10th November 2026

Oxford Local Plan 2045 - Stage 2 Examination – Hearing Statement

Representor: Oxfordshire Cricket
Submitted by: Nick Pinhol, Managing Director
Matter 5 – Site Allocations

Relevant policies:

- SPE4 – Jesus College Sports Area
- SPE7 – Lincoln College Sports Ground
- SPN4 – Oxford University Press Sports Ground, Jordan Hill

Relevant questions: SPE4/SPE7, Questions 1–3; SPN4, Questions 1 and 3.

1. Introduction

Oxfordshire Cricket welcomes the opportunity to provide this further representation to the Inspectors examining the Oxford Local Plan 2045.

As the county governing body for recreational cricket and a registered charity, we have responsibility for supporting the development, accessibility and sustainability of cricket across Oxfordshire. Our work includes recreational clubs, junior and senior cricket, women's and girls' participation, disability cricket, schools and community programmes, and representative cricket.

We recognise the significant housing pressures facing Oxford and support the need to deliver additional homes. However, housing growth must be accompanied by the infrastructure necessary to support healthy, active and sustainable communities.

Oxfordshire Cricket strongly objects to the proposed allocation for housing of three existing sports grounds: Jesus College Sports Ground, Lincoln College Sports Ground and Oxford University Press Sports Ground at Jordan Hill.

Our objection is not simply about the potential loss of cricket pitches. It concerns the wider loss of essential sporting infrastructure, the cumulative impact on multiple sports, the absence of demonstrated surplus capacity and the lack of certainty regarding the protection or replacement of existing facilities.

We are particularly concerned that these allocations are being proposed despite the Council's own evidence identifying existing shortages in playing pitch provision.

The latest evidence from Oxfordshire Cricket, Oxfordshire FA and local sporting organisations demonstrates that demand for sporting facilities is increasing rather than declining.

Our central concern is that the Local Plan proposes the potential loss of established sporting facilities at precisely the time when Oxford needs to protect and expand its sporting capacity.

We do not consider that the allocations have been adequately justified against paragraph 104 of the 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and therefore question whether they meet the tests of soundness.

2. Matter 5 – SPE4 and SPE7, Question 2; SPN4, Question 1

Are the allocations justified and consistent with national planning policy, particularly paragraph 104 of the NPPF?

Paragraph 104 of the NPPF establishes important protections for existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields.

Such land should not be built on unless an assessment clearly demonstrates that it is surplus to requirements; equivalent or better replacement provision is made in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision whose benefits clearly outweigh the loss.

In our view, the evidence currently available does not adequately demonstrate that these requirements can be satisfied for the three allocations.

The Playing Pitch Strategy Local Plan Interim Report, prepared by Knight, Kavanagh & Page in January 2026, identifies existing shortfalls across Oxford's main playing pitch sports.

Importantly, the report concludes that no existing provision can be considered surplus to requirements and that playing field land requires ongoing protection.

This presents a fundamental contradiction.

If the Council's own evidence identifies existing shortages of playing pitches and concludes that no provision is surplus, it is difficult to understand how allocating three existing sports grounds for housing can be considered justified without a robust and deliverable strategy to protect or replace that capacity.

The Council's Statement of Common Ground with Sport England is particularly relevant to Jordan Hill.

It acknowledges that existing sporting capacity must be retained unless demonstrated to be surplus, “which is not the case at the current time”, or unless the loss is otherwise compensated for.

However, the Council's site capacity assessment assumed the retention of cricket on site without adequately accounting for the full range of existing sporting uses.

The description of provision as a cricket pitch and two adult football pitches does not fully reflect the current use of the site, which includes three 9v9 football pitches, an overmarked youth 11v11 pitch and three active tennis courts.

Furthermore, the reference to sporting provision being otherwise compensated for does not, in itself, establish where replacement provision would be delivered, how it would be secured or whether it would be available before existing facilities were lost.

We also note that Sport England's position that the suggested change would help overcome its objection should not be interpreted as confirmation that the allocation is acceptable or that the relevant national planning policy requirements have been satisfied.

The absence of a completed, up-to-date Playing Pitch Strategy is particularly concerning given the scale of existing and anticipated demand.

We therefore consider that the Council has not sufficiently demonstrated that the proposed allocations are justified or consistent with the protections established by national planning policy.

3. Evidence of increasing demand for cricket facilities

Oxfordshire Cricket's November 2026 Strategic Needs Case provides substantial additional evidence of the growth in cricket and the resulting demand for facilities.

