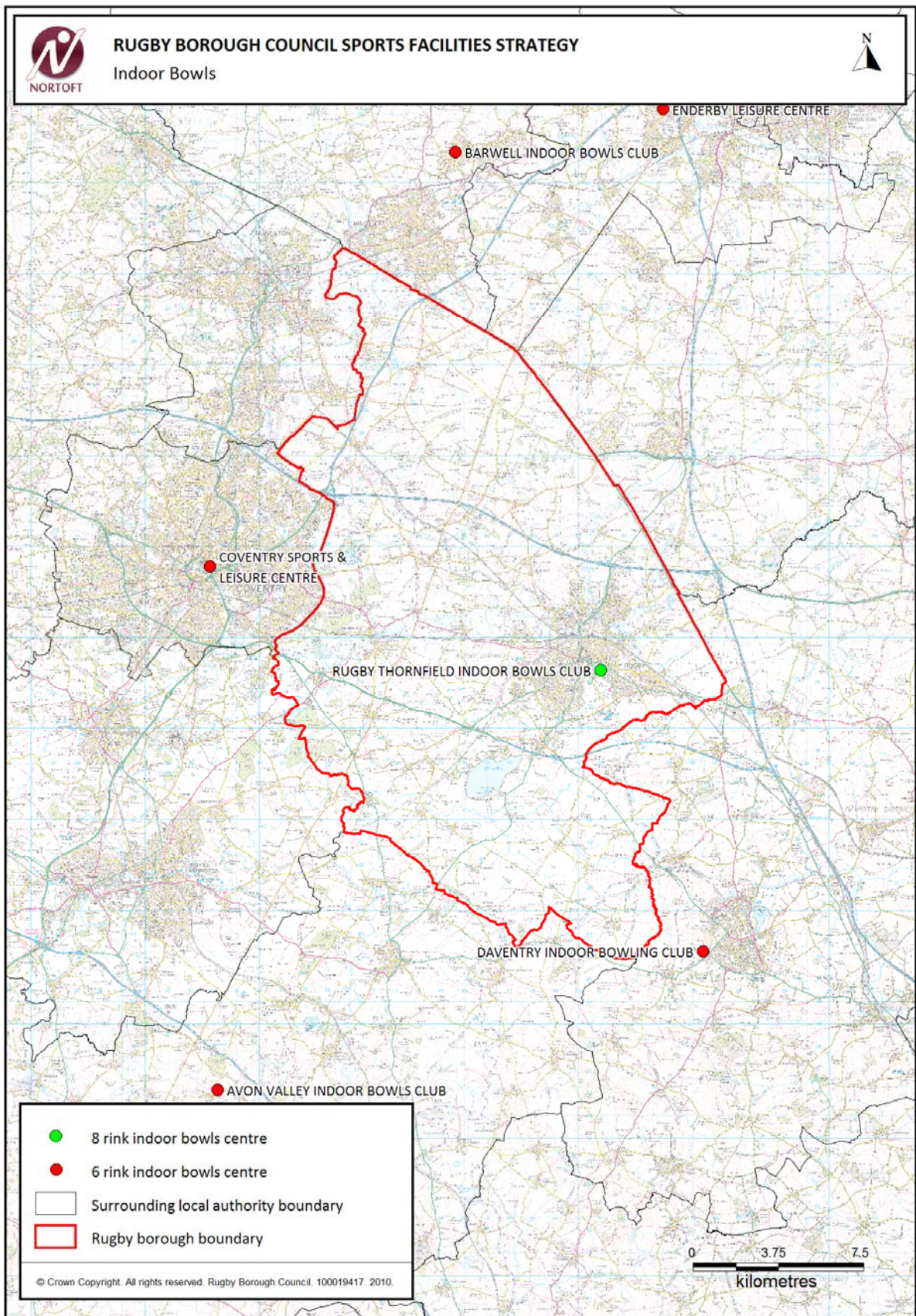
Figure 74: Indoor bowls centres- current provision in Rugby Borough

Site Name	No. of rinks	Access Type
Rugby Thornfield Indoor Bowls Club	8	Pay and Play

Location of facilities

263. The centre is located adjacent to the Ken Marriott Leisure Centre to the east of Rugby town centre. Figure 75 shows its relative location in the Borough.

Figure 75: Indoor bowls centres in Rugby Borough



Modelling

264. A number of different modelling tools are used to assess the future needs for sports facilities. The results for indoor bowls are set out below for each tool.

Findings from the Nortoft Calculator

265. The Nortoft Calculator forecasts future need for facilities based upon both changes in the population and the anticipated growth in participation. The current provision per 1,000 is 0.09 rinks per 1,000 which is three times that of the England average and nine times that of the regional average.
266. The national and regional average figures are, however, low because they also take into account those areas where crown green bowling predominates, and there is little or no indoor bowling in specialist centres. The split between crown green and flat green bowling runs through the West Midlands, with most of Warwickshire being flat green, but most of Staffordshire being crown green.
267. The figure used in the Nortoft Calculator to calculate future requirements for indoor bowls is an average of the current provision of Rugby and each of the ONS comparator authorities (Figure 76). This will give a better picture of the likely demand than using the national or regional average.

Figure 76: Indoor bowls- average of comparator authorities

Local authority	Current provision per 1000
Rugby	0.09
South Kesteven	0.09
Kettering	0.11
St Edmundsbury	0.08
West Wiltshire	0.03
Average	0.08

268. The Nortoft Calculator modelling using the ONS Comparator authorities' averages suggest that there will be a need for a total of 3 additional indoor bowls rinks by 2026.

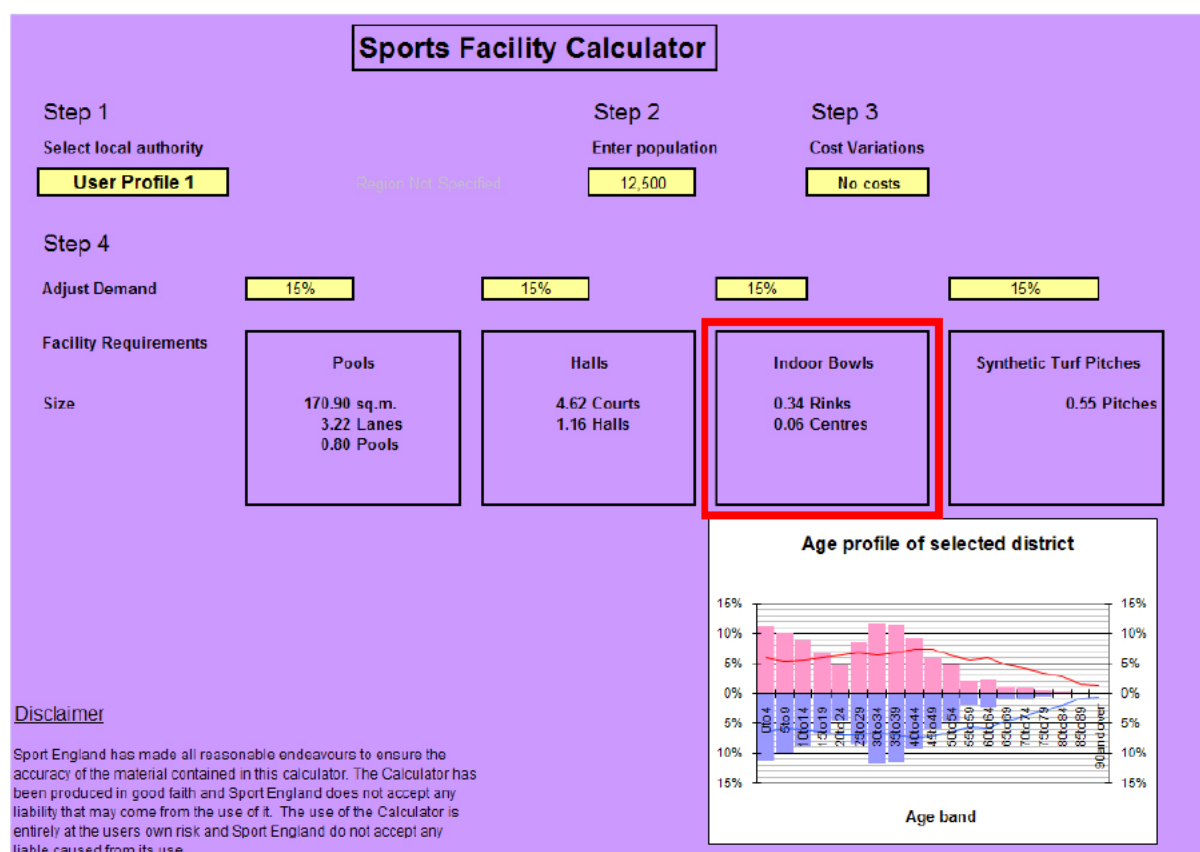
Figure 77: Nortoft Calculator results – indoor bowls

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		95,309	102,687	111,650	117,462								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	8	0.08	0.04	-4	-4	-3	-3	4	4	5	5
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	354	3.71	3.58	-13	32	86	130	341	386	440	484
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	8	0.08	0.08	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	22	0.23	0.28	5	8	12	16	27	30	34	38
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	1192	12.51	9.73	-265	-143	3	122	927	1049	1195	1314
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	6	0.06	0.03	-3	-3	-2	-2	3	3	4	4
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	26	0.27	0.28	1	4	8	12	27	30	34	38

Findings from the Sports Facilities Calculator

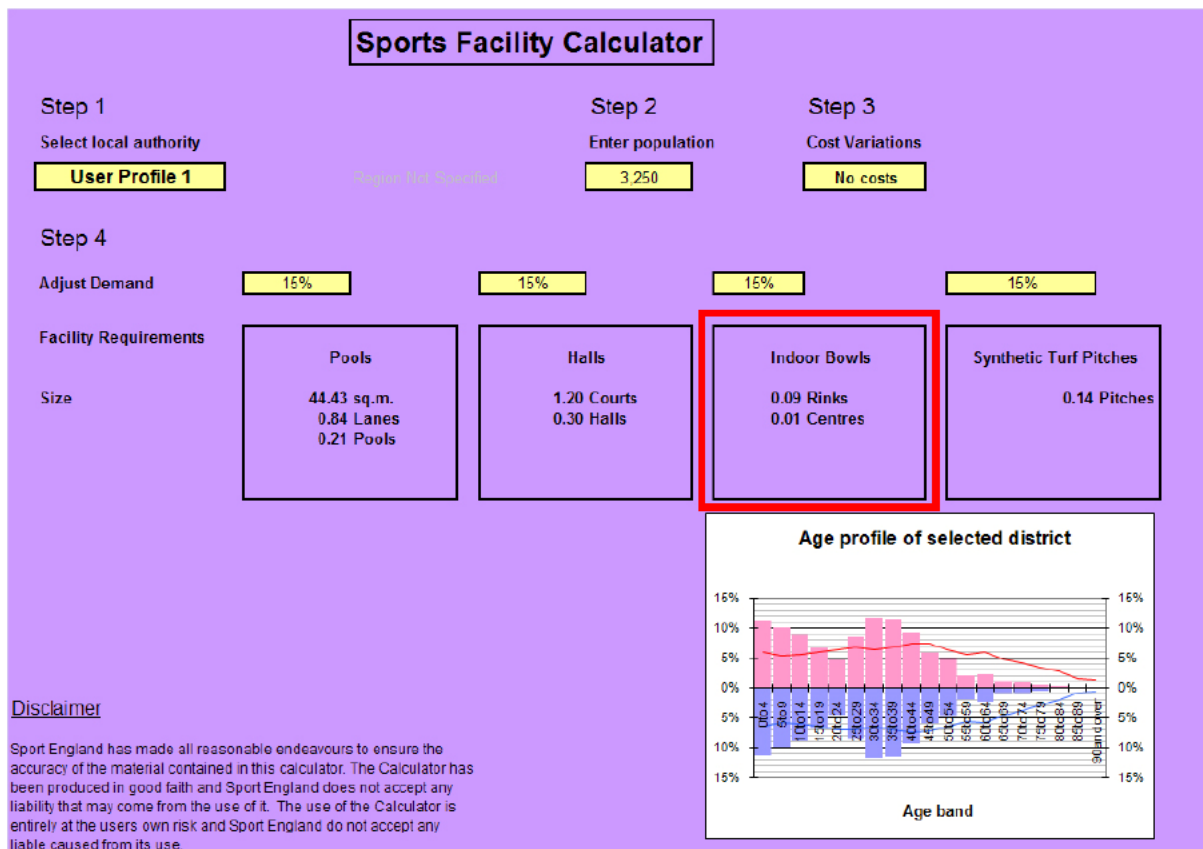
269. Although the Sports Facilities Calculator is available for modelling the requirements of the SUEs, the results somewhat underestimate the potential demand because the SFC uses the national average rate of provision, which is much lower than that of the flat green bowls areas alone, see earlier in this section. However the population profile used for the SUEs for the SFC is also a much younger one than the average for Rugby as a whole. Figures 78 and 79 below show the requirements for indoor bowls for the Rugby Radio Station SUE and Rugby Gateway SUE, using the SFC and the SUE profile. Given under each Figure is the calculation based purely on a provision per 1000 basis for comparison.

Figure 78: SFC requirements for Rugby Radio Station site based on population of 12,500



270. If the demand for indoor bowls was to be calculated on a provision per 1000 basis, taking 0.08 as the current starting point and adding a 1% pa increase for participation, the requirement for the Radio Station site would instead be 1.15 rink.

Figure 79: SFC requirements for Rugby Gateway site at 2026 based on population of 3,250

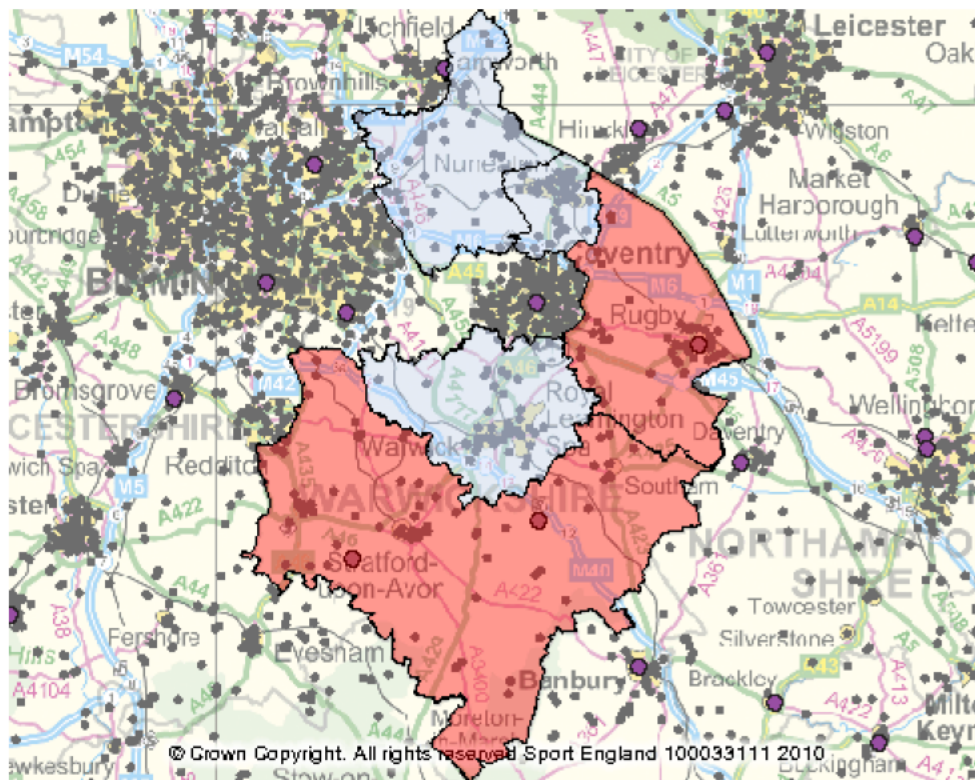


271. If the demand for indoor bowls was to be calculated on a provision per 1000 basis, taking 0.08 as the current starting point and adding a 1% pa increase for participation, the requirement for the Radio Station site would instead be 0.3 rink.
272. If the SFC calculations are accepted then the two SUEs would appear to generate a need for 0.4 rinks in total. However on a provision per 1000 basis, the need would instead be for 1.5 rinks i.e. half of the total required for the Borough. This figure seems more likely given the balance in housing growth across the authority.

Active Places Power- summary results

273. Rugby has a much higher provision per 1,000 than the national or regional average, illustrated by Figure 80.

Figure 80: Indoor bowls- provision per 1,000 in Warwickshire

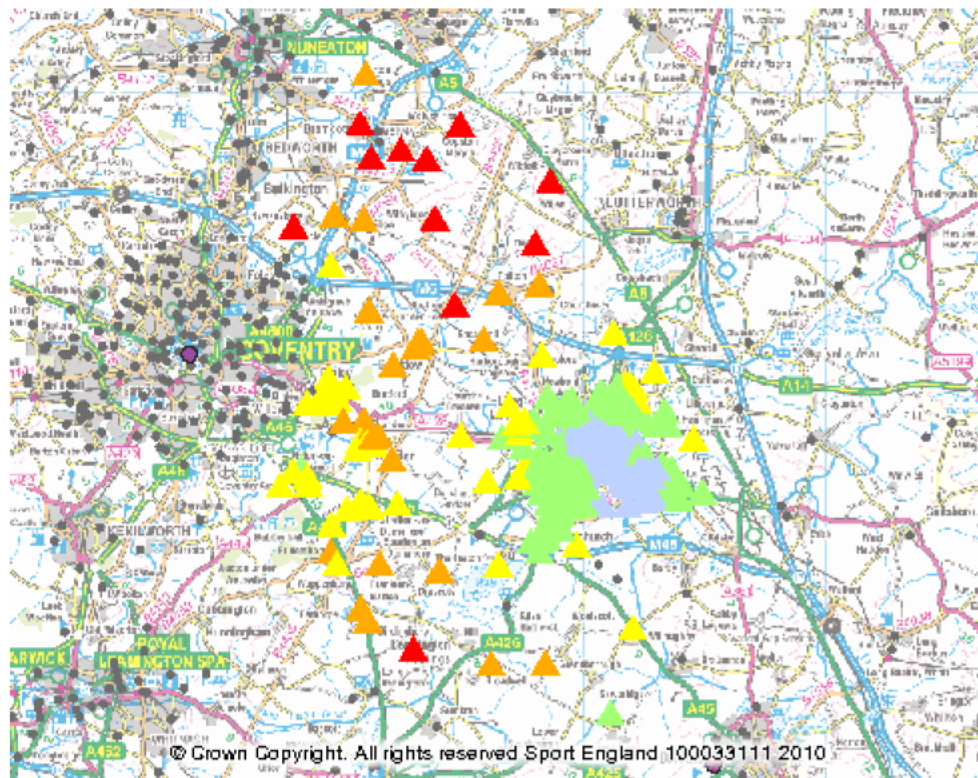


Symbol	Range
Light Blue	0 - 0.022
Red	0.089 - 0.11

England Ratio :	0.04
West Midlands Region Ratio:	0.01
Warwickshire County Ratio:	0.04
Rugby Borough Ratio:	0.09

274. However within Rugby Borough the wards of Earl Craven and Wolston, Fosse, Ryton-on-Dunsmore and Wolvey have less personal share than others in Rugby, primarily due to travel times to the nearest facility which is close to or more than 20 minutes (see Figure 81 below).

