



# **SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

**AUGUST 2016**

Quality, Integrity, Professionalism

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# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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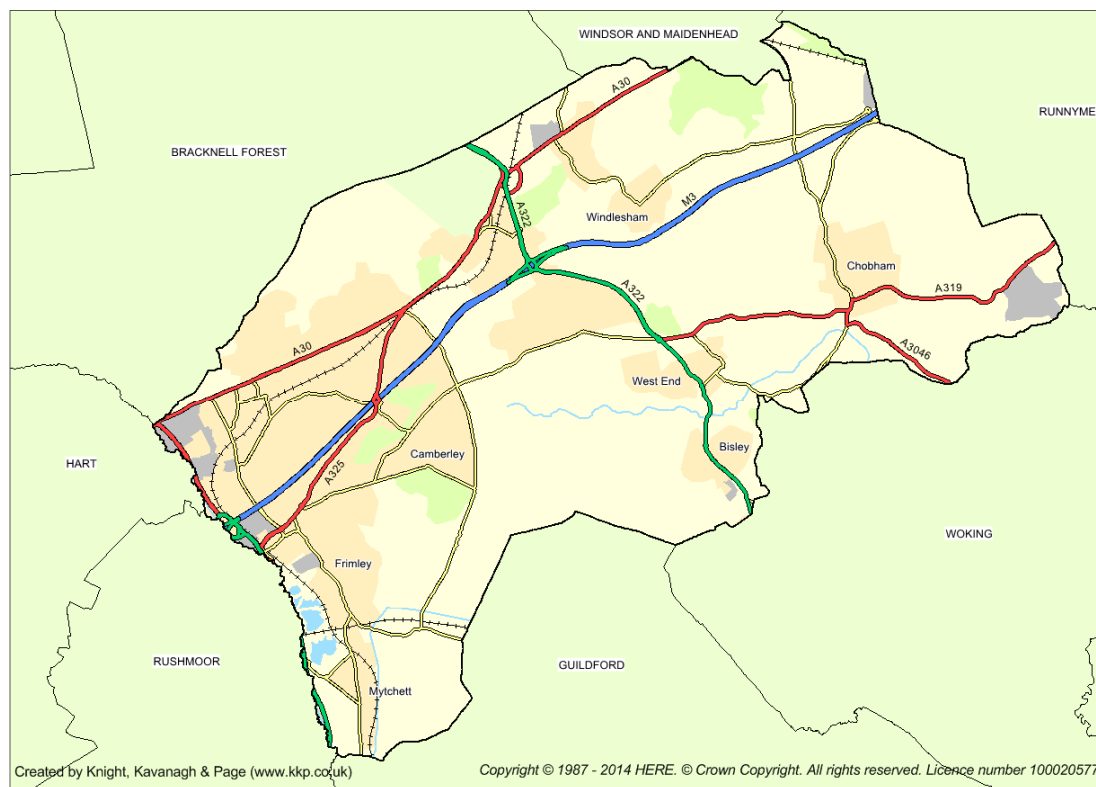
## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) was appointed by Surrey Heath Borough Council (SHBC) to undertake an assessment of opens spaces, playing pitches and formal indoor sports facility needs in the Borough to assist it to strategically plan for the future. This report thus provides a detailed assessment of current provision of indoor and built sports facilities, identifying needs and gaps in provision.

Surrey Heath is a local government district with borough status in northwest Surrey. The western section of the borough is largely urbanised, with heaths nonetheless providing substantial green buffer to Camberley, Lightwater, Deepcut, Frimley, Frimley Green and Mytchett. The east of the borough is less urbanised, and contains Surrey Heath's four civil parishes of Bisley, Chobham (includes Castle Green and Mimbridge), West End and Windlesham (contains Bagshot, Lightwater and Valley End).

Figure 1: Surrey Heath with main roads



The Authority borders the Rushmoor, Guildford, Woking, Runnymede, Windsor and Maidenhead, Bracknell Forest and Hart council areas. Surrey Heath has a population of 87,533, with slightly more females than males (mid-year estimate 2014). Within the borough there are five Sites of Special Scientific Interest, four of which are part of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area of European Importance as a habitat for certain endangered bird species; these make up some of the six Wildlife Reserves managed by Surrey Wildlife Trust in Surrey Heath.

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### 1.2 Scope of the project

The report provides detail as to what exists in the borough, its condition, location, availability and overall quality. It considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and taking into consideration health and economic deprivation. The facilities / sports covered include: sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness, indoor bowls and other specialist sports. In delivering this report KKP has:

- ◀ Individually audited identified, sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls as per Sport England definitions) swimming pools (minimum length 20m), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios) and squash courts (public, private and voluntary sector owned/managed).
- ◀ Analysed the supply and demand of facilities to identify gaps in provision and opportunities for improved provision.
- ◀ Sought to ensure that delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice, gaps in provision and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of the facilities identified above. It provides a robust, up-to-date assessment of need for sports halls, health and fitness and specialist facilities and examines opportunities for new, enhanced and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform the provision required. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Identify local needs and quantify levels of demand
- ◀ Audit existing facility provision.

The specific tasks addressed within the study 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.
- ◀ Consideration of potential participation rates and modelling of likely demand.
- ◀ Audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.
- ◀ Supply and demand analysis.
- ◀ Analysis of the balance between supply of and demand for sports facilities and identification of potential under and over-provision.
- ◀ Identification of key issues to address in the future provision of indoor sports facilities.

### 1.3 Report structure

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) in a new report entitled '*Strategic Planning: Effective Co-operation for Planning Across Boundaries (2015)*' puts the case for strategic planning based on six general principles:

- ◀ Have focus
- ◀ Be genuinely strategic
- ◀ Be spatial
- ◀ Be collaborative
- ◀ Have strong leadership and
- ◀ Be accountable to local electorates.

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

- ◀ Section 2 - a review of background policy documentation at national, regional and local levels and a profile of the population and socio-demographic characteristics of the borough.
- ◀ Section 3 - description of methodology employed to review indoor provision.
- ◀ Section 4 - review of sports hall provision.
- ◀ Section 5 - review of swimming pool provision.
- ◀ Section 6 - review of health and fitness provision.
- ◀ Section 7 - review of indoor bowls
- ◀ Section 8- review of other significant sports in the Borough.
- ◀ Section 9 - identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, followed by strategic recommendations.



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## 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 need for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. This draft assessment report has been produced for the Borough Council 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 Surrey Heath and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

### ***Sporting Future: A new strategy for an active nation***

A new Government strategy for sport was released in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

*(See Appendix 2 for summary outputs and key indicators)*

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## ***Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)***

By 2017, Sport England aspires to have transformed sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. The strategy will:

- ◀ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life.
- ◀ Create more opportunities for young people.
- ◀ Nurture and develop talent.
- ◀ Provide the right facilities in the right places.
- ◀ Support local authorities and unlock local funding.
- ◀ Ensure real opportunities for communities.

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀ Maximise value from current national governing body of sport (NGB) investment.
- ◀ Places, People, Play.
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence.
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for national; governing body of sport (NGB) 2013-17 investment.
- ◀ Market development.

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### ***National Planning Policy Framework 2012***

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 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 sustainable development:

- ◀ Economic
- ◀ Social
- ◀ Environmental

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 sets out that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs. It is clear about the 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 assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

### ***Economic value of sport to the nation***

Sport, leisure, recreation and culture are all important economic drivers. In 2010, sport and sport-related activity contributed £20.3 billion to the English economy; 1.9% of the England total. The contribution to employment is even greater with sport and sport-related activity estimated to support over 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs, 2.3% of all jobs in England.

Volunteering in sport, and the health benefits derived, also have an impact on the economy. The estimated economic value of sport-related volunteering is £2.7 billion. The annual value of health benefits from people taking part in sport is estimated at £11.2 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 include the well-being/ happiness of spectators, and the national pride/feel good factor derived from sporting success/ achievement.

Participation in sport can contribute to reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly among young people. It can also have a net impact on the environment; where, for example, more people are encouraged to walk and cycle, emissions and congestion can reduce. In summary, sport provides a range of economic and health benefits to the South East region, Surrey Heath and its local resident population and helps to provide jobs and opportunities to spectate and participate in physical activity.

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### ***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 into the hands of 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.

In 2015-16 schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils receive £500 per pupil while those with 17 or more receive £8,000 plus a payment of £5 per head. Research into Primary Sport Premium Fund spending 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 it appears likely that the allocation of funds generated via the proposed 'Sugar Tax' will continue to fund school sport at some level moving forward.

### ***Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)***

This is a centrally managed programme set up to address the needs of the schools most in need of urgent repair. Through it, 261 schools will be re-built between 2014 and 2017.

### ***Summary of national context***

Engaging all residents in physically activity is a high priority. It is acknowledged that regular sport and recreational activity plays a key role in facilitating improved health and wellbeing. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need is a requirement of the planning system. In line with national policy recommendations.

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## 2.2 Local context

### *Surrey Heath's Corporate Plan: Our 2020 Strategy*

Table 2.1 identifies SHBC's corporate objectives and key priorities from Great Place, Great Community, Great Future – the 10 year strategy for the borough published in 2010.

*Table 2.1: SHBC's corporate objectives and key priorities*

Objective	Key priorities
<p><b>Objective 1:</b> to make Surrey Heath an even better place where people are happy to live. It will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Protecting, managing, maintaining and enhancing public green spaces, providing diverse leisure facilities, high quality buildings and encouraging sustainable living, construction and development</li> <li>◀ Keeping the Borough clean by delivering good recycling and refuse collection and street cleansing services</li> <li>◀ Working with key partners to reduce the fear of</li> <li>◀ crime and improve safety for everyone</li> <li>◀ Actively encouraging the community to decrease its carbon footprint by setting an example</li> </ul>	<p>To deliver an improved Camberley Town Centre for the benefit of the Borough including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Provision of civic, leisure and theatre facilities at Knoll Road</li> <li>◀ Redevelopment of the A30 frontage</li> <li>◀ Regeneration of the town centre</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2:</b> SHBC will sustain and promote its local economy so that residents can work and do business across Surrey Heath - by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Promoting the vitality and unique identity of towns, villages and neighbourhoods by development planning, working with partners /local economic agencies to improve economic sustainability.</li> <li>◀ Understanding and supporting local businesses by encouraging economic development.</li> <li>◀ Promoting improvements to local transport/other infrastructure.</li> <li>◀ Promoting Surrey Heath as a great place to work</li> </ul>	<p>Working with partners to deliver 'Transport for Surrey Heath</p>
<p><b>Objective 3:</b> SHBC will build and encourage communities where people can live happily and healthily. It will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Using the green space it has to its best possible advantage by creating sporting and leisure opportunities for all.</li> <li>◀ Helping older and vulnerable people to live independently and remain in their homes for as long as possible.</li> <li>◀ Protecting the general health/wellbeing of the community via its services, its health promotion and community development work.</li> <li>◀ Engaging with young people to help improve/sustain their leisure opportunities whilst encouraging them to take responsibility</li> </ul>	<p>Delivering with partners the Sustainable Community Strategy priority action plans to improve: community safety, transport, health, children and young people and economic wellbeing</p>
<p><b>Objective 4:</b> SHBC will deliver services better, faster and cheaper by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Maximising and using its resources to increase its capacity for the community</li> <li>◀ Delivering a sustainable medium term financial strategy.</li> <li>◀ Meeting its standards through performance monitoring and proactively reviewing its services.</li> <li>◀ Working with its partners in the private, voluntary and public sector to ensure easily accessible quality public services for all</li> </ul>	<p>Securing future of local public services via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Service rationalisation</li> <li>◀ Headquartering Surrey Heath's public services in SHBC's current facilities and/ or construct public facilities adjacent to Surrey Heath House on a partnership basis</li> <li>◀ Partnership working</li> </ul>

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In addition to the above, the 2020 Strategy recognises the importance of replacing the Arena Leisure Centre by indicating that the proposal to do this has become part of a wider civic vision for the town centre, including a new school, library, heritage and cultural facilities. SHBC is committed to maintaining its current facilities while it works on this ambitious and longer term project.

### ***Surrey Heath's Community Strategy***

The vision for the Surrey Heath Partnership is to:

- ◀ Sustain and constantly improve Surrey Heath as a desirable place to live, learn, work and play.
- ◀ Support individuals to achieve their full potential as a part of the local community.

The Surrey Heath Sustainable Community Strategy is built around five themes with actions developed for each. The themes are:

- ◀ *Children and Young People* – improve learning, health and employment outcomes for children and young people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged.
- ◀ *Health and Wellbeing* – promote healthy lifestyles, particularly targeting groups and communities at most risk.
- ◀ *Housing, Infrastructure and Environment* – achieve better standards of development to deliver more social, environmental, and economically sustainable benefits.
- ◀ *Safer and Stronger Communities* – improve public confidence in the ability of public services to keep residents safe, reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, strengthen local communities through targeted public and voluntary sector activity, active citizenship and work to tackle inequalities.
- ◀ *Economic Development* – improve the economic sustainability of the area and ensure an inclusive approach to working with business.

### **Health and Wellbeing in Surrey Heath - Preventing avoidable illness and death 2014/15 – 2015/16**

This prevention plan describes services, programmes and activities taking place (or planned) within Surrey Heath that contribute to the prevention of avoidable illness and death. It is a multi-agency plan, contributed to by Surrey County Council (SCC), SHBC, Surrey Heath Clinical Commissioning Group (SHCCG) and wider partners. It reports to the Surrey Heath Health and Wellbeing Group.

The priorities within the plan have been chosen based on assessment of the health and wellbeing needs of the Surrey Heath population. All the prevention activities described consider the inequalities within Surrey Heath, whether socio-economically based or related to inequalities between particular population groups. Activities are linked to other plans that aim to address inequalities such as the Old Dean priority group. Table 2.2 identifies specific objectives and the current involvement of leisure services in contributing to the wider health agenda.

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Table 2.2: Health objectives with identified leisure services interventions

Area	Objective	Leisure service involvement
Physical activity action plan	Increase opportunities for physical activity and access to green space. Increase physical activity levels amongst patients identified as inactive or with a condition that would benefit from exercise	The Arena is running a “champion” volunteer programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ SHBC is also part of a successful bid to Sport England to promote sports for those aged 50+.</li> <li>✦ Old Dean Priority Group: Community Investment Fund for playground project.</li> <li>✦ Walking for Health re-accredited for 2 years to 2016</li> </ul>
Physical activity action plan	Work with the Borough Council and CCG partners to develop the ERS scheme.	Public Health has re-launched the Surrey physical activity network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Public Health has put an adult weight management scheme out for mini-tender.</li> <li>✦ Public Health is part of the Sport England bid for 50+ sport and will be the evaluators of the programme</li> </ul>
Physical activity action plan	Work with the Borough Council and Public Health partners on developing the exercise Referral Scheme (ERS)	SHCCG is working with the Arena Leisure Centre to re-launch the GP ERS. The leisure centre has a qualified Cancer Rehabilitation Specialist instructor. Also working with the Integrated Care Team (ICT) Manager to incorporate ERS into meetings to raise the profile of the service. Public Private Partnership (PPP) funding has provided training for the following specialties; Postural stability, Ortago, Falls prevention, Cancer recovery, Diabetes and Dementia, stroke rehabilitation, Motivate me chair based exercise Pre and Post Natal sessions.
Older people Action plan	To reduce social isolation, excess winter deaths and help people live independently in their own home.	The Arena is to utilise the PPP funding to provide instructor training in falls prevention as part of the offer at the Arena Leisure Centre. The leisure team at SHBC delivered an Outreach programme with Accent Peerless for exercise for older persons in priority areas and are programming more.

## Active Surrey

Active Surrey, the County Sports Partnership (CSP) for Surrey, set up in 1999 by Sport England and local partners is a not for-profit organisation and the strategic lead for sport and physical activity for the county. It works with and through partners to support the local infrastructure. It is also responsible for delivering major youth sports events including the P&G Surrey Youth Games and direct work with clubs, volunteers, athletes, schools, facilities and businesses.

Its stated aim is to create a ‘single system’ whereby all agencies work together more effectively to widen access, increase participation, create clear pathways and improve



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levels of performance in sport and physical activity. It is looking to maximise the sporting legacy from the many World/European championships to be held in the UK this decade.

Active Surrey's vision is that Surrey continues to be the most active county in England. Its mission is to work with its partners to develop long lasting, high quality sporting and physical activity opportunities for all. It attracts investment for sport and physical activity into Surrey from Sport England, local authorities, national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) and Surrey-based businesses to achieve its strategic aims.

It has seven strategic priorities including:

- ◀ Participation: Involve more people in events and activities.
- ◀ Places: Develop clubs and facilities.
- ◀ People: Coordinate training and volunteering pathways.
- ◀ Performance: Support talented athletes.
- ◀ Partnerships: Support partners and stakeholders to work together.
- ◀ Publicity: Communicate effectively with the public
- ◀ Policy: Improve delivery standards and influence strategy.

The Active Surrey team has identified that its culture should be:

- ◀ Innovative, adaptable and flexible;
- ◀ Collaborative, approachable and connective; and
- ◀ Structured and resilient

Programmes and services run/reflected in its operation include Sportivate, satellite clubs, School Games, This Girl Can, Activity Finder, Inclusive Sport and health and well-being.

### ***Development and housing growth numbers anticipated***

Notwithstanding ONS figures on population growth, it is recommended that regard is given to Policy CP3 of the Surrey Heath Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (CS&DMP DPD), which suggests that within the period 2011 – 2028, SHBC will make provision for 3,240 net additional dwellings, to be provided by:

- ◀ Promoting/ensuring effective use of previously developed land in settlement areas.
- ◀ Allocating the Princess Royal Barracks, Deepcut for some 1,200 new homes.
- ◀ After 2025, if insufficient sites have come forward within settlement areas, release of sustainable sites in the Countryside beyond the Green Belt.
- ◀ Small scale affordable housing schemes as rural exception sites outside of settlement boundaries of the rural villages.
- ◀ Resisting any development that involves a net loss of housing unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits outweigh the harm.

Between 2011-2025 a net figure of 2,730 additional dwellings will generally be distributed as follows:

*Table 2.3: New settlements within Surrey Heath*

Settlement	Total	Settlement	Total
Bagshot	270 (10%)	Frimley Green	20 (1%)
Bisley	45 (2%)	Lightwater	40 (1%)



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Camberley	860 (31%)	Mytchett 55	(2%)
Chobham <sup>1</sup>	55 (2%)	West End	20 (1%)
Deepcut <sup>2</sup>	1,235 (45%)	Windlesham	20 (1%)
Frimley	120 (4%)	Total <sup>3</sup>	2,730 (100%)

Within the period 2026-2028 SHBC will make provision for 510 dwellings within settlement areas or if insufficient sites come forward then through the release of sustainable sites within the Countryside beyond the Green Belt. Latest housing completion figures and trajectories are set out within the 2013-2014 Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR).

It should be noted that a new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was produced for the Hart, Rushmoor and Surrey Heath Housing Market Area (HMA) in 2014. Its key conclusion is that Surrey Heath now has an objectively assessed housing need of 340 dwellings per annum, in the period 2011 – 2031 (1,180 dwellings pa across the HMA). This said, it should be noted that that the SHMA is currently being revised in light of new evidence and that the figure of 340 dwellings *per annum* is untested and has not been subject to Habitat Regulations Assessment.

## **Summary of local context**

The core message running through local strategies is the requirement to ensure that:

- ◀ Opportunities are made available to/for all Surrey Heath residents to take part in physical activity to contribute positively to the health and wellbeing of all residents.
- ◀ There is an appropriate response to increasing pressure on finances and resources within SHBC as local government finance is put under further pressure.
- ◀ SHBC continues to work with partners to ensure that facilities and infrastructure are provided to support sustainable communities in the borough.
- ◀ Facilities and programmes of activity will continue to contribute to reducing health inequalities across the borough for all age groups especially via partnership work with Public Health and the operators of the Arena.
- ◀ Housing growth is expected within the borough but that the projected increase of 340 dwellings per year is as yet untested

Increases in sport and physical activity (and, therefore, positive contribution to the health and wellbeing agenda) will only be achieved via targeting increasingly scarce resources. It is, thus, essential that indoor sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness venues are accessible and available to the community and that the 'offer' is developed based on the needs of local communities.

## **2.3 Demographic profile**

The following is a brief summary, based on KKP's area profile for the borough (see Appendix 1 for full detail). It is drawn from data taken from nationally recognised sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS), NOMIS, Sport England and Experian.

<sup>1</sup> The figure for Chobham includes allowance for rural exceptions.

<sup>2</sup> The figure for Deepcut includes 1,200 units allocated to Princess Royal Barracks [Please refer to Policy CP4:Deepcut of the CS&DMP DPD and the associate Deepcut SPD for further information relating to this site.

<sup>3</sup> Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

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The total population, from the 2014 Mid-Year Estimate in Surrey Heath was 87,533, with slightly more females than males. There is a slightly lower proportion of 15-34 year olds in Surrey Heath (21.5%) compared with the South East (24.4%), which may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families.

There are, slightly more in the 35-64 age groups at 42.1% (South East (39.3%)); these are likely to have higher disposable income and may also still be physically active. As a combination of factors it suggests careful consideration should be given to the pitching of the sport and physical activity offer within the area – Sport England's segmentation model may be interpreted in relation to this age structure (see later).

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

In broad terms, Surrey Heath's ethnic composition differs slightly from that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census, the largest proportion (90.2%) of the local population classified itself as White; this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 6.3% this is slightly lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

### **Crime** (*Data source: 2014 Recorded Crime, Home Office*)

During the 12 months to December 2014 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Surrey Heath was 36.3; this is markedly lower than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 61.3. In both instances the crime rate has fallen since 2011, by around 23.7% for Surrey Heath and 12.3% for England & Wales.

### **Income and benefits dependency**

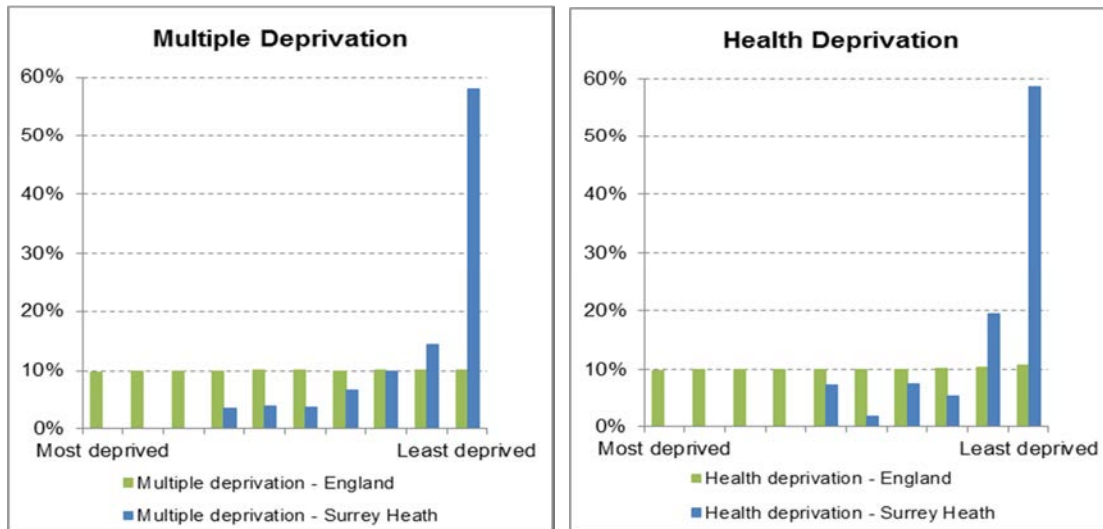
The median figure for full-time earnings (2014) in Surrey Heath is £33,561; the comparative rate for the South East is £29,484 (-12.1%) and for Great Britain is £27,082 (-19.3%).

### **Deprivation** (*Data source: 2010 indices of deprivation, DCLG*)

Relative to other parts of the country Surrey Heath experiences low levels of deprivation; none of the Borough's population (0%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 82.4% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%. A similar pattern, to that seen for multiple-deprivation, is seen in relation to health.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.2: IMD and Health domain comparisons – Surrey Heath and England.



## Health data (Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP<sup>4</sup> and NOO<sup>5</sup>)

In 2013 there were 945 live births in Surrey Heath and 723 deaths; consequently there were 222 more births than deaths in 2013. Population change combines these factors alongside internal and international migration statistics. In keeping with patterns seen alongside lower levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Surrey Heath is higher than the national figure; the male rate is currently 81.4 compared to 79.4 for England, and the female equivalent is 83.8 compared to 83.1 nationally.<sup>6</sup>

## Weight and obesity

Adult obesity rates in Surrey Heath are above national and regional averages. However, child rates for obesity are considerably lower. As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. Fewer than one in 14 (7.4%) of children in Surrey Heath are obese in their reception year at school while 12.7% are overweight. By Year 6 this rises to 10.6% who are obese and 13.2% overweight. (See appendix 1 for further information)

## Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers to be attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England.

