KNIGHT, KAVANAGH & PAGE

HERTSMERE BOROUGH COUNCIL
INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

MARCH 2019

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

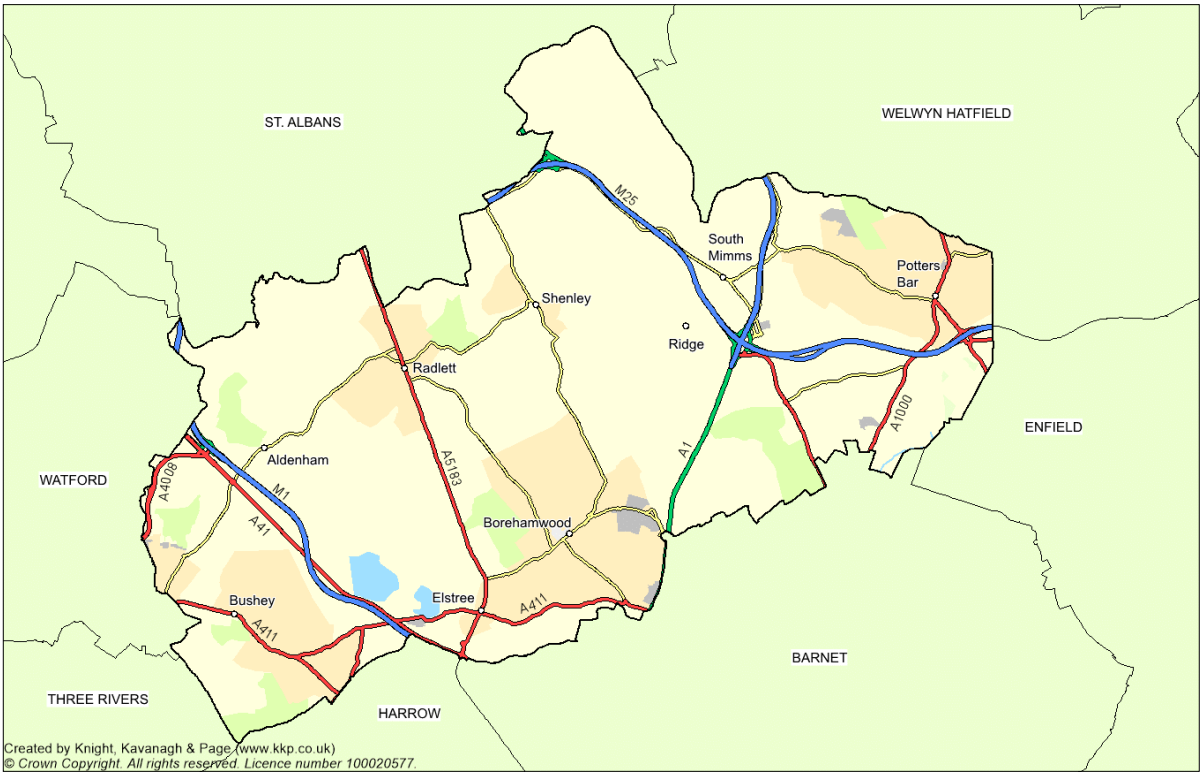
1.1 Introduction

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) was jointly commissioned by the three South West Hertfordshire local authorities; Three Rivers District Council, Dacorum Borough Council and Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC), 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 research and production of a playing pitch strategy (PPS) for each authority.

The study provides the necessary robustness and direction to inform decisions on future strategic planning and any investment priorities for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It will underpin the preparation of the HBC's Local Plan to 2036 and the South West Herts Joint Strategic Plan.

This is the draft needs assessment for indoor and built sports facilities in Hertsmere. 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.

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



1.2 Background

The following is an overview of Hertsmere. 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.

Hertsmere is situated on the outer fringes of London and borders the London boroughs of Barnet, Harrow and Enfield as well as Three Rivers, Watford, St Albans and Welwyn Hatfield Councils. As identified in Figure 1.1 above, the Borough is dissected by the M1 and M25 and A1000, A5183, A411, A4009 and A5; mostly running in a north to south direction.

It is a largely rural borough; 80% of its 38 square miles is green belt land, with the five principal settlements being Borehamwood (37,000), Bushey (28,000), Potters Bar (23,000), Radlett (8,000) and Shenley (4,000). Latterly, substantial redevelopment of the former hospital site in the green belt has meant that the village of Shenley current population 4,000) has taken on a more suburban character. The majority of the Borough's population of 104,031 (MYE 2017) resides in these main settlements.

1.3 Scope of the project

HBC 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 HBC are considered as well as the sport and physical activities taking place within them. This needs assessment report also covers sport 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 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 160m^2), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios), squash courts, indoor tennis and indoor bowls facilities.
- Analysed supply and demand to identify facility gaps/opportunities to improve provision.
- Referenced HBC corporate strategies and other relevant strategic influences.
- Identified areas of good practice and opportunity to improve services in order to drive up participation levels.

This evidence-based report is a robust, up-to-date assessment of 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 has taken 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 Co-operation 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 and
- 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 - 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 the planning for sporting provision. This report reviews indoor and built sporting facility needs in the Hertsmere 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)

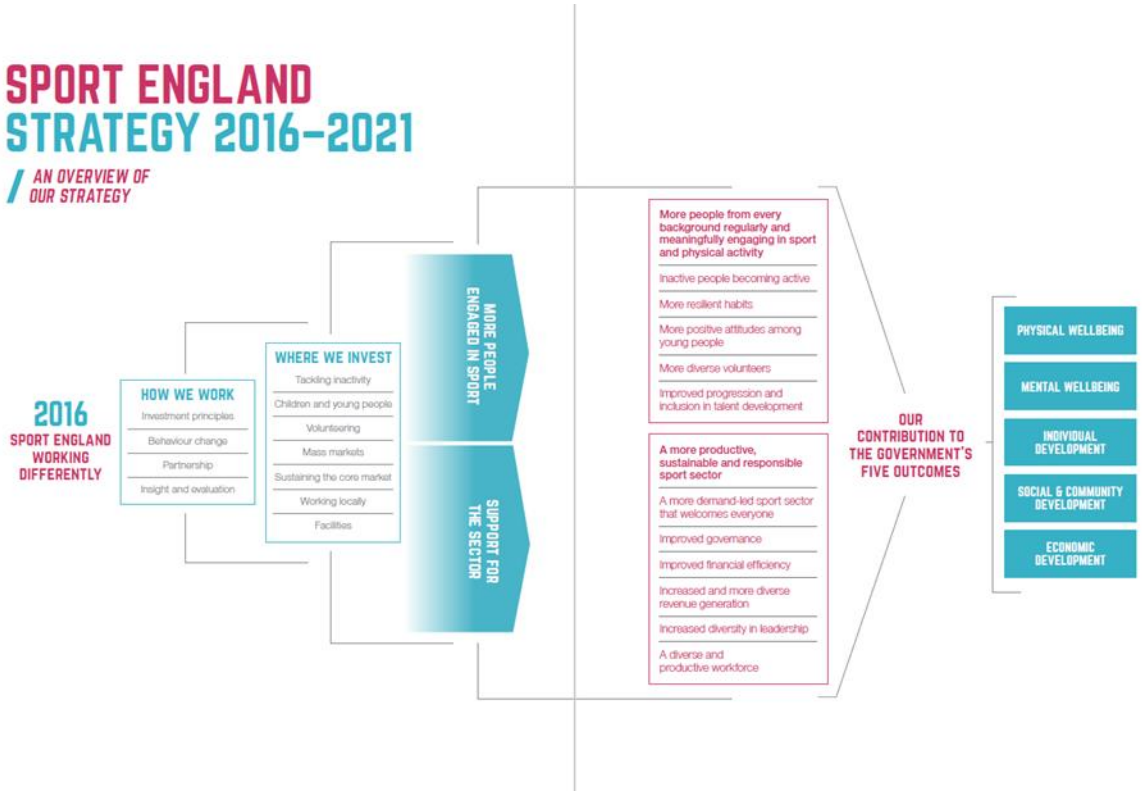
Sport England is an outcomes-based funder (invests for a purpose) and draws out the outcomes and priority given to tackling stubborn inequalities to activity.

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:

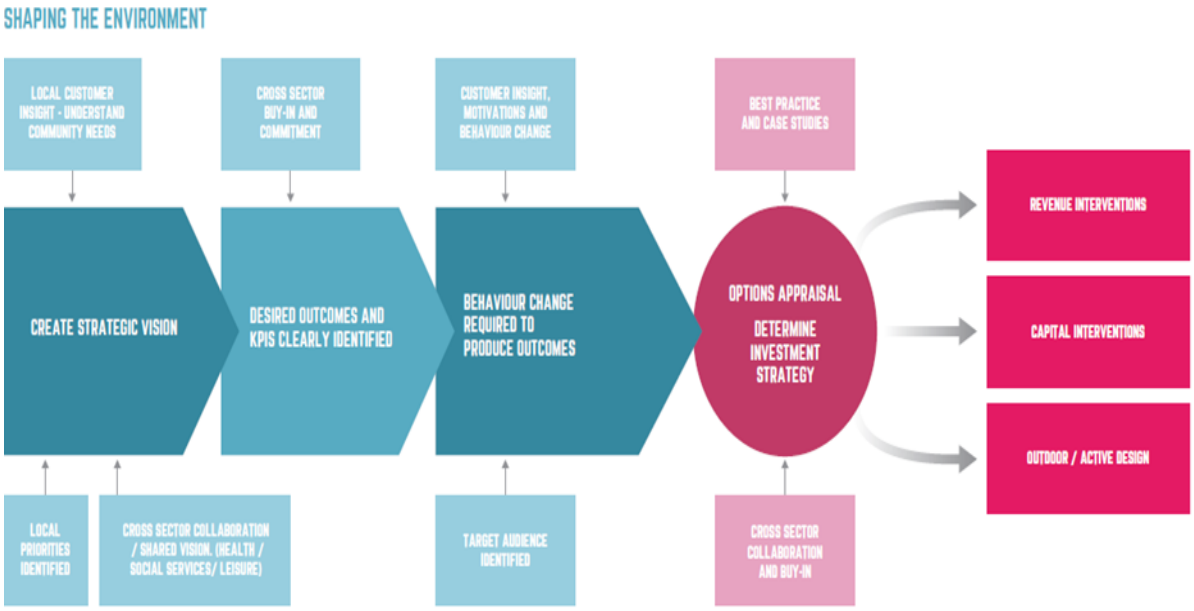
- Ensuring a clear line of sight to the objectives in Sporting Future, thereby making a wider impact on people's lives in terms of physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development, rather than simply driving numbers.

- 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 rescue.
- 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 Delivery 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. The aim of these separate documents is to scratch beneath the surface of Active Lives. Details of this can be found in Appendix 2, with a summary identified below:

Activity and gender

- Participation in sport and physical activity differs significantly depending on gender with still more men than women getting active, although the gap has been closing.
- Men are more likely to take part in higher intensity activity, while women tend to do lower intensity activities.
- The proportion of active women varies between those of 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.
- Changes in circumstance or life stage present opportunities and threats to activity habits.
- The gender gap is wider amongst parents living with young children; parenthood has a bigger impact on women than men when it comes to how active they are.
- Retirement is a key life point where old habits can be broken, and new habits formed.

Lower socio-economic groups

There are 12 million people in lower socio-economic groups. It is 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.

- Inactivity is higher in lower socioeconomic 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 disability or not. However, it would seem having a limiting disability also impacts upon 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 on it to be classed as active.
- Similarly, 21% who are active in cycling for travel only do this activity.
- Active travel is also a key to understanding some of the difficulties to being active via leisure activities, 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 activity popular among these groups are cycling for leisure and running. Taking part in fitness classes is a key activity for women from lower socio-economic groups.
- Swimming is an important activity for older adults in lower socio-economic groups.
- Football is a common activity for those aged 16-34 regardless of socio-economic group.

- 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 also represent 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 their target 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, 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.
- 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 and older 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 and over 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+ without a disability.

Sport England suggests that while getting older creates new challenges to being active, physical activity can be fundamental to ageing healthily. Even moving a little bit more offers a multitude of health and wellbeing benefits for those who are 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 (NPPF) 2018

This sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of economic, social, environmentally sustainable development:

A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making, the NPPF states that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs. It is clear about sport's role delivering sustainable communities through promoting health and well-being. Sport England, working within the

provisions of the NPPF, wishes to see local planning policy protect, enhance and provide for sports facilities based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need, as well as helping to realise the wider benefits that participation in sport can bring.
The *promoting healthy communities* theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessment of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs, quantitative/qualitative deficiencies and surpluses should be identified and used to inform provision requirements in an area.

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 Hertsmere 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 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 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 regular physical activity is a high priority nationally. It is acknowledged that this 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

Hertsmere's 2020 Vision

The stated vision is to work with its residents to improve communities and places. It identifies that within Hertsmere there are increasing financial pressures, a changing population and changes in legislation. It plans to respond to this in a number of ways which will include:

- Ensuring future growth meets the needs of the borough and its residents.
- Seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment.
- Supporting residents to be healthier and live longer.
- Providing opportunities to enable all the people of Hertsmere to lead fulfilling lives.
- Working in partnership to build a safe, strong and cohesive community.

Local Plan

The process of creating a new Local Plan for Hertsmere began in 2016. An Issues and Options report was published in late 2017 and a Potential Housing and Employment Sites report was published in the Autumn of 2018. It is due to be adopted in 2019 for the period up to 2036.
It 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. Further, it will allocate sites for housing, employment and other forms of development and will set out development management policies for the Authority.

The Government is currently reviewing its forecast on how many homes are required in Hertsmere, but it is expected that land for at least 500 new homes each year will be needed for the next 15 or more years. Land will also be needed for new jobs, leisure space, community facilities and other infrastructure.

South West Hertfordshire Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)

Hertsmere, Dacorum and Three Rivers, together with St Albans and Watford Councils have also begun work on a Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for the wider South West Hertfordshire area.

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 are properly co-ordinated and delivered alongside the need for new homes and jobs.

The councils are working towards preparing the JSP by aligning expectations initially within a Statement of Common Ground, which is expected to be published in the near future.

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 has agreed six principles in respect of 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.

Hertsmere Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022

This strategy sets out the priorities for Hertsmere, which have been identified as a result of gathering local intelligence through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Public Health Profiles and consultation with partner organisations and local residents. The vision is '*to support residents to live longer; happily, healthily and independently'.*
The key principles underpinning this vision are:

- Whole systems approach.
- Partnership working.
- Prevention.
- Person centred approach.

The key priorities are:

- Promote healthy weight and increase physical activity.
- Improve mental health and emotional wellbeing.
- Support the reduction of smoking, drug and alcohol misuse.
- Enhance the environments and increase use of greenspaces.

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

HSPAP is the county sports partnership (CSP) which incorporates Hertsmere. 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.

Hertsmere Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016-2027

The recent Sport and Recreation Strategy for Hertsmere (2016) identifies that sustainable sport and recreation is not just about the built environment but should embrace the following:

- Assets – this includes the facilities, the natural resources (such as countryside, cycle routes) and people (coaches and volunteers).
- Content – such as the programmes of activities, the events and the sports development and outreach programmes.

This strategy focuses on key sports and the development of indoor and outdoor sports builds on the two key priorities of improving health and wellbeing and providing and improving facilities. As such the vision for this strategy is set around the following five key outcomes:

- Improving the health and wellbeing of the population.
- Increasing participation in active sport.
- Enhancing and protecting long term sustainable facilities.
- Providing easy access to facilities and activities for residents.
- Providing facilities that are desirable and affordable to both residents and the Council.

To make this vision a reality, HBC will seek to deliver the following objectives with local partners over the life of the strategy:

- Enhance existing assets – HBC can achieve this via enhancement or redevelopment of its facilities, which should be achieved through the letting of the new contract in 2022. Redevelopment of Furzefield Leisure Centre site should seek to deliver some of the emerging sports, such as extreme sports.
- Appointment of a key partner post 2022 – HBC's operating contract with InspireAll runs to 2022. HBC should use the opportunity to develop a long-term focus on not only facility provision but the need for a partner to develop and work closely with the Council in supporting the development of sport and recreation across the Borough.
- Support development of community focused facilities (including sports pitches and ancillary indoor facilities) for the growing population, ensuring that they link to the overall network within Hertsmere. In particular, this should be an approach to protect and enhance the current provision at Hertswood Academy.
- Support and develop volunteers and coaches to increase the numbers of people able to participate in supporting structures, through supporting community clubs.
- Increase participation among people of all ages and particularly using opportunities in sport and recreation for young people (14-25 year olds) to create a sporting habit for life.
- Enhance and promote the access to the natural environment, such as running groups, cycling routes and networks which encourage physical activity and use of natural resources.
- Support and encourage the growth of new activities (such as extreme sports) which can deliver physical activity to groups who wouldn't normally participate in sport. These could be developed commercially.

Hertsmere Sports Development and Physical Activity Strategy 2016-2019

The Sports Development and Physical Activity Strategy sets out the council's approach to increasing participation in sport and physical activity by promoting its value and improving opportunities for everyone to take part in it in Hertsmere.

Strategic priorities:

Strategic Priority	Objectives
Improve health and wellbeing	◂ In partnership with key agencies through the Health and Wellbeing group and local sports clubs, continue to develop school and community networks and deliver a wide range of sporting and activity programmes for Hertsmere. ◂ Coordinate a range of sporting activities for specific, targeted groups including older people, females, disabled people, people with mental health problems, people from areas of multiple deprivation and black and ethnic minority groups. Through outreach work and at the borough's leisure facilities. In terms of participation these are the groups that are underrepresented.
Contribute towards reducing crime and fear of crime	◂ In partnership with key agencies and sports clubs, provide a range of sport and physical activities, targeted at local residents at venues across the borough. ◂ In partnership with key agencies through the Hertsmere Youth Network engage and motivate young people through opportunities to take part in minority and non-traditional sports.
Engage and empower communities	◂ Undertake research with partners into the voluntary and community sports sector in Hertsmere, identifying needs, priorities and support requirements. ◂ Continue to develop 'Active Hertsmere', providing an information sharing forum

	for voluntary sports clubs in Hertsmere.
Provide and improve facilities	◂ Through the planning process, identify opportunities to invest in sport and leisure facilities in Hertsmere, maintain and improve access for all and ensure adequate provision across the borough. ◂ Influence design and use specifications for new or redeveloped facilities and identify opportunities to provide community use and increase access for all sections of the community to facilities in Hertsmere. ◂ Create safe and attractive environments where everyone can walk, or cycle regardless of age or ability.
Contribute to economic wellbeing	◂ Identify and support delivery of a range of volunteering opportunities in sport for all people and support initiatives that provides links between educational leadership programmes and community sport. ◂ Effectively promote training opportunities for coach development and continue to develop 'Active Hertsmere' as a supporting forum for coaches in Hertsmere.

Hertsmere Together Community Strategy 2017-2021

The aim of the community strategy is to promote and improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area. It outlines the key challenges facing Hertsmere and how the partnership is going to address them. Its vision is '*continuing to build a better future for the communities of Hertsmere through partnership working'.* It has the following aims:

Table 2.1: Hertsmere Community Strategy (201-2021) aims and priorities

Aims	Priorities
To create a healthier community for all.	Promote healthy weight and increase physical activity. Improve mental health and emotional wellbeing. Support the reduction of smoking and drug and alcohol misuse Enhance our environments and increase use of greenspace
To create a safer community for all.	Create safer environments by tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and extremism. • Build community confidence and increase feelings of safety by empowering our communities • Raise awareness and take action against domestic abuse Support and protect vulnerable people affected by emerging issues such as child sexual exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking
To create a thriving community for all.	Support and empower people to have a good start in life and age well Develop volunteering, social enterprise and business opportunities Provide accessible opportunities for skills development and financial advice Ensure a healthy standard of living for all and prevent homelessness

The Strategy identifies that early intervention will be key to the partnership approach, addressing the needs of individuals and the whole family at the earliest opportunity to build resilience and improve outcomes.

InspireAll *(formerly Hertsmere Leisure)*
A local charitable trust was founded in 2002. Governed by a board of trustees, InspireAll provides leisure facilities and family services for the communities throughout the South East of England. InspireAll have responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the facilities and pay £0.25m to Hertsmere Council as per the contract which expires 2027.

Summary of local policy documentation

The key messages are summarised below:

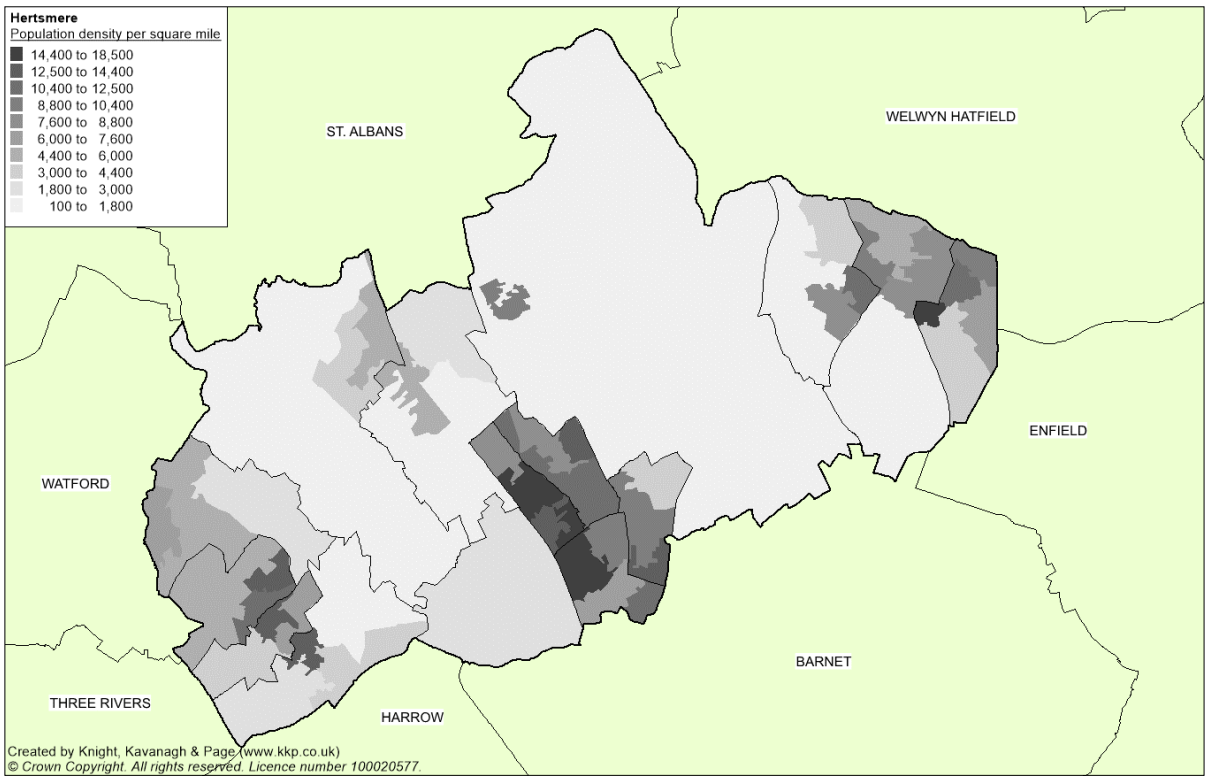
- A key priority in the HBC Corporate Plan (2016-2020) is to work in partnership to support communities, plan for the future and be enterprising in its approach.
- The wider Hertfordshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets high level priorities, to optimise the health and wellbeing of people throughout the course of individuals lives.
- The Community Strategy advocates a healthier, safer and thriving community which:
  - Improves the health and wellbeing of the population.
  - Increases participation in active sport.
  - Enhances and protecting long term sustainable facilities.
  - Provides easy access to facilities and activities for residents.
  - Provides facilities that are desirable and affordable to both residents and the Council.
- There is an agreed need to protect and enhance current facilities and support the development of community-based facilities for HBC's current and growing populations.

2.3 Demographic profile

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

Population density in the borough is greatest to the west (Bushey), centre (Borehamwood), east (Potters Bar) and to a lesser extent, north of Borehamwood at Radlett.

Figure 2.4: Population density 2017 MYE: Hertsmere lower super output areas (lsoa)



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

In broad terms, HBC's ethnic composition reflects that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census, the largest proportion (85%) of the local population classified its ethnicity as white (this is close to the England rate (85.4%). The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 7.4% -also comparable with the national equivalent (7.8%).

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

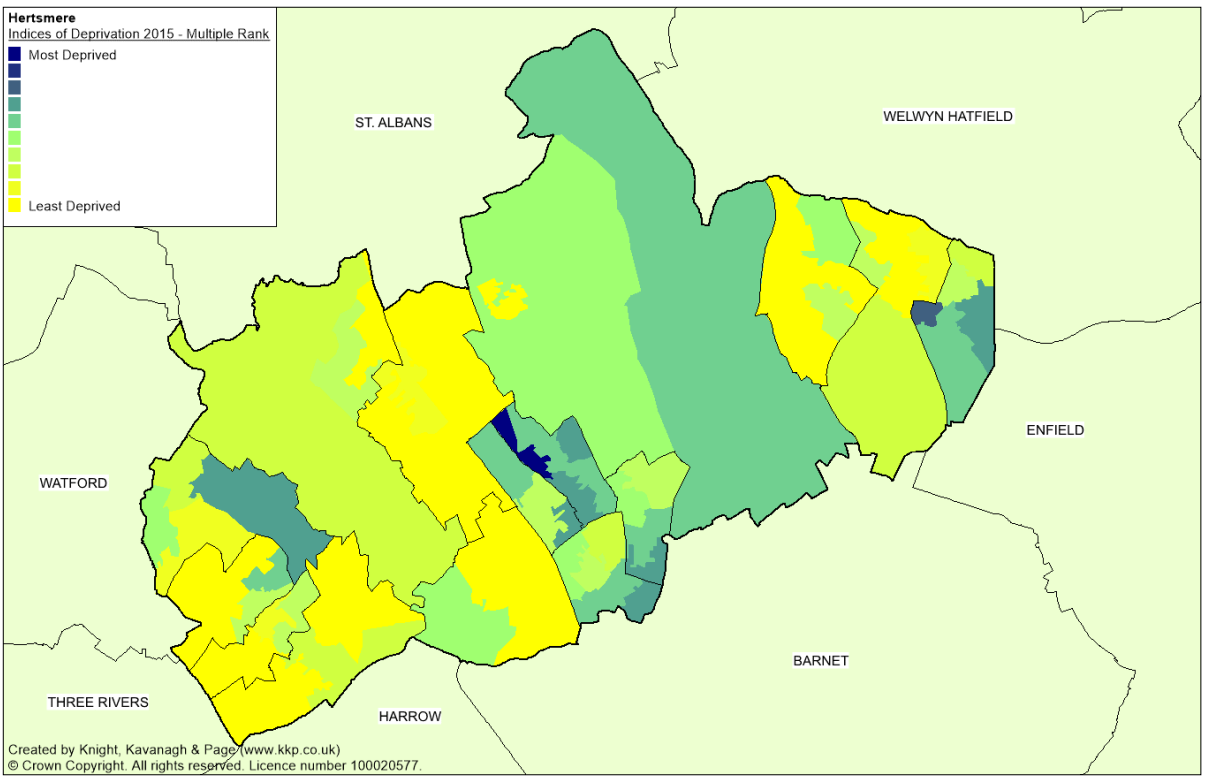
The median figure for full-time earnings (2018) in Hertsmere is £33,488; the comparative rate for the East Region is £30,696 (-8.3%) and for Great Britain is £29,679 (-11.4%). In October 2018 there were 865 people in Hertsmere claiming benefits; this represents a decrease of 68.7% when compared to October 2013 (1,260).

