

**MARCH 2019** 

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd Company No: 9145032 (England)

**MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS** 

Registered Office: 1 -2 Frecheville Court, off Knowsley Street, Bury BL9 0UF

T: 0161 764 7040 E: mail@kkp.co.uk www.kkp.co.uk



### **CONTENTS**

ABBREVIATIONS	1
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION	2
1.1: Introduction	2
1.2: Background	2
1.3: Scope of the project	2
1.4: Report structure	4
SECTION 2: BACKGROUND	5
2.1: National context	5
2.2: Local context	12
2.3: Demographic profile	16
SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT APPROACH	28
3.1: Methodology	28
3.2: Site visits	29
3.3: Facilities planning model overview	31
SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS	32
4.1: Supply	32
4.2: Facilities planning model (FPM)	43
4.3: Demand	44
4.4: Supply and demand analysis	52
4.5: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)	53
4.6: Summary of key facts and issues	54
SECTION 5: SWIMMING POOLS	56
5.1: Supply	56
5.2: Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM)	64
5.4: Supply and demand analysis	70
5.5: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)	71
5.6: Summary of key facts and issues	72
SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES	74
6.1: Supply	74
6.2: Demand	81
6.3: Dance studios	82
6.4: Summary of key facts and issues	85
SECTION 7: GYMNASTICS	86
7.1 Supply	86
7.2: Demand	88

7.3: Summary	88
SECTION 8: INDOOR BOWLS	90
8.1: Supply	92
8.2: Demand	93
8.3: Summary	93
SECTION 9: INDOOR TENNIS	94
9.1 Supply	94
9.2. Demand	95
9.3: Summary	96
SECTION 10: SQUASH COURTS	97
10.1 Supply	97
10.2: Demand	98
10.3. Summary	99
SECTION 11: COMMUNITY CENTRES/ VILLAGE HALLS	101
11.1: Supply	101
11.2 Demand	102
11.3 Summary of village halls and community centres key facts and issues	102
SECTION 12: MEMBERSHIP DATA	104
SECTION 13: SUMMARY AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS	106
APPENDIX 1: Consultee list	107
APPENDIX 2: St Albans proposed housing and growth developments	108
APPENDIX 3: Adult activity by gender	111
APPENDIX 4: Indoor facilities assessment form	115

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

3G Third Generation (artificial turf)
AONB Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

AGP Artificial Grass Pitch
ASC All Stars Cricket
BBE Basketball England

BC Bowls Club

BE Badminton England
BHF British Heart Foundation

CBI Confederation of British Industry

CC Cricket Club

CCG Clinical Commissioning Group
CAPS Club Action Planning Scheme
CIL Community Infrastructure Levy
CSP County Sports Partnership
DBC Dacorum Borough Council

DoH Department of Health and Social Care ECB England and Wales Cricket Board

EH England Hockey
EN England Netball
FA Football Association

FC Football Club

FIFA Fédération Internationale de Football Association

FIT Fields in Trust

FPM Facilities Planning Model

GIS Geographical Information Systems

HC Hockey Club

HCC Hertfordshire County Council
HGC Hemel Garden Communities

IQ Innovation Quarter JSP Joint Strategic Plan

KKP Knight, Kavanagh and Page
LDF Local Development Framework
LTA Lawn Tennis Association

LMS Last Man Stands
MUGA Multi use games area
NGB National Governing Body
NHS National Health Service

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

ONS Office for National Statistics
PGA Professional Golfers Association

PPS Playing Pitch Strategy

PQS Performance Quality Standard

RFU Rugby Football Union RUFC Rugby Union Football Club

S106 Section 106

SFC Sports Facility Calculator
TGR Team Generation Rate
TMAC Tring Martial Arts Club

TC Tennis Club U Under

### **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION**

#### 1.1: Introduction

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) was jointly commissioned by the three South West Herts group of local authorities; Three Rivers District Council, Dacorum Borough Council (DBC) and Hertsmere Borough Council, to produce an Open Space, Sport & Recreation Study. This includes production of an Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy (ISFS) for each local authority area. The ISFS forms one part of the inter-related project that also includes a playing pitch strategy (PPS) for each area.

The studies will provide the necessary robustness and direction to inform decisions on future strategic planning and any investment priorities for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It will inform preparation of the authorities' individual local plans and the South West Herts Joint Strategic Plan.

This is the draft needs assessment for indoor and built sports facilities in Dacorum. The approach to its production is consistent with current practice and in accordance with the guidance in the existing statutory and policy framework, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy guidance (NPPG) and relevant guidance produced by Sport England and Fields in Trust. The process will produce a new, robust evidence base policy to inform each of the three authorities' local plans to 2036<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.2: Background

The following is an overview of Dacorum. Data is taken from nationally recognised sources. It reflects the most up to date information presently available although it should be noted that new data is published regularly, often at different intervals.

Dacorum Borough covers 81 square miles (200 square kilometres) of West Hertfordshire extending almost from the outskirts of Watford, northwards to the Chilterns Hills. In 2017 it was home to about 153,000 people, making it the largest populated district in Hertfordshire. The majority of residents live in the principal town of Hemel Hempstead which will continue to be the focus for development and change within the borough. In addition to Hemel Hempstead, there are also two market towns (Berkhamsted and Tring) and a number of villages, all with their own distinctive character. All the towns are surrounded by the Metropolitan Green Belt.

As identified in Figure 1.1 overleaf, the borough is dissected by the A41, A4251, A4146 and A5; all running in a south easterly direction.

### 1.3: Scope of the project

DBC is committed to creating a high quality-sporting environment, which enables people to play, enjoy and benefit from sport and physical activity, whether they are a beginner, enthusiastic amateur or an elite performer.

All indoor and built facilities in the Dacorum area are considered as well as the sport and physical activities taking place within them. This needs assessment report also covers sport

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> It should be noted that, since this report's creation, the timeframe for the Dacorum Borough Council Local Plan has been extended to 2038.

and physical activity taking place in other indoor settings such as community centres and village halls.

It provides detail in respect of the indoor sports facilities that exist in the authority, their condition, location, availability and overall quality. It further considers demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and takes into consideration health and socio-economic determinants. In delivering this report KKP has:

- Individually audited identified sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls) swimming pools (minimum 160m²), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios), squash courts, dedicated gymnastics centres, indoor tennis and indoor bowls facilities.
- Analysed supply and demand to identify facility gaps/opportunities to improve provision.
- Referenced DBC corporate strategies and other relevant strategic policies.
- Identified areas of good practice and opportunity to improve services in order to drive up participation levels.

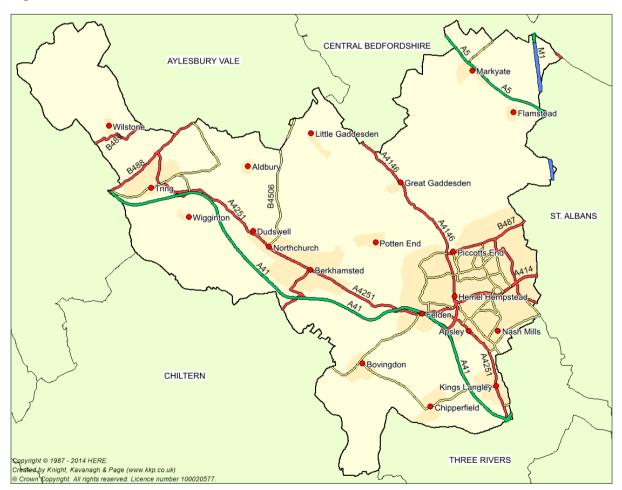


Figure 1.1: Dacorum with main roads and main settlements/towns

This evidence-based report is a robust, up-to-date assessment of the need for sports halls, health and fitness and specialist facilities, and identifies opportunities for new, enhanced and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform the provision required.

The specific tasks addressed include:

- A review of relevant Council strategies, plans, reports, corporate objectives.
- ◆ A review of the local, regional and national strategic context.
- ◆ Analysis of the demographics of the local population at present and in the future (2036).
- ◆ Audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.
- Consideration of potential participation rates and modelling of likely demand.
- Supply and demand analysis.
- Analysis of the balance between supply of, and demand for, sports facilities plus identification of potential under and over-provision.
- Identification of key issues to address in the future provision of indoor sports facilities.

The sports and groups included in the ISFS are those found to be currently using facilities included in the report (community/village halls, sports halls, swimming pools etc.). In addition, consultation took place with groups and organisations with a health, physical activity and wellbeing agenda which currently use, or could potentially increase their use of, such facilities in future. Capturing the needs of these groups is of importance for future planning as this has the potential to impact on collaboration between programmes and projects, and consideration of potential co-location of activities.

### 1.4: Report structure

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) in a report entitled 'Strategic Planning: Effective Cooperation for Planning Across Boundaries (2015)' makes the case for strategic planning on the basis of six general principles:

- Have focus.
- ◆ Be genuinely strategic.
- Be spatial.

- Be collaborative.
- Have strong leadership.
- Be accountable to local electorates.

In preparing this report, KKP has paid due regard to these strategic principles and it is, as a consequence, structured as follows:

- Section 2 review of background policy documentation (national/regional/local) and a profile of the population and socio-demographic characteristics of the borough.
- Section 3 description of methodology employed to assess indoor provision.
- Section 4 assessment of sports hall provision.
- Section 5 assessment of swimming pool provision.
- Section 6 assessment of health and fitness provision.
- Section 7 assessment of gymnastics.
- Section 8 assessment of indoor bowls.
- Section 9 assessment of indoor tennis.
- Section 10 assessment of squash courts.
- Section 11 assessment of village/community halls.
- Section 12 membership data.
- Section 13 strategic summary.

### **SECTION 2: BACKGROUND**

#### 2.1: National context

Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on up to date assessment of needs for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. This assessment report has been produced for DBC applying the principles and tools identified in the Sport England Guide Assessing Needs and Opportunities for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG).

Figure 2.1: ANOG model



As illustrated, Sport England regards an assessment of need as core to planning for sporting provision. This report reviews indoor and built sporting facility needs in Dacorum and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

### Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation

This Government strategy for sport was released in December 2015. It confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and it will help the sector to deliver fundamental outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. It has identified the following outputs:

- Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events.
- More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.
- ◆ A more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector.

It further identifies the following actions will need to occur that:

- Meet the needs of the elite and professional system and deliver successful major sporting events.
- Meet the needs of the customer and enable them to engage in sport and physical activity.
- Strengthen the sport sector and make it more effective and resilient.

### Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021)

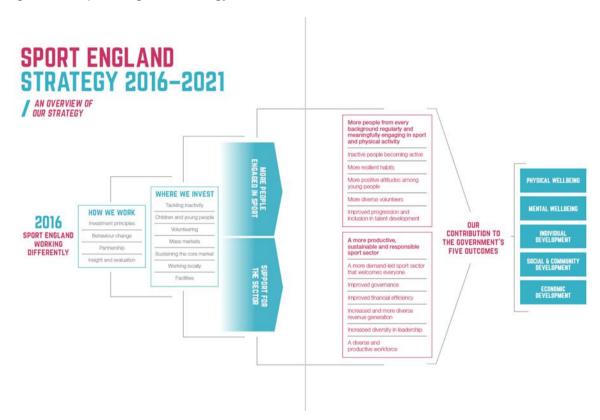
Sport England is an outcomes-based funder (invests for a purpose) and draws out the outcomes and priority given to tackling stubborn inequalities to activity.

In its strategy, Sport England has identified that it will invest in:

- Tackling inactivity.
- Children and young people.
- ◆ Volunteering a dual benefit.
- Taking sport and activity into the mass market.
- Supporting sport's core market.
- Local delivery.
- Facilities.

These are underpinned by a Workforce Strategy and Coaching Plan.

Figure 2.2: Sport England Strategy 2016-2021



Sport England is looking to invest in projects, programmes and individuals that make sure everybody can experience the many benefits of sport and activity. It has developed seven investment principles which include:

Ensuring a clear line of sight to the objectives in Sporting Future, thereby making a wider impact on people's lives in terms of physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development, rather than simply driving numbers.

- Prioritising demographic groups who are currently under-represented which includes women, older people, disabled people and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.
- Using the behaviour change model to guide its decisions focusing on three main challenges: tackling inactivity, creating regular activity habits and helping those with a habit to stay that way.
- Getting maximum value from all its resources which may mean contributing advice and insight or broker a collaboration rather than a cash injection.
- Expanding the supply chain, wanting to strike a balance between 'bankers' and 'innovators' to make sure it is investing in projects that deliver the outcomes while still investing in other areas that test new approaches.
- Reviewing its investment portfolio regularly, it could invest more in anything going particularly well and stop investment if a project is failing and cannot be rescued.
- Encourage increased efficiency by encouraging the sport and activity sector to diversify its funding from both private and other public sector sources.

Sport England's Strategic Facilities Fund is not a stand-alone funding stream, it is part of a portfolio of support and tools designed to strategically support the sector (local authority provision in particular). It has been re-positioned within Sport England's strategy in order to help the sector drive effective investment decision making and is seeking to engender a focus on local outcomes, informed by customer insight and the delivery of interventions (capital and revenue) which effect behaviour change in the target audience and ultimately outcome delivery.

The 'Strategic Delivery Model' (Figure 2.3) illustrates the process which Sport England would expect a local authority to follow as part of a local strategic planning process in partnership

with key stakeholders and other sectors.

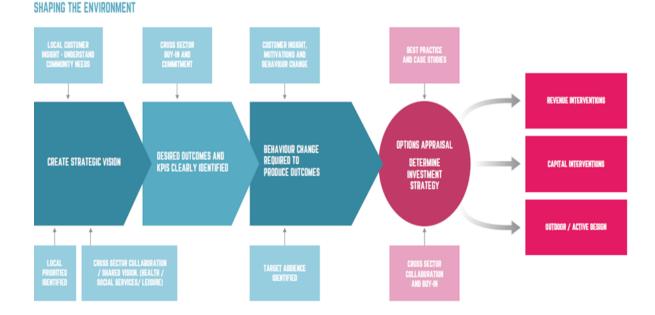


Figure 2.3: Sport England's Strategic Deliver Model (vision)

### Sport England Active Lives survey information (2015/16)

Sport England has undertaken additional work on Active Lives data, focusing on the gender gap, socio-economic groups, older age groups and the effect of age with disability and health conditions upon the propensity of people to take part in sport and physical activity. These separate documents get beneath the surface of Active Lives. Additional detail about this can be found in Appendix 3, with a summary identified below:

### Activity and gender

- Participation in sport and physical activity differs significantly dependent upon gender; more men than women are still getting active, although the gap has been closing.
- Men are more likely to take part in higher intensity activity, while women tend to prefer lower intensity options.
- The proportion of women who are active varies hugely between those from different ethnic backgrounds.
- The gender gap is widest between men and women who are black or South Asian; women from these backgrounds also have the lowest activity levels overall.
- Changes in circumstances and life stage present both opportunities and threats to activity habits.
- The gender gap is also wider than average among parents living with young children; parenthood appears to have a bigger impact on women than men when it comes to how active they are.
- Retirement is also a key life point where old habits can be broken and new ones formed.

#### Lower socio-economic groups

There are 12 million people in lower socio-economic groups. It is important to understand their diversity and the supplementary impact of age, gender, ethnicity or whether they have a limiting illness or disability.

- Inactivity is higher in lower socio-economic groups.
- Sport England suggests that increasing activity levels is more likely to be successful when
  working with communities to change together as a group, rather than individually, and this
  should be considered when working with target communities.
- People in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to be inactive, regardless of whether they have a limiting illness/disability or not. However, it would seem having a limiting disability also impacts on inactivity levels.
- Active travel, which encompasses walking for travel and cycling for travel, bucks the trend of greater inactivity in lower socio-economic groups. If people walk or cycle for travel, they may not choose to do other activities as part of their daily routine. The importance of active travel for lower socio-economic groups is key, as 46% who are active in walking for travel (doing at least 150 minutes of walking for travel a week) only do this activity and thus are entirely dependent upon it to be classed as active.
- Similarly, 21% who are active in cycling for travel only do this activity.
- Active travel may also be the key to understanding some of the barriers to being active via leisure activity, such as reliance on transport inhibiting access to other activities.
- Activities common among people in lower socio-economic groups include walking as the most popular activity, with 33% walking for leisure and 30% walking for travel.
- Other activities popular among these groups are cycling for leisure and running. Taking part in a fitness class is a key activity for women from lower socio-economic groups.

- Swimming is important in keeping older adults in lower socio-economic groups active.
- ◆ Football is popular among those aged 16-34 regardless of socio-economic group.

To effectively tackle high levels of inactivity, it is important to understand the specific and different needs of people who are in a lower socio-economic group.

### Older age groups

Inactive people over the age of 55 account for a large and diverse group of roughly 6.4 million people in England. Any intervention designed to support older people should avoid using chronological age alone when targeting or segmenting and recognise the existing behaviours, capabilities, unique barriers and motivators of the chosen targeted group. One third of the UK workforce will be over 50 by 2020 (Office of National Statistics Labour market projections, 2006-2020). The proportion of inactive people and patterns of inactivity include:

- Around half of those aged 55-64 and 65-74 who are inactive and do no physical activity; this rises even further for those aged 75-84 and 85+.
- Over half (55%) of people aged 55 and over who have done no physical activity in the last 28 days have done nothing throughout the year.
- 49% of those aged 55 and over, have done something in the last 12 months, and therefore have an existing relationship with sport and physical activity.

All these, again, amplify the fact that, whilst there are trends regarding age and activity, there is still substantial variance between individuals.

#### Age with disability and health conditions

- Two in five of those aged 55+ have a disability.
- Adults with a disability are more likely to be inactive than those without, across all ages.
- Over half of adults aged 55+ with a disability are inactive (53%), compared to 30% of those aged 16-54 with a disability.
- Three-quarters (73%) of inactive people aged 55+ with a disability, have done no activity in the last 28 days, compared to 62% of those aged 16- 54 (with a disability) and 45% of those aged 55 and over without a disability.

Sport England goes on to indicate that while getting older naturally creates new challenges, physical activity can play a fundamental role in ageing healthily. Even moving a little bit more offers a multitude of health and wellbeing benefits for the least active. Growing older also impacts people differently and at different ages. Moreover, many people do not think of themselves as 'old', nor identify with the extremes of active older people. It is, therefore, critical to talk to and understand the local audience in order to reach and engage them.

### Revised National Planning Policy Framework 2019

This strategy provides an evidence base for planning decisions and funding bids and background evidence to support Local Plan policies in relation to formal recreation. It will ensure that this evidence is sound, robust and capable of being scrutinised through examination and meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019).

One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

Section 8 of the NPPF deals specifically with the topic of healthy and safe communities; Paragraph 96 discusses the importance of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

Paragraphs 97 discusses the need for assessments and the protection of "existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields". A PPS will provide the evidence required to help protect playing fields to ensure sufficient land is available to meet existing and projected future pitch requirements.

Paragraphs 99 and 100 promote the identification of important local green spaces by local communities and the protection of these facilities. Such spaces may include playing fields.

### Economic value of sport to the nation

Sport, leisure, recreation and culture are important economic drivers. In November 2015, sport and sport-related activity contributed £20.3 billion to the English economy. In addition, sport and sport-related activity is estimated to support over 450,000 full-time equivalent jobs. The estimated economic value of sport-related volunteering is £6.9 billion. The annual value of health benefits from people taking part in sport is estimated at £21 billion.

Benefits of sport include the well-being/happiness of individuals taking part, improved health and education, reduced youth crime, environmental benefits, regeneration and community development, and to the individual and wider society through volunteering. Consumption of sport benefits includes the well-being/happiness of spectators and the national pride/feel good factor derived from sporting success/achievement.

Participation in sport contributes to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly among young people. It also has a net impact on the environment; where, for example, more people walk, and cycle, emissions and congestion can reduce. In summary, it can provide a range of economic and health benefits to Dacorum and its population as well as helping to provide jobs and opportunities to spectate and participate in physical activity.

#### Public Health England: Everybody Active, Everyday

In October 2014, Public Health England (PHE) produced its plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, this identifies four areas where measures need to be taken at a national and local level:

- Active society: creating a social movement, shifting social norms so that physical activity becomes a routine part of daily life.
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise. Making every contact with the health sector count to push the 'active' message and to deliver the message through other sectors including education, sports and leisure, transport and planning.
- Active environments: creating the right spaces. Making available and accessible appropriate environments that encourage people to be active every day.

• Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active. Maximising existing assets that enable communities to be active.

### Investment in school sport

The Government 2013 Primary PE and Sport Premium fund of £150 million per annum provided two years of investment in school sport. Supported by the Government's Education, Health and DCMS departments, funds went directly to primary school head teachers for them to spend on sport. Its four objectives were to:

- Improve the quality of existing PE teaching through continuing professional learning in PE for generalists, so that all primary pupils improve their health, skills and physical literacy and have a broader exposure to a range of sports.
- Increase participation levels in competitive sports and healthy activity of pupils and maintain these into adolescence.
- Increase the quality of initial teacher training in PE and sport, and to promote PE specialisation in the primary level workforce.
- Ensure that schools understand and value the benefits of high-quality PE and sport, including its use as a tool for whole school improvement.

Under this phase of the programme, schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils received £1,000 per pupil while those with 17 or more received £16,000 plus a payment of £10 per head. In 2017, the amount allocated doubled and Government ministers have confirmed that funding from a tax on sugary soft drinks will continue to be ring-fenced for school sports until 2020.

Evaluation of this investment has highlighted the need for clearer guidance to schools on how best to use this resource and the importance of good specialist PE knowledge for teachers of the subject. While this additional funding may cease in its present form, Sport England is, in its Strategy, committed both to further investment in young people and to improving the skills of secondary school teachers, particularly in respect of physical literacy.

#### Summary of national context

Engaging everyone in physical activity is a high priority nationally. It is acknowledged that regular sport and recreational activity plays a key role in facilitating improved health and wellbeing but that it takes more resources to get the inactive active than to keep the same number of people active. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need (and tackle inequality) is a requirement of the planning system in line with national policy recommendations.

There is also a requirement to ensure that all sections of the community can access facilities and relevant programmes of physical activity including those groups of people who have a higher propensity to physical inactivity such as older age groups, women, people from different ethnic minorities and people in lower socio-economic groups. Understanding of local and specific needs will be required to help drive increases in physical activity and sport.

#### 2.2: Local context

Dacorum Borough covers 81 square miles (200 square kilometres) of west Hertfordshire extending almost from the outskirts of Watford, northwards to the Chiltern Hills. The principal town is Hemel Hempstead, with two smaller market towns, Berkhamsted and Tring. In addition, there are a number of villages all with their own distinctive character. All the towns are surrounded by the Metropolitan Green Belt. This section identifies the key local documentation for DBC.

### Local Plan

#### Dacorum Local Plan

The Dacorum Local Plan consists of the following documents:

- Saved parts of the Dacorum Local Plan (Adopted April 2004).
- ◆ Core Strategy DPD (Adopted September 2013).
- Site Allocations DPD (Adopted July 2017).

Dacorum Borough Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan that will replace the documents listed above. This will provide a new planning framework for Dacorum up to 2036<sup>2</sup>. The new Local Plan will set out the vision and objectives for the borough. It will reconsider housing and employment need and investigate ways of meeting that need more fully. It will allocate sites for housing, employment and other forms of development and will set out development management policies for the borough.

In November/December 2017 the Council consulted on a draft (Issues & Options) Plan.

### Dacorum Borough Council Corporate Plan 2015-2020

The Corporate Plan is a key element in DBC's strategic decision-making process. It outlines the Council's vision and priorities up to 2020 as well as providing a focus for service delivery and performance. The stated vision is: "working in partnership to create a borough which enables the communities of Dacorum to thrive and prosper." Its priorities and aims are:

- A clean, safe and enjoyable environment.
- Building strong and vibrant communities.
- Ensuring economic growth and prosperity.
- Providing good quality affordable homes, in particular, for those most in need.
- Delivering an efficient and modern council.

As part of the building strong and vibrant communities strand, in 2014 DBC launched 'Get Set, Go Dacorum', a three-year community sports activation programme of health and wellbeing activities. This programme was jointly funded through £250,000 from Sport England and £45,000 of financial investment and other in-kind support from the Council. It has also worked with Herts County Council on a £100,000 health and wellbeing project for the community. DBC aims to improve the fitness and the health and wellbeing of residents in local communities

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>It should be noted that, since this report's creation, the timeframe for the Dacorum Borough Council Local Plan has been extended to 2038.

where it understands there to be relatively low levels of participation in sports and physical activity generally.

### South West Hertfordshire Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)

Dacorum, St Albans, Hertsmere, Three Rivers and Watford councils, together with Hertfordshire County Council, have begun work on a Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for the wider South West Hertfordshire area. This is part of a wider partnership approach regarding house building.

The JSP is intended to set the longer-term strategic framework and shared priorities within which future local plans will be prepared. A key aim will be to ensure that infrastructure such as transport, schools, health and utilities is properly co-ordinated and delivered alongside new homes and jobs, including across local authority boundaries.

### Hertfordshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020

This strategy sets high level priorities, to optimise the health and wellbeing of people in the county throughout the course of their lives. This is based on the four life stages of Starting Well, Developing Well, Living and Working Well and Ageing Well. The vision is "with all partners working together we aim to reduce health inequalities and improve the health and wellbeing of the people in Hertfordshire." Hertfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board agreed six principles which decide on the priorities to focus on up to 2020. They are as follows:

- Aim to keep people safe and reduce inequalities in health, attainment and wellbeing outcomes.
- Use public health evidence, other comparison information and Hertfordshire citizen's views to make sure that we focus on the most significant health and wellbeing needs in Hertfordshire.
- Centre strategies on people, their families and carers, providing services universally but giving priority to the most vulnerable.
- Focus on preventative approaches helping people and communities to support each other and prevent problems from occurring for individuals and families in the future.
- Always consider what can be done better together focussing efforts on adding value as partners to maximise the benefits for the public.
- Encourage opportunities to integrate services to improve outcomes and value for taxpayers.

#### Dacorum Strategic Review: Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities (2016)

In 2016 DBC undertook a Strategic Review of indoor sports and leisure facilities. The Council's rationale for the study was to provide evidence in respect of the current condition of the Council's portfolio and future community need in the borough. The key findings of this study are summarised in Table 2.1:

Table 2.1: Strategic Review of the Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities

Facility	Strategic Review of the Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities (2016)
Sports halls	The FPM (Facilities Planning Model Jan 2015) reports that sports hall provision in the borough appears to be under strain, and provision (number of courts per 10,000 residents) compares poorly to county, regional and national averages.  Future population growth and housing development should be taken into consideration with any new development.  Badminton England generally considers the quality of sports provision in Dacorum to be poor in terms of lighting and flooring. Berkhamsted Leisure Centre is identified as particularly poor with insufficient run off between courts.
Swimming pools	There is adequate provision of indoor swimming water in the borough and Sport England data indicates capacity at current facilities to accommodate additional swim visits. As such, additional demand can be absorbed from within the current stock. At individual facility level, the FPM suggests that Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead centres are not operating at full capacity with Berkhamsted (41%) and Hemel Hempstead (64%). (70% is deemed to be busy using the Sport England comfort benchmark).  Swim England recommended that moving forward, the focus should be on general replacement and strategy for the major local authority facilities.  Berkhamsted Swimming Club reports that it has insufficient time and space to meet current demand; it currently utilises facilities in Tring and Berkhamsted, but would prefer to be based solely in Berkhamsted.
Health and Fitness	The supply and demand analysis undertaken for health and fitness in the borough indicates there is latent demand for an additional 747 memberships in Hemel Hempstead and 435 in Berkhamsted.
Gymnastics	Demand is not accommodated in the area, it is recommended that options for additional gymnastics provision is explored within the short to medium term.