Across Oxfordshire:

- Overall cricket participation increased from 10,277 players in 2022 to 12,608 in 2025, an increase of 22.6%.
- The number of junior cricket teams increased from 221 in 2021 to 446 in 2026, an increase of 101%.
- Recreational mixed and women's and girls' competitions scheduled 1,480 fixtures in 2026, compared with 837 in 2022, an increase of 77%.
- Women's and girls' competitions alone scheduled 404 fixtures in 2026, compared with 60 in 2021.

These figures demonstrate that participation growth is translating directly into a substantial increase in organised cricket activity.

More children are joining clubs, more teams are being formed and more matches require suitable playing facilities.

This is not simply projected future demand. It is activity already taking place.

Our own county representative programme further demonstrates the pressure on existing infrastructure.

In 2026, Oxfordshire Cricket's home programme included 229 scheduled fixture and activity entries across 142 programme ground-days, involving junior boys' and girls' pathway cricket, senior men's and women's cricket and our men's second XI. The scale of the programme demonstrates the considerable demand placed on facilities across the county.

These figures also exclude veterans' representative cricket, wider recreational club competitions, school cricket and routine outdoor training. Oxfordshire Cricket currently operates without a permanent county home, relying on the availability of school and club grounds that are themselves subject to significant demand.

There is also specific, identifiable local demand for continued cricket use at Jordan Hill.

A well-established local cricket club situated in close proximity to Jordan Hill, has approximately 350 members and operates four senior teams, with a fifth planned. The club has confirmed its interest in using Jordan Hill, including through a short-term arrangement if that were initially the only option available.

It has also indicated that access to a third ground would create opportunities to make additional midweek dates available for Oxfordshire Cricket's county programme.

Importantly, the local Cricket Club has confirmed that cricket and football could operate alongside one another, provided the cricket square is appropriately protected. The club has expressed its willingness to support a joint letter of intent regarding future sporting use of Jordan Hill.

This is important evidence because it demonstrates actual demand from an established nearby cricket club for the continued use of this particular site, rather than relying solely on countywide participation statistics.

Oxfordshire Cricket is also exploring the development of additional cricket infrastructure through our Project Legacy initiative, which seeks to establish a permanent county and community cricket facility.

That proposal is being explored because existing provision is insufficient to meet our long-term needs.

It would be counterproductive for Oxfordshire Cricket and its partners to invest considerable time and resources into developing additional sporting capacity while the Local Plan simultaneously creates the potential for established facilities to be lost.

New sporting provision intended to address unmet demand should complement existing facilities, not be treated as justification for their removal.

4. The cumulative impact of losing three established sports grounds

We are concerned that the proposed allocations are being considered individually rather than as part of a wider assessment of sporting provision across Oxford.

Oxford has already experienced the loss of cricket infrastructure at Barton Road, Cowley Marsh, Horspath Road, Cutteslowe Park Lower, Sunnymead Park and Margaret Road Recreation Ground.

These historic losses have progressively reduced the availability of suitable facilities.

The proposed allocations at Jesus College, Lincoln College and Jordan Hill would place further pressure on this increasingly constrained network.

The cumulative impact of losing three sports grounds is considerably greater than the loss of any individual site.

Each facility removed increases demand on the remaining grounds, reduces scheduling flexibility and limits opportunities for future participation growth.

There are currently only seven affiliated cricket clubs operating within Oxford City.

Three clubs are directly affected by the proposed allocations: Oxford Cricket Club, East Oxford Cricket Club and Oxenford Cricket Club.

Collectively, these clubs provide two of the city's structured junior cricket programmes, two women's and girls' programmes and its disability cricket provision.

This demonstrates the disproportionate impact that the loss of these facilities could have on the accessibility and inclusivity of cricket within Oxford.

Cricket grounds cannot simply accommodate unlimited additional activity.

Natural-turf pitches require specialist preparation, maintenance and recovery time. Matches frequently occupy a ground for an entire day, and facilities must meet appropriate safety and playing standards.

Moving displaced fixtures to other venues is therefore not necessarily practical or achievable.

We believe the Local Plan has not adequately demonstrated how the cumulative impact of these allocations could be accommodated without reducing existing sporting opportunities.

5. Matter 5 – SPN4, Question 1: Oxford University Press Sports Ground, Jordan Hill

A multi-sport facility whose importance extends far beyond cricket

The Oxford University Press Sports Ground at Jordan Hill is a particularly important example of why sporting infrastructure must be considered collectively.

Jordan Hill is not simply a cricket ground or a potential housing site. It is an established multi-sport facility supporting cricket, football and tennis, with continuing demand from local sporting organisations.

Oxfordshire Cricket strongly supports the representations made by Oxfordshire FA and Summertown Stars AFC regarding the proposed allocation.

Summertown Stars is one of Oxfordshire's largest grassroots football clubs, with approximately 950 players across 55 teams and 10 development groups.

The club currently uses Jordan Hill for its 9v9 football, with three 9v9 pitches and an overmarked youth 11v11 pitch.