The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Surrey Heath is estimated at £1,349,842. When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, Surrey Heath

<sup>4</sup> National Child Measurement Program

<sup>5</sup> National Obesity Observatory

<sup>6</sup> Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

(£1,625,625) is 10.5% below the national average (£1,817,285) and 2.9% above the regional average (£1,580,313).

### Active People Survey

Active People is the largest survey of sport and active recreation in Europe and is in its ninth year<sup>7</sup> (APS9 October 2014 – 2015). It collects data on the type, duration, frequency and intensity of adult participation by type of sport, recreation and cultural activity. It also covers volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and overall satisfaction with local sports provision. Table 2.4 shows key indicators from APS 9 for Surrey Heath and compares these to the corresponding rates for the South East, England and statistical 'nearest neighbours' (based on socio-economic indicators such as unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios). Key findings include:

- ◀ Participation – 37.3% of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was above the national (35.8%) and slightly below the regional (37.7%) average and below all but one of its 'nearest neighbours' which ranged from 30.4% to 39.5%.
- ◀ Sports club membership – under one quarter (23.1%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the APS. This is above the national (21.8%) average but just below the regional rate (23.7%); it is also below all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.
- ◀ Sports tuition – under one quarter (22.5%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the APS. This was above regional and national averages and all its 'nearest neighbours'.

Table 2.4: Active People Survey for all adults – Surrey Heath and nearest neighbours

KPI	National %	South East %	Surrey Heath %	Nearest neighbours			
				Epsom & Ewell %	Reigate & Banstead %	Tandridge %	Spelthorne %
<i>1x30 Indicator - Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week.</i>							
2014/15	35.8	37.7	<b>37.3</b>	37.6	38.6	39.5	30.4
<i>KPI 2 - At least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport.</i>							
2014/15	12.7	14.2	*	*	*	*	*
<i>KPI 3 - Club membership in the last 4 weeks.</i>							
2014/15	21.8	23.7	<b>23.1</b>	26.2	24.9	23.4	22.8
<i>KPI 4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months.</i>							
2014/15	15.6	18.0	<b>22.5</b>	15.9	18.8	16.8	16.4
<i>KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months.</i>							
2014/15	13.3	14.7	<b>17.1</b>	18.0	18.8	16.0	11.5

\* Data unavailable, the question was not asked, or because of insufficient sample size

# Nearest neighbours data shown in table 1 is based on CIPFA Nearest Neighbours 2014/15.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## The most popular sports

A further aspect of the APS and Sport England segmentation is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Surrey Heath. As with many other areas, gym and fitness & conditioning are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender; in Surrey Heath more than one in seven adults goes to the gym, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is fitness & conditioning which 11.4% (one in nine) of adults take part in on a relatively regular basis.

Table 2.5: Most popular sports in Surrey Heath (Source: SE Area Profiles)

Sport	Surrey Heath		South East		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Gym	9.4	13.8%	752.6	10.9%	4,622.7	10.9%
Fitness & Conditioning	7.7	11.4%	458.0	6.6%	2,854.7	6.7%
Swimming	7.6	11.2%	843.8	12.2%	4,896.9	11.5%
Cycling	7.6	11.2%	657.6	9.5%	3,458.9	8.1%
Athletics	5.1	7.5%	465.9	6.7%	2,778.8	6.5%

Source APS7 – data from APS9 not available as of 18.3.16

Table 2.5 indicates further that whilst going to the gym and fitness and conditioning are above the regional and national averages (as are cycling and athletics), swimming participation is below them. It should be noted that whilst the APS is an indicator of participation and physical activity the authority wide figures are based on a small sample size (500 residents outside of London and 1000 residents for London boroughs).

## Sporting segmentation (Data source: Market segmentation, Sport England)

Sport England classifies the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. It should be noted that Sport England give these segments names which correspond to certain attributes. These are described in Table 5 of Appendix 1. Profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people take part in, other interests, the newspapers that they read etc. The profile for Surrey Heath indicates 'Settling Down Males' (Tim) to be the largest segment of the adult population at 15.4% (9,888) compared to a national average of 8.8%. Comfortable Mid Life Males (Philip) is slightly lower at 11% (7,066) but still above the national average as is Comfortable Mid Life Retired Couple (Ralph and Phyllis) at 9.5% (6,091).

Tim, Philip and Ralph & Phyllis are the three dominant groups, representing 35.8% (23,045) of the adult population, compared to 21.7% nationally. The Tim and Ralph segments are identified with enjoying and participating in keep fit/gym, cycling and swimming, whilst Ralph and Phyllis are identified with keep fit/gym, swimming and golf.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.3: SE segmentation – Surrey Heath compared to England

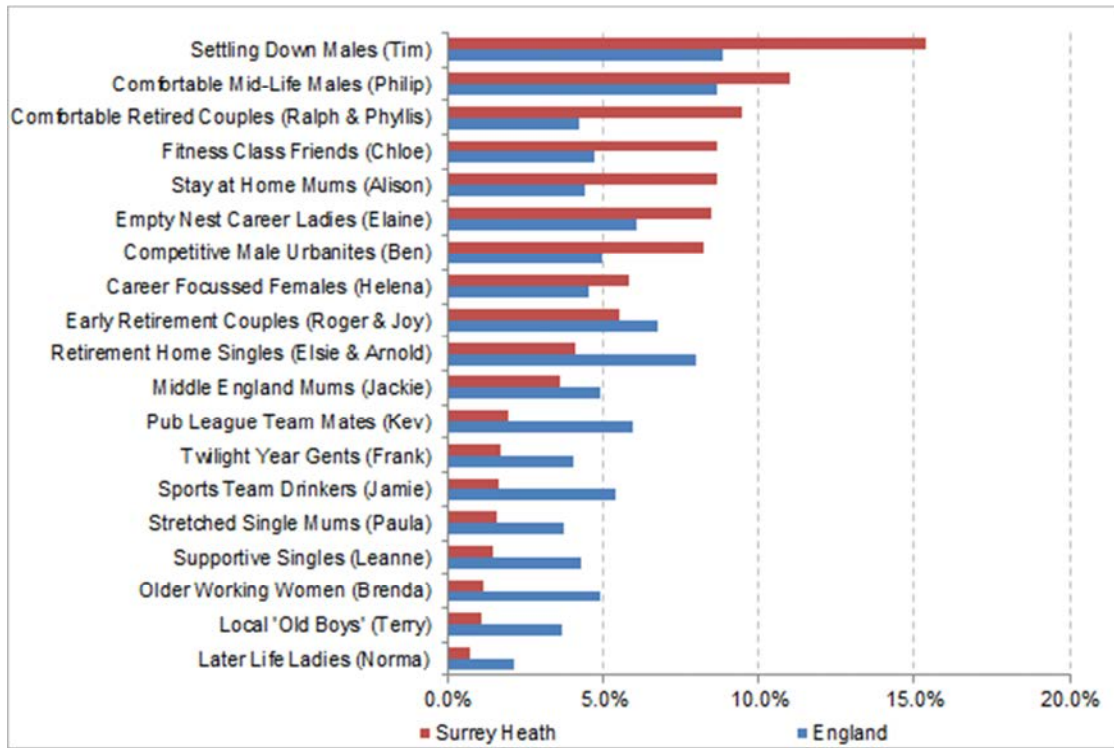


Table 2.6: Sport England market segmentation summaries

Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
Settling Down Males	Tim	9,888		Surrey Heath
Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.		15.35%		South East
Cycling (21%)	Keep fit/gym (20%)	Swimming (15%)	8.83%	England
Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip	7,066		Surrey Heath
Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.		10.97%		South East
Cycling (16%)	Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (12%)	8.65%	England
Comfortable Retired Couples	Ralph & Phyllis	6,091		Surrey Heath
Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.		9.46%		South East
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (9%)	Golf (7%)	4.22%	England



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 2.6: Sport England market segmentation summaries

Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
Settling Down Males	Tim		9,888	Surrey Heath
Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.			15.35%	
			11.43%	South East
Cycling (21%)	Keep fit/gym (20%)	Swimming (15%)	8.83%	England
Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip		7,066	Surrey Heath
Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.			10.97%	
			9.69%	South East
Cycling (16%)	Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (12%)	8.65%	England
Comfortable Retired Couples	Ralph & Phyllis		6,091	Surrey Heath
Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.			9.46%	
			6.45%	South East
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (9%)	Golf (7%)	4.22%	England

Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. Whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is important for Surrey Heath to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

### Mosaic (Data source: 2014 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2014 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities. The following table shows the top five mosaic classifications in Surrey Heath compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent almost 9 in 10 (86.6%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of around a third (32.6%).

Table 2.6: Mosaic – main population segments in Surrey Heath

The largest segment profiled for Surrey Heath is the ‘Prestige Positions’ group, making up 42.9% of the adult population in the area, this approaches five times the national rate (8.9%). The next two largest segments are Domestic Success (18.6%) and Aspiring Homemakers (10.3%) both are proportionally greater than the national average. Group definitions are described overleaf.

Mosaic group description	Surrey Heath		National %
	Population	%	
1 - Prestige Positions	36,995	42.9%	8.9%
2 - Domestic Success	16,023	18.6%	6.1%
3 - Aspiring Homemakers	8,876	10.3%	4.3%
4 - Senior Security	6,637	7.7%	3.4%

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

5 - Family Basics	6,088	7.1%	9.8%
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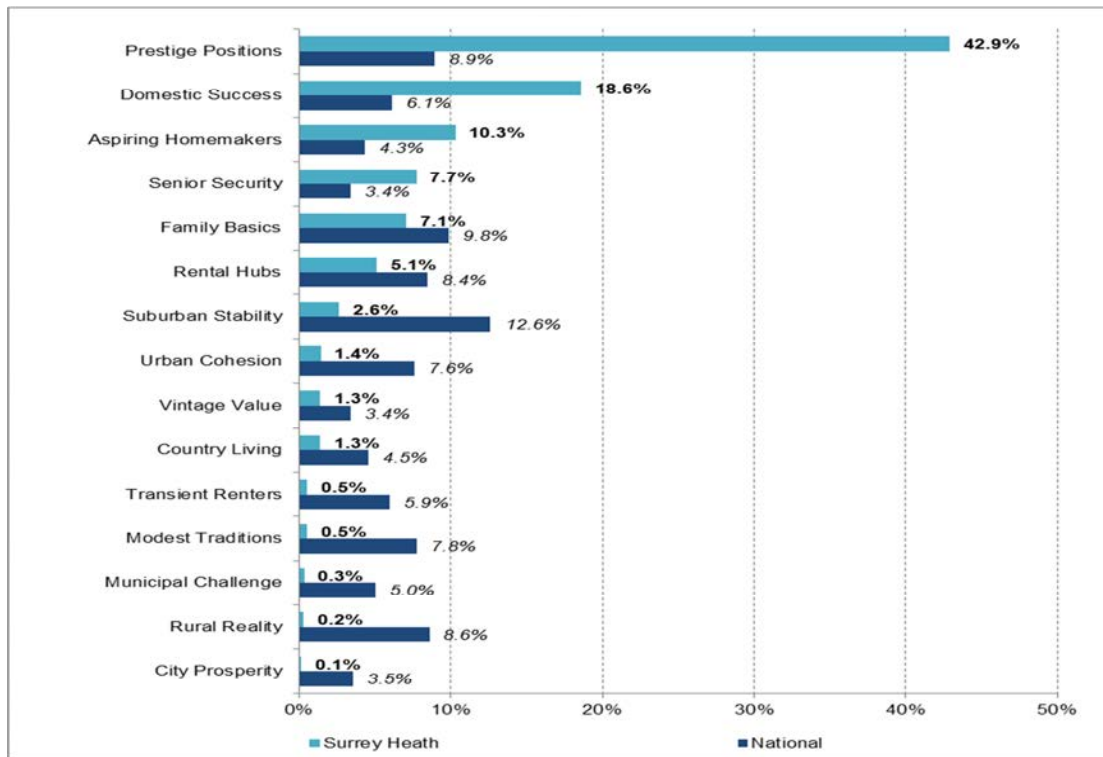
	<b>Prestige positions:</b> affluent married couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established residential area. While some are mature empty-nesters or elderly retired couples, others are still supporting their teenage or older children.
	<b>Domestic success:</b> 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.
	<b>Aspiring homemakers:</b> younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.

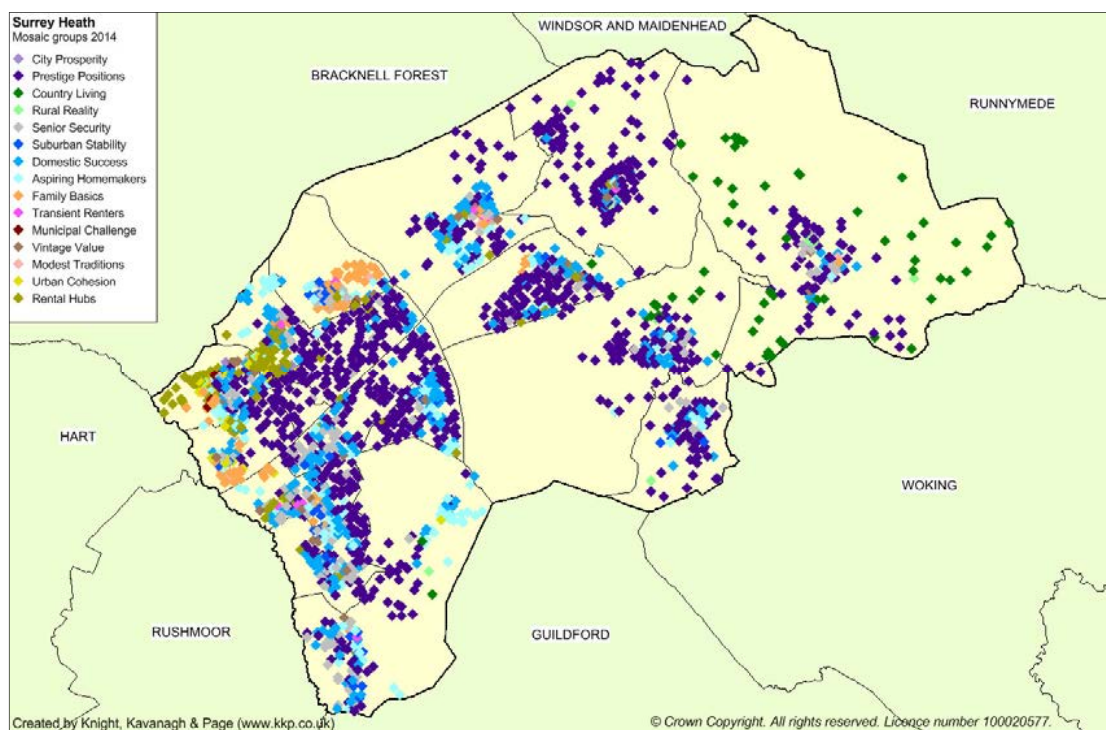
Figure 2.4: Mosaic segmentation – Surrey Heath compared to England





# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.7: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Surrey Heath



## Population projections

### ***Strategic planning: Change over 25 years (2012 to 2037<sup>8</sup>)***

At strategic and operational levels plans to increase levels of physical activity cannot be set in stone; they need to be flexible and respond to predictable changes in age structure, gender and ethnic composition. The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 10.2% in Surrey Heath's population (+8,871) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037. Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups with population change acting more like a wave than a straight line (see figure 2.8). For example the number of 16-24 year olds falls by c.12% between 2012 and 2019 before rising again to 3.9% less than its 2012 baseline by 2037. Key points are outlined below:

- ◀ There is a predicted decline in the number of 16-24 year olds, -11.1% in the first period (-930) followed by growth back to -3.9% (-324) in the second period. Consequently Sport England's target of 'increasing the number of 14-25 year olds playing sport once a week' may prove difficult during the first period in which numerical stasis would represent a marginal increase in participation rates.
- ◀ There is a continuous increase in the number of people aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this group. This represents an increase of +31.3% (+4,761) in the first period continuing to rise to +72.0% (+10,952) between 2012 and 2037. While the age group represented 17.6% of Surrey Heath's population in 2012 it is projected to be 27.4% of the total by 2037 - this is over a quarter of the population.

<sup>8</sup> Office for National Statistics 2012-based population projections (data released May 2014)

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 2.8: Projected population change (2012 -2037)

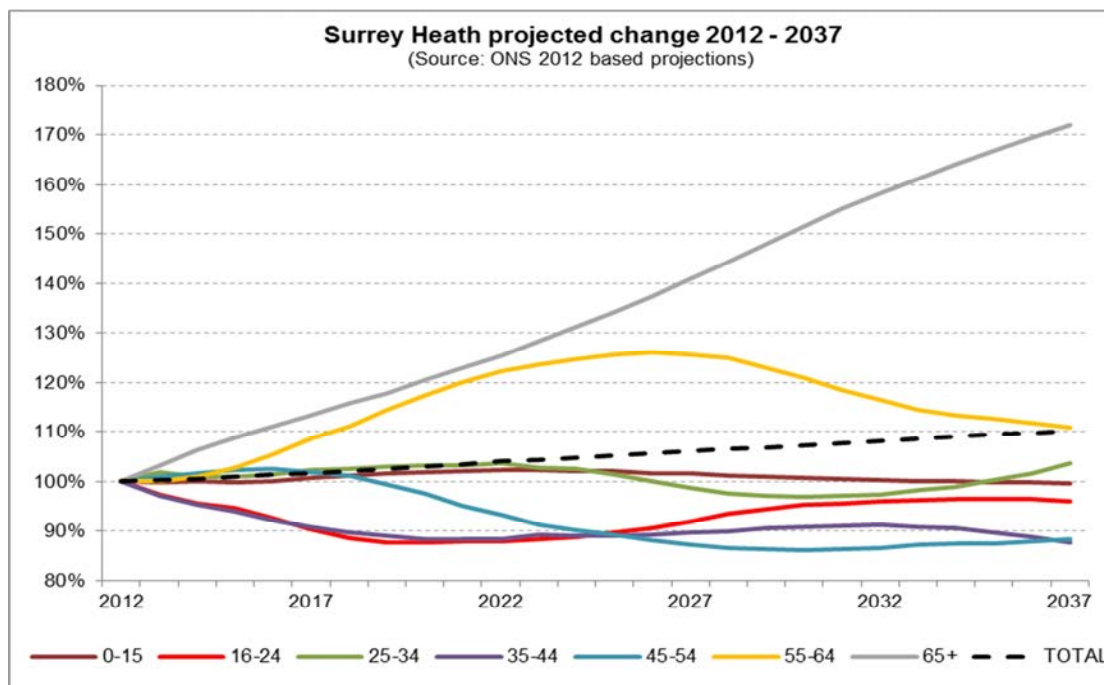


Table 2.7: Surrey Heath - ONS projected population (2012 to 2037)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2012 - 2037		
	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037
0-15	16,917	17,286	16,871	19.5%	19.0%	17.7%	100.0%	102.2%	99.7%
16-24	8,347	7,417	8,023	9.6%	8.2%	8.4%	100.0%	88.9%	96.1%
25-34	9,491	9,726	9,839	11.0%	10.7%	10.3%	100.0%	102.5%	103.7%
35-44	12,808	11,410	11,227	14.8%	12.6%	11.8%	100.0%	89.1%	87.7%
45-54	13,624	12,286	12,032	15.7%	13.5%	12.6%	100.0%	90.2%	88.3%
55-64	10,217	12,748	11,331	11.8%	14.0%	11.9%	100.0%	124.8%	110.9%
65+	15,210	19,971	26,162	17.6%	22.0%	27.4%	100.0%	131.3%	172.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,614</b>	<b>90,843</b>	<b>95,485</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104.9%</b>	<b>110.2%</b>

### Service planning: Change over the coming decade (2015 – 2025)

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20-25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically five to 10 years. Over the decade to 2025 it is projected that the overall number of people in Surrey Heath will rise by +3,782 (+4.3%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

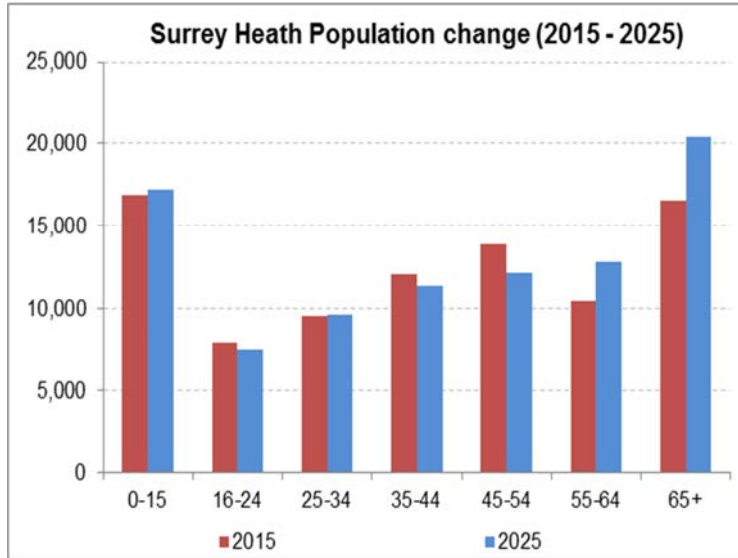
- ◀ +359 (+2.1%) more 0-15 year olds; and
- ◀ -1,772 (-12.7%) fewer 45-54 year olds; and

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- ◀ +2,338 (+22.3%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ◀ +3,857 (+23.3%) more people aged 65+.

Figure 2.9: projected population change (2015-2025)

Facilities planning for increases in the 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day, activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely activity for 5-15 year olds is focused more closely on after school and weekend activities.



### Projection implications

The projected increase in the general age of the population in Surrey Heath will place increasing pressure on a range of services. The importance of ensuring that this cohort remains active in some instances and gets more active in others (with a view to sustaining and improving the general health of the local population) will become increasingly relevant. It will, therefore, be incumbent on operational staff at local sports facilities ensure that facility programming and access to facilities at the right times is considered as part of the Borough's sport and physical activity offer.

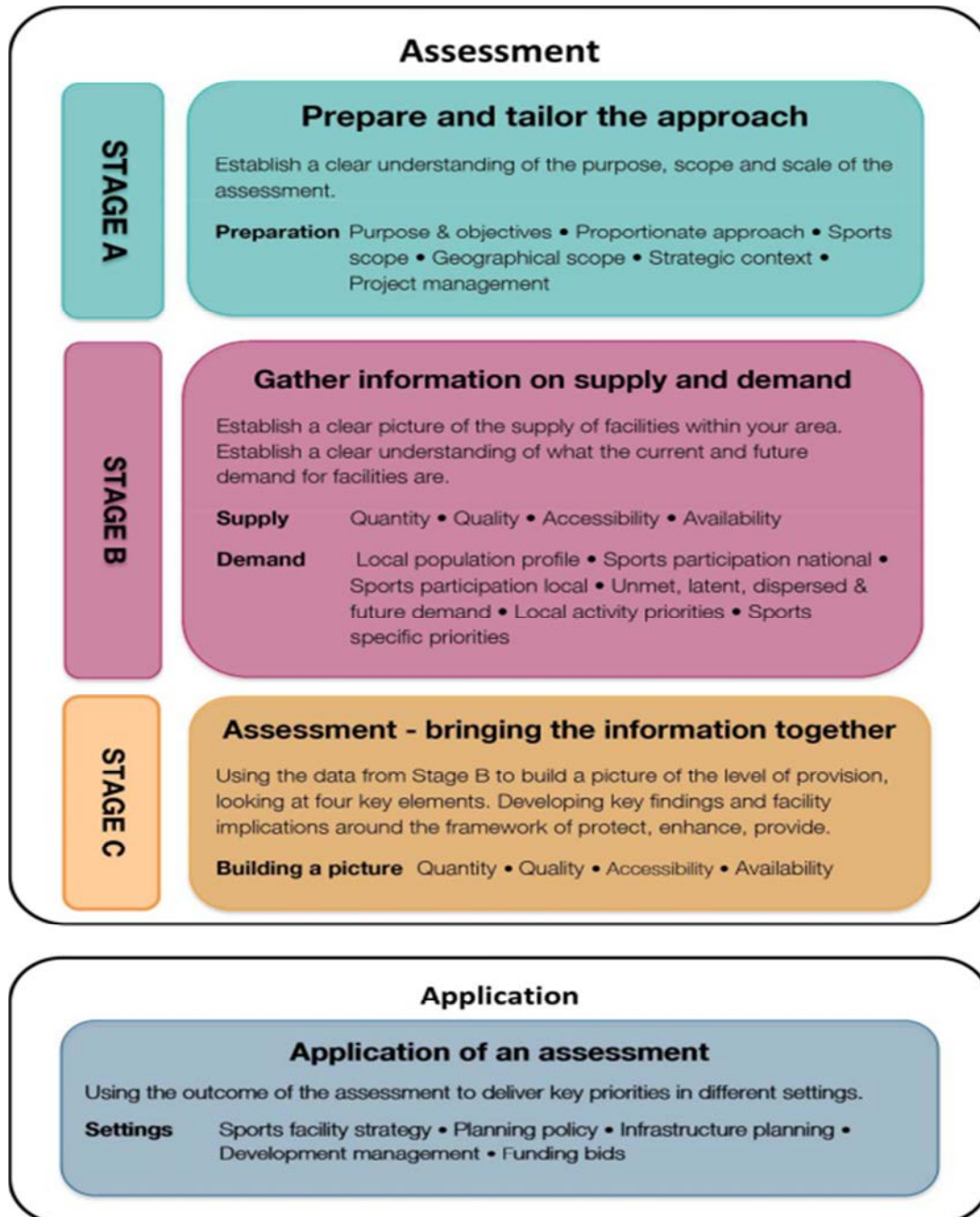
# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## 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



## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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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. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.'* (NPPF, Paragraph 73)

The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability for the identified facility types (e.g. sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, so as to enable it to be assessed for adequacy.