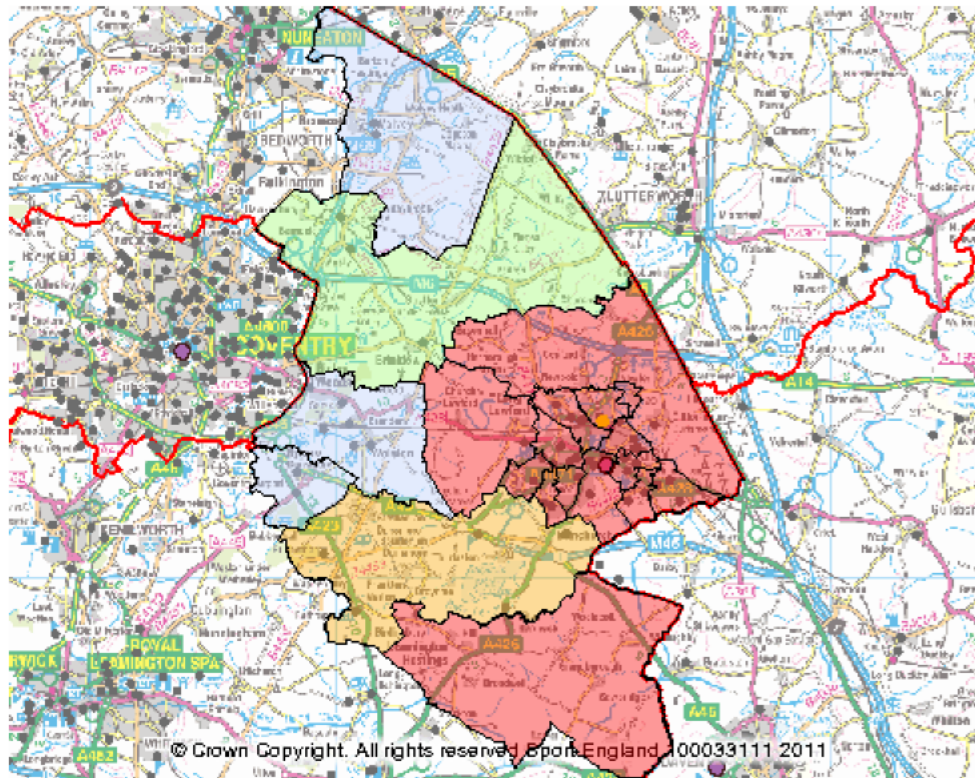
Figure 81: Indoor bowls- travel times by car







Symbol	Range (minutes)
▲	3.62 - 7.40
▲	7.41 - 11.18
▲	11.19 - 14.97
▲	14.98 - 18.74
▲	18.75 - 22.53

275. The average personal share ratios for Indoor Bowls in Rugby is well above the national or regional average, and even those areas of the Borough which are least well served are still close to the national average (Figure 82). This is not surprising, as discussed in the text above, the national and regional averages are much lower than Rugby as they take into account areas of the country which have no tradition of specialist indoor bowls centres.

Figure 82: Indoor bowls- personal share



Symbol	Range	Ward Count
	0.41 - 0.634	(3)
	0.635 - 0.858	(1)
	1.083 - 1.306	(1)
	1.307 - 1.53	(15)

Comparator authorities' provision

276. Using the ONS 2008 population estimates and the facility data available on Active Places it has been possible to calculate the levels of facility provision per 1,000 head of population for Rugby and its ONS comparator authorities.

Figure 83: Indoor bowls – comparator authorities

Local authority	Population at 2008	Number of rinks	Provision per 1000
Rugby	92,700	8	0.09
South Kesteven	130,500	12	0.09
Kettering	89,300	10	0.11
St Edmundsbury	102,900	8	0.08
West Wiltshire	126,600	4	0.03

277. There is only one local authority that has a higher provision per 1,000 figure than Rugby. Kettering has an unusually high level of facilities for a local authority of its size. Rugby is approximately in line with the other remaining local authorities.

Summary of modelling findings

278. The table below summarises the theoretical predicted supply and demand position at 2026 based on the known housing growth and the estimated natural growth of the existing population, as well as a 1% increase in participation per annum. The provision allocated to the SUE areas are based on the provision per 1000 figure, rather than the Sports Facilities Calculator. Effectively half of the expected new provision can be nominally set against the new housing growth in the two SUE areas, although it is accepted that these areas will have a generally younger age profile than the rest of the Borough.

Figure 84: Summary of predicted demand and supply of indoor bowls at 2026

	2026 (Indoor bowls rinks)
Requirements for whole authority including SUEs	11
Current provision	8
Total shortfall by 2026	3
Requirement for Rugby Radio Station site	1.2
Requirement for Rugby Gateway site	0.3
Shortfall	1.5

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

279. Rugby Thornfield Bowls Club is located opposite Ken Marriott Leisure Centre. The club, which has 550 members, owns the building and the land on which it stands. The car park/s are owned and managed by RBC. The building is 34 years old and beginning to show its age. The carpet will need replacing in 4 years.
280. In the future the club wishes to host national and potentially international competitions and in order to do so they require spectator seating; the club is in the process of applying for grants to undertake this. Additional competitions would place increased demands on the car park which at times can be extremely busy.
281. Whilst the club is successfully attracting a number of younger players, the population of Rugby is ageing so demand for indoor bowls is likely to increase in the future.

Recommendations/proposals

282. There is a requirement for 3 additional rinks by 2026 according to the modelling. Demand should be monitored at a local level and if appropriate, consideration should be given to a smaller 4 rink centre as part of a multi-code bowling facility with outdoor greens and ancillary facilities. There is already an 8 rink competition venue in Rugby so unless demand can be identified there may be no need to develop a further competition standard centre (minimum 6 rinks).
283. If a new facility is developed it should be located where there are good public transport links, this is likely to be in Rugby town but away from the existing indoor centre.
284. Consideration should also be given to supporting the development of short mat bowls in the rural areas. No specialist facilities are needed as it can be played in existing village/church halls and community centres.
285. The recommendations are summarised in Figure 85.

Figure 85: Indoor bowls recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
Consider the development of a 4 rink multi-code bowling facility if local demand can be identified. The location should be easily accessed by public transport.
Support the development of short mat bowls in the rural areas of the borough.

INDOOR TENNIS

Introduction

286. The following facts are taken from Sport England Tennis Participation fact sheet of December 2009.
- The results from Active People Surveys 2 & 3 show that participation in tennis is increasing. The increases have been most significant in people between the ages of 16 and 34 years, and have been more marked in men;
 - Between APS2 and 3 the number of tennis players increased across all socio-economic groups with the rise in NS-SEC 1-4 being statistically significant;
 - Amongst participants there are indications that club membership has increased over the past year whilst the percentages receiving tuition/coaching and taking part in competition have remained relatively stable.
287. Indoor tennis facilities tend to be strategically located and often serve a wider than local catchment. They are important recreational facilities for casual play but are often equally important for training and development of elite players and for higher level competitions.

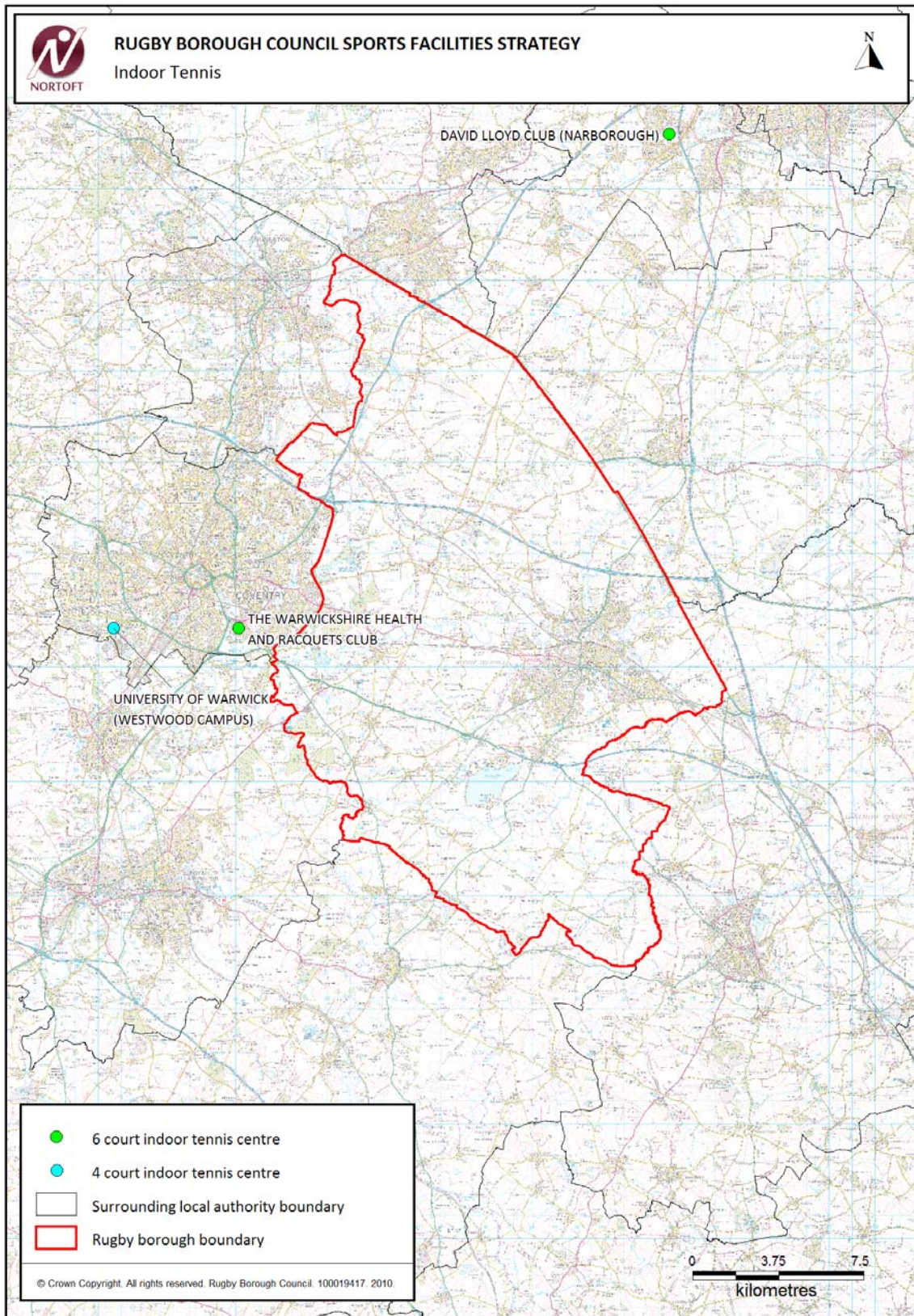
Current provision

288. There are currently no indoor tennis centres in Rugby Borough.

Location of facilities

289. Figure 86 below shows the location of the nearest indoor tennis centres in the neighbouring local authority areas.

Figure 86: Indoor tennis in neighbouring local authorities



Modelling

290. A number of different modelling tools are used to assess the future needs for indoor tennis, and the results are set out below.

Findings from the Nortoft Calculator

291. The Nortoft Calculator indicates that in numerical terms there is limited demand for an indoor facility, with only one court being required by 2026 based on the natural growth of the population and anticipated housing growth, even including a 1% increase in participation. See Figure 87.
292. The new SUE areas are too small to generate significant indoor tennis needs in their own right.

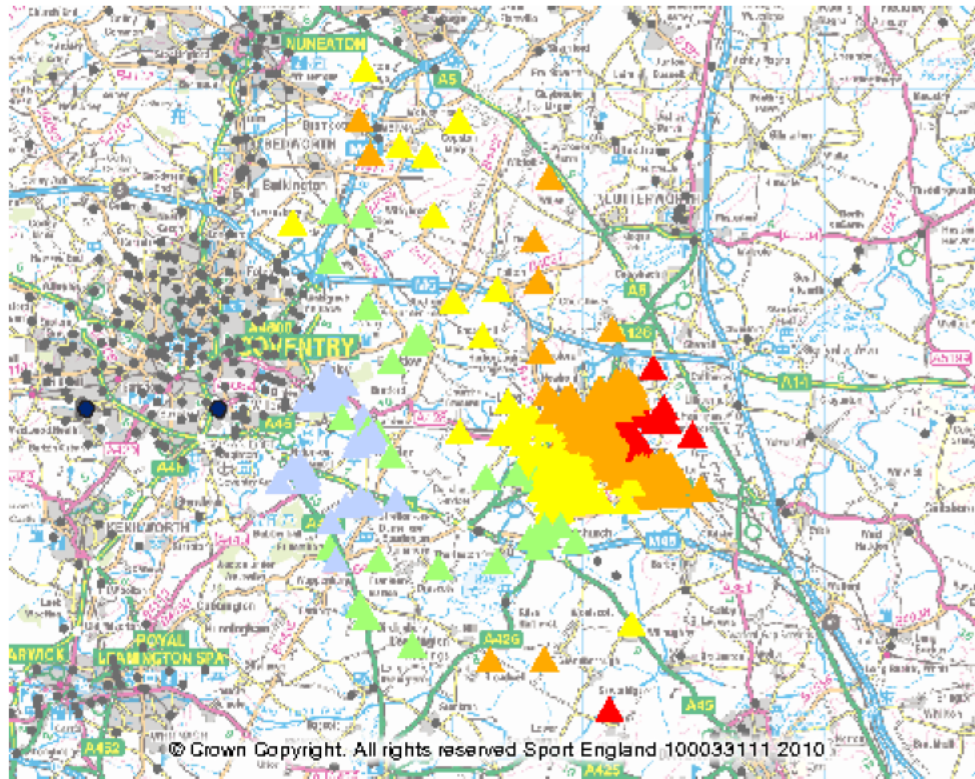
Figure 87: Nortoft Calculator results – Indoor tennis






Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		95,309	102,687	111,650	117,462								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing plus new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	8	0.08	0.04	-4	-4	-3	-3	4	4	5	5
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	354	3.71	3.58	-13	32	86	130	341	386	440	484
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	8	0.08	0.08	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	22	0.23	0.28	5	8	12	16	27	30	34	38
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	1192	12.51	9.73	-265	-143	3	122	927	1049	1195	1314
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	6	0.06	0.03	-3	-3	-2	-2	3	3	4	4
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	26	0.27	0.28	1	4	8	12	27	30	34	38

Active Places Power – summary results

293. Rugby currently has no indoor tennis provision, which is mirrored by Warwick, Stratford and Nuneaton and Bedworth local authorities. The nearest indoor tennis sites are in Coventry, and most of Rugby town would not be able to access these within 20 minutes travel time, even by car, illustrated by Figure 88.

Figure 88: Travel time to indoor facilities



Symbol	Range (minutes)
	8.07 - 12.2
	12.3 - 16.4
	16.5 - 20.5
	20.6 - 24.7
	24.8 - 28.9

Comparator authorities' provision

294. Using the ONS 2008 population estimates and the facility data available on Active Places it has been possible to calculate the levels of facility provision per 1,000 head of population for Rugby and its ONS comparator authorities (Figure 89).

Figure 89: Indoor tennis – comparator authorities

Local authority	Population at 2008	Number of rinks	Provision per 1000
Rugby	92,700	0	0
South Kesteven	130,500	0	0
Kettering	89,300	0	0
St Edmundsbury	102,900	4	0.04
West Wiltshire	126,600	0	0

295. As there is only one local authority that has any indoor tennis provision (St. Edmundsbury), Rugby is in line with the other local authorities.

Summary of modelling findings

296. Figure 90 below summarises the predicted supply and demand position at 2026 based on the known housing growth and the estimated natural growth of the existing population, as well as a 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 90: Summary of predicted demand and supply of indoor tennis at 2026

	2026 (Indoor tennis courts)
Requirements for whole authority including SUEs	1
Current provision	0
Total shortfall by 2026	1
Requirement for Rugby Radio Station site	-
Requirement for Rugby Gateway site	-
Remaining shortfall at 2026	1

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

297. There are a number of strong tennis clubs in Rugby several of which have well established coaching and development programmes. Three clubs do not have floodlights and two of these are unlikely to gain planning permission to install them as there are houses close to their boundaries.
298. Rugby Lawn Tennis Club is one of 7 satellite performance clubs across Warwickshire and currently, with one national and four regional players at junior level. However the lack of indoor facilities in the Borough means that these and other elite players need to be directed to Warwick University and Esporta in Coventry (see map in Figure 83). The former is reaching capacity and the latter does not adequately meet the development needs of the sport in the area.
299. The LTA would look favourably on a proposal to provide an indoor centre but it would need to have a minimum of 3 courts (ideally 4) and would ideally include floodlit outdoor courts in order to maintain an income stream through the summer months.

Recommendations/proposals

300. There is a strong sports development argument for the provision of an indoor tennis facility in Rugby although the theoretical modelling only shows justification for one court, even including the new housing growth and 1% participation increase per annum.
301. Indoor tennis centres have high running costs and a detailed feasibility and business planning exercise should be undertaken before any firm decisions are made. If there are opportunities to co-locate with other facilities e.g. gymnastics then these should be explored, as should partnership arrangements with another organisation or a commercial body.
302. However, there is a requirement for additional outdoor courts by 2026 (see next section for full details) and opportunities for providing both indoor and outdoor courts together should be explored as this will be looked upon favourably by the LTA. In the first instance, Rugby School should be considered as there are already existing outdoor courts as well as the ancillary facilities that would be needed (changing, reception etc.).

Figure 91: Indoor tennis recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
<p>Rugby School – considering a 4 court framed fabric structure with adjacent outdoor courts. If this is not progressed another suitable location should be identified.</p> <p>A formal community use agreement should be drawn up if a facility is to be located on an education site.</p>

OUTDOOR TENNIS

Introduction

303. The following facts are taken from Sport England Tennis Participation fact sheet of December 2009.

- The results from Active People Surveys 2 & 3 show that participation in tennis is increasing. The increases have been most significant in people between the ages of 16 and 34 years, and have been more marked in men;
- Between APS2 and 3 the number of tennis players increased across all socio-economic groups with the rise in NS-SEC 1-4 being statistically significant;
- Amongst participants there are indications that club membership has increased over the past year whilst the percentages receiving tuition/coaching and taking part in competition have remained relatively stable.

Current provision

304. There are currently 17 tennis sites in Rugby Borough with a total of 61 courts, 26 of which are available for community use. Only those courts that have community use have been used in the modelling. Figure 92 below gives the details of each site.

Figure 92: Outdoor tennis courts- current provision in Rugby Borough

Site Name	No of courts	Surface type	Floodlit	Community Use
Ashlawn School	4 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Avon Valley School	3 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Bilton Grange	8 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Bilton School	4 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Bilton Tennis Club	1	Artificial grass	Yes	Yes
Brinklow Tennis Court	1	Macadam	No	Yes
Caldecott Park	2	Macadam	No	Yes
Clifton Upon Dunsmore Lawn Tennis Club	2	Macadam	No	Yes
Frankton Tennis Court	1	Macadam	No	Yes
The Grange Tennis Club	2	Macadam	No	Yes
Harris School	4 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No

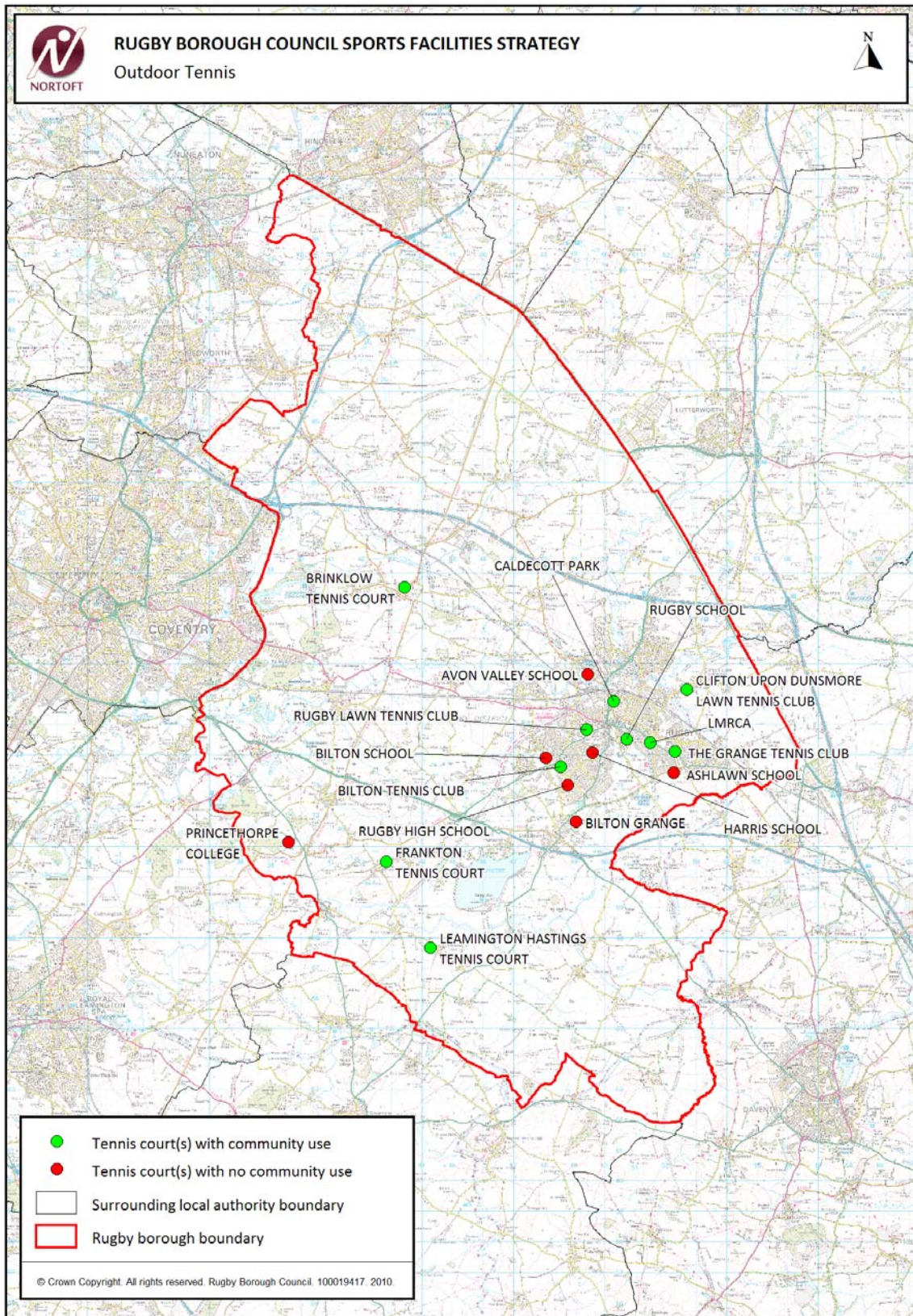
Leamington Hastings Tennis Court	1	Macadam	No	Yes
LMRCA Rugby Tennis Club	2	Macadam	No	Yes
Princethorpe College	3 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Rugby High School	8 (multi-use)	Macadam	No	No
Rugby Lawn Tennis Club	6	2x Macadam 4x Artificial grass	Yes	Yes
Rugby School	3 dedicated 5 (multi-use)	3x Artificial grass 5x Macadam	Yes	Yes

305. Only two of the original four municipal courts at Caldecott Park now remain due to a MUGA being built. The two remaining courts are not floodlit which means there are no “pay and play” (non-club) floodlit courts within the Borough.