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

Relative to other parts of the country Hertsmere experiences very low levels of deprivation; 2.8% of the resident population falling lives in areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts (national average; c.30%). Conversely, 44% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, again this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%.

When looking specifically at health deprivation, 10.8% of Hertsmere's population falls within the areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts (national average; c.30%). Conversely, 45.2% live in the three least deprived groupings ('norm'; c.30%).

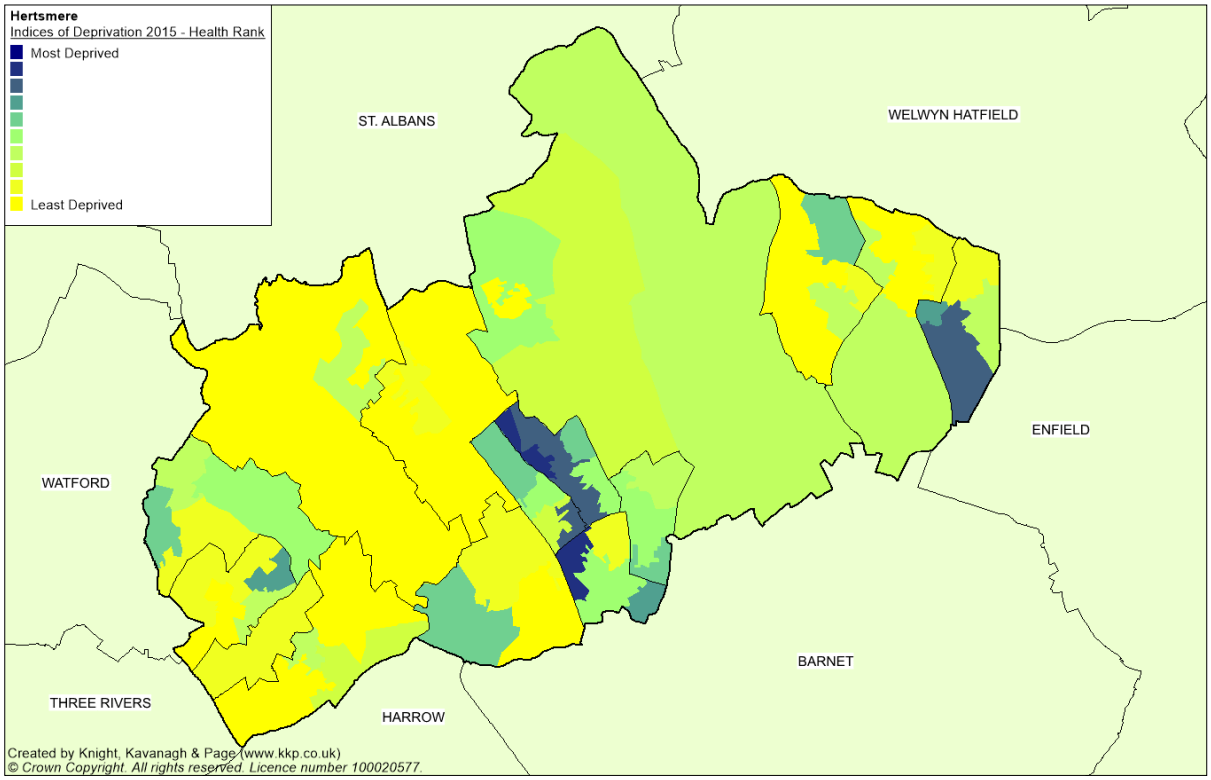
Figure 2.5: Index of multiple deprivation for Hertsmere



Health data *(Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP[1] and NOO[2])*

In keeping with patterns seen alongside lower levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Hertsmere is higher than the national figure; the male rate is currently 80.6 compared to 79.6 for England, and the female equivalent is 84.0 compared to 83.2 nationally.[3]

Figure 2.6: IMD Health domain of Hertsmere

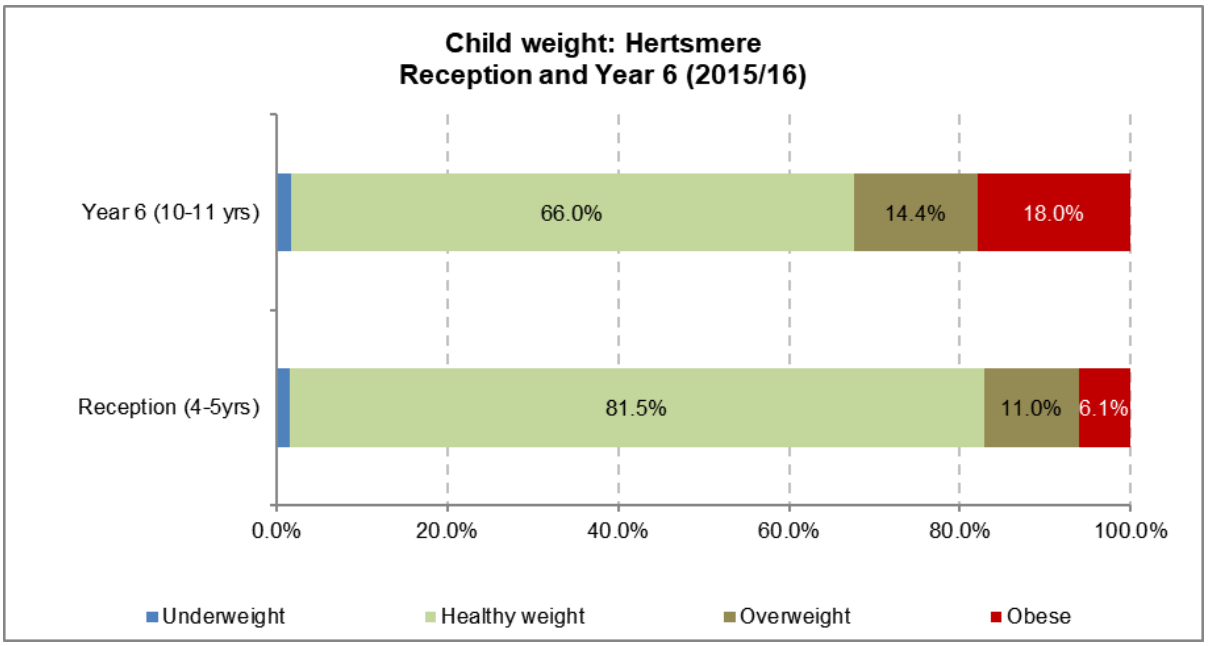


Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity[4] 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 Hertsmere (23%) are comparable with national (24.0%) and regional (24.0%) averages. Child obesity rates are also comparable; Hertsmere; 18.0%, Eastern Region; 17.6% and National rates; 19.8%. Obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. Just over 6.0% of children are obese and 11% overweight in Reception Year. However, by Year 6 these figures rise to 18% classed as obese and 14.4% overweight. In total, by Year 6, 32.4% are classed as being either overweight or obese.

Figure 2.7: Child weight – reception and year 6

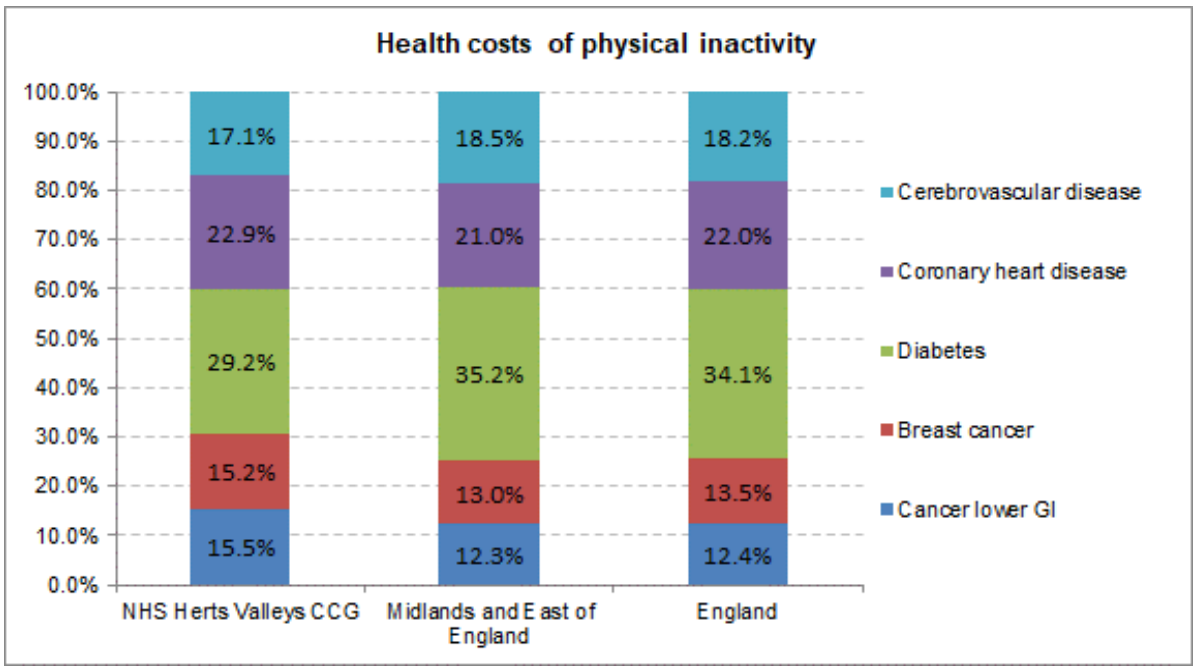
[1] *National Child Measurement Program*
[2] *National Obesity Observatory*
[3] *Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.*
[4] *In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.*



Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health considered attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data was reworked for Sport England and updated in 2014/15 by Public Health England. Illnesses that the BHF research relates to include various cancers, Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g., stroke.

Figure 2.8: Health costs of physical inactivity



Hertsmere is in the NHS Herts Valleys Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG); which includes Dacorum, St. Albans, Three Rivers and Watford. HBC's population accounts for 17.5% of the NHS Herts Valleys CCG 'constituency'. The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity for the CCG within which Hertsmere 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, 66 household types and 238 segments. 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 Hertsmere

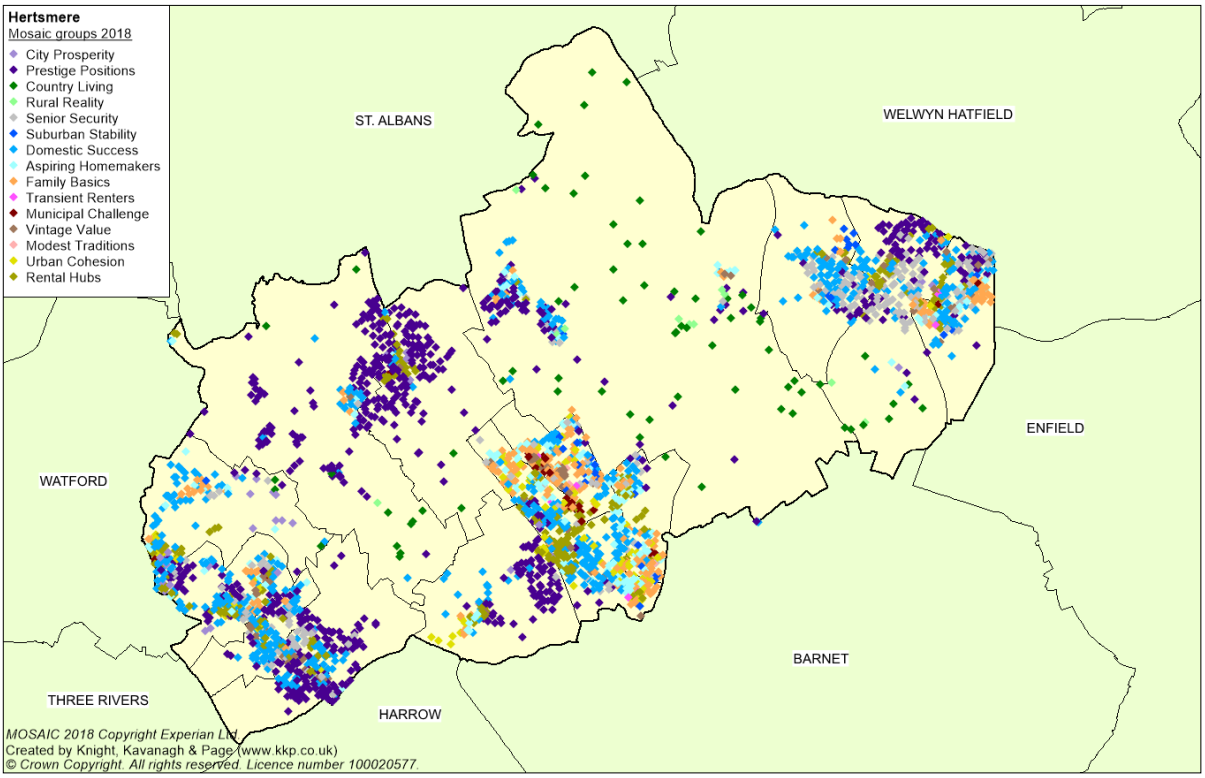


Table 2.2: Mosaic – main population segments in Hertsmere

Mosaic group description	Hertsmere		National %
	#	%	
1 - Domestic Success	27,688	26.2%	6.1%
2 - Prestige Positions	21,477	20.3%	8.9%
3 - Family Basics	13,026	12.3%	9.8%
4 - Rental Hubs	11,172	10.6%	8.4%
5- Senior Security	10,018	9.5%	3.4%

The top five Mosaic classifications in HBC are dominant; they represent eight in ten (79%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of 37.6%. The three main segments are: *Domestic Success*, *Prestige Positions* and *Family Basics*. Their key characteristics 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.
- *Family basics* - Families with children who have limited budgets and can struggle to make ends meet. Their homes are low cost and are often found in areas with fewer employment options.

Sport England Active Lives Survey (ALS) 2016-17

This is based on 16+ year olds taking part in sport and physical activity. A higher proportion of the Hertsmere population is inactive (29.1%) than England (25.7%) and the Eastern Region (25.4%). The proportion of those considered to be active is slightly lower with 56.8% active in Hertsmere compared with 60+% both regionally and nationally.

Figure 2.10: Levels of activity

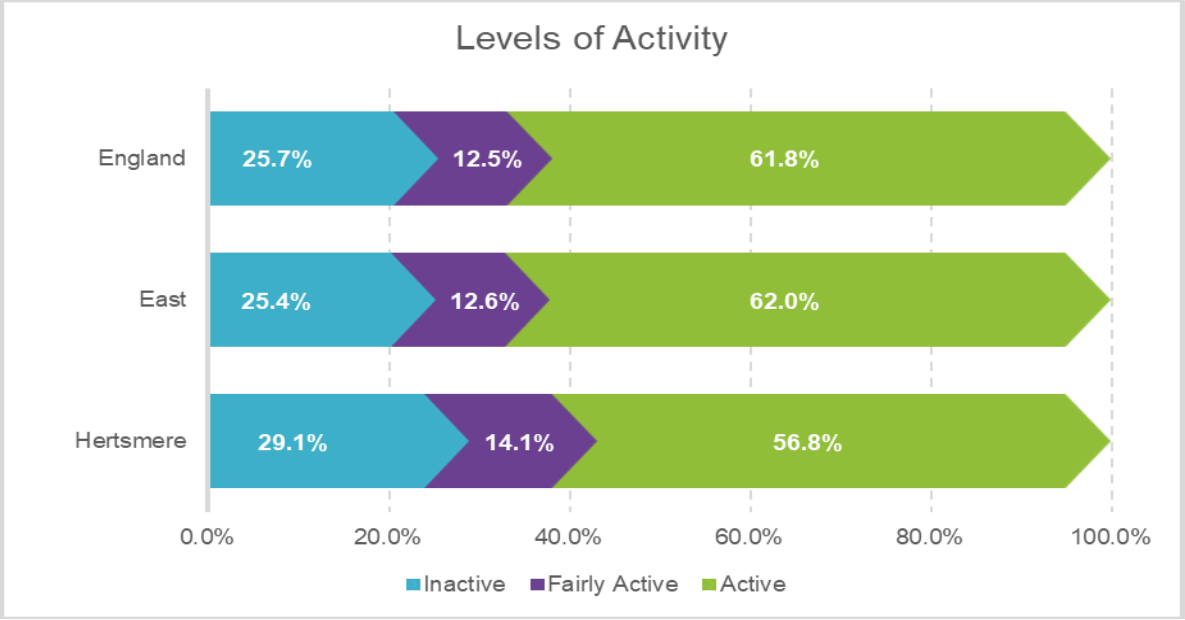


Table 2.3 Active Lives Survey results 2016/17

	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%
Hertsmere	23,800	29.1%	11,500	14.1%	46,500	56.8%

ALS makes it possible to identify sports and physical activities in which the highest number of people take part in Hertsmere. In common with other areas structured programme classes and athletics are among the most popular; they 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 Hertsmere (Source: SE Active Lives Survey Nov 16/17)

Sport	Hertsmere		East		England	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Structured Prg Class	14,100	17.3%	891,900	18.0%	7,938,000	17.7%
Athletics	12,500	15.2%	801,100	16.2%	7,266,300	16.2%
Fitness	9,300	11.3%	625,100	12.6%	5,727,600	12.8%
Cycling	8,200	10.1%	951,400	19.2%	7,498,900	16.8%
Swimming	7,100	8.7%	506,500	10.2%	4,651,100	10.4%

(Structured programme classes is as a group of instructor lead classes which includes: dance-based classes, high intensity classes, cardio classes and core strength classes).

Population projections

Strategic planning: Change over 20 years (2016 to 2036[5])

The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 10.6% in Hertsmere's population (+10,977) over the 20 years from 2016 to 2036.

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

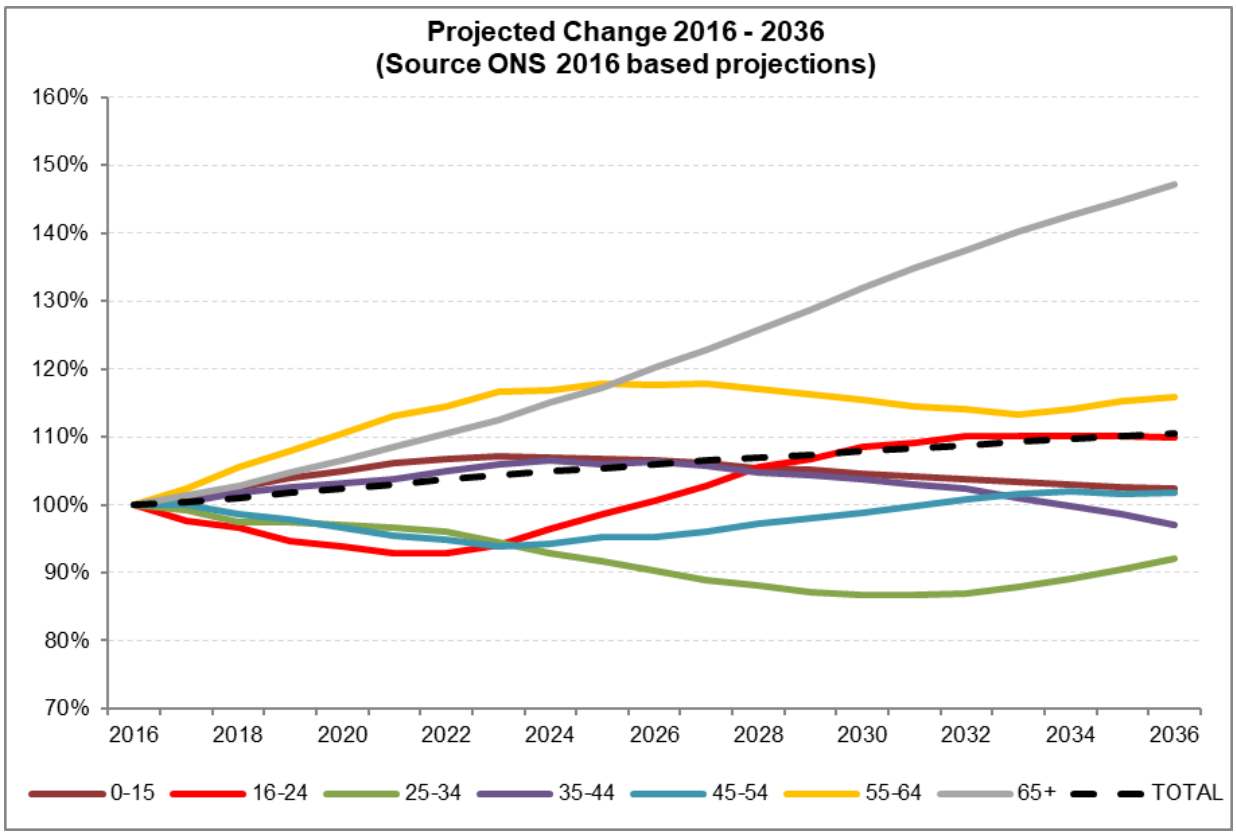
Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2016 – 2036		
	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
0-15	21,729	23,153	22,246	21.0%	21.1%	19.4%	100.0%	106.6%	102.4%
16-24	9,822	9,889	10,793	9.5%	9.0%	9.4%	100.0%	100.7%	109.9%
25-34	12,918	11,655	11,907	12.5%	10.6%	10.4%	100.0%	90.2%	92.2%
35-44	13,911	14,789	13,504	13.4%	13.5%	11.8%	100.0%	106.3%	97.1%
45-54	15,073	14,370	15,352	14.5%	13.1%	13.4%	100.0%	95.3%	101.9%
55-64	11,666	13,730	13,517	11.2%	12.5%	11.8%	100.0%	117.7%	115.9%
65+	18,586	22,327	27,363	17.9%	20.3%	23.9%	100.0%	120.1%	147.2%
Total	**103,705**	**109,913**	**114,682**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**106.0%**	**110.6%**

Over this timeframe there are fluctuations at different points for the majority of age groups.

- There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+. This is predicted to increase by +20.1% (+3,741) in the first period continuing to rise to +47.2% (+8,777) between 2016 and 2036. While the age group represented 17.9% of Hertsmere's population in 2016 it is projected to be 23.9% of the total by 2036.
- There is predicted to be an increase in the number of 16-24 year olds, 0.7% (+67) up to 2026, 9.9% (+971) between 2016 and 2036.

[5] *Office for National Statistics 2016-based population projections (data released May 2018)*

Figure 2.11: Projected population change (2016 -2036)



House building and policy

With regard to housebuilding HBC is part of a wider partnership approach. Increasingly HBC is working with other councils in South West Hertfordshire, in particular, Dacorum, St Albans, Watford and Three Rivers, on planning and infrastructure issues that affect all five. This work will continue and will include preparation of a Joint Strategic Plan for South West Hertfordshire, which will help provide a long-term framework for plan-making and for securing infrastructure and investment across local authority boundaries. To help with this joint working the five councils in South West Hertfordshire have all agreed that Local Plans will cover the period up to 2036.

HBC's Planning for Growth (October 2018) report contains information about sites which may be suitable to meet future Borough growth requirements. Its three main parts cover:

- Potential housing locations (strategic sites suitable for the development of at least 250 homes).
- Potential employment locations.
- Other site options (housing sites which could cater for up to 250 homes).

The target for the number of homes required across the borough comes directly from the central government standard approach that will be used by all authorities across the UK. This number is derived from population and household projections with adjustments made to take account of local house price to earnings ratios.

The most recent forecasts, issued in September 2018, equate to a need for 444 homes per year, in Hertsmere. However, the government now requires councils to include a buffer of up to 20% more homes on top of this figure, to ensure there is sufficient choice to take account of fluctuations in the market and to address historic under-delivery of homes. Although the basic figure for Hertsmere is around 25% lower than indicated in 2017 (because of changes in national population and household projections) the level of overall housing need across South West Hertfordshire has not significantly changed and it is anticipated that a plan for at least 500 homes per year in Hertsmere will be required.

Summary of housing growth in relation to sport and leisure facilities

Whilst new housing will put pressure on local facilities in the larger proposed new settlements, the cumulative effect of other house building on smaller plots also needs to be considered, when planning leisure facilities. The extent of additional sport and leisure facilities will need to be predicated on the findings of this Needs Assessment Report.