Demand background, data and consultation is variable, depending upon the level of consultation garnered. In some instances, national data is available whilst in others, it has been possible to drill down and get some very detailed local information. This is evident within the demand section.

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between facility types in the borough and provide 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.



### SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS

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

Sports halls are generally considered to be of greatest value if they are 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 as such offering greater sports development flexibility than its 3-court counterpart.

Larger halls, for example those with six or eight courts, can accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day needs. They may also provide the option for more than one pitch/court which increases flexibility for both training and competition and, for example, enable the hosting of indoor central venue leagues for sports such as netball. This assessment considers all facilities in Surrey Heath that comprise 3+ badminton courts in line with Sport England's ANOG. Halls that function as specialist venues, such as dance studios are excluded.

#### 4.1 Supply

##### *Quantity*

The audit and quality assessments identify that there are 14 sports halls with the equivalent of 34 badminton courts<sup>9</sup> (when considering **all** sports halls in Surrey Heath i.e. they have at least one badminton court). Of these, five have three courts or more. A list of all the sports halls (and the number of courts) can be found in Table 4.1 overleaf. (This differs from the Facilities Planning Model (FPM) in that KKP has confirmed with the MoD that the Princess Royal sports hall is the size of approximately two badminton courts – not three as stated in the FPM).

As Figure 4.1 illustrates, there is a spread of sports halls throughout the borough with both the more densely populated and rural areas well serviced. 29% of sports hall space in the Borough comprises one and two court halls. While often appropriate for mat sports or exercise to music and similar provision, this is inevitably limited in terms of the range and scale of recreational and sporting activity it can accommodate.

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<sup>9</sup> The FPM does not include 1 and 2 court halls

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.1: All sports halls in Surrey Heath

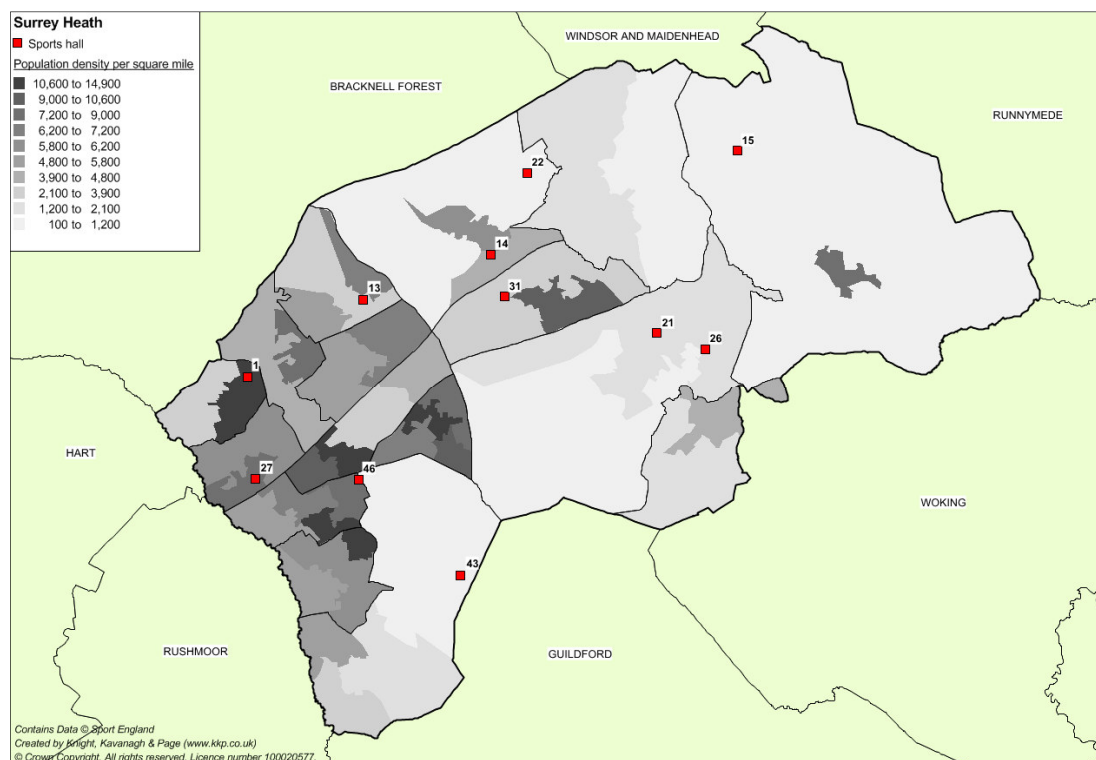


Table 4.2: Sports halls – 3 court plus, community use only, by condition (5 in total)

Map Ref	Site Name	Courts
1	Arena Leisure Centre	6
13	Collingwood College	4
13	Collingwood College	1
13	Collingwood College	1
14	Connaught Junior School	1
15	Coworth Flexlands School	1
21	Gordons School	1
22	Hall Grove School	1
26	Holy Trinity C Of E Primary School	1
27	Kings International College	4
31	Lightwater Leisure Centre	6
43	The Princess Royal Barracks	2
46	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	4
46	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>

\*this table identifies all known spaces prior to their exclusion once the ANOG methodology is applied where only 3 court spaces and above are considered.).

In complying with the ANOG methodology, a quality assessment was carried out at all 3+ court (available sites). Centres to which the assessment applies are shown overleaf.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.2: Sports halls – 3 court plus, community use only, by condition (5 in total)

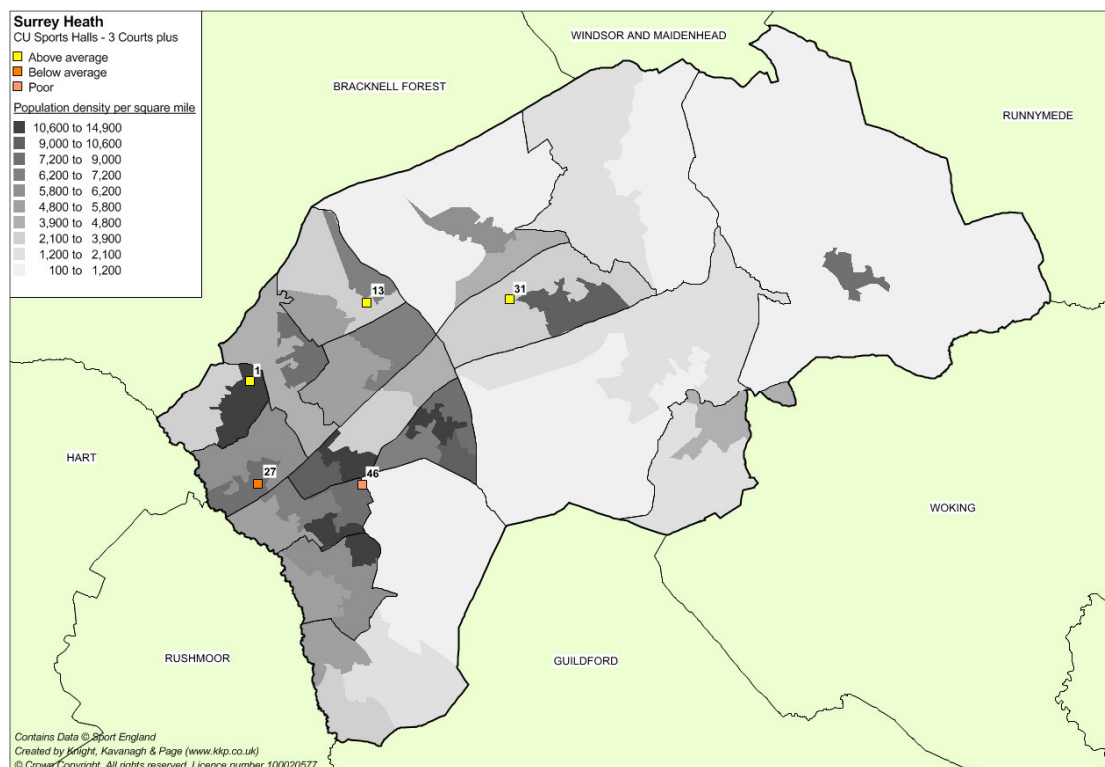


Table 4.2: Sports halls – 3 court plus, community use only, by condition (5 in total)

Map Ref	Site Name	Courts	Comm. Use	Condition	
				Sports Hall	Changing
1	Arena Leisure Centre	6	Yes	Above average	Below average
13	Collingwood College	4	Yes	Above average	Below average
27	Kings International College	4	Yes	Below average	Poor
31	Lightwater Leisure Centre	6	Yes	Above average	Above average
46	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	4	Yes	Poor	Below average
	<b>Total</b>	24			

## Quality

Of the five sites with 3+ court sports halls, three have above average sports halls with Kings International College described as below average and Tomlinscote Sports Centre described as poor. The quality of changing facilities is slightly worse with three sports centres having below average changing, Tomlinscote is again considered to be poor and only Lightwater Leisure Centre is regarded as above average.



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 4.3: community use sports halls – 3+ court, by condition/1 mile radial catchment

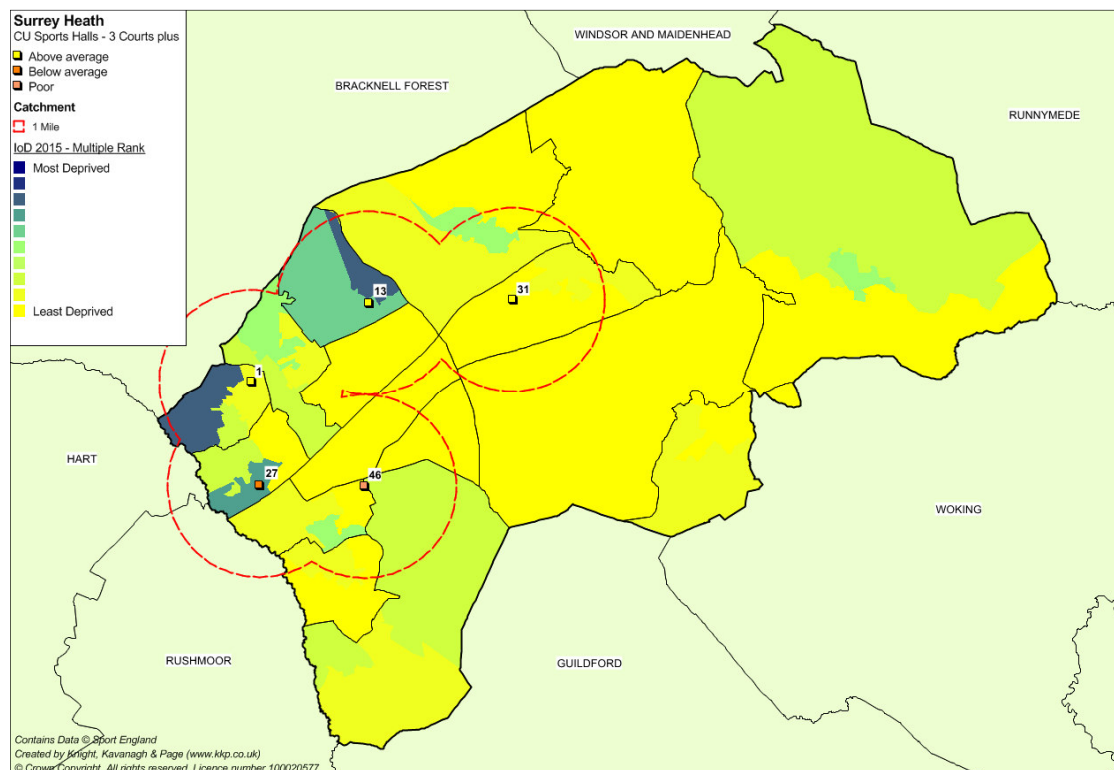


Table 4.3: community use sports halls – 3+ court, by condition/1 mile radial catchment

IMD 2015 10% bands	Surrey Heath		Sports Hall (3+ court+) with community use. Catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside %	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	3,005	3.49%	2,835	3.3%	170	0.2%
30.1 - 40	1,635	1.90%	1,635	1.9%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	3,207	3.72%	3,060	3.6%	147	0.2%
50.1 - 60	6,303	7.32%	4,236	4.9%	2,067	2.4%
60.1 - 70	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
70.1 - 80	10,316	11.98%	5,924	6.9%	4,392	5.1%
80.1 - 90	17,613	20.45%	11,712	13.6%	5,901	6.9%
90.1 - 100	44,059	51.14%	23,601	27.4%	20,458	23.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,138</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,003</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>33,135</b>	<b>38.5%</b>

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Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 indicate that just over six in 10 residents of are located within a one mile catchment of a sports hall which offers community use; this leaves just under four in 10 outside this catchment. SHBC does not have anyone living in the highest areas of deprivation (using the 20% percentile). However, of the 3.49% living in the 30% band of deprivation of the vast majority reside within one mile of a facility, suggesting that the facilities are situated in the right areas to attract people from the small proportion of residents within the 30% percentile. All residents live within 20 minute drive time of accessible sports halls.

### 4.2 Facilities Planning Model

The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) for Surrey Heath was undertaken using the 2015 National Facilities Audit Data. Sport England recommends that FPM reports should not be considered in isolation but should form part of a wider assessment of provision at local level, using other available information and knowledge. The key summary of the FPM analysis of sports hall supply (which takes account of those that are of three badminton courts and above in size) identifies that:

- ◀ The analysis, using the Active Places database, identifies a supply of seven sports halls at six different sites within Surrey Heath. (This differs from the KKP audit which found five halls on five sites which are 3+courts in line with Sport England ANOG methodology).
- ◀ Arena and Lightwater leisure centres provide the two largest sports hall spaces – both 6 court halls. The remaining main sports halls are all 4 courts in size except for The Princess Royal Barracks which the FPM suggests is a 3 court main hall (this is wrong and the audit confirms this to be a 2 court hall facility).
- ◀ The FPM classifies all the six sites it identifies as having 3+ court sports halls as public venues. One is a local authority facility, three are education sites, one is an MOD site and the other a trust operated facility.
- ◀ According to the FPM, the different sites offer varying levels of community access opportunity. The number of hours available per week varies from 114 at the Arena Leisure Centre and 101.5 hours at Lightwater Leisure Centre to 40.5 hours at Tomlinscote Sports Centre and 10 at The Princess Royal Barracks
- ◀ Surrey Heath has 3.65 courts per 10,000 of population. This is lower than the figures for England, the South East Region and all but one of the neighbouring authority areas included within this analysis

One key aspect of this study is, thus, to set into context the actual position in Surrey Heath with regard to the supply and demand of sports halls set against that of the FPM study.

### **Availability**

The audit identified that the management of facilities varies with Places for People managing the Arena Leisure Centre on behalf of SHBC (current management contract runs until 2019); Lightwater Leisure Centre; managed by Lifestyle Fitness on behalf of Lightwater Playing Field Association Limited Charitable Trust and Blue Leisure manages Tomlinscote Leisure Centre (contract due to expire in 2017). The remaining facilities of Kings International and Collingwood colleges are 'self-managed'. Table 4.3 indicates community use in facilities and the main sports played within the different venues.

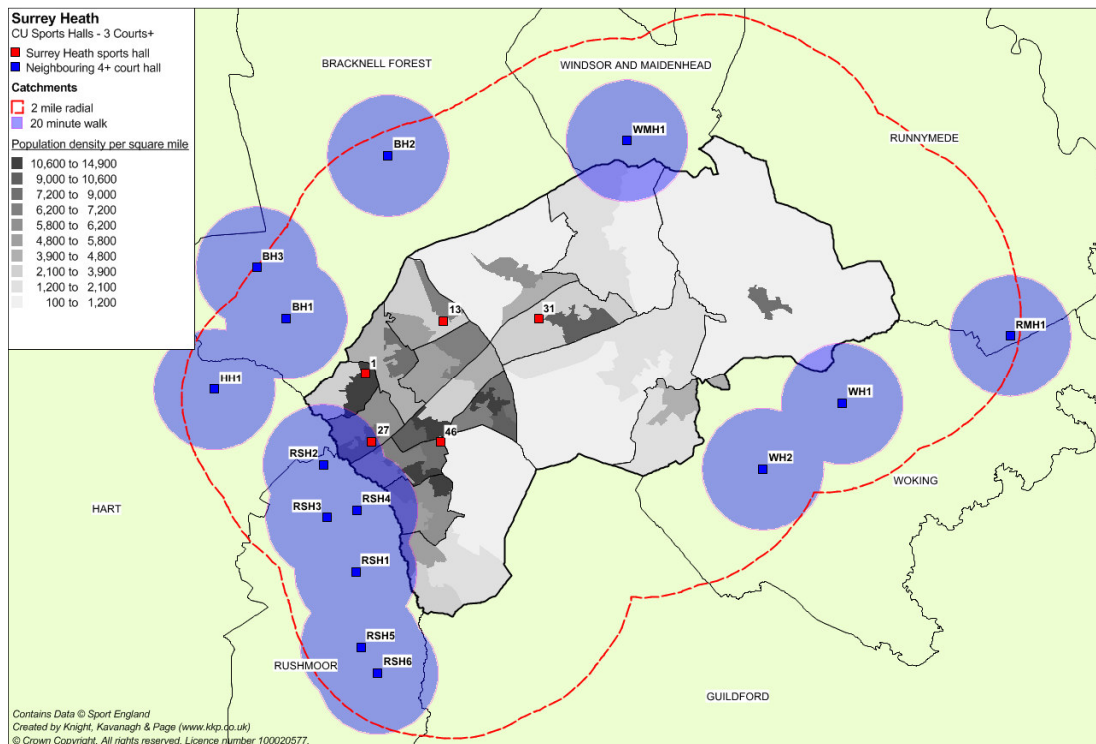
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Table 4.3: Community use of sports halls in Surrey Heath

Availability	Site	Courts	Main sports played
20 hours ▲	Arena Leisure Centre	6	Badminton, rollerblading, football
	Collingwood College	4	Gymnastics, boxing
	Kings International College	4	Indoor cricket, indoor hockey basketball. Church group every Sunday 200-400 people.
	Lightwater Leisure Centre	6	Badminton (both club and recreations use)
	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	4	Football, badminton and volleyball (occasional basketball)

Table 4.3 indicates that the sports played vary somewhat from the mainstream. None appear to have programmes dominated by indoor football, although it is mentioned as an activity at Arena Leisure Centre. Different sports clubs have gained traction in some of the facilities such as indoor cricket at Kings International College (180 hour per annum due to investment in facilities) and the Gymnastics Club (L&G Gymnastics Club) at Collingwood College (although there does appear to be some operational and financial divergence developing between the operator and the club). All five facilities offer significant community use (over 20 hours per week) although Kings International and Collingwood colleges are unlikely to offer day time use due to educational demand on the facilities.

Figure 4.4: 3 Court+ sports halls within Surrey Heath and 4 court+ within 2 miles of SHBC



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Table 4.6: Indoor sports halls (3+ courts) within 2 mile boundary of SHBC

Map ID	Active Places Site Name	Cts.	Access type	Local authority
BH1	Sandhurst Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Bracknell Forest
BH2	Virgin Active Classic	4	Registered Mem use	Bracknell Forest
BH3	Edgbarrow Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Bracknell Forest
HH1	Frogmore Leisure Centre	4	Pay and Play	Hart
RMH1	Fullbrook Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Runnymede
RSH1	Farnborough Leisure Centre	10	Pay and Play	Rushmoor
RSH2	Fernhill School & Lang. College	4	Sports Club / CUA*	Rushmoor
RSH3	The Samuel Cody Specialist SC	4	Pay and Play	Rushmoor
RSH4	The 6 <sup>th</sup> Form College Farnborough	4	Sports Club / CUA	Rushmoor
RSH5	Wavell Campus Leisure	4	Pay and Play	Rushmoor
RSH6	Aldershot Garrison Sports Centre	8	Pay and Play	Rushmoor
WMH1	Charters Leisure Centre	4	Pay and Play	Windsor & Maidenhead
WOH1	Woking High School	4	Sports Club / CUA*	Woking
WOH2	Winston Churchill School SC	4	Pay and Play	Woking

\*community use agreement

Accessibility is also influenced by facilities located outside of the local authority boundary. Figure 4.4 and Table 4.6 identify venues located within two miles of the border for analysis purposes. Figure 4.6 indicates that facilities located on the outskirts of SHBC are accessible to very few Surrey Heath residents using the 20 minute walk time radial catchment model; they are, however, within the 20 minute drive time model catchment.

Consultation with Hart District Council indicates that Frogmore Leisure Centre, Yateley (HH1) (dry side facility offering 4 courts sports hall, 2 squash courts, 90 fitness station health and fitness suite and 2 studios) has the potential to be a competitor to facilities within Surrey Heath as some of its current membership reportedly travel from the borough.

### **Future supply and potential developments**

Tomlinscote School is currently undergoing an options appraisal as it wishes to expand pupil numbers (currently c.1600). Pure Gymnastics approached the School with a view to building a new venue on its school field and although this was initially turned down, the School considers that there may be scope to re-enter negotiations following the options appraisal.

Hart District Council is investing (£23 million) in a new sports and leisure facility (opening February 2017). Its research suggests that 47% of users will travel to the facility from within 3 miles so it should not impact too much on the offer within Surrey Heath. This facility will be located approximately seven miles from the Surrey Heath border and provide:

- ◀ 8 court sports hall
- ◀ 4 lane 25m swimming pool
- ◀ Teaching pool with a fun element
- ◀ 2 natural turf pitches
- ◀ 4 x 5-a-side artificial football pitches
- ◀ Full size artificial turf pitch.

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## *Summary of supply*

Sports halls are situated close to or in the main population areas of the borough. KKP's audit identifies a total of 14 with at least one badminton court; of these five have three courts or more. Of the five identified with 3+ courts, all have some community use, of which, two are situated on college sites.

The FPM identifies two halls at Tomlinscote (hence, seven halls) but only one is included within the ANOG methodology. It also identifies Princess Royal Barracks as a 3-court hall, however it is, in fact, 2-courts in size. In addition, community access is reportedly very limited at the Barracks as it is used mainly for service personnel and their families. This leaves a total of five sports halls realistically available for community use.

Arena and Lightwater leisure centres and Tomlinscote Sport Centre have extensive opening hours. The two colleges (Kings International and Collingwood) cannot accommodate weekday daytime usage but still offer 20+ hours community use per week.

Sports halls are generally located in more densely populated areas and are accessible to the more deprived areas (using 20 minute radial walk time and the 30% percentile). The whole borough is within 20 minutes' drive time of a leisure centre. None of the stock is considered to be good and one site is poor (Tomlinscote Sports Centre). The Arena Leisure Centre faces increasing maintenance costs primarily due to its age.

No particular sport appears to dominate programming (although badminton is considered a key sport in the area). There is an opportunity for roller sports and gymnastics as key alternative activities.

## **4.3 Demand**

APS 9 suggests that 15.5 million people did some kind of sport once a week, every week. Although it indicated falls in levels of swimming participation it is still the most popular activity with 2.5 million participants per week. Athletics (although relatively broadly defined) attracts 2.2 million) and cycling; 2.1 million. Football participants number 1.9 million and golf 0.73 million. Sports in which (according to APS) participation is currently on the rise include running, tennis and basketball. APS consistently demonstrates that adults from higher socio economic groups are more likely to take part in sport than the converse. Appendix 1 contains Sport England Active People Survey and Market Segmentation data for Surrey Heath. As shown, the top sports are cycling, athletics and swimming, suggesting that any numeric reduction or increase in this age group will not have a significant impact on sports hall participation.

*Table 4.7: Most popular sports in Surrey Heath (Source: Active People Survey)*

Sport	Surrey Heath		South East		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Cycling	9.7	13.8%	709.0	9.9%	3,831.9	8.7%
Athletics	6.6	9.4%	604.1	8.4%	3,329.1	7.6%
Swimming	4.1	5.8%	741.6	10.3%	4,126.8	9.4%

*Data from APS 9 – available through Active People Interactive*

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### ***Future demand***

As touched upon earlier, It is projected that the overall number of people in Surrey Heath will rise by 2,616 (+0.9%). by 2025 with the following differences in age profile:

- ◀ +359 (+2.1%) more 0-15 year olds; and
- ◀ -1,772 (-12.7%) fewer 45-54 year olds; and
- ◀ +2,338 (+22.3%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ◀ +3,857 (+23.3%) more people aged 65+.