Location of facilities

306. The location of the tennis sites can be seen on the map below (Figure 93). The multi court tennis sites are all located in Rugby town, with the exception of Clifton Upon Dunsmore Lawn Tennis Club and Princethorpe College. All of the other village tennis sites are single courts.

Figure 93: Outdoor tennis sites in Rugby Borough



Modelling

307. The Nortoft Calculator is the only modelling tool available for assessing demand for outdoor tennis courts.
308. As very few authorities have collected information on the number of tennis courts it is also not possible for Rugby to compare levels of provision per 1000 with its ONS comparator authorities.

Findings from the Nortoft Calculator

309. As there are no regional or national provision per 1,000 figures that can be used to calculate future demand, the current provision rate has been used as the starting point.
310. Based upon the present level of provision per 1000 of courts with community use, the results show that there will be a demand for a further 12 courts by 2026 for the natural growth of the population, the housing growth and a 1% increase in participation per annum; of which the Rugby Radio Station site alone will generate a requirement of 4 courts, and the Rugby Gateway site, 1 court. The calculations behind this findings are given in Figures 94, 95 and 96.

Figure 94: Nortoft Calculator results – outdoor tennis

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		95,309	102,687	111,650	117,462								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	8	0.08	0.04	-4	-4	-3	-3	4	4	5	5
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	354	3.71	3.58	-13	32	86	130	341	386	440	484
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	8	0.08	0.08	0	1	2	3	8	9	10	11
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	22	0.23	0.28	5	8	12	16	27	30	34	38
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	1192	12.51	9.73	-265	-143	3	122	927	1049	1195	1314
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	6	0.06	0.03	-3	-3	-2	-2	3	3	4	4
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	26	0.27	0.28	1	4	8	12	27	30	34	38

Figure 95: Nortoft calculator results – outdoor tennis for Rugby Radio Station SUE only

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		0	1,375	6,688	12,500								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing plus new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	0	0.00	0.04	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	0	0.00	3.58	0	5	26	51	0	5	26	51
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	0	0.00	0.08	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	0	0.00	9.73	0	14	72	140	0	14	72	140
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	0	0.00	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	4

Figure 96: Nortoft calculator results – outdoor tennis for Rugby Gateway SUE only

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Rugby Local Authority Population Projections													
		2011	2016	2021	2026								
Population		0	1,350	3,250	3,250								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM Regional provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands Regional average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing plus new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.04	Whole Authority	No lanes	0	0.00	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Fitness England average = 4.13 WM average = 3.58	Whole Authority	Stations	0	0.00	3.58	0	5	13	13	0	5	13	13
Indoor Bowls England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Rinks	0	0.00	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Tennis England average = 0.01 WM average = 0.01	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Halls England average = 0.37 WM average = 0.38	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Swimming Pools England average = 12.64 WM average = 12.14	Whole Authority	m ²	0	0.00	9.73	0	14	35	36	0	14	35	36
STPs England average = 0.03 WM average = 0.03	Whole Authority	Pitches	0	0.00	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Tennis England average = N/A WM average = N/A	Whole Authority	Courts	0	0.00	0.28	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

Summary of modelling findings

311. Figure 97 summarises the theoretical predicted supply and demand position at 2026 based on the known housing growth and the estimated natural growth of the existing population, as well as a 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 97: Summary of predicted demand and supply of outdoor tennis at 2026

	2026 (Outdoor tennis courts)
Requirements for whole authority including SUEs	38
Current provision	26
Total shortfall 2026	12
Requirement for Rugby Radio Station site	4
Requirement for Rugby Gateway site	1
Remaining shortfall at 2026	7

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

312. As mentioned previously in the indoor tennis section of this report, there are a number of strong tennis clubs in Rugby several of which have well established coaching and development programmes. There are three clubs in Rugby that do not have floodlights.
313. The LTA would look favourably on a proposal to provide an indoor tennis centre but it would need to have a minimum of 3 courts (ideally 4) and would need to include floodlit outdoor courts in order to maintain an income stream through the summer months. Rugby School is considering this option.

Recommendations/proposals

314. The Rugby Radio Station site has a requirement for 4 courts by 2026. On-site provision for this SUE should be considered and the site should be planned in at an early stage, possibly be linked to the proposed cricket club site.
315. At present there are a total of 34 outdoor tennis courts that are currently not available for community use, all on either independent or local authority school sites. Where possible improved access to these facilities should be negotiated before building any other new courts.
316. Figure 98 summarises the recommendations for outdoor tennis provision.

Figure 98: Outdoor tennis recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
<p>4 floodlit courts meeting LTA specification at Rugby Radio Station site, either on a secondary school site or as an independent club.</p> <p>On education sites, the number of hours the facilities are available to the community should be increased. Formal agreements should be drawn up to secure the use, where appropriate.</p>

TABLE TENNIS

Introduction

317. The following information has been taken from the Sport England Active People Sport Facts for Table Tennis of December 2009:

- During the year October 2008 to October 2009, 85,500 adults participated in 30 minutes table tennis at least once a week;
- Increases in participation occurred in all age groups nationally apart from those aged 35-54, and in both men and women;

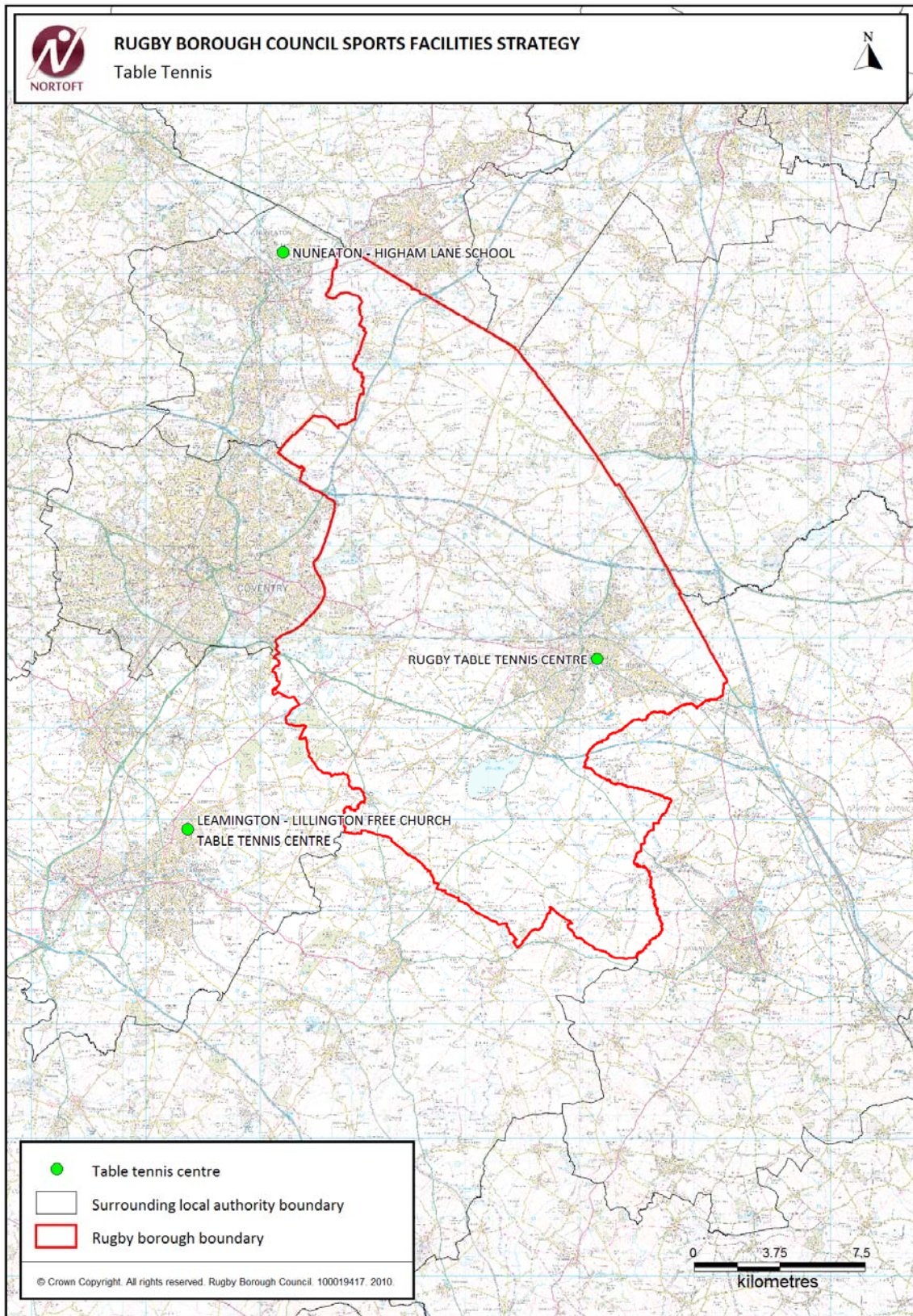
Current Provision

318. There is currently only one table tennis centre in Rugby Borough. This is located in a purpose built building at Lawrence Sheriff School to the east of Rugby town centre and is called the Rugby Table Tennis Centre of Excellence. It is also known as the Lawrence Sheriff County Table Tennis Centre.

Location of facilities

319. Figure 99 below shows the location of the table tennis centre and those centres in the surrounding local authority areas.

Figure 99: Table tennis in Rugby Borough



Modelling

320. There is no appropriate methodology available for assessing levels of demand or calculating provision per 1,000 for table tennis facilities.

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

321. Table tennis is primarily catered for by the Rugby Table Tennis Centre at Lawrence Sheriff School which is a centre of excellence. The dedicated centre has a 21 year security of tenure agreement and Rugby Table Tennis Club is based there.
322. Whilst there is a dual use agreement in place for evening, weekend and holiday use, the centre does not cater for daytime use by the community. There is some limited daytime provision at Ken Marriott Leisure Centre but the club feel that this is not sufficient to meet demand. The club also considers that there is a need for a smaller space, sufficient to cater for one or two tables for match play and coaching.
323. The Rugby Table Tennis Club achieved Premier Club Mark status, and was awarded the Premier Club of the year in 2006 by the English Table Tennis Association (ETTA), for being the West Midlands Advanced Winner.
324. There are currently no plans for any further dedicated facilities in Rugby, but ETTA would support opportunities to develop improved school/club links. The support and development of the existing centre should be supported.

Recommendations/proposals

325. No further dedicated facilities appear to be required but options to improve school/club links should be supported as well as the continued support and development of the existing centre. A multi-purpose space (e.g. squash courts) with suitable flooring could be considered in the design of the new leisure centre.
326. Opportunities for providing table tennis in existing suitable venues (such as sports halls, church halls, community centres etc.) should also be explored, particularly in the rural areas, where a demand can be identified.
327. The recommendations relating to table tennis are summarised in Figure 100.

Figure 100: Table tennis recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
Improve school/club links and support the development of the existing centre.
Explore opportunities for providing table tennis in other existing venues such as sports halls, church halls and community centres.
Consider providing a suitable area for table tennis in the new leisure centre as part of a multi-purpose space.

GYMNASTICS

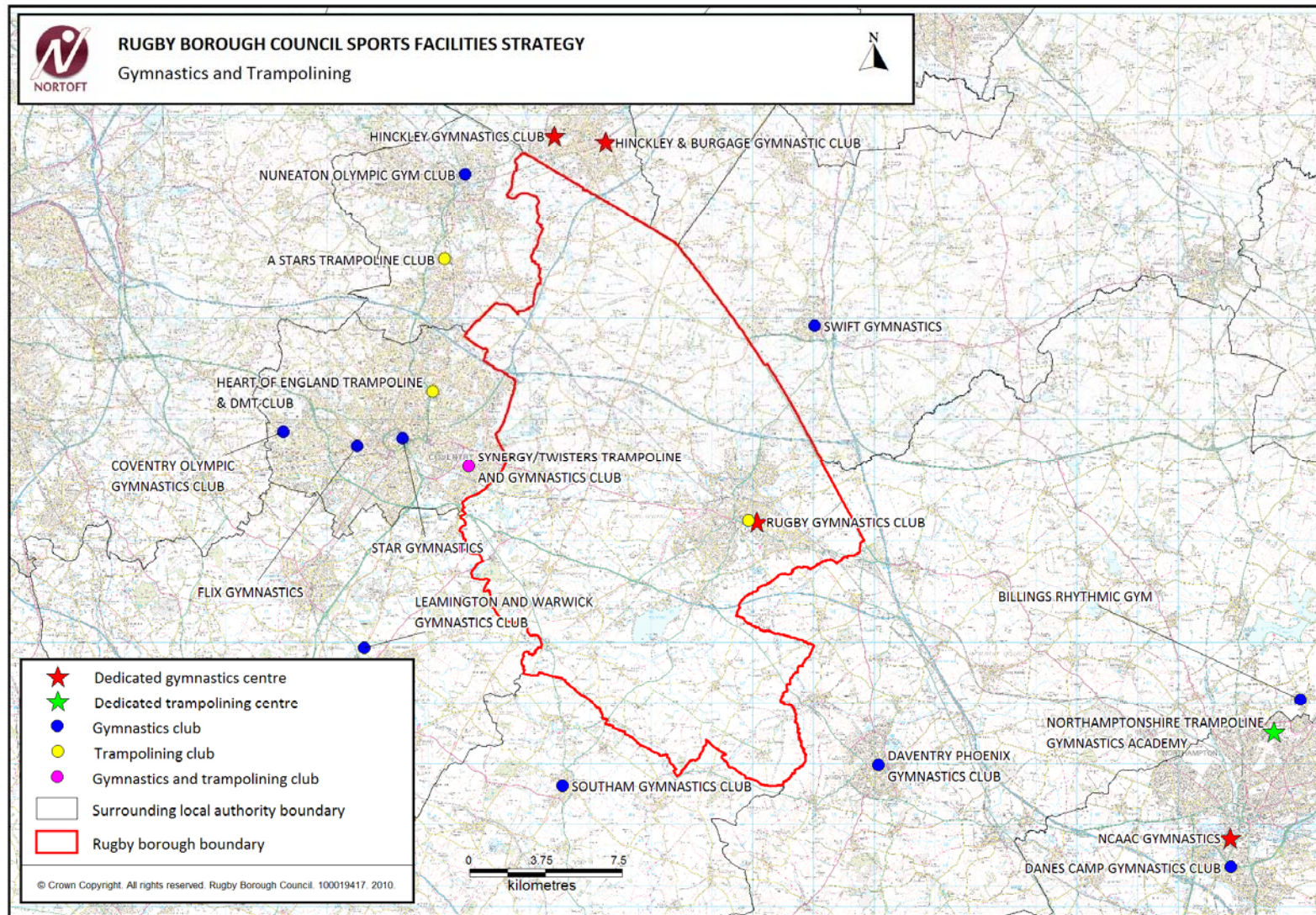
Introduction

328. This section looks at gymnastics, it should be noted that this includes trampolining.
329. The following information is taken from Sport England Gymnastics Participation fact sheet and the Active People 3 participation results, December 2009 and from British Gymnastics' Facility Strategy of 2010.
- The number of females participating in the sport is over 3 times the number of males;
 - 130,000 individuals are affiliated members of British Gymnastics in registered clubs;
 - 73,000 people aged 16 years and over take part in gymnastics once a week;
 - Of the 126,000 participants per annum:
 - 10,000 were from Black and Minority ethnic communities;
 - 49,000 of participants were from NS SEC 1-4.
330. When comparing the result from Active People 2 and 3 the following picture emerges in relation to adult (16 years +) participation:
- APS 3 results show 48,300 adult participants (0.12%) are taking part in at least one 30 minute session of gymnastics at least once a week;
 - Gymnastics has seen a decline in participation since APS2, amongst both males and females, and particularly amongst the 20-24 and 35-44 age groups;
 - Most of the decline in participation has been individuals from a white ethnic background;
 - There have been statistically significant falls in participation across all socio-economic groups;
 - Although the percentage of gymnasts that are club members has declined, the percentages of participants receiving tuition and taking part in competition have increased.
331. The reduction in the numbers taking part from white ethnic backgrounds accounts for the overall drop in participation. The reduction in participation by this group **may** be as a result of economic migrants from eastern European countries returning home rather than a reduction in the rates of participation by the existing population.
332. Despite the national picture, Rugby Gymnastics Club seems to be bucking the trend and appears to be thriving.

Current provision

333. There are two clubs in Rugby, Rugby Gymnastics Club and Rugby Trampoline Club. Rugby Gymnastics Club has a Dedicated Gymnastics Centre (DGC) housed in a former factory building. Rugby Trampoline Club does not have a dedicated facility and is based at Lawrence Sheriff School.
334. The map below (Figure 101) shows the location of the gymnastics and trampolining clubs in Rugby and the surrounding local authority areas, highlighting those which are DGCs.

Figure 101: Gymnastics and trampolining club locations



Modelling

335. There is no appropriate methodology available for assessing levels of demand or calculating provision per 1,000 for gymnastics facilities.