Figure 2.12 South West Hertfordshire Joint Strategic Plan area

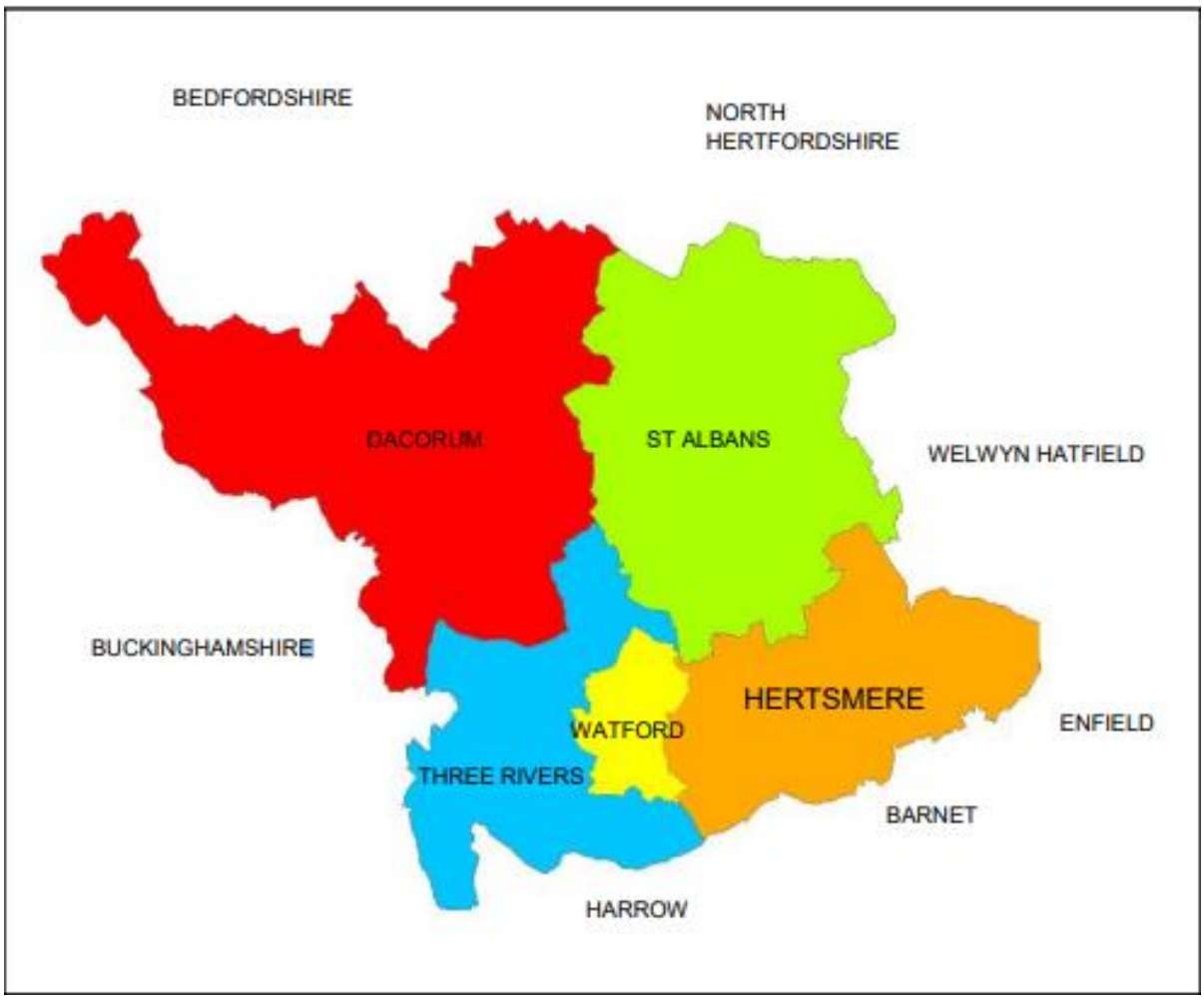


Table 2.6: Strategic housing sites in Hertsmere

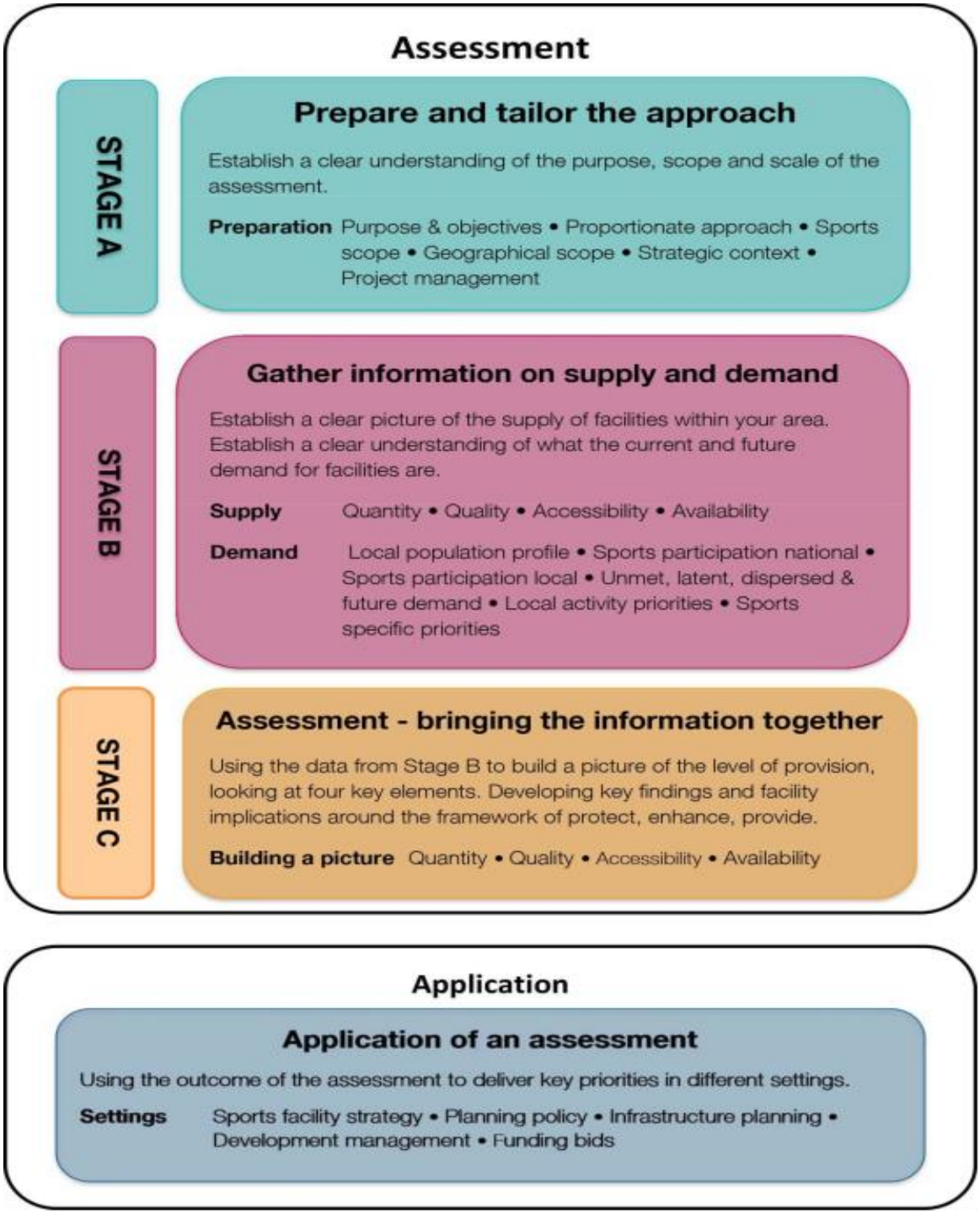
Site Ref no	Area	Size (Ha)	Number of dwellings
	Borehamwood and Elstree		
BE1	Land South of Allum Lane, Elstree	**12.1**	280
BE2	Land north of Stapleton Road, Borehamwood	14.7	350
BE3	Land off Cowley Hill, Borehamwood	68.27	800
BE4	Land off Well End Road, Borehamwood	105.56	600
BE5	Elstree Way Corridor	7.5	585
BE6	Land north of Barnet Lane, Borehamwood	12.63	320
	Further 17 sites with potential housing development ranging from 35-140 dwelling		
Bushey			
B1	Land south east of Hart's Farm Stables, Bushey	18.2	240
B2	Land north of Farm Way, Bushey Heath	48.5	850
B3	Former Bushey Golf and Country Club	22	Yet to be determined
	Further 15 sites ranging from 10 to 180 dwellings		
Potters Bar			
PB1	Land west of Dugdale Hill and Baker Street, Potters Bar	101.9	1300
PB2	Land north/west of Oakroyd Avenue and west of Barnet Road, Potters Bar	40.23	570
PB3	Land south of Oakroyd Avenue and west of Barnet Road, Potters Bar	63.5	880
PB$	Land north/west of Park Avenue and east of Southgate Road, Potters Bar	17.4	440
	A further 10 sites ranging from 20 to 110 dwellings		
Radlett			
R1	Land north west of Watford Road (Kemprow Farm, Crown Estate) Radlett	35.86	500
R2	Land south of the Ridgeway (Home Farm), Radlett	41.6	560
	12 additional sites ranging from 2- 230 dwellings		
Shenley			
S1	Land west of Porters Park Drive, Shenley	31.92	530
S2	Land west of Shenleybury Cottages (Harberbury Hospital) Shenley	29.68	230
S3	Land east of Black Lion Hill (Rectory Farm), Shenley	20.48	370
S4	Land north of Woodhall Lane (Shenley Grange -north and south), Shenley	12.1	380
	Four other sites ranging from 5 to 230 dewellings		
Elstree Village			
E1	Land east of Elstree Hill South (Edgwarebury House Farm), Elstree	28.44	550
	Further two sites ranging from 65 to 180 dwellings		
South Mimms			
Sm1	Land south of St Albans Road, South Mimms	23.9	450
SM2	Land north of St Albans Road, South Mimms	21.3	390
SM3	Land north-east of Black Horse Lane, South Mimms	12.7	270
	Further nine sites ranging from 10 to 175 dwellings		
Other locations			
H1	Land south of Rectory Lane (Rabley Green)	83.0	1,500
H2	Tyttenhanger Estate (North of M25/B556)	612	4,000
H3	Land west of Aldenham School, Letchmore Heath	31.6	500

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



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 assessment of adequacy. Demand background, data and consultation varies dependent upon the level of consultation garnered. 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 to, where appropriate, 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 utilised 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 undertaken are rated in the following categories. 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 basic Equalities Act compliance. 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 they vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem is overcome by accepting 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 use of available local data and analysis, enables identification of catchment areas 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
Indoor tennis	30 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 20 minutes' walk/drive time default standards> 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 etc. 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 are 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 HBC. 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 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 Hertsmere. Halls that function as specialist venues, such as dance studios are excluded.

4.1: Supply

Quantity

Active Places identifies 29 different sports halls (of all sizes) on 20 different sites. They are located in areas of higher population density as noted in Figure 4.1.

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

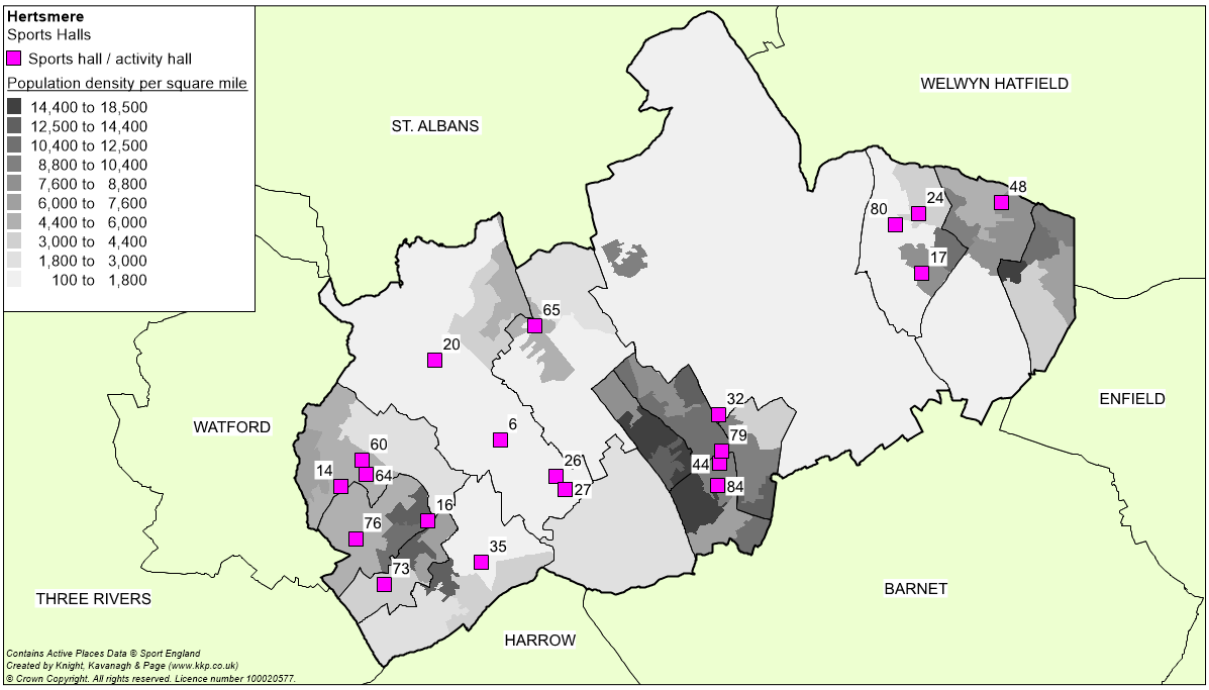


Table 4.1: All identified sports halls in Hertsmere (Active Places data)

Map ID	Site name	Cts	Map ID	Site name	Cts
6	Aldenham Sports Centre	9	32	Hertswood Academy	4*
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	4	35	Immanuel College	3
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	0	44	Maxwell Park Community	0
16	Bushey Meads School	4	48	Mount Grace School	2
16	Bushey Meads School	2	48	Mount Grace School	1
17	Dame Alice Owen's School	5	48	Mount Grace School	1
17	Dame Alice Owen's School	0	60	Purcell School	1
20	Edge Grove Preparatory School	2	64	Queen's School (South)	6
24	Furzefield Centre	5	65	Radlett & Bushey Reform	0
26	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	6	73	St Margarets Sports	4
26	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	2	76	The Bushey Arena	4
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	0	79	The Venue	0
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	1	80	The Wroxham School	2
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	4	84	Yavneh College Sports	4
32	Hertswood Academy (Lower Site)	1			

**new 4 court hall under construction*

Because Sport England's ANOG 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
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	44	Maxwell Park Community
17	Dame Alice Owen's School	65	Radlett & Bushey Reform Synagogue
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	79	The Venue

Table 4.3: Sports halls with one marked badminton court

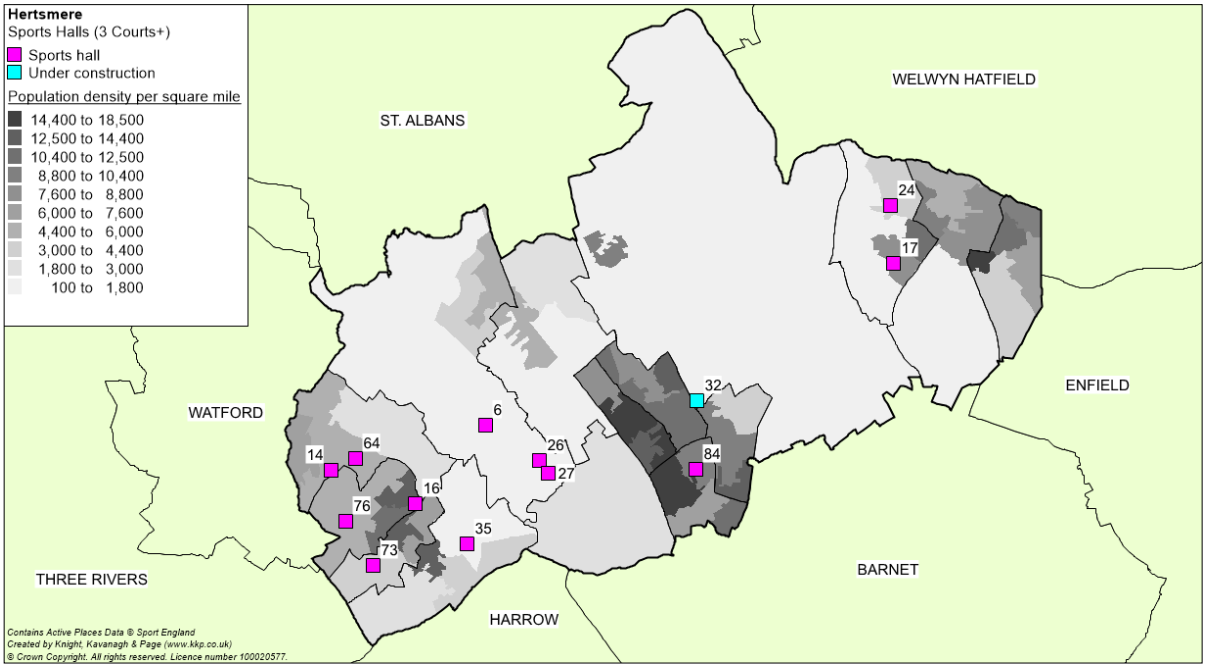
Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	48	Mount Grace School
32	Hertswood Academy (Lower Site)	60	Purcell School
48	Mount Grace School		

Table 4.4: Sports halls with two badminton courts

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
16	Bushey Meads School	48	Mount Grace School
20	Edge Grove Preparatory School	80	The Wroxham School

There are 13 sports halls with 3+ badminton courts in the Borough. This number includes the new 4-court hall currently under construction at Hertswood Academy (Map ID:32).

Figure 4.2: All 3+ courts on pop. density



Sports hall provision is most plentiful in the south west of Hertsmere (in Bushey) and, to a lesser degree, in Borehamwood and Potters Bar (as identified in figure 4.2).

Quality of facilities

A non-technical audit took place at 10 out of the 13 sites with 3+ court halls. Access was not obtained at Immanuel College (Map ID;35), Yavneh College Sports Centre (Map ID:84) and Hertswood Academy sports hall (Map ID 32) is still under construction. The findings of the non-technical assessment are set out in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.5 below. It is expected that the new facility at Hertswood Academy will be of good quality when it opens.

The 13 sites include one 9-court hall (Aldenham Sports Centre), two 6-court halls, two 5-court halls at Dame Alice Owens School and Furzefield Centre, seven 4-court halls (including Hertswood Academy) and one 3-court hall (Immanuel College). This is a combined total of 62 badminton courts.

Sports halls are generally good quality with none rated as poor. The Furzefield Centre has (in December 2018) completed a refurbishment of the sports hall and reduced the hall size from seven to five courts. The two courts referred to have been converted into soft play centre and children's climbing area – to "enhance the family offer" at the site.

Where access was obtained, changing rooms were also assessed and were generally found to be of lower quality than the centres they service, (three were above average, six below average and three not assessed). The exception to this, in respect of changing rooms, is Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School which has received recent investment and are rated good quality.

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

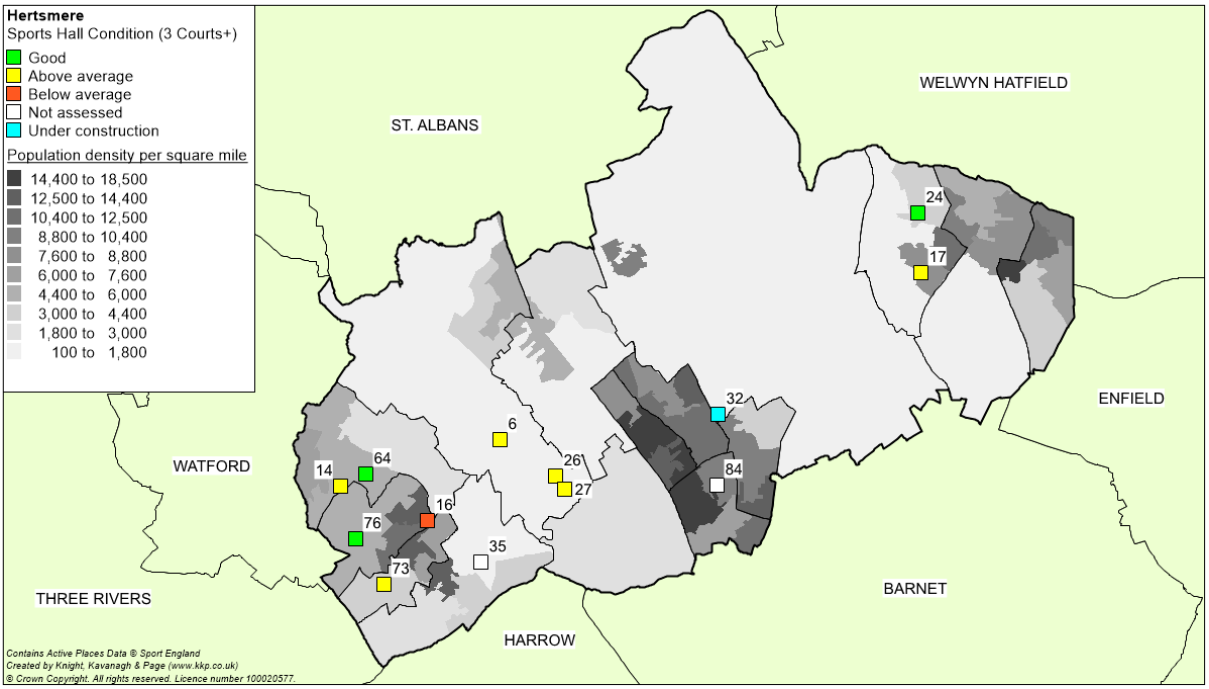


Table 4.5: Sports halls (3+ courts) in Hertsmere by condition

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Assessment condition	
			Court	Changing
6	Aldenham Sports Centre	9	Above average	Below average
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	4	Above average	Below average
16	Bushey Meads School	4	Below average	Below average
17	Dame Alice Owen's School	5	Above average	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	5	Good	Above average
26	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	6	Above average	Good
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	4	Above average	Above average
32	Hertswood Academy – new build	4	Under construction	
35	Immanuel College	3	Not assessed	Not assessed
64	Queen's School (South)	6	Good	Below average
73	St Margarets Sports Centre	4	Above average	Below average
76	The Bushey Arena	4	Good	Above average
84	Yavneh College Sports Centre	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
Total		**62**		

Table 4.6: Summary of condition

Good	Above average	Below average	Poor	Not assessed
3	6	1	0	3

Age of facilities

As might be expected there is a clear correlation between facility age and quality – either from the dates venues open or since any major refurbishment as identified in Table 4.7). Bushey Arena currently has the newest sports hall in the authority (opened; 2013) while the oldest is located at Immanuel College. (It is reportedly 54 years old with no evidence of it having received any refurbishment).

Overall, there is clearly some relatively old facility stock; more than half (seven) sports halls were built pre-2000. Eleven of the sports halls are located on educational sites, which generally means that there is some limitation to their availability – notably during the day.

Table 4.7: Facility- year of construction and refurbishment details

Site name	Year built	Year refurbished	Age since opened / refurbishment
Aldenham Sports Centre	1998		21
Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	2001	2005	14
Bushey Meads School	1989		30
Dame Alice Owen's School	1973	1985	34
Furzefield Centre	1991	2019	0
Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	2016		3
Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	1980		39
Hertswood Academy – new build	2019		Under construction
Immanuel College	1965		54
Queen's School (South)	2008		11
St Margarets Sports Centre	2002		17
The Bushey Arena	2013		6
Yavneh College Sports Centre	2006		13

Accessibility

Sports hall accessibility is influenced by how far people are willing and able to travel. Appropriate walk and drive-time catchments are applied to facilities to determine 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 71.3% of HBC'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 identified earlier, residents from more deprived areas are statistically less likely to participate in sport than those from more affluent areas for reasons which include cost and access. Only 2.8% of Hertsmere's population lives in the 30% most deprived areas. Nearly one third (1%) of them live within one mile of a sports hall. This leaves 1.8% (1.835 residents) who live in areas of higher deprivation (and are, thus, more likely to be reliant on public transport, a car or bicycle to access facilities) who reside more than one mile from a 3+ court indoor sports hall.

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

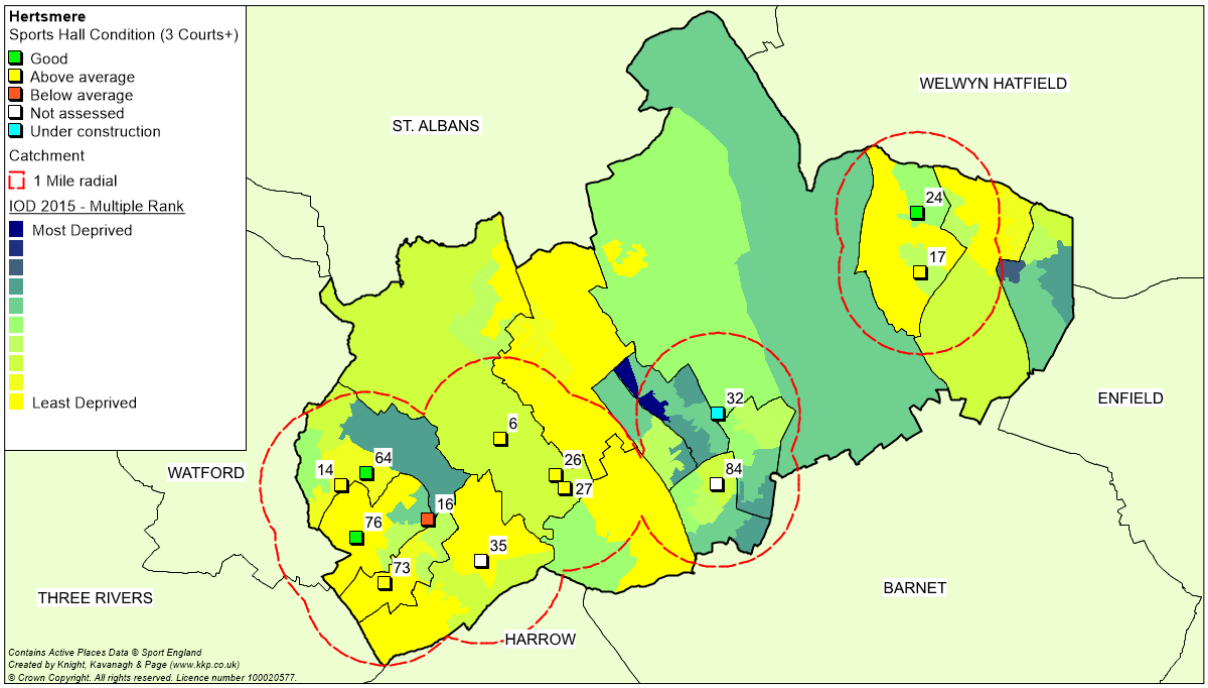


Table 4.8: IMD 2015 populations: Hertsmere 3 court+ sports hall with a 20-minute walk

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		All sports halls (3 court+). Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	837	0.8%	805	0.8%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	196	0.2%	1,030	1.0%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	9,511	9.4%	1,593	1.6%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	9,188	9.1%	5,301	5.3%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.2%	8,901	8.8%	3,412	3.4%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	12,697	12.6%	2,934	2.9%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	8,189	8.1%	3,478	3.5%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	3,346	3.3%	3,271	3.2%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	18,894	18.8%	7,127	7.1%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**71,759**	**71.3%**	**28,951**	**28.7%**

Ownership and management

Most sports halls (11) are located on education sites. Two are local authority owned (Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and Furzefield Centre). The HBC facilities provide a total of 11 badminton courts (17% of the total). This limits the level of influence it has on sports hall programming and management.

