



**FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT**

**SEPTEMBER 2012**

**Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration**

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### **PART 1: INTRODUCTION**

This is the indoor sports facilities assessment report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Fareham Borough Council (FBC). It focuses on reporting the findings of the extensive research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and GIS mapping that underpins the study.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of indoor sports facilities. It is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework in that it is a robust, up-to-date assessment of the needs for indoor sports facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform what provision is required. The approach used is consistent with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and the Companion Guide entitled 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' published in September 2002. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Identify local needs and quantity levels of demand.
- ◀ Audit existing local indoor sports provision.

### **Report structure**

This report considers supply and demand issues for indoor sports facilities in Fareham. Each part contains specific data relevant to a range of types of indoor sports facilities. Descriptions of the methodologies used are detailed below and within each section. The report as a whole covers the predominant issues for each of the typologies; it is structured as follows:

- Part 2: Context
- Part 3: General Indoor Sports Facilities Issues
- Part 4: Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment
- Part 5: Sports Halls
- Part 6: Community Halls
- Part 7: Swimming Pools
- Part 8: Indoor Bowls
- Part 9: Indoor Tennis
- Part 10: Minimum Provision Standards
- Part 11: Conclusions

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### **PART 2: CONTEXT**

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which will also be important in developing the Strategy.

#### **National context**

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

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England wants 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 taking on 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.

##### ***Sport England Strategy (2011/12 – 2014/15)***

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 NGB investment.
- ◀ Places, People, Play.
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence.
- ◀ Set criteria & support system for NGB 2013-17 investment.
- ◀ Market development.

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

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the planning policies for England. It details how it is 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.

The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It establishes that the focus should be on three sustainable development themes: economic, social and 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.

Under the promoting healthy communities theme, it is set out that 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. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should then be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

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As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation sites, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- ◀ An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown a site is surplus to requirements.
- ◀ The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.
- ◀ The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are still required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities. We advocate that the methodology to undertake such assessments should still be informed by best practice including Sport England's Towards a Level Playing Field (TALPF) and PPG17. Despite the latter being replaced by the NPPF it still offers relevant guidance on undertaking a needs assessment; which can be enhanced by our own expert understanding and knowledge in this area.

### **Regional context**

#### ***Sport Hampshire & IOW Strategy 2010-2013***

The vision for Sport Hampshire & IOW County Sports Partnership is to inspire more people to be more active, more often. The strategy has four strategic aims:

- ◀ To inspire and sustain greater participation in physical activity and sport, enabling all to fulfil their potential.
- ◀ To support activity at all levels through the development of a quality workforce; coaches, instructors, leaders, volunteers, officials and administrators.
- ◀ To plan strategically and provide a range of high quality, active environments and appropriate facilities supporting introductory activities, participation and performance sport.
- ◀ To implement a strategic, coordinated approach to marketing and communications, enabling information to be communicated more effectively.

#### ***Hampshire's Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012***

The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the key strategic plan for Hampshire's Children's Trust, establishing priorities for the delivery of services to children, young people and families. The vision of the Plan is to make Hampshire a better place for children and young people where all of them have the best possible start in life and are supported by the whole community. In order to achieve this vision there are six priorities for Hampshire:

- ◀ Reducing the incidence and impact of poverty on the achievement and life chances of children and young people.
- ◀ Securing children and young people's physical, spiritual, social, emotional and mental health, promoting healthy lifestyles and reducing inequalities.
- ◀ Providing opportunities to learn that raise children and young people's aspirations, encourage excellence and enable them to enjoy and achieve beyond their expectations.

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- ◀ Ensuring that children and young people are safe and feel safe, enabling them to build resilience and personal confidence.
- ◀ Providing vocational, leisure and recreational activities that provide opportunities for children and young people to experience success and make a positive contribution.
- ◀ Removing barriers to access, participation and achievement and not tolerating discrimination and abuse.

### Local context

#### ***Fareham Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2011-2017***

The vision for the Corporate Strategy is to make Fareham a prosperous, safe and attractive place to live and work. Its vision for the future is based upon the assumption that residents want to preserve all that is good about Fareham, whilst increasing prosperity and making it an even more inclusive and attractive place to live and work.