As identified earlier (pages 19/20) the most significant change is the increase in the number of people aged 65+. This will result in different programming requirements in sports halls and increased demand for use at different times (most notably during the day time).

### ***Facilities Planning Model***

Sport England's FPM is based on the calculated demand as outlined below; data is once again taken from the May 2015 National Run of the Sport England FPM Surrey Heath Profile Report. In the context of demand:

- ◀ The model analyses demand and converts it to a facility equivalent 26.40 courts of sports hall space in this case. This includes a built-in comfort factor that helps to ensure that any "target figure" includes additional space so as to make sure that the new facilities are not going to be at 100% of their theoretical capacity
- ◀ The percentage of Surrey Heath's population without access to a car is 9.5% - lower than the national and regional averages. This suggests that the demand in the borough is likely to be mobile.
- ◀ The supply/demand balance identifies a 'shortfall' of circa 1.5 badminton courts worth of space; a simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across the borough. The resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 26.40 courts of sports hall space. This compares to a current available supply of 24.92 courts, giving a negative supply/demand balance of 1.48 courts.
- ◀ The model forecasts that 96.40% of the demand generated by the residents of Surrey Heath in the peak period each week is currently being met. This is higher than the national figure (89.7%) and the figure for the south east region (93.6%).
- ◀ Approximately 61% of demand generated within Surrey Heath is retained within the borough and met by facilities in the authority area. This means that c. 39% of the demand is 'exported'.
- ◀ As a guide, the FPM describes sports halls with a used capacity of 80% and above as uncomfortably busy. Those that have a used capacity of 100% are considered to be theoretically completely full all the time in the peak periods
- ◀ The model forecasts that the sports halls in Surrey Heath are being used at 79.8% capacity during the peak periods each week. This is higher than both the national (72.3%) and regional figures and very close to the theoretical capacity.
- ◀ The model has identified the following used capacity figures for the respective sites within Surrey Heath.
  - ◀ Arena Leisure Centre-82%
  - ◀ Collingwood College- 58%
  - ◀ Kings International College- 55%
  - ◀ The Princess Royal Barracks – 50%
  - ◀ Tomlinscote Sports Centre -93%



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## ***NGB consultation***

### *Badminton*

The National Facilities Strategy (2012-2016) vision is 'that everyone in England should have access to a badminton court that enables them to play at the right level - for them'. APS data indicates that Badminton participation (once a week participation: 1x30 minutes for ages 16+) has fallen by c. 10% to 490,200 nationally in the last two years. Badminton England works within a framework to try and increase participation which includes:

- ◀ **Play Badminton:** working with leisure operators to increase casual badminton participation, increase court usage and increase income. Supported by BE staff and national marketing and encompasses several ways to play using an audit process to identify appropriate sites and operators to work with across the regions
- ◀ **No Strings Badminton:** social play and weekly sessions - ideal for casual players of all abilities (ages 16+), led by a friendly, welcoming session co-ordinator.
- ◀ **Essentials:** beginners coaching courses. Learn all the badminton basics at a relaxed pace with beginners coaching sessions over 6-8 weeks, led by BE qualified coaches.
- ◀ **Battle Badminton:** casual competition leader boards; find new players (ages 18+) to play socially in matches where you pick the venue, set the rules and record your results online to earn points and rise the ranks in local and national leader-boards.
- ◀ **SmashUp!** badminton for young people. Court time for 12-16 year olds where they can get involved with fun, big hitting badminton challenges with music and mates.

Surrey Heath is a Community Badminton Network (CBN) area. This is a network of clubs, education establishments, local authorities, leisure sites, county sports partnerships and county badminton associations that are supported by Badminton England to drive up participation. There is an expectation that participation in these areas would be higher on average than other areas and that there is potential for greater participation increases.

Badminton England's Facilities Strategy identifies Surrey Heath as a 'priority one' area. These are local authorities currently identified as priorities for the development of additional court capacity. They are areas in which Badminton England is already working, and which therefore have the greater potential for growth. It should be noted however that there is only one year left on the current Facilities Strategy and these may be subject to change

Local consultation indicates significant badminton activity at both Arena and Lightwater leisure centres. Lightwater has a very strong badminton programme (and hosts Swifts and Streets Heath badminton clubs) for both league and more recreational activity. Both centres have signed up to the Play Badminton framework. Arena Leisure Centre hosts both clubs and recreational badminton on a regular basis with a particularly strong and active 50+ club held on each week day. Badminton is a key part of the sporting offer to this age group. The key challenge to growing the sport further is identified as a weak workforce. The CBN and Badminton England are working collectively in the area to overcome this. It is hoped that this increased activity will lead to increased participation. Consultation did not suggest that a lack of facilities was presently hindering development. .

The trends in the sport are seeing an ongoing increase in junior and adult recreational. (as opposed to club use) Surrey Heath appears to mirror this trend. Further support will be provided to clubs and formal settings (from the CBN) to increase participation in these

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areas as well as adult participation in more formal settings such as community centres and village halls.

### *Basketball*

The main priorities for Basketball England (BE) are identified as to:

- ◀ Create and maintain a culture of frequent, consistent and continued participation.
- ◀ Provide a clearly defined talent development pathway from the grassroots through to world class performance.

It understands the sport's dependence upon the availability of affordable indoor facilities and equipment. For it to maintain and grow participation, formal and informal, it needs ongoing development of a comprehensive network of indoor facilities. It is, therefore, working alongside partners to create affordable, accessible and suitable indoor facilities to meet the demand for court-time to play and to practice, thereby increasing participation and improving performance. Accessing indoor basketball courts remains one of the biggest challenges in BE's efforts to develop the sport at all levels.

Affiliated clubs are important in delivering regular participation opportunity and play a part in both participation and talent programmes. Accordingly, increased club access to indoor basketball facilities (with multiple courts) will be required to deliver its planned outcomes for participation via programmes including, satellite clubs, Premier league 4 Sport and Talent Development.

Access to secondary school indoor basketball facilities is of prime importance as BE seeks to take advantage of Sport England's commitment to open up school facilities for local community use. The recent State of the Nation Report on sports halls from Sport England showed that 76% are located on educational sites. As well as improving access to existing indoor sports facilities BE is continuing to develop capital projects, building facilities with multiple basketball courts for use by clubs to boost participation and drive talent outcomes.

Basketball is mentioned as an activity at Tomlinscote Sports Centre only and is not played significantly in comparison to badminton and football. The club reportedly located here did not respond to a club survey or follow up telephone consultation contact. It is, thus, difficult to gauge whether there is demand for more facilities which are not currently available or whether no response was deemed necessary as sufficient facilities are already available.

### Netball

APS data indicates that Netball participation (once a week participation: 1x30 minutes for ages 16+) has fallen by 7% to 148,700 nationally in the last two years. This reverses prior trends.

Surrey Heath Netball Club has more than 100 junior and 20 senior members and is a successful, stable entity. It currently runs 10 teams (although this has been as high as 14 in the past). The main reason it proffers for losing members is girls leaving to go to university. It runs a Back to Netball programme and has had a somewhat itinerant existence moving from Tomlinscote to Hampshire and Berkshire facilities because it was displaced by the building of an artificial grass pitch. It plays in a number of indoor and outdoor leagues but has to travel due to there being no central venue league in Surrey



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Heath. It is keen to move indoors but cannot, at present, gain access to appropriate facilities.

### *Gymnastics*

British Gymnastics (BG) main priorities (for the period 2013-2017) are to:

- ◀ Increase the number of dedicated facilities and improve existing facilities.
- ◀ Increase access to spaces in non-dedicated venues.

There is, however, no geographic focus to the British Gymnastics Whole Sport Plan or Facility Strategy. It is based on need, suitability and partners' ability to support a project to successful completion. There is substantial demand for more gymnastics opportunities and clubs generally with waiting lists a norm (the average BG club reports a waiting list of 35 or more potential participants). A key part of BG's strategy is to increase participation is to support clubs to operate out of their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to move into dedicated owned/managed premises (more than 30 did this in England in 2014). BG expects this trend to continue.

The key gymnastics club in Surrey Heath is L&G Gymnastics Club (Acro) based at Collingwood School. It has approximately 500 members (ratio of 80: 20 girls to boys) and all but a very few of these are juniors. Membership has increased, mainly due to opening a new session on a Sunday morning which specifically targets and has thus increased, 11-12 year olds. It formerly offered pre-school classes during the day but this has ceased due to access being restricted by the School. The Club has c.20 coaches which it pays, once qualified. Its gymnasts have succeeded in winning medals in national competitions. The key issues it identifies include:

- ◀ Access to day time activity has been stopped
- ◀ Rent has doubled in the past year.
- ◀ Ongoing facility problems which have included a leaking roof (recently resolved) plus residual problems with heating and windows which render the facility either too hot or too cold on many occasions (the Club is not allowed access to heating controls).
- ◀ The car park needs to be resurfaced: the Club is considering paying for this itself due to the number of complaints it has received from members.
- ◀ The Club has access to toilets but not changing rooms.
- ◀ In real terms, L&G Gymnastics Club requires access to a larger facility. If it proves not to be feasible to move to its own venue it will be important to increase levels of access at Collingwood.

Potential demand for different sports based on market segmentation is set out below.

*Table 4.7: Market segmentation and likely target audiences in Surrey Heath*

<b>Badminton</b>	
◀	2.6% (1,673) of people currently play badminton and a further 2.1% (1,359) indicate that they would like to, giving an overall total of 4.7% (3,033).
◀	4.5% of Bens play badminton, which is the largest proportion of any group playing badminton, which is closely followed by the Tim segment at 4.0%
◀	The groups with the largest of the local population group playing badminton are Tims (23.8%)

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and Bens (14.2%).

- ◀ The groups with the most people who would like to play are Tim (18.5%) and Philip (12.4%).
- ◀ The best group to target for additional players due to size and interest is, therefore, Tim.

### Basketball

- ◀ Market segmentation data indicates that 0.6% (422) of people currently play basketball and a further 0.4% (261) say they would like to.
- ◀ 3.4% of Bens play basketball, which is the largest proportion for any group with the next highest being Jamie (2.7%).
- ◀ The largest numbers and proportion of people who play basketball are Bens (42.4% 179), the next largest group is Tim (18.5% 78).
- ◀ 36.4% of those who would like to play basketball are Bens; the next largest group of potential players are Tims (12.3%).
- ◀ The main group to target, both for existing players and those who would like to play, is Ben.

### Gymnastics and trampolining;

- ◀ 0.3% (162) of people currently take part in gymnastics or trampolining and a further 0.2% (110) indicate that they would like to, giving an overall total of 0.4% (273).
- ◀ 0.6% of Chloes take part, which is the largest proportion of any group closely followed by the Leanne segment at 0.4%.
- ◀ The largest local population groups which take take part are Chloe (22.2%) & Alison (13.0%)
- ◀ The groups with the most people who would like to play are Chloe (31.8%) and Alison (9.1%).
- ◀ The best group to target for additional players due to size and interest is, therefore, Chloe.

### Netball

- ◀ 0.5% (332) of people currently play netball and a further 0.4% (275) of those identified as not playing currently say they would like to.
- ◀ 2.2% of Leanne's play netball (20), this is the largest proportion for any group, the next highest is Chloe (107 – 1.9%), they are not, however, the largest group in the population.
- ◀ The largest numbers and proportion of people who play netball are Chloes (32.2% 107), the next largest group is Alision (24.7% 82).
- ◀ 36.7% of those who would like to play netball are Chloes; the next largest group of potential players are Alisons (21.1%).
- ◀ The main group to target, both for existing players and those who would like to play, is Chloe.

### Table tennis

- ◀ 0.5% (329) of people currently play table tennis and a further 0.2% (127) say they would like to indicating that 0.7% (457 are either playing or want to play table tennis).
- ◀ 0.7% of Bens play table tennis, this is the largest proportion for any group, the next highest is Philip (0.7%), they are not, however, the largest group in the population.
- ◀ The largest numbers and proportion of people who play table tennis are Tims (21.0%), the next largest group is Philips (15.2%).
- ◀ 23.6% of those who would like to play table tennis are Tims; the next largest group of potential players are Philips (12.6%).
- ◀ The main group to target, both for existing players and those who would like to play, is Tim.

### Squash and racketball

- ◀ 1.5 % (945) of people currently plays squash and racketball and a further 0.9% (559) says they would like to identify a potential of 2.3% of the local population.
- ◀ 3.9% of Bens play squash and racketball which is the largest proportion for any group along with Tims (3.4%).
- ◀ The largest numbers and proportion of people who play squash is Tim (35.5% 335), the next

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- largest group is Ben (22.1% 209)
- ◀ 31.1% of those who would like to play badminton are Tims; the next largest group of potential players are Philip's (18.8%).
- ◀ The main group to target, both for existing players and those who would like to play, is Tim.

## Summary of demand

Borough participation rates are above regional and national averages. There is identified latent demand from people who would like to participate in sports hall sports including netball and badminton. Consultation indicates a thriving gymnastics club with growth restricted (especially preschool) by its location in a school. Indoor cricket is well serviced due to the agreement between the Camberley Cricket Club and Kings International College, whereby the Club has access to 11.5 hours per week during winter months

## 4.4 Supply and demand analysis

Sport England's FPM indicates that:

- ◀ Simplistic analysis of 'supply vs demand' in relation to sports halls identifies a small 'shortfall' in the local authority area – equivalent to circa 1.5 badminton courts.
- ◀ Levels of satisfied demand are higher than national and regional levels. However, the model suggests that circa 39% of the demand being satisfied is being met by sports hall provision outside of Surrey Heath - in other neighbouring local authority areas.
- ◀ Levels of unmet demand are low at 3.6% (205 visits/week during the peak period).
- ◀ Used capacity figures for Surrey Heath are higher than national and regional levels. Three of the six sports hall sites are forecast to have used capacity levels in excess of 80% in the weekly peak periods, indicating that they are well used.
- ◀ Analysis suggests that consideration could be given to increasing publicly available sports hall space in Surrey Heath. Current provision levels are below national and regional figures. In addition, the facilities in place are forecasted to be well used during the weekly peak periods meaning that there may well be limited opportunities to increase usage of these sites to meet the demands of a growing population.

## 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, there are dangers in how figures are subsequently used. It should not be used for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension and it is important to note that 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 4.10: Sports Facilities Calculator applied to population increase in Surrey Heath

	Population 2014 (mid-year estimate)	Population estimate 2024	Population estimate 2037
<b>Pop data projection</b>	86,614	90,843	95,485

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<b>Estimated number of courts</b>	26.31 courts	27.36 courts	29.01 courts
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These calculations assume that the current sports hall stock remains accessible for community use and the quality remains the same. It appears that the projected increase population will add to the demand for sports hall space in Surrey Heath.

### Conclusion

Sports hall provision in Surrey Heath is of a reasonable quality and generally fit for purpose. Its leisure centres are full to capacity at peak periods and are of below average quality (mainly due to their age). There are a limited number of education sites available and these would seem to have limited scope for increasing community use.

Arena Leisure Centre is situated in Camberley, easily accessible by public transport and with sufficient parking. The age and recent maintenance history of it suggests that there will be need for increased investment over the coming years to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and continues to attract current volumes.

Participation rates in Surrey Heath are above regional and national levels, with an identified latent demand in a range of sports hall sports (based upon interrogation of Sport England Market Segmentation data). Consultation with a range of NGBs indicates a level of satisfaction with the level of supply of sports hall space although all of them would also like to increase participation further in their sports by expanding the number of sessions to attract participants. It may be that the level of demand, locally, is limited as the general public may believe that facilities are not available and have, therefore, stopped asking. It is considered unlikely that increases in facility time within schools will improve again limiting opportunity for participation and performance across a range of sports.

SHBC may wish to consider the viability of Arena Leisure Centre and the likely increasing investment it will require to remain fit for purpose for an increasing and ageing population. Investing in a newer, more environmentally friendly, larger and better laid out facility may need to be considered in the shorter rather than longer term.

### 4.5 Summary of key facts and issues

- ◀ The FPM indicates seven 3+ court sized halls available for community use on six sites.
- ◀ KKP's audit identifies five 3+ court sports halls on five sites. All five offer community use.
- ◀ Sports hall quality is variable (none is identified as good), reflecting the age of many venues. Stock is however, mostly fit for purpose. The Arena Leisure Centre sports hall is considered to be below average.
- ◀ 61.5% of the population resides within a 20 minute walk time of a sports hall.
- ◀ 9.5% of Surrey Heath residents do not have access to a suggesting that demand in the Borough is likely to be relatively mobile
- ◀ Surrey Heath does not have an 8-court hall; this may limit its capacity to accommodate certain sports hall sports or the levels of competition which can be held in the borough.
- ◀ SHBC (via Places for People) runs the Arena Leisure Centre. Three are education halls. Lightwater Leisure Centre is owned by Lightwater PFA and managed by Lifestyle Fitness.
- ◀ There is limited opportunity to extend the volume of community use in any of the facilities.
- ◀ Market segmentation data identifies latent demand for sports hall based activity.
- ◀ FPM indicates some level of justification for increasing provision of publicly available sports hall space in Surrey Heath – current facilities are forecast to be extremely well used limiting

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opportunity to increase usage to meet demand from a growing population.

- ◀ SHBC is an important area for Badminton England to drive increases in participation. It also has a thriving gymnastics club and good non-sports hall sports including judo and boxing.
- ◀ Due to education sector fragmentation a substantial increase in the level of coordination of community use made available at school sites is unlikely without specific investment.

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## PART 5: SWIMMING POOLS

A swimming pool can be 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 25 m 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 the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA).

### 5.1 Supply

This assessment is concerned with larger pools available for community use (no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria). As such, pools that are shorter than 20 metres in length and/or located at private member clubs offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation and are excluded from the assessment.

#### 5.1 Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

The FPM for Surrey Heath was undertaken using 2015 National Facilities Audit data. The analysis provides a useful starting point in identifying the issues and challenges for borough swimming provision. The analysis, using the Active Places database, identifies a supply of four swimming pools at three different sites in the authority. They are:

Facility name	Pool size	Lanes	Built
Arena Leisure Centre	25 x 13m – 325m <sup>2</sup>	6	1984
Arena Leisure Centre	12 x 7m – 87.5m <sup>2</sup>	0	1984
King International College	21 x 8m – 168m <sup>2</sup>	4	1975
Spa at Pennyhill Park	25 x 10m – 250m <sup>2</sup>		2003

None is identified has having undergone refurbishment. Key findings are that:

- ◀ Surrey Heath has a supply of 9.46m<sup>2</sup> of water space per 1,000 of population. This is lower than the figures for England and the South East Region. It is also lower than all but one of the neighbouring authority areas included in this analysis.
- ◀ Two sites are classified as public. Pennyhill Park is a hotel-based facility. Arena Leisure Centre is the only local authority facility; the other pool is on a school site.

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- Community hours available per week vary from 113 hours for the main pool at the Arena to 110.5 at Pennyhill Park and 40.5 at Kings International College (although the audit did not agree with this finding).

## Quantity

The audit identifies 12 pools at 10 sites in Surrey Heath.

Table 5.1: All identified swimming pools in Surrey Heath

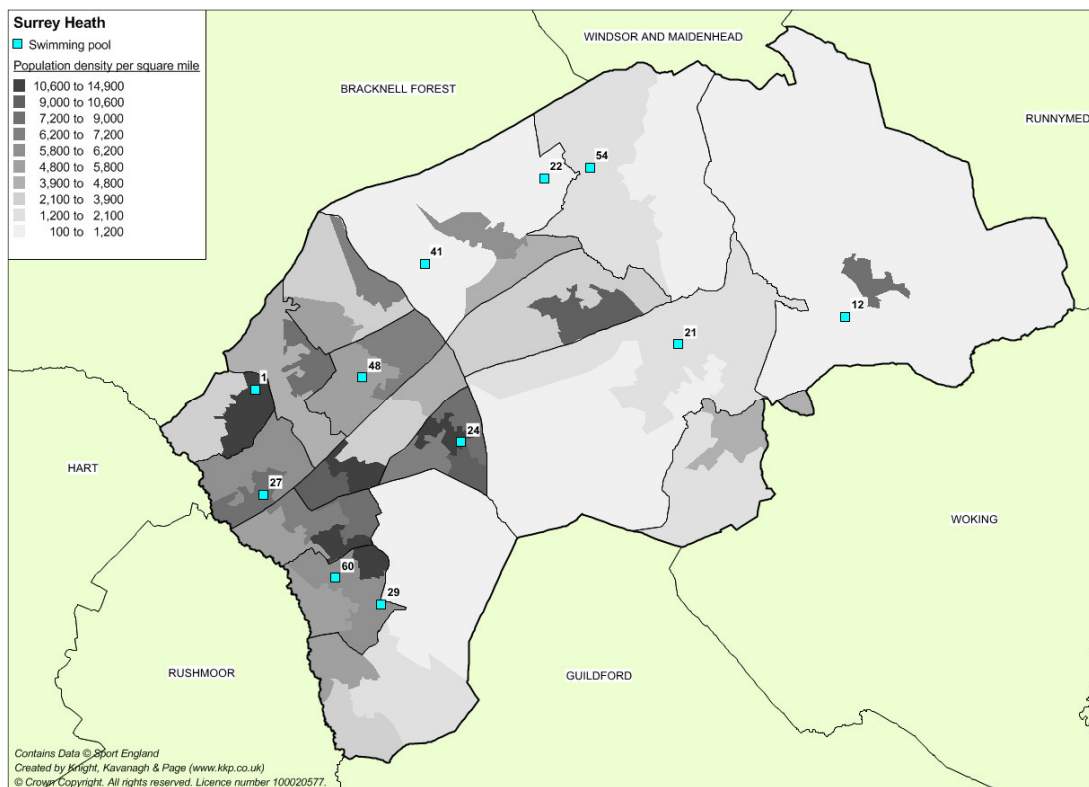


Figure 5.1: All identified swimming pools in Surrey Heath

ID	Site	Type	Lanes
1	Arena Leisure Centre	Main/General	6
1	Arena Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0
12	Chobham St Lawrence C Of E School	Lido	0
21	Gordons School	Learner/Teaching/Training	4
22	Hall Grove School	Lido	0
24	Heather Ridge Infant School	Lido	0
27	Kings International College	Main/General	0
29	Lakeside Health & Fitness Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	0
41	Spa At Pennyhill Park	Main/General	0
41	Spa At Pennyhill Park	Lido	0



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ID	Site	Type	Lanes
48	Vital Health & Wellbeing	Main/General	0
54	Woodcote House School	Lido	0
60	Frimley C oF E	Learner pool	0

The Arena Leisure Centre and Kings International College are the only pools considered to be accessible for community use due to their size and the limited availability to the public of the other venues. It may be that other pools serve the needs of some sections of the community but consultation indicates limited (if any) community use availability.

### Quality

As part of the assessment, KKP visited main swimming pools and completed non-technical visual assessments. It is necessary to include an assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in influencing and attracting users (especially the elderly, women and some BME communities). The quality ratings of the two venues which allow for community use are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Community accessible pools within Surrey Heath (set alongside quality)

Ref	Site Name	Type	Lanes	Length	Condition	
					Pool	Changing
1	Arena Leisure Centre	Main	6	25	Below average	Below average
1	Arena Leisure Centre	Learner	0	12	Below average	Below average
27	Kings International College	Main	0	21	Above average	Below average

### Operational accessibility

The quality assessment identifies that Arena Leisure Centre's changing rooms and swimming facility are both below average; this is mainly attributed to the age of the facility. The pools still have the original pool tiles (installed in 1984). The whole pool and poolside is in need of re-grouting although regular cosmetic repair and maintenance is undertaken. Consultation with Centre staff confirmed their agreement with this assessment. The swimming pool at Kings International College is considered to be above average but changing rooms are below. Further to this, at the beginning of 2016 a swimming pool boiler broke down and the facility had to be closed for a number of days. The main delay was caused by lack of availability of the appropriate part (due to the age of the facility parts are no longer made). This problem is likely to exacerbate over time.