Nine teams play their home matches there: four under-12 teams comprising 58 players and five under-13 teams comprising 80 players.

That represents 138 players in total, including three girls' teams.

A further 51 children in these age groups are waiting to join a team, and the club had more than 300 children on its wider waiting list last season.

These figures demonstrate that the site is supporting existing participation while also having the potential to help address unmet demand.

The Football Foundation's *Oxford Local Football Facility Plan (2025)* projects demand for an additional 145 football teams within the city by 2030, including 81 women's and girls' teams.

This is particularly significant given the increasing demand for girls' football and the wider challenges around accessing suitable facilities.

The site's three tennis courts are also in active use by North Oxford Lawn Tennis Club, which recorded 1,754 booked court hours between October 2025 and September 2026.

These comprised 1,228 hours of social tennis, 400 hours of coaching and 126 hours of league activity.

The club has recently resurfaced the courts and wishes to continue maintaining them.

This provides particularly strong evidence of the site's ongoing sporting value.

Together, the user clubs report well over 2,000 hours of annual sporting use, even before taking account of the wider benefits of access to the grounds.

Jordan Hill is demonstrably not a redundant or unused sporting site.

We share Oxfordshire FA's concern that the Council's supporting documentation appears to focus primarily on the potential reprovision of cricket without adequately recognising existing football and tennis use.

This is a serious omission.

The loss of football pitches cannot be justified by reference to cricket reprovision, just as the loss of cricket facilities cannot be justified through the provision of football pitches elsewhere.

Each sport has its own requirements, and the full sporting capacity of the site must be considered.

The relocation of Oxford Cricket Club does not remove the need for cricket provision

We also wish to address the relocation of Oxford Cricket Club from Jordan Hill to Marston.

The club's alternative arrangements have been supported and funded through investment from Oxfordshire Cricket, via the England and Wales Cricket Board and the club itself.

We understand that Oxford University Press made no financial contribution to that relocation.

This should not be confused with the landowner delivering replacement sporting provision to mitigate the loss of Jordan Hill.

The fact that a club has secured alternative arrangements through its own efforts does not establish that the original ground is surplus to requirements.

Nor does it demonstrate that equivalent provision has been secured in terms of quantity, quality, accessibility or long-term security.

The continuing demand from Wolvercote Cricket Club further reinforces the case for retaining cricket provision.

The relocation of one club does not extinguish the underlying sporting need for an established cricket ground.

We ask the Inspectors to distinguish between a club finding alternative arrangements and the formal replacement of sporting infrastructure required to justify its loss through the planning process.

A genuine opportunity for collaboration between sports

Oxfordshire Cricket believes there is an important opportunity to explore a collaborative future for Jordan Hill.

Cricket, football and tennis should not be competing against one another for increasingly scarce sporting land.

Instead, governing bodies, clubs, landowners and local authorities should be working together to maximise the community benefit of existing facilities.

Summertown Stars has indicated a willingness to explore taking a greater role in the operation of Jordan Hill, potentially through a community-led arrangement involving other sporting organisations.

A local Cricket Club has similarly expressed its interest in using the ground and supporting a joint approach.

This could include a long-term lease, coordinated management, investment in facilities and a shared approach to maintaining and improving the site.

We understand that the landowner's stated reasons for closure included the cost of accessibility works and relatively low use.

However, there are credible opportunities to address both concerns.

A local charitable foundation has offered funding in principle towards accessibility improvements. Governing body funding may also be available to eligible clubs where secure tenure is established.

Furthermore, the user clubs have indicated a willingness to take responsibility for running and maintenance costs under an appropriate arrangement.

These proposals remain subject to further discussion and agreement, but they demonstrate that the challenges facing the site are potentially capable of resolution.

The existing condition of supporting facilities also demonstrates the need for investment.

The pavilion is closed, football users are relying on temporary toilet facilities, and running water is not available to them.

A sporting facility requiring investment is not the same as a sporting facility that is no longer needed.

At a time when clubs and governing bodies are increasingly encouraged to collaborate, share resources and improve access to sport, it would be deeply disappointing if an established multi-sport site were lost without properly exploring these opportunities.

We believe a collaborative, community-led model offers a credible alternative that deserves proper consideration before redevelopment is pursued.

6. Matter 5 – SPE4 and SPE7, Questions 1 and 3: Jesus College and Lincoln College

The proposed allocations must be considered together

The Inspectors have specifically asked how the boundaries of the Jesus College and Lincoln College allocations relate to the remaining areas of sporting land, and whether the sites are intended to come forward separately or as part of a wider redevelopment.

We consider this a particularly important issue.

The boundaries of individual allocations should not obscure the wider sporting function of the land or the cumulative consequences of development.