### Herts Sports & Physical Activity Partnership (HSPAP) Strategic Plan 2017-2021

HSPAP is the county sports partnership (CSP) which incorporates Dacorum. Its team provides services to partners involved with the delivery of sport, physical education and active recreation. Its vision is 'More people, more active, more often'.

Its mission is to work strategically to deliver an inclusive, insight led and sustainable sport and physical activity sector in Hertfordshire. Its strategic objectives are to:

- Increase participation in sport and physical activity.
- Improve health and wellbeing by reducing inactivity.
- Demonstrate the economic and social value of sport and physical activity.
- Strengthen the local delivery infrastructure.
- Make the Partnership fit for the future.

#### Dacorum Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2019-2024

The recently produced Physical Activity and Sport Strategy focuses on a vision for sports and physical activity across Dacorum. It examines the role of Dacorum's sports clubs, the Council and partners and how they can improve provision and opportunity for physical activity and sport for all residents. This has been developed following consultation across the borough. The strategy vision is: "to provide opportunities for Dacorum residents to be more active, helping to shape and promote a positive attitude towards physical activity and sport".

#### To achieve this DBC will:

- Provide leadership within the community. Working closely with partners from private, public and voluntary sectors to improve and promote access to resources, quality provision, and programmes of activity, with a particular focus on under-represented groups.
- Ensure there are high quality leisure facilities which meet the current and future needs of the borough.
- Champion and promote the benefits of physical activity and sport participation in achieving health, community cohesion and community safety outcomes.

### The key outcomes of the Strategy are that:

- Everyone that lives and works in Dacorum will be able to find an activity or sport that
  meets their needs, which in turn will lead to increased participation and the benefits that
  come with this. Success will be measured through a series of key outcomes and targets.
- Setting measurable targets is a key part of being able to evaluate the success of DBC's actions and interventions. In those areas where it can use quantifiable targets it is important that it does so as this will be a valuable measure of progress for the strategy.

### The key outcome targets set in the Strategy are:

- ◆ 2,000 more physically active Dacorum residents.
- A 3% increase in membership numbers of local sports clubs and leisure facilities.

There are contributing factors in relation to individuals' health and wellbeing, but the Strategy also targets:

- A reduction in the mortality rate for persons under 75 from cardiovascular diseases and cancer (circa. 20 fewer people).
- ◆ 1,880 fewer adults (aged 18+) carrying excess weight.
- ◆ 36 fewer children reported as overweight or obese at year 6.

The Council will prepare an annual action plan in collaboration with partners; internal (e.g. Planning, Community Partnerships, Housing) and external (e.g. HSP, Public Health, DSN, Everyone Active) to deliver this strategy. In this, it will set out a series of more specific actions, which will take place throughout the coming years.

#### Dacorum Open Space Study 2008

The Dacorum Open Space Study incorporates:

- An assessment of local needs for open space.
- An audit of existing open space provision.
- Assessment of the current quality, quantity and accessibility of open space.
- New local standards for future open space provision set out based on the above.
- Recommendations for prioritising the planning and management of green space.

### Dacorum Playing Pitch Strategy 2015

This is a supply and demand analysis covering both natural and artificial grass sports pitches, collating information about all existing facilities across the borough. It provides recommendations in terms of the usage and condition of facilities on a sport by sport basis, to ensure both current and future demand can be met.

### Dacorum Indoor Built Facilities Strategy 2006

The indoor built facilities strategy provides a framework for improvements to indoor facilities across the borough over a ten-year period.

Both the playing pitch strategy and open space study are being updated concurrently with the indoor built facilities strategy.

### Summary of local policy documentation

The key messages are summarised below:

- A key priority in the Corporate Plan (2016-2020) is to work in partnership to create a borough which enables the communities of Dacorum to thrive and prosper.
- Within the wider Hertfordshire area, the health and wellbeing strategy sets high level priorities, to optimise the health and wellbeing of people in Hertfordshire throughout the course of individuals' lives.
- ◆ DBC is aiming to improve the fitness and the health and wellbeing of residents in local communities where it understands there to be relatively low levels of participation in sports and physical activity generally.
- The recently developed Physical Activity and Sport Strategy (October 2018) will help to shape future engagement with harder to reach groups and specifically deliver targeted interventions.
- ◆ The Strategic Review of leisure facilities in 2016 found poor quality sports halls, sufficient water space to accommodate current demand and latent demand for health and fitness facilities and gymnastics provision. There will be a need for additional facilities to satisfy projected growth.

#### 2.3: Demographic profile

**Population and distribution** (Data source: 2017 Mid-Year Estimate, ONS)

The total population of Dacorum is 153,316 (2017 MYE) with slightly less males (75,324) than females (77,992). The majority of the population is located in Hemel Hempstead in the west of the borough with significant populations in Berkhamsted and Tring which are interspersed by large areas of rural hinterland.

The proportion of 65-79 year olds in Dacorum (12%) is marginally lower that the East Region (14.0%). However, it has more people in the age groups from 35-44 (14.1% compared to 12.7% in the East Region). The age and make-up of the population is a key factor to consider when developing and implementing the sports and physical activity offers within the area.

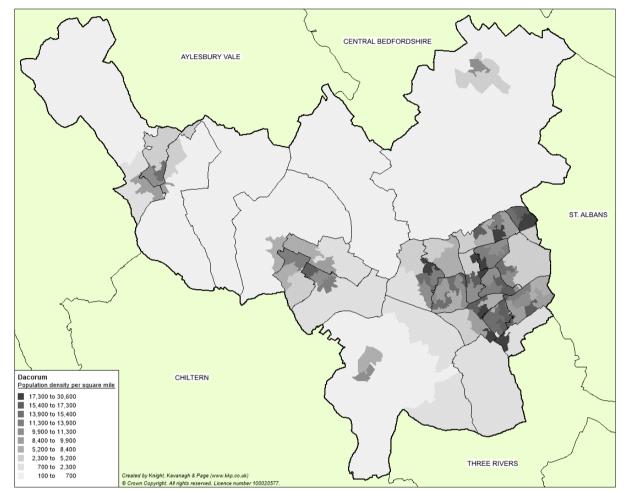


Figure 2.4: Population density 2017 MYE: Dacorum lower super output areas (Isoa)

Ethnicity (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS)

In broad terms, Dacorum's ethnic composition does not reflect that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (90.8%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as white; this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 4.7% this is lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

### **Income and benefits dependency** (Data source: NOMIS (2017)

The median figure for full-time earnings (2018) in Dacorum is £34,882; the comparative rate for the East Region is £30,696 (-11.2%) and for Great Britain is £29,679 (-14.9%). In October 2018 there were 995 people in Dacorum claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); this represents a decrease of 71.4% when compared to October 2013 (1,705).

### **Deprivation** (Data source: 2015 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

Relative to other parts of the country Dacorum experiences low levels of deprivation with 6.0% of the resident population living in neighbourhoods that fall within the third of the country's cohorts that are most deprived, compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 47.6%

live in the third of the country cohorts that are least deprived, again this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%. Health statistics follow a similar pattern to deprivation, with a smaller proportion of Dacorum's population (2.1%) falling within areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts, this compares to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 65.3% live in the three least deprived groupings.

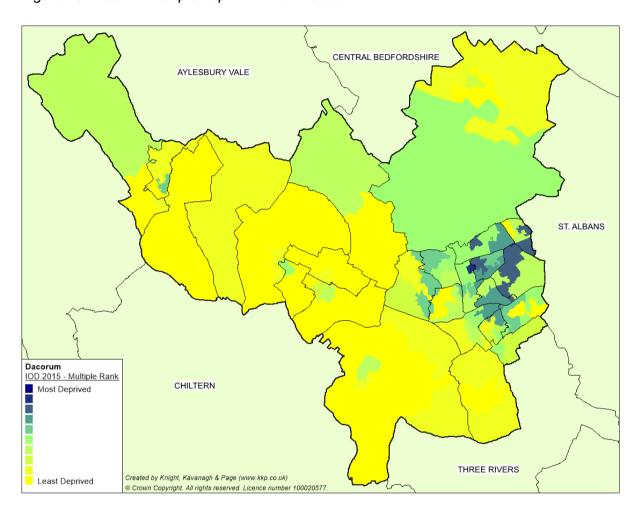


Figure 2.5: Index of multiple deprivation for Dacorum

Health data (Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP<sup>3</sup> and NOO<sup>4</sup>)

In keeping with patterns seen alongside lower levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Dacorum is marginally higher than the national figure; the male rate is currently 80.8 compared to 79.6 for England, and the female equivalent is 84.6 compared to 83.2 nationally.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> National Child Measurement Program

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> National Obesity Observatory

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

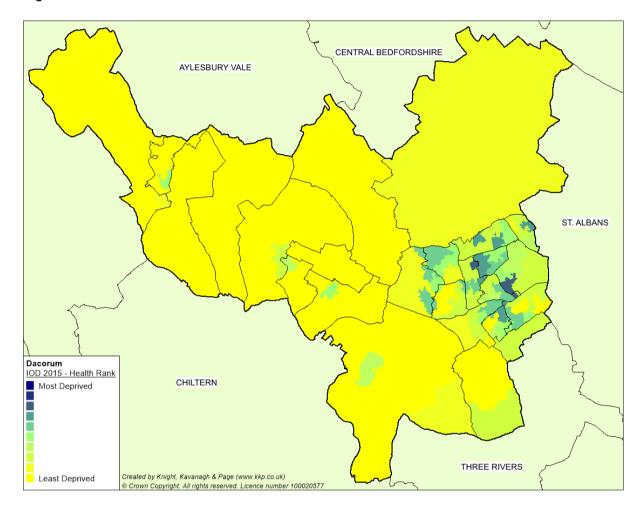


Figure 2.6: IMD Health domain of Dacorum

#### Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to obesity<sup>6</sup> and being overweight are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

Adult obesity rates in Dacorum (23.8%) are slightly below the national (24.0%) and regional (24.0%) averages. Furthermore, child rates for obesity are also significantly lower: Dacorum (16.0%), Eastern Region (17.6%) and national figures (19.8%).

As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. Fewer than one in ten (8.9%) of children in Dacorum are obese in their Reception Year at school and 11.5% are overweight. However, by Year 6 these figures rise to 16.0% being classed as obese and 13.6% overweight. In total, by Year 6, 29.6% are classed as being either overweight or obese.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.

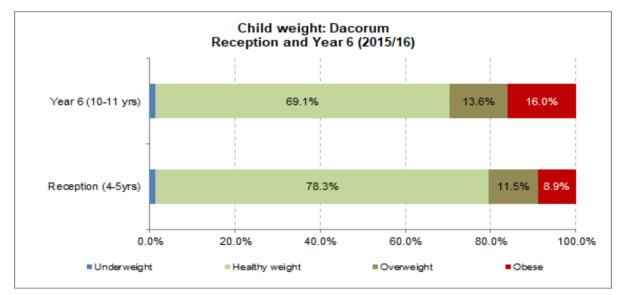


Figure 2.7: Child weight - reception and year 6

### Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England and updated in 2014/15 by Public Health England. Illnesses that the BHF research relates to include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g. stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

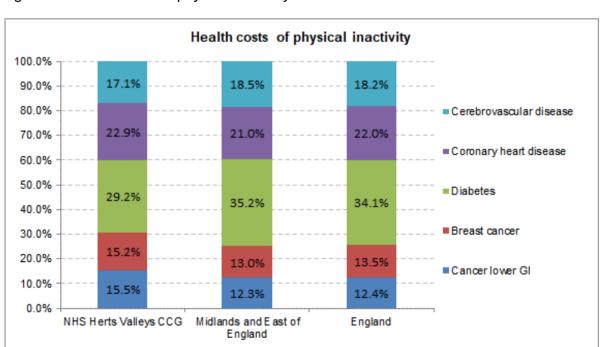


Figure 2.8: Health costs of physical inactivity

Dacorum is in the NHS Herts Valleys Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG); this also includes Hertsmere, St. Albans, Three Rivers and Watford. Dacorum's population accounts for 25.7% of NHS Herts Valleys CCG. The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity for the CCG within which Dacorum falls is estimated at £4,094,575.80. When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, local CCG costs (at £664,713.58) are 18.7% below the national (£817,273.95) and 18.8% below the regional (£818,184.98) averages.

It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain, etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

Mosaic (Data source: 2018 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

The Mosaic 2018 consumer segmentation product classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups and 66 household types. This data is then used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour.

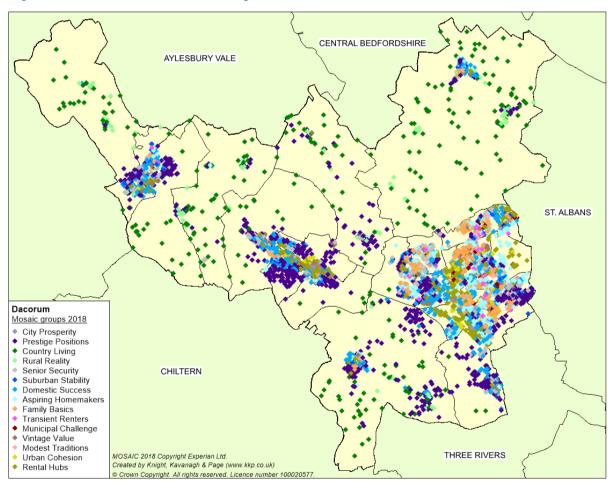


Figure 2.9: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Dacorum

Table 2.2 overleaf shows the top five mosaic classifications in Dacorum compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these can be seen inasmuch as they represent seven in ten (72.3%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of 37.6%.

The three main population segments are:

- Domestic success High-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes situated in sought after residential neighbourhoods. Their busy lives revolve around their children and successful careers in higher managerial and professional roles.
- Prestige positions Affluent married couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established residential area. While some are mature empty-nesters or elderly retired couples, others are still supporting their teenage or older children.
- Aspiring homemakers Younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.

Manaia avanus da aquintias	Dace	Notional 0/	
Mosaic group description	#	%	National %
1 - Domestic Success	26,708	17.6%	6.1%
2 - Prestige Positions	26,691	17.6%	8.9%
3 - Aspiring Homemakers	20,285	13.4%	4.3%
4 - Family Basics	19,555	12.9%	9.8%
5 - Rental Hubs	16,237	10.7%	8.4%

#### **Active Lives**

Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2016/17 is based on 16+ year olds taking part in sport and physical activity. A higher proportion of the Dacorum population is active compared to the population of England or the Eastern Region. Conversely, a lower proportion of people in Dacorum is considered to be either fairly active or inactive.

Figure 2.10: Levels of activity

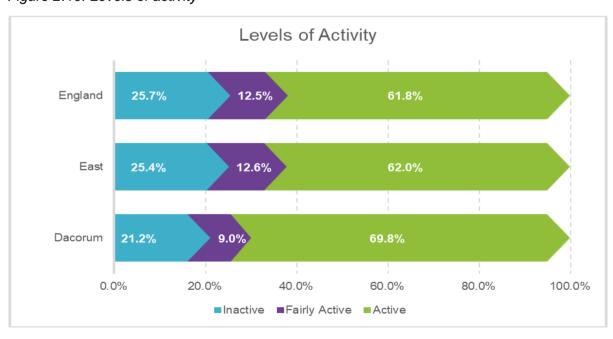


Table 2.3 Active Lives Survey results 2016/17

	Inactive (<30 minutes per week)		Fairly Active (30-149 minutes per week)		Active (150+ minutes per week)	
England	11,485,300	25.7%	5,595,000	12.5%	27,658,700	61.8%
East	1,258,100	25.4%	624,000	12.6%	3,074,400	62.0%
Dacorum	25,900	21.2%	10,900	9.0%	85,300	69.8%

Rate/population totals for sport & physical activity levels (excluding gardening) of adults (16+) in English local authority areas.

The Active Lives Survey makes it possible to identify the sports and physical activities that the highest number of people in Dacorum take part in. In common with many other areas walking, structured programme classes and athletics are amongst the most popular activities; these also cut across age groups and gender. This survey is based upon people taking part in the activity, on average, at least once a month.

Table 2.4: Most popular sports in Dacorum (Source: SE Active Lives Survey Nov 16/17)

Cnart	Daco	rum	East		England	
Sport	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Walking	56,800	46.5%	2,110,900	42.6%	18,722,600	41.8%
Structured programme class	30,800	25.2%	891,900	18.0%	7,938,000	17.7%
Athletics	24,800	20.3%	801,100	16.2%	7,266,300	16.2%
Fitness	22,100	18.1%	625,100	12.6%	5,727,600	12.8%
Cycling	18,700	15.3%	951,400	19.2%	7,498,900	16.8%

#### In this survey:

- walking for leisure includes dog walking, rambling and Nordic walking. Only walks of at least 10 minutes continuous walking are counted and walking around shops is excluded.
- structured programme classes are instructor led group classes including dance-based classes, high intensity classes, cardio classes and core strength classes.

#### Population projections

### Strategic planning: Change over 20 years (2016 to 2036<sup>7</sup>)

The 2018 ONS projections indicate a rise of 13.6% in Dacorum's population (+20,680) over the 20 years from 2016 to 2036. Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen at different points across the majority of age groups. Key points for DBC are:

- ◆ The progressive rise in the number of 0-15 year olds; by +2,504 (+8.2%) over the first half of the projection (to 2026).
- ◆ The predicted decline in the number of 16-24 year olds, -108 (-0.08%) in the first period, followed by growth back to +1,231 (+8.8%) in the second period.

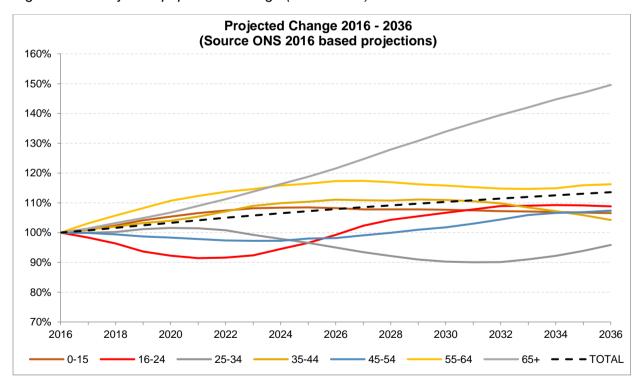
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Office for National Statistics 2016-based population projections (data released May 2018)

The continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+. This represents an increase of +5,537 (+21.5%) in the first period continuing to rise to +12,756 (+49.6%) overall between 2016 and 2036. This age group represented 16.9% of Dacorum's population in 2016 but it is projected that it will be 22.2% of the total by 2036.

Table 2.5: Dacorum - ONS projected population (2016 to 2036)

Age	Number			umber Age structure %		Change 2016 - 2036			
(years)	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
0-15	30,535	33,039	32,529	20.0%	20.1%	18.8%	100.0%	108.2%	106.5%
16-24	13,981	13,873	15,212	9.2%	8.4%	8.8%	100.0%	99.2%	108.8%
25-34	19,987	18,983	19,154	13.1%	11.5%	11.1%	100.0%	95.0%	95.8%
35-44	21,373	23,742	22,279	14.0%	14.4%	12.9%	100.0%	111.1%	104.2%
45-54	22,598	22,179	24,260	14.8%	13.5%	14.0%	100.0%	98.1%	107.4%
55-64	18,239	21,398	21,201	12.0%	13.0%	12.2%	100.0%	117.3%	116.2%
65+	25,732	31,269	38,488	16.9%	19.0%	22.2%	100.0%	121.5%	149.6%
Total	152,445	164,482	173,123	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	107.9%	113.6%

Figure 2.11: Projected population change (2016 -2036)



#### House building and policy

The population in Dacorum is projected to grow given the significant pressure for new housing signalled by Government and the need to accommodate this through the emerging Local Plan.

The Government's proposed Standard Method for assessing housing need in local authorities across England is predominantly informed by household projections produced by the Office

for National Statistics (ONS). There are three ONS projections year sets for Dacorum which determine alternate housing requirements. These are detailed in table 2.6 below.

Table 2.6: Accumulative housing figures to 2036 based on ONS projections

ONS Projection year	Accumulative housing	Per annum
2016	14,161	833
2014	17,425	1,025
2014 + 15%	20,043	1,179

DBC is exploring whether some of this growth could be accommodated in a large northern and eastern urban expansion of Hemel Hempstead known as Hemel Garden Communities. This expansion would straddle the Dacorum and St Albans district boundary and could bring forward over 10,000 homes in total.

Hemel Hempstead is likely to have the most significant development with up to 13,050 new homes. Hemel Garden Communities (HGC) is a proposal for a major expansion to the east and north of the town, as identified in Figure 2.12. This 55-hectare development would sit equally across both the Dacorum and St Albans administrative areas, taking the best of the New Town heritage into the 21st century, providing over 10,000 homes and 10,000 jobs, with Hertfordshire Innovation Quarter (Hertfordshire IQ) at its heart (providing 8,000 out of the 10,000 jobs).

Recognising the exceptional need for growth DBC and St Albans City and District Council together with Hertfordshire County Council are taking a strategic approach to housing and employment expansion in Hemel Hempstead. This is being reflected within the individual local plans, as well as wider overarching county documents. However, any development within Dacorum is subject to being included within the Local Plan, following required assessment and consultation.

The HGC development would involve close partnership work between Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership and local businesses to support the delivery of the Hertfordshire IQ Enterprise Zone. This aims to create an internationally recognised employment zone focusing on green technology, expanding on the pre-existing Maylands Business Park (already the largest business park in Hertfordshire), as well as creating new links to the Building Research Establishment and Rothamsted Research, both of which fall within St Albans District.

The Government has expressed its support for this new employment area, which will help deliver against its clean growth agenda. Furthermore, the proposal would be supported by significant investment in ambitious new infrastructure and community facilities, with the intention of transforming the town as a whole and providing a great legacy. HGC was accepted onto the Garden Communities Programme in March 2019.



Figure 2.12: Proposed Hemel Garden Community growth

The Crown Estate owns around 70% of the land concerned. It has begun preparing a masterplan for the whole area with input from senior Officers from DBC, SADC, Hertfordshire County Council, Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), Highways England and the Hertfordshire IQ Enterprise Zone.

In summary, the guiding principles for development are:

- Connective green infrastructure
- Transformative, mobility improvements
- Diverse employment opportunities
- Vibrant communities
- Exemplary design

- Empowering communities
- Innovative approaches to delivery
- Active local stewardship
- Strong corporate and political public leadership

### St Albans City & District Council Planning

St Albans Local Plan 2020-2036 (submission version 2019) sets out the planning policies and proposals for the future development of the City and District of St Albans. It establishes the Council's long-term spatial planning strategy for delivering and managing development and infrastructure, and for environmental protection and enhancement, from 2020 to 2036. St Albans' vision for the District is 'A thriving community, which is a great place to live and work and has a vibrant economy'.

The Local Plan is a statutory Development Plan Document (DPD). It must comply with legal requirements and pay due regard to Government national planning policy, principally the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It also needs to be based on proportionate and justifiable evidence.

The Council is committed to joint work with other councils under the Duty to Co-operate and specifically to work on a Joint Strategic Plan for South West Hertfordshire (SW Herts). As identified earlier, the SW Herts area covers the administrative areas of Dacorum, Hertsmere, St Albans, Three Rivers and Watford.

Several proposed developments to the west of St Albans may directly impact on Dacorum. Policy S6 identifies the "Broad Locations" for development." to contribute to meeting housing, infrastructure and other development needs over the plan period. These broad locations include:

- ◆ East Hemel Hempstead (North)
- ◆ East Hemel Hempstead (Central)
- East Hemel Hempstead (South)
- North Hemel Hempstead
- Chiswell Green

All Broad Locations and the associated revised Green Belt boundaries are highlighted in indicative form within the 2018 pre-submission draft.

All Broad Locations must meet the Policies set out in the Local Plan and as shown on the Policies Map. Planning applications for development at the Broad Locations must materially accord with masterplans approved by the Council following consultation with local communities and stakeholders.

### Summary of housing growth in relation to sport and leisure facilities

The anticipated level of housebuilding to 2036 will, undoubtedly, place additional pressure on local sporting infrastructure at all levels. In particular, it is likely that the major planned growth in Hemel Hempstead will require additional sport and leisure facilities. The extent of the need for these additional facilities will be predicated on the findings of this Needs Assessment Report, emerging Leisure Strategy, and developments in St Albans Council to ensure appropriate and comprehensive coverage.

#### **SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT APPROACH**

### 3.1: Methodology

The assessment of provision is based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities.

Figure 3.1: Recommended approach

## Assessment Prepare and tailor the approach Establish a clear understanding of the purpose, scope and scale of the assessment Preparation Purpose & objectives • Proportionate approach • Sports scope • Geographical scope • Strategic context • Project management Gather information on supply and demand Establish a clear picture of the supply of facilities within your area. Establish a clear understanding of what the current and future demand for facilities are. Quantity . Quality . Accessibility . Availability Supply Demand Local population profile . Sports participation national . Sports participation local . Unmet, latent, dispersed & future demand . Local activity priorities . Sports specific priorities Assessment - bringing the information together Using the data from Stage B to build a picture of the level of provision, looking at four key elements. Developing key findings and facility implications around the framework of protect, enhance, provide.

### Application

Building a picture Quantity • Quality • Accessibility • Availability

### Application of an assessment

Using the outcome of the assessment to deliver key priorities in different settings.

Settings Sports facility strategy • Planning policy • Infrastructure planning • Development management • Funding bids

This provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It has primarily been produced to help (local authorities) meet the requirements of the Government's NPPF, which states that:

'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.'

Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.' (NPPF, Paragraph 96).

Assessment of provision encompasses analysis of the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability of identified facility types (e.g. sports halls and swimming pools). Each is considered on a 'like for like' basis with others in its facility type, to enable an assessment of adequacy. Demand background, data and consultation varies dependent upon the level of consultation gathered. In some instances, national data is available whilst in others, it has been possible to drill down and secure detailed local information.

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between facility types in the borough and provides a clear indication of areas of high demand. It will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and where it would be appropriate to protect or rationalise the current stock.

#### 3.2: Site visits

Active Places Power is used to provide baseline data to identify facilities in the study area. Where possible, assessments were undertaken in the presence of facility staff. This added considerable value as it enabled access to be gained to all areas of venues and allowed more detailed *in-situ* discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. This is essential to ensure that the audit (which is a 'snapshot' visit) gathers accurate insight into the general user experience.