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

336. Rugby Gymnastics Club has been established for 30 years. The club currently owns the site on which the existing building stands. It is based in 2 former factories and as the buildings are not purpose built and are old there are a number of issues regarding their suitability. The heating requires upgrading and the car park access/egress is very poor and is a real issue at peak times.
337. Rugby Gymnastics Club needs to relocate to a more suitable/purpose built venue. The club owns its current site and has been approached by a developer who is interested in purchasing the land for housing.
338. The club currently has 850 members, and has a waiting list. It has good links with Rugby Borough Council and hosts some of the Authority's holiday activity programme. It also offers land conditioning to the swimming and athletics clubs and has been approached by Rugby School who would like to use the facilities. The club are running a disability gymnastics course and would like to run disabled sessions, but is hampered by concerns over disabled access.
339. The British Gymnastics Facility Strategy for England (2010) introduces the concept of club networks, which will guide their priorities for future investment. The British Gymnastics Facility Strategy highlights the variety of facility requirements across the sport, both by performance level and by discipline, and provides detailed appendices on these basic requirements. The governing body has recognised that there needs to be a network of clubs offering opportunities in different disciplines and different levels, and they do not specify any geographical or population criteria for determining priorities for future investment.
340. Each club will be assessed using a system of Club Profiling, based on the following:
- 'Hub' club - has the ability along with feeder clubs to deliver the participant pathway from grass roots to elite performance.
 - Development club – has the ability along with feeder clubs to develop participants to the 'talent development' segment of the pathway. May aspire to become a 'Hub' club but currently passes gymnasts on at this level.
 - Foundation/feeder club – usually based in a school or leisure centre. Provides recreational gymnastics and passes talented gymnasts on to nearest Development club.

- Pre-school providers – based at nurseries, leisure and community centres.
341. Clubs will be expected to work together, and the forthcoming West Midlands regional strategy for gymnastics will begin to identify the priorities for future development and investment, linked to the development pathway of: Foundation, Development, Performance Development, and Performance.
 342. To justify investment individual clubs will need to be able to make a strong case which shows how their proposals will widen access, increase participation and increase performance. They will need to show how the proposals will strengthen the network of clubs overall, and their case will need to be made based around amongst others: the ability to sustain growth; need (waiting lists etc); high levels of partnership support including at least 50% of the costs met by partners; value for money; and quality club management.
 343. In the case of RGC their venue is clearly not fit for purpose and so the NGB may support the move to a new venue. In many cases clubs are now using empty industrial units which, provided they can get a minimum of a 10 year lease, should adequately meet their needs. In the current economic climate it may be the only sensible scenario (new builds are typically £1.5 - £3 million, fit out of industrial units typically £100k - £300K). However in some authorities this type of proposal is being blocked by a refusal of planning permission for change of use.
 344. In Rugby any new facility for the club should as a minimum aim to sustain the current level of performance, and if possible increase the level at which their gymnasts can perform. However consultation with the club indicates that they would like a tumbling straight of approximately 50m in length and it is unlikely that this could be provided within an industrial unit.
 345. Both the swimming and athletics clubs in Rugby have used or would welcome the opportunity to use the gym club facilities for conditioning work. It would seem sensible to explore all options for joint working when deciding the nature and location of any future facilities.
 346. There is also uncertainty about the long term future of Daventry Phoenix Gymnastics Club which is located in Daventry Town Centre. Their current site is likely to be redeveloped as part of the plans to regenerate Daventry Town Centre. Opportunities for co-location of facilities could be considered.

Recommendations/proposals

347. It is clear that there are a number of options that could be considered by Rugby Gymnastics Club. Support should be given to the club to find a new home through positive planning policies. Co-location with other facilities should also be considered, where appropriate. The recommendations are summarised in Figure 102.

Figure 102: Gymnastics recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
Support the development of Rugby Gymnastics Club, via positive planning policies, to enable the club to develop a new centre.

WATER SPORTS

Introduction

348. The following information is taken from Sport England Participation fact sheets and the Active People 3 participation results, December 2009.

Sailing

- The number of male participants is more than double the number of female participants;
- Of the 139,000 people who regularly participate in sailing most (71%) are from NS SEC groups 1-4, only around 3% are from BME communities and 6% have a disability;
- About 83,000 of adults participate in sailing at least once a week;
- There was a fall in participation between APS2 and 3 for those aged 16 to 34 years.

Canoeing and Kayaking

- The number of male participants is more than double the number of female participants;
- Of the 106,000 people who regularly participate in Canoeing and Kayaking:
 - 75% are employed
 - 16% are students
 - 3% are from black and ethnic minorities
- Around 63,000 adults participate in canoeing at least once a week;
- There was an increase of more than 19,000 in one year across the age groups 16-34 years;
- Particularly notable was an increase in the number of women.

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

349. The focus for water sports in Rugby is Draycote Water, a large 650 acre drinking water reservoir owned and operated by Severn Trent Water. It is home to the Draycote Sailing and Windsurfing Club and to Rugby Canoe Club.
350. Consultation results indicate that one of the biggest issues facing both clubs is the lack of a long lease from Severn Trent Water. The previous lease expired in March 2010 and at the time of writing no agreement has been reached on a new lease. The lack of a long lease means that clubs cannot apply for grants or funding.
351. Draycote Sailing Club has aspirations to become a Paralympic training venue. This would involve the installation of jetties as all boats for people with disabilities have a keel to prevent them capsizing.
352. The club could become a centre of excellence for the Midlands, it is a Royal Yachting Association accredited centre and has achieved an “excellent” score in the Volvo Champion club rating scheme (similar to Club Mark). It has a good junior race training set up and 2 members of the club have recently competed in the Sailing Youth World Championships and are likely to compete in the Youth Olympics.
353. The British Canoe Union has set the following objectives in their 2005-2009 Development Plan:
- Provision of a facility to go canoeing within 30 minutes travel time;
 - Provision of a discipline specific facility within 45-60 minutes.
- Underpinned by provision of:
- A major white water facility for every 5 million people;
 - A specialist competition facility in each region/Nation of the BCU;
 - One club for every area hosting 70-90,000 people;
 - Access to inland waterways per se.
354. Until recently the club has used the canal at the Royal Oak/Hungry Horse public house on Crick Road, Rugby on Wednesday nights. The training, which caters for beginners as well as some high level/elite athletes, involves the use of hanging gates. Recently however, the facility has been lost with the takeover of the boat house and bank by a local boat hire company who have refused access the bank to hang the gates. Fitness and paddle stroke training continues but the loss of the gates does have a negative impact.
355. The waterways and bodies of water in the Borough should therefore be made accessible, where possible, for canoeing and the development of new and existing clubs should be supported.

356. Rugby Canoe Club is located at Draycote Water in the summer and use Rugby School Sports Centre swimming pool in the winter. Everyone in Rugby Borough can access this facility within the BCUs target travel time of 30 minutes.

Recommendations/proposals

357. There are no set standards of provision for water sports facilities. It is therefore suggested that as the existing facilities in the area are of a good standard these be supported and further developed to support an expansion of the clubs activities and development aspirations. The recommendations are summarised as Figure 103.

Figure 103: Water sports recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
Support the enhancement of existing facilities to cater for disability sport.
Ensure appropriate waterways and bodies of water remain accessible for canoeing/water sports.
Encourage Severn Trent Water to finalise negotiations on the lease at Draycote Water.

SQUASH

Introduction

358. The following information is taken from Sport England Squash Participation fact sheet and the Active People 3 participation results, December 2009.
- The number of males participating in the sport is over 4 times the number of females;
 - Of the 501,000 participants per annum:
 - Almost 70% were from NS SEC1-4
 - About 6% were from Black and Minority ethnic communities.
359. There was a statistically significant decrease in the number of women playing squash between APS2 and 3.

Current provision

360. There are 2 clubs in Rugby, the Ken Marriott Patrons Squash Club with 5 courts and Rugby Stags Squash Club, with 3 courts, based at Rugby School. Neither of the clubs appear to be particularly active in terms of development and coaching.
361. Peak time for the league based at KMLC is Monday – Thursday, 1800 – 2100. There is little daytime use and so there is potentially “spare capacity” as some midweek evening games could be moved to weekends.
362. Use of the squash courts is included in the membership package at Rugby School. The courts are available to members as follows:
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Monday–Friday: | 0900 – 1400 & 1800 – 2100 |
| Saturday: | 0900 – 1400 |
| Sunday: | 0900 – 1400 & 1600 – 2100 |
363. The Courts are busiest during midweek evenings and there is limited spare capacity.
364. Under the current proposals for the new leisure centre the number of squash courts is proposed to reduce. This reduction would appear to only have a significant impact on capacity/demand between 1800 – 2100 Mon – Thurs. However, there is still sufficient court space to accommodate demand if players can be encouraged to reschedule playing times e.g. slightly earlier or later in the evening or at weekends.

Modelling

365. There is no appropriate methodology available for assessing levels of demand or calculating provision per 1,000 for squash courts.

Consultation with NGB and sports development issues

366. The 2 clubs are very much “ladder based” and cater more for informal use rather than formal match play, competition or coaching.
367. The National Governing Body has tried to introduce junior coaching initiatives but so far these have not been popular.
368. The provision of 2 or 3 courts in the new leisure centre may give a new impetus to the ladder members and with support from England Squash, could result in the formation of a more effective club.

Recommendations/proposals

369. It is clear that there is a demand for squash facilities in Rugby and some level of provision, albeit lower than the current, should be provided (Figure 104).

Figure 104: Squash recommendations summary

Delivery Recommendations
Provide 2 or 3 courts in the new leisure centre

SUMMARY OF FACILITY PROPOSALS

370. The table below (Figure 105) provides a summary of the new facility proposals, the estimated costs and when they will be needed.

Figure 105: Summary of new facility proposals

Facility type	Proposal	When needed	Cost ¹
Sports Halls	8 badminton court sports hall at the new leisure centre (increasing provision by 3 courts from 5 at current KMLC)	With redevelopment of KMLC	See KMLC Options Report
	6 badminton court sports hall at new secondary school at the Rugby Radio Station site	By 2026	£3,170,000
Swimming Pools	8 lane x 25m competition pool with teaching pool at the new leisure centre (replacement of KMLC pools with equivalent water area)	With redevelopment of KMLC	See KMLC Options Report
Athletics Tracks	Upgrade facilities at Rugby Athletics Track to incorporate spectator facilities and improved storage.	As club develops	Unknown
Health and Fitness	120 station health and fitness suite at the new leisure centre (increasing provision by 50 stations from 70 at current KMLC)	With redevelopment of KMLC	See KMLC Options Report
Indoor Bowls	Multi-code bowling facility with 4 indoor rinks	When local demand can be identified but by 2026	£1,200,000 indoor centre only
Indoor Tennis	Rugby School currently considering a 4 court framed fabric structure with adjacent outdoor courts. If this site is not progressed another suitable location should be identified.	By 2026	² £450,000-550,000 for two courts £600,000-700,000 for four courts
Outdoor Tennis	4 outdoor courts at Rugby Radio Station site	By 2026	£275,000
Squash	2-3 courts in the new leisure centre	By 2026	See KMLC Options Report

¹ Costs have been taken from Sport England's Planning Kitbag which uses 2nd Quarter 2011 figures unless marked otherwise. Figures are inclusive of fees but do not include inflation, site abnormalities, VAT, land acquisition and regional variances in materials and labour. These figures have been extrapolated to estimate figures for the relevant size of facility recommended. Costs are rounded and should be used as an indicative guide only.

² Costs taken from LTA Clubmark Planning Budget Costs

PART 3: PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

371. This report considers the overall grass playing field requirements for Rugby borough for the period up to 2026, with an estimate of need also provided for 2016, 2021 and 2026. It looks at the balance in supply and demand both across the authority as a whole, and within the different sub-areas of the authority. Its particular focus is on planning for the growth of Rugby town, and on determining the likely needs for playing field space arising from the planned new housing.
372. The sports considered are: football, rugby union, cricket, Gaelic football and polo. There are no other grass pitch sports of particular importance within Rugby.

Methodology

Team information

373. The assessment uses Team Generation Rates which are based on the number of clubs and teams for football, rugby and cricket operating within a given area. The teams' information has been collected by Rugby BC and provides the starting point for this Strategy. In relation to football, information contained within the published Local Area Data report (LADS) for the season 2007/08 from the Football Association has also been referred to. Information for rugby has been supplied separately by the RFU see the rugby section below.
374. There is one Gaelic Football club operating in Rugby, and also one polo club. The small number of teams involved in these sports does not warrant full Team Generation Rate analysis, but their needs are identified within the report.
375. The list of clubs and teams for football is to be found in the LADS report, see Appendix 8. This data has been double checked with RBC officers and a final list of clubs and teams produced, see also Appendix 9.

Team Generation Rates

376. The Team Generation Rates (TGR) methodology is based on Sport England's electronic "kitbag", which automatically generates the number of teams per 1000 population for each age group within the population. The kitbag has been extended to apply a percentage participation growth figure for each sport, at a rate of 1% per annum up to 2026. This growth in participation reflects the policy decision of Rugby BC to provide sufficient facilities to enable participation at the higher rates, reflecting the aspirations and policy of the County Sports Partnership.
377. The fact that the large urban population of Coventry is close to Rugby's boundary means that some of the demand for playing field space is arising from Coventry's residents. For example, many of the Broad Street RFU's members come from Coventry rather than from Rugby.
378. A full copy of all of the TGR calculations for all 3 sports is set out in Appendix 10.

ASSESSMENT – FOOTBALL

Current situation

Current demand

379. According to the Rugby football team audit of 2009 there are 143 teams playing on grass, compared to the 2007/08 FA Local Area Data (LADs) report in which 140 teams were counted.

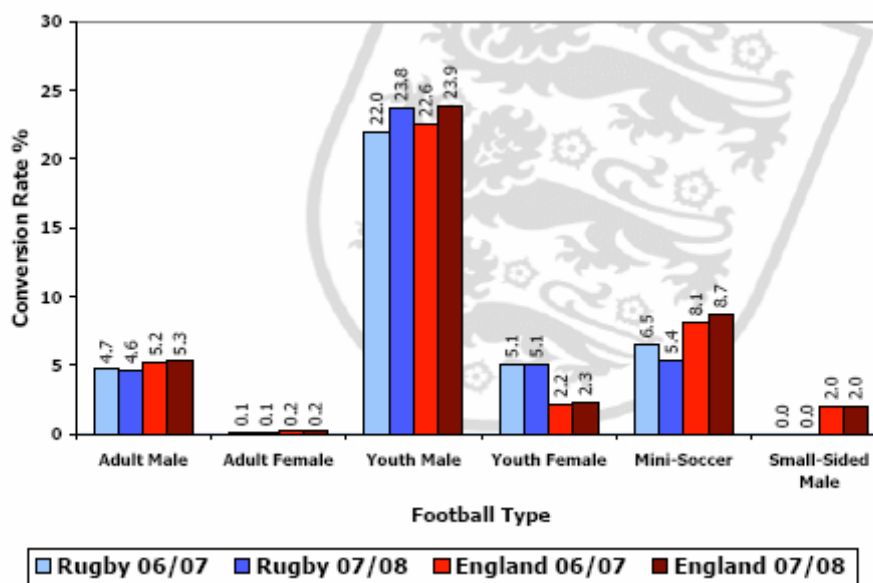
Figure 106: Difference in rugby team numbers 07/08 LADs and 2009 audit

		Rugby 2009 audit	Rugby LADS report 2007/08
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	23	24
Youth football - boys	10-15yrs	53	54
Youth football - girls	10-15yrs	8	11
Men's football	16-45yrs	57	50
Women's football	16-45yrs	2	1
TOTAL		143	140

380. This suggests that the game in Rugby is stable, and the following key points from the LADS report of 2007/08 (and compared with the 2009 information) remain pertinent:
- The number of adult teams has increased again following slight a fall in numbers;
 - In 2007/08, with the exception of girls' football, participation rates were slightly behind the national rates (see Figure 107);
 - The rates of participation amongst adults in Rugby are slightly lower than the national average and that of mini soccer is significantly lower.
381. The newly released Football Association's Football Participation Report for the season 2010/11 has somewhat different team statistics. The methodology behind the FA reports has changed, with the LADs report mainly reflecting where teams play, and the new County Administration System (CAS) mainly reflecting where the teams are registered. This is particularly an issue for rural authorities which border major urban areas as a significant number of players travel into the rural areas to play, but are no longer recorded as such. In Rugby's case there is a difference of 41 teams between the LADs data and the CAS data, mainly for senior and junior teams.

382. Having considered the implications of the new CAS-based report, Rugby Borough Council officers have decided to use the LADs reports and 2009 Rugby Borough Council team audit team figures as the starting point for the Playing Pitch Strategy.

*Figure 107: Participation in football compared to national average.
(Source LADS report 2007/08)*



Club consultation

383. A club survey was undertaken during autumn 2009 and 16 football clubs responded. The key messages from this survey were:

- Most players travelled between 11 and 20 minutes to take part;
- 12 of the clubs anticipated growing over the next 5 years;
- 11 clubs had issues limiting their expansion. Just under half of the respondents said that a lack of coaches or the cost of facility hire were the greatest problems. Difficulties in recruiting came next, and of least concern were volunteers or access to facilities.

Current supply of pitches

384. The current provision of pitches varies across the authority. Figure 108 provides a summary of the number of pitches of each size which have secure community use, and these are mapped at Figures 109-111 by pitch size. Other pitches are available at school sites, both state and independent, but the clubs do not generally have access to these. A full list of the pitch sites is provided as Appendix 11.
385. The quality of the sites was assessed by Halcrow as part of their Open Spaces report. Each site was awarded a quality score based on a visual assessment of the pitches but no assessment was made of the quality of the changing provision. There will be a need to refer back to these individual assessments and to undertake an audit of the changing provision in order to produce detailed site specific action plans. Further detailed site studies will therefore be required by Rugby BC to determine the relative priorities for future investment, both in relation to pitches and the ancillary facilities.
386. The estimate of the total amount of playing field space required for football is based on the number of pitches required for matches, a 10% addition to allow for a rolling programme of maintenance, and an additional area for ancillary facilities including car parking and pavilion. The additional area is based on 150% of the pitch area required. No specific allowance is built in for training as this is difficult to assess on each individual site. However the general issue of training on the grass pitches is addressed later in this section.