Table 4.9: Ownership and management of sports hall facilities

Site	Ownership	Management
Aldenham Sports Centre	School	In house
Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Local authority	Trust
Bushey Meads School	Academy	In house
Dame Alice Owen's School	School	In house
Furzefield Centre	Local authority	Trust
Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	Independent School	In house
Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	Independent School	In house
Hertswood Academy – new build	School	In house
Immanuel College	School	In house
Queen's School (South)	School	In house
St Margarets Sports Centre	School	In house
The Bushey Arena	School	In house
Yavneh College Sports Centre	School	In house

Community use of sports halls

Most sports halls offer block booked access only. Between them they accommodate a wide variety of activities/sports ranging from badminton and netball to indoor cricket and roller hockey

Table 4.10: Community use of sports halls in Hertsmere

Community use hours	Site name	Total courts	Main sports played
None	Immanuel College	3	*Private use only*
	Yavneh College Sports Centre	4	*Private use only*
1-30	Haberdashers' Aske's - Girls'	5	Available but not being used *Sports club/ CA*
30-40	Bushey Meads School	6	Netball, Zumba, Karate, indoor cricket *Sports club/ CA*
	Haberdashers' Aske's - Boys'	6	Gymnastics (5x per week), badminton *Sports club/ CA*
	Queen's School (South)	6	Futsal, Active+ multi sports, badminton, basketball, volleyball: *Sports club/CA*
40+	Aldenham Sports Centre	9	Futsal, hockey: *Pay & play*
	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	4	Trampolining, martial arts, badminton, football *Pay & play*
	Dame Alice Owen's School	5	Badminton, indoor cricket, netball *Sports Club/ Association*
	Furzefield Centre	7	Basketball, gymnastics, football, netball *Pay & Play*
	St Margarets Sports Centre	4	*Rugby tots, dance, netball* *Sports Club/ Association*
	The Bushey Arena	4	Badminton, martial arts, futsal, football, netball: *Sports club/ CA*

(The community use hours available at Hertswood Academy are yet to be confirmed).

Availability and facility management

Two sports halls with 3+ courts are unavailable for community use; (Immanuel College and Yavneh College Sports Centre). They account for seven courts between them. The remaining 10 offer a mixture of pay and play and block bookings for sports clubs/CAs.

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

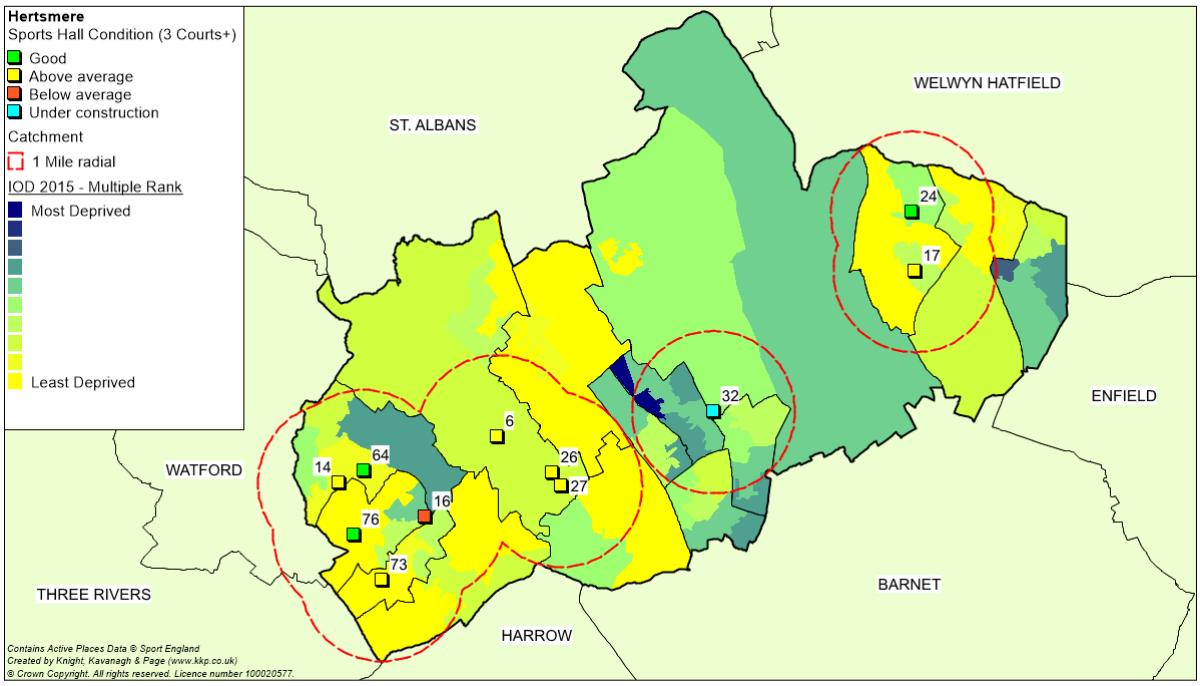


Table 4.11: Community available 3+ sports hall by condition on IMD with 1-mile walk time

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		All sports halls (3 court+). Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	837	0.8%	805	0.8%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	196	0.2%	1,030	1.0%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	6,518	6.5%	4,586	4.6%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	7,137	7.1%	7,352	7.3%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.3%	6,813	6.8%	5,500	5.5%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	10,817	10.7%	4,814	4.8%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	6,845	6.8%	4,822	4.8%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	3,346	3.3%	3,271	3.2%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	17,838	17.7%	8,183	8.1%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**60,347**	**59.9%**	**40,363**	**40.1%**

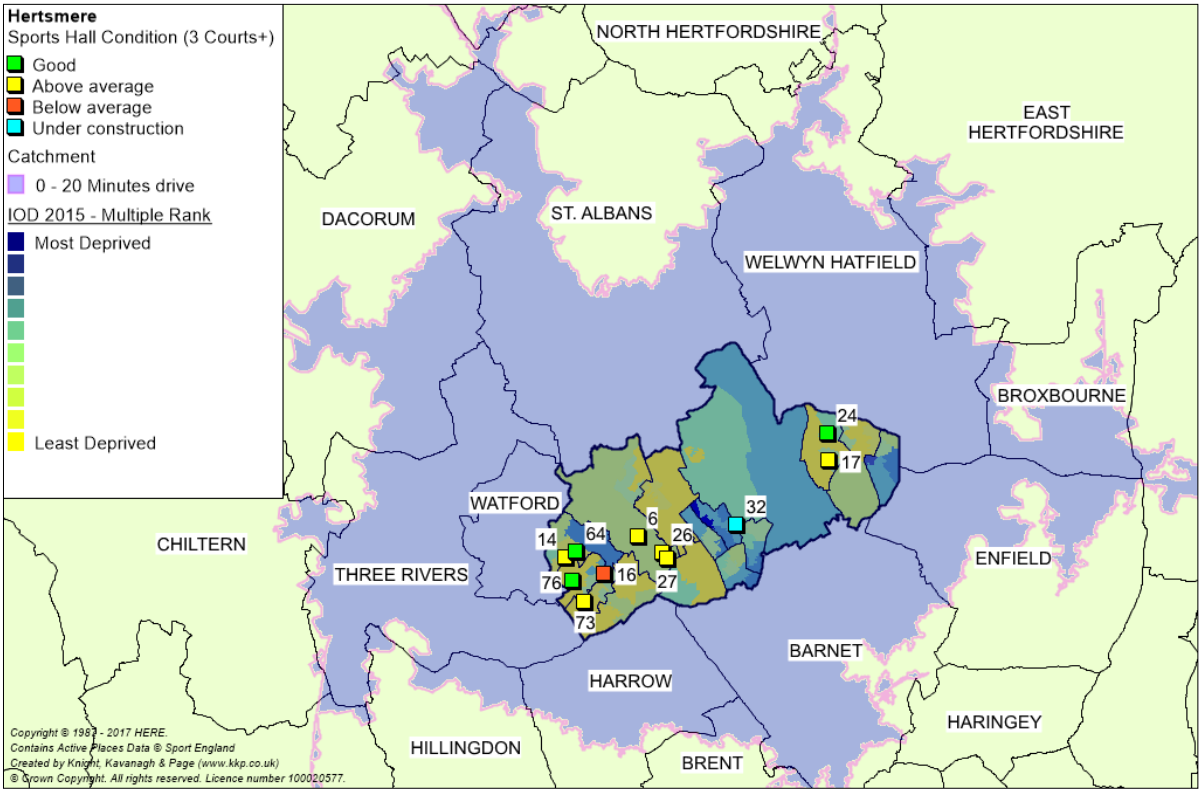
When the sports halls that do not offer community use are removed, 71.3% of residents are located within 20 minutes' walk time of a sports hall (3+courts). Court accessibility reduces to 59.9% of residents when the two private use only facilities (Immanuel College and Yavneh College Sports Centre) are removed from the analysis. The whole Hertsmere population resides within 20 minutes' drive-time of a community available sports hall.

The figure of 59.9% of people living within one mile of a community available sports hall assumes that the new facility at Hertswood Academy will be available for community use in due course. If this is not the case, the figure reduces to 40.1%. On this basis, the percentage of residents living in areas of higher deprivation with access within one mile will reduce from 1.0% to 0.2% of the population.

Aldenham, Bushey Grove and Furzefield sports centres offer both pay and play and block booking opportunity, whilst the remainder offer block bookings to community associations and sports clubs. Haberdashers Askes School for Girls presently has very limited availability although the KKP audit found that the School has recently appointed a commercial lettings manager and that its facilities are available for hire and hours can/will increase according to demand. The Commercial Manager also noted an intent to increase the amount of community use at the Boys School.

Availability at education sites is limited to peak times (evenings/weekends). Two facilities (Furzefield Centre and Bushey Grove Leisure Centre) are available for day-time use (off peak) plus peak time. Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and Furzefield Centre serve the East and West of the Borough which leaves Borehamwood residents in the centre of the Authority with no availability to a sports hall during the day.

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



Neighbouring facilities

Accessibility is influenced by facilities located outside Hertsmere. 23 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. Seven of these sites offer pay and play availability. The remainder are run via sports clubs or community associations.

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

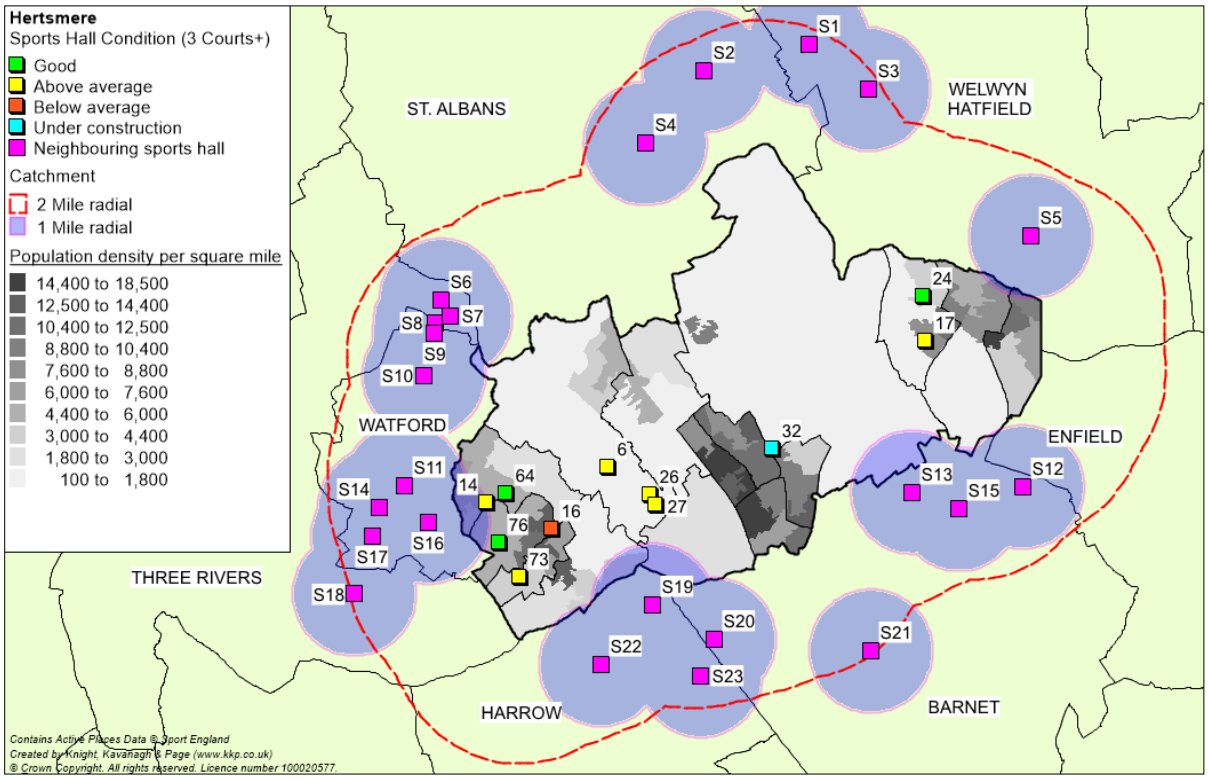


Table 4.12: Neighbouring publicly available sports halls – minimum 3 court sports hall

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
S1	Hertfordshire Sports Village	12	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
S1	Hertfordshire Sports Village	4	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
S2	Oaklands College	6	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
S3	Hatfield Leisure Centre	5	Pay and Play	Welwyn Hatfield
S4	Samuel Ryder Academy	4	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
S5	Queenswood School	6	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
S6	Thomas Parmiter Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Three Rivers
S7	Saint Michaels Catholic High School	6	Sports Club / CA	Three Rivers
S8	Francis Combe Academy	4	Sports Club / CA	Watford
S9	Watford Leisure Centre - Woodside	8	Pay and Play	Watford
S10	Stanborough Secondary School	4	Sports Club / CA	Watford
S11	Watford Leisure Centre - Central	4	Pay and Play	Watford
S12	Jewish Community Secondary	4	Sports Club / CA	Barnet
S13	Queen Elizabeths School	4	Sports Club / CA	Barnet

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
S14	Watford Grammar School for Boys	4	Sports Club / CA	Watford
S15	Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre	6	Pay and Play	Barnet
S16	Watford Grammar School for Girls	4	Sports Club / CA	Watford
S17	Westfield Community Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Watford
S18	Merchant Taylors School Sports	4	Sports Club / CA	Three Rivers
S19	Aspire Leisure Centre	4	Sports Club / CA	Harrow
S20	London Academy	4	Sports Club / CA	Barnet
S21	Mill Hill School Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Barnet
S22	Bentley Wood High School for Girls	4	Sports Club / CA	Harrow
S23	North London Collegiate School	4	Sports Club / CA	Harrow

*CA *community association* *Source: Active Places Power 14/01/2019*

Future developments

As noted above, a new 4-court sports hall is due to open at Hertswood Academy in 2019. At present, it is reported that it will be available for community use and a Community Use Agreement is in place.

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 Hertsmere. It is based upon data from the National Run Report January 2018. It identifies that:

- There are 14 sports halls on 12 sites comprising of 12 main halls and 2 activity halls.
- It excludes 23 sports halls on 15 sites which are deemed to be private use, too small, or closed.
- It does not take account of the new 4-court sports hall currently under construction at Hertswood Academy and the closure and recent demolition of Hertswood Academy Lower School facility (5-courts).
- Six of the 12 main halls are located at education facilities.
- There is a 10-court sized hall with 7 marked courts at Furzefield Centre (this has since been reduced to 5 courts), a 9-court hall at Aldenham Sports Centre, two six court halls (Haberdashers' Askes' Boys School and Queens School (South) two five court halls (Dame Alice Owens School and Hertswood Academy Lower, Bushey Meads School is 4 courts (34m x 20m) and Yavneh College Sports Centre is 4 courts (33m x18m).
- HBC has 6.7 courts per 10,000 population.
- 16.1% of the population has no access to a car.
- The halls vary in age from the oldest (built 1965) to the newest built in 2013.

The demand for sports halls generated from the resident population of Hertsmere is around 6,510 visits per week in peak period. This is equivalent to approximately 30 courts and is broadly comparable to Watford and, albeit to a lesser extent, Three Rivers.

The KKP audit differed from the FPM findings in that:

- Furzefield Centre reduced the number of courts from seven to five as of 01.12.2018.
- The new 4-court sports hall at Hertswood Academy will replace a 5-court hall.
- Community use at Haberdashers Askes School for Girls is likely to increase in the future.

Summary of sports hall supply

Quantity

- There are 29 sports halls on 20 sites in Hertsmere.
- Of these, 11 have 3+ courts.
- The largest hall is located at Aldenham Sports Centre with 9 courts.
- An additional 4-court sports hall is being built at Hertswood Academy.

Quality

- Three sports halls are rated good, six above average, one below average and three remain unassessed. The new sports hall at Hertswood Academy is likely to be in good condition.
- Changing rooms are generally of lesser quality than the halls.
- The newest sports hall in the area will be Hertswood Academy in 2019.

Accessibility

- The whole population of Hertsmere resides within 20 minutes' drive time of a sports hall.
- 71% of the population lives within one mile of a sports hall and 40.1% lives within one mile of a community available hall (this rises to 59.9% if/when Hertswood Academy becomes available.
- There are 23 sports halls within two miles of the Hertsmere boundary, seven of which offer pay and play opportunity and four are not based on school sites.

Availability

- There are two private use only sports halls.
- Availability is restricted during the day on education sites.
- Bushey Grove and Furzefield Centre leisure centres offer full availability throughout the day.
- No sports hall is available during the day in the Borehamwood area.

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 with the demand for sports halls by Hertsmere's residents, suggests a positive balance of 24.6 badminton courts. The KKP audit found one court less available than the FPM, resulting in a current supply demand balance of 23.6 courts. This is a good level of global capacity when compared to the adjacent local authorities.

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 95.2% of the total demand for sports halls in Hertsmere is satisfied. This percentage is comparable with that in Dacorum, St Albans and Three Rivers.

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

Unmet demand for Hertsmere equates to 4.8% of total demand (approximately 1.4 courts). Of this, 8% is due to lack of capacity and 92% is due to people living outside the catchment area for any hall. Of these residents, 86% do not have access to a car. HBC's unmet demand is comparable to that in Dacorum, St Albans and Three Rivers.

Table 4.14: Demand findings from the FPM

Element	FPM (2018)
Satisfied demand (%)	95.2%
Satisfied demand retained within Hertsmere	80.4%
Levels of unmet demand*	6%
% of unmet demand due to residents living outside catchment of a hall	92%
Used capacity	75.5%
Imported use (% of used capacity)	59.1%

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

The FPM shows that unmet demand is spread thinly across urban areas in the Authority; there is no one hotspot of unmet demand which warrants new provision. Used capacity across Hertsmere equates to 75.5%, which means globally across its indoor sports hall facilities there is, across the board, 4.5% unused capacity before sports halls would be deemed to be busy and/or uncomfortably full. Sport England's utilisation benchmark indicates that sports halls are full if all courts are used for 80% of peak time.

There is occupancy variance across sites ranging from 36% at Dame Alice Owens School to 100% at Yavneh College Sports Centre. Generally, the model shows that the newer the venue, the higher the percentage of used capacity. KKP audit findings show that sports halls are busier than the FPM findings suggest with the majority reporting very limited availability. The exception to this is the Haberdashers Askes School for Girls where the audit and FPM found there to be no community use at present. Although it is available.

Of the publicly run facilities, in January 2018, the FPM reports two sites (Aldenham Sports Centre and St Margarets Sports Centre operate below the 80% threshold at 61%; the Furzefield Centre is at 83%, Bushey Arena is at 85% both of which are above the comfort factor with Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and Hertswood Centre operating at 100% used capacity. Bushey Grove LC reports in the FPM to be turning away 96 visits per week in the peak period. Its sports hall catchment spans into two urban areas, Bushey and Watford, which could explain this degree of unmet capacity.

Of the total of used capacity, 40.9% of visits are by HBC residents therefore 59.1% of the visits are imported from residents of neighbouring authorities. This percentage of imported visits is higher than applies in adjacent authorities. It is likely this is a result of the facilities, and the main urban areas, within Hertsmere being located close to its boundary.

Table 4.15: FPM used capacity set against KKP audit findings

Site name	FPM used capacity	KKP audit findings
Aldenham Sports Centre	60%	85%
Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	100%	90%
Bushey Meads School	63%	85%
Dame Alice Owen's School	36%	57%
Furzefield Centre	83%	80%
Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	55%	65%
Haberdashers' Aske's Girls' School	Excluded from FPM	0%
Hertswood Academy (Lower Site)	67%	100%
Hertswood Centre	100%	Demolished

Queen's School (South)	79%	100%
Site name	**FPM used capacity**	**KKP audit findings**
St Margarets Sports Centre	61%	76%
The Bushey Arena	85%	100%
Yavneh College Sports Centre	100%	Private use
Average	**75.5%**	**72.5%**

**site not assessed*

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.

Consultation with BE indicates that most clubs are based within a mixture of leisure centres and educational/community establishments. BE highlights the need to increase junior provision in the area which will result in greater need and higher demand for current facilities.

Development has taken place in neighbouring boroughs of Welwyn Hatfield and Broxbourne. Considerable resource has been invested in these areas in the last 18 months and the increase in badminton activity coupled with the potential closure of Gosling Sports Park (Welwyn Garden City) has resulted in near saturation of facility access. It is also considered likely that neighbouring areas are experiencing increased demand as a result of cross-boundary travel. Facilities in Hertsmere are, therefore, extremely important and changes to provision would have a significant impact on participation in the sport.

BE identifies key facilities in Hertsmere as:

- The Bushey Arena (hosts x 2 badminton clubs)
- Haberdashers Askes School for Boys
- Elm Court Community Centre

BE reports having seven affiliated clubs in the Authority:

- Bushey Barons Badminton Club (10 members)
- Hale Badminton Club (21 members)
- BFF Badminton Club (21 members)
- Hazelwood Badminton Club (18 members)
- BSCA Badminton Club (21 members)
- Stars Badminton Club (8 members)

Clubs are reported to be well established and supported in terms of membership size, leading to high demand for facilities to cater for this. They offer a range of playing opportunity from recreation through to competitive club activity. Although there is a high number of affiliated clubs in the area, none currently cater for junior players. With BE's increased development around junior provision BE expects demand for junior provision to increase resulting in increased demand in/for facilities and more pressure on programmed time at sports hall facilities.

The audit also found two unaffiliated clubs, Oakland and Radlett badminton clubs, neither responded to consultation requests.

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 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 is developing 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. Hertsmere as an authority is ranked 79/326 in terms of priority. BBE information identifies one club (West Herts Warriors Basketball Club) in the area with 226 members. In terms of facilities, it identifies 14 indoor basketball courts, all of which are one court venues.

BBE overview

Age group	Population in player age group (2017) & Ranking*	⇧ or ⇩	Population growth in player age group (2017-2027)
5-10	8,692: Rank 179/326		4.6%: Rank 85/326
11-16	7,663: Rank 195/326		21.1%: Rank 67/326
17-18	32,456: Rank 214/326		28.7%: Rank 20/326
19-24	5,967: Rank 233/326		3%: Rank 69/ 326
25-75	67,570: Rank 326/326		7.5%: Rank 80/ 326

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

Basketball target growth areas:

Priority group	Ranking	Description
IMD	1: Rank 232/326	Number of LSOAs in England top 20% most deprived
BAME	26,936: Rank 96/326	Number of Black, Asian minority ethnic groups
Females	54,440: L Rank 222/326	8.4% Growth in 2017 -2027

*Supply and demand analysis**

	Basketball facilities 2017	Basketball facilities 2027
Under/over supply for basketball (Visits per week)	-253: LA rank 166/326	-274: LA rank 117/326
Under/over supply for basketball (Hours per week)	-18: LA rank 219/326	-20: LA rank 117/326
Under/over supply for basketball (Dedicated courts)	-0.22: LA rank 219/326	-0.24: LA rank 117/326

*(*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. Source: Active Places Power and DataHub sports hall participation data.

West Herts Warriors Basketball Club was contacted but no response was received.

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 1st 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 numbers are up by 330 in the last four years. Back to Netball has attracted 300 new members and junior numbers and clubs are increasing year on year. The majority of netball is played outdoors with training taking place indoors where facilities are available Further outdoor netball information is available in the Hertsmere PPS 2019 (currently in draft format). EN is currently delivering daytime and evening sessions in the borough. It has capacity at all sessions and does not foresee a need to increase the number run in the foreseeable future.

- *Walking Netball* – venue: Furzefield Leisure Centre (indoor): average 9 attendees.
- *Leagues* teams play in the Watford League (outdoors) at Parmiters School.