As part of this strategy, one of the priorities is to provide a reasonable range of leisure opportunities for health and fun so that residents and visitors of all ages can socialise with other members of the community; participate in arts and entertainment activities; and improve their fitness and health. Priorities for improvement include, to:

- ◀ Provide community facilities at the Coldeast site to provide a new swimming pool, cemetery, allotments, parkland and sports pitches.
- ◀ Implement the findings of the review of community centres and sports pavilions and modernise buildings as appropriate, with the replacement of Portchester Community Centre being a high priority.
- ◀ Develop new and improved parks, play area and sports facilities using developer contributions and external funding.

#### ***Fareham Borough Council's Leisure Strategy 2012-2013***

The vision for leisure in the Borough is to offer access to good quality leisure opportunities that let residents, visitors and people who work in the Borough enjoy the local environment, pursue recreational interests, keep healthy and participate in community events. There are five key overarching strategic principles, which relate to every element of the strategy; these are as follows:

- ◀ Where feasible, to ensure that all leisure provision in the Borough is of a high standard.
- ◀ To work in partnership with voluntary, statutory and commercial agencies to provide new and improved leisure opportunities.
- ◀ To focus resources on priority improvements, particularly those identified in consultation with local residents and in areas where there is a deficiency in provision.
- ◀ To seek to reduce barriers to participation (e.g., access, transportation, price, lack of awareness etc).
- ◀ To empower local community and voluntary groups and clubs to meet their own identified needs.



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### *Fareham Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020*

The Council's vision for the Strategy is to make life better for the people of the Borough by working together as partners and with local communities to achieve improvements in economic, social and environmental wellbeing that would not otherwise happen. One key objective is to encourage the provision of affordable, accessible leisure and community facilities which will meet local needs. The priorities for health and well-being are to increase physical activity across all age groups and to reduce levels of obesity.

### *Fareham Local Development Framework (LDF) – Core Strategy 2011*

The Core Strategy is a key part of the Fareham LLDF and will help to deliver the spatial elements of Fareham's Sustainable Community Strategy. The LDF is not a single plan but a suite of documents which will be reviewed regularly to ensure they remain current.

### **Local profile**

#### *Demographic profile*

The total population in the Borough decreased between 2006 and 2008 before increasing again in 2011, whereas regional and national figures increased in both 2008 and 2011. The proportion of females in the Borough has seen an overall rise and is higher than in the South East and in England. The proportion of 16-19 year olds locally increased quite significantly between 2006 and 2011, whilst it decreased nationally and regionally during the same period, as illustrated below:

#### *Demographic characteristic proportions*

Indicator	Fareham			South East			England		
	2006	2008	2011	2006	2008	2011	2006	2008	2011
Male	47.2%	49.6%	46.3%	48.3%	48.5%	48.5%	48.7%	48.8%	48.9%
Female	52.8%	50.4%	53.6%	51.7%	51.5%	51.5%	51.3%	51.2%	51.1%
16 to 19	5.1%	6.3%	7.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%
20 to 24	6.2%	9.0%	5.8%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	8.1%	8.4%	8.5%
25 to 34	9.3%	14.4%	12.1%	15.4%	14.9%	15.0%	16.4%	16.1%	16.5%
35 to 49	28.3%	27.3%	21.4%	28.1%	27.9%	27.3%	27.7%	27.5%	26.8%
50 to 64	29.0%	22.2%	26.7%	23.0%	23.1%	23.2%	22.2%	22.3%	22.4%
65+	22.3%	20.7%	26.6%	19.8%	20.0%	20.7%	19.1%	19.2%	19.7%
White	98.4%	97.7%	100.0%	94.5%	93.6%	93.1%	89.9%	89.1%	88.6%
Non-white	1.6%	2.0%	*	5.4%	6.3%	6.9%	10.0%	10.9%	11.4%
DDA/work limiting	8.6%	8.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.7%	7.9%	8.6%	8.4%	9.5%
DDA only disabled	4.5%	6.7%	6.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Work-limiting only disabled	3.1%	1.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Not disabled	61.5%	62.9%	57.7%	66.6%	66.6%	64.4%	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey Year: 2006, 2008 & 2011