Figure 108: Summary of football pitch numbers by sub-area

	Senior Football	Junior Football	Mini Football
Northern	3	2	3
Central	5	1	2
Southern	2	1	2
Rugby Town North	7	2	2
Rugby Town West	5	2	4
Rugby Town East	8	5	6
Total	30	13	19

Figure 109: Mini football sites

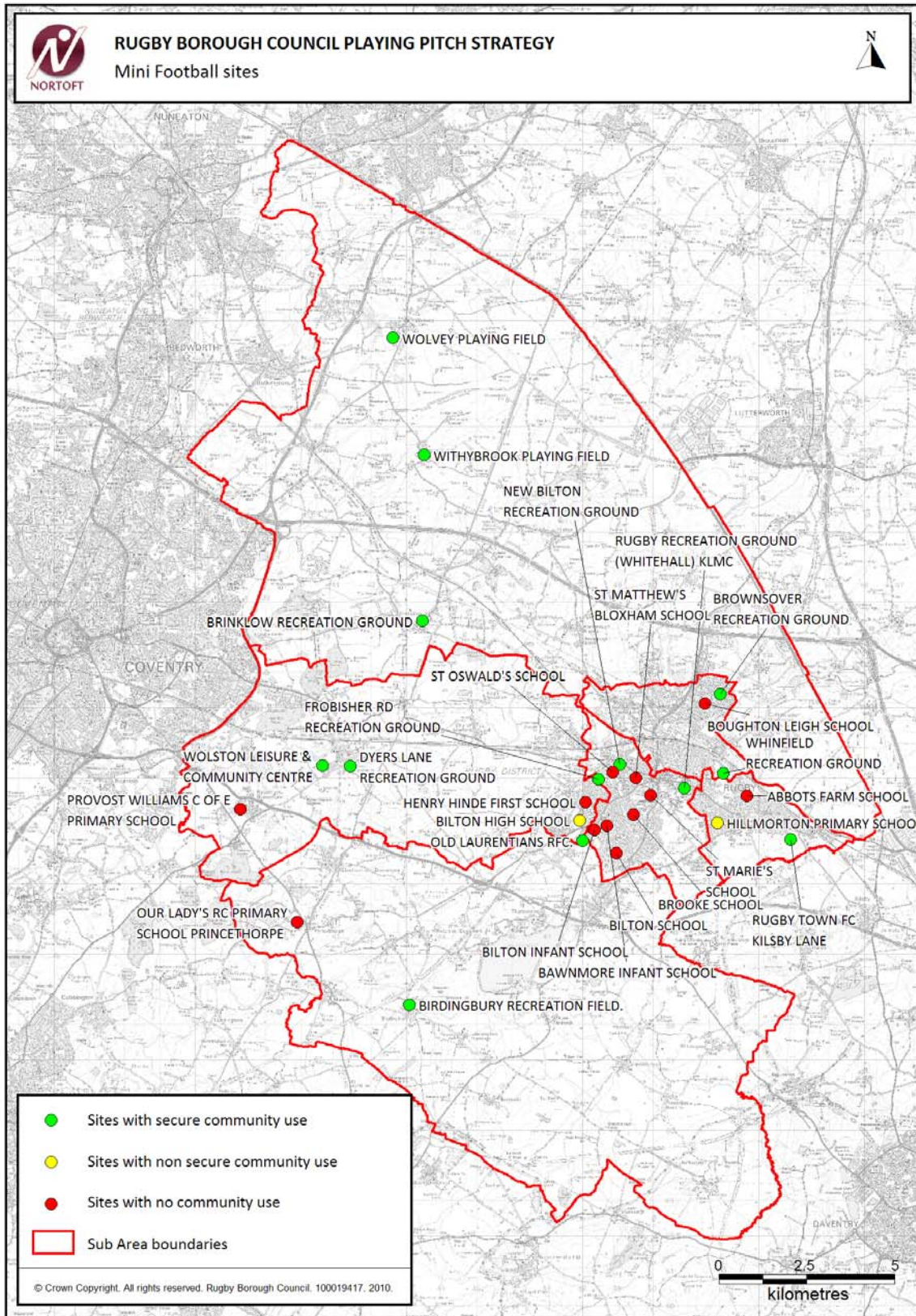


Figure 110: Junior football sites

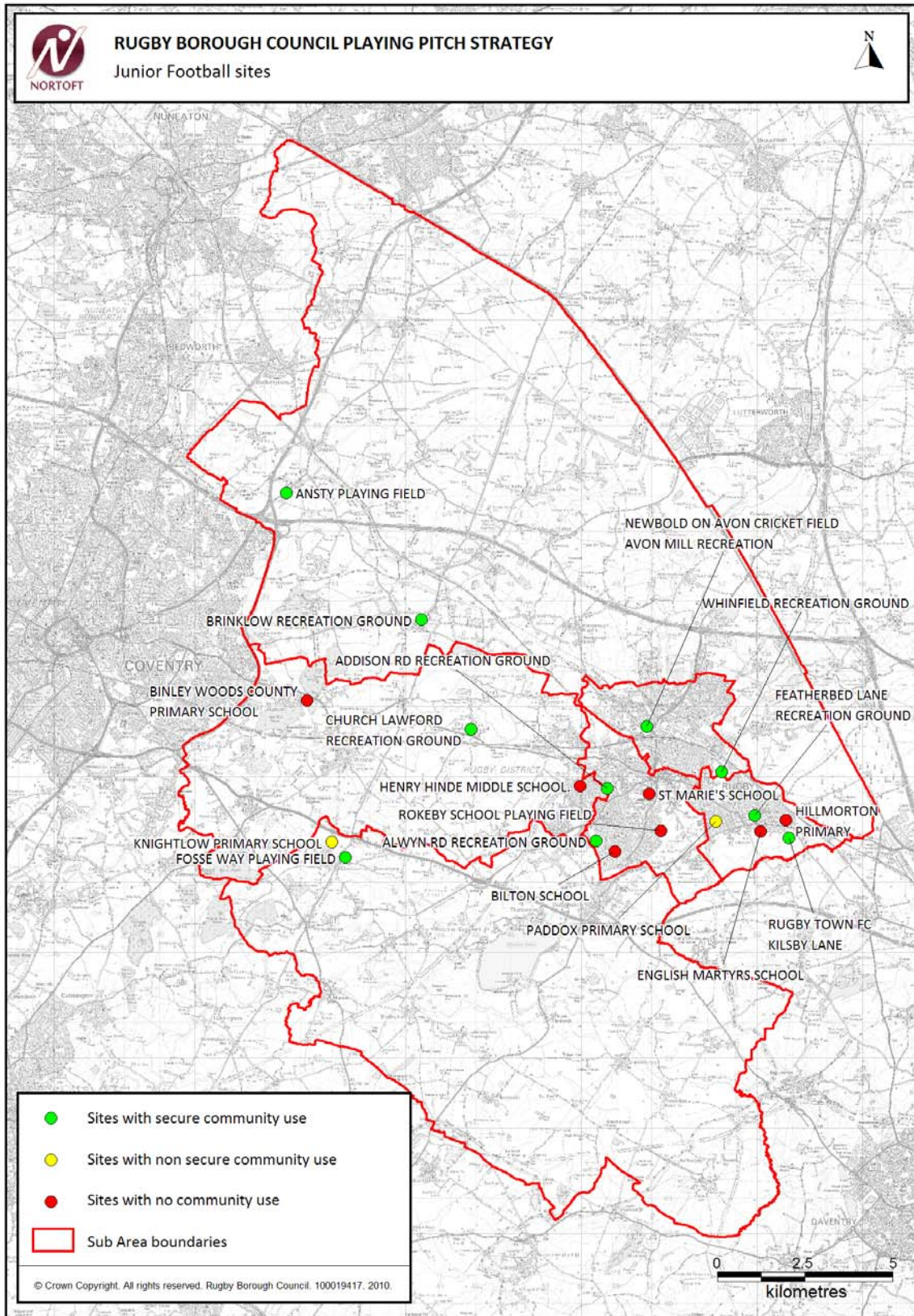
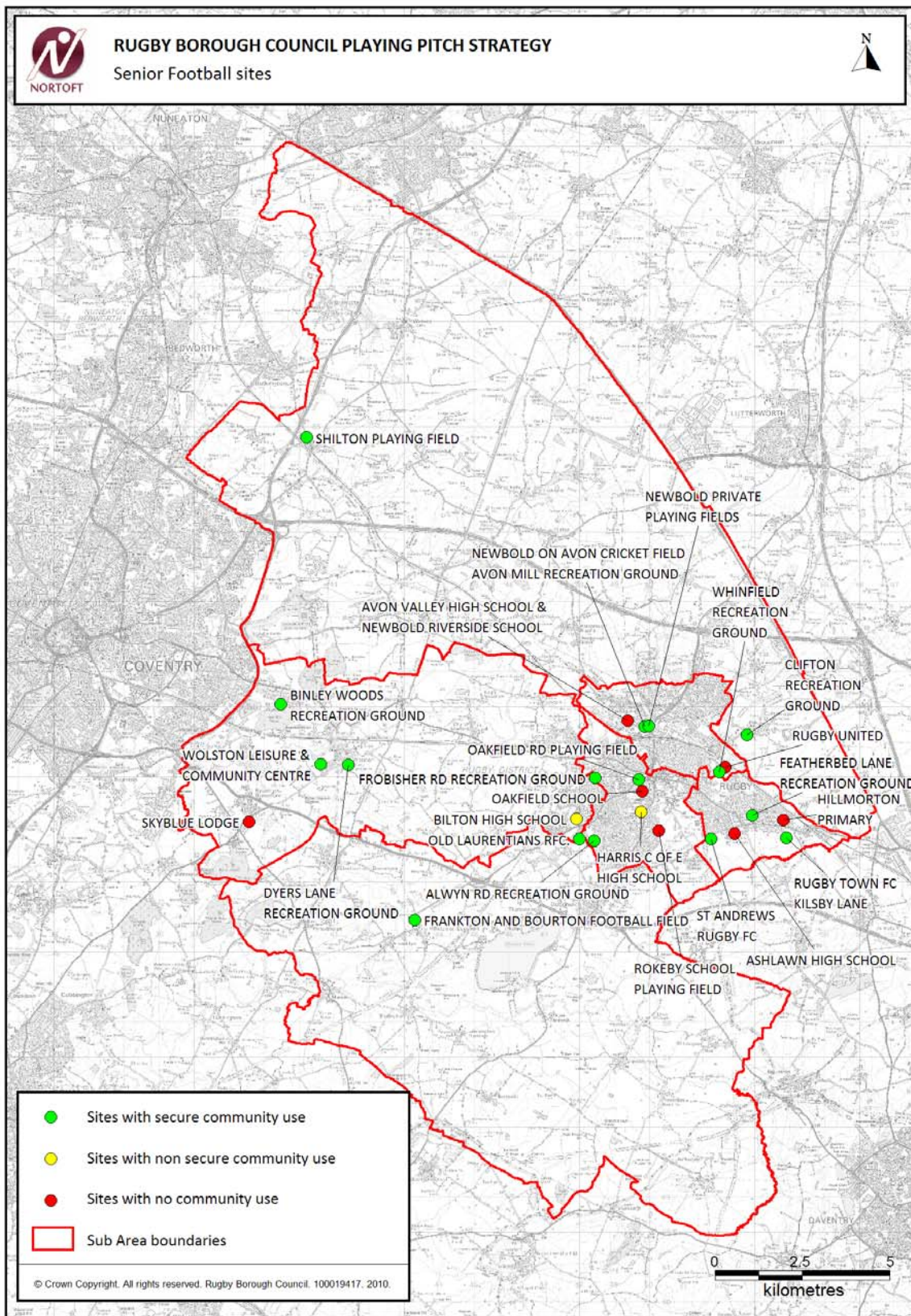


Figure 111: Senior football sites



Current balance in supply and demand

387. The table below summarises the steps in the quantitative assessment process used to calculate the rates of supply and demand in relation to football pitches (see Appendix 12).

Step	Assessment process
1	Calculate the whole authority's Team Generation Rates i.e. number of teams arising from each age group (minis, juniors, seniors) as an average across the authority.
2	Calculate the number of teams estimated to be generated from each of the authority's sub-areas for each age group.
3	Calculate the number of home matches which will need to be supported in that sub-area at peak time: number of teams/2 x percentage of matches being played at peak time.
4	Identify the number of pitches of the relevant size within the authority as a whole and by sub-area.
5	Calculate the balance in supply and demand by number of pitches for each age group (pitch size) by comparing the number of pitches available within the sub-area of the relevant size to the demand arising from the sub-area, and as an authority as a whole.
6	Calculate the amount of playing field area required: (Number of pitches required x hectares of space) x 150%.
7	Calculate the amount of playing field space currently available, either whole authority or by sub-area: (Number of pitches available x hectares of space) x 150%
8	Calculate balance in supply and demand for the playing field space, in hectares both at the authority level and by sub-area.

388. Figure 112 provides a summary of balance in supply and demand for football across the Borough at the present time. It shows that in 2009/10 there were too few junior pitches across the authority as a whole, while at the same time, there appeared to be a significant "surplus" of mini pitches and a small "surplus" of senior pitches.
389. Given the level of shortage of junior pitches (- 6) a significant number of junior teams are playing on full-size pitches, and the available junior pitches are being used to their maximum capacity, or even beyond.

390. It is worth noting that the “surplus” of pitches is almost wholly within the Rugby Town East area. There is a lack of playing field space in the Central area of the authority, the Rugby Town West area, and in Rugby Town North, each of between 2 and 3 ha of space. Elsewhere there is an approximate balance in the total amount of playing field space available, and the demand arising from those people resident in the sub-area.

Figure 112: Summary of balance in supply and demand in 2009 by sub-area

2009	Number of pitches			Balance in supply and demand for sub-area			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mini Football	Junior Football	Senior Football	Mini balance in number of pitches	Junior balance in number of pitches	Senior balance in number of pitches	Additional secure use playing field space for football required
Northern	3	2	3	2	0	0	-1.4
Central	2	1	5	1	-3	0	2.2
Southern	2	1	2	1	-1	0	-0.2
Rugby Town North	2	2	7	1	-2	-1	2.8
Rugby Town West	4	2	5	3	-3	-1	2.6
Rugby Town East	6	5	8	5	2	4	-10.4
All Rugby Borough	19	13	30	12	-6	3	-5.4

N.B. The balance in supply and demand reflects the current percentage of matches played at peak time in addition to the actual/forecast team numbers. For adults this is 83% of all matches, for juniors this is 59% and for minis this is 41% of matches.

391. Across the authority there are 7 sites which currently have community use but only have a single senior pitch. These are:

Figure 113: Senior single pitch sites with community use

	Sub-Area
Binley Woods Rec	Central
Clifton Rec	Northern
Dyers Lane, Wolston, Coventry	Central
Fankton and Bourton	Southern
Newbold Hillmorton Wanderers	Rugby Town North
Oakfield Road	Rugby Town West
Old Laurentians RFC	Rugby Town West

392. Four of these single senior pitch sites are located within the rural area of Rugby and play an important role in ensuring pitches are accessible to rural communities. The others are located within the town, in areas where there is already too little, or only just sufficient pitch provision for the local community. Although single pitch sites are often the most difficult/least cost effective to maintain and have limited sports development value, research from elsewhere suggests that they are often extremely important to their local communities. For these reasons it is strongly suggested that they should not be transferred to other uses, but retained unless and until alternative better quality provision is provided nearby, meeting the needs of the local community.
393. The “surplus” provision in the Rugby Town East area needs to be considered in the light of the approximate balance across the authority as a whole, and the future housing growth, both that identified within the town and that proposed for the Radio Station site. The following section considers the likely future demand and the options for future playing field provision for football.

Future demand

394. The future population of Rugby is expected to grow as a result of both natural growth in the existing population and new housing. The areas for new housing include those both within the town and in two new sustainable urban extensions (SUEs), at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site. Both of these are located within the Playing Pitch Strategy’s Northern area, which is currently predominantly rural.
395. Figure 114 takes into account the number of people expected to be resident in each sub-area over the period and the age structure, recognising that there is a difference

between the established areas of Rugby and the planned SUEs, and also the anticipated growth in the pitch sports of 1% participation per annum up to 2026.

Figure 114: Estimated number of football teams up to 2026

	Area	Age Groups	Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	Youth football - boys	Youth football - girls	Men's football	Women's football
			6-9yrs	10-15yrs	10-15yrs	16-45yrs	16-45yrs
Number of Teams	Whole authority	2008/09	23	53	8	57	2
		2016	28	56	9	61	2
		2021	33	72	11	73	3
		2026	37	77	12	81	3
	Central	2008/09	5	12	2	11	0
		2016	6	11	2	12	0
		2021	6	13	2	13	0
		2026	6	13	2	13	0
	Northern	2008/09	2	5	1	6	0
		2016	3	6	1	7	0
		2021	8	15	2	16	1
		2026	11	20	3	23	1
	Southern	2008/09	2	5	1	4	0
		2016	2	4	1	5	0
		2021	2	5	1	5	0
		2026	2	5	1	5	0
	Rugby Town East	2008/09	4	8	1	8	0
		2016	4	9	1	9	0
		2021	4	9	1	10	0
		2026	4	10	1	10	0
	Rugby Town North	2008/09	5	12	2	16	1
		2016	6	13	2	14	0
		2021	7	15	2	15	1
		2026	7	15	2	15	1
	Rugby Town West	2008/09	5	14	2	13	0
		2016	7	13	2	14	1
		2021	6	15	2	15	1
		2026	7	15	2	15	1

396. There is a clear increase in the number of teams anticipated across all of the age groups and for both males and females. However this growth is uneven, reflecting the location of the proposed housing across the Borough. For example there is very little change in demand expected across the Southern area, less than a single pitch of any size. Conversely the Northern area, which includes both SUE sites, sees a dramatic increase in demand, arising primarily from the SUEs themselves. All of the other sub-areas are expected to see a small increase in demand over the period, bringing some increased pressures on the supply of pitches.
397. The Market Segmentation information suggests that the age groups attracted to football are currently distributed widely across the authority, and that provision is therefore needed throughout the Borough.

Pitch supply

398. At present there are no confirmed additional community pitches proposed to be developed over the period up to 2026, although some are anticipated to be developed linked to the SUEs. It has therefore been assumed in the following assessment of supply and demand, that no new pitches are developed or made available for secure community use.

Balance in supply and demand up to 2026

399. The following tables (Figure 115) provide a summary of the expected balance in supply and demand for 2009 up to 2026 based on the actual and estimated team numbers. The total playing field space requirement for football across the Borough rises from around 67 ha to 94 ha in 2026, resulting in a shortfall of space of around 22 hectares by 2026 unless additional provision is made.

Figure 115: Balance in supply and demand all Rugby 2009 to 2026

2009/10

MALES + FEMALES

Age group	Pitch	Hectares - Max size with safety margins	Current number of pitches	Total number of pitches required in 2009/10 for matches	Additional 'spare capacity' for training, pitch maintenance etc (no. pitches) @10% of pitch stock	TOTAL NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED IN 2009/10	Area for football (pitches only reqd for matches) Hectares	Area for football required including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Current total area of pitches (ha)	Current total area for football including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Additional playing field area required to meet demand (hectares)
u10	Mini	0.3	19	5	2	7	2.0		5.7		
10-15	Junior	0.5	13	18	1	19	9.6		6.5		
16+	Senior	1.2	30	24	3	28	33.2		36.0		
							44.9	67.3	48.2	72.3	-5.4

2016
MALES + FEMALES

Age group	Pitch	Hectares - Max size with safety margins	Current number of pitches	Total number of pitches required in 2016 for matches	Additional 'spare capacity' for training, pitch maintenance etc (no. pitches) @10% of pitch stock	TOTAL NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED	Area for football (pitches only reqd for matches) Hectares	Area for football required including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Current area of pitches (ha)	Current total area for football including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Additional playing field area required to meet demand (hectares)
u10	Mini	0.3	19	6	1	6	1.9		5.7		
10-15	Junior	0.5	13	19	2	21	10.5		6.5		
16+	Senior	1.2	30	26	3	29	34.5		36.0		
							47.0	70.4	48.2	72.3	-1.9

2021
MALES + FEMALES

Age group	Pitch	Hectares - Max size with safety margins	Current number of pitches	Total number of pitches required in 2021 for matches	Additional 'spare capacity' for training, pitch maintenance etc (no. pitches) @10% of pitch stock	TOTAL NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED	Area for football (pitches only reqd for matches) Hectares	Area for football required including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Current area of pitches (ha)	Current total area for football including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Additional playing field area required to meet demand (hectares)
u10	Mini	0.3	19	7	1	7	2.2		5.7		
10-15	Junior	0.5	13	25	2	27	13.6		6.5		
16+	Senior	1.2	30	32	3	35	41.6		36.0		
							57.5	86.2	48.2	72.3	13.9

2026

MALES + FEMALES

Age group	Pitch	Hectares - Max size with safety margins	Current number of pitches	Total number of pitches required in 2026 for matches	Additional 'spare capacity' for training, pitch maintenance etc (no. pitches) @10% of pitch stock	TOTAL NUMBER OF PITCHES REQUIRED	Area for football (pitches only reqd for matches) Hectares	Area for football required including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Current area of pitches (ha)	Current total area for football including ancillary (150% of pitch area)	Additional playing field area required to meet demand (hectares)
u10	Mini	0.3	19	8	1	8	2.5	94.4	5.7	72.3	22.1
10-15	Junior	0.5	13	26	3	29	14.4		6.5		
16+	Senior	1.2	30	35	3	38	46.0		36.0		
							63.0		48.2		

400. At the sub-area level (see Figure 116), there are notable differences between areas, reflecting the uneven housing growth. It should be noted that the total for Rugby Borough as a whole does not directly equate to the sum of the sub-area figures, because of the rounding of pitch numbers and land area required. The cells shaded red are those which require additional playing field space, and it is clear that all areas except for Rugby Town East will move towards a situation of deficit by 2021.