Site visits to key indoor facilities, those operated by other partners and the voluntary sector have been undertaken. Via the audit and via informal interviews with facility managers, a 'relevance' and 'condition' register has been built which describes (e.g.):

- Facility and scale.
- Usage/local market.
- Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus, where available, facility owner aspirations).
- Management, programming, catchments, user groups, gaps.
- ◆ Location (urban/rural), access and accessibility.
- Condition, maintenance, existing improvement plans, facility 'investment status' (lifespan in the short, medium and long term).
- Existing/ planned adjacent facilities.

The assessment form (see Appendix 5) captures quantity and quality data on a site by site basis and feeds directly into the main database, allowing information to be stored and analysed. Quality assessments are undertaken using Sport England's Assessing Needs and

Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) and then rated using the following categories in Table 3.1. These ratings are applied throughout the report, regardless of facility type.

Table 3.1: Quality ratings of indoor sports facilities using ANOG

Rating	Description
Good	Facility is assessed as being new or recently invested, up to date, well maintained, clean and well-presented and generally no older than ten years. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are new or relatively new with little if any wear and tear. The facility is well lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are welcoming, new or well maintained, fit for purpose, modern and attractive to use.
Above average	Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but may show some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear.
Below average	Facility is older and showing signs of age and poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces show signs of wear and tear. The facility is usable, but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable.
Poor	The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and/or damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are low quality and unattractive to use.

Ratings are based on non-technical visual assessments. These consider facility age and condition (for example line markings, safety equipment, problem areas i.e. mould, damage, leaks, the condition of fixtures, fittings and equipment and court safety margins). Changing rooms are also assessed. Facility maintenance and wear is considered, as is a basic assessment against the Equality Act. When all data is collated, an overall quality rating is awarded to each facility. Site visits are conducted at all main sports facilities.

#### Catchment areas

Catchment areas for different types of provision enable identification of areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that the distance people are able and willing to travel varies from person to person, day to day, and hour to hour. This problem is overcome by using the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users (used in the Sport England Facilities Planning Model). This, coupled with KKP and client staff experience in this field, and the use of available local data and analysis, has led to catchment areas for particular facilities being identified as follows:

Table 3.2: Facility catchment areas

Facility type	Identified catchment area by urban/rural
Sport halls	20 minutes' walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Swimming pools	20 minutes' walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Health and fitness	20 minutes' walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Indoor bowls centre	30 minutes' drive

Facility type	Identified catchment area by urban/rural
Indoor tennis	30 minutes' drive
Dedicated gymnastics centre	20 minutes' drive
Village halls / community centres	800m / 10 minutes' walk

Where possible, leisure centre member postcode data is used to assess travel times and distances and to test the 20 minutes' walk/drive time default standard. Gap analysis can also be undertaken to assess, for example, the proportion of members from areas of higher deprivation as well as enabling analysis by age and gender. Where no membership data is provided the 20 minutes' walk/drive times are utilised unless specified as above.

### 3.3: Facilities planning model overview

The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computerised model which helps assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities. It has been developed as a means of:

- Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale.
- Helping local authorities determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.
- Testing 'what if' scenarios with regard to provision and changes in demand, this includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities and the impact population changes would have on the needs of the sports facilities.

In its simplest form FPM seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport considering how far people are prepared to travel to a facility (using the integrated transport network).

To estimate the level of sports facility provision in an area, it compares the number of facilities (supply) with the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will generate. The model is prescriptive and not predictive in that it does not provide precise estimates of the use of proposed facilities. It prescribes an appropriate level of provision for any defined area in relation to demand and which reflects national expectations and policies.

The FPM is used to test scenarios by predicting the impact of creating a new facility or closing an existing venue, to the overall level of facility provision. It can also take account and model the impact of changes in population, for example, from major housing development.

For this assessment, we have used FPM data from the National Run Report 2018 for Dacorum Borough Council. It is based on 2017 ONS projected changes in the population of the authority for both swimming pools and sports halls. FPM findings are compared directly with the audit and assessment carried out by KKP.

#### **SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS**

Indoor multi-purpose sports halls are one of the prime sports facilities for community sport. They provide venues which allow a range of sport and recreational activities to be played. The standard methodology for measuring them is the number of badminton courts contained within the floor area.

They are generally considered to be of greatest value when of at least 3+ badminton court in size with sufficient height to allow games such as badminton to be played. It should be noted, however, that a 4-court sports hall provides greater flexibility as it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), basketball and netball. It also has sufficient length to accommodate indoor cricket nets and indoor athletics; they thus offer greater sports development flexibility than the 3-court counterpart.

Larger halls, i.e. those with six or eight courts, can accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day need. They also provide an option for more than one pitch/court increasing flexibility for both training and competition and hosting central venue leagues for sports such as netball. This assessment considers all 3+ court facilities in Dacorum. Halls that function as specialist venues, such as dance studios are excluded.

### 4.1: Supply

### Quantity

Active Places identifies 37 different sports halls (of all sizes) on 27 different sites.

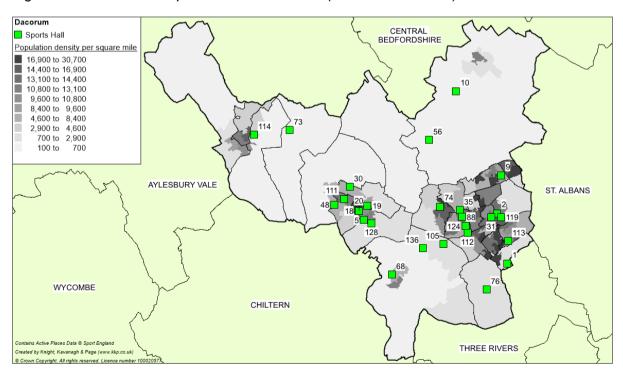


Figure 4.1: All identified sports halls in Dacorum (Active Places data)

Sports halls are distributed across the authority. Table 4.1 overleaf identifies where these are located along with the number of badminton courts at each.

Table 4.1: All identified sports halls in Dacorum (Active Places data)

Map ID	Site name	Cts	ts MapID Site name		Cts
1	Abbots Hill School	4	73	Iron Room	0
2	Adeyfield Community Centre	0	74	John F Kennedy Roman	1
5	Ashlyns School	1	74	John F Kennedy Roman	2
5	Ashlyns School	0	74	John F Kennedy Roman	4
5	Ashlyns School	4	76	Kings Langley Secondary	4
9	Astley Cooper School	3	76	Kings Langley Secondary	0
10	Beechwood Park School	3	88	Lockers Park	3
18	Berkhamsted Prep School	2	105	Roman Fields	1
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	1	111	Berkhamsted LC	6
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	4	112	Hemel Hempstead LC	9
30	Bridgewater Primary School	0	113	Longdean Sports Centre	
31	Broadfield Academy	0	114	Tring Sports Centre	
31	Broadfield Academy	0	114	Tring Sports Centre	
35	Cavendish School	1	119	The Adeyfield School	0
35	Cavendish School	1	119	The Adeyfield School	0
				The Hemel Hempstead	
35	Cavendish School	4	124	School	1
48	Egerton Rothesay School	1	128	The Thomas Coram C of	0
56	Great Gaddesden Parish Hall	0	136	66 Westbrook Hay School	
68	HMP The Mount	4			

As Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance focuses on indoor sports halls with 3+ badminton courts, prior to discussing these in more detail separate tables are presented below listing the halls with no marked courts (Table 4.2), those with one marked badminton court (Table 4.3) and those with two marked two courts (Table 4.4).

Table 4.2: Sports halls with no marked courts

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
2	Adeyfield Community Centre	73	Iron Room
5	Ashlyns School	76	Kings Langley Secondary School
30	Bridgewater Primary School	119	The Adeyfield School x2
31	Broadfield Academy x2	128	The Thomas Coram C of E School
56	Great Gaddesden Parish Hall		

Table 4.3: Sports halls with one marked badminton court

Map ID	Site name	Map ID Site name	
5	Ashlyns School	74	John F Kennedy RCS
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	105	Roman Fields
35	Cavendish School x2	114	Tring Sports Centre
48	Egerton Rothesay School	124	The Hemel Hempstead School

Table 4.4: Sports halls with two marked badminton courts

Map ID	Site name
18	Berkhamsted Prep School
74	John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School

There are 15 sports halls with 3+badminton courts within the borough.

### **Quality of facilities**

Ten out of the 15 sites with 3+ court halls were subject to a non-technical assessment. Access was not obtained at Abbots Hill, Astley Cooper, Cavendish and John F Kennedy schools and HMP The Mount. The findings of the non-technical assessment are identified in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.5 below.

The 15 include one 9-court hall (Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre), one 6-court hall (Berkhamsted Leisure Centre) and one 5-court hall (Tring Sports Centre), nine 4-court halls and three 3-court halls – giving a combined total of 65 badminton courts.

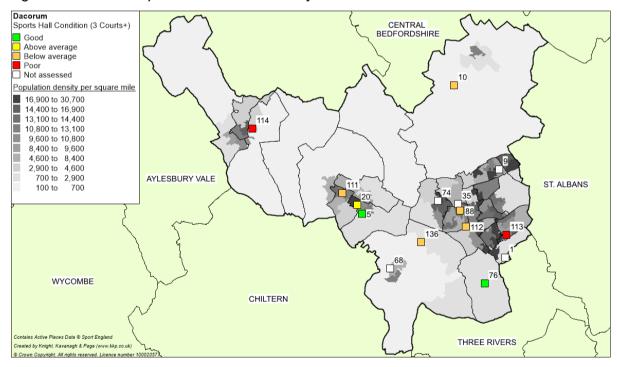


Figure 4.2: 3+ court sports halls in Dacorum by condition

Longdean and Tring sports centres are rated as poor. Tring Sports Centre sports hall was built in 1977 and is scheduled to be replaced within the next two years. Longdean Sports Centre requires new flooring. Berkhamsted Leisure Centre is considered to be dated; it has damaged and worn flooring and poor lighting. Lockers Park was found to have a leak in the roof and an undulating floor. In addition, it does not meet Badminton England's wall colour specification. The roof at Ashlyns School is leaking.

The neighbourhoods of Apsley, Bennetts End and Leverstock Green only have access to a poor-quality sports hall. Whilst this also applies to residents in Tring, there are plans in place to address this, this is not the case for the Longdean sports hall.

Where access was obtained, changing rooms were also assessed and were generally found to be of lower quality than the centres they service, (two were above average, five below average and three poor quality). The exception to this, in respect of changing rooms, is Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre which has received recent investment.

Table 4.5: Sports halls (3+ courts) in Dacorum by condition

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Assessment condition	
			Court	Changing
1	Abbots Hill School	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
5	Ashlyns School	4	Good	Below average
9	Astley Cooper School	3	Not assessed	Not assessed
10	Beechwood Park School	3	Below average	Poor
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	4	Above average	Below average
35	Cavendish School	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
68	HMP The Mount	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
74	John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
76	Kings Langley Secondary School	4	Good	Above average
88	Lockers Park	3	Below average	Below average
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	6	Below average	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	9	Below average	Above average
113	Longdean Sports Centre	4	Poor	Poor
114	Tring Sports Centre	5	Poor	Poor
136	Westbrook Hay School	4	Below average	Below average

Table 4.6: Summary of condition

Good	Above average	Below average	Poor	Not assessed
2	1	5	2	5

### Age of facilities

As might be expected there is a clear correlation between facility age and quality – either from the date it opened or since any major refurbishment as identified in Table 4.7 (overleaf).

Kings Langley Secondary School has the newest sports hall in the borough (opened in 2016) while the oldest is located at Westbrook Hay School. (It is reportedly 69 years old with no evidence of having received any refurbishment).

Overall, there are clearly some relatively modern facilities as seven sports halls were built post 2000. All but four of the sports halls (Longdean Sports Centre, Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres and HMP The Mount) are located on educational sites, which generally means that there is some restriction on availability – in particular during the day. Similarly HMP The Mount is not a publicly accessible facility.

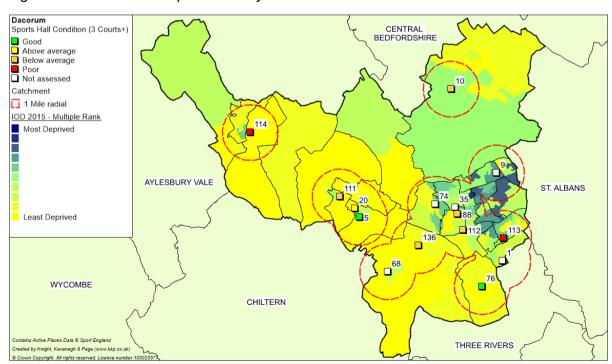
Table 4.7: Facility- year of construction and refurbishment details

Site name	Year built	Year refurbished	Age since opened / refurbishment
Abbots Hill School	2007	-	12
Ashlyns School	2015	-	4
Astley Cooper School	1968	2004	15
Beechwood Park School	1985	-	34
Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	2004	-	15
Cavendish School	2009	-	12
HMP The Mount	1988	-	31
John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	2009	-	10
Kings Langley Secondary School	2016	-	3
Lockers Park	1970	2000	19
Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	1990	-	29
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	1974	1999	20
Longdean Sports Centre	2001	2009	10
Tring Sports Centre	1977	2003	16
Westbrook Hay School	1949	-	70

### Accessibility

Sports hall accessibility is influenced by how far people are willing and able to travel.

Figure 4.3: Three+ court sports halls by condition with 1-mile radial catchment IMD 2015



Appropriate walk and drive-time catchments are applied to facilities to determine the accessibility of facilities to different communities. The normal acceptable standard is a 20-minute walk time (one-mile radial catchment) for an urban area. This enables analysis of the coverage adequacy and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

Figure 4.3 and Table 4.8 identify that 82% of DBC's population lives within a 20-minute walk (one mile) of a 3+ court sports hall. Residents who do not live within this walk time live in the more rural areas of the authority.

As previously identified, residents from more deprived areas are less likely to participate in sport than their counterparts from the lesser deprived areas due to cost and accessibility reasons.

Table 4. 8 below identifies that 6% (8,746 residents) of the Borough's population live in the most deprived areas. These areas represent the three lower bands of Table 4. 8 below. Of these residents 1,114 reside more than a mile away from the nearest 3+ court indoor sports hall and are, therefore, unlikely to participate within sporting activities due to the reliance on cars, public transport and bicycle access.

Table 4.8: IMD 2015 populations: Dacorum 3 court+ sports hall with a 20-minute walk8

IMD 2015 10%	Dacorum		All sports halls (3 court+). catchment populations by IMD			
bands (Low to High)	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	1,326	0.9%	1,326	0.9%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	7,420	5.1%	6,306	4.3%	1,114	0.8%
30.1 - 40	13,374	9.2%	12,419	8.5%	955	0.7%
40.1 - 50	14,934	10.2%	14,934	10.2%	0	0.0%
50.1 - 60	18,831	12.9%	16,921	11.6%	1,910	1.3%
60.1 - 70	20,582	14.1%	15,325	10.5%	5,257	3.6%
70.1 - 80	7,120	4.9%	5,592	3.8%	1,528	1.0%
80.1 - 90	26,533	18.2%	19,592	13.4%	6,941	4.8%
90.1 - 100	35,917	24.6%	27,321	18.7%	8,596	5.9%
Total	146,037	100.0%	119,736	82.0%	26,301	18.0%

#### Ownership and management

The majority of sports halls (nine) are located on education sites, four are local authority owned and one (HMP The Mount) is government owned (prison). DBC owned facilities provide a total of 24 badminton courts (37% of the total). This limits the level of influence DBC has on sports

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> A 20-minute walk/drive-time from sporting facilities is the accepted standard.

hall programming and management. Venue ownership and management arrangements are described in Table overleaf.

Table 4.9: Ownership and management of sports hall facilities

Site	Ownership	Management
Abbots Hill School	Independent School	In house
Ashlyns School	School	In house
Astley Cooper School	School	In house
Beechwood Park School	Independent School	In house
Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	Independent School	In house
Cavendish School	School	In house
HMP The Mount	Government	In house
John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	School	In house
Kings Langley Secondary School	Academy	In house
Lockers Park	Independent School	In house
Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Local authority	Trust
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Local authority	Trust
Longdean Sports Centre	Local authority	Trust
Tring Sports Centre	Local authority	Private Company
Westbrook Hay School	Independent School	In house

### Community use of sports halls

The majority of sports halls offer block booking access only, four sites offer pay and play access. Between them, however, they accommodate a wide variety of activities and sports ranging from badminton and netball to indoor cricket and roller skating. Table 4.10 indicates the number of hours, within peak time, available for community use.

Table 4.10: Community use of sports halls in Dacorum

Community use hours	Site name	Total Courts	Main sports played
	Abbots Hill School	4	Private use only
None	Westbrook Hay School	4	Private use only
	HMP The Mount	4	Private use only
	Ashlyns School	4	Football, netball, badminton, Futsal, indoor cricket, karate
			Sports Club/ Association block bookings
1-30	Beechwood Park School	3	Mainly used by boarding students Sports Club/ Association block bookings
			Athletics, football, taekwondo, table tennis and basketball
	Cavendish School	4	Sports Club/ Association block bookings
	Astley Cooper School	3	Unknown
30-40	Berkhamsted School	4	Badminton, netball, cricket, martial arts, basketball, Futsal.

Community use hours	Site name	Total Courts	Main sports played
	(Knox Johnston)		Sports Club/ Association block bookings
	Kings Langley Secondary School	4	Football, futsal, netball.  Sports Club/ Association block bookings
	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	6	Badminton, trampolining, karate. Pay & Play
	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	9	Basketball, badminton, disability sports, fencing, martial arts, futsal, netball, squash, trampoline.  Pay & Play
40+	Longdean Sports Centre	4	Roller hockey, netball, football (Performance Academy).  Pay and Play
	Tring Sports Centre	5	Table tennis. Pay & Play
	Lockers Park	3	Cricket nets, badminton.  Sports Club/ Association block bookings
	John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	4	Badminton, kick boxing.  Sports Club/ Association block bookings

### Availability and facility management

As Table 4.10 shows, three sports halls with 3+ courts are unavailable for community use; Abbots Hill and Westbrook Hay schools and HMP the Mount. (These account for 12 courts between them).

The remaining 12 sports halls cater for a mixture of pay and play availability and block bookings for sports clubs and associations. Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead, Longdean and Tring sports centres offer both pay and play and block booking opportunities, whilst the remainder offer block bookings to community associations and sports clubs. It is noted that Beechwood Park School has very limited availability due to the fact that its boarding students use it during the evening.

Availability at education sites is limited to peak times (evenings/weekends). Two facilities (Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre and Berkhamsted Leisure Centre) are available for day-time use (off peak) plus peak time. The nine badminton courts at Hemel Hempstead are available to serve the Hemel area, Berkhamsted serves Berkhamsted residents which leaves Tring residents in the north of the authority without access to a local sports hall during the day. In addition to limited access, Tring's facilities are also considered to be in poor condition.

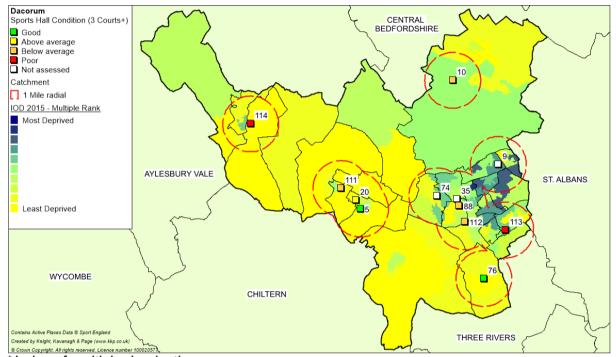
Table 4.11: Assessment of community availability of sites

Pay & play	Sports club & association	Private use
4	8	3

#### Accessibility of available sports halls

82% of residents are located within 20 minutes' walk time of a sports hall (3+courts). Court accessibility reduces to 78.6% of residents when the three private use only facilities (Abbots Hill, Westbrook Hay schools and HMP The Mount) are removed from the analysis.

Figure 4.4: Community available 3+ sports hall by condition on IMD\* with 1-mile walk time



\*Index of multiple deprivation

Figure 4.5 below highlights the fact that the whole Dacorum population (153,316 ONS MYE 2017) resides within 20 minutes' drive-time of a community available sports hall.

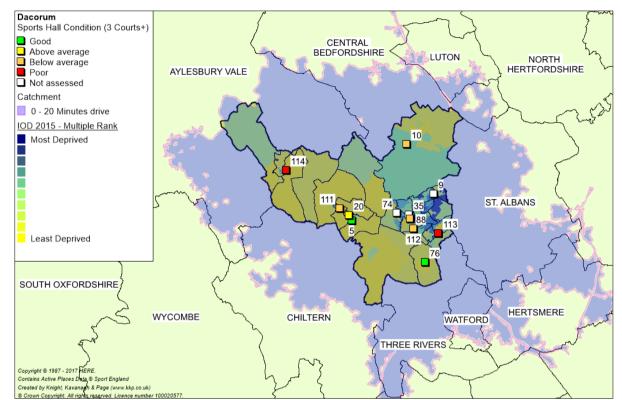


Figure 4.5: 3+ by condition on IMD with 20 min drive time (without private use halls)

Table 4.12: Community available 3+ sports halls in Dacorum with 20 min drive time

Map ID	Site name	Cts	Мар	Site name	Cts
טו			ID		
5	Ashlyns School	4	76	Kings Langley Secondary	4
9	Astley Cooper School	3	88	Lockers Park	3
10	Beechwood Park School	3	111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	6
	Berkhamsted School (Kings			Hemel Hempstead Leisure	
20	Campus)	4	112	Centre	9
35	Cavendish School	4	113	Longdean Sports Centre	4
74	John F Kennedy Roman Catholic	4	114	Tring Sports Centre	5

### Neighbouring facilities

Accessibility is also influenced by facilities located outside Dacorum. Eight sports halls are located within two miles of the borough boundary. The two-mile boundary is indicative of how far people may travel to access facilities and is used for modelling purposes only. Venue 360, Redbourn Leisure Centre (S4) and Green Park Training and Conference Centre (S5) offer pay and play availability. Green Park, however, is essentially an outdoor activity centre and its indoor facilities are available mainly for events. The remaining sites are run via sports clubs or community associations.

Figure 4.6: Sports halls within 2 miles of local authority boundary with walk to catchments

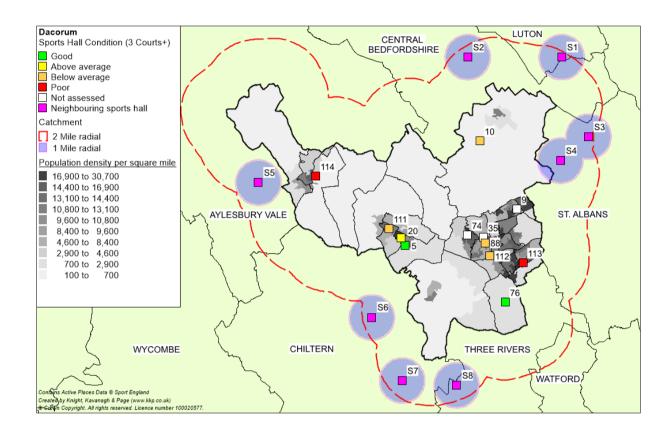


Table 4.13: Neighbouring publicly available sports halls – minimum 3 court sports hall

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
S1	Venue 360	4	Pay & Play	Luton
S2	Manshead C of E Academy	4	Sports Club / CA	Central Beds.
S3	Roundwood Park School	4	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
S4	Redbourn Leisure Centre	4	Pay & Play	St Albans
S5	Green Park Training & Conference	3	Pay & Play	Aylesbury Vale
S6	Chesham Leisure Centre	4	Sports Club / CA	Chiltern
S7	Dr Challoners High School	4	Sports Club / CA	Chiltern
S8	St Clement Danes School	4	Sports Club / CA	Three Rivers

<sup>\*</sup>CA community association

### Future developments

A new replacement 4-court sports hall is due to open at Hemel Hempstead School in 2019. At present, it is unclear whether it will be available for community use, so it is not possible to assess the implications for community sports hall provision across the borough.

It is also understood that DBC is considering different options for the improvement/ replacement of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre.

The sports hall at Tring School is being rebuilt as part of priority schools building programme. This will entail a reduction in the number of courts from five to four. It will, however, significantly improve the quality relative to the present one which is rated as poor. Work on the new sports hall will commence in 2020 with completion anticipated in 2021. None of the reported current users require 5 courts all at the same time and therefore the reduction of one court will not impact any of the sports or users.

### 4.2: Facilities planning model (FPM)

Sport England's FPM report provides an overview of the current and future level of provision of sports halls in Dacorum. It is based upon data from the National Run Report 2018, this:

- States that there are 16 sports halls on 12 sites comprising of 12 main halls and 4 activity halls. All are publicly owned (this excludes private use sites and includes the activity halls located at the sites where there is a 3+ court hall or larger).
- Excludes 25 sports halls on 19 sites which were deemed to be private use, too small, or closed.
- Does not take account of the new 4-court sports hall currently under construction at Hemel Hempstead School or the proposal to construct a new 4 court hall to replace the existing venue at Tring Sports Centre.
- States that DBC has 4.2 courts per 10,000 population.
- Notes that 15.6% of the population has no access to a car.

The KKP audit identified that the Rudolph Steiner School sports hall (4 court hall) is closed and Kings Langley Secondary School is available to the community (4 courts), which differed from the findings of the FPM.

### Summary of sports hall supply

#### Quantity

- ◆ There are 37 sports halls on 27 sites in Dacorum.
- ◆ Of these, 11 have no marked courts, nine have one-court and two have two-courts.
- ◆ 15 sports halls have three or more courts; these are located on 15 sites.
- ◆ The largest hall is located at Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre with 9 courts.

#### Quality

- Of the 15 3+ sports halls, two are rated good, one above average, five below average and two poor; five were unassessed.
- Changing rooms are generally of lesser quality than the halls.
- ◆ The newest sports hall is Kings Langley Secondary School built in 2016.
- Residents of Apsley, Bennetts End and Leverstock Green only have immediate access to poor quality sports hall within their catchment areas. This is also the case for Tring residents however, there are plans in place to improve the quality of the hall.

#### Accessibility

- The whole population of Dacorum resides within 20 minutes' drive time of a sports hall.
- 82% of the population lives within one mile of a sports hall and 78.2% lives within one mile of a community available hall.
- There are eight sports halls within two miles of the Dacorum boundary, three of which offer pay and play opportunities and are not based on school sites.

#### Availability (cont'd)

- There are three private use only sports halls, one located in a prison.
- Availability is restricted during the day on education sites.
- Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres offer full availability throughout the day.
- No sports hall is available during the day in the Tring area.

#### Other

- ◆ There will be an additional 4-court sports hall at Hemel Hempstead School.
- Tring School is reducing the size of its sports hall from 5 courts to 4 courts (quality will improve).
- DBC is currently exploring options with regard to the improvement/replacement of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre.