UPlay Sports also have a Back to Netball sessions bookable in 6-week blocks at Dame Alice Owens School which commenced in January 2019.

Clubs
It is noted that netball clubs tend to prefer to train indoors in the area, however they report having difficulty in obtaining the preferred times and days due to demand from other sports.

Breezers Netball Club is identified as a Hertsmere club; it plays and trains on indoor courts at Margaret's School Sports Centre.

JNA Netball Club has approximately 60 members and reports attracting approximately 20 attendees. The 'Adult' section is Back2Netball has approximately 14 attendees and numbers are not included within the membership numbers. The Club reports membership numbers have remained consistent over the last three years.

It has capacity to accommodate additional junior members although it currently does not have the workforce available and additional volunteers will be required to enable this. Its main training base is Aldenham School and on occasions at Haberdashers Askes School for Girls. It is exploring the potential to hire Haberdashers Askes School for Girls on a regular basis as it is unable to gain additional slots at Aldenham School (due to Futsal demand).

Haberdashers School has a large sports hall which the Club considers to be of very good quality with good changing and toilet facilities. It also has socket netball posts which is preferable. The Club reports that public perception of it training at private schools is a deterrent to some as they perceive it to mean that membership expensive. The Club would take issue with this but recognises the need to communicate this more clearly.

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 Hertsmere, 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.

Other activities

Watford FC Men's Fitness Programme - Shape Up is a free 12-week weight management course for men funded by Public Health Hertfordshire and delivered by Watford FC's Community Sports and Education Trust. It is aimed at men aged 18 to 50 with a BMI of 28 or over. Participants meet up weekly for a 90-minute session comprising a 45-minute educational segment and a 45-minute physical activity session. These two segments are delivered with the aim of improving participants healthy lifestyle knowledge to ensure a sustainable weight loss rather than the typically short-term benefit of a diet-based programme. This course is open and accessible to all, delivering at a number of different venues across Hertsmere including Bushey, Borehamwood and Potters Bar.

Participants can get involved with Shape Up by signing up through their GP surgery or by contacting Watford FC CSE Trust.

We Move, She Moves Project - supported by HBC, the aim is to get more women and girls aged 14 and upwards in Hertsmere moving. Funded by Sport England and HBC the scheme has lots of different activities and sessions taking place throughout the Borough. They include: aqua Zumba, bring your baby boxercise, Clubbercise, combat fitness, dance aerobics. golden dance-fit, Gamesfit, keep on running, learn to run, netball, Nordic walking, pound, Pilates, pop dance, Squashercise, stroller strength, suspension training, tennis, trampolining, Yoga and Zumba Mumba.

Active Herts - Herts Sports Partnership has Get Active specialists to help people get started by developing a free personal activity plan to make it simple to find ways to fit physical activity into their life.

Hertfordshire Health Walks is a county-wide initiative of free, led walks coordinated by Countryside Management Service. It aims to help promote walking and encourage more people (all ages, backgrounds and abilities) to get outdoors, get more active and reap the benefits. Walks are tailored to suit every ability level.

Aldenham parkrun; this is *a* free, timed, five kilometre runs that take place every Saturday morning in more than 500 parks and woodlands around the world. They are coordinated by local volunteers and are open to people of all ages and abilities, with the emphasis on fun and fitness in a relaxed and welcoming environment. Parkrun is not a race – it is a timed run with friends and families.

50+ Programme developed by InspireAll, the Fifty Plus programme to provide activities for those predominantly of retirement age, however, this is not exclusive. The Fifty Plus programme contains a host of weekly activities ranging from indoor bowls to bridge, tap dancing and yoga.

Junior Parkrun – A junior 2km time run takes place at King George Recreation Ground in Bushey.

4.4: Supply and demand analysis

The FPM identifies that the overall supply of sports halls in Hertsmere is generally good, with sports halls distributed across the urban area, and with relatively high levels of satisfied demand (95%). Good levels of satisfied demand are retained within Hertsmere (74%).

Globally, across Hertsmere's sports halls there is a further 4.5% of capacity available before reaching the 80% comfort level. However, most of this spare capacity is located at education sites including Aldenham and St. Margaret's sports centres; which comprise two thirds of the sports hall stock. Therefore, retaining public access to the education sites will be important as will increasing the availability of more school sites in the peak period.

Four out of seven publicly run sports halls are above comfortable capacity (80%), with three operating at 100% (Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and Hertswood Centre). Bushy Grove Leisure Centre is reportedly turning away users.

The FPM goes on to suggest that a modernisation programme around older school's stock with increased access could be explored to unlock some capacity. As part of any future

strategic work it is recommended that modelling is undertaken to consider future population growth and to consider the impact of increasing capacity.

The new 4-court sports hall currently under construction at Hertswood Academy will replace Hertwsood Leisure Centre which is not included in this report.
Any modelling should assess the impact on provision, especially within Borehamwood which has two facilities operating at capacity, Hertswood Centre and Yavneh College Sports Centre. The new facility would be expected to operate at a high level of utilised capacity like the one it would replace especially as, as a new venue, it will almost certainly be more attractive than the one it would replace. It may also increase the level of imported visits to Hertsmere given the proximity to the local authority boundary.

Popular sports in the Hertsmere area include badminton, netball, and basketball. A key concern is that, sports hall demand is high with clubs reporting being hindered by lack of availability and capacity to develop sport and other physical activity in the area.

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 4.18: Sport England: Sports Facilities Calculator based on ONS projections

	Population 2016	Population estimate 2026	Population estimate 2036
ONS population projections	103,705	109,913	114,682
Population increase	-	+6,208	+4,769
Facilities to meet additional demand		+1.74 courts 0.44 halls	+1.34 courts 0.36 halls
Cost		£1,123,674	£863,209

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 1.74 (badminton) courts, up to 2026, and a further 1.34 courts up to 2036 (at an estimated capital cost of £1,986,883.

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 identified as below average.

4.6: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Sports halls	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are 13 halls with 3+ courts across 13 sites.	New indoor sports hall facilities are planned to include a new sports hall at Hertswood Academy. The new sports hall will be a 4-court hall instead of the current 5 court hall (although the quality of the facility will be enhanced).
Quality	Three sports halls are rated good, six above average, one below average, and none poor. (Three were unassessed).	Retain and improve the quality of sports halls through regular maintenance and improvement programmes.
Accessibility	The whole HBC population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a sports hall; 71% are within one mile walk of a facility. Seven sports halls offering pay and play access are within two miles of the HBC boundary.	Residents of Borehamwood do not have day time access to sports hall facilities. It is important to retain day time access at those facilities. which currently offer it.
Availability (Management and usage)	Most halls are located on education sites limiting daytime availability; just two are available during the day. Two sports halls are not available for any community use but are used privately. Borehamwood residents have no daytime access to a sports hall.	There is a need to retain full daytime access at Furzefield Centre and Bushey Grove leisure centres. Netball is a key sport in HBC, training sessions should be accommodated indoors where possible to meet clubs' training demand. Badminton England identify HBC's facilities as a priority with the demand from neighbouring authorities travelling across boundaries to access facilities. With a focus on increasing junior activity, demand at peak times is likely to increase in the near future. Volleyball is identified as a sport for growth, subject to venues having the facility requirements.
Strategic summary	Retain full daytime access at Furzefield Centre and Bushey Grove Leisure Centre. Establish clear community access-based solutions for the two schools whose sports facilities are presently private use only. Plan for future growth. Ensure new facility at Hertswood Academy has community available time. Ensure that outdoor sports take place outdoors where possible to ensure indoor sports have the ability to establish themselves and grow. Continue to monitor use at indoor sports halls as projected new developments start to emerge as this will create additional demand for sports hall space, either at established clubs or in the form of different new sports/ physical activity opportunity being developed. Consider whether HBC wishes to address some of the import/export of demand by incentivising residents to use the facilities within the authority in which they reside.	

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 Hertsmere. There are 18 located on 14 sites, of varying sizes, shapes and availability, mainly in areas of higher population, although some are located in the more rural south west of the Borough.

Figure 5.1: Map of all swimming pools in Hertsmere

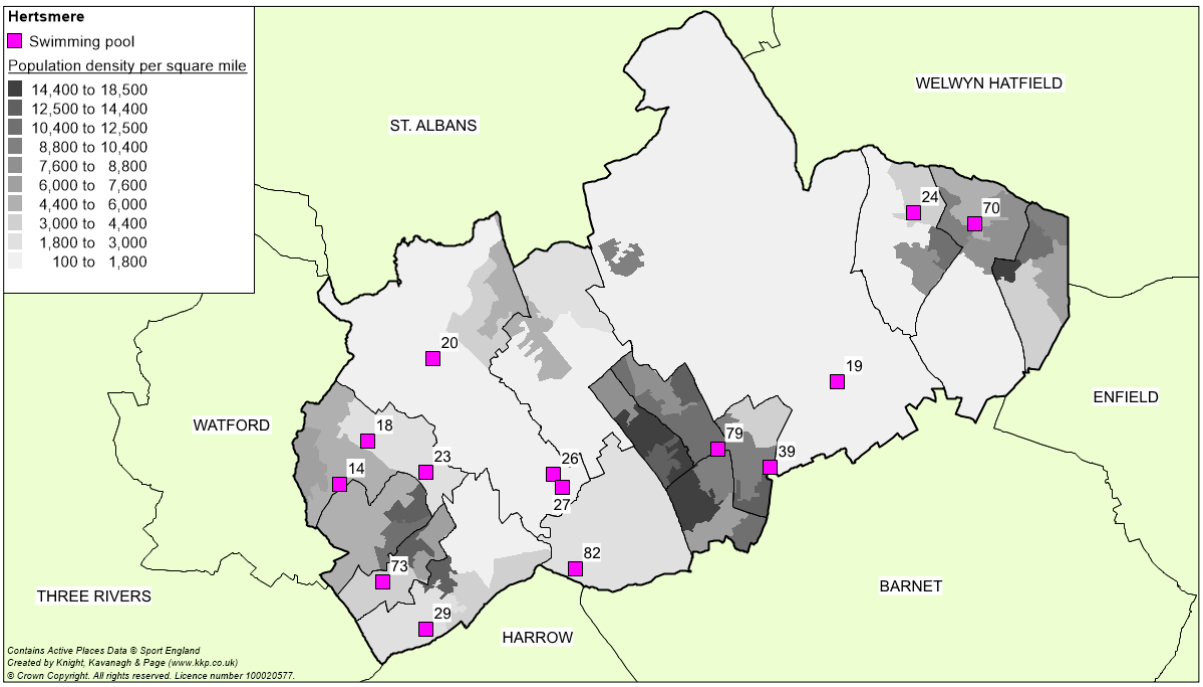


Table 5.1: All swimming pools and sites in Hertsmere

Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Lanes x length (m)	Area ($m^{2)}$
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Main/General	6 x 25m	312.5
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0 x 16m	128
18	David Lloyd Club	Main/General	3 x 25m	150
18	David Lloyd Club	Lido	2 x 25m	125
19	Dyrham Park Country Club	Main/General	2 x 15m	60
20	Edge Grove Preparatory School	Lido	0 x 20m	160
23	Feel Good Health Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	0 x 12m	72
24	Furzefield Centre	Main/General	6 x 33m	396
24	Furzefield Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	4 x 12m	108
26	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	Main/General	6 x 23m	253
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	Main/General	6 x 25m	300
29	Hartsbourne Golf & Country Club	Lido	0 x 18m	270
39	Leisure Club @ Elstree	Learner/Teaching/Training	0 x 11m	55
70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	Main/General	4 x 20m	120
73	St Margarets Sports Centre	Main/General	6 x 25m	350
79	The Venue	Main/General	8 x 25m	437.5
79	The Venue	Learner/Teaching/Training	0 x 12.5m	93.75
82	Village Gym	Main/General	3 x 25m	250

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). As such, pools less than 160m^2 in size (e.g. 20m x 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 visits main swimming pools and completes non-technical visual assessments. This encompasses assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in influencing and attracting users. Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2 identify that six swimming pools are in good condition, four are above average, three are below average and no pools are rated as poor quality. Four pools remain unassessed, two are lidos and two are teaching/learner pools.

This assessment is, however, 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). As such, pools less than 160m^2 (e.g. 20m x 4 lanes) water space and/or located at private member clubs offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation.

Figure 5.2: All Hertsmere swimming pools by condition

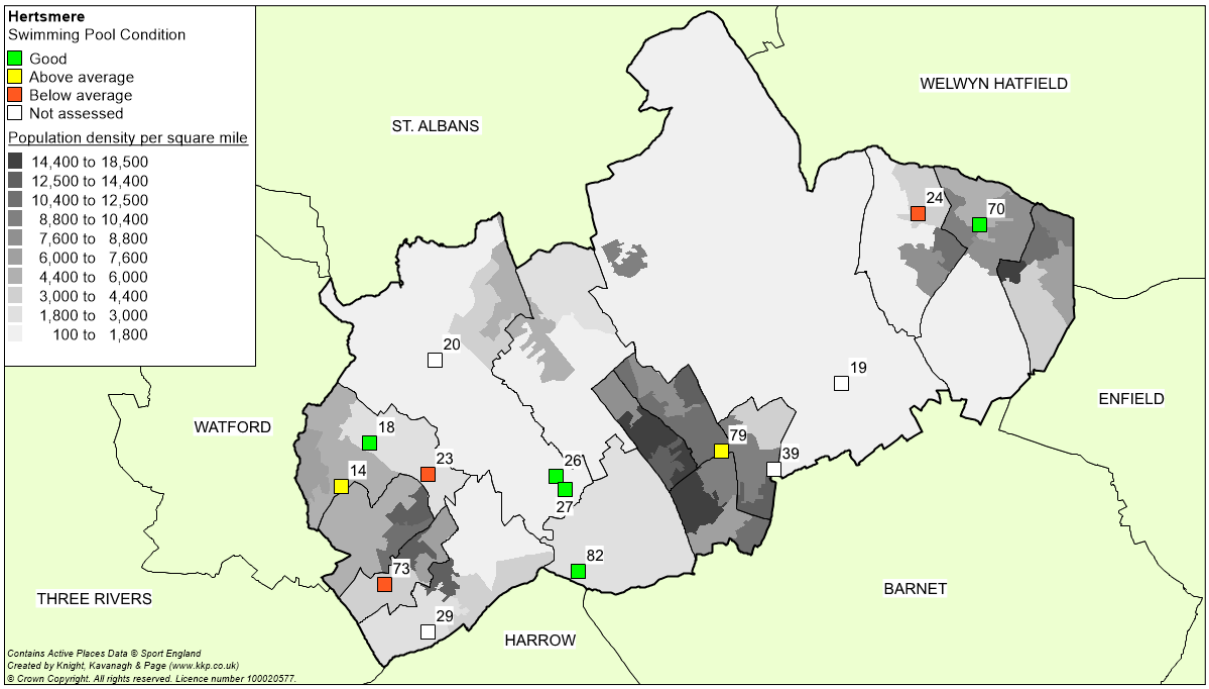


Table 5.2: All swimming pools in Hertsmere by condition

Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Area (m^2)	Condition
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Main/General	312.5	Above average
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	128	Above average
18	David Lloyd Club	Main/General	150	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	Lido	125	Good
19	Dyrham Park Country Club	Main/General	60	Not assessed
20	Edge Grove Preparatory School	Lido	160	Not assessed
23	Feel Good Health Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	72	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	Main/General	396	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	108	Below average
26	Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	Main/General	253	Good
27	Haberdashers Askes Girls' School	Main/General	300	Good
29	Hartsbourne Golf & Country Club	Lido	270	Not assessed
39	Leisure Club @ Elstree	Learner/Teaching/Training	55	Not assessed
70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	Main/General	120	Good
73	St Margarets Sports Centre	Main/General	350	Below average
79	The Venue	Main/General	437.5	Above average
79	The Venue	Learner/Teaching/Training	93.75	Above average
82	Village Gym	Main/General	250	Good

When analysing main swimming pools (minimum size 20m x4 lanes or 160m^2) that are open all year round and of sufficient size to accommodate a swimming programme the quality of pools is noted in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: Hertsmere swimming pools (greater than 160m^2) by condition

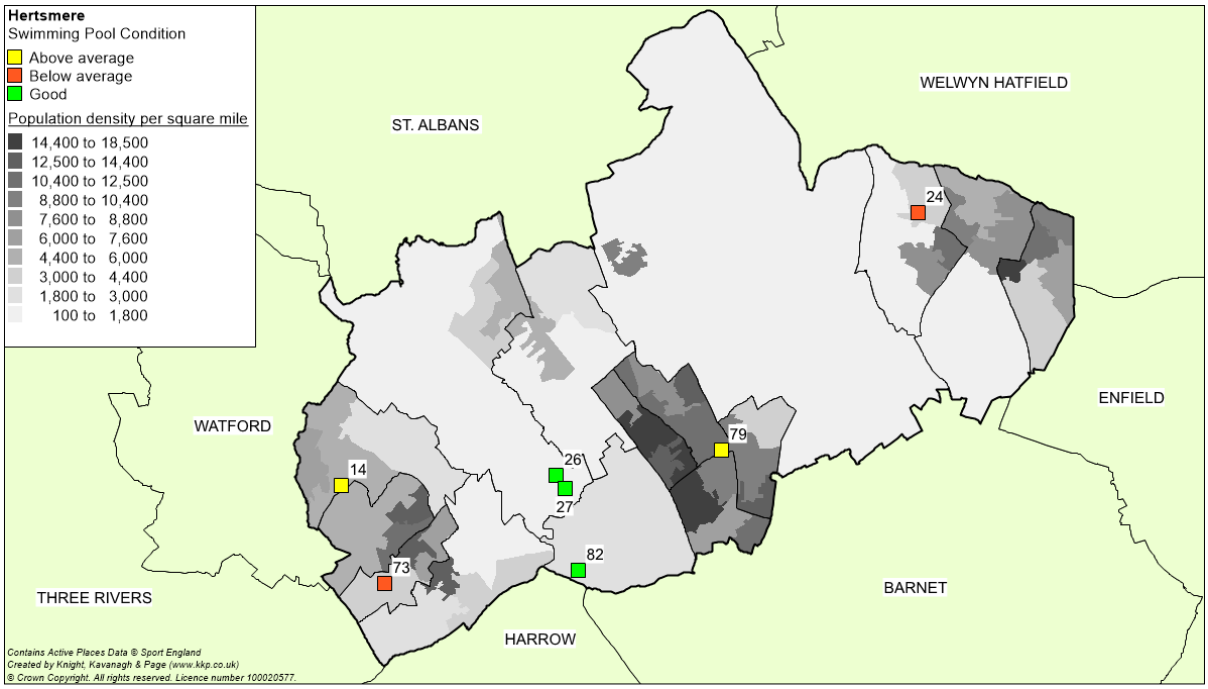


Table 5.3: Hertsmere swimming pools (greater than 160m) by condition

Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Area (m^2)	Condition	
				Pool	Changing
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Main/general	312.5	Above average	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	Main/general	396	Below average	Above average
26	Haberdashers' Aske's - Boys'	Main/general	253	Good	Good
27	Haberdashers Askes - Girls	Main/general	300	Good	Above average
73	St Margarets Sports Centre	Main/general	350	Below average	Below average
79	The Venue	Main/general	437.5	Above average	Above average
82	Village Gym	Main/general	250	Good	Good

There are three good quality swimming pools mainly located in the Elstree area; the two which are above average are located in Borehamwood and north of Bushey and the two below average venues (Furzefield Centre and St Margarets Sports Centre) are located at opposite ends of the Borough).

No swimming pools are rated poor quality. Swimming pools are distributed mainly in the South of the Borough. The good quality pools service the more rural areas of the authority. Residents in Potters Bar only have access to a below average pool - within the authority.

Generally, changing room quality is commensurate with the quality of the swimming pool. The Furzefield Centre Pool is the oldest in the Borough. It opened in 1968. The newest, at Haberdasher Askes School for Boys, was opened in 2016.

Refurbishment of the changing rooms at Bushey Grove Leisure Centre is planned to take place March 2019. This should improve the quality.

Table 5.4: Age of main swimming pools in Hertsmere

Site name	Year built	Refurbishment	Age since opened / refurbishment
Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	2001	2009	10
Furzefield Centre	1968	1998	21
Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School	2016		3
Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	2008		11
St Margarets Sports Centre	2002		17
The Venue	2000		19
Village Gym	2008		11

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. Three sites offer pay and play access (Bushey Grove, Furzefield Centre and The Venue). The other pools are available for swimming clubs and associations except Village Gym which requires a membership fee to access.

Table 5.5: Assessment of community availability of sites

Pay & play	Sports club & association	Registered membership	Private use
3	3	1	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 of coverage adequacy and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

Table 5.6: Community accessible swimming pools in Hertsmere

Map ID	Site name	Pool type	Pool quality	Changing room quality
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Main/general	Above average	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	Main/general	Below average	Above average
79	The Venue	Main/general	Above average	Above average

Table 5.7 overleaf identifies that nearly half (46%) of residents live within one mile of a pay and play swimming pool. When considering those living in the most deprived areas, 85% (2,436) reside one mile or more away from an accessible pool and are likely to need some form of transport to access facilities.

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

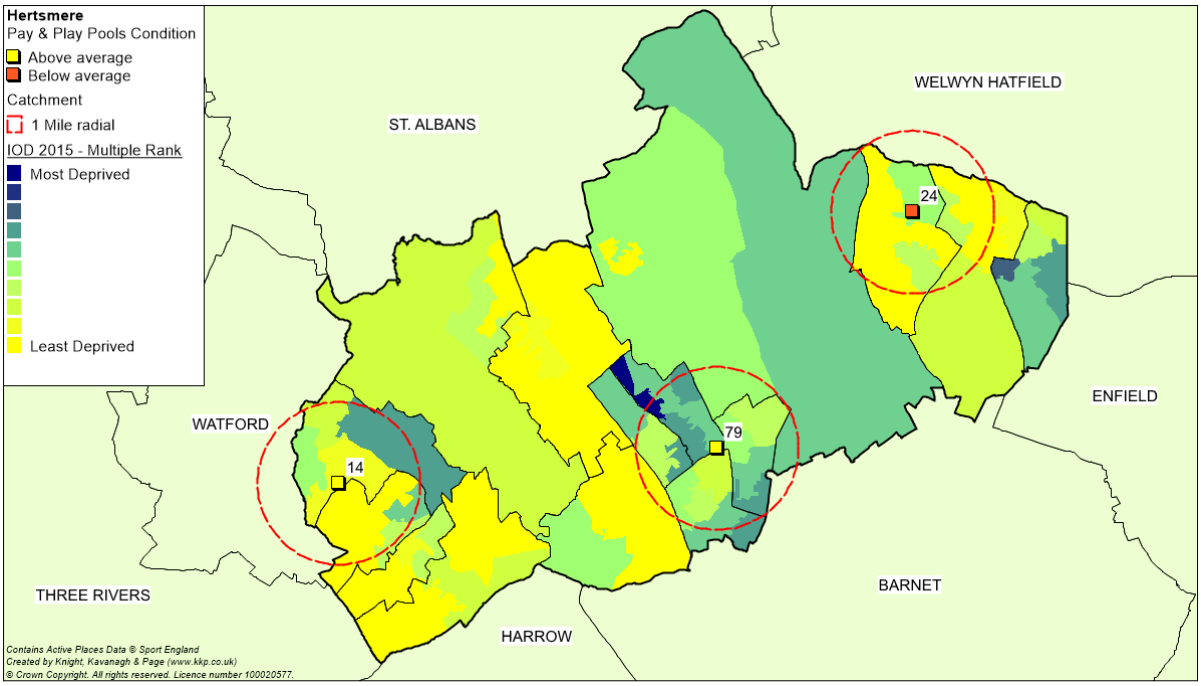
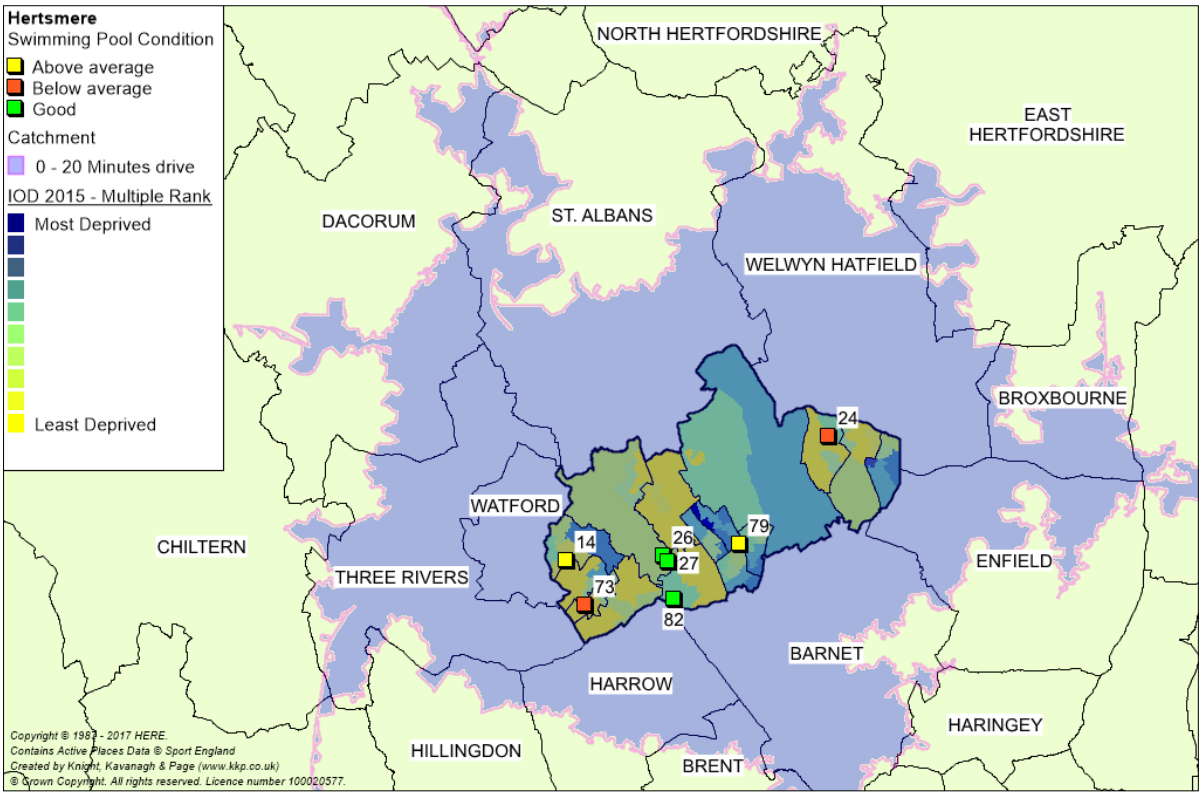


Table 5.7: Pay and play accessible swimming pools on IMD with 1-mile radial MYE 2015

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		Swimming pools (P&P). Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	432	0.4%	1,210	1.2%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	0	0.0%	1,226	1.2%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	7,156	7.1%	3,948	3.9%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	6,660	6.6%	7,829	7.8%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.3%	7,345	7.3%	4,968	4.9%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	10,324	10.3%	5,307	5.3%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	3,204	3.2%	8,463	8.4%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	1,757	1.7%	4,860	4.8%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	9,451	9.4%	16,570	16.5%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**46,329**	**46.0%**	**54,381**	**54.0%**

The whole Hertsmere population lives within a 20-minute drive of a swimming pool as shown in figure 5.5 overleaf.