Figure 116: Balance in supply and demand as at 2016, 2021 and 2026

2016	Number of pitches			Balance in supply and demand for sub-area			
	Mini Football	Junior Football	Senior Football	Mini balance in number of pitches	Junior balance in number of pitches	Senior balance in number of pitches	Additional secure use playing field space for football required (hectares)
Northern	3	2	3	2	0	0	-0.5
Central	2	1	5	1	-3	0	3.0
Southern	2	1	2	2	0	0	-0.5
Rugby Town North	2	2	9	1	-3	1	0.8
Rugby Town West	4	2	5	2	-3	-2	4.4
Rugby Town East	6	5	8	5	2	4	-10.6
All Rugby Borough	19	13	30	13	-8	1	-1.9

2021	Number of pitches			Balance in supply and demand for sub-area			
	Mini Football	Junior Football	Senior Football	Mini balance in number of pitches	Junior balance in number of pitches	Senior balance in number of pitches	Additional secure use playing field space for football required (hectares)
Northern	3	2	3	1	-4	-5	10.7
Central	2	1	5	1	-4	-1	4.3
Southern	2	1	2	2	-1	0	0.5
Rugby Town North	2	2	9	0	-4	0	3.0
Rugby Town West	4	2	5	3	-4	-2	5.6
Rugby Town East	6	5	8	5	2	3	-9.8
All Rugby Borough	19	13	30	12	-14	-5	13.9

2026	Number of pitches			Balance in supply and demand for sub-area			
	Mini Football	Junior Football	Senior Football	Mini balance in number of pitches	Junior balance in number of pitches	Senior balance in number of pitches	Additional secure use playing field space for football required (hectares)
Northern	3	2	3	1	-5	-8	18.2
Central	2	1	5	1	-4	-1	4.3
Southern	2	1	2	2	-1	0	0.5
Rugby Town North	2	2	9	0	-4	0	3.0
Rugby Town West	4	2	5	2	-4	-2	5.7
Rugby Town East	6	5	8	5	1	3	-9.5
All Rugby Borough	19	13	30	11	-16	-8	22.1

401. These analyses suggest that there will be a need for substantial additional playing field space for football by 2021, and this will increase further by 2026. At 2021 the shortfall is around 14 ha in total, and by 2026 this has risen to around 22 ha distributed across the authority. Excluding the proposed provision within the SUE areas of approximately 12.5 hectares (see Figure 117), there will be a need for an extra 9.5 ha of playing field space for football across the rest of Rugby Borough in the period up to 2026.
402. The “surplus” playing field space in Rugby Town East remains throughout and helps to reduce the deficit of playing field space overall. The lack of playing field space across the rest of the Town will be difficult to address by significant additional provision within the existing urban areas, therefore the space currently available in Rugby Town East should be retained and new sites sought on the edge of the town to meet the needs.

Playing fields for football within the SUEs

403. The estimated playing field space required within the SUEs is calculated below in Figure 117. This assumes that all of the houses are first occupied in 2026, and is therefore a simpler picture than reality, as the developments are phased. Based on the anticipated population characteristics and the estimated participation rates both sites will require a rate of provision of 0.8 ha per 1000 population for football alone, giving a playing field space requirement of 9.8 ha for the Radio Station site and 2.5 ha for the Gateway site.

Figure 117: Provision for football in the SUEs

	Teams forecast to be generated per 1000 population in 2026 at 1% pa	Number of teams within age group generated by SUE	Number of match pitches required @ 4 teams per pitch	Total number of pitches required @ match pitches + 10%	Ha playing field area required as developers contributions for community use
Radio Station SUE					
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6.1	6	2	2	0.8
Youth football - boys	17.1	11	3	3	2.6
Youth football - girls	2.6	2			
Men's football	3.9	13	3	4	6.4
Women's football	0.1	0			
					9.8

	Teams forecast to be generated per 1000 population in 2026 at 1% pa	Number of teams within age group generated by SUE	Number of match pitches required @ 4 teams per pitch	Total number of pitches required @ match pitches + 10%	Ha playing field area required as developers contributions for community use
Rugby Gateway SUE					
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Youth football - boys	17.1	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Youth football - girls	2.6	0.4			
Men's football	3.9	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.7
Women's football	0.1	0.1			
					2.5

404. It is therefore clear that additional and improved quality secure playing field space for the community needs to be an essential requirement linked with the development of all new housing across the authority. Wherever possible and where the size of the development is sufficient, new provision should be made on-site. If provision is not possible on-site, then developers' contributions should be sought towards off-site provision. These should meet the costs of, as appropriate, either securing the land for new playing fields and the cost of developing the new pitches and ancillary facilities, or towards the improvement of existing local pitches and their ancillary facilities.

Standards of provision for football

405. Standards of provision need to have three elements; quantity, quality and accessibility, and they will need to reflect the practical opportunities within the authority as well as the characteristics of Rugby's population, both current and future. In particular there is a need to recognise the expected differences between the populations in the sustainable urban extensions at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site, and the rest of the Borough. These new growth areas additionally provide an unrivalled opportunity to plan for the needs of sport and recreation from the outset.

406. The standards will be applied for new provision connected to growth, and will also provide policy objectives for the rest of the authority.

Standard for quantity

407. Figure 118 below provides the calculation for the amount of playing field space for football which should be provided per 1000 up to 2026. The shaded figure in 2021 relating to the SUE area is artificially high because the space for playing fields needs to be planned into the Radio Station sites early, even if the whole development has not been completed by this date.

Figure 118: Standards of provision per 1000

	2016	2021	2026
Total population across authority	102686	111918	117376
Rugby Gateway site population	0	3250	3250
Radio Masts site population	0	6938	12500
Population excluding SUEs	102686	101730	101626
Total area of playing field space for football needed (hectares)	70.4	86.2	94.4
Area to be provided within SUEs for their populations (hectares)	0.0	12.3	12.3
Remaining area required linked to other growth (hectares)	70.4	73.9	82.1
Provision per 1000 for population within SUEs	0.0	1.2	0.8
Provision per 1000 population outside SUE growth	0.7	0.7	0.8

408. The standard per 1000 for football across all of Rugby is proposed to be 0.8 ha per 1000.
409. This assumes that the playing field use is maximised within the SUEs, and that each pitch is used by the relevant age group(s) for two matches per week. Elsewhere there is an assumption that some senior pitches are remarked to juniors, but that the high percentage of peak time adult use remains.

Standard for Quality

Multi-pitch sites

410. The most useful sites for football development and the best for efficient long term maintenance are those which are at least the equivalent of 4 senior pitches in area, or a minimum size of 6 ha. New sites within the SUEs and elsewhere within and close to the Rugby Town should therefore be developed with this minimum size in mind. In the villages there will be less need for multi-pitch sites and the objective should be to maintain the existing stock of pitches, possibly developing single pitches or smaller groups of pitches if local demand is apparent.

Pitches sized to meet football needs

411. Consideration should be given to remarking some of the senior pitches to junior to meet the identified deficit of this pitch size and to maximise the playing field space available. The sites selected should improve the network of pitches across the town, and take account of the quality and existence of changing facilities. If possible, multi-size pitch sites should be developed to support the development needs of the sport.

Changing Facilities

412. All senior sites should have good quality changing facilities that meet FA guidelines. Whilst changing facilities for minis and juniors is a desirable rather than an essential FA requirement, all mini/junior sites (not associated with senior pitches) should ideally have access to basic toilet/wash facilities as a minimum.

Grass Pitch Quality

413. All pitches should be well-drained and well-maintained, avoiding over-use and to enable two matches per week.
414. Pitches should be allowed to fully recover at the conclusion of the season.
415. Only pitches not used or only lightly used during the season should be allocated for pre-season training matches. Whilst under normal circumstances the adult game

requires changing facilities, consideration should be given to the use of sites without changing for pre-season training matches to maximise reparation/recovery time of the most heavily used pitches.

- 416. Conflict by booking out sites for other activities during the close season should be avoided. Where this is not possible consideration should be given to developing alternative sites for football.
- 417. All new sites should be located in areas not prone to flooding.
- 418. All new sites should be drained and laid out in accordance with FA guidelines

Site Security

- 419. Where possible, and where they are not public open space, sites should be secured (fenced) to reduce/prevent unofficial use of pitches, vandalism of changing facilities and dog fouling.

Enshrining quality in planned provision

- 420. The quality of new playing fields, particularly those which are provided in relation to new development, should be guided by a clear set of planning criteria. These are provided under the Planning Policies section of this report, alongside guidance on the amount of playing field space which is required per 1000 population.

Standard for Accessibility

- 421. It is important to ensure that football pitches are provided within an accessible travel time of residents. From the consultation responses from clubs, it is clear that most players travel up to 20 minutes to play, which is generally consistent with travel times to other sports facilities.
- 422. In order to maximise the opportunities for walking and cycling, the maximum distance to a playing field should be 1.6 km, the equivalent to 20 minutes walking time within the urban area. Given the need for additional space for football within the urban area but a potential lack of space for the extra provision needed, sites on the urban fringe should be considered, and/or potentially some swopping of playing field use, for example from rugby to football. If for example Rugby Lions RFC were to move “out of town” then the site at Webb Ellis Road could potentially be made available for football.
- 423. New playing field space should be provided within the SUEs, and the opportunity should be taken at the Gateway site to consider if some of the additional playing field space needed for the town could be met here. This would have the advantages of making the playing fields more valuable to the sport, more efficient for management and easier to secure in terms of planning.

424. An accessibility standard is not specifically required for the rural parts of Rugby.

Priorities for investment

425. The FA currently has no facility strategy or local investment priorities. They will therefore be guided by the outcomes identified in this Playing Pitch Strategy and its associated action plan.

ASSESSMENT- CRICKET

Current situation

Current demand

426. According to the Rugby cricket team audit of 2009 there are 46 teams playing in the Borough, with the following splits between ages and sexes (Figure 119).

Figure 119: Cricket team numbers 2009 audit

	Age	Teams
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	15
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	31
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0

The clubs are:

Bourton & Frankton Cricket Club
Dunchurch and Bilton
Easenhall Cricket Club
Marton Cricket Club
Newbold Cricket Club
Rugby Cricket Club
Stretton-On-Dunsmore Cricket Club
Willoughby Cricket Club
Wolvey Cricket Club

427. Barby and Rowland Clubs are located outside the authority and have therefore been excluded from the calculations, although it is recognised that some players may come from Rugby.
428. The Active People Survey 2 findings suggests that Rugby Borough has a higher level of participation in cricket by adults than either the national or sub-regional averages, and several of Rugby's IPF nearest neighbour authorities.

Current supply of pitches

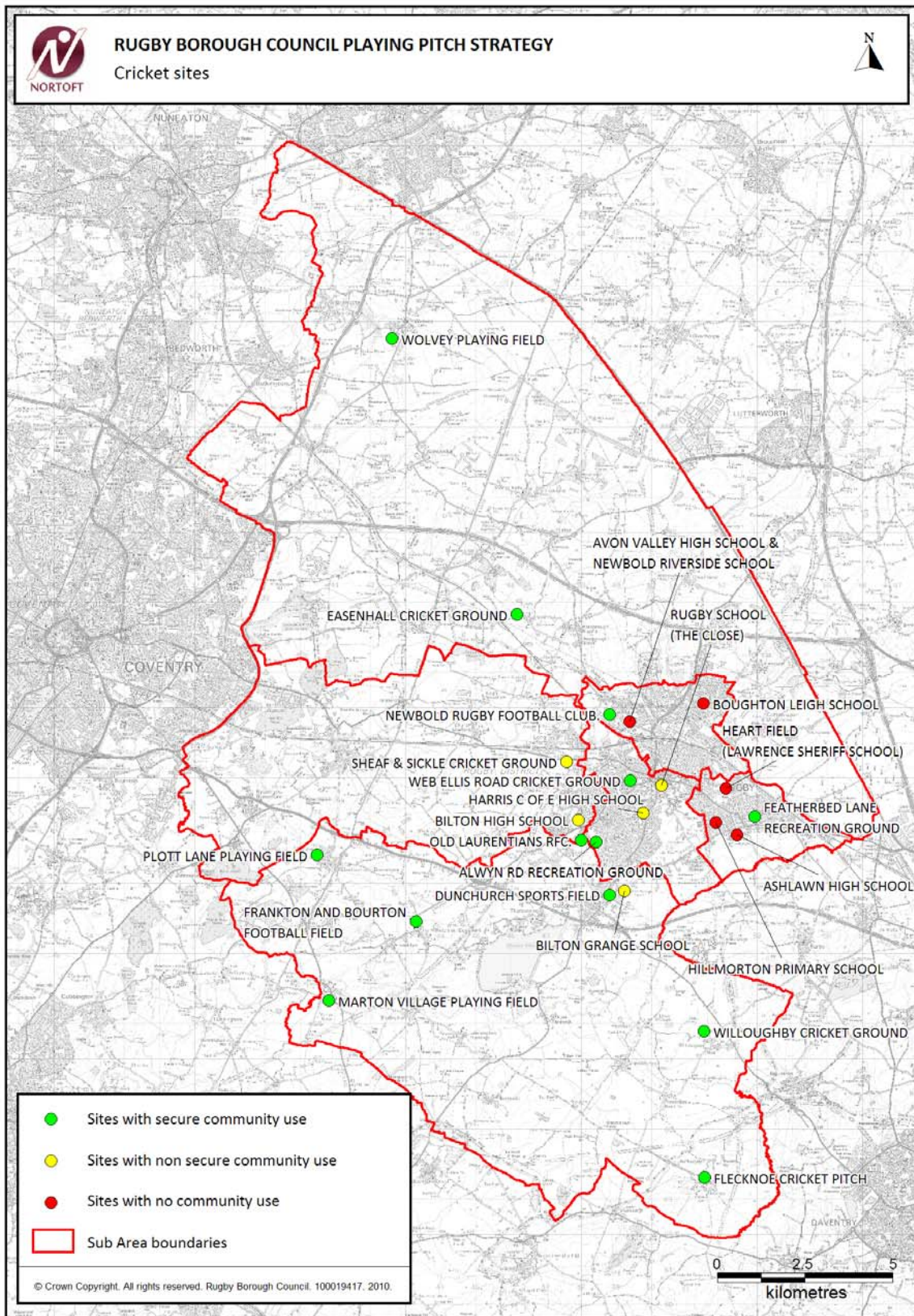
429. The current provision of pitches varies across the authority (see the map in Figure 121). Figure 120 provides a numerical summary of the number of pitches of each size which have secure community use across the authority. There are a total of 13 secure community use cricket sites currently available across the authority, with none in the Central sub-area. Other pitches are available at school sites, both state and independent, and some of these provide important secondary sites for the clubs.

Figure 120: Summary of cricket pitch numbers by sub-area

	Cricket
Northern	2
Central	0
Southern	7
Rugby Town North	1
Rugby Town West	2
Rugby Town East	1
Total	13

430. The quality of the sites was assessed by Halcrow as part of their Open Spaces report. The accessibility of pitches is considered through the mapping of sites and consideration of major barriers to movement, such as the railway line.
431. The estimate of the total amount of playing field space for cricket is based on the number of pitches required for senior matches, based on a ratio of 1 pitch to 4 senior teams. This is because the junior teams usually play at times other than the seniors.
432. The calculations relating to the amount of playing field space includes space for ancillary facilities including car parking and a pavilion. The size of a cricket pitch is 1.7 ha, and a site including ancillary facilities is approximately 2 ha in size.

Figure 121: All cricket sites



Current balance in supply and demand

433. At the present time there are sufficient pitches for cricket across the authority as a whole, but an uneven spread of facilities compared to the demand, see Figure 122. This Figure also provides a summary of the future balance in supply and demand for pitches up to 2026. The cells shaded green have sufficient facilities compared to the demand, but those shaded red show a deficit of facilities.

Figure 122: Demand, supply and balance for cricket (whole authority including SUEs)

Area		Cricket teams				Number of pitches needed @ 4 senior teams per pitch (rounded)				Pitches			
		Junior cricket - boys	Junior cricket - girls	Men's cricket	Women's cricket	Number of pitches in 2009				Additional pitches required			
		11-17yrs	11-17yrs	18-55yrs	18-55yrs	2009	2016	2021	2026	2009	2016	2021	2026
Whole authority	2009	15	0	31	0								
	2016	16	0	35	0								
	2021	19	0	41	0								
	2026	21	0	44	0	8	9	10	11	13	-4	-3	-2
Central	2009	3	0	6	0								
	2016	3	0	7	0								
	2021	3	0	7	0								
	2026	4	0	7	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2
Northern	2009	1	0	3	0								
	2016	2	0	4	0								
	2021	4	0	8	0								
	2026	5	0	11	0	1	1	2	3	2	-1	0	1
Southern	2009	1	0	2	0								
	2016	1	0	3	0								
	2021	1	0	3	0								
	2026	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	7	-7	-6	-6
Rugby Town East	2009	2	0	4	0								
	2016	2	0	5	0								
	2021	3	0	5	0								
	2026	3	0	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rugby Town North	2009	4	0	7	0								
	2016	4	0	8	0								
	2021	4	0	8	0								
	2026	4	0	8	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Rugby Town West	2009	4	0	6	0								
	2016	4	0	8	0								
	2021	4	0	8	0								
	2026	4	0	8	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0

Future demand

434. The future population of Rugby is expected to grow as a result of both natural growth in the existing population and new housing. The areas for new housing include those both within the town and in two new sustainable urban extensions (SUEs), at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site. Both of these are located within the Playing Pitch Strategy's Northern area, which is currently predominantly rural.
435. The impact upon the number of teams across the authority as a whole and for each sub-area is also summarised by Figure 122. These calculations take into account the number of people expected to be resident in each sub-area over the period and the age structure, recognising that there is a difference between the established areas of Rugby and the planned SUEs, and also the anticipated growth in the pitch sports of 1% participation per annum up to 2026.
436. There is a clear increase in the number of teams anticipated for both boys and men's cricket, and this assumes that the relatively high level of participation continues into the future. No girls or women's teams currently exist, but may arise in the future. As with football, the growth is uneven, reflecting the location of the proposed housing across the Borough. For example there is very little change in demand expected across the Southern area, only one senior team. Conversely the Northern area, which includes both the SUE sites sees a dramatic increase in demand, arising primarily from the SUEs themselves. All of the other areas are expected to see some increase in demand over the period, bringing increasing pressures on the supply of pitches.
437. The Market Segmentation information suggests that the groups attracted to cricket are currently found in both the town and rural areas, particularly in the Northern and Rugby Town North sub-areas. The demand for cricket is likely to be continued to be distributed widely across the authority, and future provision is therefore needed across the Borough.

Pitch supply

438. At present there are no confirmed additional community pitches proposed to be developed over the period up to 2026, although some are anticipated to be developed linked to the SUEs. It has therefore been assumed in the following assessment of supply and demand, that no new pitches are developed or made available for secure community use.

Balance in supply and demand up to 2026

439. The table in Figure 122 provides a summary of the expected balance in supply and demand for 2009 up to 2026 based on the estimated team numbers. The total need for playing field space for cricket (@ 2 ha per pitch) rises from 8 pitches to 11 pitches, or from 16 ha currently to a need for 22 ha by 2026. There are currently 13 cricket pitches in Rugby Borough.
440. If the pitches had been more evenly distributed across the authority, there would be no case for additional provision within the SUEs. However, given that both Rugby Town East and Rugby Town North together have too little capacity to meet the planned populations within these areas, and the geographical distance from the SUEs to the existing cricket sites in the North sub-area, **there is a clear need, based on accessibility**, for additional capacity to be provided with the SUEs, the Radio Station and Gateway sites.
441. The lack of secure community use cricket sites within the Central area is also notable, and should also be a priority for action.
442. In the Southern area where there is a “surplus” of provision, the priority should be to improve the quality of the pitches by focussing attention on those which can deliver high quality cricket, and in particular, reducing the seasonal over-lap and shared pitches with winter sports.

Playing fields for cricket within the SUEs

443. The majority of the additional playing field space needs arise from the development of the SUE's. The estimated playing field space required within the SUEs is set out in Figure 123, based on the anticipated population characteristics and the estimated participation rates in 2026. Both sites will require a rate of provision of 0.2 ha per 1000 population, giving a pitch need of just less than 2 pitches in total; a playing field space requirement of 3.0 ha for the Radio Station site, and 0.8 ha for the Gateway site.
444. As it is not possible to provide part of a pitch and there are no double-pitch sites within Rugby which would support many of the sports development aspirations, it is proposed that two cricket pitches should be located within the Radio Station SUE as a single site, meeting the pitch needs of the SUE's own population plus some of the town's wider needs.
445. The Rugby Gateway site should also have a cricket pitch located within the SUE, meeting the needs arising from this population (0.8 of a pitch) and the remainder of the town's needs.
446. The justification for this provision is the accessibility of the cricket pitch sites to the new housing growth areas, as the only “spare” capacity within the authority is in

relation to pitches well outside the sub-area or town, located within the Southern sub-area.