#### 4.3: Demand

In the context of demand for sports halls, Sport England's FPM report, based on comparing the number of badminton courts at sites available for community use against the demand for sports halls by Dacorum's residents, suggests a positive balance of 3.2 badminton courts. The KKP audit found three fewer courts available than the FPM, as a result supply currently matches demand.

Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the catchment areas. The FPM calculates that 95.3% of the total demand for sports halls in Dacorum is satisfied. This percentage is comparable with that in Hertsmere, St Albans and Three Rivers.

Unmet demand for sports halls is either demand which cannot be met because there is too much demand for any particular hall within its catchment area, or where demand is located outside the catchment area of any hall.

Unmet demand for Dacorum equates to 4.7% of total demand (approximately 2 courts). Of this, 3.9% is due to lack of capacity and 96.1% is due to being outside the catchment area for any hall. Of these residents, just under 90% do not have access to a car. DBC's unmet demand is comparable to that in Hertsmere, St Albans and Three Rivers.

Table 4.14: Demand findings from the FPM

Element	FPM (2018)
Satisfied demand (%)	95.3%
Satisfied demand retained within Dacorum	78.4%
Levels of unmet demand*	4.7%
% of unmet demand due to residents living outside catchment of a hall	96.1%
Used capacity	65.3%
Imported use (% of used capacity)	14.6%

(\*unmet demand is locational and based on demand from outside the walk catchment of a sports hall).

Figure 4.7: FPM Unmet demand in Dacorum

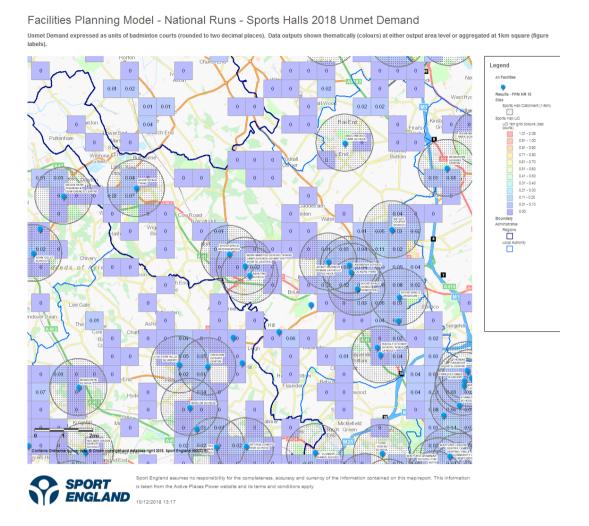


Figure 4.7 (above) is taken from Sport England's FPM and shows the levels and locations of unmet demand as 1km grid squares across Dacorum. This highlights that unmet demand is spread thinly across the urban areas in the south of the authority; there is no one hotspot of unmet demand in a particular area which warrants new provision.

Used capacity across Dacorum equates to 65.3%, which means globally across its indoor sports hall facilities there is 15% un-used capacity before a sports hall would be deemed to be busy and/or uncomfortably full. The Sport England utilisation benchmark for sports halls indicates that they are full if all courts are used for 80% of peak time.

There is some occupancy variance across sites ranging from 25% at Beechwood Park School (despite only being open for 10 hours per week) to 81% at Astley Cooper School which opens for 31.5 hours in the peak period. This suggests that some facilities could be used more if they were to open for more hours in the peak period.

Of the publicly run facilities, only Berkhamsted Leisure Centre operates below the 80% threshold at 68%; Tring Sports Centre is at 80%, Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre at 92%; and Longdean Sports Centre at 100%. (The FPM was undertaken whilst Tring Sports Centre was open - a situation which will temporarily alter when its closes prior to its rebuilding).

Table 4.15: FPM used capacity set against KKP audit findings

Site name	FPM used capacity	KKP audit findings
Ashlyns School	53%	90%
Beechwood Park School	25%	85%
Cavendish School	48%	Unknown*
Astley Cooper School	81%	Unknown*
Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	54%	90%
Kings Langley Secondary School	0% (Private use)	100%
Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	68%	50%
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	92%	80%
Longdean Sports Centre	100%	100%
Tring Sports Centre	80%	80%
Lockers Park	49%	50%
John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	39%	Unknown*
Rudolf Steiner School	50%	Closed
Average	65.3%	72.5%

<sup>\*</sup>site not assessed

#### Local share - equity share of facilities

The FPM goes on to identify that facility provision in the areas of Grovehill, Cupid Green and Highfield, which are located relatively close to Hemel Hempstead industrial area, have less share of facility provision than the amount needed to cater for demand generated in the area. This area is serviced by Astley Cooper School which the FPM identifies at operating at 81% capacity, leaving very little room for expansion.

#### Local health and wellbeing activities

Health and wellbeing activity such as exercise on referral schemes funded by Public Health England, walking netball, walking football, shape up programmes and an increasing range of local programmes delivered in village halls and community centres have been a key feature of DBC led activity over recent years. All of these are now being scrutinised in light of the new leisure operator (Everyone Active) and the new Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2019-2024. It is the intention to develop a one-year action plan in 2020 which will lead to targeted interventions and support the measurable aims of the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy, many of which will necessitate the use of indoor sports halls plus other available venues.

#### NGB consultation

#### Badminton England

Badminton England (BE) is the national governing body of the sport (NGB) for badminton. Its latest strategy, *Discover Badminton 2017-2025* presents a vision for the sport to become one of the nation's most popular and to consistently win medals at world, Olympic and Paralympic levels. To achieve this, it has identified three key objectives:

- Grow grassroots participation.
- Create a system that identifies and develops player potential to deliver consistent world class performers.
- Built financial resilience to become a well governed organisation and demonstrate compliance with the UK governance code.

Dacorum is an important area for Badminton England due to the high level of local activity. Consultation with BE indicates that most clubs are based within educational establishments. This is reported to be due to the cost of courts, and issues associated with bookings and other leisure centre users. BE highlights the need to increase junior provision in the area which will result in greater need and higher demand for facilities.

BE also reports high demand for facilities in the area and therefore change to current provision is likely to have a significant impact on participation in the sport. Key facilities in Dacorum are identified by BE as:

- Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre (only facility with more than 4 courts).
- Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus).
- Ashlyns Sports Centre.
- ✓ John F Kennedy School (hosts two affiliated clubs including the only junior club).
- Lockers Park School.

BE reports having seven affiliated clubs in the authority.

- Kings Badminton Club (33 members).
- Avenue Badminton Club (10 members).
- Gadebridge Junior Badminton Club (43 members).
- Gadebridge Badminton Club (40 members).
- Lockers Park Badminton Club (22 members).
- Warners End Badminton Club (8 members).
- Kings Langley Badminton Club (29 members).

Clubs are reported to be well established and supported in terms of membership size, leading to high demand for facilities. They offer a range of playing opportunities from recreation through to competitive club activity.

Despite the relatively high number of affiliated clubs in the area, only one caters for junior players (Gadebridge Junior Club). BE is currently focusing on increasing development around junior provision, so it expects demand for junior opportunities to increase, thereby placing increased pressure on programme time at sports hall facilities.

#### Club consultation

The Strategic Review of Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities (2016) refers to Gadebridge Badminton Club as one which uses Berkhamsted Leisure Centre. The Club is also dispersed through other venues in the borough, the report suggests that this is due to the poor quality of the flooring and lighting in Berkhamsted Leisure Centre.

### Basketball

Basketball England (BBE) is the NGB for the sport. Its latest strategy, Transforming Basketball in Britain Together (2016 - 2024) aims to improve basketball from grassroots to GB teams, by

adopting a whole sport approach and working closely with the basketball community. To achieve this, a series of key objectives have been identified:

- Develop successful GB teams.
- Build high-quality men's and women's leagues and teams.
- Support talented players, officials and coaches and coach development pathways.
- Drive increased awareness and profile of the sport.
- Increase opportunities to play the game at every level.
- Transform the leadership and culture of the sport.

To increase opportunity to play the game at every level, BBE is in the process of producing a facilities strategy which aims to create community hubs including, where appropriate, arenas that sit at the heart of communities and are homes for the leading British Basketball League, Women's British Basketball League and community clubs.

The stated intent is that as part of its facilities strategy implementation, BBE will regularly monitor provision in schools, colleges, universities, clubs and at local authority sites and identify any gaps, looking to improve connections between these organisations to increase the availability and affordability of facilities of the right quality.

BBE has an evidence-based approach to the assessment of supply and demand for facilities in each local authority. This has been used to identify the NGB's focus as one element of the facility development process and does not take into account local knowledge.

BBE information identifies two clubs; Berkhamsted Bears and Hemel Storm Basketball Club in the borough. Berkhamsted Bears has 13 senior male affiliated members and Hemel Storm Basketball Club has 18 senior male affiliated members. In terms of facilities, it identifies 13 indoor basketball courts, 11 are one court venues and one is a two-court facility.

Dacorum as an authority is ranked 110/326 in terms of priority and the BBE overview findings for Dacorum are as shown overleaf.

Table 4.16: BBE overview

Age group	Population in player age group (2017) & Ranking*	1 or I	Population growth in player age group (2017-2027)
5-10	12,405	1	6.3%
	Rank 118/326		Rank 52 out of 326
11-16	10,507	$\uparrow$	21.6%
	Rank 126 out of 326		Rank 60 out of 326
17-18	3,491	1	29.8%
	Rank 129 out of 326		Rank 15 out of 326
19-24	8,425	1	0.8%
	Rank 152 out of 326		Rank 122 out of 326
25-75	101,595	1	9.1%
	Rack 125 out of 326		Rank 53 out of 326

(\*based on ONS Subnational Population Projections 2014 by sex and single year of age by LA).

Table 4.17: Basketball target growth areas:

Priority group	Ranking	Description
Index of Multiple	1: Rank 232 out of 326	Number of LSOA's in the top 20%
Deprivation		most deprived in England
BAME (Black, Asian,	26,620: Rank 106 out of 326	Number of Black, Asian minority
Ethnic Minority Groups)		ethnic groups
Females	78,321: L Rank 126 out of 326	9.3% Growth in 2017 -2027

Table 4.18: NGB Supply and demand analysis\*

	Basketball facilities 2017	Basketball facilities 2027
Under/over supply for basketball	-361	-397
(Visits per week)	LA rank 104 out of 326	LA rank 79 out of 326
Under/over supply for basketball	-26	-28
(Hours per week)	LA rank 116 out of 326	LA rank 79 out of 326
Under/over supply for basketball	-0.31	-0.34
(Dedicated courts)	LA rank 116 out of 326	LA rank 79 out of 326

(\*Under/over supply – sports halls)

Using the current supply of publicly accessible sports hall space and the projected demand for sports hall usage, the supply and demand model distributes demand taking account of individual propensity to use and travel to a facility and the available capacity. This calculates whether there is sufficient supply in the local authority to accommodate demand. A negative number indicates that supply is insufficient, whereas a positive number indicates over-supply. Table 4.18 indicates that there is under-supply in all categories. (Source: Active Places Power and DataHub sports hall participation data.)

#### Club consultation

In the 2016 strategic review report, Hemel Storm Basketball Club is quoted as not having sufficient time and space to meet its needs, specifically for training in the Dacorum area. The Club was approached for consultation to verify whether the situation has changed since the report however, no contact has been established.

#### Netball

The England Netball (EN) strategy, Your Game, Your Way, aims to establish it as a top performing, financially sustainable NGB that promotes 'Netball for Life' and develops more world class athletes. The four key priorities are:

- Grow participation in the game by an average of 10,000 participants per annum.
- Deliver a 1<sup>st</sup> class member and participant experience.
- Establish England as the number one team in the world by winning the World Netball Championships.
- ◆ Lead an effective and progressive infrastructure enabling all involved in the netball experience to collaborate as one team aligned behind one dream.

EN reports netball to be growing fast across the region. Locally, affiliated members are up by 330 in the last four years. Back to Netball alone has attracted 300 new members. Junior numbers and clubs are also increasing year on year.

#### NGB consultation

It reports that the majority of netball is played outdoors with training taking place indoors where facilities are available Further outdoor netball information is found in the accompanying Dacorum Playing Pitch Strategy 2019.

EN is currently delivering the following sessions in Dacorum which are taking place both during the daytime and in the evening. EN reports capacity at all sessions to accommodate an increase in demand. It does not foresee the need to increase the number of sessions in the foreseeable future.

### Back to Netball is played at:

- Berkhamsted Leisure Centre (sports hall) attracting an average 9 attendees per session.
- Longdean Sports Centre (outdoor) attracts an average of 11 attendees per session.
- ◀ Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre (sports hall) attracts an average of 7 attendees.

### Walking Netball is played at:

- Berkhamsted Leisure Centre (sports hall) attracts an average of 11 attendees.
- Hemel Leisure Centre (sports hall) attracts an average of 6 attendees.

#### Leagues

The Hemel Hempstead League has 24 teams and 16 clubs; it plays outdoors at Longdean School where there are three courts. There is a preference to play all competitive games at a central venue as this is the most efficient from an administration and workforce point of view but is also considered to give a better experience to players. Consultation suggests that the preference is that training takes place indoors.

#### Clubs

The three England Netball CAPS Accredited Clubs are Dacorum Youth, Shelley and Tring Tornadoes. Booking indoor courts for training is reported to be a challenge as they are generally pre-booked and are not available at the times at which clubs would like to access them; there are also reports of relatively high costs at some venues.

### Other sports

### Volleyball

Volleyball England's current partnership agreement with Sport England focuses on sustaining the core market of volleyball players in England. The current agreement expires at the end of March 2019 with a new one pending announcement in mid-December 2018 which will cover the period April 2019 to March 2021.

There are currently no affiliated volleyball clubs in Dacorum, however Volleyball England indicates that with support from the regional association at Volleyball England HUB, a club could be developed in any existing or proposed facility which has the correct installations.

#### **Martial Arts**

Tring Martial Arts Club (TMAC) has approximately 300 members, 70% of which are juniors, 65% of whom are male. It reports that membership has increased over the last three years and that it has the capacity to accommodate another 150 members (subject to the recruitment of coaches). Its members are reportedly local (living within seven miles of the club).

TMAC is not affiliated to a NGB. It does, however, have a dedicated facility at Silk Mill Business Park. It currently has seven years remaining on a 10-year lease for its facility. It pays commercial rents (which are expensive) and the cost of this is passed on to members. It is also expensive to heat.

The current facility, a converted office space, does meets club needs, although a purposebuilt facility would be ideal. The Club reports insufficient parking on site. After the current lease agreement expires it is looking to purchase its own dedicated facility in the area.

TMAC was previously located on another industrial estate from which it had to move (due to the land being sold for housing). TMAC reports the lack of suitable indoor sports provision to be a recurring theme in Tring.

#### **Karate Kids Hemel**

The Club has approximately 80 members, 12 of whom are seniors, the rest are juniors with an even male / female ratio. Membership is reported to have remained relatively consistent over the last few years and it reports having capacity to take on 20 additional juniors and 10-15 seniors. It is a non-competitive club but will support individuals who wish to compete.

It is reported to be affiliated with the Japan Karate Federation and hires a main hall at Lime Walk Primary School and Apsley Community Centre hall. There is no reported facility or operational issues at either of the sites with the Club reporting a good relationship with facility managers. It has been a tenant for over 10 years.

#### Other activities

Desktop research found the following clubs using indoor sports facilities across the borough. Many of these use smaller community centres and / or village halls. They all contribute to the wide mix of sport and physical activity taking place. None of the clubs responded to requests for consultation.

- Active Hertfordshire Karate.
- Ashbridge Karate Academy.
- Avenue Badminton Club.
- Berkhamsted Bears.
- Berkhamsted Shotokan Karate Club.
- ◆ Bury Judo Club.
- ◆ Chiltern Tai Chi.
- Dacorum Fencing Club.
- ◆ Fudoshin Ju-Jitsu.
- Gadebridge Badminton Club.
- ◀ Hemel Hempstead Futsal League
- Hemel Hempstead School of Karate.
- Hemel Hempstead Taijutsu Club.
- Hemel Hempstead Wing Tsun Martial art school.

- Hemel Shotokan Juniors.
- Hemel Squash Club.
- ◀ Hemel Storm Basketball.
- ◀ Ichi Byo Shi Kendo Club.
- Impakt Kickboxing.
- Kings Badminton Club.
- Kings Langley Badminton Club.
- Lockers Park Badminton Club.
- Ministry of Air.
- Puffin Sports Club.
- Dacorum Roller Hockey Club.
- Tang Soo Do.
- Tring Table Tennis Club.
- Village School of Dance.

### 4.4: Supply and demand analysis

The overall supply of sports halls in Dacorum is generally good, with sports halls distributed across the urban area, and with relatively high levels of satisfied demand at 95%.

Globally across Dacorum's sports halls there is a further 15% of supply capacity available before the 80% comfort level is reached. However, it is notable that most of this is at school sites which make up two thirds of the overall number of main halls. This makes retaining public access to these sites critical to the provision across the borough going forward.

Three of the four publicly run sports halls at Tring, (at 80% capacity prior to its closure), Hemel Hempstead (92% capacity) and Longdean (100% capacity) are operating at or above comfortable capacity. The Hemel Hempstead facility is full despite having a large (9-court) hall and being relatively old. This is a very important facility for the borough.

Given the above, a modernisation programme around schools' stock with increased access, should be explored to unlock some of the 30% of capacity that is not accessible in the peak period. This will help to support local sport development by offering additional capacity to sports such as netball, gymnastics and trampolining (Section 7), all of which identify a need for more time, as at present facilities are not available at the times at which the clubs would like them to be. Consideration of programming requirements across different sites has the potential to ease capacity at some other sports halls.

Popular sports in the Dacorum area include badminton, netball and basketball. A key concern is that, due to the quality of the Berkhamsted Leisure Centre in particular, and high use at borough-managed facilities, the opportunity to develop sport and other physical activity in the area is being hindered. The quality of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre is negatively impacting usage, as demonstrated by it being the only publicly run hall that is operating below capacity.

### 4.5: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)

This assists local planning authorities to quantify additional demand for community sports facilities generated by new growth populations, development and regeneration areas. It can be used to estimate facility needs for whole area (borough) populations but should not be applied for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension. It does not take account of:

- Facility location compared to demand.
- Capacity and availability of facilities opening hours.
- Cross boundary movement of demand.
- Travel networks and topography.
- Attractiveness of facilities.

Table 4.19: Sport England: Sports Facilities Calculator based on ONS projections

	Population 2016	Population estimate 2026	Population estimate 2036 <sup>9</sup>
ONS population projections	152,445	164,482	173,123
Population increase	-	12,037	8,641
Facilities to meet additional demand		+3.39 courts +0.85 halls	+2.44 courts +0.61 halls
Cost		+£2,187,720	+£1,570,498

These calculations assume that the current sports hall stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. The projected increase in population will lead to an increase in demand for sports hall space. The SFC indicates that there will be a recommendation for an additional 3.39 (badminton) courts, up to 2026, and a further 2.44 courts up to 2036 (at an estimated capital cost of £3,758,218). Both the FPM and the KKP audit identify a current excess of supply over demand even at peak times. The estimated increase in demand should, thus, be accommodated by the current sports hall stock. There is, however, a need to invest in maintenance and improvements to sports halls which are presently in below average or poor condition.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Source: ONS 2016-based projections 2016-2048. Released 24 May 2018

### 4.6: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Sports halls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 15 halls with 3+ courts across 15 sites.	New indoor sports hall facilities are planned to include a new sports hall at Hemel Hempstead School and a replacement hall at Tring School. The new sports hall at Tring School will be a 4-court hall instead of the current 5 court hall (although the quality of the facility will be massively enhanced).
Quality	Two sports halls are rated good, one above average, five below average, two poor. (Five were unassessed).	Tring and Longdean sports centres are of poor quality and require improvement.  Berkhamsted Leisure Centre sports hall is in need of investment. The Council is exploring options in regard to its future.
Accessibility	The whole DBC population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a sports hall; 82% are within one mile walk of a facility.  Three sports halls offering pay and play access are within two miles of the DBC boundary.  The neighbourhoods of Grovehill, Cupid Green and Highfield, which are located relatively close to Hemel Hempstead industrial area, have less share of facility provision than the amount needed to cater for demand generated in the area. It is also important to note that parts of these wards fall within the 30% most deprived areas nationally (IMD 2015).  These areas are served by Astley Cooper School which the FPM identifies at operating at 81% capacity, leaving very little room for expansion.	Residents of Tring do not have day time access to sports hall facilities although Green Park Training & Conference Centre in Aylesbury Vale is located within two miles of the town's boundary. It reports limited availability due to it being used by the Outdoor activity centre and for events e.g. weddings.
Availability (Management and usage)	Most halls are located on education sites limiting daytime availability; just two halls are available during the day. Three sports halls are not available at all for community use and are used privately. (One is a prison). Tring residents have no daytime access to a local sports hall. The 9-court hall at Hemel Hempstead is a key facility. It	There is a need to retain full daytime access at Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres.  Netball is a key sport in Dacorum, training sessions should be accommodated indoors where possible to meet clubs' training demand.  Badminton England identifies Dacorum as a priority area with a focus on increasing junior activity. Demand at peak times is, thus, likely to increase in the near future.  Volleyball is identified as a sport for growth, subject to venues having the facility

	caters for a wide range of sporting opportunity.	requirements. Any new provision should consider incorporating volleyball fixtures and fittings to facilitate development in this sport.		
Strategic summary	There is further capacity within the sthe short term.	full daytime access at Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure		
	Establish clear community access-b sports facilities are presently in private Plan for future growth.  Ensure the new facility at Hemel Hemel Ensure that outdoor sports take place sports have the ability to establish a Continue to monitor use at indoor sports come forward as this will create addressablished clubs or in the form of dopportunity being developed.	mpstead School provides community use ce outdoors, where possible, to ensure indoor nd grow. Forts halls as projected new developments itional demand for sports hall space, either at ifferent new sports/ physical activity		

#### **SECTION 5: SWIMMING POOLS**

A swimming pool is defined as an "enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water-based sport and recreation". It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving. Many small pools are used solely for recreational swimming and will not necessarily need to strictly follow the NGB recommendations. It is, however, generally recommended that standard dimensions are used to allow appropriate levels of competition and training and to help meet safety standards. Relatively few pools need to be designed to full competition standards or include spectator facilities.

Training for competition, low-level synchronised swimming and water polo can all take place in a 25m pool. With modest spectator seating, pools can also accommodate competitive events in these activities. Diving from boards, advanced synchronised swimming and more advanced sub-aqua training require deeper water. These can all be accommodated in one pool tank, which ideally should be in addition to the main pool.

The NGB responsible for administering diving, swimming, synchronised swimming and water polo in England is Swim England.

### 5.1: Supply

#### Quantity

Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1 identify all swimming pools in Dacorum. There are 20 located on 15 sites, of varying sizes, shapes and availability, mainly in areas of higher population, although some are located in the more rural north of the borough.

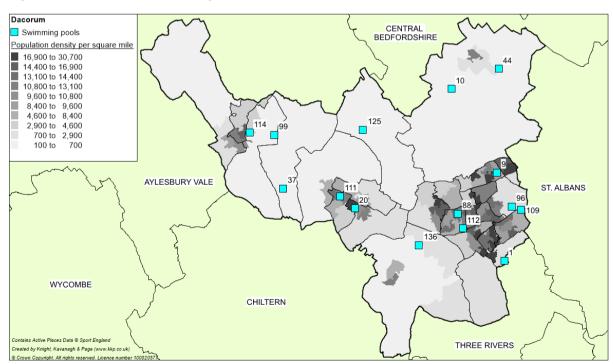


Figure 5.1: Map of all swimming pools in Dacorum

Table 5.1: All swimming pools and sites in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Lanes x length (m)	Area (m <sup>2)</sup>
1	Abbots Hill School	Lido	0x18	126
9	Astley Cooper School	Main/General	4x20	140
10	Beechwood Park School	Main/General	4x18.5	166.5
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	Main/General	6x25	375
37	Champneys At Tring	Main/General	0x25	300
44	Club Moativation	Learner/Teach/Training	0x12	60
88	Lockers Park	Lido	0x17	153
96	Nuffield Health	Main/General	3x20	140
96	Nuffield Health	Learner/Teach/Training	0x5	15
99	Pendley Manor Leisure Club	Learner/Teach/Training	0x12	60
109	Spirit Health Club	Main/General	2x15	105
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Main/General	6x25	325
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	6x25	325
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Lido	6x25	400
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Train	0x12	60
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Diving	0x0	132
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	0x0	128
114	Tring Sports Centre	Main/General	5x25	250
125	The Lifestyle Centre	Main/General	0x16	112
136	Westbrook Hay School	Lido	8x20	160

This assessment is primarily concerned with larger indoor pools available for community use (i.e., there are no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria). Pools less than  $160 \, \text{m}^2$  in size (e.g.  $20 \, \text{m} \times 4$  lanes) and/or located at private member clubs offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation.

### Quality

KKP visited the main swimming pools<sup>10</sup> and completed non-technical visual assessments. This included the assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in attracting users.

Two swimming pools are identified as being in good condition (Hemel Hempstead's diving and teaching pools), eight are above average, two are below average (Berkhamsted Leisure Centre and Westbrook Hey School) and two pools (Tring Sports Centre and Beechwood Park

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> For the purposes of this report a main swimming pool is defined as a pool of a minimum size 20mx4 lanes, or 160m<sup>2</sup> that is open all year round and of sufficient size to accommodate a swimming programme.

School) are rated as poor quality<sup>11</sup>. Five pools remain unassessed including the lido at Abbots Hill School.

Because of the emphasis on pools that are a minimum of 20m x4 lanes (160m²) there is a focus on larger pools. However, prior to discussing these in more detail, separate tables are first presented below describing the condition of all pools and mapping them by condition.

Table 5.2: All swimming pools in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Area (m <sup>2)</sup>	Condition
1	Abbots Hill School	Lido	126	Not assessed
9	Astley Cooper School	Main/General	140	Not assessed
10	Beechwood Park School	Main/General	166.5	Poor
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	Main/General	375	Above average
37	Champneys At Tring	Main/General	300	Not assessed
44	Club Moativation	Learner/Teach/Train	60	Above average
88	Lockers Park	Lido	153	Above average
96	Nuffield Health	Main/General	140	Above average
96	Nuffield Health	Learner/Teach/Train	15	Not assessed
99	Pendley Manor Leisure Club	Learner/Teach/Train	60	Not assessed
109	Spirit Health Club	Main/General	105	Below average
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Main/General	325	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	325	Above average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Lido	400	Above average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Learner/Teach/Train	60	Above average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Diving	132	Good
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	128	Good
114	Tring Sports Centre	Main/General	250	Poor <sup>12</sup>
125	The Lifestyle Centre	Main/General	112	Above average
136	Westbrook Hay School	Lido	160	Below average

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The 5 lane x 25m pool at Tring underwent a £2 million refurbishment and reopened in June 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> It is important to note that, since its refurbishment, the condition of the Tring Sports Centre swimming pool will have improved to be good.