Where grounds form part of a wider network of sporting provision, it is essential to understand how development would affect the operation, accessibility and long-term viability of the remaining facilities.

This includes the practical implications for existing cricket clubs and other sporting users.

The Council should be required to demonstrate not simply that development could occur within the proposed boundaries, but that the resulting arrangements would retain appropriate sporting capacity and would not compromise the usability of remaining facilities.

This is particularly important given the existing shortages identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy evidence.

We therefore question whether the allocations have been adequately justified and whether sufficient evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the proposed development can be delivered while satisfying the requirements of national planning policy and Policy G1(B).

7. Matter 5 – SPN4, Question 3: Deliverability of the Jordan Hill allocation

The proposed housing capacity cannot be considered independently of existing sporting requirements

The Inspectors have asked what evidence demonstrates that the Jordan Hill allocation is developable within the Plan period.

We believe this is a fundamental weakness in the proposed allocation.

The Council's indicative housing capacity of 90 homes is understood to be based on an assumption that cricket provision can be retained on site alongside approximately 1.5 hectares of housing development.

However, a to-scale layout assessment prepared by Summertown Stars challenges whether this is physically achievable.

The assessment indicates that the usable open sporting ground measures approximately 3.1 hectares, rather than the wider site area of 3.65 hectares.

Once approximately 1.5 hectares is allocated to housing, the remaining land cannot accommodate a cricket ground of the existing size while also retaining the football pitches, tennis courts and pavilion.

In practical terms, retaining cricket alongside the proposed housing would require the displacement of other sporting provision.

Alternatively, retaining football, tennis and the pavilion would require the loss or substantial reduction of cricket provision.

The allocation therefore appears unable to deliver the proposed housing while retaining the full existing sporting capacity of the site.

This is particularly important because the Council's own policy position acknowledges that the existing sporting provision is not currently surplus.

A local Cricket Club has also reviewed the proposed layout involving retained cricket provision and raised concerns that it would not accommodate a suitable cricket ground.

The to-scale layout assessment prepared by Summertown Stars provides supporting evidence for this concern and should be considered alongside the Council's site capacity assessment.

If the existing sporting provision cannot be retained, the Council must demonstrate how the requirements of paragraph 104 of the NPPF would otherwise be satisfied.

At present, no identified, funded and deliverable replacement site has been demonstrated to us that would accommodate the full existing cricket, football and tennis provision.

The practical questions are therefore straightforward:

- Where would the replacement cricket, football and tennis provision be located?
- Is suitable land available?
- Who would fund and deliver the replacement facilities?
- How would equivalent capacity and accessibility be demonstrated?
- Would the facilities be fully operational before the existing provision was lost?

These are not matters that can simply be left unresolved if the allocation is to be considered justified and developable.

We also understand that Jordan Hill has been identified for potential development in successive planning processes since 2013 without housing development being delivered.

That history does not, by itself, establish that development is impossible. However, when considered alongside the unresolved sporting requirements and the physical constraints identified by the layout assessment, it raises legitimate questions about the realistic prospects of delivering the proposed allocation within the Plan period.

The central issue is that the Council's assumed housing capacity depends upon a retained-sporting-provision scenario which has not been demonstrated to be physically or practically deliverable.

We therefore consider that the evidence does not currently establish that SPN4 is developable in a manner consistent with the Plan's own requirements and national planning policy.

The allocation should be removed unless the Council can demonstrate a credible, deliverable and policy-compliant solution.

8. Requested modifications to the Local Plan

Oxfordshire Cricket's primary request is that the proposed housing allocations affecting Jesus College Sports Ground, Lincoln College Sports Ground and Oxford University Press Sports Ground at Jordan Hill be removed from the Oxford Local Plan 2045.

We consider this the most appropriate outcome given the evidence of existing sporting shortages, continued participation growth and the absence of demonstrated surplus capacity.

In relation to Jordan Hill, we are particularly concerned that the Council's indicative housing capacity has not been shown to be compatible with retaining the site's full existing sporting provision.

If the Inspectors are not minded to recommend removal of these allocations, we request substantial modifications to ensure that all existing sporting uses and capacity are explicitly recognised and protected, and that the requirements of paragraph 104 of the NPPF are satisfied before any loss is permitted.

Suggested modification to Policy SPN4

We propose the following wording:

“Development will only be permitted where the existing sporting provision on the site, including cricket, football and tennis and the supporting pavilion facilities, is retained, unless the completed Oxford Playing Pitch Strategy demonstrates it is surplus to requirements, or it is replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, in a suitable location, secured for long-term community use and fully operational before any existing provision is lost.”

We also request that the Plan make clear that no planning permission involving the loss or displacement of existing sporting provision should be granted until an up-to-date assessment has established the requirements of all affected sports and demonstrated how those requirements will be satisfied.