As with indoor facilities appropriate walk and drive-time accessibility standards are applied to swimming facilities to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard is a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. This enables analysis of the adequacy of coverage and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision

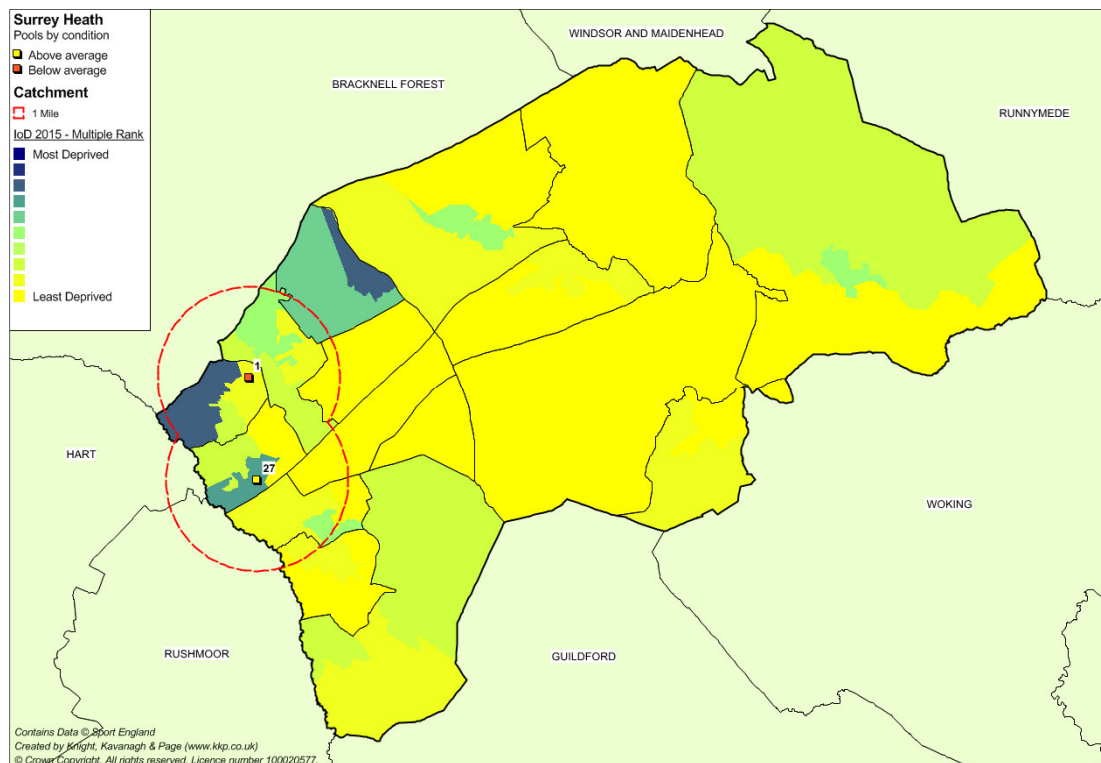
Figure 5.2 indicates the one mile radial catchment area which, for modelling purposes, is used to help determine accessibility in urban areas (as opposed to 20 minute drive time in more rural areas). As noted earlier, Surrey Heath is a mix of both urban and rural areas.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The catchment areas illustrated highlight the fact that only 28.2% of the borough population lives within a one mile catchment of accessible swimming pools; this means that over two thirds (71.8% of the population) do not. Further detail is set out in Appendix 2

All of Surrey Heath's resident population resides within 20 minute drive time of the community accessible swimming pools as can be seen in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.2 Community accessible pools - 20 minute walk time



## Accessibility

Swimming pool accessibility is influenced by both physical (i.e. built environment) and human (i.e. management of entry to facilities) elements.

### Management accessibility

The Arena Leisure Centre is managed by People for Places on behalf of SHBC. The operator has a good relationship with Council officers but does not feel able to significantly alter the pool programme (to, for example, try and drive up increases in participation or significantly extend swimming lesson time) due to pressure from local user groups. The programme is described as complex and complicated with a mixture of block bookings and pay and play opportunity.

Kings International College's pool is managed by Farnborough Fins Swimming Club. This means that community use is limited to the swimming club only. The pool is reportedly not used frequently or significantly by the school.

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Figure 5.4: Community accessible pools including neighbouring facilities (20 minutes' drive)

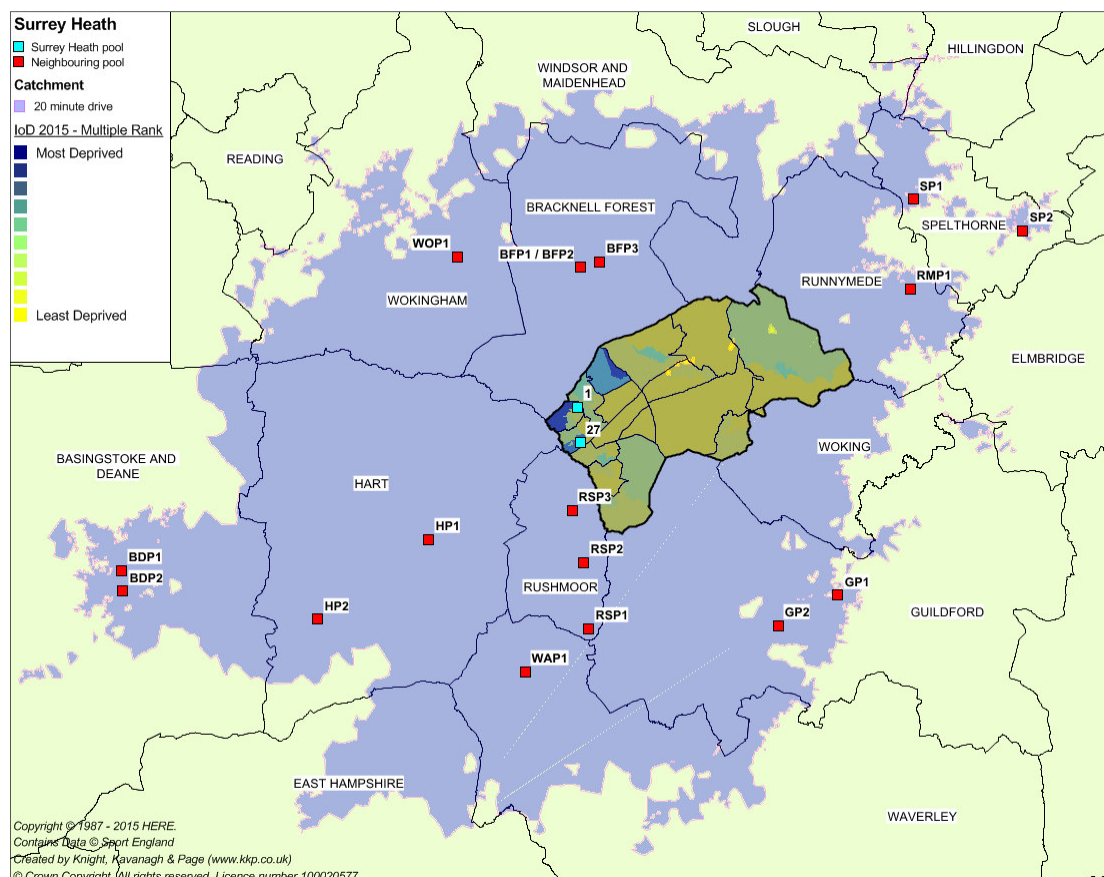


Table 5.3: Neighbouring local authority pay and play swimming pools 20 minute drive-time

Ref	Site Name	Lanes	Local Authority
BDP1	Basingstoke Sports Centre	6	Basingstoke and Deane
BDP2	Queen Marys College Sports Centre	4	Basingstoke and Deane
BFP1	Bracknell Leisure Centre	6	Bracknell Forest
BFP2	Bracknell Leisure Centre	6	Bracknell Forest
BFP3	Bracknell Swimarium	4	Bracknell Forest
GP1	Guildford Spectrum	8	Guildford
GP2	Surrey Sports Park	8	Guildford
HP1	Hart Leisure Centre	6	Hart
HP2	RAF Odiham Gymnasium	4	Hart
RMP1	River Bourne Health Club	3	Runnymede
RSP1	Aldershot Pools	6	Rushmoor
RSP2	Aldershot Garrison Sports Centre	8	Rushmoor
RSP3	Farnborough Leisure Centre	6	Rushmoor
SP1	Spelthorne Leisure Centre	6	Spelthorne
SP2	Sunbury Leisure Centre	6	Spelthorne
WAP1	Farnham Leisure Centre	6	Waverley
WOP1	Carnival Pool And Fitness Centre	6	Wokingham

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Figure 5.4 indicates community accessible swimming pools within a twenty minute drive of the SHBC border. The FPM identifies that 9.5% of the population does not have access to a car so the mobile nature of residents suggests that there is a number of accessible swimming pools within a relatively short drive time of the authority (even taking account of military nature of some of them and potential limited community use).

### 5.3 Demand

#### *Analysis of demand for swimming pools*

##### *NGB key issues*

Consultation with the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) confirms that the headline objectives of 'More people learning to swim, more people swimming regularly, more medals on the world stage,' which are contained within the ASA Strategic Plan – 2013-17 remain. The NGB is currently developing its facilities strategy.

It considers all usable swimming pools to be important for the sport and this is no different in Surrey Heath. Local authority pools are of particular importance to the ASA given their ability to support its key objectives of increasing participation and also the talent base (club usage). It should be noted that there is no capital funding available from the ASA, however, by working closely with Sport England the NGB aims to target funding on projects that will have the greatest impact on increasing participation and benefit the sport and its clubs.

The main issues in Surrey Heath are the absence of facilities for diving, the limited time available for competitive club and masters swimming and no time for water polo. Also no local pool has the required depth for synchronised swimming competition.

The ASA does not identify any key aquatic clubs within Surrey Heath due to lack of access to facilities, but does identify ones in bordering Rushmoor and Hart local authorities. Clubs from both authorities reportedly use the facilities in Surrey Heath. The ASA identifies real potential for growth within Surrey Heath as the area has many keen people who take part in a variety of sports. It is the NGB's belief that they would also take part in swimming and other aquatic related activities if the facilities were available.

Participation as measured by the Active People Survey, suggests that swimming has been in decline nationally over the past 12 months. Consultation with pool operators, however, shows that swimming pool throughput is growing especially with regard to, for example, children's swimming lessons. This detail is not considered by the APS survey process.

It should also be noted that the SHBC area hosts several military pools. Whilst they generally are identified as having private memberships, the reality is that many military families and some external clubs are often given access to some pool time. Some of the pools that accommodate outside clubs are now reaching the end of their lifecycle and are in need of extensive (and potentially expensive) repairs or face the possibility of closure. The ASA's conclusion is, thus, that more water space is required in the borough which will lead to increases in participation as there is latent demand for a variety of aquatic activities.

Farnborough Fins Swimming Club declined to be consulted with despite telephone, email and face to face requests but they are working to support the Active 50+ swimming programme as a key delivery partner. It manages and uses Kings International College

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Pool. Table 5.4 overleaf identifies potential demand for swimming based on Sport England's market segmentation model 2010

Table 5.4: Market segmentation for swimming and likely target audiences in Surrey Heath

Swimming;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◀ 15.7% (10,101) of people currently swim and a further 14.1% (9,051) indicate that they would like to, giving an overall total of 29.7% (19,153).</li><li>◀ 25.3% of Alison's swim, which is the largest proportion of any group closely followed by the Chloe segment at 24.1%.</li><li>◀ The largest local population segments who swim are Tim's (15.1%) and Alison's (13.9%).</li><li>◀ Groups with the most people who would like to play are Alison (14.2%) and Chloe (12.2%).</li><li>◀ The best group to target for additional players due to size and interest is, therefore, Alison.</li></ul>

### 5.4 Supply and demand analysis

Sport England's FPM indicates that:

- ◀ Current supply of water space is insufficient to meet the demand that is generated by the current population of Surrey Heath.
- ◀ Simplistic analysis of 'supply vs demand' for swimming pools within Surrey Heath suggest that there is a shortfall in the levels of provision of c. 150m<sup>2</sup> of water space.
- ◀ Levels of satisfied demand within Surrey Heath are high at 96% - above national and regional figures. However, it must be noted that the data suggests that c.55% of this is being exported into neighbouring authority areas in order to be met
- ◀ There may be a need for more community accessible water space in the borough in the future in order to meet increased levels of demand from a growing population.

Both the FPM and consultation with the main facility provider indicates that there is an under provision of water space for its current population. More strain is likely to be placed on current facilities as the levels of projected population increase.

There is a limited opportunity for extension of the current supply; Kings International College appears to be the only facility with spare capacity. Due to the lack of engagement with Farnborough Fins it is unknown (and highly unlikely) that more time will become available for community use.

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

This was created to assist local planning authorities to quantify how much additional demand for the key community sports facilities, is generated by populations of new growth, development and regeneration areas. While it can be used to estimate facility needs for whole area populations it should not be used for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension. The SFC 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.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 5.6: SFC applied to (ONS estimated) population increase in Surrey Heath up to 2037

	Population 2014 (Mid-year estimate)	Population estimate 2024	Population estimate 2037
Population data projection	86,614	90,843	95,485
Estimated lane requirement	17.08 lanes	17.92 lanes	18.83 lanes

These calculations assume that the current swimming stock remains accessible for community use and the quality remains the same. It appears that the projected increase population will add to the demand for pool space in Surrey Heath.

## 5.6 Summary of key facts

In summary, the above consultation and analysis would indicate that Surrey Heath is in the following position with regards to its swimming pool provision:

- ◀ This assessment identifies two community accessible swimming sites, which is in accordance with Sport England's FPM.
- ◀ There are, however, other privately managed swimming facilities including various lidos, Pennyhill Park Spa and the Vital Health and Wellbeing Centre. It is recognised that these may serve some sections of the community but their restricted access or size does not make them community accessible for the purposes of this study.
- ◀ The FPM identifies a current under supply of water (equating to approximately 167 m<sup>2</sup>) equivalent to a 3 lane 25m swimming pool (with lane width of 2m).
- ◀ The assessment and consultation based analysis also suggests that there may be a need for more community accessible water space due to current population activity levels. This demand on water space is likely to increase as the borough population increases.
- ◀ The main facility; Arena Leisure Centre has main and teaching pools. It faces capacity issues when all sectors of the community compete for water space at peak demand times.
- ◀ The Arena offers swimming lessons and some water classes, but is limited in how it can vary its programme due local and vociferous community groups. Although swimming clubs use the facility, there is no resident club.
- ◀ Catchment analysis indicates that only 28.2% of the population resides within one mile of an accessible swimming pool in Surrey Heath - 71.8% of the population, therefore, does not.
- ◀ There is a range of swimming pools within 20 minutes' drive time of Surrey Heath - a number of these are military pools with restricted community access.
- ◀ Farnborough Fins manage the pool at Kings International College but there does not appear to be any pay and play based access to the facility.
- ◀ Anticipated growth in the local population will increase the pressure on current swimming provision. Should the population rise in line with ONS projections the level of under-provision will rise by approximately one lane by 2024 and two lanes by 2037.



### SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES

Health and fitness facilities are normally defined and assessed using a base scale of a minimum of 20 stations. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment and 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 6% in the number of members. Further, all parts of the country have seen an increase in the number of clubs, members and total market value but only four regions have seen an increase in average membership fees over the last 12 months.

According to State of the UK Fitness Industry Report (2015) there are 319 low cost clubs within the private sector in England. This represents a 24% (62 clubs) increase over the last 12 months. Their membership has passed the one million mark for the first time (41% increase) and the total market value has increased by 43% to under just £300million. The low cost sector continues to be the fastest growing segment of the private health and fitness market.

There are now 25 private low cost chains across the UK with Pure Gym the market leaders for the third year in a row with 92 clubs, having opened 27 in the last 12 months.

Due to commercial sensitivities private and commercial health and fitness suites are not usually assessed. It is generally acknowledged that they provide good or above average quality facilities.

#### 6.1: Supply

##### *Quantity*

Research undertaken for the assessment report identifies 11 health and fitness suites in Surrey Heath with 20 stations or more. This equates to 694 fitness stations. Of these, only 110 stations are considered to be available to the community as they are housed in the Arena Leisure Centre. Most of the remaining sites have some restrictions placed on them with regard to membership fees and whilst Pure Gym does not have a contract obligation, it does not offer exercise referral nor does it actively target hard to reach groups in the Borough.

Figure 6.1 overleaf illustrates that health and fitness facilities are to be found mainly in the West and centre of the Borough (servicing main population areas).



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Figure 6.1: Health & Fitness suites (20+ stations) in Surrey Heath on IMD

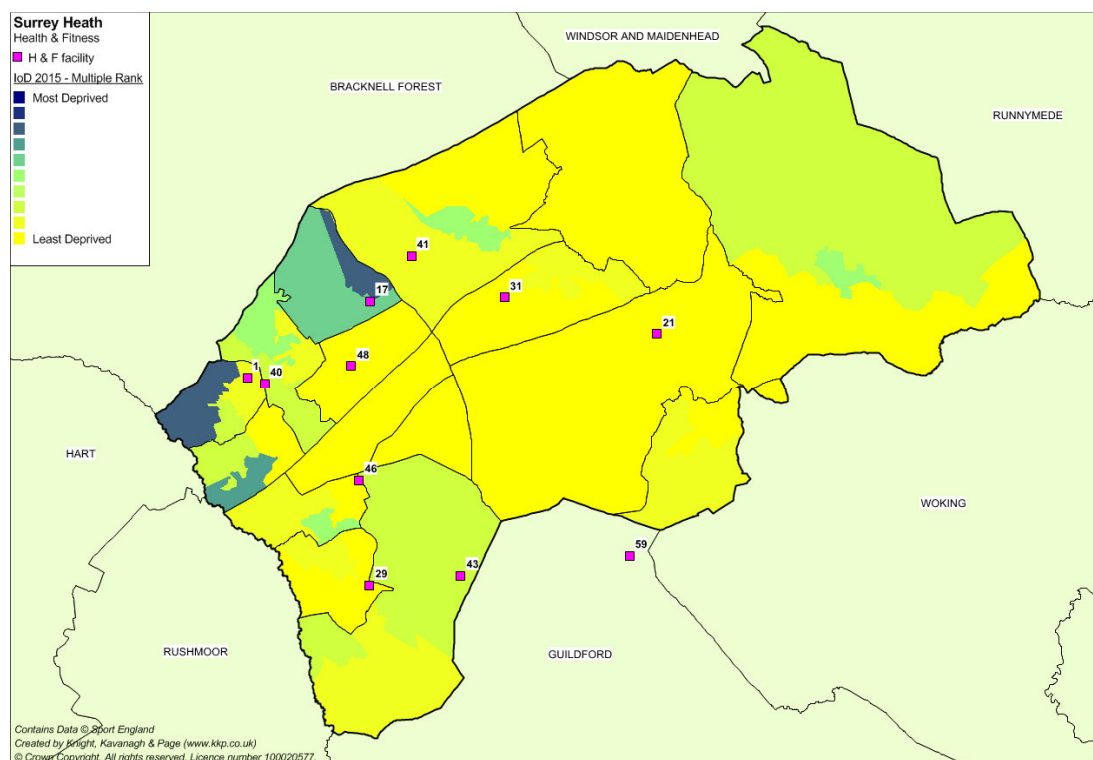


Table 6.1: All health and fitness suites in suites in Surrey Heath

Ref	Site Name	Stations
1	Arena Leisure Centre	110
17	Fitness First Health Club (Camberley)	70
21	Gordons School	20
29	Lakeside Health & Fitness Club	20
31	Lightwater Leisure Centre	140
40	Pure Gym (Camberley)	220
41	Spa At Pennyhill Park	30
43	The Princess Royal Barracks	22
46	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	22
48	Vital Health & Wellbeing (Frimley Hall Hotel And Spa)	20
59	Lord Roberts Centre	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>694</b>

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## Quality

### Site assessments

Surrey Heath has 11 health and fitness suites; six available for non-technical quality assessments. Camberley is well served with the Arena (110) and Pure Gym (220) located in the town. No facilities are rated as poor; overall they were assessed as follows:

Table 6.2: Health and fitness suites (c.20+ stations) in Surrey Heath with a quality rating

Ref	Site Name	Stations	Community use	Condition
1	Arena Leisure Centre	110	Community use	Above average
17	Fitness First Health Club (Camberley)	70	Reg. membership	Not assessed
21	Gordons School	20	No community use	Above average
29	Lakeside Health & Fitness Club	20	Reg. membership	Below average
31	Lightwater Leisure Centre	140	Reg. membership	Above average
40	Pure Gym (Camberley)	220	Reg. membership	Not assessed
41	Spa At Pennyhill Park	30	Reg. membership	Not assessed
43	The Princess Royal Barracks	22	Private use	Not assessed
46	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	22	Reg. membership	Below average
48	Vital Health & Wellbeing (Frimley Hall Hotel And Spa)	20	Reg. membership	Not assessed
59	Lord Roberts Centre	20	Private management	Good
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>694</b>		

Table 6.3 Quality rating of health and fitness suites in Surrey Heath

Quality rating of assessed health and fitness suites				
Good	Above average	Below average	Poor	Not assessed
1	3	2	0	6

Two are considered below average, Lakeside Health and Fitness Club and Tomlinscote Sports Centre

### Accessibility and availability

Sport England's classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly accessible; this generally means that people pay a monthly membership fee which can vary considerably. Two sites, Lord Roberts Centre and Gordons School do not allow community access and access at Princess Royal Barracks is also limited; this leaves eight accessible facilities with a total of 632 stations.

A further 50 stations are taken out of this as they are part of health club and spa facilities (Frimley Hall Hotel and Spa and the Spa at Pennyhill Place). This leaves 582 stations available for general community use, based upon Sport England's classification.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### 6.2: Demand

Health and fitness via exercising in a gym or class environment is a highly popular form of exercise in Surrey Heath, appealing to men and women across a range of age groups. Sport England APS 8 identifies 11.3% of people currently participating in gym and 3.92% in keep fit for the South East region (data at county and borough level is not currently available). This is in line with UK penetration rates of 12% (used in the model below).

To identify the adequacy of provision quantity a demand calculation based upon the assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future is applied. Population increases are also factored in to enable a calculation of whether current supply will meet future demand.

*Table 6.4: UK penetration rates for health and fitness suites in Surrey Heath (ONS data)*

	Current (2013)	Future (2024)	Future (2037)
Adult population	86,650	90,850	95,500
UK penetration rate	12%	13%	14%
Number of potential members	10,398	11,810	13,370
Number of visits per week (1.75/member)	18,196	19,795	22,735
% 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%)	303	345	390

The model identifies 1.75 visits per week by members and 65% usage during 39 weeks of the year. (All figures rounded up/down)

According to UK penetration rates there is a current need for 303 stations across Surrey Heath. This is expected to grow to 345 by 2024 and to 390 by 2037. It is also necessary to factor in comfort and accessibility at peak periods, in particular. The requirement, therefore could be up to double the numbers found in the model.

When comparing the number of community accessible stations currently available (582) the market appears to have plenty of capacity to service the adult population. This is, however, considered to be an undersupply of c. 20 stations when taking account of peak period and accessibility issues. Using this model, the borough is likely to see an increase in the undersupply of community accessible health and fitness stations of c.200 stations by 2037.

It is not uncommon for the private sector to fill such gaps with a range of health and fitness stations (as is already evidenced to a degree in Surrey Heath). The key issue is that while some of these may be budget operators it does not necessarily make them accessible to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage (as cost is only one factor which may hinder usage).

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### 6.3: Supply and demand analysis

Health and fitness facilities are seen as 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.

Surrey Heath has a total of 694 fitness stations across 11 sites, of which 582 are considered to be housed at facilities accessible to the whole community. The challenge remains as to whether these facilities will provide opportunity for those in the most disadvantaged areas

### 6.4 Summary of key facts and issues

- ◀ There are 11 health and fitness suites identified in Surrey Heath, all of which have 20 or more stations.
- ◀ The choice is good ranging from commercial operators covering the full range of spa, health and beauty to low cost operators such as Pure Gym and local authority provision.
- ◀ Three are not available for community use, two are part of a wider health spa experience.
- ◀ According to Sport England's definition six venues are, thus, accessible to the wider public providing 582 stations.
- ◀ The more densely populated areas of Surrey Heath appear to be well catered for; people who reside in the more sparsely populated areas must travel to use facilities.
- ◀ Leaving aside the commercial facilities, there is one good facility, three above average and two facilities which are below average.
- ◀ The disparate nature of management of health and fitness facilities makes it difficult to co-ordinate the sport and physical activity offer they make. It is nonetheless important that the local authority continues to ensure that its own venues (and preferably some of the commercial offer – is accessible to relatively disadvantaged and hard to reach groups in the borough.

### SECTION 7: INDOOR BOWLS

#### 7.1 Introduction

The three forms of bowls that can be played indoors that require a different venue are flat green, crown green and carpet mat (short and long mat)

Indoor flat green bowls requires a standard bowling green; a flat area 34-40 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.

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. Carpet mat bowls tends to be played at a recreational level whereas indoor flat and crown green bowls tend to be more competitive and organised around inter-club competitions and leagues.

An indoor bowling centre typically comprises a single flat green with a number of rinks and ancillary accommodation such as changing rooms, lounge/bar, viewing area, kitchen, office/meeting rooms and stores plus designated car parking. The size of ancillary accommodation varies according to the number of rinks available.