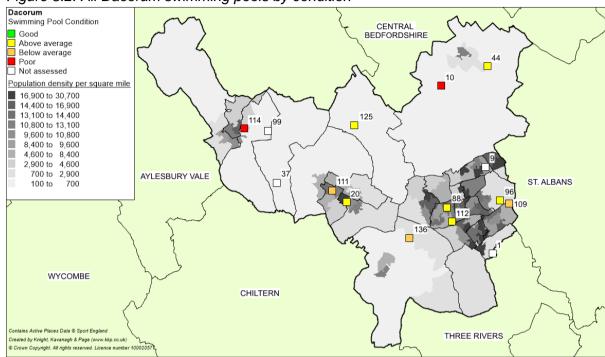


Figure 5.2: All Dacorum swimming pools by condition

When analysing main swimming pools (minimum size 20mx4 lanes or 160m²) that are open all year round and of sufficient size to accommodate a swimming programme the quality of pools is as follows:

Table 5.3: Dacorum swimming pools (greater than 160m<sup>2)</sup> by condition

Мар	Site name	Facility	Area	Condition	
ID		Туре	(m <sup>2)</sup>	Pool	Changing
10	Beechwood Park School	Main/General	166.5	Poor	Not assessed
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	Main/General	375	Above average	Below average
37	Champneys At Tring	Main/General	300	Not assessed	Not assessed
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Main/General	325	Below average	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	325	Above average	Good
114	Tring Sports Centre	Main/General	250	Poor	Poor <sup>13</sup>

59

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> It is important to note that, since its refurbishment, the condition of the Tring Sports Centre swimming pool will have improved to be good.

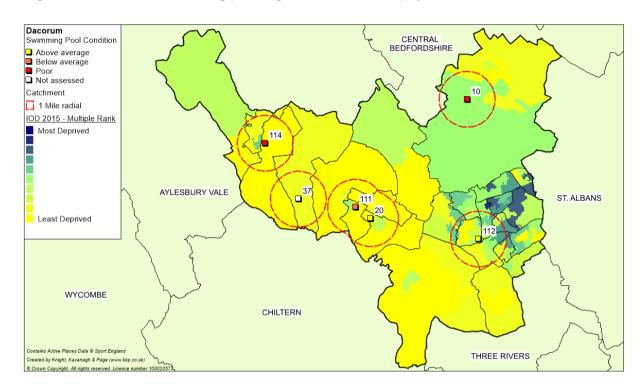


Figure 5.3: Dacorum swimming pools (greater than 160m<sup>2</sup>) by condition

The Beechwood Park School swimming pool is the oldest one in the borough. It opened in 1965. The pools at Berkhamsted School (built in 2004) and Champneys at Tring (Health Spa) built in 2005 are the newest. The swimming pool at Tring is currently closed as it is undergoing refurbishment alongside the development of a new school and sports hall.

Table 5.4: Age of main swimming pools in Dacorum

Site name	Year built	Refurbishment	Age since opened / refurbishment
Beechwood Park School	1965	2015	3
Berkhamsted School (Robert Knox)	2004	-	14
Champneys At Tring	2005	-	13
Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	1990	-	28
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	1974	1997	21
Tring Sports Centre	1977	2019	41

#### Availability of swimming pools

The availability of swimming pools differs across venues dependent upon facility ownership/management. All the facilities audited offer swimming lessons to the public. It is understood that Tring Sports Centre's pool is closed for refurbishment, but as this is a short-term measure, the following availability and access analysis includes the facility's previous management terms.

Three sites offer pay and play access (Tring Sports Centre, Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres). Beechwood Park School is available for swimming clubs and associations, Champneys at Tring requires a membership fee, as does Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus) (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Assessment of community availability of sites

Pay & play	Sports club & association	Registered membership	Private use
3	1	2	0

### Accessibility

Swimming pool walk and drive-time catchments are applied to determine community accessibility. The normal acceptable standard is a 20-minute walk time (1-mile radial catchment) for an urban area. This enables analysis and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

35.5% of residents live within one mile of a pay and play swimming pool. When considering those living in the most deprived areas<sup>14</sup>, 9% (8,746) reside one mile or more away from an accessible pool and are likely to need some form of transport to access facilities.

Table 5.6: Pay and play swimming pools in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name	Pool type	Pool quality	Changing room quality
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Main/General	Below average	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Main/General	Above average	Above average
114	Tring Sports Centre	Main/General	Poor	Poor <sup>15</sup>

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> See figure 5.4 and table 5.7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> It is important to note that, since its refurbishment, the condition of the Tring Sports Centre swimming pool will have improved to be good.

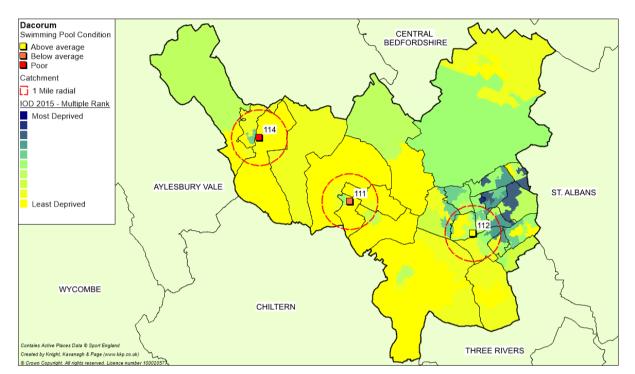


Figure 5.4: Pay and play swimming pools on IMD MYE 2015 in Dacorum

Table 5.7: Pay and play accessible swimming pools on IMD with 1-mile radial MYE 2015

IMD 2015	Dacorum		Pay & Play swimming pools catchment populations by IMD			
10% bands	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	1,326	0.9%	0	0.0%	1,326	0.9%
20.1 - 30	7,420	5.1%	0	0.0%	7,420	5.1%
30.1 - 40	13,374	9.2%	3,303	2.3%	10,071	6.9%
40.1 - 50	14,934	10.2%	5,678	3.9%	9,256	6.3%
50.1 - 60	18,831	12.9%	4,946	3.4%	13,885	9.5%
60.1 - 70	20,582	14.1%	7,761	5.3%	12,821	8.8%
70.1 - 80	7,120	4.9%	1,490	1.0%	5,630	3.9%
80.1 - 90	26,533	18.2%	9,935	6.8%	16,598	11.4%
90.1 - 100	35,917	24.6%	18,734	12.8%	17,183	11.8%
Total	146,037	100.0%	51,847	35.5%	94,190	64.5%

Almost the whole Dacorum population (153,316 MYE 2017) lives within a 20-minute drive of a swimming pool. A very small area at the north-western tip of the authority boundary is not within the catchment.

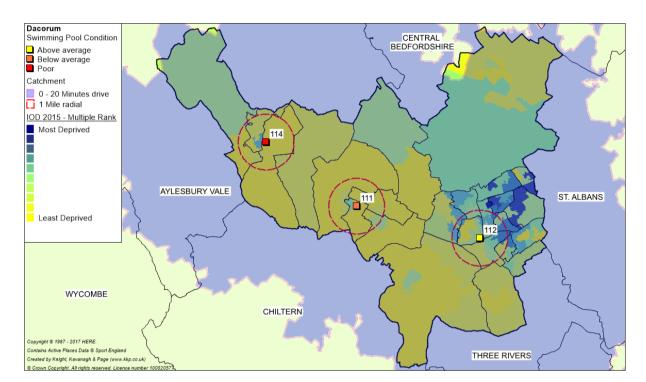


Figure 5.5: Main pools with 20 min drive time

### Facilities in neighbouring authorities

Accessibility is also influenced by facilities within easy reach of the authority. Table 5.8 and Figure 5.6 indicate community available swimming pools located within two miles of the Dacorum's boundary.

Table 5.8: Community available pools within 2-mile radial catchment of Dacorum

Map ID	Active Places site name	Lanes / Length	Access type	Local authority
P1	Bannatyne Health Club	1 x 20m	Registered Membership	Luton
P2	David Lloyd Club	3 x 20m	Registered Membership	Luton
P3	Green Park Training & Conference Centre	4 x 25m	Pay and Play	Aylesbury Vale
P4	Chesham Leisure Centre	4 x 25m	Pay and Play	Chiltern
P5	The Grove	0 x 25m	Registered Membership	Three Rivers
P5	The Grove	0 x 22m	Registered Membership	Three Rivers

Source: Active Places Power 13/12/2018

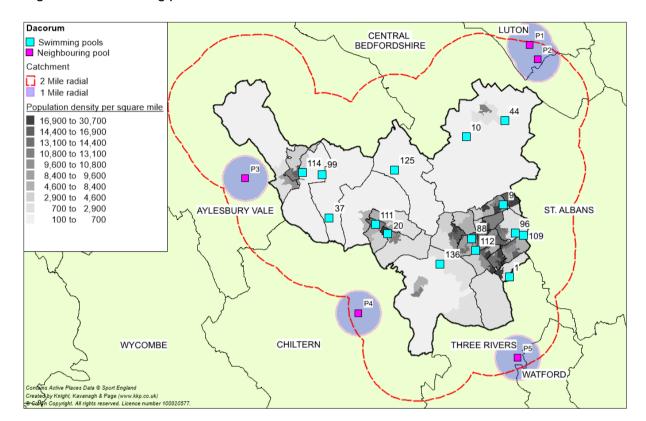


Figure 5.6: Swimming pools within 2 miles of Dacorum with1-mile radial catchment

When swimming pool facilities within a 2 mile catchment of the Borough boundary are included then all residents have access to swimming pool facilities.

The Green Park Training and Conference Centre (P3) is very close to the border with Dacorum and relatively close to Tring. It is highly likely that Green Park is attracting residents of Tring and the surrounding areas, particularly as prior to the recent refurbishment, Tring Sports Centre swimming pool was of poor quality.

If Green Park Training and Conference Centre were to close there would be a shortage of swimming pool facilities for those residents in the north west of the Borough.

### Future development

There are no known new swimming pool developments in Dacorum at the time of audit. Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre has had c.£1.3m spent on upgrading and refurbishing the reception area and changing rooms (2018). The decision to invest in Berkhamsted is being explored through further feasibility work to determine its long-term future. Tring Sports Centre swimming pool is undergoing a full refurbishment and modernisation and is due to re-open in spring 2019. Improved facility quality is key in attracting new markets and driving up participation.

#### 5.2: Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

Sport England's FPM report provides an overview of the current and future level of provision of swimming pools in Dacorum. The FPM uses data from the National Run Report 2018.

#### Supply

The FPM states there are 12 pools at eight pool sites and calculates a total supply of water space of 2,281m<sup>2</sup>. Publicly available water space (scaled with hours available in peak periods) reduces the supply to 1,807m<sup>2</sup>. This equates to a supply of 15m<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 people. Table 5.10 lists the pools excluded from the FPM and the reason for this.

Table 5.9: Swimming pool sites excluded in the FPM

Site name	Reason for exclusion
Abbots Hill School	Lido
Lockers Park	Lido
Pendley Manor Leisure Club	Too small
Spirit Health Club	Too small
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Lido
The Lifestyle Centre	Too small
Westbrook Hay School	Lido

(\*Learning/teaching pools are included within the FPM if located at a site where a main/general pool is also available).

In respect of those included:

- Six of the 12 are at public facilities, four of which are at the Hemel Hempstead site (two main pools, a learner pool and a diving pool.)
- Three are commercially run pools, two at Champneys at Tring and one at Nuffield Hemel Hempstead.
- Swimming pool age is having an impact on the attractiveness of facilities in respect of the 'draw' in demand for residents wishing to swim.
- 21% of the overall pool space is not available during peak times.
- Dacorum has 15m² of water space per 1,000 people. This is less than that available in Hertsmere and St Albans but is comparable with Three Rivers.

#### Demand

Based on a population of 155,742 the FPM calculates a demand for water space equivalent to 1,652m² (this includes a comfort factor). For Dacorum, this equates to a positive supply demand balance of 155m². To put this into context, a 25m x 4 lane pool accounts for between 212-250m² of water, dependent upon lane width.

It should be noted that this calculation provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining local authorities.

Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand met by capacity at existing pools from residents who live within the walk/drive/public transport catchment area of a pool. The FPM suggests that 95% of the total demand for swimming of Dacorum residents is being met/satisfied. It also confirms that a high level of the total demand for swimming is located

inside the catchment area of a pool and that pools in DBC have sufficient capacity to meet this level of demand.

The level of satisfied demand in Dacorum is, thus, 95%. This is above the average national level (91%). Of this demand, 69.1% of the satisfied demand from Dacorum residents is being met by pools in Dacorum (retained demand). This is similar to Hertsmere (69%), better than Three Rivers (44.1%), but marginally worse than St Albans which retains 77.5% of satisfied demand.

Exported demand is relatively high at 30.9%. This could be due to the accessibility of pools in neighbouring authorities (particularly to the south and east). The high exported demand may also be due to the age of the pools in Dacorum. This may mean residents may seek to find more accessible and attractive pools elsewhere.

When considering unmet swimming demand, the model is based on two factors:

- 1. Too much demand within the catchment area, resulting in a lack of capacity;
- 2. Demand falls outside the catchment area for a pool.

As outlined in Table 5. 10, the level of unmet demand in Dacorum currently sits at 5%. This equates to an 82m² shortage of water space. Unmet demand is somewhat distributed across the Borough, however there is a 'hotspot' in Hemel Hempstead. This unmet demand is relatively low and is equivalent to a small learner pool, suggesting that there is currently no need for further provision in the area.

At 5%, Dacorum's level of unmet demand is greater than that of its neighbouring authorities where unmet demand ranges from 2.6% to 3.7%.

96.7% of Dacorum's unmet demand is the result of residents living outside the catchment areas of pools. Of these residents those who do not have access to a car will be less likely to use facilities.

Figure 5.7: FPM unmet swimming demand

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2018 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).

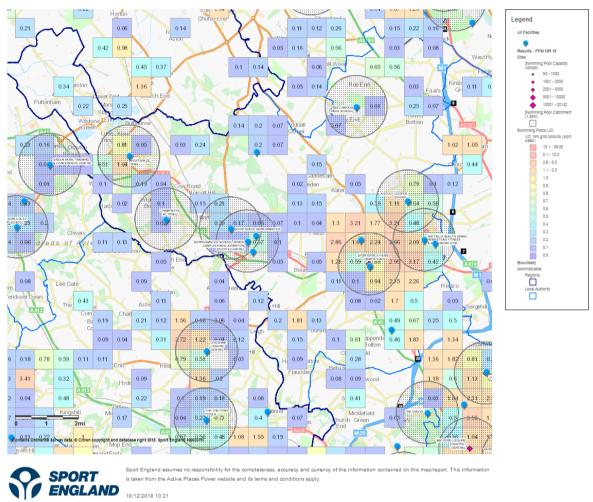


Table 5.10: Demand findings from the FPM in Dacorum

Element	FPM 2018
Satisfied demand	95%
Satisfied demand retained within Dacorum	69.1%
Levels of unmet demand	5%
% of unmet demand of residents living outside catchment of a swimming pool (as opposed to no capacity)	96.7%
Used capacity	49.5%
Imported use (% of used capacity)	15.8%

<sup>\*</sup>visits per week in the peak period

### Used capacity

When a swimming pool reaches 70% occupancy, Sport England define it to be busy. Occupancy above this benchmark suggests that the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level, with insufficient space to swim. Dacorum pools collectively are operating at 49.5% capacity, substantially below the 70% benchmark.

Capacity varies across the sites. Hemel Hempstead's public pools are operating at 58%, Berkhamsted Leisure Centre at 40% and Tring Sports Centre at 36%. While there is capacity it is possible that the age and attractiveness of these venues, particularly the Tring facility (prior to refurbishment), is deterring some use.

The commercial facility at Champneys is operating at 21% and Nuffield (where cost is likely to be a factor) is at 60%. The pools with the highest used capacity are Astley Cooper School (100%) and Berkhamsted School at 70%.

The largest public facility at Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre is operating at 58% used capacity, despite there being a hotspot of unmet demand in this area. Of the other facilities nearby in Dacorum, Astley Cooper School is relatively small with use in the peak period of 33 hours per week; it is modelled to be turning away 128 users each week. As such, demand is exceeding supply at this facility. Nuffield Pool is also relatively close to Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre, but it is likely that the price may impact on the level of use here. Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre is the only public pool in this area with available capacity, but it does have a relatively low attractiveness weighting of 36% due to its age.

#### NGB consultation

Swim England's latest strategy, *Towards a Nation Swimming: a strategic plan for swimming in England 2017-21*, aims to create a happier, healthier and more successful nation through swimming. To achieve this, several strategic objectives have been set:

- Provide strong leadership and be the recognised authority for swimming.
- Substantially increase the number of people able to swim.
- Significantly grow the number and diversity of people enjoying and benefitting from regular swimming.
- Create a world leading talent system for all disciplines.
- Deliver a high quality, diverse and motivated workforce within swimming.
- Strengthening organisational sustainability for future generations.

Consultation with Swim England confirmed its view that there is an ageing stock in Dacorum. Its perspective is that any facility closures must be matched by equal replacement. Future provision must also consider expanding populations.

Dacorum is not listed as a priority area and Swim England believes the existing stock of water provision is suitable to meet the immediate demands of the present population. Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre is a key facility for the provision of water space in the area. The existing facility stock is ageing and becoming unattractive to users; more modern facilities will help grow the sport and attract new users.

The swimming pool(s) at Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre opened in the 1970s. Although a major refurbishment took place in the 1990s, further consideration must be given to future refurbishment/replacement over the period of time covered by the Strategy.

#### Club consultation

Dacorum Diving Club (DDC) has 67 members of which 30 are male and 37 are female; 25 are seniors and it has 42 juniors. Participation has remained consistent over the past few years. It can accommodate a maximum of 80 members, so it has some spare capacity. It would also need to develop more coaches to cater for additional recruits. Some members travel up to 20 miles, but most are more local. It competes in events from county to national level and affiliates to Swim England.

DDC uses Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre five times per week. Its view is that the facilities are well equipped but slightly dated. The water and air temperature is not ideal and the Club has ambitions to better equip the pool for its purposes. DDC runs coaching camps, coaches and official's development courses on a regular basis.

It identifies its main issue as being the need to purchase its own equipment to provide suitable diving. At the same time, it struggles to attract funding due to low levels of participation relative to other sports. This is hindering growth; overall the Club considers that it cannot grow further and is likely to maintain current levels of membership and activity.

As yet, despite repeated requests, Hemel Hempstead Swimming Club and Beavers Swim Club have not made spokespeople available for consultation. At present, as a consequence, their needs and future aspirations have not been recorded.

#### Berkhamsted Swimming Club (BSC)

BSC was established when the swimming pool at Berkhamsted Leisure Centre opened and was created via a merger of Berkhamsted Sports Centre Swimming Club (BSCSC) and Berkhamsted Barracudas in 2012. It operates at local, county, regional and national levels. Currently the club has c. 215 members, ranging from 7 years to 74 years, the majority of whom are juniors. The Club has members from all abilities ranging from novice to National Champions.

The Club reports a good relationship with the current leisure operator and suggests that Everyone Active has had a positive impact in a short space in time. This has manifested itself in an increased Learn to Swim programme; the Club hopes that this will be translated into more club swimmers. The challenge, however, is the Club will require additional pool time to accommodate more swimmers.

BSC currently hires Berkhamsted Leisure Centre and has the whole pool for 6.5 hours per week. It also hires three lanes of the Knox Johnston Sports Centre five days a week. The Club reports that there are some members of the Club who refuse to use the Berkhamsted Leisure Centre pool due to its inadequate and unattractive facilities. They use the Knox Johnston pool only.

The Club reports a working relationship with Tring Swimming Club, which it has supported by accommodating swimmers in its Berkhamsted sessions, whilst the pool in Tring is being revamped. BSC indicated that it is open to discussions with regard to a merger of the clubs as it has the potential to reduce the number of volunteers required to run both clubs and should maximise resources for the benefit of swimmers.

It is understood that Hemel Hempstead Swimming Club is in the process of recruiting a new head coach. BSC suggests that this may be an opportune time to consider merging all the key swimming clubs in the Borough or at least to work more collaboratively.

Hemel Hempstead Swimming Club has c. 250 members. The Club trains at Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres. It travels to Luton Sports Village for its long course 50m training. The youngest swimmers entering the club will go into aquabears then progress up through the different levels which consists of sealions 1 and 2, seals, otters, junior squad, development squad followed by county and regional squads if they have the ability.

Berkhamsted Beavers Swim Club provides a sheltered swimming environment for all types of disability including temporary disability, e.g. following an accident or illness. A hoist is available to assist members into and out of the water if necessary, and there are advice and information helpers to assist whilst swimming, learning to swim or just exercising in the water, according to individual needs. Membership is £15.00 per year including all swimming sessions. It affiliates to the National Association of Swimming Clubs for the Handicapped.

Harbour Lights Scuba Club and Matthew Sharks (Children's scuba club)

Harbour Lights has c. 30 members, however the majority of people that attend sessions do so for a short period of time primarily to refresh their skills prior to a holiday or to learn how to dive in advance of a trip/holiday. The Club hires the diving pool at Hemel Hempstead for 1 hour per week.

A key challenge facing the Club is the lack of storage for its equipment. The Club supports the centre by cleaning the tank of the dive pool once a month which is reciprocated by being offered one free session. This is a long-standing arrangement.

The Club reports it has a large catchment area for attracting members as it is the only facility around deep enough to teach people properly as modern swimming pools do not usually have sufficient depth.

Table 5.11: Aquatic club activities in Dacorum swimming pools

Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Berkhamsted School (Knox Johnson Sports Centre)
Beavers Swim Club	Berkhamsted Bears
Berkhamsted Swimming Club	Berkhamsted Swimming Club
Hemel Hempstead Swimming Club	
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Astley Cooper School
Dacorum Dolphins	Take Your Marks Swim School
Dacorum sub aqua club	Tring Sports Centre
Dacorum Synchro swim club	Tring Swimming Club
Harbour Lights Scuba	Berkhamsted Swimming Club
Hemel Hempstead Swimming Club	
Dacorum Diving Club	

#### 5.4: Supply and demand analysis

Supply and demand analysis indicates the following:

- ◆ There is good supply of water-space in Dacorum in quantitative terms and as 95% of demand is satisfied, it is broadly located in the right places. This noted, 31% of demand is still exported to other areas.
- The FPM identifies a hotspot of unmet demand in Hemel Hempstead; this is small and does not warrant additional provision.
- Across Dacorum there is 21% of unused space capacity before the comfort level of 70% is reached.
- The FPM further identifies the only public facilities available to Dacorum users in Hemel Hempstead to be two older venues that are either small and full (Astley Cooper School), or large, unattractive and underused (Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre). This was prior to the £1.3m investment in dryside facilities at Hemel Hempstead, which may lead to an increase in use of its pools and a reduction in exported demand to neighbouring authorities.
- The FPM goes on to identify that prior to considering additional waterspace for the current population of the area, consideration should be given as to whether additional capacity could be released at school sites, for instance Astley Cooper School.
- The current refurbishment of Tring is likely to have a positive impact on swimming (and other aquatic activities) participation, leading to an increase in levels of satisfied demand.

### 5.5: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)

This assists local planning authorities to quantify additional demand for community sports facilities generated by new growth populations, development and regeneration areas. It can be used to estimate facility needs for whole area (borough) populations but should not be applied for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension as it does not take account of:

- Facility location compared to demand.
- Capacity and availability of facilities opening hours.
- Cross boundary movement of demand.
- Travel networks and topography.
- Attractiveness of facilities.

Table 5.12: Sports facilities calculator

	Population 2016	Population estimate 2026	Population estimate 2036
ONS population projections	152,445	164,482	173,123
Population increase		12,037	8,641
Facilities to meet additional demand		+2.42 lanes +0.61 pools	+1.74 lanes +0.43 pools
Cost		+£2,382,066	+£1,710,221

Calculations assume that the current pool stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. Therefore the projected increase in population will lead to an increase in demand for pools.

As previously outlined, the current undersupply is equivalent to a small learner pool and does not warrant any immediate intervention.

The SFC indicates that there will be a requirement for an additional 2.42 swimming lanes, up to 2026 (estimated cost £2,382,066) and a further 1.74 swimming lanes up to 2036 (estimated cost - a further £1,710,221).

On this basis, by 2036 there will be a need for additional swimming provision equivalent to 25m x 4 lanes in size, as well as the small learner pool.

### 5.6: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Swimming pools	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 20 pools at 15 sites in Dacorum. There are five main/general swimming pools in the area. There is a good supply of waterspace in Dacorum in quantitative terms. This is, broadly speaking, located in the right places 95% of demand is satisfied, although 31% of this is exported to other areas.	There is a hotspot of unmet demand in Hemel Hempstead. This is small (equivalent to a small learner pool) and would not warrant additional provision.  There is sufficient capacity to enable the sport to grow and accommodate immediate population growth but not the longer-term projected growth of HGC.  By 2036 there will be a need for an additional swimming pool equivalent to 25m x 4 lanes in size.
Quality	Two of the main swimming pools are rated above average, one is below average, two are poor and one was unassessed. It is likely that the refurbishment at Tring Sports Centre will mean that it is, at least, above average.  The existing facility stock is ageing and becoming unattractive to users, more modern facilities will help grow the sport and attract new users.	Investment is required in the pool stock to ensure they remain attractive and fit for purpose. This is particularly the case for Berkhamsted Leisure Centre which requires significant refurbishment or replacement.
Accessibility	Four fifths of the population live within one mile of a swimming pool.  Almost the whole population lives within twenty minutes' drive of a swimming pool.  35.5% of the population reside within one mile of a pay and play swimming pool.  The FPM does not take account of recent investment in Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre and Tring Sports Centre swimming facilities. The pool at Astley Cooper School is small and well used.	There is a need to monitor participation at Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre and Tring Sports Centre, following the recent investment.

Availability (Management and usage)	Three swimming pools offer pay and play availability in Dacorum. The remaining pools have restricted or no public availability.	The opportunity to develop a borough wide approach to swimming provision is apparent, given the recent investment and refurbishment in pools in Tring and Hemel Hempstead and the need for future investment in Berkhamsted Leisure Centre.
Summary	Prior to considering additional water space in given to whether additional capacity could be instance Astley Cooper School, in order to spopulation.  Monitoring use is key following the investme Centre and Tring Sports Centre.  Consideration should be given to refurbishin swimming pools, which appear to be in the rof satisfied demand) but being underused. The current refurbishment of Tring swimming impact and lead to increased swimming part.  Hemel Garden Communities proposes signifit is unlikely that this demand can be met by supply will need to be considered (depender HGC).	e released at school sites, for upply the current needs of the ent in Hemel Hempstead Leisure g and replacing public-sector ight locations (hence the high levels g pool is expected to have a positive icipation in the area.  ficant development up to 2050. current facilities. Therefore additional

#### **SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES**

For the purposes of assessment, health and fitness suites are normally defined as venues with 20 stations or more. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment; larger health and fitness centres with more stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and casual users. They can provide a valuable way to assist people of all ages, ethnicities and abilities to introduce physical exercise into their daily lives with the obvious concomitant benefits to health, fitness and wellbeing.