Figure 5.5: Main pools with 20 min drive time



Facilities in neighbouring authorities

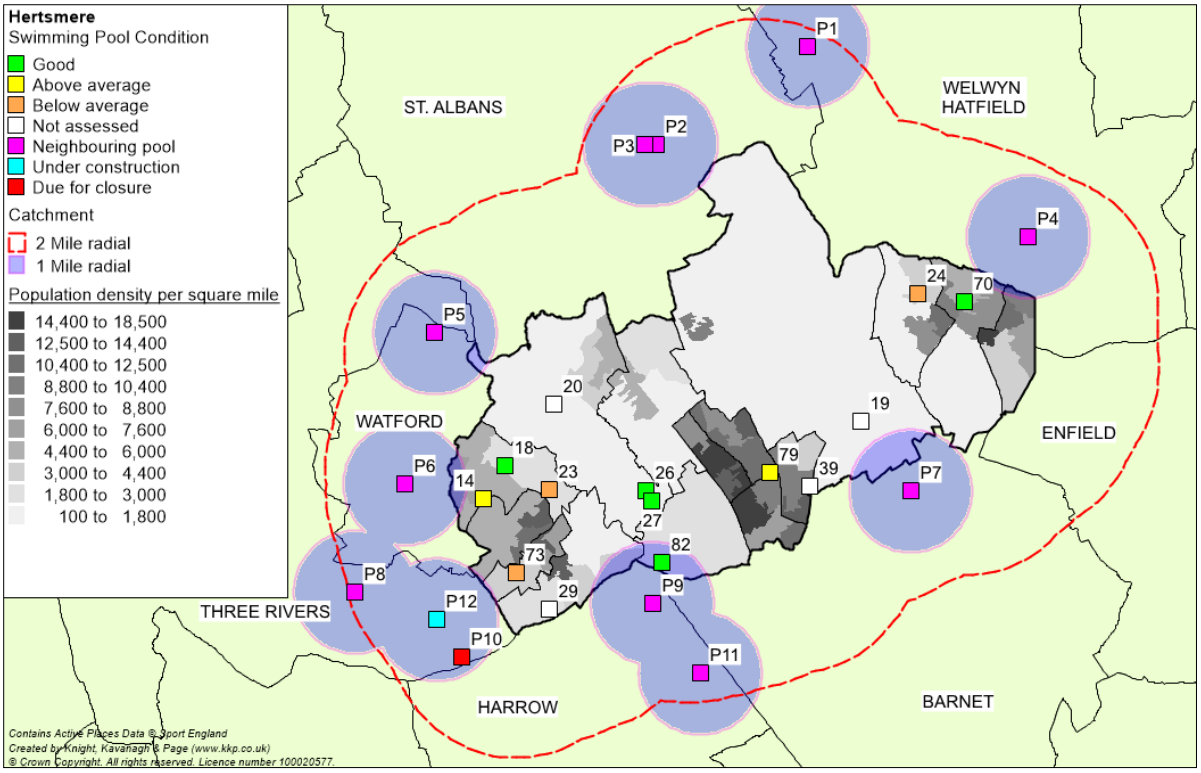
Accessibility is also influenced by facilities within easy reach of the Authority. Table 5.8 and Figure 5.6 indicate community available swimming pools located within two miles of the Hertsmere's boundary.

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

Map ID	Active Places site name	Size	Access type	Local authority
P1	Hertfordshire Sports Village	8 x 25m	Pay and Play	Welwyn Hatfield
P2	Nuffield Health	6 x 25m	Reg. Membership	St Albans
P3	Samuel Ryder Academy	N/A	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
P4	Queenswood School	4 x 25m	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
P5	Watford Leisure Centre Woodside	8 x 25m	Pay and Play	Watford
P6	Watford Leisure Centre - Central	6 x 25m	Pay and Play	Watford
P7	Queen Elizabeth's School	8 x 25m	Sports Club / CA	Barnet
P8	Merchant Taylors School	6 x 25m	Sports Club / CA	Three Rivers
P9	Aspire Leisure Centre	3 x 25m	Pay and Play	Harrow
P10	Sir James Altham Swim Pool	4 x 25m	Pay and Play	Three Rivers
P11	North London Collegiate School	N/A	Sports Club / CA	Harrow
P12	South Oxhey Leisure Centre	4 x 25m	Pay and Play	Three Rivers

CA = Community Association *Source: Active Places Power 14/1/2019*

Figure 5.6: Community available pools within 2-mile radial catchment of Hertsmere



Sir James Altham Swimming Pool (Map ID P10) is due to close and be replaced by (Map ID South Oxhey Leisure Centre (Map ID P12) in 2019 (work is underway on the new pool, although no final date has been agreed). Consequently, five of the swimming pools located within two miles of the Hertsmere border will continue to offer pay and play access. It is highly likely that some Hertsmere residents utilise these facilities.

Future development

There are no known new swimming pool developments in Hertsmere at the time of audit.

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 Hertsmere. The FPM uses data from the National Run Report 2018.

Supply

The FPM states that there are 11 pools at eight pool sites and calculates a total supply of water space of 2,559m^2. Publicly available water space (scaled with hours available in peak periods) reduces the supply to 2,338m^2. This equates to a supply of 24m^2 per 1,000 people.

Ten pools across nine sites were excluded from FPM modelling as they are too small, in private use or are lidos. Table 5.9 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
David Lloyd Club (Bushey)	Lido
Dyrham Park Country Club	Too small
Edge Grove Preparatory School	Private use lido
Feel Good Health Club (Mercure London Watford Hotel)	Too small
Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	Private use
Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	Closed, private use
Hartsbourne Golf and Country Club	Lido
Hilton Hotel Watford	Closed, too small
Leisure Club @ Elstree	Too small
Pure Gym (Borehamwood)	Closed. Too small

*(*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:

- Three are publicly owned facilities (Bushey Grove Leisure Centre, Furzefield Centre, The Venue and both Haberdashers Askes School for Boys School (HABS) and St Margarets are located on education sites.
- Three are commercially run; David Lloyd (Bushey), Revive Fitness & Spa, and Village Gym.
- Swimming pool age is having an impact on the attractiveness of facilities in respect of the 'draw' in demand for residents wishing to swim. The oldest pool (HABS) was built in 1960 and the newest opened in 2008.
- Hertsmere has 24m^2 of water space per 1,000 people. This is more than all its neighbouring authorities.

The KKP audit differs from this, it found Haberdasher Askes School for Girls to be available for some community use.

Demand

Based on a population of 106,167 the FPM calculates a demand for water space equivalent to 1,132m^2 (this includes a comfort factor). For Hertsmere, this equates to a positive supply demand balance of 1,206m^2. To put this into context, a 25m x 4 lane pool accounts for between 212-250m^2 of water, dependent upon lane width (approximately five pools). 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 they are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of those 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 96.3% of the total demand for swimming of Hertsmere 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 Hertsmere have sufficient capacity to meet this level of demand. This is broadly comparable with Three Rivers and Watford.

The level of satisfied demand in Hertsmere is, thus, 96.3%. This is above than the average national level (91%). Of this, 69% of the satisfied demand from Hertsmere residents is being met by pools in Hertsmere (retained demand). This is similar to Dacorum (69.8%), better than Three Rivers (44.1%), but lower than the level in St Albans which retains 77.5% of satisfied demand).

Exported demand is relatively high at 31%, or around one in three of Hertsmere swimmers. This could be due to the accessibility of pools in neighbouring authorities give the location of nearby urban areas, and therefore facilities within neighbouring boundaries. The age of facilities in Hertsmere could also be a factor.

When considering unmet demand, the model is based on two factors; either too much demand within its catchment area resulting in a lack of capacity, or where demand falls outside the catchment area for a pool. In Hertsmere, the number of visits equates to 3.7% of the total demand and equates to approximately 42m^2 of water space. This is lower than most neighbouring authorities except St. Albans (2.6%) and Three Rivers (3.5%) and is a relatively small amount of water-space.

Unmet demand is relatively low and is distributed across HBC's urban areas, although there is a 'hotspot' in Borehamwood. This is, however, equivalent to a small learner pool and would suggest that there is no need for further pool provision in the Borehamwood area at this time.

Table 5.10: Demand findings from the FPM in Hertsmere

Element	FPM 2018
Satisfied demand	96.3%
Satisfied demand retained within Hertsmere	69%
Levels of unmet demand	3.7%
% of unmet demand of residents living outside catchment of a swimming pool (as opposed to no capacity)	99.6%
Used capacity	52.8%
Imported use (% of used capacity)	57.6%

*visits per week in the peak period

Used capacity

Sport England sets a benchmark of 70% where it deems a swimming pool to be considered as busy. Occupancy at above this benchmark suggests that the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level, with insufficient space to swim. Hertsmere pools collectively are operating at 52.8 % capacity; substantially below the 70% level.

The percentage of used capacity varies across pool sites. The public pools at Furzefield Centre (21%), Haberdashers Aske's School for Boys School (14%) and St. Margaret's Sports Centre (49%) show levels of underuse. Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and The Venue, however, exceed the 70% comfort level with 77% and 75% respectively. The lower levels of used capacity at Furzefield Centre and Haberdashers Aske's School for Boys School is possibly reflective of their age and relative attractiveness to users since both were originally built in the 1960's (although the Furzefield Centre was refurbished in 1998).

The pools with the highest percentages of used capacity, Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and The Venue, have two of the top three visits per week in the peak period for Hertsmere. The catchment areas of these have some of the higher areas of unmet demand in the area, although some of this unmet demand falls within Watford. The three commercial facilities have use capacities ranging from 38% to 58%. These could be due to cost.

Just over two fifths (42.4%) of visits comes from Hertsmere residents which amounts to 4,537 Visits Per Week at Peak Periods (VPWPP), therefore, 57.6% are imported from neighbouring authorities. The percentage of imported demand is substantially higher than that in most neighbouring authorities.

Both Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and The Venue are located within urban areas adjacent to the authority boundary (Bushey and Borehamwood) and in close proximity to facilities in other authority areas. Watford's urban area also encroaches into Hertsmere's western boundary. Given the high levels of used capacity the impact on these facilities on any population growth in or around these urban areas should be considered. However, the proximity of other facilities close to Hertsmere's boundary could explain the level of exported demand so if this level continues this would also need to be considered in any further modelling work. Similarly, the location of most of Hertsmere's pools close to its boundary could also explain the high level of imported demand.

The FPM states that consideration needs to be given to whether the Council wishes to continue to rely on this level of exported and imported demand, or if it wishes to address this issue with improvements to facilities within Hertsmere.

NGB consultation

Swim England's latest strategy, *Towards a Nation Swimming*: *a strategic plan for swimming in England 2017-21*, aims to creating 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 Hertsmere 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. It recognises The Venue, Bushey Grove and Furzefield leisure centres as key facilities in the area.

Club consultation

The KKP audit found the following clubs to be hiring pools in the Hertsmere area:

- Barracuda Swimming Club
- Bushey Amateur Swimming Club
- Potters Bar Swimming Club
- Potters Bar Synchronised Swimming Club
- Jet stream Tri Club
- Harrow ASC

As yet, despite repeated requests, the swimming clubs have not made spokespeople available for consultation and their views in respect of needs and aspirations have not been recorded. All the clubs identified, with the exception of Barracuda Swimming Club, have a main base in neighbouring authorities and hire additional pool space in Hertsmere.

5.3: Supply and demand analysis

Supply and demand analysis indicate the following:

- There is good supply of water-space in Hertsmere, located in the right places - because 96.3% of demand is satisfied. This noted, 31% of demand is exported to other areas.
- Public facilities are ageing; the youngest was constructed in 2002 and the oldest in 1960. Half of Hertsmere's public facilities were constructed in the early 2000's and have high attractiveness weightings.
- The FPM identifies a hotspot of unmet demand in Hertsmere; this is small and does not warrant additional provision.
- In HBC there is 17% of unused space capacity before the 70% comfort level is reached.
- Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and The Venue are located in urban areas adjacent to the authority boundary and close to facilities in other authorities. Watford's urban area also encroaches over Hertsmere's western boundary. Given the high levels of used capacity the impact on these venues on any population growth in or around these urban areas should be considered. The proximity of other facilities close to Hertsmere's boundary could explain the level of exported demand so if this level continues this would also need to be considered in any further modelling work. Similarly, the location of most of Hertsmere's pools at the boundary could also explain the high level of imported demand.
- Consideration needs to be given to whether the Council wishes to continue to rely on this level of exported and imported demand, or wants to address this issue with improvements to facilities within Hertsmere

5.4: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)

This assists 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 5.11: Sports facilities calculator

	Population 2016	Population estimate 2026	Population estimate 2036
ONS population projections	103,705	109,913	114,682
Population increase	-	+6,208	+4,769
Facilities to meet additional demand		+1.25 lanes +0.31 pools	+0.96 lanes +0.24 pools
Cost		£1,226,849	£942,469

Calculations assume that the current pool 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 pools. The SFC indicates that there will be a recommendation for an additional 1.25 swimming lanes, up to 2026 (estimated cost £1,226,849) and a further 0.96 swimming lanes up to 2036 (estimated cost - a further £942,469).

Currently there is a positive supply demand balance of waterspace and capacity reported within current pools. The future demand projections to 2036 show increased demand for an additional 1.74 lanes. On this basis, by 2036, current supply should be able accommodate additional demand and there is no requirement for additional facilities.

5.5: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	**Swimming pools**	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are 18 pools at 14 sites in Hertsmere. There are seven main/general swimming pools in the area. There is a good supply of waterspace in Hertsmere in quantitative terms. This is generally located in the right places 96.3% of demand is satisfied, although 31% of this is exported to other areas.	There is a hotspot of unmet demand in Borehamwood. This is small and does not warrant additional provision. There is sufficient capacity globally to enable the sport to grow and accommodate immediate population growth.
Quality	Three main swimming pools are rated good, two above average and two below average. The facility stock is ageing and will become less attractive to users over time; more modern facilities will help grow the sport and attract new users.	Investment is required in the pool stock to ensure that pools remain attractive and fit for purpose. This is particularly the case for Furzefield Centre; the oldest pool in the area.
Accessibility	46% of the population lives within one mile of a swimming pool. The whole population lives within twenty minutes' drive of a swimming pool. 85% of people living in the most deprived areas reside more than one mile away from a pay and play swimming pool. Five pools which offer pay and play access are within 2 miles of the HBC boundary.	There is a high level of imported and exported demand which suggests a need to monitor it and decide whether to rely upon it or make improvements within Hertsmere.
Availability (Management and usage)	Three swimming pools offer pay and play availability in Hertsmere. The remainder offer restricted public availability.	Given the number of cross boundary facilities and the import/export of demand HBC should consider incentivising residents to use facilities within the authority in which they reside.
Summary	Consideration needs to be given to whether HBC wishes to continue to rely on the high level of exported and imported swimming demand and cross boundary facilities, or whether it wishes to address this with improvements to facilities in Hertsmere. There is a need to ensure that the people living in hard to reach areas are able to access affordable facilities.	

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 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.

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, are 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

There are 21 health and fitness gyms identified in Hertsmere. They are well-distributed across the authority, in the main, 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. There is a total of 1,237 stations in total.

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 service small sections of the community; where this is considered to be the case, they are included.

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

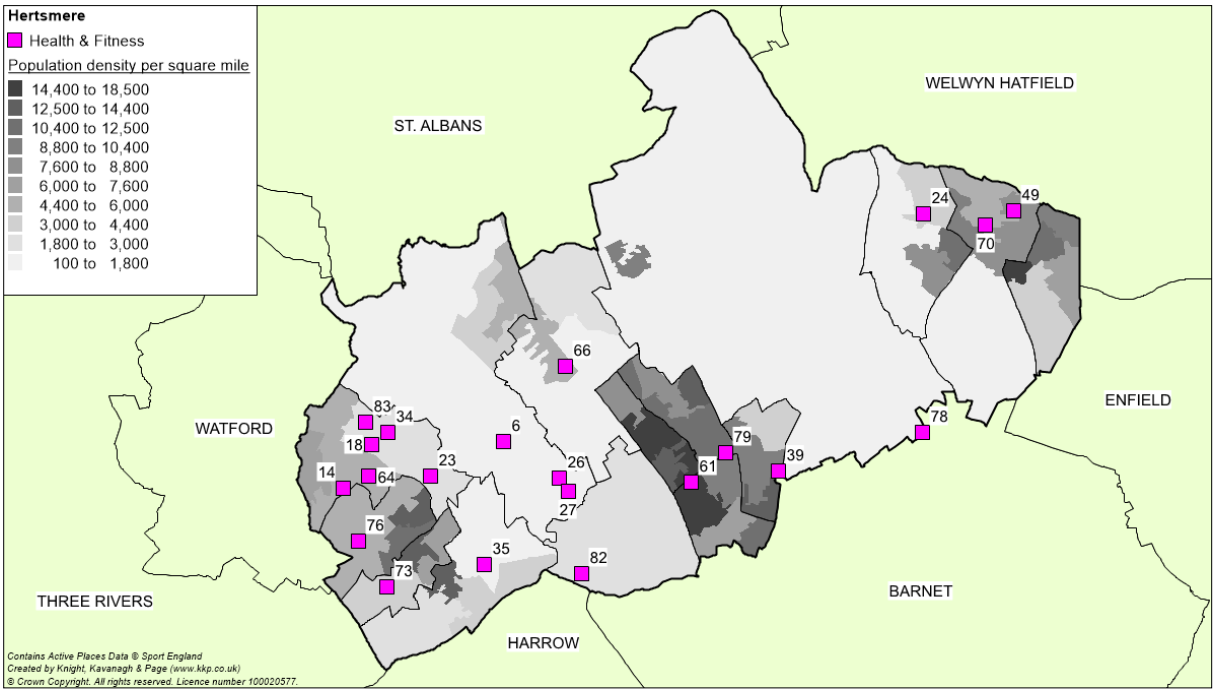


Table 6.1: All health and fitness facilities in Hertsmere

Map ID	Site name	Stns	Map ID	Site name	Stns
6	Aldenham Sports Centre	21	61	Pure Gym	160
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	81	64	Queen's School (South)	20
18	David Lloyd Club	250	66	Radlett Cricket Club	8
23	Feel Good Health Club	25	70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	130
24	Furzefield Centre	130	73	St Margarets Sports Centre	10
26	Haberdashers' Askes Boys' School	30	76	The Bushey Arena	20
27	Haberdashers Askes School for Girls	10	78	The Shire London	16
34	Hilton Hotel Watford	20	79	The Venue	60
35	Immanuel College	18	82	Village Gym	80
39	Leisure Club @ Elstree	28	83	Graftism Gym	60
49	Next Gen Fitness	60			

When health and fitness facilities with fewer than 20 stations are removed the number of available stations in Hertsmere reduces to 1,175.

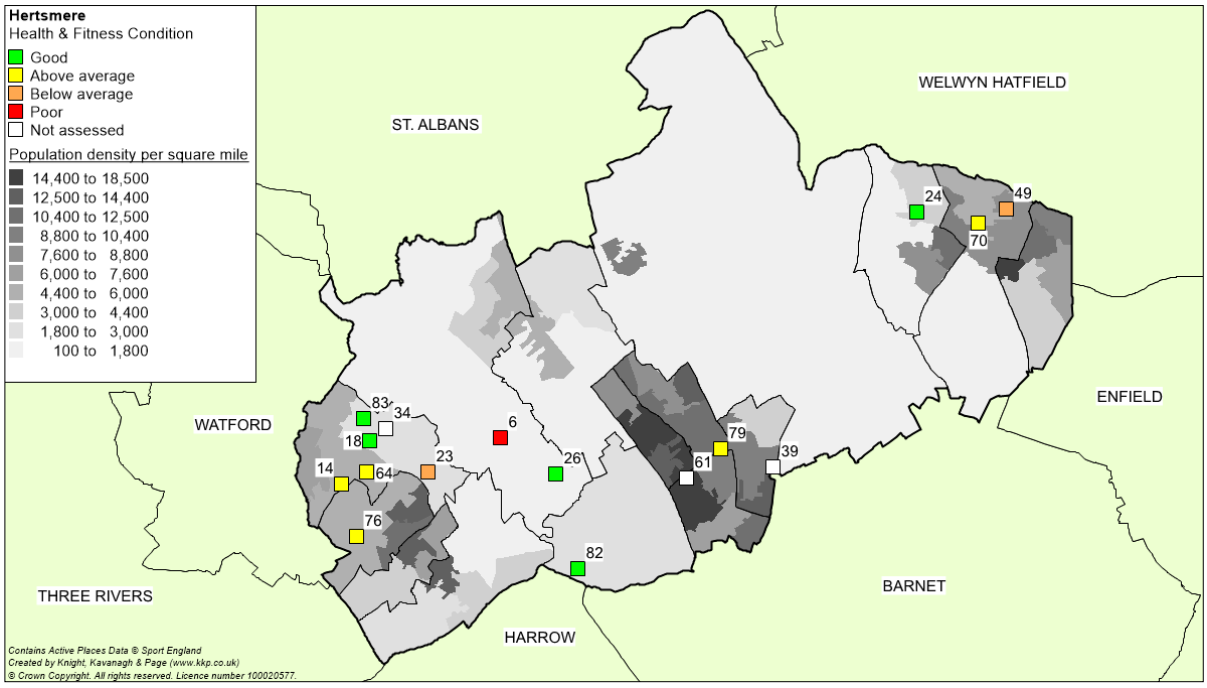
Quality

Of those with 20+ stations, five are good, five are above average, two below average and one (Aldenham Sports Centre) is rated as poor.

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

Map ID	Site name	Stations	Condition
6	Aldenham Sports Centre	21	Poor
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	81	Above average
18	David Lloyd Club	250	Good
23	Feel Good Health Club	25	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	130	Good
26	Haberdashers' Askes Boys' School	30	Good
34	Hilton Hotel Watford	20	Not assessed
39	Leisure Club @ Elstree	28	Not assessed
49	Next Gen Fitness	60	Below average
61	Pure Gym	160	Not assessed
64	Queen's School (South)	20	Above average
70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	130	Above average
76	The Bushey Arena	20	Above average
79	The Venue	60	Above average
82	Village Gym	80	Good
83	Graftism Gym	60	Good
Total			

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



Accessibility

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 which can vary considerably. Private operators do not have a contractual obligation to, for example, offer exercise referral nor do they necessarily actively target hard to reach groups.

It is also acknowledged that some of the memberships available are considered expensive while others are cheaper than those made available by public sector managed venues. There is little doubt that the various market segments do take some of the pressure off the more available public facilities. 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.