A successful indoor bowls centre requires a combination of the right location, design, and financial and general management. Sport England<sup>10</sup> guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres are set out to be interpreted in the light of local circumstances:

- ◀ Assume the majority of users will live locally and not travel more than 20 minutes.
- ◀ Assume 90% of users will travel by car, with the remainder by foot.
- ◀ As a guide, demand is calculated as one rink per 14,000-17,000 of total population.
- ◀ A six-rink green, therefore, is required for a population of 85,000-100,000. This will be dependent upon the population profile of the area.
- ◀ The number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members, assume 80-100 members per rink.

The English Bowls Association (EIBA) is the NGB for bowls. Its stated objectives are:

- ◀ A growth in participation across the adult population in local communities. Targeted work to increase female participation.
- ◀ A growth in participation in the 14-25 age range, plus working with primary schools (Year 3 & 4 – age 7 to 9).
- ◀ The provision of an excellent sporting experience for new and existing participants.
- ◀ A growth in indoor bowls participation by people who have disabilities.

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<sup>10</sup> Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## 7.2 Supply

### Quantity and accessibility

There is one indoor flat green bowling facility in Surrey Heath, located in Camberley plus two further facilities within 20 minute drive time of the local authority boundary. All borough residents thus reside within 20 minute drive time of a facility (see maps overleaf).

ID	Site	Rinks	Condition	Changing
6	Camberley & District Indoor Bowls Club	6	Good	Above average
GB1	Wey Valley Indoor Bowls Club	6	Guildford	
RSB1	Farnborough Leisure Centre	6	Rushmoor	

## 7.3 Demand

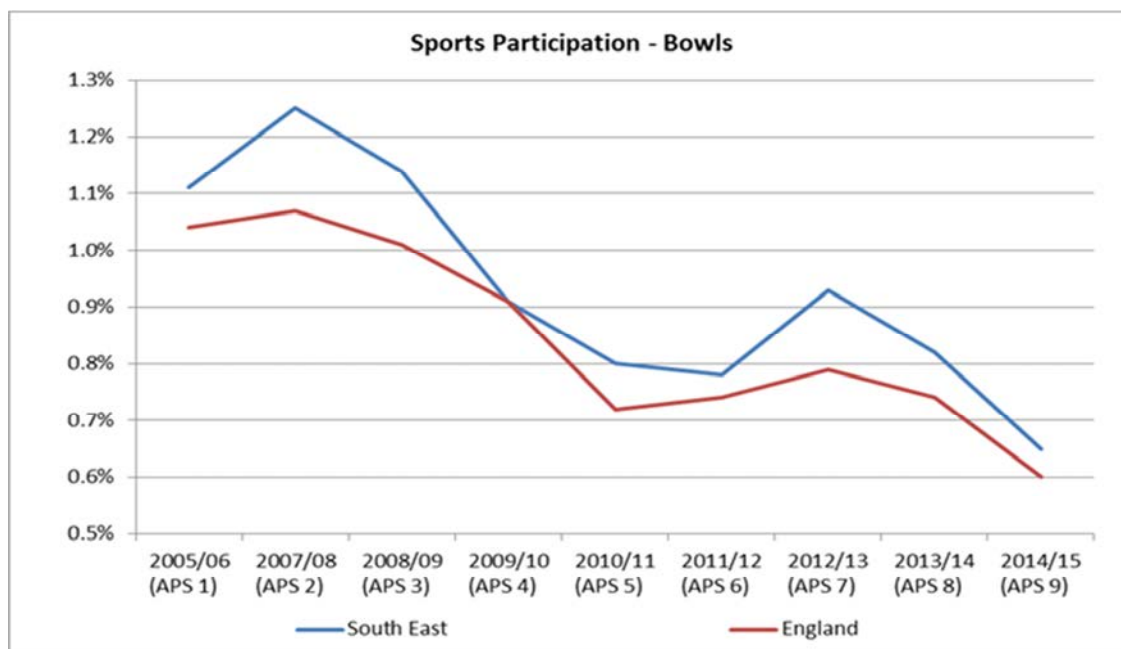
There is a national and regional decline in demand for bowls as reflected in Figure 7.1. APS data is not available on a county basis due to the low numbers involved. The data does, however, help to identify trends in the South

Table 7.2: APS data regarding bowls participation

Area	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	APS7	APS8	APS9
England	1.04%	1.07%	1.01%	0.91%	0.72%	0.74%	0.79%	0.74%	0.60%
South East	1.11%	1.25%	1.14%	0.91%	0.80%	0.78%	0.93%	0.82%	0.65%

\* County data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size.

Figure 7.1: National and regional demand







# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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### *Club consultation*

Camberley and District Indoor Sports Club has a strong membership base with 589 members, 514 of whom play, with 75 social members. Although this can fluctuate, it has shown a steady increase over the past 10 years increasing from c. 400. At its height (when it first opened) the Club had c.750 members but it believes its own capacity to be closer to 600.

The number of coaches it has has reduced from 20 to 14. Recent changes to the World coaching system has resulted in fewer people attending and completing courses, hence the reduction (as people moved away or retire). Coaches who qualified under the old system are not recognised as having a current qualification and Active Surrey does not finance bowling related activities. Consultation with the club identifies several key issues:

The attrition rate is approximately 35 per annum which means there needs to be a regular and concerted annual effort to attract new members.

The lease on the land (the Club owns the facilities) has expired. It has been offered an extension of 21 years but is keen to extend this to 25 as it considers this to be important when trying to attract external funding. In addition, the cost of the lease is increasing from one penny to £10,000 per annum with SHBC providing £9,000 annual grant for the first five years of the lease period.

The facility is not well signposted or easy to locate. It has poor wheelchair access which needs to be addressed from a Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliance and health and safety perspective.

Despite this the Club chair, who is also the development officer for Surrey Rural Clubs, of which there are 85, has links with the five outdoor clubs in Surrey Heath.

### **7.4 Summary of key facts and issues**

- ◀ Despite the increased proportion of older people in the population bowls is experiencing a national decline in popularity.
- ◀ It is still a particularly popular sport amongst older people. The older population (65+ years) is expected to increase substantially in Surrey Heath up until 2037 thus reinforcing demand.
- ◀ The indoor bowls is available at Camberley and District Indoor Bowls Club is thriving with relatively little capacity to extend.
- ◀ There is a need to continue to market the club in a positive manner to attract new members.
- ◀ The change in the length of the new lease agreement may create difficulties for the Club should it wish to attract external capital funding.
- ◀ There does not appear to be any unmet demand for indoor bowling in the area.

### SECTION 8: OTHER SPORTS

#### 8.1 Boxing

Launched in 2010 as a brand new boxing platform for British based boxers to compete on, the Queensbury Boxing League is becoming established within the UK. It offers boxing competitions which are divided into nine separate weight categories and five skill levels. Boxers battle it out over three, four and five two minute rounds against opponents of equal skill and ability in their respective weight classes and move up and down the rankings dependent upon their results. The most successful competitors will earn the right to challenge for one of the five separate titles in each weight division starting with the novice title and moving all the way up to the coveted Queensbury British title for the most skilful.

Camberley Boxing Club is part of the Queensbury Boxing League, having signed up in 2013. Its clubhouse is located on land leased from SHBC (99 years) at a peppercorn rent but the building is owned by the Club. It has c. 320 members, 30 of which are female, 110 are juniors with the remainder being adult men. Although there is no upper limit on membership, only 20 people are allowed within the gym at any one time. This leads to many sessions and classes being oversubscribed and as such, large waiting lists are in place. It uses six paid coaches to facilitate its programme of activity.

It has a full size professional boxing ring, multiple bags and fitness equipment within its gym, as well as male and female changing facilities (which are considered to be below average, when compared to modern leisure facilities). The separate internal bar area has been converted to a lounge in which alcohol is not served, in order to improve the overall venue reputation. The car park needs re-surfacing, while lighting and fencing also needs improving.

The Club considers itself to have a good relationship with SHBC.

It is keen to build additional accommodation which would allow athletes to live on site (very similar to the Camberley Judo model). It would be keen to work in partnership with the judo club if the club had plans to re-develop.

Turner's Boxing Club is a much smaller club based at Collingwood College (utilising the boxing room (ring plus free weights and bags) each evening and weekends. This indicates that boxing is strong in Surrey Heath.

#### 8.2 Camberley Judo Club

The facility comprises the main dojo (full size), fitness equipment (stored in a shed) and is in need of urgent refurbishment. There is accommodation on site for up to 20 players with 12 currently housed. SHBC recently invested c. £17,000 in the site and work is underway to develop a small (weights only) gym area. The Club shares its car park with Camberley Boxing Club and noted the need for it to be resurfaced (as does the Boxing Club).

It has c. 250 members, of which 180 are juniors with 70 adults, plus eight internationals (it has a 50: 50 ratio of male to female members). Players who live on site are not funded by the BJA although the Club has four athletes competing in the Rio qualifier competition. Membership has grown steadily over the past few years although it is acknowledged that

## **SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

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the Club finds it difficult to retain non elite players over the age of 14. It does not have capacity to take more members and is keen to develop additional dojo space.

Programming includes juniors, disability and veteran activities (alongside the elite programmes). All members are affiliated to the BJA and pay weekly membership fees. Elite players also pay accommodation fees. Three qualified (self-employed) coaches run sessions each evening.

The Club also has good relationships and links with Wellington College and Brooklands College, Weybridge where it delivers judo sessions. The Arena Leisure Centre also sponsors elite players who are able to use its facilities free of charge (as they can at Penny Hill Park).

### **8.3 Gravity Force (trampoline leisure facility)**

This commercial leisure facility comprises 50 interconnected trampolines, a foam pit area, two dodgeball areas and three basketball lanes (opened in 2014). Maximum numbers are fixed at 125 people, although there is very rarely a waiting list. The male and female changing rooms are good quality and the facility is open 91 hours per week with activity mainly booked online or via pay and play.

The facility programmes a variety of activities such as Jump Revolution (fitness classes), Gravity Dodge and parties. As a commercial venture it does not work with or through the local authority to develop health and well-being programmes.

### **8.4 Lord Roberts Centre, Bisley**

The National Shooting Centre is located at the Lord Roberts Centre, Bisley close to the border of Surrey Heath and Woking local authorities. It is the headquarters of the National Rifle and Shooting Association, built in 2002 for the Commonwealth Games. It hosts 10m air gun and 50m rifle ranges and has various other shooting rooms all with electronic targets.

Other facilities include a 20 station fitness suite, gun shop, hockey shop, café, full size roller rink (which can be taken down to offer additional shooting space.) conference rooms and plenty of good quality changing facilities.

It currently has 5,600 members and is showing a steady year on year increase. However, consultation with staff indicate that they do not consider it to be a very popular activity in relation to other sports. The site employs two marketing specialists with a view to continuing to drive membership. The facility hosts shooting competitions and coaching on a regular basis. It is well used for police firearms training. This is a privately operated facility which requires membership, although facilities can be hired for specific events.

### **8.5 Summary**

Surrey Heath is well serviced with a range of sports appealing to different age groups and backgrounds. There is the ability to develop through to national level in gymnastics, judo and boxing but all clubs are struggling to cope with the demand for their sport. Whilst the Lord Roberts Centre Bisley operates as a private club, it also offers expertise and the potential for local people to take part in a range of shooting disciplines.

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## INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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### SECTION 9 SWOT ANALYSIS

The following SWOT analysis identifies key issues for discussion;

#### 9.1 Strengths

- ◀ SHBC recognises the importance of its leisure facility stock to health and well-being and future planning needs.
- ◀ There is a productive relationship between SHBC and the CCG working in partnership to try and develop a range of programmes across the borough to increase physical activity levels amongst hard to reach groups in particular.
- ◀ There are five sports halls and two swimming pools in the Borough with clear community access. This is supplemented by opportunities in gymnastics, boxing and judo.
- ◀ The main accessible swimming pool at the Arena Leisure Centre, is popular and well used and pool time is not dominated by swimming clubs (although a number use the facility).
- ◀ The six court halls cater for a variety of activity programmes and different sports.
- ◀ Places for People and SHBC report good contractor/ client relationships at the Arena.
- ◀ The Arena is situated in the heart of Camberley and is considered to be an accessible venue.
- ◀ Only 9.5% of the resident population of Surrey Heath does not have access to a car, suggesting that residents are mobile.
- ◀ The majority of the small percentage of residents (3.69%) who live within the borough's more deprived areas reside within 20 minute walk time of the Arena.
- ◀ A good range of health and fitness facilities is available in the borough (from locations offering 20 to 220 stations) with offers across a range of price levels.
- ◀ Programming across the sports halls appears to offer a good breadth of sports/activities.
- ◀ As a community badminton network area, SHBC is identified as having potential for growth. A range of volunteers and programmes have been assembled to help drive the sport.
- ◀ Judo, boxing and gymnastics clubs offer full development programmes from beginners through to national level players/athletes
- ◀ In addition to the in situ facility which is in good condition and is popular, there are two indoor bowls facilities within a 20 minute drive time of the borough boundary.

#### 9.2: Weaknesses

- ◀ Places for People only manages one sports hall and swimming pool in the authority which limits its potential development influence (on behalf of the Council).
- ◀ The fabric and plant at the Arena Leisure Centre is showing its age and the facility is considered to be coming to the end of its lifespan.
- ◀ The layout of the site does not tend to support ease of use nor economies of scale.
- ◀ Whilst popular, there is little scope to extend the programme of activities at the Arena as it has extensive existing wet and dryside programmes of activity, even during the day.
- ◀ The rising age profile of the population is likely to lead to increased demand for facilities during the daytime (when much of the education stock is out of action for the public).
- ◀ The programming of swimming pools and sports halls in the Borough does not appear to be 'joined up' i.e. programmes of use between facilities exist in isolation and are not complementary across the different operators.
- ◀ Community use of school facilities varies markedly. Some offer no access with others only offering facilities to the community during term time (and not during exams). Even if resource were in place to promote this concept – it may be 'a tough ask'.
- ◀ The FPM indicates undersupply (albeit small) of sports halls and swimming space. This will get more significant as housing and population increases.
- ◀ The fragmented nature of management arrangements at sports halls means that no single organisation takes a lead on activity programming or access and operators appear to work within their own 'silo' without overall leadership and direction.

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- ◀ There is a reliance on facilities in other boroughs because of the limited facilities in SHBC.
- ◀ There are examples of schools and sports development working together (Surrey Youth Games, Surrey School Games and an SHBC representative on the Primary School Sports Association, for example). There have also been satellite clubs running at educational venues linked to hub clubs. However, there is room for improving the links between sports development, school sport and club development etc. There is significant excess (unmet) demand for gymnastics, judo and boxing in the borough.

### 9.3 Opportunities

- ◀ This is an opportune time for SHBC to review how it intends to offer facilities in the future, the communities it wishes to serve and its links with the wider health and wellbeing, obesity and social care agendas. This must, of course, take account of the increasing financial constraints within which it has to work. This is specifically relevant given the health challenges faced by an ageing population.
- ◀ SHBC in partnership with Places for People plus health and wellbeing groups has an opportunity to continue to take a strategic lead and ensure that key decision makers are brought into the strategic process moving forward.
- ◀ The current contract with Places for People ends in 2019. This gives SHBC time to fundamentally review how it operates, what it requires from the contract and how it might build on its current strengths and improve its operation in the future.
- ◀ There is an opportunity to consider whether and how to replace the Arena Leisure Centre and, in so doing, to increase the volume and flexibility of water space to cater for current and anticipated shortfalls
- ◀ Places for People should further utilise its expertise to help increase participation in a range of sports and advocate and co-ordinate activity across the borough on behalf of SHBC.
- ◀ Places for People currently provide a 20 hour Community Engagement post which could be further developed in the future supported if funding can be found by SHBC and CCG.
- ◀ SHBC needs to continue working with NGBs and voluntary clubs to help drive increases in participation and help draw in external funding.
- ◀ SHBC (possibly in tandem with Place for People could allocate a significant short term resource to a programme to gain regular, secure access to schools based facilities
- ◀ Investment in facilities for the specialist combat sports would appear to be likely to enable the clubs involved to further increase in their particular sports.

### 9.4: Threats

- ◀ The Arena may require untenable levels of capital investment to keep it operational and fit for purpose in an era of cuts and cost efficiencies. This will put more strain on a facility which is already considered tired and uneconomic.
- ◀ The projected increase in number of older people, allied to the increases in the population will place an increasing strain on the current stock of facilities at specific times - at a time when there is a need for increasing Council efficiencies and cuts.
- ◀ The community sport and physical activity offer across the Borough could fragment further due to the increasing independence of schools (via academies and free schools) and further private investment in profit making activities (e.g. gyms).
- ◀ The lack of joined up programming and sports development service, across the Borough, may lead to duplication of activity and/or gaps in provision of a full sport and leisure offer (this will require the Public estate to lead the way in developing more cooperation across all providers, where feasible).
- ◀ The nature of housing development across Surrey Heath tends to be smaller than that of other local authorities (fewer large sites tend to become available) and, as such, the value of developer contributions is less than that found elsewhere

### 9.5: Summary and strategic recommendations

The information below is a very brief summary of the key findings, which is followed by a number of initial strategic recommendations.

Management of sports halls is diverse with schools, Lifestyle Fitness, Blue Fusion and Places for People responsible for different facilities. Community use is variable with Lightwater and Arena leisure centres (both 6-court halls) offering extensive community use with the school sites offering less.

There is currently unmet demand for gymnastics and indoor cricket in sports halls across the borough and whilst activity in a range of sports is identified, none indicate the need for much more time. Anticipated change in the age profile of the population suggests that facility programmes and opening times will need to ensure that older people are fully included. This is difficult given current occupancy levels in some centres and reliance on schools to cater for other usage in the borough.

SHBC's relationship with Places for People is mature and there is a confidence that both will undertake their functions appropriately. Investment at the Arena Leisure Centre or consideration of investment in a new facility needs consideration, due to the likely increasing maintenance costs and its ability to remain fit for purpose. The audit highlights the absence of complementary programming and pricing at facilities in the borough. It is acknowledged that coordination (even if short term in nature) takes time and effort and will need to be undertaken by a lead organisation (probably SHBC itself).

Gymnastics, judo and boxing are popular and offer participation through to performance opportunity in the borough. All three clubs suggest that they will continue to need support from SHBC if they are to continue to operate at a level (this may take the form of planning, resources and or club development inputs). Badminton is also a key sport in the area as evidenced by the *in situ* CBN.

Surrey Heath has a thriving indoor bowls facility despite the current regional and national trends. There are, however, only two other facilities within 20 minutes' drive-time of the borough highlighting the importance of the existing bowls facility to the local community.

Key strategic recommendations therefore include to:

- ◀ Consider the feasibility of replacing the Arena Leisure Centre with a cost efficient, fit for purpose facility, probably with more water space which reflect the changing needs and demands of a local population in which the 'grey' market is so significant.
- ◀ Put in place a process to coordinate community access to, and the programming and pricing of, facilities (including schools) across the borough within the public estate.
- ◀ Support other developments (via planning, developer contributions and officer expertise) which may assist in increasing sport and physical activity within the wider borough community (e.g. boxing, judo and gymnastics).
- ◀ Ensure that SHBC owned facilities make a progressively greater (and measured) contribution to reducing health inequalities and are fully accessible from all the borough's communities through targeted initiatives, facilities, programming and training.
- ◀ Assist and broker partnerships between schools and stakeholder clubs/groups to explore the benefits of engaging with 'key-holder groups' as part of a process of minimising staffing costs associated with increasing access to and limiting the

## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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operation of, use of school sports facilities. It should be noted that this is not a short term measure but one that needs to take account of competing interests.

- ◀ 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.



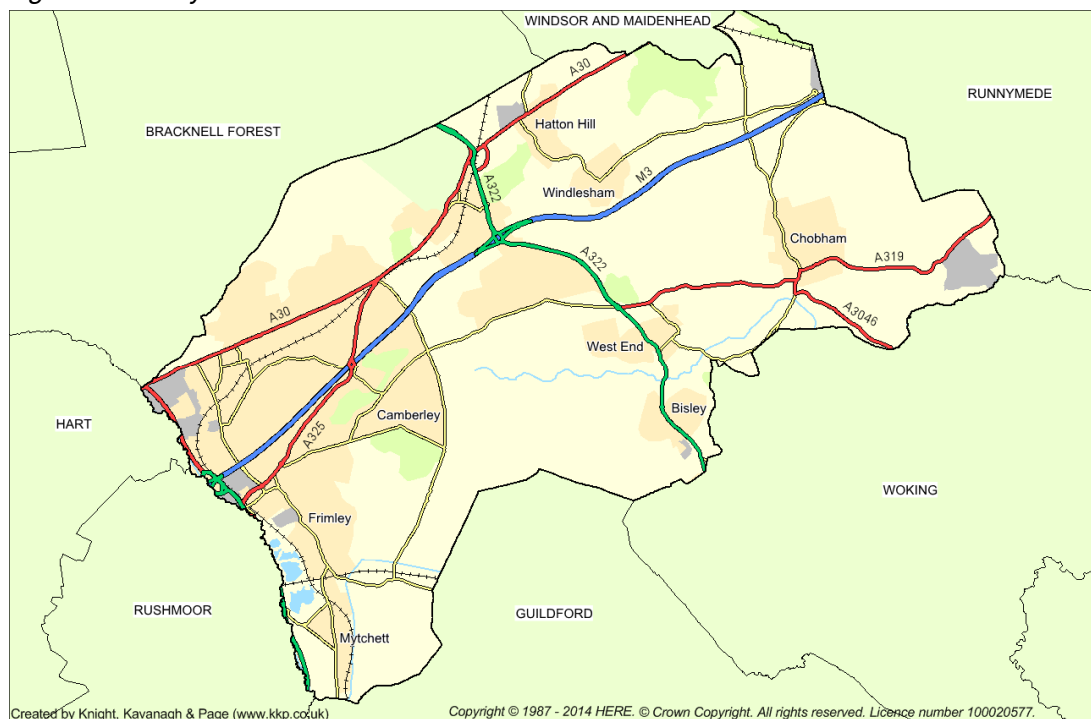
# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## APPENDIX 1: SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL - BOROUGH PROFILE

### Demographics

Located in the South East, the area is dissected by a series of A roads, the main north/south link being the A322, while in an west/east direction there are a few including the M3 and A319.

Figure 1: Surrey Heath with main roads



The data used to describe the area is taken from a range of nationally recognised sources such as the Office for National Statistics, NOMIS, Sport England and Experian.

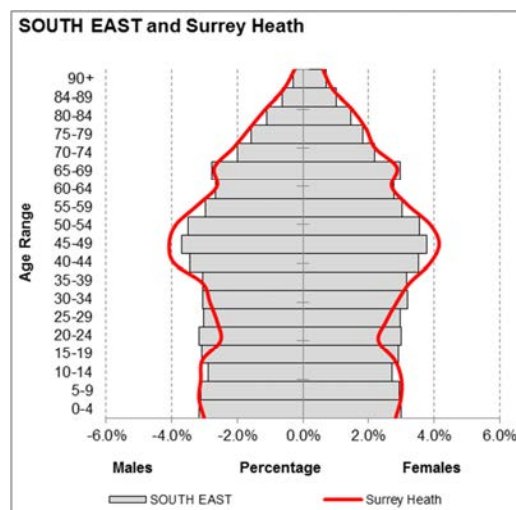
### Population (Data source: 2014 Mid Year Estimate, ONS)

The total population, from the 2014 MYE, in Surrey Heath was 87,533 (males = 43,424 and females = 44,109). The chart overleaf illustrates the population's age and gender composition while, overlaying the red line for Surrey Heath on top of the grey bars for the region it is easy to see where one dataset is higher or lower than the other.

There is a lower proportion of 15-34 year olds (Surrey Heath = 21.5%, South East = 24.4%), this may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families. There are, however, more in the age groups from 40-59 (Surrey Heath = 30.2%, South East = 39.3%); these groups are likely to have higher disposable income and may also still be physically active. As a combination of factors it suggests careful consideration should be given to the pitching of sports and physical activity offers within the area – Sport England's segmentation model may be interpreted in relation to this age structure (see later).

## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The population density map is based on super output areas (SOA) from ONS' most recent Census of population. It covers all parts of the country irrespective of whether the SOA is in an area of high density housing and flats or it covers farms and rural villages. The map's shading, however, allows concentrations of population to be easily identified, for example, major urban areas such as flats, terraced houses and estates tend to show up as the darkest shading while rural areas, housing adjoining parks and other non-residential land uses tend to be the lightest shades.



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

Surrey Heath's ethnic composition reflects that of England as a whole. The largest proportion (90.2%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 6.3% this is slightly lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

Table 1: Ethnic composition – Surrey Heath and England

Ethnicity	Surrey Heath		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	77,692	90.2%	45,281,142	85.4%
Mixed	1,626	1.9%	1,192,879	2.3%
Asian	5,389	6.3%	4,143,403	7.8%
Black	861	1.0%	1,846,614	3.5%
Other	576	0.7%	548,418	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,012,456</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Crime (Data source: 2014 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to December 2014 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Surrey Heath was 36.3; this is markedly lower than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 61.3. In both instances the crime rate has fallen since 2011, by around 23.7% for Surrey Heath and 12.3% for England & Wales.