The current state of the UK fitness industry is complex with a variety of providers including the private sector (ranging from low cost operators to the high-end market), trusts, schools and local authority operators. Within the UK the private fitness market has continued to grow steadily over the last 12 months with an estimated increase of 2% in the number of members, 4.6% in the number of facilities and 2.9% in market value. This growth is, however, lower than the previous year which saw increases of over 5% in both member numbers and market value.

According to the State of the UK Fitness Industry Report (2018) there are now 7,038 fitness facilities in the UK, up from 6,728 last year. Total industry membership is up 2% to 9.9 million which means that one in seven people in the UK is a member of a gym.

The total market value is estimated at £4.9 billion, up 2.9% on 2017. The UK penetration rate is at 14.9%, the same as the previous year.

A total of 275 new public and private fitness facilities opened in the last 12 months, up from 272 in 2017. Pure Gym and GLL have strengthened their positions as the UK's leading private and public operators (by number of gyms and members). Pure Gym has become the first operator to reach 200 clubs and impressively passed the one-million-member mark earlier in 2018. GLL, with 194 gyms, is also likely to break the 200 gyms milestone within the next year. (There are no figures available to indicate the number of gyms which have closed).

### 6.1: Supply

#### Quantity

25 health and fitness gyms are identified in Dacorum, with 1,157 stations in total. They are well-distributed across the authority and in the main are located in more densely populated areas. Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 do not include facilities that are privately owned or located in residential or employment facilities, for example, care homes, student accommodation and workplaces.

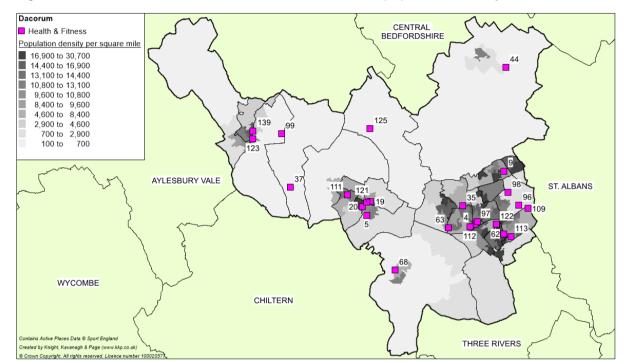


Figure 6.1: All health and fitness facilities in Dacorum on population density

Table 6.1: All health and fitness facilities in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name	Stns	Map ID	Site name	Stns
4	Anytime Fitness	55	97	Olympian Gym	60
5	Ashlyns School	60	98	Our Gym	100
9	Astley Cooper School	12	99	Pendley Manor LC	10
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	30	109	Spirit Health Club	24
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	17	111	Berkhamsted LC	52
35	Cavendish School	23	112	Hemel Hempstead LC	200
37	Champneys at Tring	20	113	Longdean Sports Centre	10
44	Club Moativation	28	121	The Fitness Society	62
62	Healthy U Gym	24	122	The Gym Hemel Hempstead	102
63	Hemel Hempstead (Camelot) RUFC	12	123	The Gym Works	40
68	HMP The Mount	37	125	The Lifestyle Centre	30
68	HMP The Mount	50	139	Physique Fitness	24
96	Nuffield Health Hemel Hempstead Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	75	Total		1,157

It should be noted that fitness facilities containing fewer than 20 stations are generally not considered within the assessment although they can be available and serve small sections of the community; where this is considered to be the case, they are included. For example, the fitness facility at Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus) with 17 stations is an important

community facility and, therefore, has been included within this report. Furthermore, the facilities at HMP The Mount are excluded as they are available to inmates only.

When these exemptions are taken in to account (the exclusion of those with fewer than 20 stations, the removal of HMP The Mount, and the inclusion of Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)) the number of stations reduces to 1,113, spread across 19 different facilities.

### Quality

Of those facilities with 20+ stations that were assessed, six are good, six above average, two below average and two poor.

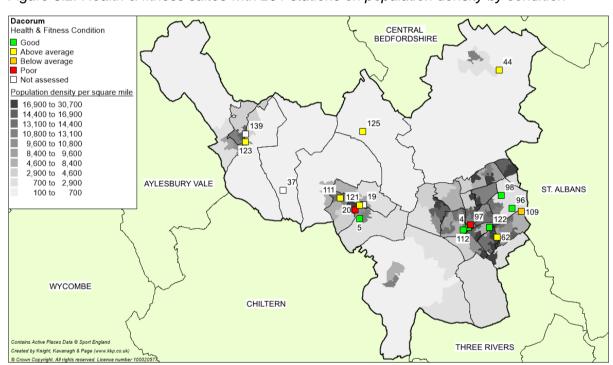


Figure 6.2: Health & fitness suites with 20+ stations on population density by condition

Table 6.2: Health & fitness suites with 20+ stations on population density by condition

ID	Site name	Stations	Condition
4	Anytime Fitness	55	Good
5	Ashlyns School	60	Good
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	30	Not assessed
20	Berkhamsted School (Kings Campus)	17	Poor
35	Cavendish School	23	Not assessed
37	Champneys at Tring	20	Not assessed
44	Club Moativation	28	Above average
62	Healthy U Gym	24	Above average
96	Nuffield Health Hemel Hempstead Fitness/Wellbeing Gym	75	Good
97	Olympian Gym	60	Poor
98	Our Gym	100	Good
109	Spirit Health Club	24	Below average

ID	Site name	Stations	Condition
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	52	Above average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	200	Good
121	The Fitness Society	62	Above average
122	The Gym (Hemel Hempstead)	102	Good
123	The Gym Works	40	Above average
125	The Lifestyle Centre	30	Above average
139	Physique Fitness	24	Not assessed
Total		1,026	

Table 6.3: Summary of condition

Good	Above average	Below average	Poor	Not assessed
6	6	0	2	4

### Accessibility

Appropriate walk and drive-time accessibility standards are applied to health and fitness suites to determine provision deficiencies or surpluses. The normal acceptable standard is a 20-minute walk time (one-mile radial catchment) for an urban area.

Dacorum Health & Fitness Condition CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE Good ■ Above average
■ Below average
■ Poor ☐ Not assessed Catchment 📘 1 Mile radial 125 IOD 2015 - Multiple Rank Most Deprived AYLESBURY VALE ST. ALBANS <u>1</u>121 19 Least Deprived WYCOMBE CHILTERN ontains Active Places Data ® Sport England THREE RIVERS Created by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (www.kkp.co.uk

Figure 6.3: Community available health & fitness suites with 1-mile radial catchment

The majority of the population (69.2%) thus resides within one mile of a health and fitness facility. In general, it is assumed that those who do not must cycle, use a car or public transport to access such a facility. Only 6.1% (8,746 people) in Dacorum live in areas of higher

deprivation of whom, nearly two thirds (63.5%) reside within one mile of a health and fitness facility.

Drive time catchment modelling of Dacorum's health and fitness facilities indicates that all of population of 153,316 (MYE 2017) population residing with the local authority boundaries is within a 20 minutes' drive of a 20 station+ health and fitness facility (Figure 6.4).

Table 6.4: IMD 2015 populations: Dacorum H&F min 20 stations, 20-minute walk

IMD 2015	Da	corum	Health & Fitness catchment populations by IMD			
10% bands	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	1,326	0.9%	867	0.6%	459	0.3%
20.1 - 30	7,420	5.1%	4,689	3.2%	2,731	1.9%
30.1 - 40	13,374	9.2%	12,999	8.9%	375	0.3%
40.1 - 50	14,934	10.2%	10,306	7.1%	4,628	3.2%
50.1 - 60	18,831	12.9%	13,126	9.0%	5,705	3.9%
60.1 - 70	20,582	14.1%	15,332	10.5%	5,250	3.6%
70.1 - 80	7,120	4.9%	4,580	3.1%	2,540	1.7%
80.1 - 90	26,533	18.2%	12,998	8.9%	13,535	9.3%
90.1 - 100	35,917	24.6%	26,205	17.9%	9,712	6.7%
Total	146,037	100.0%	101,102	69.2%	44,935	30.8%

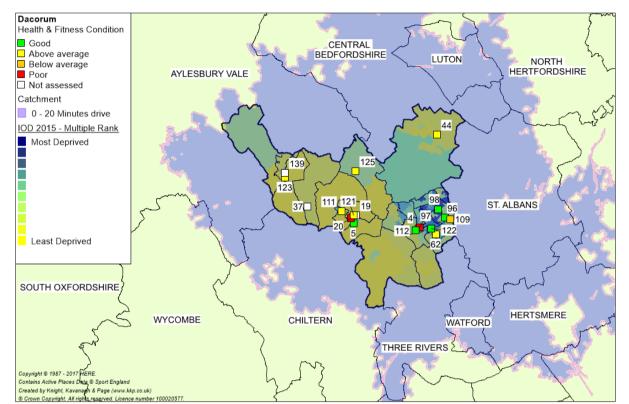


Figure 6.4: Health and fitness gyms with 20+ stations and 20 minute drive time

### Neighbouring facilities

Eight health and fitness gyms are located within two miles of Dacorum's boundary (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5). Bannatyne Health Club (Map ID H2) and David Lloyd Club (Map ID: H4) are of significant size with 100+ stations and are part of national chains. Larger, high quality facilities tend to attract participants from a wider area than smaller facilities; as such it is highly likely that these two facilities in particular, will attract Dacorum residents. Only Redbourn Leisure Centre (Map ID: H5) located to the east of Dacorum in St Albans offers pay and play availability. The remainder all charge some form of membership fee.

Table 6.5: Health and fitness (20+) stations within 2 miles of Dacorum LA boundary

Map ID	Active Places site name	Stations Access type		Local authority
H1	Trugym Luton	54	Registered Membership	Luton
H2	Bannatyne Health Club	110	Registered Membership	Luton
Н3	Venue 360	45	Registered Membership	Luton
H4	David Lloyd Club	174	Registered Membership	Luton
H5	Redbourn Leisure Centre	25	Pay and Play	St Albans
H6	Spirit Health Club	32	Registered Membership	Aylesbury Vale
H7	Chesham Leisure Centre	60	Registered Membership	Chiltern
H8	The Grove	35	Registered Membership	Three Rivers

Source: Active Places Power 13/12/2018

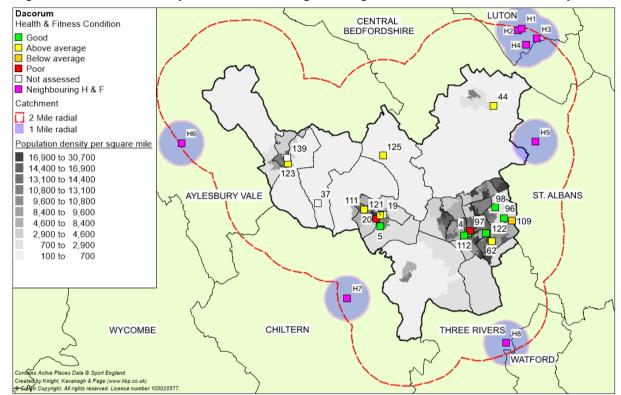


Figure 6.5: 20+ stations by condition with neighbouring facilities within 2 mile boundary

#### Availability and programming

The Sport England classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly available. For health and fitness suites, this generally means a monthly membership fee, the cost of which can vary considerably.

Private operators do not have a contractual obligation to offer exercise referral nor do they necessarily actively target hard to reach groups. It is also acknowledged that some of the memberships they offer are more expensive than those made available by public sector managed venues. However, it should be noted that these private operators alleviate some of the pressure on public sector managed facilities.

Monthly costs for adult single usage vary from £5.00 at the Gym Works and £6.00 for a day pass at Our Gym to £10.00 at Healthy U Gym and Spirit Health Club. The cheapest monthly membership is £19.99 at Our Gym and the most expensive is £65.00 per month at Nuffield Health, Hemel Hempstead. The membership offer (£43.00 per month) at the local authority owned sites (Longdean Sports Centre, Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted leisure centres) covers all swim and fitness activities. Table 6.6 summarises this pricing structure.

Table 6.6: Pricing structure of facilities in Dacorum

Site name	Pay & play	Monthly	12 months direct debit	Notes
Anytime Fitness			£35.95	

Site name	Pay & play	Monthly	12 months direct debit	Notes
Ashlyns School			£24.00	
Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)		Unknown		Unassessed
Berkhamsted School (Knox Johnston, Kings Campus)			£20.00	
Cavendish School		Unknown		Unassessed
Champneys at Tring		Unknown		Unassessed
Club Moativation/Affinity Health and Leisure Club		Off peak- £30.00 Peak £50.00		
Healthy U Gym	£10.00	£31.99	£24.99	£10.00joining fee
Nuffield Health Hemel Hempstead Fitness & Wellbeing Gym			£65.00	
Olympian Gym		£32.00		
Our Gym	£6.00		£19.99	
	£10.00	£49.00		
Spirit Health Club		Off peak £42.00		
Berkhamsted Leisure Centre		£63.00	£43.00	Multi-site
Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre		£63.00	£43.00	membership incl. swimming &
Longdean Sports Centre		£63.00	£43.00	classes
The Fitness Society			£49.00	£35 joining fee
The Gym (Hemel Hempstead)			£20.99	
The Gym Works	£5.00	£38.00	£32.00	£355.00 pa
The Lifestyle Centre				£525.00 per annum
Physique Fitness		Unknown		Unassessed

<sup>\*</sup>Joining fee/ administration fee

### 6.2: Demand

Health and fitness facilities are an important facet of leisure provision and have been a very successful addition to sports centres over the past three decades. Income derived from them helps to offset the cost/underpin the viability of other aspects of leisure provision, especially swimming and targeted physical activity programmes such as Exercise on Referral.

Health and fitness is highly popular, appealing to men and women across a range of age groups. To identify provision adequacy a demand calculation based upon the assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future is applied. Population increases are factored in to enable calculation of whether current supply will meet future demand.

For Dacorum the challenge is to provide opportunity for people from areas of higher deprivation who are less likely to be able to afford or choose to access health and fitness opportunity.

Table 6.7: UK penetration rates; health/fitness in Dacorum (ONS Data)

	2016	2026	2036
--	------	------	------

Adult population	121,910	131,443	140,594
UK penetration rate	14%	15%	16%
Number of potential members	17,067	19,716	22,495
Number of visits per week (1.75/member)	29,868	34,504	39,495
% of visits in peak time	65	65	65
No. of visits in peak time (equated to no. of stations required i.e. no. of visits/39 weeks*65%)	498	575	656
Number of stations (with comfort factor applied)	747	863	984

(Model identifies 1.75 visits p/week by members and 65% usage during 39 weeks of the year.)

According to UK penetration rates there is a current need for 747 stations in Dacorum. This is expected to grow by 237 to 984 stations by 2036 (Table 6.6); this takes account of a comfort factor (particularly at peak times).

When comparing this to the number of community available stations currently available (1,026) and accounting for the comfort factor, the market appears to have a positive supply demand balance to service the adult population based on the above calculations. This balance will continue until post 2036.

It is not uncommon for the private sector to identify niche markets and fill them with a range of health and fitness stations which can give the market the appearance of being congested. While some of these may be 'budget operators' it does not necessarily make them available to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage as cost is only one factor which hinders usage. Nonetheless, consultation did not indicate demand for further stations. Further, it is known that well run, high quality health and fitness facilities can support other leisure facilities to be financially viable. Should there be a need for new facilities in the area, it would be prudent to consider developing complementary health and fitness and studio space.

#### 6.3: Dance studios

Dance studios are an important element of the wider health, fitness and conditioning market. They vary in size, shape, quality of environment, access to sprung wooden floors and quality of ancillary facilities.

There has been an increase in the number of people accessing fitness classes as identified in the UK penetration rates. Activity type also varies from low impact classes such as Pilates and yoga to the more active dance, step, Boxercise and Zumba. It is also worth noting that dance classes and clubs are also key users of private studio spaces as well as community facilities (discussed in Chapter 11).

The KKP audit found 28 studios, 17 of which were subject to a non-technical assessment. Four are reported to be private use only, six have pay and play access and the others require a membership or there is a need to be a member of a sports club or association.

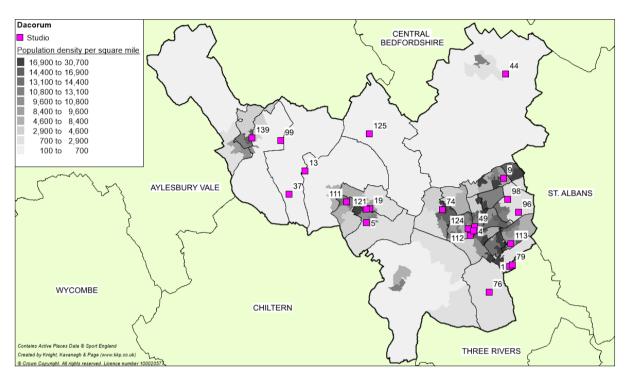


Figure 6.6: Dance studios in Dacorum

Table 6.8: List of Dacorum studios

Map ID	Site name	Access policy	Condition
1	Abbots Hill School	Private Use	Not assessed
4	Anytime Fitness	Registered Membership	Above average
5	Ashlyns School	Private Use	Good
9	Astley Cooper School	Sports Club/CA	Not assessed
13	Berkhamsted & Hemel Hempstead Hockey Club	Sports Club/CA	Not assessed
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	Registered Membership	Not assessed
19	Berkhamsted School (Castle Campus)	Registered Membership	Not assessed
37	Champneys At Tring	Registered Membership	Not assessed
37	Champneys At Tring	Registered Membership	Not assessed
44	Club Moativation	Registered Membership	Above average
49	Energie Fitness	Registered Membership	Not assessed
74	John F Kennedy Roman Catholic School	Sports Club/CA	Not assessed
76	Kings Langley Secondary School	Private Use	Above average
79	Langley Tennis Club	Sports Club/CA	Good
96	Nuffield Health Hemel Hempstead Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	Registered Membership	Above average
96	Nuffield Health Hemel Hempstead Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	Registered Membership	Above average

Map ID	Site name	Access policy	Condition
96	Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	Registered Membership	Above average
98	Our Gym	Pay and Play	Good
99	Pendley Manor Leisure Club	Registered Membership	Not assessed
111	Berkhamsted Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Good
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Below average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
113	Longdean Sports Centre	Pay and Play	Below average
121	The Fitness Society	Registered Membership	Above average
124	The Hemel Hempstead School	Private Use	Not assessed
125	The Lifestyle Centre	Registered Membership	Above average
139	Physique Fitness	Registered Membership	Good

### 6.4: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Health & fitness		
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs	
Quantity	There are 22 'main' health and fitness facilities with 1,026 stations in Dacorum. There is a current supply demand balance both at present and projected to 2036.	Additional health and fitness provision may be required to accommodate the increased demand caused by projected population growth especially if the popularity of fitness continues to increase. It is highly likely that increased health and fitness provision will be required when the HGC development is brought forward.	
Quality	Six gyms are rated as good, six are above average, two below average and two are poor.  The two poor quality facilities are located in Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead and the below average in the ward of Leverstock Green.	There is a need to maintain quality and, where possible, improve the condition of the average/below average rated gyms.	
Accessibility	All the main population areas have health and fitness facilities.  More than two thirds (69.2%) of the population live within one mile of a health and fitness facility; almost all residents live within 20 minutes' drive of a facility.	There is a need to ensure that harder to reach groups and people with specific health needs can access facilities. Accessibility will need to be revisited if HGC is developed.	
Availability (Management and usage)	A range of different health and fitness facilities is on offer. These have different membership types and attract different market segments, which contribute to the wider offer. There appears to be a good range of facility types available in Dacorum.  Local authority owned facilities offer a range of exercise on referral programmes designed to get the inactive active.	The key need is to ensure health and fitness facilities cater fully for the entire range of different market segments within the Dacorum community.	
Strategic Summary	The market for health and fitness continues to grow with the various market segments utilising different types of facility. There is a requirement to understand user needs in order to help the inactive to become active and contribute to the wider health and wellbeing agenda.  The importance of the financial contribution that health and fitness provision makes to the viability of other publicly accessible facilities, such as swimming pools needs to be taken into account if new facilities area being considered.		

#### **SECTION 7: GYMNASTICS**

The British Gymnastics (BG) Strategic Framework 2017-2021 identifies three priorities - to:

- Diversify sources of revenue to develop and grow the provision of gymnastics.
- Build the capacity and grow the demand in gymnastics.
- Raise the profile and increase the appeal of gymnastics.

In addition, BG's facility development priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) are to:

- Support increased capacity within gymnastics through clubs, leisure providers and other delivery providers.
- Guide funding investment through the United Kingdom from British Gymnastics, home country sports councils, local authorities and other potential funders.
- Maintain and improve the quality of facilities and equipment within existing delivery partners.
- Develop insight, understanding and direction of how facility developments can contribute towards other BG strategic priorities.

Participation in gymnastics is increasing rapidly. British Gymnastics membership reached 390,500 in 2017 and it has been increasing at about 12% per year from 2013 to 2017. The emphasis for 2017 – 2021 is using gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5 to 11 year olds. Across the country, BG reports extensive demand for more gymnastics opportunity and many clubs report large waiting lists.

One million people are estimated to be on waiting lists for gymnastics (Freshminds Latent Demand Research, 2017). This research also suggests that a further 1.9 million would like to participate but are not currently on a waiting list. A key part of BG's strategy to increase participation is to support clubs moving into their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to do this.

There are no existing quantity standards for gymnastic facilities, therefore an assessment can only be carried out using local demand. Given the aforementioned rise in participation and the current unmet demand, it is likely that the projected population growth within Dacorum will result in this unmet demand increasing.

#### 7.1 Supply

Gymnastics can take place in a range of venues including dedicated and generic leisure facilities. Table 7.1 shows where BG affiliated activity is taking place within Dacorum.

Table: 7.1: BG affiliated clubs in Dacorum

Club name	Number of Participants	Type of facility
Ministry of Air Sapphire Gymnastics Club – Mark Road Sapphire Gymnastics Club – Sports centre	57 1570 1768	Non-dedicated leisure centre Dedicated facility Dedicated facility in leisure centre

K Gymnastics	102	Non-dedicated facility	
Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club	618	Dedicated facility and non- dedicated Scout Hut	

There are three dedicated gymnastics venue in Dacorum, Sapphire Gymnastics Club, K Gymnastics and Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club. The estimated percentage of Dacorum's population within a 20 minutes' drive-time catchment of a dedicated gymnastics site is over 99% (152,632) using MYE 2017 population.

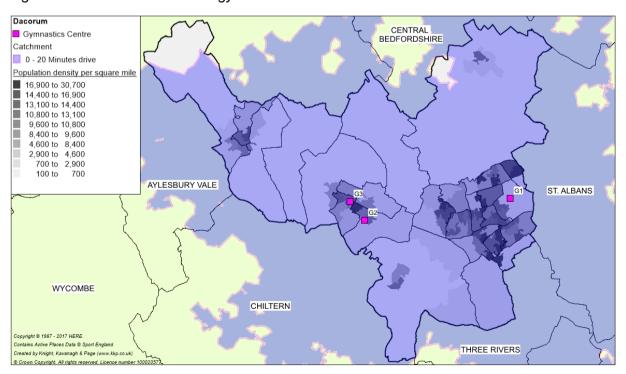
Current provision is located in Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted, there is currently no provision available within Tring, however residents of Tring are within the 20-minute drive-time catchment area of the existing clubs.

Dedicated facilities are typically able to accommodate both daytime and evening demand enabling pre-school demand to be met during the daytime. This is not the case for the clubs at school sites, therefore clubs hire community facilities (e.g. scout huts/ community halls) to accommodate demand.

Table 7.1: BG affiliated clubs in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name
G1	Sapphire Gymnastics Club
G2	K Gymnastics Ask
G3	Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club

Figure 7.1 location of dedicated gymnastics venues in Dacorum



#### 7.2: Demand

#### NGB Consultation

Participation in gymnastics is increasing rapidly. BG membership reached 390,500 in 2017 and increased at about 12% per year over the period 2013-17. The emphasis for 2017 – 2021 will be using gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5-11 year olds.

BG reports access to facilities for the sport in Dacorum to be limited. All clubs operate waiting lists and access is thus restricted due to lack of time within both dedicated and non-specialist facilities.

Ministry of Air is registered on BG's facility project list as having an interest in a dedicated facility. In addition, Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club is registered as having an aspiration to extend its current facilities.

It is reported that neighbouring club, SAADI (St Albans and District Gymnastics) recreational club has been looking for a suitable site to convert for some time and has also considered venues in Dacorum. Low stock levels and high prices tend to make the area challenging when looking at traditional industrial unit conversations.

#### Club consultation

Sapphire Gymnastics Club has c. 3,000 members in total, with around 100 adult members. It reports membership to be ever increasing with capacity being the primary issue. Currently there are c. 500 people on its waiting list despite operating from two sites. It caters for people of all abilities from recreational to elite. It currently leases two facilities and has aspirations for a larger facility in order to further grow.

Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club has c. 350 members and 70 squad members. The Club has members that compete at all ability levels including one member currently in the England squad. The Club has key holder access to a permanent set up facility at Ashlyns School; in addition, it hires Gossoms End Scout Hut for approximately 30 hours per week.

Berkhamsted Gymnastics Club indicates that both facilities have challenges. The Ashlyns facility is a listed building and ideally requires extending to accommodate more floorspace for both activity and ancillary provision. At present there are toilets within the building but no changing provision. The Gossoms End Scout Hut is hired by many groups and requires the equipment setting up and packing away at every session. The Club pays for storage which it reports to be insufficient in size.

Both the pre-school and novice after school sessions are over-subscribed and the Club has a long waiting list. The success of the pre-school sessions has resulted in members generally being retained for longer which allows for less opportunity for new members to join as the waiting list has lengthened.

#### 7.3: Summary

Facility type	Gymnastics	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs

Quantity	There are four BG affiliated gymnastics clubs in Dacorum. There are three dedicated gymnastics venues. All dedicated gymnastics provision is located in HH and B.	Consider making additional provision available at the refurbished leisure centre in Tring.  Larger dedicated facilities are required in the Authority to meet existing demand.	
Quality	Dedicated facilities are of high quality and in good condition meeting club needs.	Continued maintenance and investment is required to maintain quality.	
Accessibility	Gymnastics is accessible to people resident in Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted but is limited in Tring.	Additional recreational gymnastics provision is needed to meet current demand.	
Availability (Management & usage)	Dedicated centres are operational during the day and in the evening. Current facilities are full to capacity; clubs have substantial waiting lists. At present, opportunity to grow participation in gymnastics is constrained by the limitations in spatial capacity and the need for a larger workforce to grow the sport.	Increase coaching workforce to support any increases in provision.	
Strategic Summary	gymnastics provision across the authority based of and waiting lists.  There is a need for a coordinated approach to wo that the number and quality of coaches keeps pace. The projected housing growth within the area is likedemand for gymnastics, particularly at recreations.	to maintain the quality of dedicated provision. sider how to encourage development of additional recreational ision across the authority based on current levels of demand for a coordinated approach to workforce development to ensure and quality of coaches keeps pace with demand for the sport. busing growth within the area is likely to lead to increases in nastics, particularly at recreational level. sent will need to take account of the Hemel Garden	

#### **SECTION 8: INDOOR BOWLS**

The five forms of bowls that can be played indoors and require individual facilities are flat/level green, crown green, longmat, short mat and carpet mat. Each format of the game requires a different technical specification for their indoor facility.