Any wording within SPN4 that allows additional housing capacity simply because cricket provision is not retained should be removed.

The full existing sporting capacity of Jordan Hill must be protected, rather than focusing solely on cricket.

For all three allocations, we also request that the cumulative impact of the proposed losses, historic losses and other development proposals is properly assessed.

9. Conclusion

Oxfordshire Cricket recognises the need for new homes and the significant challenges facing Oxford.

However, a sustainable city requires more than housing alone.

It requires the playing fields, sports clubs, volunteers and community facilities that enable people to participate in sport, improve their health, develop friendships and feel part of their communities.

Our latest evidence demonstrates that cricket participation across Oxfordshire has increased by nearly 23% in three years, junior teams have more than doubled since 2021, and recreational competitions now schedule almost 1,500 fixtures annually.

At the same time, football clubs are reporting substantial waiting lists, and the tennis courts at Jordan Hill alone recorded more than 1,750 booked hours in a single year.

The need for sporting capacity is clear.

At Jordan Hill, we have an established multi-sport facility supporting cricket, football and tennis, with sporting organisations willing to explore collaborative approaches to its future.

There is also specific local demand from a Cricket Club, which has approximately 350 members and has confirmed its interest in using the ground.

This should be seen as an opportunity for Oxford, not an obstacle to development.

The evidence now raises serious questions about whether the proposed housing allocation can be delivered while retaining the full existing sporting capacity of the site.

It would be deeply concerning for Oxford to allocate established sports grounds for housing when its own evidence demonstrates that the city already lacks sufficient sporting capacity.

Once these facilities are lost, the opportunity to replace them within Oxford may never arise again.

The consequences would be felt not simply by today's clubs and players, but by future generations of children and young people who have yet to discover sport.

We do not believe that the proposed allocations have been adequately demonstrated to be justified or consistent with paragraph 104 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

We therefore respectfully urge the Inspectors to recommend the removal of these three housing allocations, or at the very least require substantial modifications that provide meaningful and enforceable protection for existing sporting provision.

Oxford should be planning for more opportunities to participate in sport, not fewer.

Yours sincerely,

Nick Pinhol

Managing Director

Oxfordshire Cricket

Supporting evidence and references

1. Oxfordshire Cricket – Regulation 19 Representation, March 2026.
2. Oxfordshire Cricket – Project Legacy Strategic Needs Case, November 2026.
3. Knight, Kavanagh & Page – Oxford Playing Pitch Strategy Local Plan Interim Report, January 2026.
4. Oxford City Council and Sport England – Statement of Common Ground, July 2026.
5. Oxfordshire FA – Representation concerning Policy SPN4, November 2026.
6. Football Foundation – Oxford Local Football Facility Plan, 2025.
7. Summertown Stars AFC – Jordan Hill sporting usage, waiting-list and layout evidence, 2026.
8. North Oxford Lawn Tennis Club – Court booking data, October 2025–September 2026.

Proposed appendix: Summertown Stars' to-scale Jordan Hill layout assessment, to be appended if provided and accepted under the examination's submission requirements.

OUP Sports Ground, Jordan Hill: site layout test

Can the sport on the site be kept alongside the housing that Policy SPN4 assumes? A to-scale test of the ground as it is used today, prepared by Summertown Stars AFC, November 2026.

3.65 ha
site area given by the council

3.07 ha
open ground measured (tree belts excluded)

1.50 ha
land for homes assumed under SPN4 (90 homes at 60 per ha)

1.57 ha
left for sport once the homes are placed

Three layouts tested

LAYOUT	RESULT	WHAT HAPPENS
1. The ground today page 2	**All 8 facilities fit**	A full cricket field and square, three 9v9 football pitches with a youth 11v11 marked over two of them, three tennis courts, cricket nets, the former bowls green and the pavilion with changing and parking. Football uses the cricket outfield in winter.
2. SPN4 as it stands page 3	**3 of 8 fit**	Homes on the northern 1.5 ha take the cricket field and square, the youth 11v11, two of the three 9v9 pitches and the nets. Only one 9v9 pitch, the tennis courts and the pavilion remain.
3. Best attempt to keep cricket page 4	**0 of 7 fit**	A cricket field is moved into the southern 1.57 ha. It overruns the remaining football pitch and the tennis courts, the pavilion has to go, and the nets are still on housing land. Nothing can be used as it is now.

> **Finding.** The remaining 1.57 ha cannot hold a cricket field alongside any of the existing football, tennis or pavilion. In practice, the policy's option of keeping cricket next to housing means losing every other sport on the site, and keeping the other sports means losing the cricket. Either way, most of the ground's existing sporting capacity is lost.