Table 2: Comparative crime rates - Surrey Heath and England & Wales

Authority	Recorded crime (Jan '14 – Dec '14)	Population 2013 MYE	Recorded crime per 1,000 population
Surrey Heath	3,128	86,904	36.3
England & Wales	3,493,006	56,948,229	61.3

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## Economic indicators (Data source: NOMIS 2014)

Almost 9 in 10 (87.9%) of Surrey Heath's Borough Council (SHBC)'s 16-64 year olds are economically active (in or seeking employment – March 2015) compared to a national figure of 77.4%. The unemployment rate<sup>11</sup> in Surrey Heath is 3.1%, this is below the South East figure (4.6%) and below the national rate (6.0%).

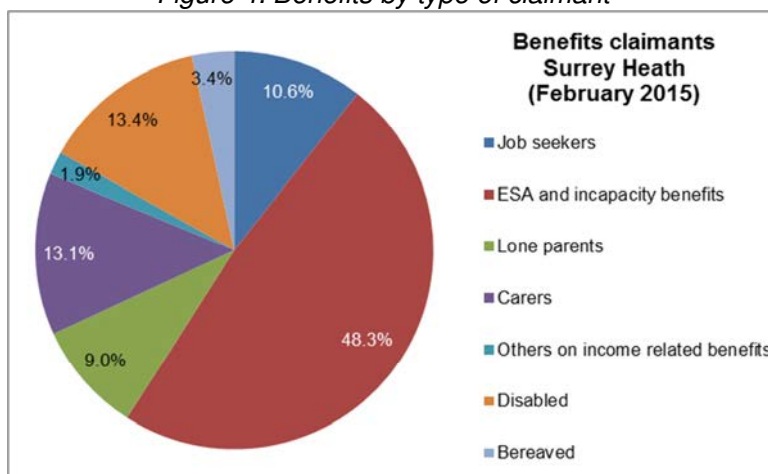
Approximately 1 in 8 (12.1%) of SHBC's 16-64 year olds are economically inactive, figures for students and long term sick are not available due to insufficient sample sizes.

## Income and benefits dependency

The median figure for full-time earnings (2014) in Surrey Heath is £33,561; the comparative rate for the South East is £29,484 (-12.1%) and for Great Britain is £27,082 (-19.3%).

Figure 4: Benefits by type of claimant

In July 2015 there were 244 people in Surrey Heath claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); this represents a decrease of 74.4% when compared to July 2010 (954). However in February 2015, people claiming JSA only represent 10.6% of benefits claimants in Surrey Heath, a further 48.3% are claiming ESA<sup>12</sup> and incapacity benefits while 13.1% are carers.



## Deprivation (Data source: 2010 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

The following deprivation maps illustrate the ranking of super output areas (SOAs) in Surrey Heath based on the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010' (IMD 2010).

The IMD ranks 32,482 SOAs throughout England<sup>13</sup>, with a rank position of one indicating the most deprived SOA in the Country. The IMD 2010 is a valuable source of information about spatial patterns of deprivation in England and can be used to help focus policy and interventions on deprived areas and particular types of deprivation. It comprises 37 different indicators which are grouped into seven separate 'domains' of deprivation, these cover income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime.

The seven main 'domains' are combined to make an overall 'multiple rank' of deprivation; this is the most frequently used measure.

<sup>11</sup> Note the unemployment rate is modelled by the Office for National Statistics

<sup>12</sup> Employment and Support Allowance is directly targeted to support those who are ill or disabled.

<sup>13</sup> SOAs relate to the geography used for the 2001 Census.

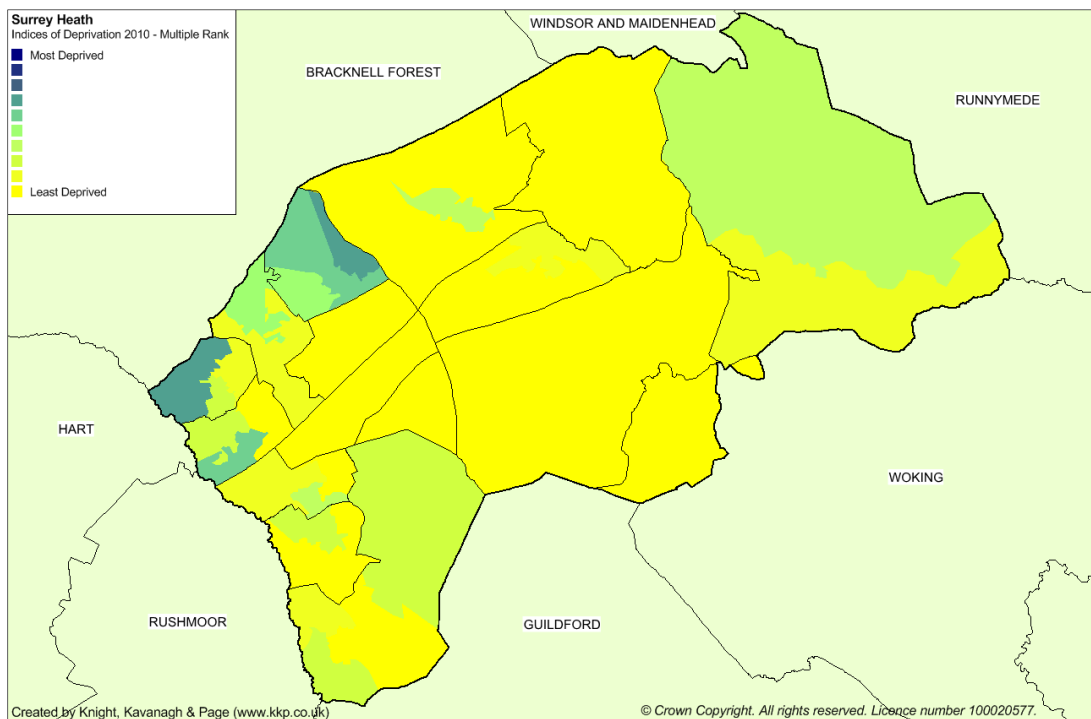
## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Relative to other parts of the country Surrey Heath experiences low levels of deprivation; none of the Borough's population (0%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 82.4% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%.

Table 3: IMD cohorts - Surrey Heath

IMD cumulative norm		Multiple deprivation			Health deprivation		
		Population in band	Percent of population		Population in band	Percent of population	
Most deprived	10.0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	20.0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	30.0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	40.0	2,920	3.5%	3.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	50.0	3,218	3.8%	7.3%	6,149	7.3%	7.3%
	60.0	3,028	3.6%	10.8%	1,551	1.8%	9.1%
Least deprived	70.0	5,737	6.8%	17.6%	6,280	7.4%	16.5%
	80.0	8,339	9.9%	27.5%	4,576	5.4%	22.0%
	90.0	12,275	14.5%	42.0%	16,363	19.4%	41.3%
	100.0	48,993	58.0%	100.0%	49,591	58.7%	100.0%

Figure 5: Index of multiple deprivation



A similar more definitive pattern, to that for multiple-deprivation, is seen in relation to health. SHBC has no areas in the three (30%) most deprived cohorts. Conversely, 83.5% live in areas within England's three least deprived groupings.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 6: IMD Health domain

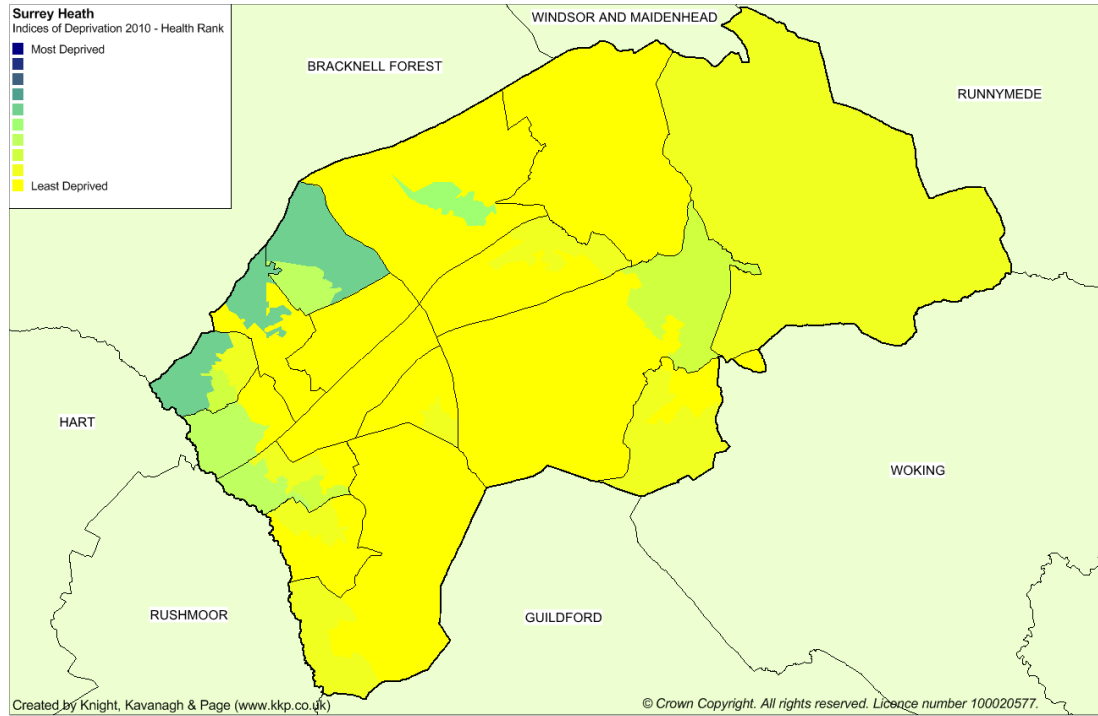
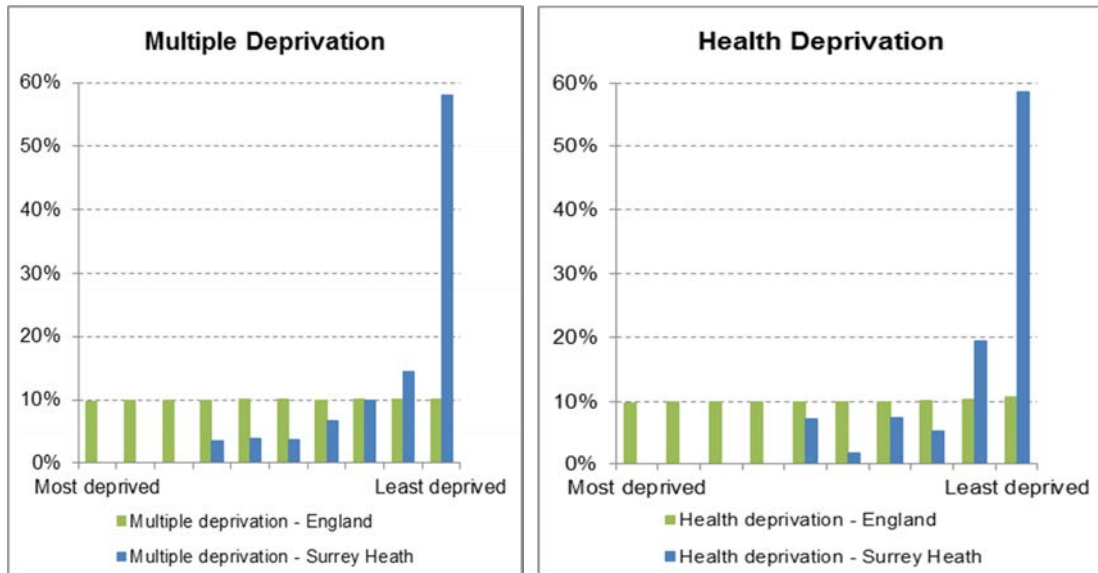


Figure 7: IMD and Health domain comparisons – Surrey Heath and England.



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## Health data

(Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP<sup>14</sup> and NOO<sup>15</sup>)

In 2013 there were 945 live births in Surrey Heath; there were also 723 deaths; consequently there were 222 more births than deaths in 2013. Population change combines these factors alongside internal and international migration statistics.

In keeping with patterns seen alongside lower levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Surrey Heath is higher than the national figure; the male rate is currently 81.4 compared to 79.4 for England, and the female equivalent is 83.8 compared to 83.1 nationally.<sup>16</sup>

## Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity<sup>17</sup> 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 Surrey Heath are above the national and regional averages. However, child rates for obesity are considerably lower.

Figure 8: Adult and child obesity rates

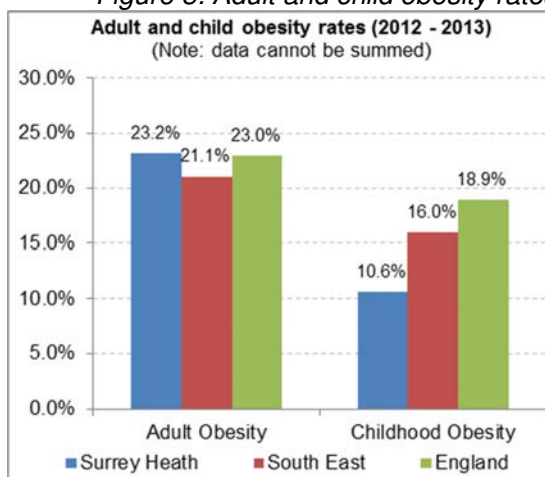
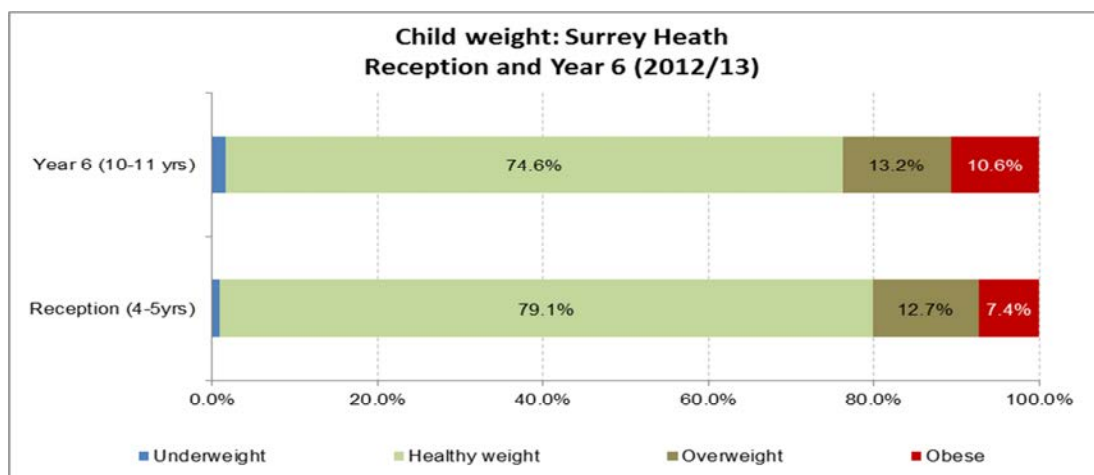


Figure 9: Child weight – reception and year 6



<sup>14</sup> National Child Measurement Program

<sup>15</sup> National Obesity Observatory

<sup>16</sup> Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

<sup>17</sup> In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.



## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

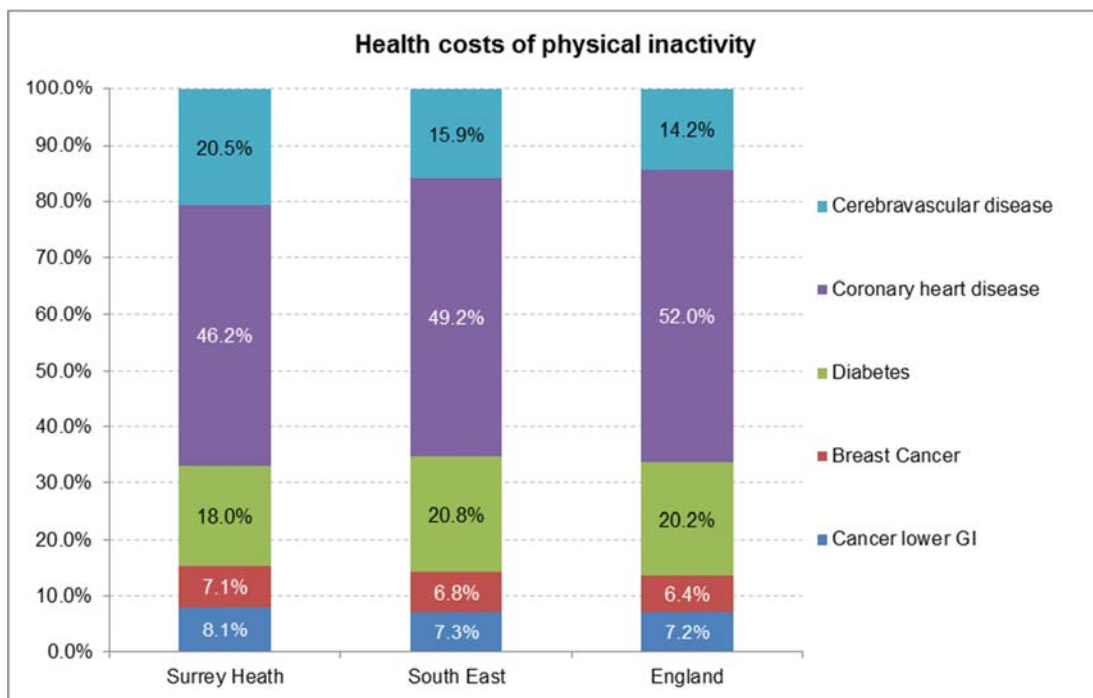
As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. Under 1 in 14 (7.4%) of children in Surrey Heath are obese in their Reception Year at school and 12.7% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to just over 1 in 10 (10.6%) being obese and 13.2% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, almost a quarter (23.8%) are either overweight or obese.

### ***Health costs of physical inactivity***

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England.

Illnesses, that the BHF research relates to, include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease eg: stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

*Figure 10: Health costs of physical inactivity*



The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Surrey Heath is estimated at £1,349,842.

When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, Surrey Heath (£1,625,625) is 10.5% below the national average (£1,817,285) and 2.9% above the regional average (£1,580,313).

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.



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### Active People Survey

Active People is the largest survey of sport and active recreation in Europe and is in its ninth year<sup>18</sup> (APS9 October 2014 – 2015). It collects data on the type, duration, frequency and intensity of adult participation by type of sport, recreation and cultural activity. The survey also covers volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and overall satisfaction with local sports provision.

Table 1 shows key indicators from APS 9 for Surrey Heath and compares these to the corresponding rates for the South East, England and statistical 'nearest neighbours' (based on socio-economic indicators such as unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios). Key findings include:

- ◀ Participation – less than 4 in 10 (37.3%) adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was above the national (35.8%) and slightly below regional averages (37.7%) and mid table when comparison with its 'nearest neighbours' which ranged from 30.4% to 39.5%.
- ◀ Sports club membership – under a quarter (23.1%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the AP survey. This is above the national average (21.8%) but just below the regional rate (23.7%); it is also below all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.
- ◀ Sports tuition – under a quarter (22.5%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the AP survey. This was above both the regional and national averages. It is also above all of its 'nearest neighbours'.

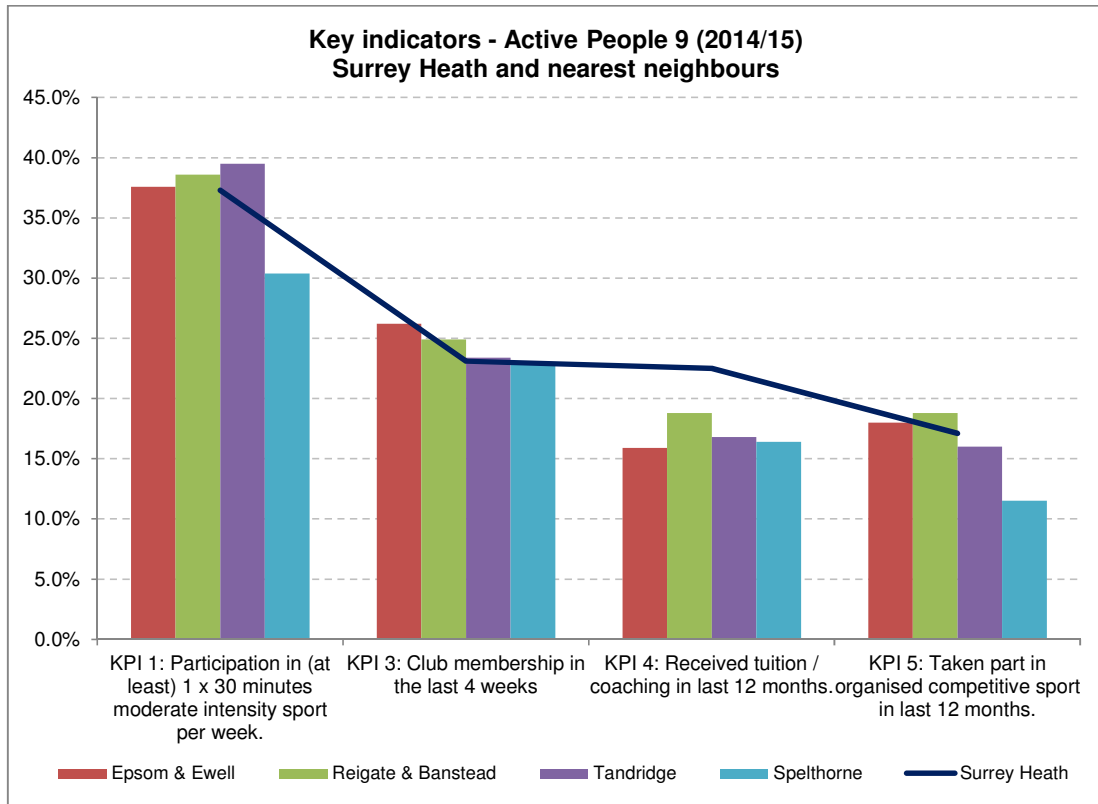
Table 1: Active People Survey for all adults – Surrey Heath and nearest neighbours

KPI	National %	South East %	Surrey Heath %	Nearest neighbours			
				Epsom & Ewell %	Reigate & Banstead %	Tandridge %	Spelthorne %
<i>1x30 Indicator - Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week.</i>							
2014/15	35.8	37.7	<b>37.3</b>	37.6	38.6	39.5	30.4
<i>KPI 2 - At least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport.</i>							
2014/15	12.7	14.2	*	*	*	*	*
<i>KPI 3 - Club membership in the last 4 weeks.</i>							
2014/15	21.8	23.7	<b>23.1</b>	26.2	24.9	23.4	22.8
<i>KPI 4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months.</i>							
2014/15	15.6	18.0	<b>22.5</b>	15.9	18.8	16.8	16.4
<i>KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months.</i>							
2014/15	13.3	14.7	<b>17.1</b>	18.0	18.8	16.0	11.5

\* Data unavailable, the question was not asked, or because of insufficient sample size  
 # Nearest neighbours data shown in table 1 is based on CIPFA Nearest Neighbours 2014/15.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 1: Key AP indicators, Surrey Heath and nearest neighbours (2014/15).