Indoor flat / level green bowls is played on a purpose-built indoor green which complies with the Laws of the sport of Indoor Bowls. The NGB is EIBA (English Indoor Bowling Association). It requires a standard bowling green carpet; a flat area 31-40 metres long divided into playing areas called rinks. The number of these varies, depending on the width of the green.

Crown green bowls requires a standard crown green, artificial grass (carpeted) area of approximately 38m square which is crowned i.e. higher in the centre than round the perimeter. Indoor crown greens are relatively rare – substantially less common than those provided for flat green bowls. The NGB is the British Crown Green Bowling Association.

Carpet mat bowls is played on a rectangular carpet (45 x 6 feet) that is rolled out. It can be accommodated in any indoor space large enough to accommodate the mats which come in different lengths. It tends to be played at a recreational level. The NGB is the English Carpet Bowls Association.

Short mat bowls is typically played in sports halls, parish council rooms, outdoor bowls club pavilions, or on indoor flat green bowls club greens. The NGB is the English Short Mat Bowling Association. Long-mat bowls is played on a rolled carpet typically laid on a sports hall floor. It is typically found in areas of low flat-green supply and/or where Crown Green bowls is played outdoors. There is no NGB for this version of the game.

An indoor bowling centre typically comprises a single flat green with a number of rinks and ancillary accommodation such as changing rooms, lounge/bar, viewing area, kitchen, office/meeting rooms and stores plus designated car parking. The size of ancillary accommodation varies according to the number of rinks available. A successful indoor bowls centre requires a combination of the right location, design, and financial and general management. Sport England<sup>16</sup> guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres are set out below and are to be interpreted in the light of local circumstances:

- Assume the majority of users live locally and not travel more than 30 minutes.
- Assume that 90% of users will travel by car, with the remainder by foot.
- ◆ As a guide, calculate demand on the basis of one rink per 14,000-17,000 population.
- The number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members, assume 80-100 members per rink.

The stated priorities of EIBA are:

- Recruitment of participants.
- Retention of participants.
- Clubs obtaining "Clubmark Accreditation".
- Retention and improvement of facilities.
- New indoor facilities in areas of low-supply and high-demand.

EIBA Outline Plan 2017 - 2021

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

The EIBA plan is focused on: *recruit and retain 45*+ and *recruit and retain 70*+. Both markets require growth. The idea is that people aged 45+ need new versions/formats of the game to play and the 70+ will wish to continue with current formats. Its focus areas are:

- ◆ Facilities: build, improve, retain.
- Youth and the family.
- ◆ Women increase participation and retention.
- Disability.
- Competitions.
- ✓ Internationals.
- Promotion.
- Commercial partnerships.

The "Recruit and Retain Strategy" is to concentrate on encouraging and supporting clubs to increase participation and improve the experience of all participants. Its objectives include:

- Growing participation across the adult population in local communities. Targeted work to increase female participation.
- Growing participation in the 12-18 age range as part of the EIBA Development Pathway.
- The provision of an excellent sporting experience for new and existing participants.
- A growth in Indoor Bowls participation by people who have disabilities.

Running alongside this is the Sport England funded development work provided jointly by the Indoor NGB (EIBA); Outdoor NGB (Bowls England) and the "Bowls Development Alliance" (BDA). Each NGB has two directors on the Board of BDA.

The Sport England funding for the 2017-2021 period, focuses on the delivery of:

- Club Development Programme: supports clubs across the country which have been identified of greatest need.
- ◆ Play Bowls Package Scheme: supports clubs with their recruitment.
- Coach Bowls: providing qualifications for coaches and developing the best tutor workforce to deliver these qualifications across the whole sport including BE, EIBA, British Crown Green BA and English Short Mat BA
- Facilities: providing funding support for BE and EIBA to research the facility requirements of clubs.

Alongside these core objectives the BDA works with key partners on:

- Safeguarding: ensuring the sport is safe for everyone to play by working across all five National Governing Bodies [BE, EIBA, British Crown Green BA, English Short Mat BA and English Bowling Federation] to have policies and processes in place. Training is also available to support the network of Club Safeguarding Officers.
- Disability: the BDA works in partnership with Disability Bowls England, Activity Alliance, BE and the EIBA to ensure everyone regardless of disability can access the sport of bowls.
- Women Can: the BDA are driving a campaign alongside BE and the EIBA to encourage more women to play bowls, coach bowls and volunteer in bowls.
- Equality & Diversity: the BDA, BE and the EIBA are all striving to ensure the sport of bowls is as diverse as it can be.

### 8.1: Supply

There are no indoor bowls facilities in Dacorum. The nearest facilities within neighbouring authorities are shown in figure 8.1 with 30 minutes' drive time of Dacorum.

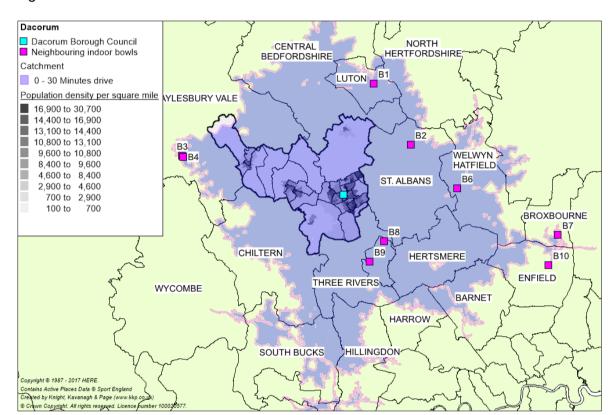


Figure 8.1: Indoor bowls facilities with 30 mins drive time of Dacorum

Table 8.1: Indoor bowls facilities within 30 mins drive+ of Dacorum

Map ID	Active Places site name	Rinks	Access type	Local authority
B1	Luton Indoor Bowls Club	8	Sports Club / CA	Luton
B2	Harpenden & District Indoor Bowls Club	4	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
B3/4	Foxhill Indoor Bowls Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Aylesbury Vale
B6	Hatfield Bowls Club	4	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
B7	Cheshunt Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Broxbourne
B8	Watford Indoor Bowls Club	6	Pay and Play	Watford
B9	Herts Indoor Bowls Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Watford
B10	David Lloyd Club	7	Registered Membership	Enfield

There are eight indoor bowls facilities within 30 minutes' drive of Dacorum; the number of rinks at each varies from four through to eight.

#### 8.2: Demand

Consultation with EIBA confirms that it does not view Dacorum as a priority area for flat / level green bowls as it considers facilities in the adjoining local authority areas to be able to cater for current demand. It also reports that existing provision will be able to cater for the future anticipated demand (as projected below) for the period 2018 to 2036. Other forms of the game such as carpet bowls, short and long mat bowls may be taking place in halls and community facilities within the borough.

#### Demand

The KKP audit did not identify any further demand in the area for indoor bowls, further exploration and consultation with outdoor bowls is required. An assessment of outdoor bowls can be found in the accompanying Playing Pitch Strategy 2019.

### 8.3: Summary

Facility type	Indoor bowls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are currently no indoor bowls facilities in Dacorum.	
Quality		
Accessibility	There are eight indoor bowls venues within 30 minutes' drive of Dacorum.	
Availability (Management and usage)	All facilities are available both during the day and in the evening.	
Strategic Summary	Consultation did not highlight any additional demand for indoor bowls and, ased upon current membership figures, EIBA's view is that the existing clubs in neighbouring authorities will be able to accommodate current and future emand. The demand for an indoor bowls facility in Dacorum needs to be existed when housing developments are confirmed. The increased number of lanned houses may prove critical in increasing demand.	

#### **SECTION 9: INDOOR TENNIS**

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the NGB for all tennis provision within the UK. It administers the sport at national and regional level. One of its key objectives is to get more people playing tennis more often. Its most recent Strategic Plan 2015 – 2018, highlights three key objectives:

- Deliver great service to clubs.
- Build partnerships in the community.
- Grow participation among children and young people.

This section considers indoor tennis facilities provision in Dacorum (outdoor tennis facilities are assessed in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan, and Playing Pitch Strategy Assessment Report). It uses two terms to describe indoor building types:

Traditional - A permanent structure made of traditional materials using traditional construction techniques. This commonly takes the form of a steel or timber portal frame spanning the full length of the court (including run backs) clad in a material to suit local conditions e.g. metal cladding, brickwork or timber boarding.

*Non-traditional -* A permanent or non-permanent structure made of non-traditional materials using non-traditional construction techniques. Three types of structure fall into this category:

- Air supported structures (air halls).
- Framed fabric structures.
- Tensile structures.

The LTA has a tiered approach to local authorities when prioritising its investment and loans for its park courts and the community hub programme. Indoor courts are not referenced within the current strategy.

#### 9.1 Supply

Indoor tennis provision is based on specialist facilities which appeal beyond a local authority boundary. This report has mapped venues within Dacorum with a 30-minute drive time catchment to demonstrate accessibility. (Sport England suggests that drive time to specialist sports facilities can be modelled at 30 minutes as opposed to the 20 minutes modelled for sports halls and swimming pools). The location and catchments of these facilities are illustrated in Figure 9.1.

Table 9.1: Dacorum indoor tennis venues

Map ID	Active Places site name	Courts	Access type	Condition
17	Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club	2	Sports Club/CA	Good
79	Langley Tennis Club	2	Sports Club/CA	Good

(NB: CA = Community Association)

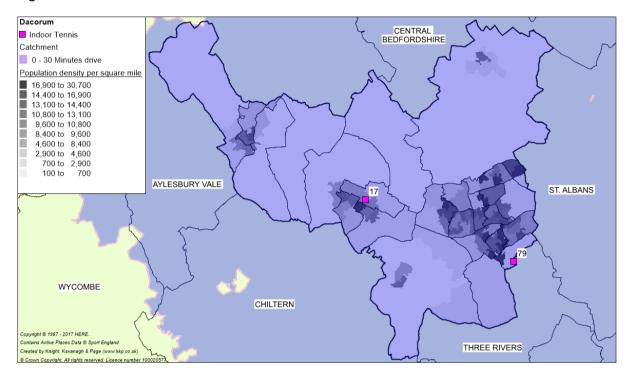


Figure 9.1 Location of indoor tennis courts in Dacorum within 30 minutes' drive time

There are two indoor tennis facilities in Dacorum as identified in Figure 9.1. Drive time catchment modelling of suggests that the whole Dacorum population lives within 30 minutes' drive of an indoor tennis court.

#### 9.2. Demand

#### Langley Tennis Club (LTC)

LTC is located within the grounds of Abbots Hill School. It reports that approximately 200 adults and 100 children participate in tennis there every week. In addition, the Club and its coaches delivers sessions in many of the schools in the authority. LTC leases the facilities; it reports that the lease is due to expire in six years' time, which is a key challenge for it. Should the school decide to take back management of the facility/facility area, the Club has determined its future requirements as follows:

- Re-location as close as possible to where it is currently situated.
- On between two and three acres of land.
- Three clay outdoor courts, and the ability to erect a three-court dome.
- Ancillary facilities.
- Sufficient car parking.

#### Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club (BLTSRC)

BLTSRC considers itself to have the best facilities in the borough. These include a state-of-the-art indoor tennis centre with two courts, and 11 outdoor floodlit courts. Consultation indicates that it currently has c. 350 indoor senior and c. 200 junior members.

The indoor courts were recently resurfaced (May 2017). The Club has a sinking fund in place with a planned maintenance and refurbishment programme which aims to upgrade courts on a rotational basis. It also offers pay and play access at off peak times for £15.00 per court per hour.

Bovingdon & Flaunden Tennis Club currently has five outdoor all-weather tennis courts, and c.170 members. Consultation indicated that the Club has aspirations for an air hall/bubble over two courts during the winter months. It reports members are currently travelling out of the authority to neighbouring areas (High Wycombe, St Albans and Welwyn Garden City) to access indoor provision due to the lack of courts available within Dacorum.

#### 9.3: Summary

Facility type	Indoor Tennis		
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs	
Quantity	Two indoor tennis facilities each with 2 indoor courts.	Bovingdon and Flaunden Tennis Club has an aspiration to cover two tennis courts over the winter months with an air hall.	
Quality	Both facilities are rated as good quality.	Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club has a sinking fund and a programme in place to maintain and improve the quality of courts.	
Accessibility	The facilities are located in the Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead areas.	The lease at Langley Tennis Club is due to expire in six years' time. It may require the facility to be relocated which would require a site with space for three outdoor courts and an air dome.	
Availability (Management and usage)	A membership fee is required to access both of the facilities.	•	
Strategic Summary	a solution and secure a long-term futur It is highly likely that the development of tennis demand. There is capacity at bo further work will be required to assess	with Langley Tennis Club and other partners and stakeholders to find ution and secure a long-term future for the Club.  ighly likely that the development of HGC will lead to an increase in sedemand. There is capacity at both of the indoor tennis facilities, so er work will be required to assess demand as housing levels increase.  Ingdon and Flaunden Tennis Club has an aspiration to cover courts the winter months with an air hall.	

#### **SECTION 10: SQUASH COURTS**

Squash is now following a new strategic path, with England Squash implementing an organisation-wide rebrand and undergoing a major restructure and downsizing. England Squash remains committed to supporting the traditional infrastructure of county associations, clubs, coaches and officials to grow the game through key programmes (e.g. Squash101) and campaigns (e.g. Squash Girls Can) but will apportion resources in a significantly different manner. Its 2017-2021 strategy will:

- Continue to build a model sport's governing body that enables participation and enjoyment
  of squash whilst delivering a robust talent pathway and successful performance
  programme.
- Deliver a membership scheme that caters to and encourages players and coaches of all levels.
- Form a progressive organisation with an enhanced international reputation.

Enhancing Squash (2017-2021) outlines the proposed vision, principles and strategic pillars for England Squash. Its vision is 'to make squash the #1 racket sport in England'. Its mission is 'to create a thriving squash community by redefining and enhancing the squash experience for players, coaches, officials and volunteers, that enables us to sustain the sport, maximise revenue potential and develop world leading teams and individuals.'

Table 10.1: England Squash Strategic aims:

Element	Aim	
Governance	Adhere to the highest standards of organisational governance.	
Membership	Provide a membership model that caters to and provides benefits for anyone nterested in playing and coaching squash irrespective of their ability.	
Programmes	Enabling and supporting partners to be at the forefront of adult and player recruitment and retention.	
Talent & high performance	Provide a support and development programme that identifies, develops and delivers world leading individuals and teams.	
Commercial	Create a diversified and effective revenue model that minimises risk and reduces dependency on funding.	

#### 10.1 Supply

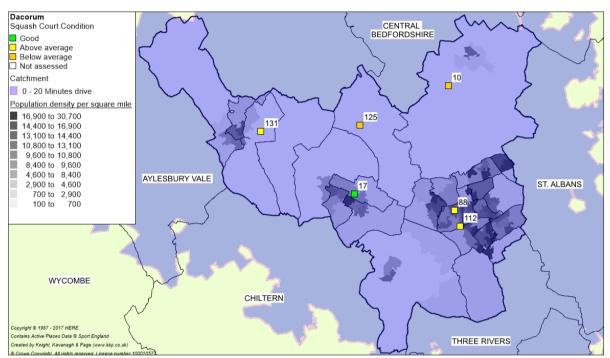
Six sites provide 19 courts in Dacorum. They are well distributed across the borough with all larger settlements, at least, in close proximity to a squash facility. The majority of courts (x16) are rated as good and above average in quality; three courts have been assessed as below average at Beechwood Park School (2) and the Lifestyle Centre (1).

Table 10.2: Dacorum squash courts

ID	Site name	Courts	Glass backed	Condition
10	Beechwood Park School	2	0	Below average
17	Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket	4	2	Good
88	Lockers Park	2	0	Above average
112	Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre	3	1	Above average
125	The Lifestyle Centre	1	0	Below average

ID	Site name	Courts	Glass backed	Condition
131	Tring Squash Club	3	1	Above average

Figure 10.1: Location of squash courts in Dacorum



Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre and Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club are available on a pay and play basis with the remaining venues all requiring some level of membership. There has been a temporary cessation of community use at the Lockers Park due to players accessing facilities at unauthorised times. There is a requirement for a new door entry system to be developed in order for community use to be re-instated.

#### 10.2: Demand

Squash appears to be thriving in the borough with a range of opportunities is available for people of all levels of ability.

#### Club consultation

*Tring Squash Club* has c.450 members and caters for people of all ages and abilities. Approximately 100 of its members are juniors. In addition, it coaches c. 300 pupils from Tring School as part of the school curriculum.

It has three men's teams and two ladies' teams competing in the Herts League and Bucks League plus a racketball section competing in the Bucks Racketball League. Juniors are competitive from u9s through to u19 years in various youth leagues and tournaments.

Tring Squash Club is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of its facilities and reports courts and facilities to be well maintained. It has aspirations to improve and further enhance facilities via the addition of a second glass-backed court, warm up and cool down area and

improving the women's changing rooms. It is currently formulating a plan to achieve this, as funding has yet to be sourced.

Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club (BLTSRC) has c. 240 senior members and an additional 50 juniors. It runs internal squash and racketball leagues and also competes in the Herts and Bucks leagues. Its facility has six courts with two glass backed competition courts. As part of a wider racket offer, the BLTSRC offers a range of activities including racketball (now branded as squash 57) and squash for all abilities. The Club is one of four performance hubs in the country.

Many members participate in its squash & squash 57 leagues which offer all players (from novice to first team) the chance to play competitively against men, women or juniors of a similar standard. The leagues operate throughout the year. The men's and junior teams participate in the Herts League in both the summer and winter; its vets also play in the Middlesex League in the winter. In addition, the Club offers numerous tournaments during the year for players of all ages and standards culminating in the grand final's day in April/ May. It also hosts regular England Squash sanctioned open tournaments.

There is a strong and growing junior squash and squash 57 section with regular group coaching sessions for players at all levels from minis and beginners through to elite. In addition, the Club holds two open days each year in June and September in order to help attract new members.

The membership costs for senior squash and racketball is £185.00 per annum although there is a one-off joining fee of £50.00. Junior memberships vary between £46.00 to £34.00, dependent upon age.

#### 10.3. Summary

Facility type	Squash courts	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 19 squash courts in Dacorum.	
Quality	The quality of courts in the area is generally good, three courts however are reported to be below average in quality.	Maintain and improve the condition of the courts particularly those rated as below average. (Beechwood Park School and The Lifestyle Centre).
Accessibility	Venues are well distributed across the authority.	
Availability (Management and usage)	Pay and play access to courts is available in Hemel Hempstead and Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Rackets Club. The other venues all require a membership to access.  Tring Squash Club has developed excellent links with the local school, whilst BLTSRC offers annual open days to ensure that the squash is at least considered to be an option for all levels of ability.	The clubs are working hard to make squash and racketball available to the wider community.

Strategic Summary	Continue to maintain the quality of existing courts and improve as required.  Support all clubs in their continued endeavours to maintain and increase participation in squash and racketball. Given the national downward trend in participation in squash and racketball, it is unlikely that additional courts will be
	required even with the proposed level of housebuilding in the area.

#### **SECTION 11: COMMUNITY CENTRES/ VILLAGE HALLS**

These are important local facilities which can provide access to physical activity and sporting opportunity to people who may not be able (for a variety of reasons) to access leisure centres (due to perceived or actual barriers). They are usually multi-functional, providing places for meetings, socialising and for sports and recreation clubs and activities. Figure 11.1 indicates the spread of community centres across Dacorum.

### 11.1: Supply

There appears to be good coverage across the towns and villages in Dacorum. Dacorum manages 13 community centres across the borough, mainly focussed on the neighbourhood centres in Hemel Hempstead. In addition to the facilities shown on figure 11.1 below, Berkhamsted is served by Berkhamsted Civic Centre and Berkhamsted Town Hall, Northchurch by Northchurch Social Centre, and Markyate has access to a village and Y2K halls. Some of the smaller villages also have their own local facilities, including Long Marston and Potten End.

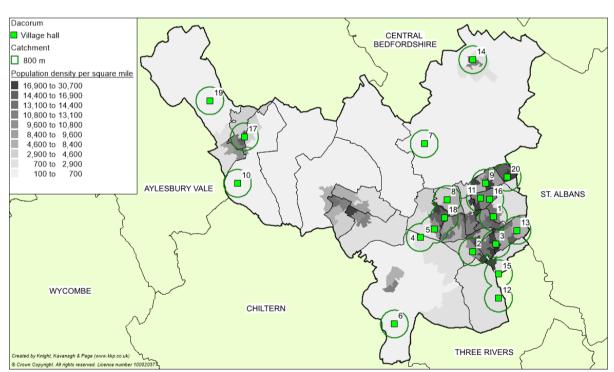


Figure 11.1: Location of community halls in Dacorum with 800m radial catchment

Table 11.1 Selected Community/ Village halls in Dacorum

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
1	Adeyfield Community Centre	11	Highfield Community Centre
2	Apsley Community Centre	12	Kings Langley Community Centre
3	Bennetts End Community Centre	13	Leverstock Green Village Hall
4	Bourne End Village Hall	14	Markyate Village Hall

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
5	Chaulden Community Centre	15	Nash Mills Village Hall
6	Flaunden Village Hall	16	The Heights Community Hall
7	Gaddesden Row Parish Hall	17	Tring Community Centre
8	Gadebridge Community Centre	18	Warners End Community Centre
9	Grovehill Community Centre	19	Wilstone Village Hall
10	Hastoe Hall	20	Woodhall Farm Community Centre

### Availability

Desk research was undertaken to ascertain levels of use of facilities across the borough. Although community centres generally rely on volunteers to operate, many offer facilities to the community at the times needed i.e. morning, afternoon and evening. Activities tend to reflect the needs of the local community; the different types include:

Dance	Fitness	Physical activity	Sport
Tap dance	Zumba	Aerobics (legs bums &	Martial arts
Line dancing	Pilates	tums)	Karate
Children's dance	Boot camp	Yoga	Table tennis
Adult street dance	Keepfit		Tae Kwon do
Street dance	Fit Steps		Boxercise
Jazzercise	Fitness & Beyond (50+)		Badminton
'Happy Feet' dance			Qigong
Morris Men			Short mat bowls
Eclipse dance			
Baby Ballet			
Dance Crazy			

#### 11.2 Demand

Unlike other sports facilities in the study, there are no national or other good practice thresholds for the provision of new community centres. Therefore it is difficult to advise as to future required provision. However in new large scale developments, community centres have an important role in terms of place making and health and wellbeing.

Research undertaken for the audit suggests that a good range of local sport, physical activity, arts and cultural activity is on offer for residents in Dacorum. It would appear that many community centres have spare capacity. These sites can play an important role in ensuring older people (over 55s), women and the unemployed have access to facilities and can also contribute to increasing physical activity amongst the inactive or retaining those already involved. Further analysis is required to understand whether, and the extent to which, activities in these facilities can further meet the needs of the local population.

### 11.3 Summary of village halls and community centres key facts and issues

Facility type	Village halls and community centres	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs

Quantity	The audit identified 20 village and community halls in Dacorum.		
Quality	Although quality has not been assessed, facilities generally deteriorate with age, unless sufficient maintenance, resources and investment are forthcoming.	DBC and partners need to consider what support can be provided to ensure that facility quality is improved/maintained.	
Accessibility	Local facilities (within 800 m) of this type can be very important to people without access to a car.	Some of the more rural areas of the borough may not have access to a village hall or community centre.	
Availability (Management and usage)	Management varies between village hall committees, parish councils and individuals. All rely on the goodwill of volunteers.	parish councils and individuals.	
Summary	Support village hall/parish council committees to continue to offer, coordinate and publicise community spaces which contributes positively to the physical activity and health and wellbeing agenda.		
	Projected housing development is likely to lead to additional demand for indoor activity. New community spaces which can enhance physical, cultural and sporting activity need to be considered by planners when developing new neighbourhoods. This can alleviate demand for more traditional leisure centres.		

#### **SECTION 12: MEMBERSHIP DATA**

Membership data provided by Everyone Active (12/12/2018) provides information on customers who pay direct debit contributions at Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead leisure centres. The current period of the records (date from / date to) is unknown although the request to Everyone Active was for active members within the previous three months. A total of 2,074 member postcodes were provided of which Berkhamsted accounted for 618 records and Hemel Hempstead for 1,209 records. Of these:

- ◆ 363 were found to be duplicate records, so were excluded from further analysis.
- Four postcodes were incorrectly formatted, missing or invalid, which were also excluded, leaving 1,707 records for analysis.
- ◆ 1,548 (90.48%) of the mapped postcodes are within the Dacorum local authority area.
- 163 (9.53%) of mapped postcodes are outside the Dacorum local authority area or the location is unknown.

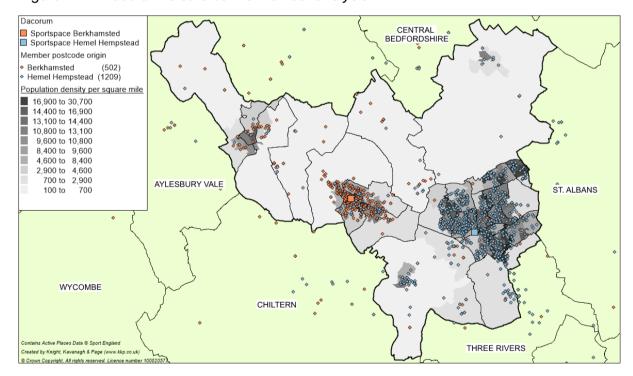


Figure 12.1: Dacorum leisure centre member analysis

Analysis of the membership data suggests that:

- Nearly 91% of all members reside in Dacorum.
- ◆ 61% of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre members are female with just under 40% male.
- 58% of members of Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre are female with 42% male membership.
- Overall the average is 58.83% female and 41.17% male.

Table 12.1 identifies membership by age and gender. This information suggests that:

- The age group with the highest number of members is u10's, which generally relates to those taking part in swimming lessons. This membership appears to be made up of similar numbers of boys and girls.
- From the ages of 21-71 there are significantly more female members than male.
- In line with national figures, there is a continuous decline in the number of members after the age of 40.

Table 12.1: Dacorum: all members by age group and gender by centre

	Under	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	90	
Dacorum	10	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	+	Total
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90		
Berkhamsted LC	152	45	64	54	75	74	28	9	1		502
Female	82	27	40	34	53	44	18	6	1		305
Male	70	18	23	20	22	30	10	3			196
Unspecified			1								1
Hemel Hempstead LC	326	138	134	239	182	96	71	17	3	3	1,209
Female	163	56	97	149	118	62	43	10	1	2	701
Male	163	82	37	90	64	34	28	7	2	1	508
Grand Total	478	183	198	293	257	170	99	26	4	3	1,711

As identified in Section 3, the industry standard is to analyse catchments of standard facilities such as sports halls and swimming pools by 20 minutes' walk (urban environment) or 20 minutes' drive time (rural environment). The 20 minutes' drive-time catchments for facilities at Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead overlap, meaning that the catchment populations within each discrete drive time catchment cannot be summed in the same way that the 1-mile radial populations can be. The data identifies that:

- 99.32% of residents are located within 20 minutes' drive time of one of the two facilities.
- ◆ 28.94% of residents are located within 1 mile of the two centres. There is a higher proportion of residents within the 1 mile catchment of Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre than Berkhamsted Leisure Centre.
- 6.0% of Dacorum's population live in areas of higher deprivation, as illustrated in Table 4. 8 (page 37).People living in areas of higher deprivation account for 4.2% of the membership of the two leisure centres.