Figure 123: Provision for cricket in the SUEs to meet their own needs

	Age Groups	Need and pitch requirements arising from SUE		
		Number of teams forecast to arise within the SUE	Number of match pitches required @ 4 teams per pitch	Ha playing field area required as developers contributions for community use
Radio Station site at 2026				
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	2.9	1.5	3.0
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0.0		
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	6.0		
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0.0		
Gateway site at 2026				
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	0.7	0.4	0.8
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	0		
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	1.6		
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	0		

447. In summary, it is clear that additional secure playing field space for the community needs to be an essential requirement linked with the development of all new housing across the authority. In the two SUEs this new provision should be made on-site. Elsewhere developers' contributions should be sought towards off-site provision, meeting the costs of both securing the land for new playing fields, and the cost of developing the necessary pitches and ancillary facilities.

Standards of provision for cricket

448. Standards of provision need to have three elements; quantity, quality and accessibility, and they will need to reflect the practical opportunities within the authority as well as the characteristics of Rugby's population, both current and future. In particular there is a need to recognise the expected differences between the populations in the sustainable urban extensions at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site, and the rest of the Borough. These new growth areas also provide an unrivalled opportunity to plan for the needs of sport and recreation from the outset.

449. The standards will be applied for new provision connected to growth and will also provide policy objectives for the rest of the authority.

Standard for quantity

450. The table below (Figure 124) provides the calculation for the amount of playing field space for cricket which should be provided per 1000 up to 2026. The shaded figure in 2021 relating to the SUE area is artificially high because the space for playing fields needs to be planned into the Radio Station sites early, even if the whole development has not been completed by this date.

Figure 124: Standards of provision per 1000 for cricket

	2016	2021	2026
Total population across authority	102686	111918	117376
Rugby Gateway site population	0	3250	3250
Radio Masts site population	0	6938	12500
Population excluding SUEs	102686	101730	101626
Number of cricket pitches required (authority wide)	9	10	11
Total area of playing field space for cricket to be provided (hectares)	18.0	20.0	22.0
Area to be provided within Rugby Gateway SUE for its population (hectares)	0.0	0.8	0.8
Area to be provided within Radio Station SUE for its population (hectares)	0.0	3.0	3.0
Remaining area required linked to other growth (hectares) (excl SUEs)	18.0	16.2	18.2
Provision per 1000 for population within SUEs	0.0	0.4	0.2
Provision per 1000 population outside SUE growth	0.2	0.2	0.2

451. The standard per 1000 for cricket across all of Rugby including the SUEs is proposed to be 0.2 ha per 1000 for the period up to 2026.

452. Existing sites with secure community use should be retained and protected, and any proposed loss of playing field space must be fully compliant with the tests set out in PPG17.

Standards for Quality

Multi-pitch sites

453. The most useful sites for cricket development and the best for efficient long term maintenance are those which are at least the equivalent of 2 pitches in area, or a minimum size of 4 ha. As almost two pitches are required to meet the demand arising from the SUEs in the period up to 2026, it is proposed that these are developed within the two urban extensions. In the villages there will be less need for multi-pitch sites and the objective should be to improve the existing stock of pitches.

Changing Facilities

454. All sites should have good quality changing and club house facilities that meet the national governing body guidelines.

Grass Pitch Quality

455. All pitches should be well-drained and well-maintained, avoiding over-use and enabling two senior matches per week plus use by juniors.
456. Pitches should be allowed to fully recover at the conclusion of the season and sites should not be shared with other sports or used for informal recreation. If sites are shared the cricket outfield should be protected, particularly at the start of the cricket season when there is often an overlap with winter sports.
457. All new sites should be located in areas not prone to flooding.

Site Security

458. As a principle, sites should be secured (fenced) to reduce/prevent unofficial use of pitches, vandalism of changing facilities and dog fouling.

Enshrining quality in planned provision

459. The quality of new playing fields, particularly those which are provided in relation to new development, should be guided by a clear set of planning criteria. These are provided under the Planning Policies section of this report, alongside guidance on the amount of playing field space which is required per 1000 population.

Standard for Accessibility

460. It is important to ensure that cricket pitches are provided within an accessible travel time of residents. From the consultation responses from clubs, it is clear that most players travel up to 20 minutes to play but some juniors travel for less time, which is generally consistent with travel times to other sports facilities.
461. In order to maximise the opportunities for walking and cycling, the maximum distance to a playing field should be 1.6 km, the equivalent to 20 minutes walking time within the urban area.
462. An accessibility standard is not specifically required for the rural parts of Rugby.

Short-medium term investment priorities

463. The Warwickshire Cricket Board's investment priorities set out in their Facilities Strategy 2008-2013 are:

General

- Non-turf pitches for secondary schools;
- Use of Warwickshire Pitch Advisers to improve club pitches;
- Focus Clubs to have at least two practice nets.

Specific

- Clubs with youth sections to be protected, e.g. Newbold, Rugby, Rowland, and Dunchurch & Bilton.

ASSESSMENT – RUGBY

Current situation

Current demand

464. As the sport of rugby's home is the town, the sport has special significance and should continue to be encouraged, with sufficient facilities put in place to ensure that it continues to thrive.
465. During the 2009/10 season, according to the RFU there were 69 teams playing in the Borough, see Figure 125 and 126 for the details. Given the importance of the larger clubs located within Rugby, it is likely that a number of players come from outside the authority's boundaries. This is particularly the case with Broad Street Rugby Club who have indicated that they consider themselves to be a Coventry club, and a that a large majority of their members are drawn from outside the Borough. The following assessment is therefore divided into two; one with Broad Street excluded, and one with Broad Street included within the calculations, both for teams and pitches. The assessment which excludes Broad Street will be the most robust because of the very high proportion of players being drawn from outside the Borough to this particular club.

Figure 125: Rugby team numbers 2009/10

	Age Groups	Number of Teams including Broad Street RFU	Number of Teams excluding Broad Street RFU
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	23	13
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	22	16
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	24	17
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0

Figure 126: Rugby clubs with RFU Model Venue status

	RFU Model Venue (see below)
Broadstreet RFC	3
Newbold On Avon RFC	2
Old Laurentians RFC	1/2
Rugby AEI	1/2
Rugby Lions RFC	3
Rugby St Andrews	2
Rugby Welsh	1

The local picture

466. The Warwickshire RFU County Facilities Plan identifies three Model Venues that are benchmarks along the Activity/Facility Continuum against which clubs may identify their level of provision and need. Each Model Venue has a different range of activity and requisite facilities; they are designed as a framework and are not in any priority order.

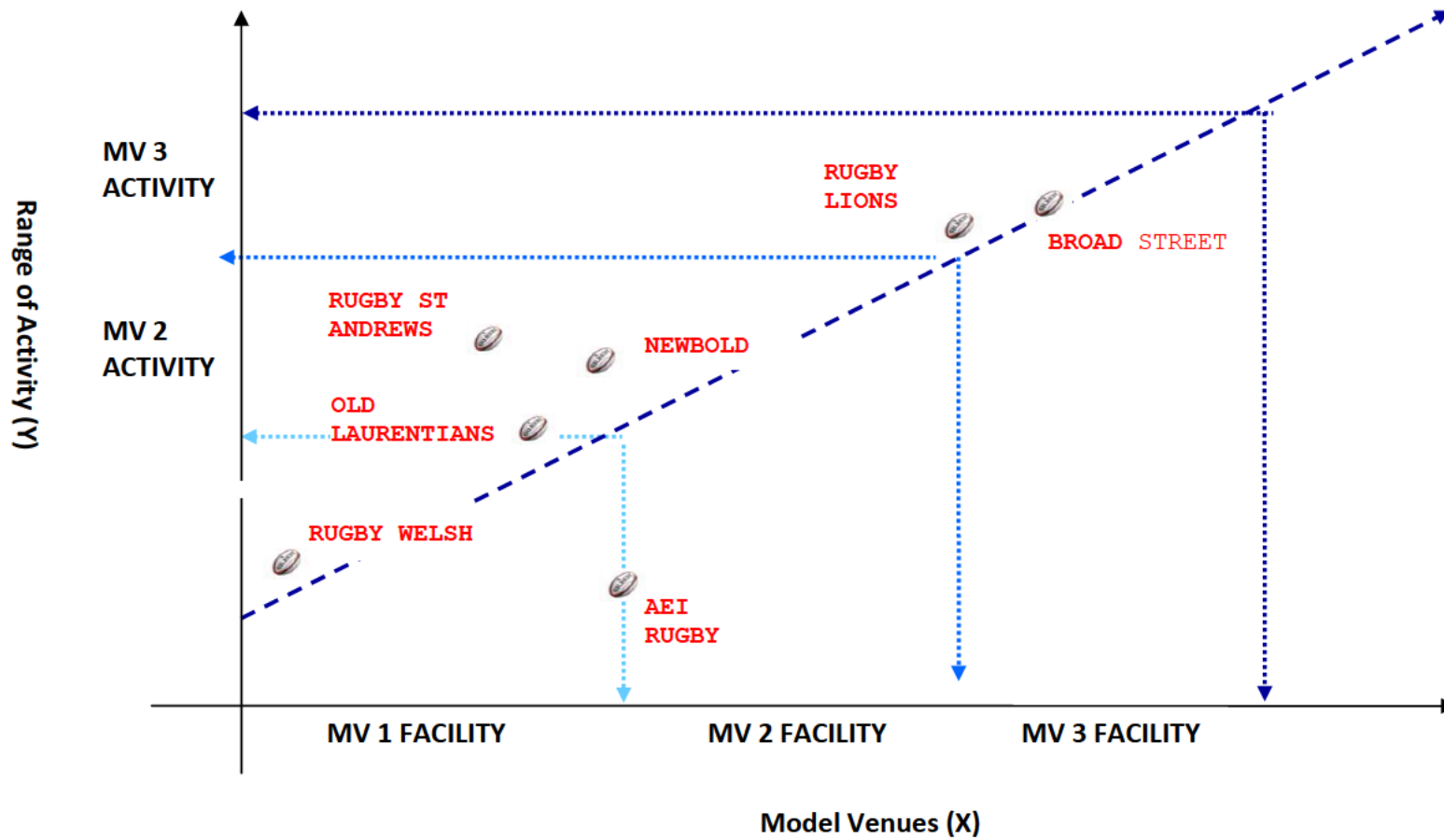
Model Venue 1: This is usually a club, school, university or other provider playing lower level or recreational rugby.

Model Venue 2: An established club venue with a wider programme of adult and junior rugby for both males and females.

Model Venue 3: A venue with potentially higher level competitive rugby that can provide for more sophisticated RFU and RFUW development programmes.

467. The location of the clubs on the Model Venue Continuum is illustrated by Figure 127. This continuum helps to guide the RFU's priorities for investment, and a case may be made for increasing/improving facilities at a club which appears above the diagonal lines on the chart; where activities are undertaken that exceed the facilities available.
468. As with most rugby clubs, those in Rugby draw their members from a wide area, with most minis and juniors travelling for up to 20 minutes, and but some of the adults travelling for up to 30 minutes.
469. Rugby Borough, as the home of the sport of rugby has, not surprisingly, a higher rate of participation in the sport than the national and sub-regional averages, or those for the IPF nearest neighbours.

Figure 127: RFU model venue continuum



Current supply of pitches

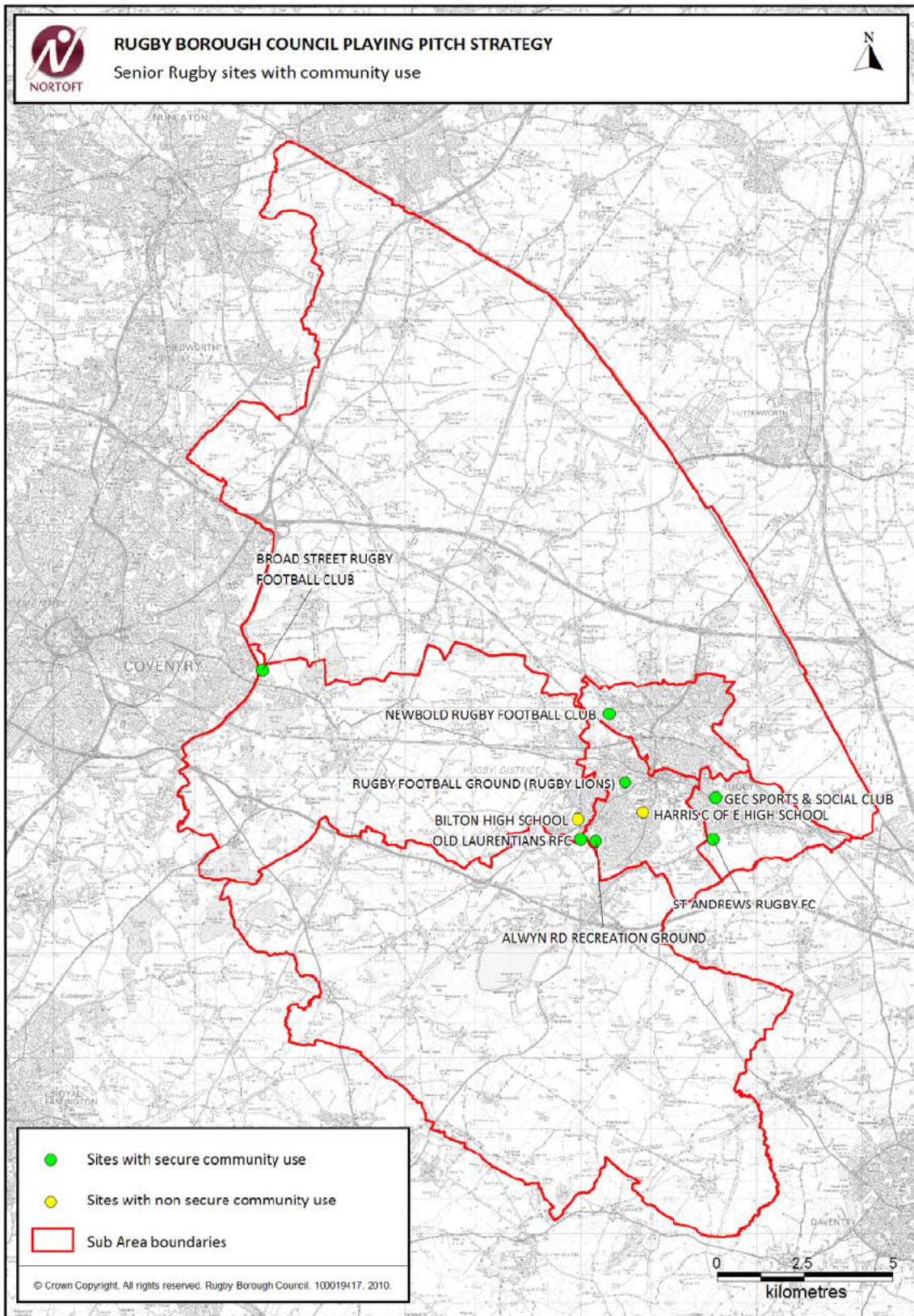
470. The current provision of pitches varies across the authority. Figure 128 provides a summary of the number of pitches of each size which have secure community use across the authority. Including Broad Street the RFU have counted 18 large size pitches and no mini pitches. Excluding Broad Street there are 12 large size pitches. All of these are secure community use and used as club sites. Other pitches are available at school sites, both state and independent, but the clubs do not generally have access to these. A full list of the pitch sites is provided as Appendix 11.

Figure 128: Summary of rugby pitch numbers by sub-area

	Senior Rugby	Mini Rugby
Northern	0	0
Central *	6	0
Southern	3	0
Rugby Town North	3	0
Rugby Town West	2	0
Rugby Town East	3	0
Total	18	0

**Includes 6 large pitches at Broad Street RFU*

Figure 129: Senior rugby sites



471. The quality of the sites was assessed by Halcrow as part of their Open Spaces report, but no information was provided on the quality of changing rooms and further work will be required in order to provide site specific action plans. The club survey has however been a useful supplement to the Halcrow information, in relation to the sites used by Broad Street, Rugby Lions and Old Laurentians. Broad Street and Old Laurentians assess their sites and pitches as good or very good. Rugby Lions use the GEC site and have raised concerns about the pitch quality and location of a new play area on the site.
472. Unlike for football and to a somewhat lesser extent for cricket, the key driver for participation is not the accessibility of local sites but the vitality and overall geographic distribution of the clubs, who generally use multi-pitch sites. The following assessment is therefore based on a whole authority need, rather than sub-area.

Current balance in supply and demand

473. It is assumed that each rugby pitch will be able to cater for 4 teams (two matches per week), both for the seniors and minis. At the present time there are sufficient pitches for rugby matches across the authority as a whole. However with the high participation rate in the sport and the planned housing growth, there will begin to be a lack of pitch space for matches by 2021. (See Figure 130).
474. A key issue identified by the RFU is however the impact of training on pitch quality. The RFU have recently estimated the amount of this training for each site, and this totals the equivalent of an additional 18 teams excluding Broad Street, and 26 team equivalents if Broad Street is included. These figures are over and above the total number of junior and senior teams playing in the area. This has a very significant impact on the estimated demand for pitches, as totalled together this means that there is an additional playing field space demand of approx 8 ha now across the authority if Broad Street is excluded, and an extra almost 11 ha if Broad Street is included in the calculations (see Figures 131 and 132). If the training requirements are included within the calculations then there is already a lack of pitch capacity across the authority.
475. The need for the training space should be considered in new/expanded/relocated rugby sites. However, the RFU recognise that as it may not be possible to provide additional space at most of the existing clubs to support the training needs, some of the training needs might be met through improved pitch maintenance, drainage, and more training quality floodlights. These pitch improvements would enable clubs to spread the training pressures across more evenly across more of the existing pitches.