How this was measured

Scale is taken from the Google Maps 20 m scale bar and checked against a tennis court, which measures 23.3 m on the image against the standard 23.77 m.

The open ground (grass, courts, former bowls green, pavilion, car park and northern yard) is traced from the aerial image at about 3.07 ha. The council gives the site as 3.65 ha; the difference is mainly the protected tree belts on the northern and western edges, which cannot take pitches. The trace should be checked against the council's red line plan before relying on the exact figure.

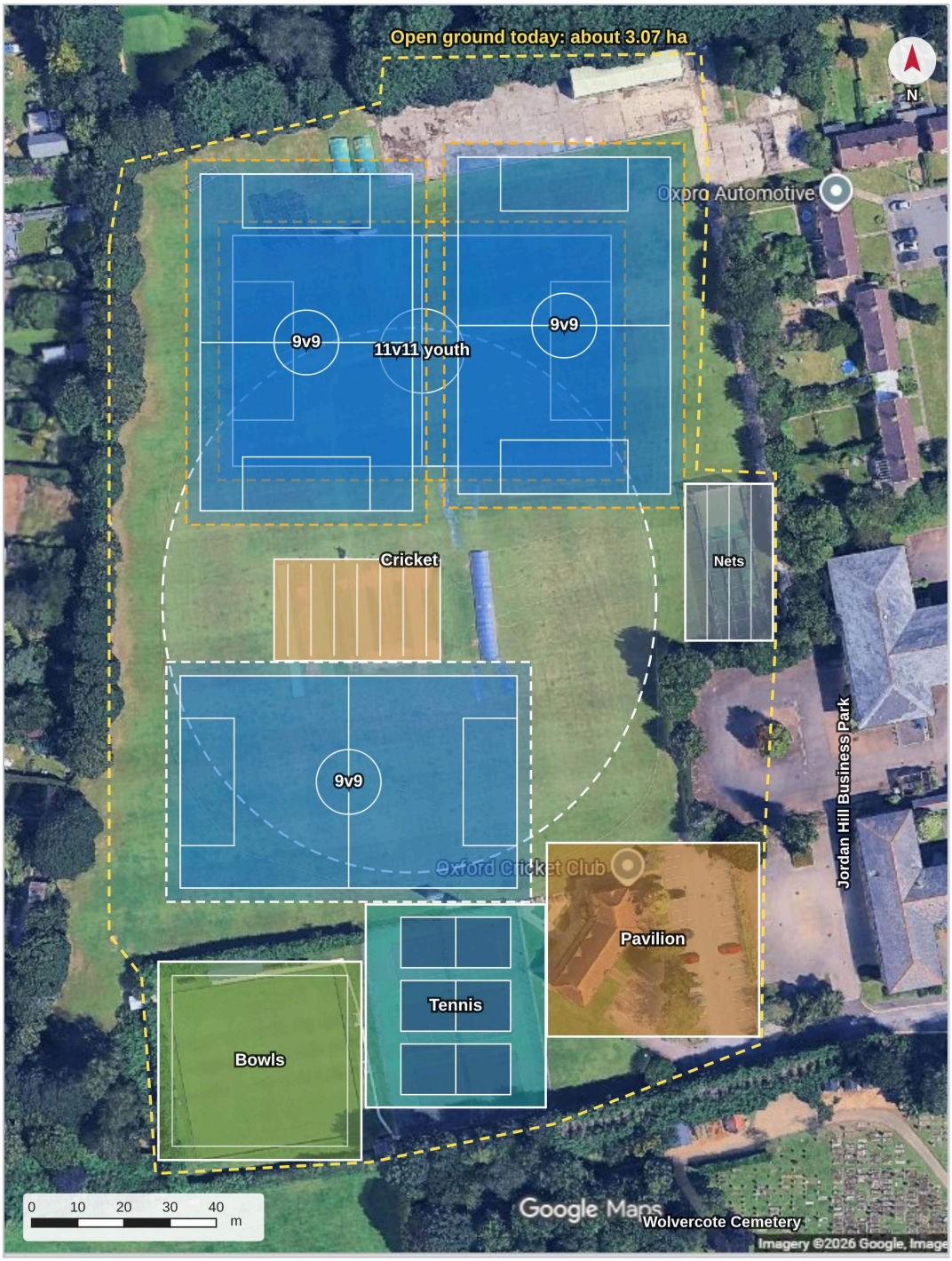
Football pitch sizes follow the FA's recommended dimensions with 3 m run-offs. The cricket field is today's boundary rope (about 107 by 118 m). Courts, nets, bowls green and pavilion are measured from the aerial. Football may sit on the cricket outfield in winter but not on the square. Pitches that overlap are shown as shared markings, usable one at a time.