The information above can be used to help determine priorities in respect of who is currently using facilities and more importantly who is not.

#### **SECTION 13: SUMMARY AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

The principal opportunity/challenge for Dacorum is to ensure that its facilities are fit for the future. There is a need to balance the needs of the core market of sports people already taking part in local clubs whilst ensuring the growth of existing or new activities which meet the needs of a more diverse and ageing population.

Key strategic recommendations therefore include to:

- Decide on the future role of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre and Hemel Hempstead Leisure Centre. Given the age of Berkhamsted Leisure Centre, in particular, consider where and when replacement facilities would lead to the greatest impact and provide financially viable and sustainable facilities which meet the needs of local populations.
- Working to the principles identified in the Physical Activity Strategy (2018), ensure that DBC owned facilities make a progressively greater contribution to the needs of all residents and are fully available to all the borough's communities through targeted initiatives, facilities, programming and training.
- Improve the breadth, depth and quality of performance management data collected (and shared) and the associated analysis of facility usage to inform future marketing, promotion, programming and pricing, etc.
- Ensure that all school sports facilities accommodate community use. In particular, ensure that new school sports buildings (e.g. Hemel Hempstead and Tring schools) have appropriate and robust community use agreements in place.
- Ensure that the swimming programme at Tring School complements the wider swimming programme requirements for the borough, when it re-opens.
- Consider whether additional swim availability can be secured at Astley Cooper School.
- Support gymnastics clubs to identify where and how additional recreational gymnastics can be accommodated, leading to overall increase in levels of participation in the sport.
- Support Langley Tennis Club to either secure a long-term lease or develop suitable alternative facilities.
- Where possible, support coordination of community access to, and the programming and pricing of, facilities (including schools) across the borough within the public estate.
- On confirmation of the proposed housing development for the borough, paying particular regard to the development of Hemel Garden Communities, and in close association with St Albans City & District Council, re-evaluate the sporting needs of the communities, using this needs assessment as the start point.
- Support other developments (via planning, developer contributions and officer expertise)
   which may assist in increasing sport and physical activity within the wider community.
- Work with local sports clubs (via Everyone Active) to ensure facilities and workforce development programmes and the health and wellbeing offer continues to meet the needs of all clubs and residents.
- Identify ongoing investment, maintenance and refurbishment requirements to protect and improve existing sports facilities.

### **APPENDIX 1: CONSULTEE LIST**

Below is a list of the Organisations that responded to the Consultation:

Ashlyn's School

**Astley Cooper School** 

Badminton England

Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis and Squash Racket Club

Berkhamsted Leisure Centre

Berkhamsted School

**British Gymnastics** 

Cavendish School

**Dacorum Borough Council** 

**Dacorum Diving Club** 

Dacorum Sports Network

Dacorum Sub-Aqua Club

**England Basketball** 

**England Cricket Board** 

**England Indoor Bowls Association** 

**England Netball** 

**England Volleyball** 

**Everyone Active** 

Healthy U Gym

Hemel Storm Basketball

Herts Cricket

Herts Netball Association

Herts Sports Partnership

JFK Roman Catholic School

Karate Kids Hemel

Kings Langley Secondary School

Langley Tennis Club

Lawn Tennis Association

Lockers Park School

Longdean School & Sports Centre

Our Gym

Physique Fitness

Rabble with Kes

Sapphire Gymnastics

Spirit Health Club

Sport England

Swim England

The Gym (Hemel Hempstead)

The Gym Works

**Tring Martial Arts** 

Tring School & Sports Centre

Tring Sports Network

Tring Squash Club and Pendley Sports Centre

#### APPENDIX 2: ST ALBANS PROPOSED HOUSING AND GROWTH DEVELOPMENTS

**Policy S6 i) - East Hemel Hempstead (North) Broad Location** whose primary objective is to provide a major urban extension of Hemel Hempstead.

The development will be required to deliver:

- Masterplanned development led by the Council in collaboration with Dacorum Borough Council, local communities, landowners and other stakeholders.
- Minimum capacity 1,650 dwellings
- ◆ The 1,650 dwelling figures above includes at least one 50+ bed C2 Residential or Nursing care home, at least one 50+ home C3 Flexi-care scheme and 12 units to provide special needs accommodation, in accordance with Policy L2
- Minimum 40% Affordable Housing in accordance with Policy L3
- Minimum overall net density 40 dwellings per hectare
- Housing size, type and mix as set out in Policy L1 and Appendix 6
- Strategic and local public open space, including managed woodland and
- Countryside access links including improved off-road paths (rights of way) and links to a community food zone retained in the Green Belt
- A substantial new Country Park providing facilities for new and existing communities and a permanent green buffer to Redbourn
- Retention of important trees and landscape features
- ◆ A 3FE primary school, including Early Years provision, to serve the new community
- An 8FE secondary school to serve the new and existing communities
- Transport network (including walking and cycling links) and public transport services upgrades/improvements
- ◆ 3% of homes provided to be self-build housing.
- New neighbourhood and local centres, including commercial development opportunities
- Recreation space and other community facilities, including health provision
- Community Management Organisation with sufficient assets to provide sustainable management of community facilities, open spaces and parklands
- Excellence in design, energy efficiency and water management
- Appropriate renewable energy production and supply mechanisms
- Appropriate buffer zones and mitigations to address the Buncefield oil depot and pipelines
- Design to mitigate adverse impacts from motorway noise and air pollution.

#### Policy S6 ii) - East Hemel Hempstead (Central) Broad Location

Objective: To provide a major new Enviro-Tech focused employment location, including enhanced transport infrastructure for new and existing employment and residential areas. The development will be required to deliver:

- Masterplanned development led by the Council in collaboration with Dacorum Borough Council, local communities, landowners and other stakeholders
- Accordance with the aims and status of the Hertfordshire Enviro-Tech Enterprise Zone to deliver both Enviro-Tech Businesses and environmentally friendly buildings
- Employment provision for a range of uses including: offices, research and development, light industrial and logistics; within the approximately 55 Ha area north of Breakspear Way and south of Punchbowl Lane

- A significant new Business Park consisting primarily of B1 office accommodation on the southern approximately 17 Hectares of the site
- A significant new logistics and mixed industrial area on the northern approximately 38
   Hectares of the site
- Sufficient variety of employment uses must be provided over time to offer in the order of 10,000 jobs. Over-concentration of low employment generating logistics uses will not be permitted
- The first phase of employment development will be required to provide some starter units / incubator space
- Retention of important trees and landscape features
- ◆ A new link road from M1 junction 8 to the Green Lane/Boundary Way roundabout
- Multi-Modal Transport Interchange with facilities to encourage and facilitate modes of transport other than the private car
- Use of the exceptional environmental opportunities provided by this scale of employment development including Combined Heat & Power and large-scale solar power generation
- One 15 pitch Gypsy and Traveller site
- Full exploration of possibilities for an offsite construction facility (primarily for modular housing) within the logistics and mixed industrial area
- Appropriate buffer zones and mitigations to address the Buncefield oil depot and pipelines
- Design to mitigate adverse impacts from motorway noise and air pollution.

### Policy S6 iii) - East Hemel Hempstead (South) Broad Location

Objective: To provide a major urban extension of Hemel Hempstead. (Delivery of approximately 200 dwellings continuing beyond 2036)

The development will be required to deliver:

- Masterplanned development led by the Council in collaboration with Dacorum Borough Council, local communities, landowners and other stakeholders
- Minimum capacity 2,400 dwellings
- The 2,400 dwelling figures above includes at least one 50+ bed C2 Residential or Nursing care home, at least one 50+ home C3 Flexi-care scheme and 12 units to provide special needs accommodation, in accordance with Policy L2
- A positive relationship with Leverstock Green and the wider existing neighbourhood structure of Hemel Hempstead
- Minimum 40% Affordable Housing in accordance with Policy L3
- Minimum overall net density 40 dwellings per hectare
- Housing size, type and mix as set out in Policy L1 and Appendix 6
- Strategic and local public open space, including managed woodland and ecological network links
- Countryside access links including improved off-road paths (rights of way) and links to a community food zone retained in the Green Belt
- A substantial new Country Park providing facilities for new and existing communities and a permanent green buffer to the south east
- Retention of important trees and landscape features
- One new 3FE and one new 2FE primary schools, including Early Years provision, to serve the new community

- Transport network (including walking and cycling links) and public transport services upgrades/improvements
- ◆ 3% of homes provided to be self-build housing
- New neighbourhood and local centres, including commercial development opportunities; which provide support for, rather than competition with, existing Leverstock Green facilities.
- Recreation space and other community facilities, including health provision
- Community Management Organisation with sufficient assets to provide sustainable management of community facilities, open spaces and parklands
- One 15 pitch Gypsy and Traveller site
- Excellence in design, energy efficiency and water management
- Appropriate renewable energy production and supply mechanisms
- Design to mitigate adverse impacts from motorway noise and air pollution.

### Policy S6 iv) - North Hemel Hempstead Broad Location

Objective: To provide a major urban extension of Hemel Hempstead. (Delivery of approximately 1,000 dwellings continuing beyond 2036)
The development will be required to deliver:

- Masterplanned development led by the Council in collaboration with Dacorum Borough Council, local communities, landowners and other stakeholders
- Minimum capacity 1,500 dwellings
- ◆ The 1,500 dwelling figures above includes at least one 50+ bed C2 Residential or Nursing care home, at least one 50+ home C3 Flexi-care scheme and 12 units to provide special needs accommodation, in accordance with Policy L2
- Minimum 40% Affordable Housing in accordance with Policy L3
- Minimum overall net density 40 dwellings per hectare
- Housing size, type and mix as set out in Policy L1 and Appendix 6
- Strategic and local public open space, including managed woodland and ecological network links
- Countryside access links including improved off-road paths (rights of way) and links to a community food zone retained in the Green Belt
- A substantial new Country Park providing facilities for new and existing communities and a permanent green buffer to Redbourn
- Retention of important trees and landscape features
- ◆ A 3FE primary school, including Early Years provision, to serve the new community
- Transport network (including walking and cycling links) and public transport services upgrades/improvements
- 3% of homes provided to be self-build housing
- New neighbourhood and local centres, including commercial development opportunities
- Recreation space and other community facilities, including health provision
- Community Management Organisation with sufficient assets to provide sustainable management of community facilities, open spaces and parklands
- Excellence in design, energy efficiency and water management
- Hemel Hempstead related needs to be confirmed through Masterplanning process Strategic play, teenage areas, parks and gardens, playing pitches: adult and junior football, allotments
- Appropriate renewable energy production and supply mechanism

#### **APPENDIX 3: ADULT ACTIVITY BY GENDER**

The relationship with sport and physical activity differs significantly depending on gender. The Sport England Active Lives Adult report shows there are still more men than women getting active – though that gap has been closing. The gender gap differs depending on the type of activity, and is widest for activities such as team sports, water sports and racquet sports.

Men are more likely to take part in higher intensity activities, while women tend to do lower intensity activities. For example, more men choose to take part in gym sessions and are more likely to do activities like rugby, cycling and running, while women are more likely to choose a fitness class, swimming or walking for leisure. Walking becomes even more important to women who are pregnant or have young children. On average, men do one more session of physical activity a week and the sessions they do last around 11 minutes longer than women. This is because the activities women choose to do tend to last for shorter periods of time.

Gender gap and ethnicity: The proportion of women who are active varies hugely between different ethnic backgrounds. The gender gap is widest between men and women who are black or South Asian, while women from these backgrounds also have the lowest activity levels overall. It is important to understand the role ethnic and cultural backgrounds can play, and to consider how women from different ethnic groups may have different deterrents to getting active.

Lifestyle changes: Changes in circumstances and life stages present opportunities and threats to activity habits. Sport England's data shows that the gender gap is widest after some of these points are taken into account. Active Lives data shows that pregnant women are 20% less likely to do physical activity than women of the same age who are not expecting.

The gender gap is also wider than average amongst parents living with young children, with parenthood appearing to have a bigger impact on women than men when it comes to how active they are. Research shows that the activity levels of mums has a greater influence on their children's activity levels than dads (Taking Part Survey Year 8, Apr 12-Mar 13).

Retirement is also a key point in someone's life where old habits can be broken, and new habits formed. Data shows that the gender gap is wider for those who are retired, compared to those who are employed, unemployed or not working for other reasons. Within this, there is a wider gender gap amongst retired people aged 55-64. This is driven by the fact that while retired men aged 55-64 are more active than working men of the same age, women aged 55-64 are equally as active regardless of whether they're retired or still working.

#### Lower socio-economic groups

The 12 million people who are in a lower socio-economic group cannot be thought of as one homogenous group of people. It's important to understand the diversity of lower socio-economic groups be it their age, gender, ethnicity or whether or not they have a limiting disability.

Active Lives data found inactivity is higher in lower socio-economic groups. Whilst there is no single contributing factor behind this trend, Sport England suggests that it is important to understand the differing motivations and barriers for specific audiences when it comes to sport and physical activity, rather than a one size fits all approach responding to stereotypes. Sport England also suggests that increasing activity levels is more likely to be successful when

working with communities to change together as a group, rather than individually, and this should be considered when working with target communities.

Almost a third of people in lower socio-economic groups (31%) have a long-term limiting disability, compared to 21% of all adults. People in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to be inactive, regardless of whether they have a limiting disability or not. However, it would seem having a limiting disability impacts upon inactivity levels, which increase from 30% to 43%.

There is a higher proportion of South Asian and black people in lower socio-economic groups than any other ethnic group. They are also more likely to be inactive, regardless of their socio-economic background. However, when you look at both ethnicity and socio-economic group together, there are important differences. For people who are black, there is no difference in inactivity levels between NS-SEC 3-5 and NS SEC 6-8 – something that's not the case for all other groups. For South Asian people in NS-SEC 6-8, inactivity levels are particularly high.

There are stark differences in how people of different ages engage with sport and physical activity across the socio-economic groups. Amongst people in high and middle socio-economic groups (NS-SEC 1-5), there is little difference in the rate of inactivity between the 16-24 age group and the 25-54 age groups. But a look at the lower socio-economic groups (NS-SEC 6-8) suggests that inactivity levels rise once you move into the 25-54 age groups.

With most types of activity, participation levels fall as we move from higher to lower socio-economic groups. However active travel, which encompasses walking for travel and cycling for travel, bucks that trend. If people walk or cycle for travel, they may not choose to do other activities as part of their daily routine. The importance of active travel for lower socio-economic groups is key, as 46% who are active in walking for travel (doing at least 150 minutes of walking for travel a week) only do this activity and thus are entirely dependent on it to be classed as active. Similarly, 21% who are active in cycling for travel only do this activity. Making active travel more accessible is therefore key to getting those from lower socio-economic groups active, in particular, those who face additional barriers to activity. Active travel may also be the key to understanding some of the difficulties to being active through leisure activities, such as reliance on transport inhibiting their access to other activities.

Activities common among people in lower socio-economic groups include walking as the most popular activity, with 33% walking for leisure and 30% walking for travel. Other activities which are popular amongst these groups are cycling for leisure, with 11% of people taking part, and running with 10% of people taking part. Taking part in a fitness class is a key activity for women, with 13% of females from lower socio-economic groups taking part, making it the third most popular activity amongst this group. However, participation is lower for this group than for higher socio-economic groups.

Swimming is an important activity in keeping older adults in lower socio-economic groups active with 6% of those aged 55-74 in this group taking part, which is a similar rate to higher socio-economic groups. Football is a common activity amongst those aged 16-34 in lower socio-economic groups, with 10% of this group taking part, which is a similar rate to young people from higher socio-economic groups.

Sport England suggests that people in lower socio-economic groups consist of a large and diverse population of people, not just limited to those who face extreme disadvantage. Whilst diverse, people in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to be inactive. Significant

numbers of people in lower socio-economic groups have a disability and/or are from South Asian backgrounds, further affecting the likelihood of them being inactive. To effectively tackle high levels of inactivity, it's important to understand the specific and different needs of people who are in a lower socio-economic group.

### Older age groups

Inactive people over the age of 55 represent a large and diverse group of roughly 6.4 million people in England. There are big differences across the age group and there can also be big differences in perceptions, experiences, motivations and capabilities among people of the same age. For example, it should not be assumed that older people have lots of free time. Many have responsibilities and demands on their time, such as caring for a partner, or children, volunteering or employment. Any intervention designed to support older people should avoid using chronological age alone when targeting or segmenting and recognise the existing behaviours, capabilities, unique barriers and motivators of their target group.

A third of the UK workforce will be over 50 by 2020 Office of National Statistics Labour market projections, 2006 – 2020. Sport England found that for a third of inactive people (aged 50 and over), their face to face interactions were less than once a week. Active Ageing Prospectus compared to the rest of the population, a higher proportion of older people live alone and are at risk of isolation Age UK, 2014 72% of those aged 50-64 are in employment Labour Force Survey, 2018

Proportion of inactive people and patterns of inactivity

- Around half of those aged 55-64 and 65-74 who are inactive, do no physical activity, this rises event further for those aged 75-84 and 85+.
- Over half (55%) of people aged 55 and over who have done no physical activity in the last 28 days have done nothing throughout the year.
- Also, 49% of those aged 55 and over, have done something in the last 12 months, and therefore have an existing relationship with sport and physical activity.
- This again amplifies that whilst there are trends regarding age and activity, there is still a lot of variance between individuals.

### Age with disability and health conditions

Two in five of those aged 55 and older have a disability so, when looking at activity levels amongst older people, it is important to consider the impact of disability and any associated impairments. Active Lives data shows that adults with a disability are more likely to be inactive than those without, across all ages. However, for adults aged 55 and over the difference is more pronounced. Over half of adults aged 55 and over with a disability are inactive (53%), compared to 30% of those aged 16-54 with a disability. This illustrates that age and disability have separate and compounding effects on activity levels. This is further illustrated by the difference also seen for those inactive individuals who do no activity. Three-quarters (73%) of inactive people aged 55 and over with a disability, have done no activity in the last 28 days, compared to 62% of those aged 16-54 (with a disability) and 45% of those aged 55 and over without a disability

Sport England goes on to say that while getting older will naturally create new challenges to being active, physical activity can play a fundamental role in ageing healthily. Even moving a little bit more offers a multitude of health and wellbeing benefits for those who are least active.

Whilst it is acknowledged that getting active is hard, and lapsing and re-lapsing is common, there should not be an assumption that older people cannot be active, and there is a need to work hard to break down these stereotypes. Older adult's interests, motivations, attitudes and barriers toward physical activity, their budgets, needs and capabilities differ just as they do across any other age group. Growing older also impacts people differently and at different ages. Moreover, many people do not think of themselves as 'old', nor identify with the extremes of active older people. It is, therefore, critical to talk to and understand the local audience in order to reach and engage them.

### **APPENDIX 4: INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FORM**

### INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FORM

Selby Indoor Facilities database vI 5.7.xls

ActivePlaces reference:			
Facility name:			
Facility also known as:			
Address:			
Town:			
Postcode:			
Telephone number:			
Date Visited:		Assessor:	
Is there a public transport link with	thin 500m of the entrance:		
Ournership type:			
Academy Convertors Academy Free Sc	hools, Academy Specials, Acader	my Sponsor Led, City Technol	ogy College, Commercial, Commercial
Omenication Community School Comm	nunity Special School, FY Setting	Foundation School, Foundati	on Special School, Further Education,
Government, Health Authority, Higher Ed	duction Institutions, Independent S	School approved for SEN pup	ils, Industry (for employees), LEA Nursery
School, Local Authority, Miscellaneous E Independent Special School, Playing for	ducation, MOD, Non-Maintained	Special School, NOT KNOWN	i, Other, Other Independent School, Other
Independent Special School, Playing for	Success, Pupii Referal Unit, Seci	are offic, Sixui Forth Centers,	Special College, Sports Class, Volumery
Aided School, Voluntary Controlled Scho	JOI		1
Management/ Operator type:	and the second stands and a	site Industry Sports Club	J.
Commercial Management, Community C Local Authority (in house), MOD, NOT K	Inganisation, CSSC, Health Autrio	rity, industry operts club,	
School/College/University (in house), Sp	oort Club. Trust	(111711)	
	ort Glasy Hast	Yes No number	of spaces
Car parking:			
DDA Access to facility:	Indicate √if Yes	DDA compliance	Indicate ✓if Yes
DDA compliance	Indicate + ii res	Activity areas:	
Parking:		Toilets:	
Finding and reaching the entrance:			
Reception area:		Social areas:	
Doorways:		Spectator areas:	
Changing facilities		Emergency exits:	
SPORTS HALL: 1			
TYPE:		Main Activity Hall	
Condition		Good Above average	Below average Poor
No of badminton courts		Width (m)	
Badminton clearance (6.7m)		Length (m)	
Area estimation?		Area (sqm)	
Hours/ week used for football			
SPORTS HALL: 2			
TYPE:		Main Activity Hall	
Condition		Good Above average	Below average Poor
Number of badminton courts		Width (m)	
Badminton clearance (6.7m)		Length (m)	
Area estimation?		Area (sqm)	
Hours/ week used for football			
SPORTS HALL: 3			
TYPE:		Maiπ Activity Hall	
Condition		Good Above average	Below average Poor
Number of badminton courts		Width (m)	
Badminton clearance (6.7m)		Length (m)	
Area estimation?		Area (sqm)	
Hours/ week used for football		The de la divis	1
SWIMMING POOL: 1		•	
TYPE:		Main/General Learner/Tea	ching/Training Leisure Pool Diving Lido
AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY		Good Above average	Below average Poor
Number of lanes		Minimum depth (m)	
Width (m)		Maximum depth (m)	
1		Diving boards?	
Length (m)		Movable floor?	
Area (sgm)		INIOTABIC IICCI :	
SWIMMING POOL: 2		Main/General Learner/Tea	ching/Training Leisure Pool Diving Lido
TYPE:		Good Above average	
Condition		Minimum depth (m)	1
Number of lanes			
Width (m)		Maximum depth (m)	
Length (m)		Diving boards?	
Area (sqm)		Movable floor?	
SWIMMING POOL: 3		Main/Connert Lorent/Ten	ching/Training Leisure Pool Diving Lido
TYPE:		[Main/General Learner/Tea	ching/Training Leisure Pool Diving Lido
A but		1	Below misses Dee-
Condition		Good Above average	Below average Poor
Number of lanes		Minimum depth (m)	Below average Poor
			Below average Poor

#### INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FORM

Selby Indoor Facilities database v15.7.xls

DANCE STUDIO / MULTI PURPOSE ROOM 1	Dance s	tudio Multi purp	ose room Studio	
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)	Length (		Dolow dvorage	
DANCE STUDIO / MULTI PURPOSE ROOM 2	[EGINGEN]	,		
TYPE:	Dance s	tudio Multi purp	ose room Studio	
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)	Length (	m)		
DANCE STUDIO / MULTI PURPOSE ROOM 3	Dance si	huelle Multi nues	ose room Studio	
TYPE:	Good	tudio Multi purp Above average	Below average	Poor
Condition Width (m)	Length (		Delow average	FOOI
MEETING ROOMS	[LONGUIT			-
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)	Length (	m)		
HEALTH & FITNESS SUITE (normally over 20 stations)				
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Number of stations	J			
INDOOR BOWLS	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Condition Number of rinks	Width (n		Delow average	7 001
Area (sgm)	Length (			
INDOOR TENNIS	Langari	,		
TYPE:	Airhall	Airhail (seasonal)	Framed fabric	Traditional
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Number of courts				
Type of surface	Acrylic	Macadam	Textile	
PERMANENT MAT AREA	Good	Above everen	Balaw average	Poor
Condition Width (m)	Length (	Above average	Below average	P001
SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES: 1	Lengu (	ni)		
TYPE:	Rubber	crumb pile (3G)	Sand Filled Wat	er based
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)	Number	of pitches		
Length (m)	Floodlit			
SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES: 2				
TYPE:		rumb pile (3G)		er based
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)	1	of pitches		
Length (m) Area (sqm)	Floodlit			
SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES: 3	ŀ			
TYPE:	Rubber o	rumb pile (3G)	Sand Filled Wat	er based
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Width (m)		of pitches		
Length (m)	Floodlit			
Area (sqm)				
SQUASH COURTS: 1 Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Number of courts	0000	Above average	Dolow dvoluge	1 001
No. of glassed backed courts				
SQUASH COURTS: 2				
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Number of courts				
No. of glassed backed courts				
SQUASH COURTS: 3				
Condition Number of courts	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Number of courts No. of glassed backed courts				
OTHER SPORTS FACILITIES	ļ.			
TYPE:				
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Length / Width / Specifics				
TYPE:				
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Length / Width / Specifics				
TYPE:	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Condition Length / Width / Specifics	3300	whose aserage	оснож ачегаце	F 001
CHANGING FACILITIES				
Wet	Yes			
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Dry	Yes			
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Disabled	Yes			_
Condition	Good	Above average	Below average	Poor

#### INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FORM

Selby Indoor Facilities database vI 5.7.xls

OVERALL RANKING OF THE QUALITY / CO	ONDITION OF THE WHOLE FACILITY  Good Above average	Y Below average	Poor
Quality / Condition	dood	201011 2101030	
Additional comments			
COMMUNITY USE		·	
Does the facility have Community Use		Yes No Ter	m-time only
TYPE OF FACILITY - indicate one only	School with community		
Stand alone community sports facility	access		
Dual use sports facility	University sports facility		
LEVEL OF COMMUNITY USE - indicate one	e only		
100% programmed activity, pay	Limited to block bookings		
and play and block bookings Mixture of block bookings and pay	United times at specific		
and play	times of the year		
INVESTMENT PLANNING	at ever the last 5 years (i.e. £100000 ±12		
Has the facility undergone any significant investment	nt over the last 5 years (i.e. £ 100000 +):		
If Yes, describe investment			
What key local issues need to be taken on bo	pard with respect to this facility?		
User experience			
Local environment			
Key sports and why?			
0	Yes No N/A		
Separate public access?	TES NO NA		

#### INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FORM

Selby Indoor Facilities database v15.7.xls

### FACILITY OPENING TIMES

Day(s)	Accessibility	Start Time (24h)	End Time (24h	
Doolo				
g Pools	[Annanibili	Start Time (24h)	End Time (Odle)	
Day(s)	Accessibility	Start Time (24h)	End Time (24h)	

g Pools Day(s)	Accessibility	Start Time (24h)	End Time (24h
	_		