Figure 130: Demand and supply for rugby matches – excluding Broad Street

	Age Groups	2009	2016	2021	2026
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	13	15	18	20
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	16	16	20	22
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0	0	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	17	18	22	24
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0	0	0
Current number of large pitches 2009	12				
Current number of mini pitches 2009	0				
Number of large pitches needed @ 4 teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	8			
	2016	9			
	2021	10			
	2026	12			
Number of mini pitches needed for matches @ 4 mini teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	3			
	2016	4			
	2021	5			
	2026	5			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	15			
	2016	16			
	2021	19			
	2026	21			
Area of playing fields needed @ 0.63 ha per mini pitch	2009	2.0			
	2016	2.3			
	2021	2.9			
	2026	3.1			
Total area of playing fields needed for matches (hectares)	2009	16.9			
	2016	17.9			
	2021	21.7			
	2026	24.1			
Current playing field area (hectares)	2009	21.6			
Extra playing field area required for rugby matches (hectares)	2009	-4.7			
	2016	-3.7			
	2021	0.1			
	2026	2.5			

Figure 131: Demand and supply for rugby matches & **training** – excluding Broad Street

	Age Groups	2009	2016	2021	2026
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	13	15	18	20
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	16	16	20	22
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0	0	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	17	18	22	24
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0	0	0
Current number of large pitches		12			
Current number of mini pitches		0			
Number of large pitches needed for matches @ 4 teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	8			
	2016	9			
	2021	10			
	2026	12			
Number of mini pitches needed for matches @ 4 mini teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	3			
	2016	4			
	2021	5			
	2026	5			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	15			
	2016	16			
	2021	19			
	2026	21			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 0.63 ha per mini pitch	2009	2.0			
	2016	2.3			
	2021	2.9			
	2026	3.1			
Total area of playing fields needed for matches rugby (hectares)	2009	16.9			
	2016	17.9			
	2021	21.7			
	2026	24.1			
Team equivalents based on training needs (senior) @ ratio of 1 senior team: 1 team equivalent	2009	18			
	2016	18			
	2021	22			
	2026	24			
Additional pitch space required @ 1 large pitch per 4 team equivalents	2009	4.5			
	2016	4.5			
	2021	5.5			
	2026	6.0			
Area required for training (hectares) @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	8.1			
	2016	8.1			
	2021	9.9			
	2026	10.8			
Total playing field area required (matches plus training)	2009	25.0			
	2016	26.0			
	2021	31.6			
	2026	34.9			
Current playing field area	2009	21.6			
Extra playing field area required for rugby (hectares)	2009	3.4			
	2016	4.4			
	2021	10.0			
	2026	13.3			

Figure 132: Demand and supply for rugby matches – including Broad Street

	Age Groups	2009	2016	2021	2026
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	23	26	32	35
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	22	23	27	31
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0	0	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	24	26	31	34
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0	0	0
Current number of large pitches 2009		18			
Current number of mini pitches 2009		0			
Number of large pitches needed @ 4 teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	12			
	2016	12			
	2021	15			
	2026	16			
Number of mini pitches needed for matches @ 4 mini teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	6			
	2016	6			
	2021	8			
	2026	9			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	21			
	2016	22			
	2021	26			
	2026	29			
Area of playing fields needed @ 0.63 ha per mini pitch	2009	3.6			
	2016	4.1			
	2021	5.1			
	2026	5.5			
Total area of playing fields needed for matches (hectares)	2009	24.3			
	2016	25.9			
	2021	31.3			
	2026	34.8			
Current playing field area (hectares)	2009	32.4			
Extra playing field area required for rugby matches (hectares)	2009	-8.1			
	2016	-6.5			
	2021	-1.1			
	2026	2.4			

Figure 133: Demand and supply for rugby matches & training – including Broad Street

	Age Groups	2009	2016	2021	2026
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	23	26	32	35
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	22	23	27	31
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0	0	0
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	24	26	31	34
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0	0	0
Current number of large pitches		18			
Current number of mini pitches		0			
Number of large pitches needed for matches @ 4 teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	12			
	2016	12			
	2021	15			
	2026	16			
Number of mini pitches needed for matches @ 4 mini teams per pitch (rounded)	2009	6			
	2016	6			
	2021	8			
	2026	9			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	21			
	2016	22			
	2021	26			
	2026	29			
Area of playing fields needed for matches @ 0.63 ha per mini pitch	2009	3.6			
	2016	4.1			
	2021	5.1			
	2026	5.5			
Total area of playing fields needed for matches rugby (hectares)	2009	24.3			
	2016	25.9			
	2021	31.3			
	2026	34.8			
Team equivalents based on training needs (senior) @ ratio of 1 senior team: 1 team equivalent	2009	24			
	2016	26			
	2021	31			
	2026	34			
Additional pitch space required @ 1 large pitch per 4 team equivalents	2009	6.0			
	2016	6.5			
	2021	7.8			
	2026	8.5			
Area required for training (hectares) @ 1.8 ha per large pitch	2009	10.8			
	2016	11.7			
	2021	14.0			
	2026	15.3			
Total playing field area required (matches plus training)	2009	35.1			
	2016	37.6			
	2021	45.3			
	2026	50.1			
Current playing field area	2009	32.4			
Extra playing field area required for rugby (hectares)	2009	2.7			
	2016	5.2			
	2021	12.9			
	2026	17.7			

Future demand

476. The future population of Rugby is expected to grow as a result of both natural growth in the existing population and new housing. The areas for new housing include those both within the town and in two new sustainable urban extensions (SUEs), at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site. Both of these are located within the Playing Pitch Strategy's Northern area, which is currently predominantly rural.
477. The impact upon the number of teams across the authority as a whole is summarised by Figures 130 to 133 above. These calculations take into account the number of people expected to be resident over the period and the age structure, recognising that there is a difference between the established areas of Rugby and the planned SUEs, and also the anticipated growth in the pitch sports of 1% participation per annum up to 2026. It is clear that there is an increase in the number of teams anticipated across for both boys and men's rugby. No girls or women's teams currently exist, but may arise in the future. However, as for the other sports, the growth will be uneven reflecting the location of the proposed housing across the Borough.
478. These assumptions take account of the population growth in Rugby Borough but not the demand which may be generated as a result of any housing growth in Coventry and other parts of Warwickshire. Broad Street Rugby Club which lies on the Coventry/Rugby boundary and has several pitches and high quality ancillary facilities. The projected housing growth in Coventry is likely to affect the future demand at this club in particular.

Pitch supply

479. At present there are no confirmed additional community pitches proposed to be developed over the period up to 2026. It has therefore been assumed in the following assessment of supply and demand, that no new pitches are developed or made available for secure community use.

Balance in supply and demand up to 2026

480. The tables in Figure 130 to 133 also provide a summary of the expected balance in supply and demand for 2009 up to 2026 based on the estimated team numbers. If the match demand alone was to be considered, there would be limited justification for a new rugby club site in the Borough in the period up to 2026. However if the training needs are also taken into account, there would be a need for a further 12 ha, or around 7 pitches equivalent, and it will be important for this additional provision to be spread across the district through the improvement/expansion of the existing clubs, as well as considering a new club site in the longer term.

481. With a future population of around 117,300 by 2026, this gives an overall standard of provision of 0.3 ha per 1000.
482. However, the RFU's strategy has an aspiration of an increase of 2% growth in the **number of teams per annum** (as opposed to the TGR rate) over their remaining plan period of 4 years, with an additional 1% pa growth in the remaining period up to 2016 i.e. 110% growth in team numbers between 2010 and 2016. Due to the changing demographics in Rugby Borough, this approach would result in slightly more demand for rugby than the TGR methodology calculates, but this is only around 0.5 of a pitch (see Figure 134). The TGR approach has therefore been used for the assessment as it is consistent with the approach adopted towards football and cricket.

Figure 134: Impact of the RFU's 2% strategy target - excluding Broad Street

			Estimated number of teams at 2016		Difference between TGR methodology and RFU strategy	Increase in match pitch needs beyond TGR based assessment (number of pitches)
			Based on 1% growth in TGR rates per annum	Based on 2% growth for 4 years and 1% for 2 years in team numbers (RFU strategy)		
Age Groups	2009/10 actual number of teams					
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	13	14.7	14	-0.7	-0.2
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	16	16.4	18	-1.6	
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	17	18.3	19	-0.7	
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0	-0.6

Playing fields for rugby within the SUEs

483. The table in Figure 131, *Demand and Supply for Rugby Matches and Training excluding Broad Street* above suggests that 13.3 ha of additional playing field space will be required for the sport of rugby by 2026 if the training needs are taken into account. Even if matches alone are considered, there will be a need for 2.5 ha of playing field space (see Figure 130, *Demand and Supply for Rugby Matches excluding Broad Street*).
484. The table below in Figure 135, *Provision for Rugby in the SUEs*, shows that together the two housing proposals will generate a need for an area of 5.9 ha. This calculation strongly suggests that space for the development of a rugby club should be identified as the town grows, ideally close or within the Radio Station site, to the north/north east side of the town.
485. This is the equivalent of 0.4 ha per 1000 population.

Figure 135: Provision for rugby in the SUEs

	Age Groups	Population within age group	Teams forecast to be generated per 1000 population in 2026 at 1% pa increase participation (i.e. 17% to 2026)	Number of teams within age group at increased rates of participation within SUE	Number of match pitches required @ 4 teams per pitch	Hectares of playing field space for matches @ 1.8 ha per large pitch, 0.63 ha for mini	Number of training team equivalents (senior only)	Hectares of training space @ 1 pitch per 4 team equivalents, and 1.2 ha per large pitch	Ha playing field area required as developers contributions for community use
Gateway SUE maximum requirements at 2026									
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	303	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.2
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	124	6.1	0.7	0.4	0.8			
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	167	0.0	0.0					
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	804	1.2	1.0					
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	804	0.0	0.0					
Radio Station SUE maximum requirements at 2026									
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	1167	2.6	3.1	0.8	0.5	3.8	1.2	4.7
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	475	6.1	2.9	1.7	3.0			
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	644	0.0	0.0					
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	3092	1.2	3.8					
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	3092	0.0	0.0					

Standards of provision for rugby

486. Standards of provision need to have three elements; quantity, quality and accessibility, and they will need to reflect the practical opportunities within the authority as well as the characteristics of Rugby's population, both current and future. In particular there is a need to recognise the expected differences between the populations in the sustainable urban extensions at the Radio Station site and the Rugby Gateway site, and the rest of the Borough. These new growth areas additionally provide an unrivalled opportunity to plan for the needs of sport and recreation from the outset.
487. The standards will be applied for new provision connected to growth, and will also provide policy objectives for the rest of the authority.

Standard for quantity

488. The table below provides the calculation for the amount of playing field for rugby which should be provided per 1000 up to 2026. This calculation is based on the assessment which excludes Broad Street Rugby Club. It does however include the need for training space in addition to match provision for rugby.

Figure 136: Standards of provision per 1000 for rugby

	2016	2021	2026
Total population across authority	102686	111918	117376
Rugby Gateway site population	0	3250	3250
Radio Masts site population	0	6938	12500
Population excluding SUEs	102686	101730	101626
Total area of playing field space for rugby needed (hectares)	26.0	31.6	34.9
Nominal area provided by the SUEs		5.9	5.9
Provision per 1000 for population within SUEs	0.0	0.6	0.4
Provision per 1000 for population outside SUEs	0.3	0.3	0.3

489. The standard per 1000 for rugby across all of Rugby (excluding the SUE sites) is proposed to be 0.3 ha per 1000 for the period up to 2026, and within the SUE's 0.4 ha per 1000.
490. It is proposed that one extra rugby club site is developed close to the Radio Station site and that elsewhere improvements are made to existing sites to cater for increased demand by improving pitches, changing and the provision of changing rooms.

Standards for Quality

Multi-pitch sites

491. The most useful sites for rugby are those which are multi-pitch and cater for all ages, usually linked to a club. Most clubs also require at least some floodlit grass training area which is away from the pitches. These sites largely exist already across Rugby, but there some issues for some clubs such as the Rugby Lions which need to relocate to a home base large enough to meet its demands.

Changing Facilities

492. All sites should have good quality changing and club house facilities that meet the national governing body guidelines.

Grass Pitch Quality

493. All pitches should be well-drained and well-maintained, avoiding over-use and enable two matches per week.
494. Pitches should be allowed to fully recover at the conclusion of the season and site should not be shared with other sports or used for informal recreation.
495. All new sites should be located in areas not prone to flooding.

Site Security

496. As a principle, sites should be secured (fenced) to reduce/prevent unofficial use of pitches, vandalism of changing facilities and dog fouling.

Enshrining quality in planned provision

497. The quality of new playing fields, particularly those which are provided in relation to new development, should be guided by a clear set of planning criteria. These are provided under the Planning Policies section of this report, alongside guidance on the amount of playing field space which is required per 1000 population.

Standard for Accessibility

498. As rugby clubs draw players from a wide area, the most important issue is to ensure as wide geographical spread of clubs as possible across the authority. A standard for accessibility is not appropriate for this sport.

Short-medium term investment priorities

499. Warwickshire RFU has identified the following facility priorities in its strategy up to 2012:
 - Increase the provision of integrated changing facilities that are child friendly and can sustain concurrent male and female activity at the club;
 - Improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches;
 - Increase the number of synthetic turf pitches;
 - Improve the quality and quantity of Community Use floodlighting;
 - Improve the quality and quantity of Competition floodlighting;
 - Provide a safe environment for all rugby and sporting activity;
 - Support central venues for player, coach, official and volunteer training;
 - Support the development of multi-sports clubs;
 - Other projects that assist clubs to become sustainable.

500. Based upon the above criteria the priorities for investment in WRFU are as follows (Figure 137).

Figure 137: Warwickshire RFU priorities for investment

Training Floodlights

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Rugby St Andrews	2	New	1	2009/10

STPs

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Broad Street	3	Full	1	2009/10

Changing Rooms

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Old Laurentians	1	Refurbish	2	2009/10
Newbold	2	Refurbish (2)	9	2011/2

ASSESSMENT – GAELIC FOOTBALL

501. There is currently one Gaelic Football club operating within Rugby using one site in Rugby Town North. The club currently has one senior side and is hoping to develop a junior team. It responded to the consultation with positive comments about the current site with the strong exception of the need for new changing provision, and the possibility of a second pitch in the longer term.
502. If the club is to continue to expand its need for a clubhouse is a priority and needs to be addressed as a matter of some urgency. The need for an additional pitch should be monitored and addressed if the club is successful.
503. If it is not possible to provide the additional playing field space for the club or to provide appropriate changing accommodation on the existing site, there may be a need to consider the relocation of the club.
504. The single pitch provides a standard of 0.02 ha per 1000 as at 2026.

ASSESSMENT – POLO

505. There are two polo pitches on a single site in the town, operated by Rugby Polo Club. The pitches are long-established and appear to meet the needs of the club. No additional pitches are therefore proposed for this sport.
506. The two pitches for polo (at a size of 275 m x 145 m) gives the pitch area of almost 8 ha, and with a 150% space allowance for ancillary facilities, gives a site of 12ha.
507. The standard of provision for polo is therefore 0.09 ha per 1000 as at 2026.

PLANNING POLICIES

Introduction

508. The following planning policies will be used to guide new provision connected with housing growth. In areas such as Sustainable Urban Extensions the standards for quantity, quality and accessibility are expected to be met in full. Elsewhere they will be longer term policy objectives.

Protection of playing fields

509. There should be a principle that all existing playing field space should be retained.
510. Playing fields in areas where there is an under-provision of pitches in secure community use, now or anticipated in the future, should be protected from development.
511. Where playing fields are agreed by the Council to be lost to development, these should be replaced in a manner which fully meets the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17, and the value of any funds raised from development should be reinvested in playing fields to the benefit of community sport.

Amount of playing field space

512. It is proposed that new developments should be required to provide 1.5 ha of grass playing field space per 1000 within the SUEs and 1.4 ha per 1000 elsewhere. This is inclusive of space for ancillary requirements such as a clubhouse/changing pavilion, and car parking.

Figure 138: Hectares of playing field space per 1000 required by 2026

	Hectares of playing field space per 1000 population by 2026	
	Excluding Rugby Gateway and Radio Station sites	For Rugby Gateway and Radio Station sites
Football	0.8	0.8
Cricket	0.2	0.2
Rugby Union	0.3\$	0.4
Gaelic Football	0.02	0.02 \$
Polo	0.09	0.09 \$
HECTARES OF TOTAL PLAYING FIELD PROVISION PER 1000**	1.4	1.5
Inclusive of grass pitch space and space for ancillary facilities such as clubhouse/ changing pavilion and car parking. Total equates to 150% of the pitch area alone.		
\$ off-site provision only		

Provision on-site and off-site

513. Provision is appropriate on-site for the SUEs for football and cricket. However off-site equivalent contributions are otherwise required particularly for rugby and where sites are too small to enable on-site provision. Off-site contributions should be appropriate, for increasing the number of facilities and/or aimed at increasing the quality of existing sites in order to improve their carrying capacity, so as to meet the increased demand.

514. In relation to off-site provision, the following approach should be adopted:

Rugby Union – to be treated as hub facilities, attracting developers’ contributions from across the authority, with funds put into central resource to support the clubs’ improvements;

Cricket – the double pitch site within the Rugby Station SUE to be to be treated as ‘hub’ level facilities, others to be treated as local level facilities;

Football – sites to be treated as local facilities. Housing developments within 1.6 km of the centre of the site should contribute;

Gaelic Football and Polo – central funding to support priorities, with sites treated as hub level facilities.

Determining the value of off-site contributions

515. The determination of the value of both off-site contributions and compensation for playing fields lost through development should include the following elements. These will be assessed on a pro rata basis:

- the value of the area of land which would be required, based on recreational land value to include both pitch area and ancillary facility space (at 150% of the pitch area);
- where land is to be provided as a new site or replacement, any associated abnormal site costs such as decontamination, site levelling etc;
- the cost of making up the area of pitches including; topsoil, drainage, marking, goalposts, and floodlighting if appropriate, etc.;
- the cost of all ancillary facilities including; secured access, car parking, clubhouse/changing pavilion, and fencing.

516. For the purposes of calculation of the off-site contributions relating to new development:

- the amount of pitch area can be determined from the above table of playing field space per 1000 using the following:
 - $(\text{New population} \times \text{playing field space per 1000}) / 150 \times 100$;

- changing provision / clubhouse provision assumed at 4 team changing per 2 pitches = 3.6 ha of playing field space.
517. The costs associated with the contributions will be based on the latest Sport England Facility Costs guidance, or more specific local site costs, whichever is the greater.
518. If the Borough Council moves towards a tariff approach for developers' contributions, this methodology should be used to determine the appropriate charge.

Guidelines for quality and accessibility

519. Sports should be provided for on separate sites, as they have over-lapping seasons and different needs.
520. New pitches should be provided in appropriate locations, which will include accessibility, secure access, appropriate site levels, orientation, surrounding land uses, subsoil, etc.
521. The 'community use' sites should not be considered "multi-purpose" i.e.:
- Should not be considered as also being informal recreation sites, i.e. should not be part of a park;
 - Should not generally be shared with school use;
 - The sites should be designed to discourage significant informal use, including any desire lines/paths crossing the sites and pitches in particular. This will often include a need for fencing;
 - All sites should be provided with changing accommodation or clubhouses suitable for the sport and the number of pitches on site, in order to meet Sport England or national governing body guidance;
 - Clubhouse/changing pavilions should be designed and developed according to Sport England guidance, or that of the national governing body;
 - Pitches should not be located within a floodplain which is estimated to have a flood risk of 1% or greater (1 in 100 years), as identified on the Environment Agency flood maps.
522. If senior and junior pitches are proposed to be dual-use with education, the following principles should be applied:
- The number of pitches which should be provided on- site should be significantly greater than the number of pitches required for the educational use alone (so as to avoid overuse);
 - If provided for winter sports (rugby union, football) there should be no or very limited use of the grass area during the summer months;
 - The pitches should be developed to meet the technical guidance of Sport England or the national governing body for the sport;

- The pitches should be supported by appropriate fully accessible changing facilities;
- The site should have appropriate security arrangements and layouts to enable community use;
- The pitches to be used by the community should be subject to a legally binding Joint Use Agreement of not less than 20 years; which sets out a minimum level of use per week during the season;
- The pitches should be maintained with an intensive regime to ensure maintenance of standards of play, and the intention to do so should be included within the community use agreement.

SUMMARY OF PLAYING FIELD PROPOSALS

523. The table below (Figure 139) provides a summary of the major proposals relating to playing fields for football, cricket, rugby and gaelic football. This includes the estimated costs and when they will be needed.
524. Improvements to the existing playing fields and their ancillary facilities will also be a significant factor in the future, including in relation to developers' contributions for sites other than the two SUEs. The priorities and costs of these improvements will be developed by Rugby Borough Council as part of the Action Plan arising from this overall Strategy.

Figure 139: Summary of playing field main proposals

Sport	Proposal	When needed	Cost ³
Football	Radio Station SUE: 10 ha, possibly split into 2 sites. Total of 4 senior pitches, 3 junior and 2 mini pitches. Pavilion on site(s) with senior pitches.	2026	£1,120,000
	Gateway SUE: 2.5 ha as single site comprising 1 senior, 1 junior and 1 mini pitch. 2-team changing pavilion.	By 2021	£415,000
	Elsewhere: 9.5 ha, ideally as 2 x multi-pitch sites with mixture of senior, junior and mini pitches. Pavilions on site with senior pitch provision.	1 site by 2021 1 site by 2026	£1,100,000 to £1,175,000 <small>(1 or 2 sites- based on 8 senior pitches and either 1 x 4 team pavilion or 2 x 2 team pavilion)</small>
Cricket	Radio Station SUE: 1 site with 2 pitches plus clubhouse	By 2026	£650,000
	Gateway SUE: 1 site with 1 pitch plus clubhouse	By 2021	£450,000
Rugby	1 multi-pitch site (minimum of 2 senior and 1 mini pitch) plus club house, ideally located within or close to the Radio Station SUE.	By 2026	£505,000
	New pitches and improved / extra facilities at existing club sites.	ASAP	TBC
	Possible relocation of Rugby Lions.	As opportunity arises, ideally by 2016	TBC
Gaelic football	Club house on existing site, or relocate to new site with 2 pitches plus clubhouse	By 2016	TBC

³ Costs have been taken from Sport England's Planning Kitbag which uses 1st Quarter 2010 figures unless marked otherwise. Figures are inclusive of fees but do not include inflation, site abnormalities, VAT, land acquisition and regional variances in materials and labour. These figures have been extrapolated to estimate figures for the relevant size of facility recommended. Costs are rounded and should be used as an indicative guide only.