The placing of the 1.5 ha of homes on the northern half follows the council's assumption of 90 homes at 60 per hectare, with pitches kept on the southern half next to the cemetery.

Aerial imagery © 2026 Google

The ground today: all 8 facilities fit

3.07 ha of open ground. Football sits on the cricket outfield in winter, either side of the square.

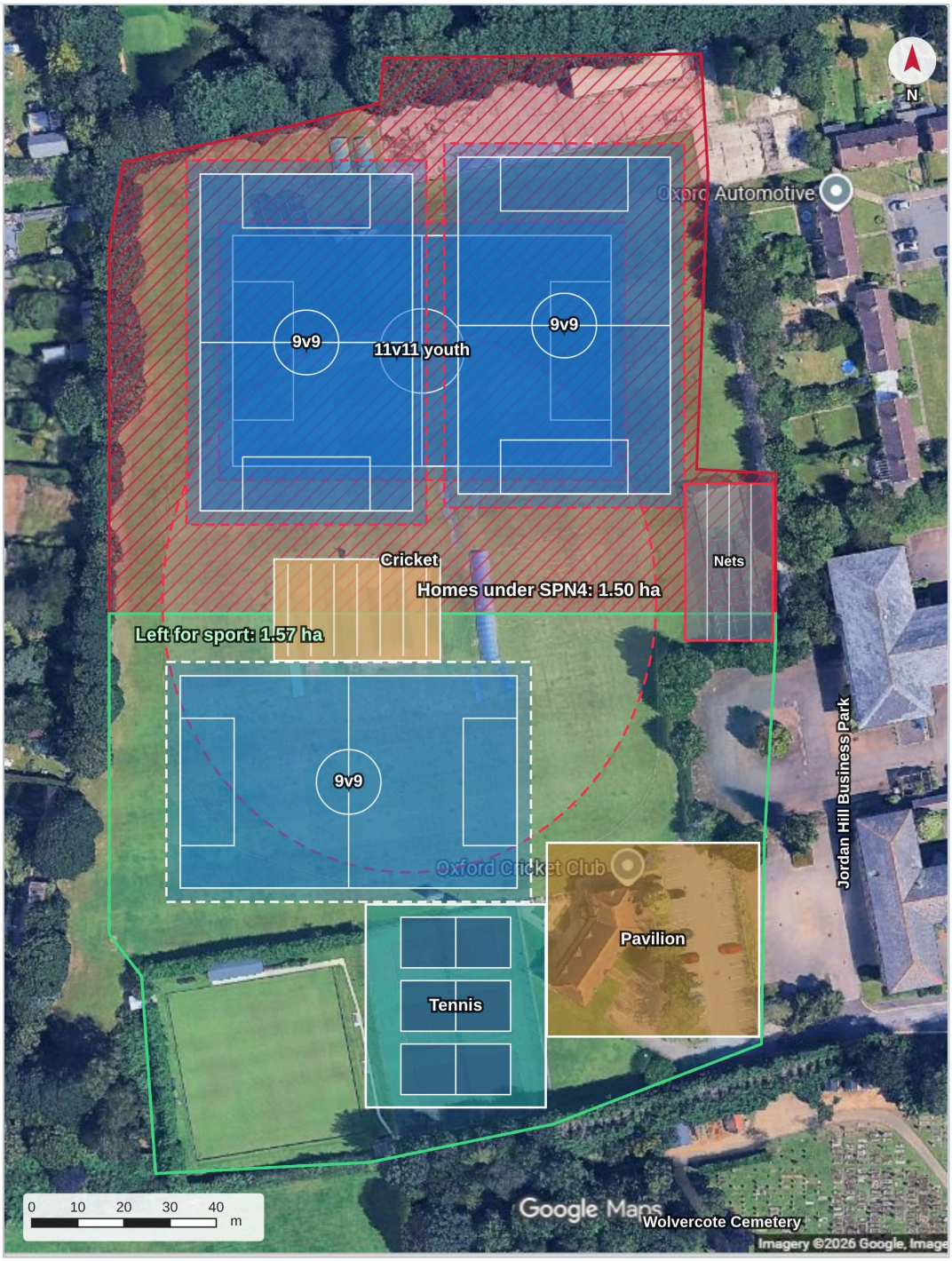


Cricket field and square	Fits	9v9 (south), winter, on the outfield	Fits
Youth 11v11 (over two 9v9s)	Shared marking	Tennis courts (3)	Fits
9v9 (north west)	Shared marking	Cricket nets	Fits
9v9 (north east)	Shared marking	Bowls green; pavilion, changing and parking	Fit