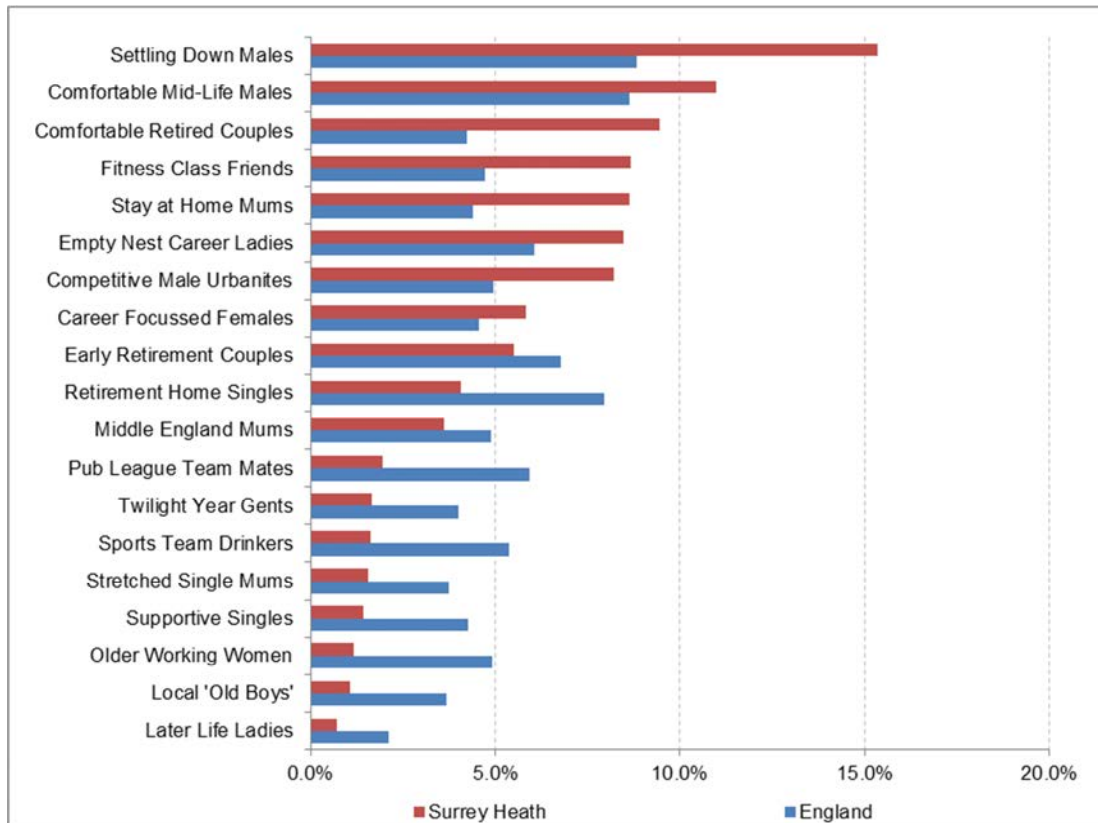
# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## Sporting segmentation

(Data source: Market segmentation, Sport England)

Sport England has classified the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people take part in, other interests, the newspapers that they read etc. The segmentation profile for Surrey Heath indicates 'Settling Down Males' to be the largest segment of the adult population at 15.4% (9,888) compared to a national average of 8.8%.

Figure 12: SE segmentation – Surrey Heath compared to England



Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. Whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is important for Surrey Heath to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

The following data indicates that Tim, Philip and Ralph & Phyllis are the three dominant groups, representing 35.8% (23,045) of the adult population, compared to 21.7% nationally.

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Table 5: Sport England market segmentation summaries

Segment, description and its top three sports nationally				
Settling Down Males	Tim		9,888	Surrey Heath
Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.			15.35%	South East
Cycling (21%)	Keep fit/gym (20%)	Swimming (15%)	8.83%	England
Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip		7,066	Surrey Heath
Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.			10.97%	South East
Cycling (16%)	Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (12%)	8.65%	England
Comfortable Retired Couples	Ralph & Phyllis		6,091	Surrey Heath
Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.			9.46%	South East
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (9%)	Golf (7%)	4.22%	England
Fitness Class Friends	Chloe		5,586	Surrey Heath
Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.			8.67%	South East
Keep fit/gym (28%)	Swimming (24%)	Athletics (14%)	4.71%	England
Stay at Home Mums	Alison		5,561	Surrey Heath
Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).			8.63%	South East
Keep fit/gym (27%)	Swimming (25%)	Cycling (12%)	4.39%	England
Empty Nest Career Ladies	Elaine		5,460	Surrey Heath
Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).			8.48%	South East
Keep fit/gym (21%)	Swimming (18%)	Cycling (7%)	6.07%	England
Competitive Male Urbanites	Ben		5,297	Surrey Heath
Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.			8.22%	South East
Football (33%)	Keep fit/gym (24%)	Cycling (18%)	4.94%	England
Career Focussed Females	Helena		3,754	Surrey Heath
Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).			5.83%	South East
Keep fit/gym (26%)	Swimming (23%)	Cycling (11%)	4.55%	England
Early Retirement Couples	Roger & Joy		3,550	Surrey Heath
Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).			5.51%	South East
Keep fit/gym (13%)	Swimming (13%)	Cycling (8%)	6.77%	England
Retirement Home Singles	Elsie & Arnold		2,626	Surrey Heath
Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.			4.08%	South East
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (7%)	Bowls (3%)	7.97%	England

## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Segment, description and its top three sports nationally			
Middle England Mums	Jackie	2,320	Surrey Heath
Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.		3.60%	South East
Keep fit/gym (27%)	Swimming (20%)	Cycling (9%)	4.88%
England			
Pub League Team Mates	Kev	1,249	Surrey Heath
Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.		1.94%	South East
Keep fit/gym (14%)	Football (12%)	Cycling (11%)	5.93%
England			
Twilight Year Gents	Frank	1,075	Surrey Heath
Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.		1.67%	South East
Keep fit/gym (14%)	Football (12%)	Cycling (11%)	5.93%
England			
Golf (7%)	Keep fit/gym (6%)	Bowls (6%)	4.01%
England			
Sports Team Drinkers	Jamie	1,055	Surrey Heath
Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.		1.64%	South East
Keep fit/gym (14%)	Football (12%)	Cycling (11%)	5.93%
England			
Football (28%)	Keep fit/gym (22%)	Athletics (12%)	5.37%
England			
Stretched Single Mums	Paula	1,000	Surrey Heath
Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.		1.55%	South East
Keep fit/gym (18%)	Swimming (17%)	Cycling (5%)	3.74%
England			
Supportive Singles	Leanne	922	Surrey Heath
Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.		1.43%	South East
Keep fit/gym (23%)	Swimming (18%)	Athletics (9%)	4.25%
England			
Older Working Women	Brenda	743	Surrey Heath
Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.		1.15%	South East
Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (13%)	Cycling (4%)	4.91%
England			
Local 'Old Boys'	Terry	697	Surrey Heath
Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.		1.08%	South East
Keep fit/gym (8%)	Swimming (6%)	Cycling (5%)	3.69%
England			
Later Life Ladies	Norma	465	Surrey Heath
Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.		0.72%	South East
Keep fit/gym (12%)	Swimming (10%)	Cycling (2%)	2.12%
England			

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### The most popular sports

A further aspect of the Active People survey and SE segmentation is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Surrey Heath. As with many other areas, gym and fitness & conditioning are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender; in Surrey Heath over 1 in 7 adults go to the gym, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is fitness & conditioning which 11.4% of adults do on a relatively regular basis.

Table 6: Most popular sports in Surrey Heath (Source: SE Area Profiles)

Sport	Surrey Heath		South East		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Gym	9.4	13.8%	752.6	10.9%	4,622.7	10.9%
Fitness & Conditioning	7.7	11.4%	458.0	6.6%	2,854.7	6.7%
Swimming	7.6	11.2%	843.8	12.2%	4,896.9	11.5%
Cycling	7.6	11.2%	657.6	9.5%	3,458.9	8.1%
Athletics	5.1	7.5%	465.9	6.7%	2,778.8	6.5%

### Mosaic

(Data source: 2014 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2014 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities. The following table shows the top five mosaic classifications in Surrey Heath compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent almost 9 in 10 (86.6%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of around a third (32.6%).

Table 7: Mosaic – main population segments in Surrey Heath

Mosaic group description	Surrey Heath		National %
	#	%	
1 - Prestige Positions	36,995	42.9%	8.9%
2 - Domestic Success	16,023	18.6%	6.1%
3 - Aspiring Homemakers	8,876	10.3%	4.3%
4 - Senior Security	6,637	7.7%	3.4%
5 - Family Basics	6,088	7.1%	9.8%

The largest segment profiled for Surrey Heath is the 'Prestige Positions' group, making up 42.9% of the adult population in the area, this approaches five times the national rate (8.9%). This group is defined as 'Affluent married couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

residential area. While some are mature empty-nesters or elderly retired couples, others are still supporting their teenage or older children.'

Figure 13: Mosaic segmentation – Surrey Heath compared to England

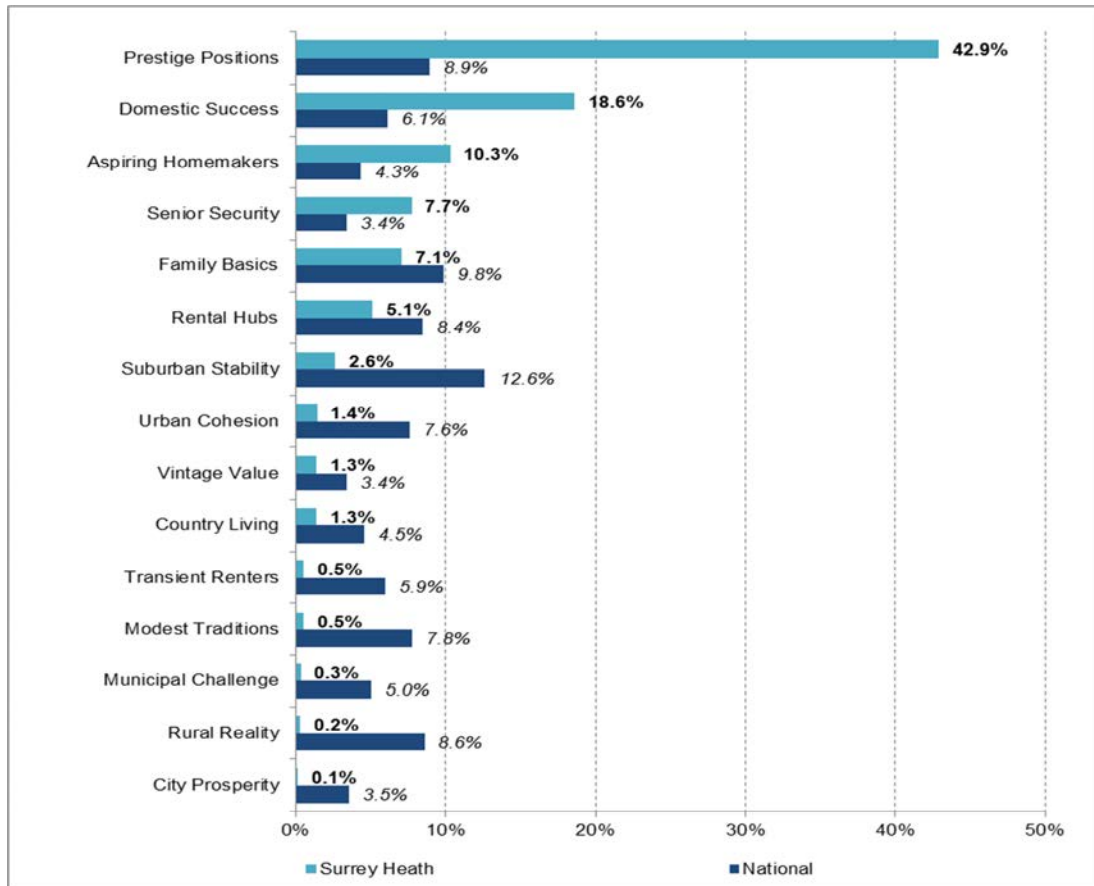


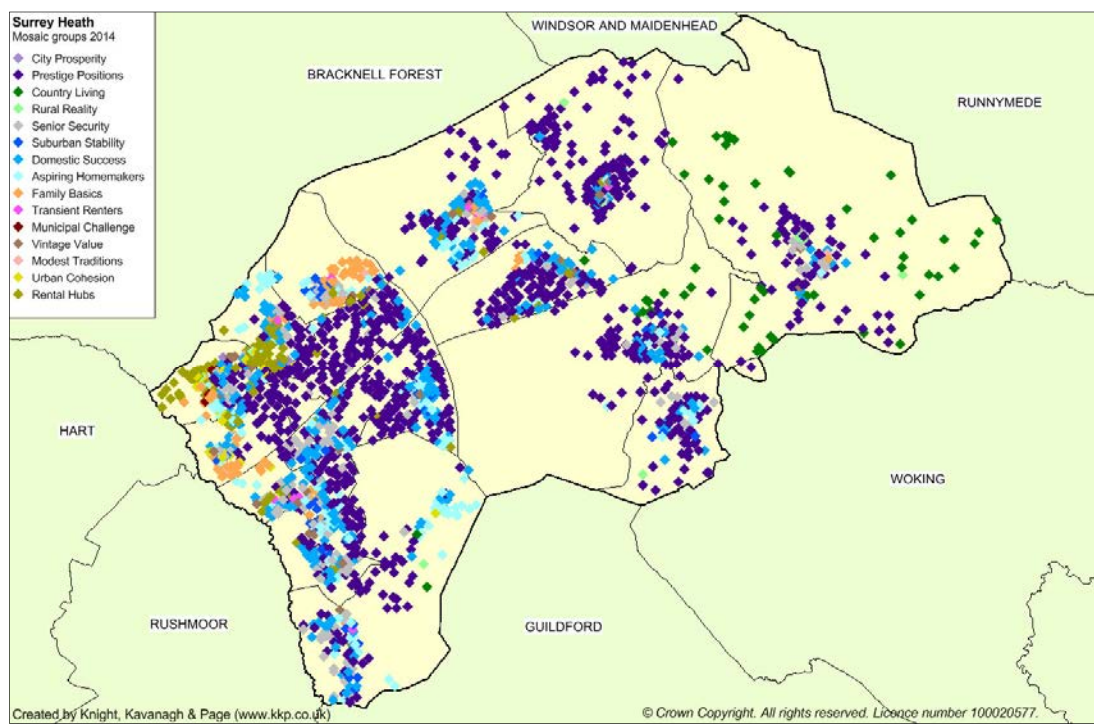
Table 8: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Surrey Heath

	<p><b>Prestige positions:</b> 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.</p>
	<p><b>Domestic success:</b> 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.</p>
	<p><b>Aspiring home-makers:</b> younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.</p>



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 14: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Surrey Heath



## Population projections

### ***Strategic planning: Change over 25 years (2012 to 2037<sup>19</sup>)***

At strategic and operational levels plans to increase levels of physical activity must not be set in stone, they should be flexible and respond to predictable changes in age structure, gender and ethnic composition. The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 10.2% in Surrey Heath's population (+8,871) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037.

Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups with population change acting more like a wave than a straight line (see figure 15). For example the number of 16-24 year olds falls by c.12% between 2012 and 2019 before rising again to 3.9% less than its 2012 baseline by 2037.

<sup>19</sup> Office for National Statistics 2012-based population projections (data released May 2014)

# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 15: Projected population change (2012 -2037)

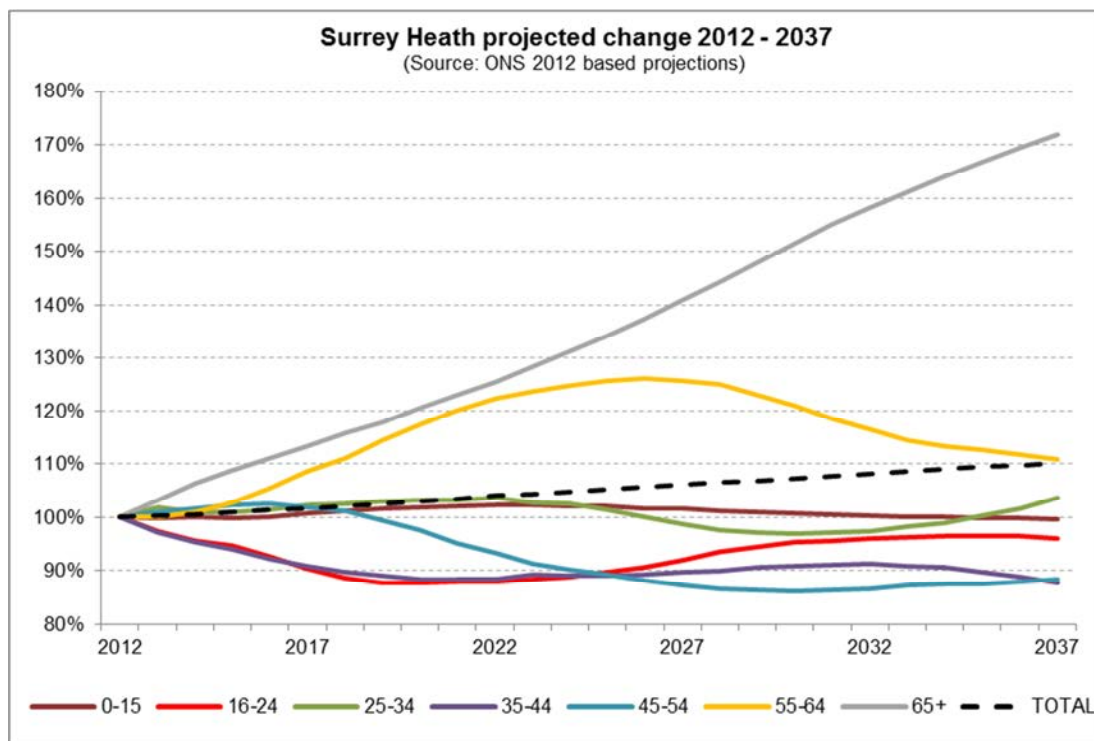


Table 9: Surrey Heath - ONS projected population (2012 to 2037)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2012 - 2037		
	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037	2012	2024	2037
0-15	16,917	17,286	16,871	19.5%	19.0%	17.7%	100.0%	102.2%	99.7%
16-24	8,347	7,417	8,023	9.6%	8.2%	8.4%	100.0%	88.9%	96.1%
25-34	9,491	9,726	9,839	11.0%	10.7%	10.3%	100.0%	102.5%	103.7%
35-44	12,808	11,410	11,227	14.8%	12.6%	11.8%	100.0%	89.1%	87.7%
45-54	13,624	12,286	12,032	15.7%	13.5%	12.6%	100.0%	90.2%	88.3%
55-64	10,217	12,748	11,331	11.8%	14.0%	11.9%	100.0%	124.8%	110.9%
65+	15,210	19,971	26,162	17.6%	22.0%	27.4%	100.0%	131.3%	172.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,614</b>	<b>90,843</b>	<b>95,485</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>104.9%</b>	<b>110.2%</b>

Population projections are based on straightforward process which models observed trends in fertility and mortality rates plus migration factors. Nevertheless they can illustrate a relatively complex picture of change. Several key points are outlined below:

- There is predicted to be decline in the number of 16-24 year olds, -11.1% in the first period (-930) followed by growth back to -3.9% (-324) in the second period. Consequently Sport England's target of 'increasing the number of 14-25 year olds

## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

*playing sport once a week* may prove difficult during the first period in which numerical stasis would represent a marginal increase in participation rates.

- ◀ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +31.3% (+4,761) in the first period continuing to rise to +72.0% (+10,952) between 2012 and 2037. While the age group represented 17.6% of Surrey Heath's population in 2012 it is projected to be 27.4% of the total by 2037 - this is over a quarter of the population.

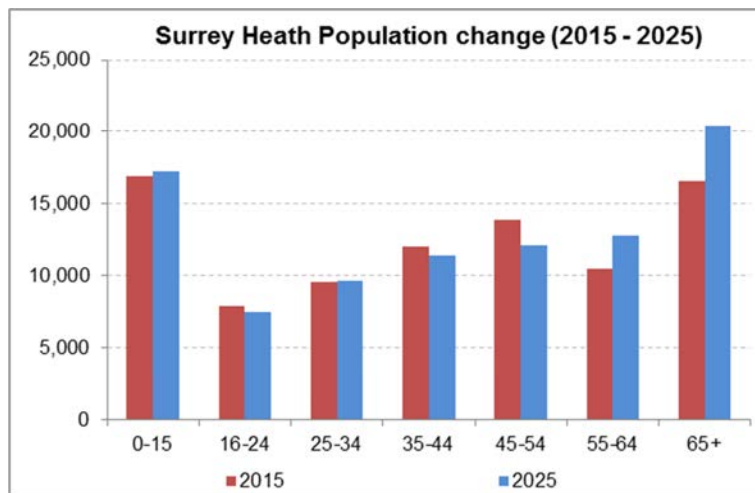
### **Service planning: Change over the coming decade (2015 – 2025)**

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20 to 25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically 5 to 10 years. Over the decade to 2025 it is projected that the overall number of people in Surrey Heath will rise by +3,782 (+4.3%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

- ◀ +359 (+2.1%) more 0-15 year olds; and
- ◀ -1,772 (-12.7%) fewer 45-54 year olds; and
- ◀ +2,338 (+22.3%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ◀ +3,857 (+23.3%) more people aged 65+.

Figure 16: Projected population change (2015 -2025)

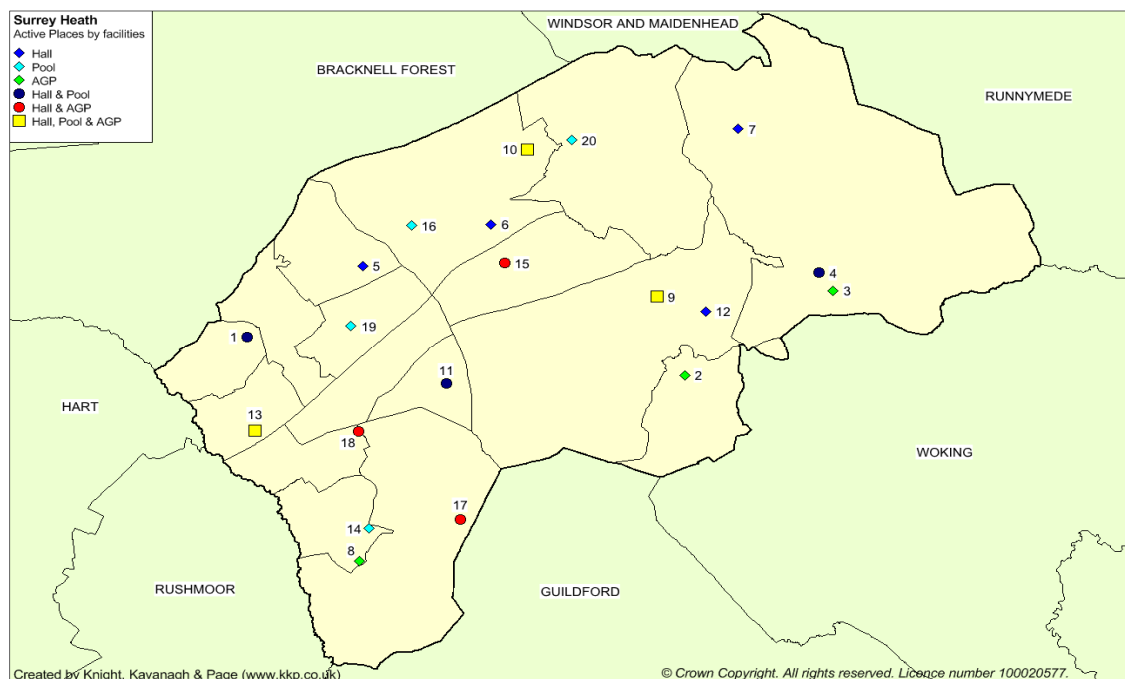
Facilities planning for increases in the 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely, activities for 5-15 year olds are focused more closely on after school and weekend activities.



# SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

**Active Places** (Data source: Active Places Power, Sport England)

ID	AP Ref	Site	Facilities		
			Hall	Pool	AGP
1	1003169	Arena Leisure Centre	Hall	Pool	
2	6004531	Bisley Recreation Ground			AGP
3	1041447	Chobham Recreation Ground			AGP
4	1043454	Chobham St Lawrence C of E Aided Primary School	Hall	Pool	
5	1205238	Collingwood College	Hall		
6	1044415	Connaught Junior School	Hall		
7	1036407	Coworth Flexlands School	Hall		
8	6001173	Frimley Lodge Park			AGP
9	1008626	Gordons School	Hall	Pool	AGP
10	6017680	Hall Grove School	Hall	Pool	AGP
11	1044419	Heather Ridge Infant School	Hall	Pool	
12	1044443	Holy Trinity C of E Primary School	Hall		
13	1103585	Kings International College	Hall	Pool	AGP
14	1001865	Lakeside Health & Fitness Club		Pool	
15	1003197	Lightwater Leisure Centre	Hall		AGP
16	1001933	Spa at Pennyhill Park		Pool	
17	1014766	The Princess Royal Barracks	Hall		AGP
18	1003213	Tomlinscote Sports Centre	Hall		AGP
19	1009688	Vital Health & Wellbeing (Frimley Hall Hotel and Spa)		Pool	
20	1041482	Woodcote House School		Pool	



## SURREY HEATH BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### Appendix 2; Accessibility of swimming pools in Surrey Heath

Map 7 table: IMD 2015 populations: Surrey Heath CU pools, 20 minute walk

IMD 2015 10% bands	Surrey Heath		Swimming pool with community use catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside %	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	3,005	3.49%	1448	1.7%	1557	1.8%
30.1 - 40	1,635	1.90%	1635	1.9%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	3,207	3.72%	556	0.6%	2651	3.1%
50.1 - 60	6,303	7.32%	2539	2.9%	3764	4.4%
60.1 - 70	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
70.1 - 80	10,316	11.98%	4902	5.7%	5414	6.3%
80.1 - 90	17,613	20.45%	7262	8.4%	10351	12.0%
90.1 - 100	44,059	51.14%	5969	6.9%	38090	44.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,138</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24,311</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>61827</b>	<b>71.8%</b>