Figure 6.3: Health & fitness suites with 1-mile radial catchment

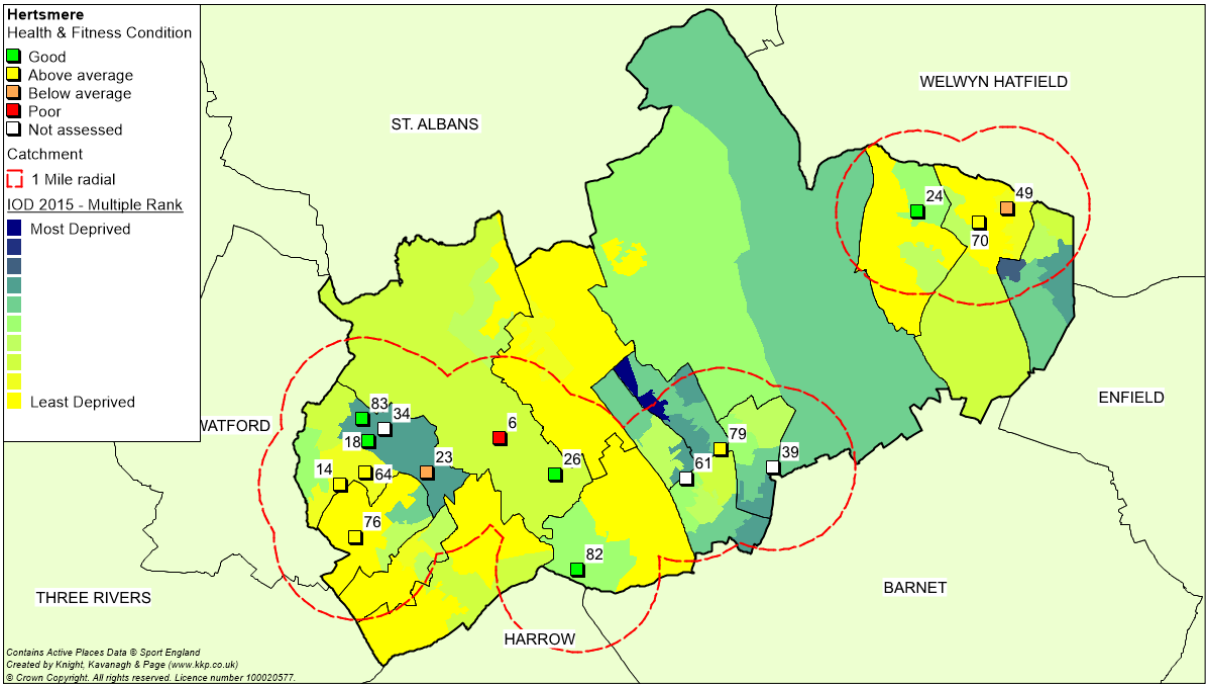
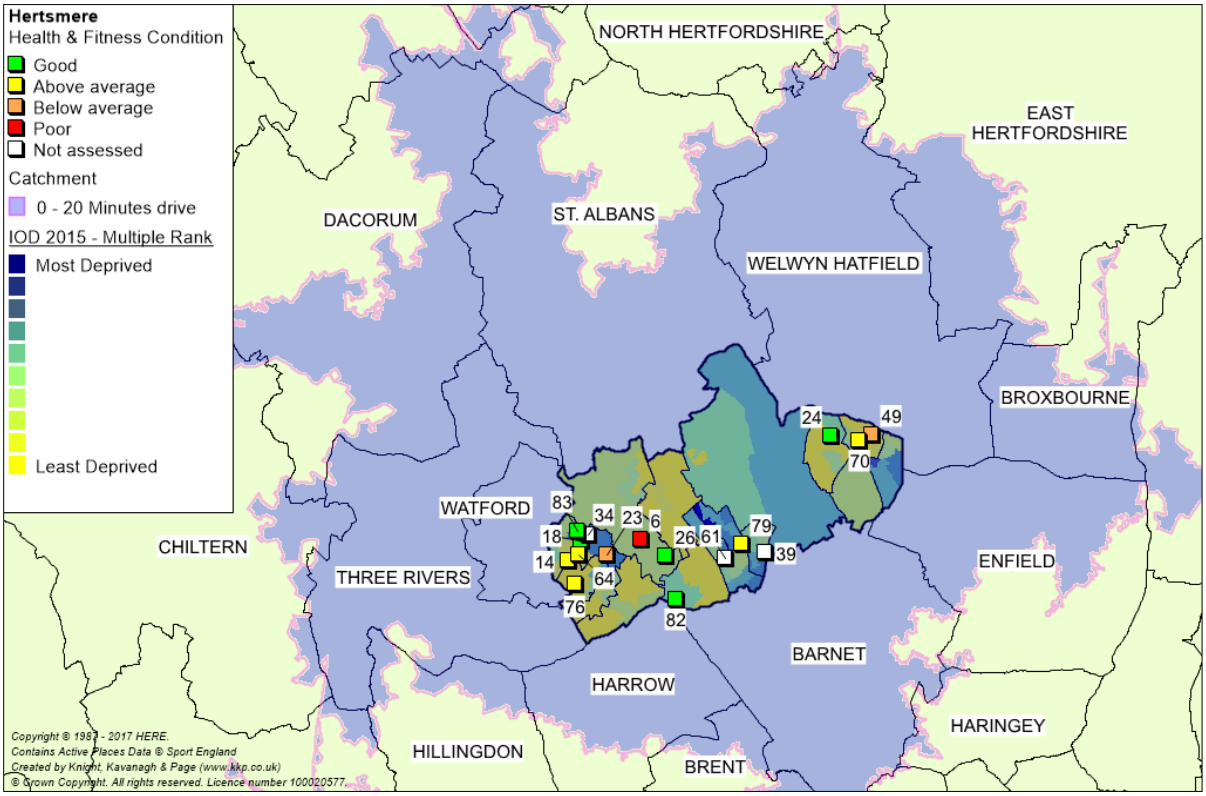


Table 6.3: IMD 2015 populations: Hertsmere H&F min 20 stations, 20-minute walk

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		Health & Fitness (20 stations+). Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	461	0.5%	1,181	1.2%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	1,226	1.2%	0	0.0%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	9,637	9.6%	1,467	1.5%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	9,233	9.2%	5,256	5.2%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.3%	9,302	9.2%	3,011	3.0%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	14,100	14.0%	1,531	1.5%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	7,266	7.2%	4,401	4.4%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	5,031	5.0%	1,586	1.6%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	17,761	17.6%	8,260	8.2%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**74,017**	**73.5%**	**26,693**	**26.5%**

The majority of the population (73.5%) 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 2.8% (2,868 people) in Hertsmere live in areas of higher deprivation of whom, over half (58%) reside within one mile of a health and fitness facility. Drive time catchment modelling of Hertsmere's health and fitness facilities indicates that the whole population resides within 20 minutes' drive of a 20 station+ health and fitness facility.

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



Neighbouring facilities

24 health and fitness gyms are located within two miles of Hertsmere's boundary. The following six gyms are of significant size with 100+ stations and are part of national chains.

Site Name	Number of stations	Authority
Nuffield Health	270	St Albans
Watford Leisure Centre (Woodside)	100	Watford
The Gym	121	Watford
Pump Gym	105	Watford
Pure Gym (Edgware)	220	Barnet
Pure Gym (New Barnet)	220	Barnet

Larger, high quality facilities tend to attract participants from a wider area than smaller facilities; as such it is highly likely that these six facilities, in particular, will attract Hertsmere's residents. Three facilities (Map ID H8, H9 and H18) offers pay and play availability. The remainder all charge some form of membership fee in order to access.

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

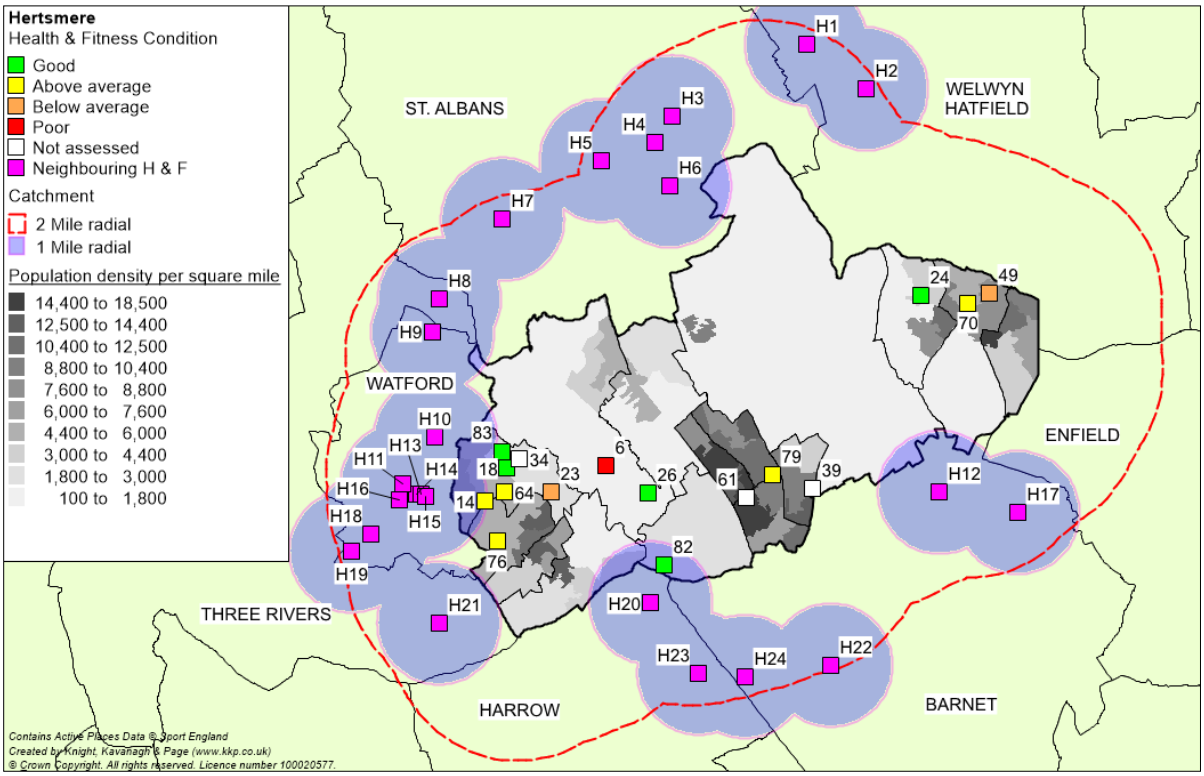


Table 6.4: Health and fitness (20+) stations within 2 miles of Hertsmere LA boundary

Map ID	Active Places site name	Stns	Access type	Local authority
H1	Hertfordshire Sports Village	73	Reg. Membership	Welwyn Hatfield
H2	Hatfield Leisure Centre	51	Reg. Membership	Welwyn Hatfield
H3	YMCA St Albans	42	Reg. Membership	St Albans
H4	Nuffield Health	270	Reg. Membership	St Albans
H5	Sopwell House Country Club & Spa	40	Reg. Membership	St Albans
H6	Cotlandswick Leisure Centre	42	Reg. Membership	St Albans
H7	Mecure St Albans Noke Hotel	24	Reg. Membership	St Albans
H8	Thomas Parmiter Sports Centre	23	Pay and Play	Three Rivers
H9	Watford Leisure Centre - Woodside	100	Pay and Play	Watford
H10	The Gym	121	Reg. Membership	Watford
H11	Watford Leisure Centre - Central	49	Reg. Membership	Watford
H12	Anytime Fitness	30	Reg. Membership	Barnet
H13	NRG	80	Reg. Membership	Watford
H14	Fitness4less	80	Reg. Membership	Watford
H15	YMCA Community Gym	67	Reg. Membership	Watford
H16	West Herts Sports Club	60	Reg. Membership	Watford
H17	Pure Gym (New Barnet)	220	Reg. Membership	Barnet
H18	Westfield Community Sports Centre	29	Pay and Play	Watford

Map ID	Active Places site name	Stns	Access type	Local authority
H19	Pump Gyms	105	Reg. Membership	Watford
H20	Aspire Leisure Centre	33	Reg. Membership	Harrow
H21	South Oxhey Leisure Centre	51	Reg. Membership	Three Rivers
H22	Anytime Fitness	60	Reg. Membership	Barnet
H23	North London Collegiate School	21	Sports Club / CA	Harrow
H24	Pure Gym (Edgware)	220	Reg. Membership	Barnet

Source: Active Places Power 15/1/2019

Availability and programming

There are five health and fitness facilities with 20+ stations that are not available to the community and used privately only. These are:

- Aldenham School
- Haberdasher Askes School for Boys
- Hilton Hotel
- Queens School
- Bushey Arena

When these are removed from the supply figures, the number of community available fitness stations reduces to 1,064 and the accessibility of facilities changes as follows.

68.1% of Hertsmere's population resides within one mile of a community available health and fitness gym. Over half (58%) of those living in areas of higher deprivation reside within one mile of a community available health and fitness gym.

Figure 6.6: Community available with 20+ stations, on IMD with 20 min walk radial

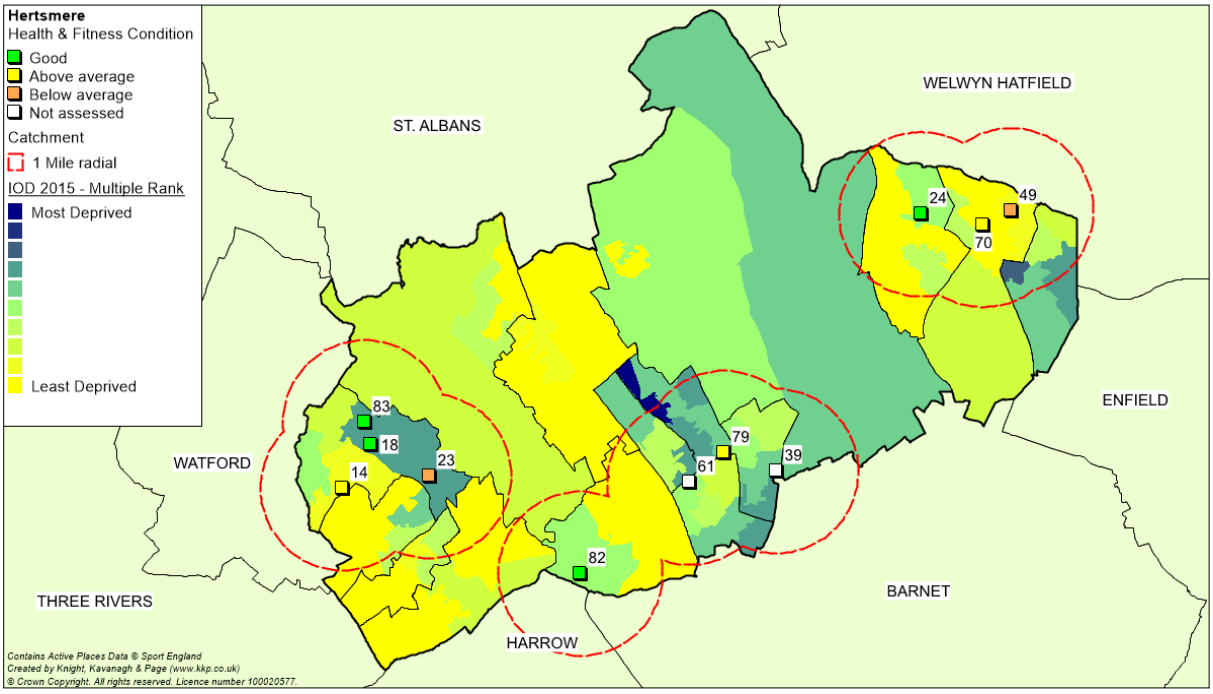


Table 6.5: Community stations taking account of IMD 2015

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		Health & Fitness (20 stations+ Exclude 'Private Use') Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	461	0.5%	1,181	1.2%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	1,226	1.2%	0	0.0%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	9,637	9.6%	1,467	1.5%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	9,232	9.2%	5,257	5.2%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.3%	9,302	9.2%	3,011	3.0%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	13,285	13.2%	2,346	2.3%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	6,761	6.7%	4,906	4.9%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	4,364	4.3%	2,253	2.2%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	14,357	14.3%	11,664	11.6%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**68,625**	**68.1%**	**32,085**	**31.9%**

Sport England's classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as publicly available. For health and fitness, this generally means monthly membership fees, the cost of which varies considerably. Some memberships which might be considered expensive offer access to different market segments, suggesting that they ease pressure on the more available facilities (i.e. those with cheaper membership options).

Table 6.5: Pricing structure of facilities in Hertsmere

Site name	Pay & play	Monthly	12 months direct debit
Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	£5.80		£46.00
David Lloyd Club (Bushey)			£142.00
Feel Good Health Club			£45.00
Furzefield Centre	£5.80		£46.00
Leisure Club @ Elstree	£9.99		£35.00
Next Gen Fitness			£29.95
Pure Gym (Borehamwood)		£16.99	£15.99
Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	Not disclosed		
The Venue	£5.80		£46.00
Village Gym		£50.00	£40.00
Graftism Gym	£6.00	£45.00	£40.00

**Joining fee/ administration fee*

Monthly costs for adult single usage vary from £5.80 at the leisure centres to £9.99 for a day pass at Leisure Club @ Elstree. The cheapest monthly membership is £15.99 at Pure Gym and the most expensive (£142) is David Lloyd. The membership offer (£39.00 per month) at HBC owned sites covers swim and fitness activity and access to other centres in the group.

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 e.g. 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 Hertsmere 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 6.6: UK penetration rates; health/fitness in Hertsmere (ONS Data)

	2016	2026	2036
Adult population	81,976	86,760	92,436
UK penetration rate	14%	15%	16%
Number of potential members	11,477	13,014	14,790
Number of visits per week (1.75/member)	20,084	22,775	25,882
% 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%)	335	380	431
Number of stations (with comfort factor applied)	**502**	**569**	**647**

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

When comparing this to the number of community available stations currently available (1,064) 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 provision which can make the market appear to be congested. While some of these are 'budget operators' it does not necessarily make them available to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage as cost is just one of the factors which hinders usage. Nonetheless, consultation did not indicate demand for further stations. Should there be a need for new provision, 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 numbers 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 studio spaces throughout the country.

The KKP audit found 30 studios, 26 of which were subject to a non-technical assessment. One (Aldenham School) is reportedly private use only, six have pay and play access and the others require a membership or are linked to membership of a sports club or association.

Figure 6.6: Dance studios in Hertsmere

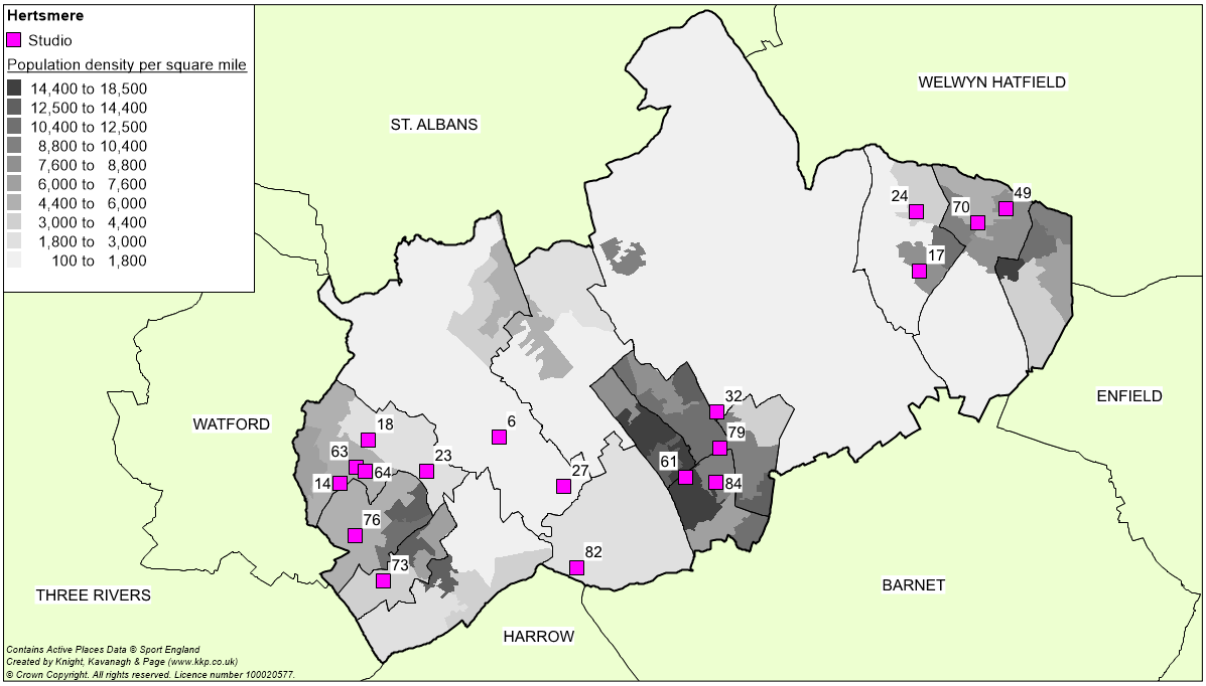


Table 6.7: Dance studios in Hertsmere

Map ID	Site name	Access policy	Condition
6	Aldenham Sports Centre	Private Use	Poor
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Good
17	Dame Alice Owen's School	Sports Club/CA	Below average
18	David Lloyd Club	Registered Membership	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	Registered Membership	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	Registered Membership	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	Registered Membership	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	Registered Membership	Good
23	Feel Good Health Club	Registered Membership	Below average
24	Furzefield Centre	Pay and Play	Good
24	Furzefield Centre	Pay and Play	Below average
27	Haberdashers Askes - Girls	Sports Club/CA	Above average
32	Hertswood Academy	Under construction	New build
49	Next Gen Fitness	Registered Membership	Above average
61	Pure Gym	Registered Membership	Not assessed
61	Pure Gym	Registered Membership	Not assessed
63	Queen's School (North)	Registered Membership	Not assessed
64	Queen's School (South)	Sports Club/CA	Above average

Map ID	Site name	Access policy	Condition
64	Queen's School (South)	Sports Club/CA	Above average
70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	Registered Membership	Good
70	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd	Registered Membership	Good
73	St Margarets Sports Centre	Registered Membership	Above average
76	The Bushey Arena	Sports Club/CA	Good
79	The Venue	Pay and Play	Above average
79	The Venue	Pay and Play	Above average
82	Village Gym	Registered Membership	Good
82	Village Gym	Registered Membership	Good
82	Village Gym	Registered Membership	Good
84	Yavneh College Sports Centre	Sports Club/CA	Not assessed

Refurbishment of the below average studio at Furzefield Centre is scheduled to take place in March 2019, this should improve the quality rating.

6.4: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	**Health & fitness**	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are 13 'main' health and fitness facilities with 1,237 stations in Hertsmere. There is a current supply demand balance both at present and projected to 2036.	Additional provision may be required to accommodate the increased demand caused by projected population growth especially if the popularity of fitness continues to increase.
Quality	Five gyms are rated as good, five are above average, two below average and one is poor.	There is a need to maintain quality and, where possible, improve the condition of below average/poor rated gyms.
Accessibility	All the main population areas have health and fitness facilities. More than two thirds (68%) of the population lives 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.
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. A good range of facility types is available in Hertsmere.	The key need is to ensure health and fitness facilities cater fully for the full range of different market segments within the Hertsmere community.
Strategic Summary	The market for health and fitness continues to grow; different market segments utilise 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 make to the viability of other publicly accessible facilities, such as swimming pools needs to be taken into account when new facilities are 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/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 so this.

7.1 Supply

Gymnastics can take place in a range of venues including education establishments and generic leisure facilities. BG affiliated activity in Hertsmere is as shown below. The data suggests that all gymnastics activity in Hertsmere takes place in non-dedicated facilities.

Table: 7.1: BG affiliated clubs in Hertsmere

Club name	Participant nos	Type of facility
High Springers Trampoline & Gymnastics Club	330	Non-dedicated Aldenham School Hartspring Lane Community Centre
Osiris School of Gymnastics	71	Non-dedicated school Queens School
E.J.B Gymnastics Club	203	Non-dedicated school sites Haberdasher Askes School for Boys
Radlett Gymnastics Club	120	Non-dedicated school Fair Field Junior School
Potters Bar Gymnastics Club	140	Non-dedicated leisure centre and school Furzefield Centre Chancellors School

Club name	Participant nos	Type of facility
Leaps and Bounds Gymnastics Club	80	Non-dedicated school Cranbourne Primary School
Rotate Gymnastics Club	88	Non-dedicated school Stormont School
Zenith Trampoline Club	66	Non-dedicated Leisure Centre Furzefield Centre
Elstree School of Gymnastics Jumptastic	350	Temporarilt based at Hertswood Academy until new centre is built.

Leisure centre in-house gymnastics provision takes place at Furzefield Centre and Bushey Grove Leisure Centre catering for beginners pre school to advanced.

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 between 2013-17. The emphasis for 2017 – 2021 is on gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5-11 year olds. BG reports limited access to facilities for the sport in Hertsmere. All clubs operate waiting lists and access is thus restricted due to lack of time within both dedicated and non-specialist facilities.

Osiris is registered with BG as having an interest in a dedicated facility project. Low stock and high prices of potential sites tend to make the area challenging when looking at traditional industrial unit conversations. The majority of clubs operate from school sites so maintaining availability to these sites is a priority. BG would like to be consulted should more sports facilities be made available on existing school sites.

Club consultation

Osiris School of Gymnastics was established approximately five years ago. Membership has grown and it is reported to be at capacity, with over 100 members. Approximately 40 are competitive squad members and 60 recreational members. The club offer is as follows:

- Recreational lessons
- Holiday camps
- AcroTRIX workshops
- Dance School
- Competitions
- Pre-school
- Junior school age
- Senior school age
- Adults private lessons

Currently. Osiris hires sports halls and dance studios at Queens School, Knutsford School (Watford), London Academy (London Borough of Barnet), Edgeborough Prep School (Farnham). It reports not being able to increase the number of sessions at the sites it hires, and it already overlaps sessions to accommodate as many members as possible. One of the biggest challenges of hiring school facilities is that during exam periods and school events the sessions are either cancelled or space is significantly reduced.

It has aspirations to build a dedicated facility and it has been in discussions with Queens School with regard to building a dedicated gymnastics/performing arts venue on the School's land which could accommodate school and community daytime and evening use. The Club is in discussions with Queens School, Hertsmere BC, Sport England and BG and is in the process of drawing up plans with an architect and exploring funding opportunities.

Elstree School of Gymnastics has c.350 members all are under 18 years and 90% are female. The Club reports membership has increased over the last three years which has taken the club to capacity.
Gymnasts at the club perform at regional and National level. It is temporarily located in the old hall at Hertswood Academy whilst the new leisure centre is being built although the new build will provide a modern facility, it cannot increase hours of use and therefore the capacity at the Club remains. For daytime sessions the club hires facilities at The Venue.
The Club is actively seeking a larger and dedicated facility so that specialist equipment can be installed such as sprung flooring and foam pits.

None of the other clubs have responded to requests for consultation to date. Desk research identified the following:

Club Name	Offer
High Springers Trampoline & Gymnastics Club	◂ Rebound therapy ◂ Trampolining ◂ DMT (double mini trampoline) ◂ Gymnastics ◂ Parties ◂ Half term day camps & crash courses ◂ Toddler classes ◂ 1:1 private lessons ◂ Private group classes ◂ Special needs ◂ Competitions annual displays ◂ Exam routine preparation ◂ Stunt register training ◂ Squad/ elite training ◂ Adult classes ◂ School/ nursery sessions
E.J.B Gymnastics Club	◂ 4 years + ◂ Recreational lessons ◂ Competitions ◂ Public displays
Radlett Gymnastics Club	No online information
Potters Bar Gymnastics Club	◂ Recreation classes (4-12years) ◂ Development squads ◂ Senior squads
Leaps and Bounds Gymnastics Club	◂ Recreation gymnastics (3-9 years) Pre-School classes
Rotate Gymnastics Club	◂ Recreational classes for aged 3 years+ ◂ Competitions ◂ Squads
Zenith Trampoline Club	◂ Children's ◂ Adults ◂ Disability ◂ Recreation ◂ Competitions

7.3: Summary

Facility type	Gymnastics and trampolining	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are eight BG affiliated gymnastics clubs in Hertsmere. There is no dedicated gymnastics venue.	Larger dedicated facilities are required in the Authority.
Quality	Facilities are adequate to meeting clubs' needs, however, to increase capacity, and the offer, additional facilities are required.	Continued maintenance and investment is required to maintain quality.
Accessibility		Additional recreational gymnastics provision is needed to meet current demand.
Availability (Management & usage)	At present, opportunity to grow participation in gymnastics is limited by the limitations in spatial capacity and the need for a larger workforce to grow the sport.	An increased coaching workforce will be required to support any increases in provision. Support clubs to identify more suitable venues and check and challenge accompanying business plans to ensure financial viability of any plans coming forward.
Strategic Summary	HBC should consider how to encourage development of additional recreational gymnastics provision across the Authority, based on current demand. There is a need for a coordinated approach to workforce development to ensure that the number and quality of coaches keeps pace with demand for the sport. Projected housing growth in the area is likely to lead to increases in demand for gymnastics, particularly at recreational level.	