Aerial imagery © 2026 Google

SPN4 as it stands: 3 of 8 facilities fit

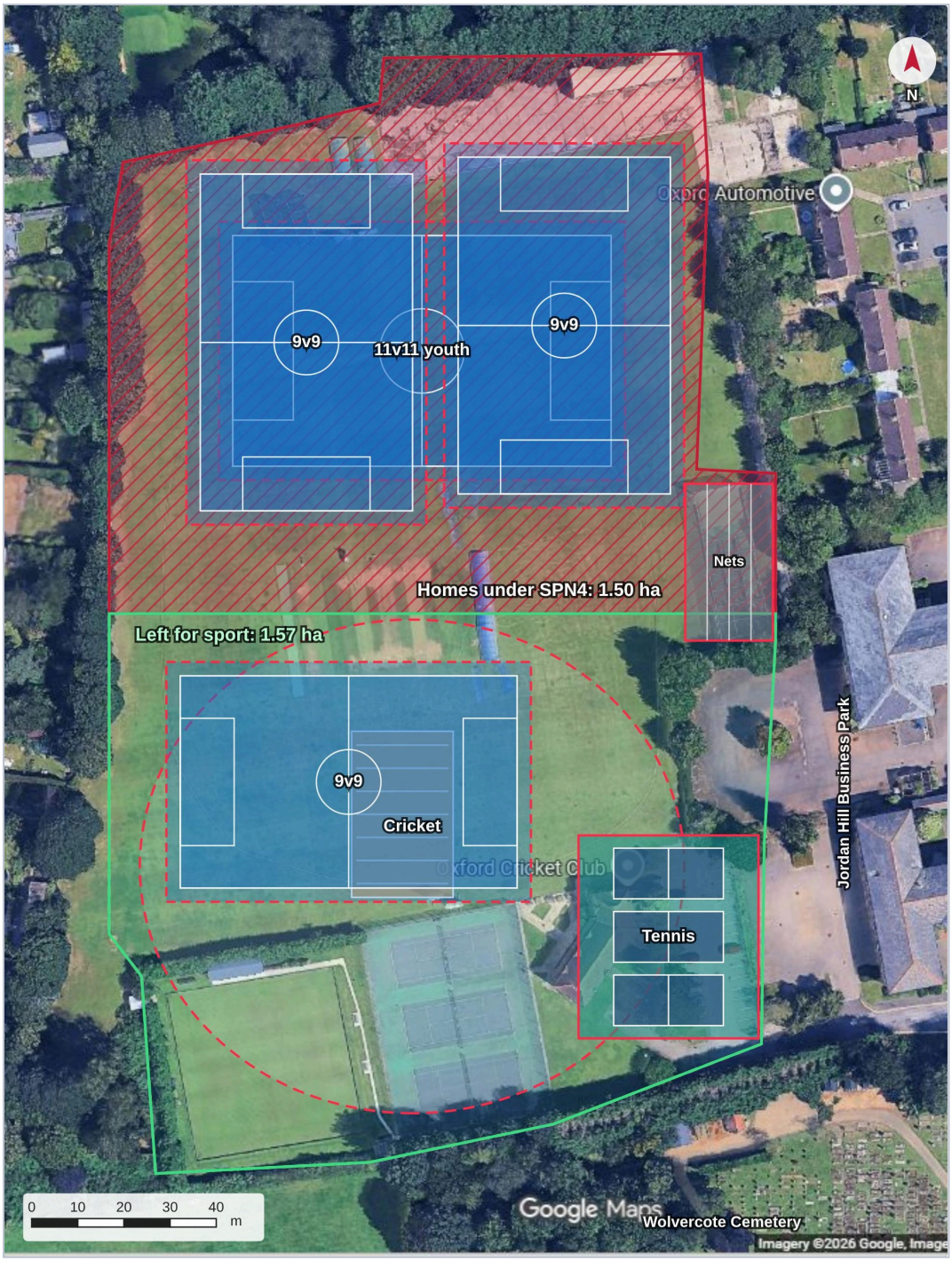
1.50 ha for homes on the northern half (red hatching), leaving 1.57 ha for sport (green outline).



Cricket field and square	On housing land	Cricket nets	On housing land
Youth 11v11	On housing land	9v9 (south)	Fits
9v9 (north west)	On housing land	Tennis courts (3)	Fits
9v9 (north east)	On housing land	Pavilion, changing and parking	Fits

Best attempt to keep cricket: 0 of 7 facilities fit

The cricket field moved into the land left for sport. It overruns the football and tennis, and the pavilion has to go.



Cricket field and square	Clashes	Youth 11v11	On housing land
9v9 (south)	Clashes with square	9v9 (north west and north east)	On housing land
Tennis courts (3)	Clashes	Cricket nets	On housing land
Pavilion, changing and parking	Removed	Bowls green	Removed

Aerial imagery © 2026 Google