SECTION 8: INDOOR BOWLS

The five forms of bowls that is played indoors that require a different venue 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 Bowls. The NGB is EIBA (English Indoor Bowling Association). It requires a standard bowling green; 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; on indoor flat green bowls club greens. The NGB is the English Short Mat Bowling Association. Longmat bowls is played on a rolled carpet typically laid on a sports hall floor. There are no ditches in this game. 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[6] guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres are set out 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 total 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.

[6] Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

- New indoor facilities in areas of low-supply and high-demand.

EIBA Outline Plan 2017 - 2021

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 where they have identified 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 their 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 (NGBs) [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 Hertsmere. The nearest facilities within neighbouring authorities are shown in figure 8.1 with 30 minutes' drive time of the Council Civic office (for modelling purposes only).

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

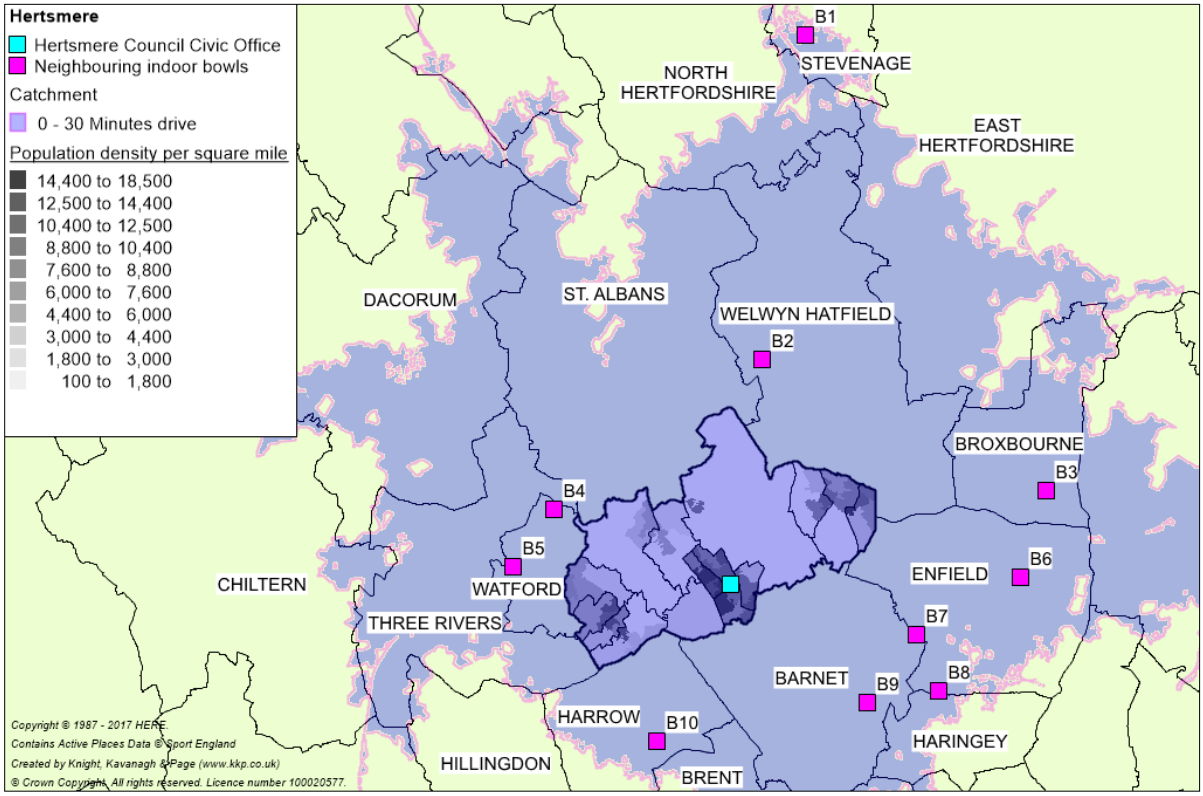


Table 8.1: Indoor bowls facilities within 30 mins drive+ of Hertsmere

Map ID	Active Places site name	Rinks	Access type	Local authority
B1	Stevenage Arts & Leisure Centre	6	Pay and Play	Stevenage
B2	Hatfield Bowls Club	4	Sports Club / CA	Welwyn Hatfield
B3	Cheshunt Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Broxbourne
B4	Watford Indoor Bowls Club	6	Pay and Play	Watford
B5	Herts Indoor Bowls Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Watford
B6	David Lloyd Club	7	Reg. Membership	Enfield
B7	Bramley Bowls Centre	2	Sports Club / CA	Enfield
B8	Bounds Green Recreation Club Ltd	3	Sports Club / CA	Enfield
B9	Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club	8	Sports Club / CA	Barnet
B10	Herga Indoor Bowls Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Harrow

There are 10 indoor bowls facilities within 30 minutes' drive of Hertsmere; the number of rinks at each varies from two to eight. There are no indoor bowls facilities in Hertsmere. However, the whole Hertsmere population has access to an indoor bowls facility within a 30 minutes' drive.

8.2: Demand

Consultation with EIBA confirms that it does not view Hertsmere as a priority area 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 2030.

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. Further outdoor bowls information is found in the accompanying PPS 2019 (currently in draft format).

8.3: Summary

Facility type	**Indoor bowls**	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are currently no indoor bowls facilities in Hertsmere.	
Quality		
Accessibility	There are 10 indoor bowls venues within 30 minutes' drive of Hertsmere.	
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, based upon current membership figures, EIBA's view is that the existing clubs in neighbouring authorities will be able to accommodate current and future 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 Hertsmere. 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 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.

9.1 Supply

Indoor tennis provision is based on specialist facilities which appeal beyond a local authority boundary. Consequently, this report considers provision within Hertsmere and neighbouring authorities and has mapped venues 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: Hertsmere indoor tennis venues

Map ID	Active Places site name	Courts	Access type	Condition
18	David Lloyd Club	11	Textile	Good
18	David Lloyd Club	2	Acrylic	Good

(NB: CA = Community Association)

There is one indoor tennis facility in Hertsmere. Drive time catchment modelling of Hertsmere's indoor tennis court facilities suggests that the whole Hertsmere population lives within 30 minutes' drive of an indoor tennis court. There are no other indoor tennis centres within 30 minutes' drive time as identified in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1 Location of indoor tennis courts with 30 minutes' drive time

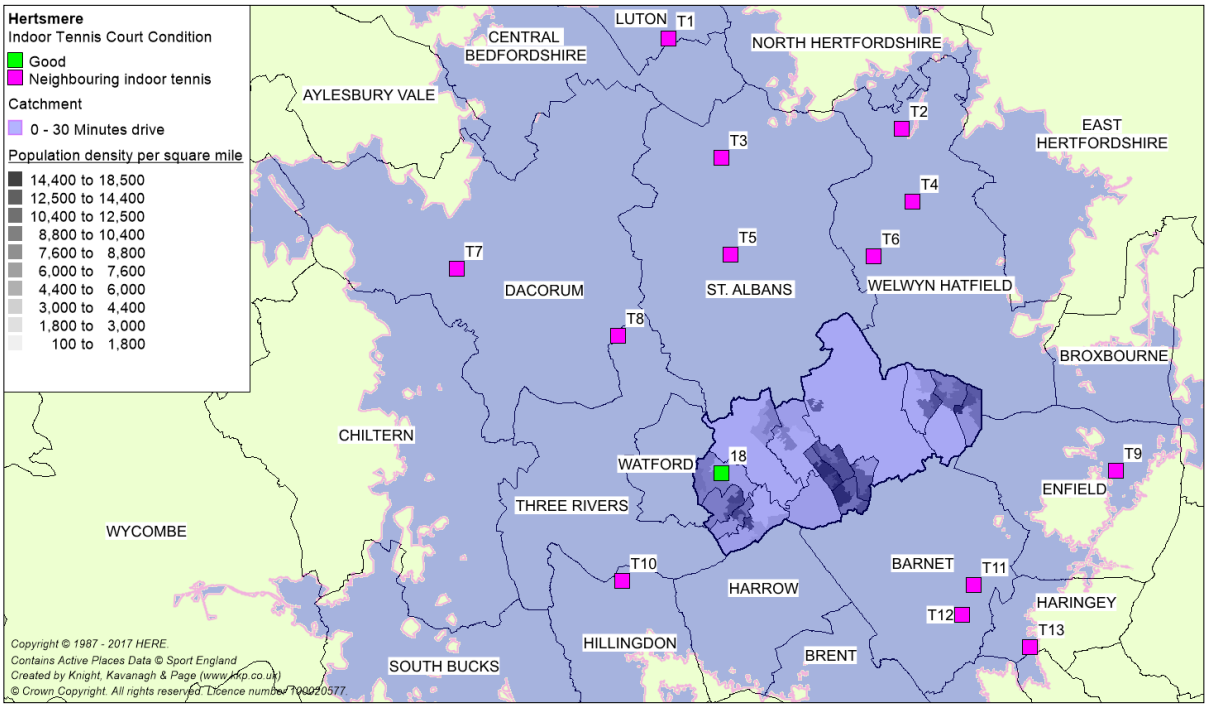


Table 9.2: Indoor tennis centres in neighbouring authorities within 30 mins drive of Hertsmere

Map ID	Active Places site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
T1	Venue 360	2	Sports Club / CA	Luton
T2	Welwyn Tennis Club	2	Registered Membership	Welwyn Hatfield
T3	Harpenden Lawn Tennis Club	5	Sports Club / CA	St Albans
T4	Gosling Sports Park	17	Pay and Play	Welwyn Hatfield
T5	Batchwood Golf Course & Sports Centre	6	Pay and Play	St Albans
T6	David Lloyd Club (Hatfield)	10	Registered Membership	Welwyn Hatfield
T7	Berkhamsted Lawn Tennis & Squash Racket Club	2	Sports Club / CA	Dacorum
T8	Langley Tennis Club	2	Sports Club / CA	Dacorum
T9	David Lloyd Club (Enfield)	6	Registered Membership	Enfield
T10	David Lloyd (Northwood)	14	Registered Membership	Hillingdon
T11	David Lloyd Club (Finchley)	15	Registered Membership	Barnet
T12	Chandos Lawn Tennis Club	4	Sports Club / CA	Barnet
T13	Coolhurst Lawn Tennis & Squash Rackets Club	2	Sports Club / CA	Haringey

Source: Active Places Power 21/05/2019

9.2. Demand

Consultation identifies that membership fees are required in order to use the indoor tennis facilities at David Lloyd, reportedly £140.00 per month. Pay and play opportunities are not available at the facility. It does however offer:

- All Stars tennis coaching
- 1:1 coaching
- Social tennis clubs and events
- DL children's lessons

9.3: Summary

Facility type	**Indoor Tennis**	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	One indoor tennis facility with 13 indoor courts.	
Quality	The facility is rated as good quality.	Maintain the quality of the courts
Accessibility	The facilities are located in Bushey.	
Availability (Management and usage)	A membership fee is required to access the facilities.	
Strategic summary	Work with partners and stakeholders to see whether any community use agreements can be put in place to enable hard to reach groups to access the facility.	

SECTION 10: SQUASH COURTS

Squash is now following a new strategic path, implementing a company-wide rebrand and undergoing a major restructure and downsizing. England Squash is 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/encourages players/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. The vision is *to make squash the #1 racket sport in England.* The associated 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 interested 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.

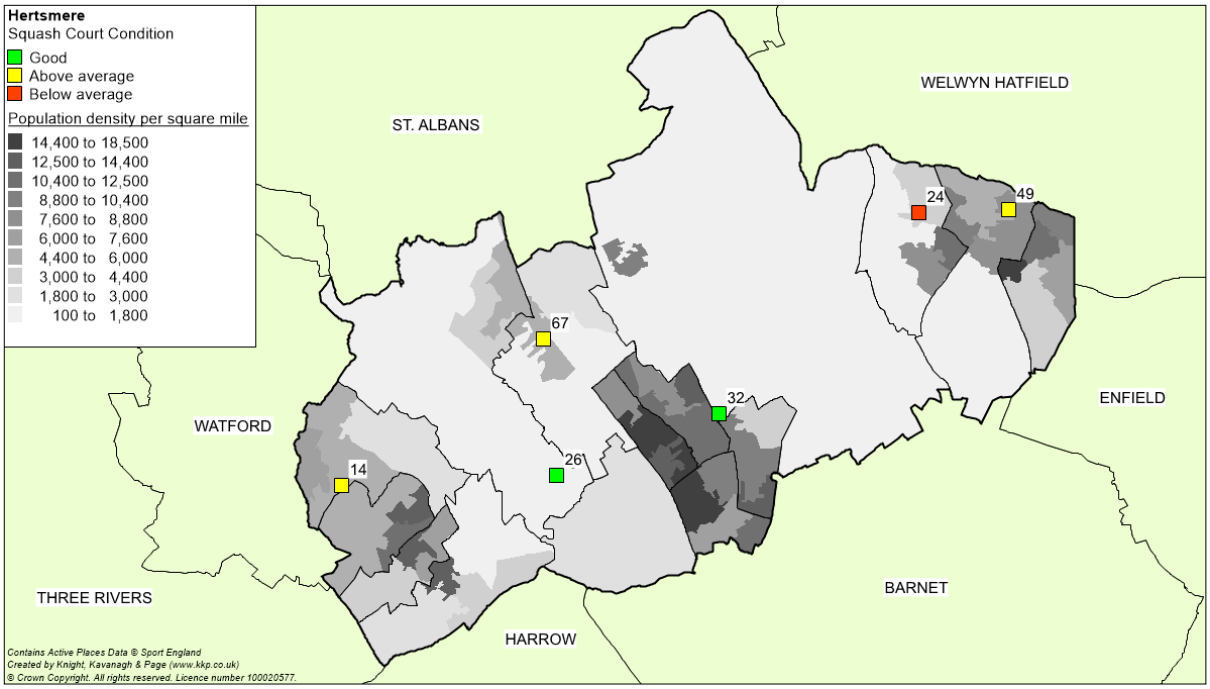
10.1 Supply

Six sites provide 15 courts in Hertsmere. They are well distributed 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; the two courts at Furzefield Centre are below average.

Table 10.2: Hertsmere squash courts

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Glass backed	Condition
14	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre	2	0	Above average
24	Furzefield Centre	0	2	Below average
26	Haberdashers' Aske's - Boys'	0	2	Good
32	Hertswood Academy		2	Under construction
49	Next Gen Fitness	3	0	Above average
67	Radlett Lawn Tennis/Squash Club	0	4	Above average

Figure 10.1: Location of squash courts in Hertsmere



At the time of audit, courts at Furzefield were difficult to reach and were offering alternative activities due to alterations and improvements being made in the Centre (development of childrens' play and clip 'n' climb facilities). Courts at Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and the Furzefield Centre are available on a pay and play basis with remaining venues all requiring some level of membership. The exception is Haberdashers Askes School for Boys where courts are not available for community use.

10.2: Demand

A range of squash opportunities is available in Hertsmere for people of all levels of ability.

Club consultation

Radlett Squash Club has internal box squash leagues and enters teams in the Hertfordshire winter and summer leagues and the Middlesex Veterans League. It makes social squash and racketball opportunities available and offers coaching for its members. It also has a junior squash club and runs mini leagues and matches against other clubs.

10.3. Summary

Facility type	Squash courts	
Elements	**Assessment findings**	**Specific facility needs**
Quantity	There are squash 13 courts in Hertsmere.	
Quality	The quality of courts in the area is generally good, two courts (Furzefield Centre) however are of below average quality.	Maintain and improve the condition of the courts particularly those rated as below average.
Accessibility	Venues are well distributed across the authority.	
Availability (Management and usage)	Pay and play availability of courts is available at Bushey Grove Leisure Centre and the Furzefield Centre. The other venues all require a membership to access.	Radlett squash club is 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.	

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 to (for a variety of reasons) 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 Hertsmere.

11.1: Supply

Village halls and community centres tend to be located in the more populated areas of Hertsmere as depicted in Figure 11.1. The estimated percentage of Hertsmere's population living within 800 metres of a community hall is c 48% (50,957).

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

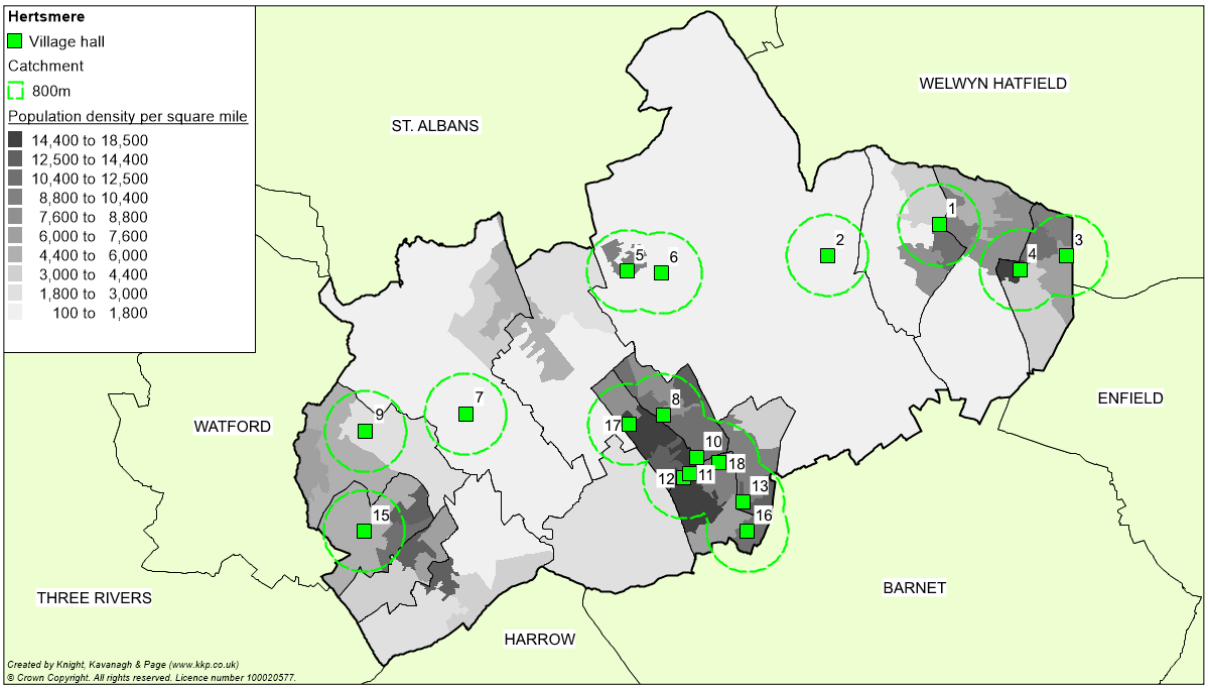


Table 11.1 Community/ Village halls in Hertsmere

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
1	Elm Court Youth and Community Centre	10	Fairway Hall
2	South Mimms Village Hall, South Mimms	11	Borehamwood Village Hall
3	Oakmere Youth and Community Centre	12	Aberford Park Community Centre
4	The Clayton Centre	13	Three Ways Community Centre
5	The Chapel	15	Bushey Youth & Community Centre
6	Shenley Village Hall	16	Farriers Hall Community Centre
7	Aldenham War Memorial Hall	17	Organ Hall
8	Windsor Hall	18	Maxwell Park Community Centre
9	Hartspring Lane 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
Tea dance Rock and roll dancing Children's dance Adult tap dance	Zumba Pilates Boot camp Keep fit	Aerobics (legs bums & tums) Yoga Tai Chi	Martial arts Karate Table tennis Badminton Indoor bowls

11.2 Demand

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 Hertsmere. It would appear that many community centres have spare capacity. They can play an important role in ensuring older people (over 55s), women and other under-represented groups have access to facilities and contribute to increasing physical activity among 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 16 village and community halls in Hertsmere; in the more populated parts of the Authority.	
Quality	Although quality has not been assessed, facilities generally deteriorate with age, unless sufficient maintenance, resources and investment are forthcoming.	HBC and partners need to consider what support can be provided to ensure that facility quality is improved/maintained.
Accessibility	47% of the population lives within an 800-metre catchment of a site. Local facilities of this type can be very important to people without access to a car.	The more rural areas of the Borough do 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 relies on the goodwill of volunteers.	
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. 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: SUMMARY AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal opportunity/challenge for Hertsmere is to ensure that its facilities are fit for the future. There is a need to balance the needs of the core market of sport 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:

- Working to the principles identified in the Hertfordshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022 and the Hertsmere Sport and Recreation Strategy (2016-2027), ensure that HBC owned facilities make a progressively greater (and measured) 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 the new school sports building (Hertswood Academy) has an appropriate and robust community use agreement in place.
- 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. Consider whether a dedicated facility can be identified, and it is feasible to invest in one.
- Improve the quality of the below average swimming pools, particularly within Potters Bar where residents only have access to a poor-quality swimming pool.
- Where possible, support co-ordination of community access to, and the programming and pricing of, facilities (including schools) across the Borough within the public estate. Consider incentivising Hertsmere residents to encourage them to use the facilities within the area in which they reside.
- On confirmation of the proposed housing development for the Borough, paying particular regard to the development of Hemel Garden Community, and in close association with St Albans Council, re-evaluate the sporting needs of the community, 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 to ensure facilities and workforce development programmes and the health and wellbeing offer continue to meet the needs of all clubs and residents.
- Identify ongoing investment, maintenance and refurbishment requirements to protect and improve existing sports facilities.
- Work with neighbouring authorities to monitor the import and export of demand and the potential impact of changes to cross boundary facilities in light of changes to facilities or impact of new housing development.

APPENDIX 1: Consultee list

Name	Designation	Organisation
Mark Silverman		Hertsmere Borough Council
Barry Ellis	Regional Manager	Hertsmere Leisure/ InspireAll
Callum Codrington		InspireAll/Hertsmere Leisure
John O'Callaghan	Director	Herts Sports Partnership
Mark Furnish	Planning Manager	Sport England
Roy Warren	Planning Manager	Sport England
Peter Griffiths	Senior Delivery Manager	England Basketball
Lee Ward	Senior Relationship Manager	Badminton England
Aleisha Challands	Relationship Manager	Badminton England
Natalie Laws	Business Support Officer – Facilities	British Gymnastics
Steven Rodwell	Development Manager	England Indoor Bowls Association
Florence Jones	Herts Netball Development Officer	England Netball
Graham Keen	Participation Development Officer	Lawn Tennis Association
Samantha Jamieson	Core Market Officer	England Volleyball
Dennis Freeman-Wright	Head of Facilities	Swim England
Richard Lamburn	Facilities Team	Swim England
Jenni Jordan	Business Support Officer	England Cricket Board
Dominic Chatfield	Club & Community Officer	Herts Cricket
	Duty Manager	Revive Fitness & Spa Ltd
	Duty Manager	Next Gen Fitness
Ian Breeze	Lettings Manager	Dame Alice Owen's School
	Receptionist	Furzefield Centre
	Duty Manager	Pure Gym (Borehamwood)
	Marketing Manager	The Venue
	Duty Manager	Village Gym (Watford)
Shelagh Musk	Academy Manager	Hertswood Academy (Lower Site)
Bonnie Joyce		Radlett Lawn Tennis and Squash Club
	Duty Manager	Bushey Country Club
	Duty Manager	David Lloyd Club (Bushey)
	Duty Manager	Bushey Grove Leisure Centre
Steve Pearson	Estates Manager	Queen's School (South)
Gary Nicholls	Facilities Manager	The Bushey Arena/ Bushey Academy
Richard Chambers	Facilities	Bushey Meads School
	Duty Manager	Xplosive Ape Fitness
	Duty Manager	Feel Good Health Club (Mercure London Watford Hotel)
Hayley	Volunteer	JNA Netball
Gemma Young / Lindsay Digweed	Volunteer	Elstree School of Gymnastics

APPENDIX 2: Adult activity by gender

The relationship with sport and physical activity differs significantly depending on gender. The 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. 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. Active Lives data shows that pregnant women are 20% less likely to do physical activity than women of the same age who aren't 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 have 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 socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic 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 take 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 3: Catchment area data

Table 5.2: IMD 2015 populations: Hertsmere minimum 3 court+ Sports hall, 20-minute walk – excludes Private Use, and without proposed new facility at Hertswood Academy

IMD 2015 10% bands	Hertsmere		All sports halls (3 court+). Exclude Hertsmere. Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,642	1.6%	0	0.0%	1,642	1.6%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	1,226	1.2%	196	0.2%	1,030	1.0%
30.1 - 40	11,104	11.0%	1,749	1.7%	9,355	9.3%
40.1 - 50	14,489	14.4%	1,674	1.7%	12,815	12.7%
50.1 - 60	12,313	12.3%	4,311	4.3%	8,002	7.9%
60.1 - 70	15,631	15.5%	6,245	6.2%	9,386	9.3%
70.1 - 80	11,667	11.6%	5,042	5.0%	6,625	6.6%
80.1 - 90	6,617	6.6%	3,346	3.3%	3,271	3.2%
90.1 - 100	26,021	25.8%	17,838	17.7%	8,183	8.1%
Total	**100,710**	**100.0%**	**40,401**	**40.1%**	**60,309**	**59.9%**