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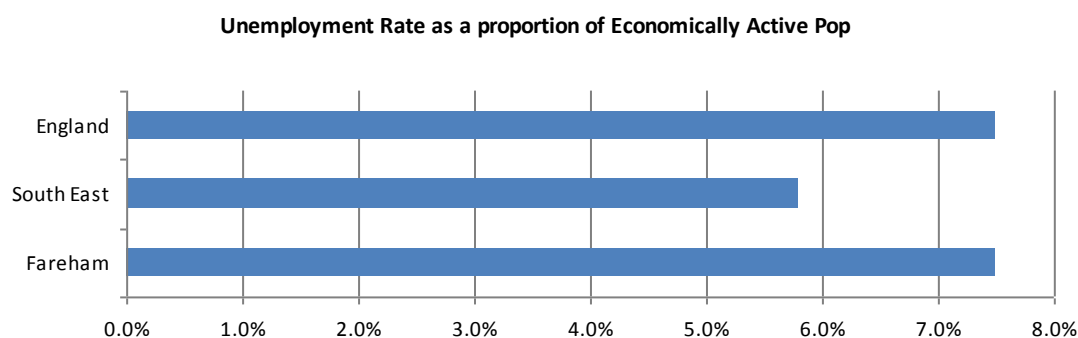
## **Population projections**

In the period between 2010 and 2016 Fareham's population is projected to increase by 3.1%, This is lower than regional (4.7%) and national (4.4%) projections. It is anticipated that male: female proportions will remain similar during this period, but a decline in 10-24 year olds is projected. A significant increase in the number of older people is projected in the 65-69 and 70-74 age groups.

## **Unemployment**

In 2011, the Borough's unemployment rate as a proportion of the economically active population was substantially higher than the Regional average, and the same (7.5%) as national averages, as illustrated below:

### *Unemployment rate as a proportion of Economically Active Population*



Source: Annual Population Survey Year: 2011

## **Obesity levels and life expectancy**

Borough adult obesity rates are slightly lower than regional and national averages. Childhood obesity levels are also lower than national figures but 0.1% higher than regional figures. Male and female Borough residents' life expectancy is greater than that of the region and nation as a whole (as illustrated below). Demand for sport and recreation facilities (particularly specialist facilities and those that cater for older people) is, thus, likely to be higher in Fareham than in other areas.

### *Life expectancy by gender*

Geography	Life expectancy (years)	
	Male	Female
Fareham	81.4	84.3
South East	79.4	83.3
England	78.3	82.3

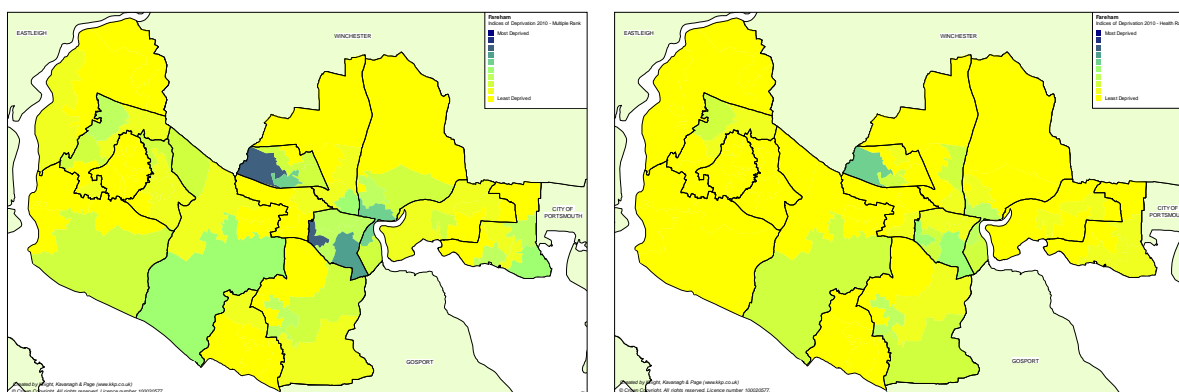
Source: Department of Health: Year: 2007-2009

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## Deprivation

The deprivation maps that follow illustrate the ranking of super output areas (SOAs) in the Borough based on the 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010' (IMD 2010). These ranks wards according to 37 different indicators of deprivation which are grouped in seven 'domains' covering income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. These can then be combined to produce an overall measure of deprivation.

### Maps illustrating IMD multiple and health rankings in the Borough



The table shows the proportion of the Borough's population who live in deprived areas and illustrates that 0.0% of its population live in areas deemed as being in the bottom 20% of SOA's nationally in 2010 (i.e., in the most deprived areas of the country) and only a very small proportion (3.6%) reside in the 20-40% band. Conversely, just under two thirds (65.2%) of Fareham residents reside in areas classified as being in the 20% least deprived wards in England.

Deprivation	IMD Rank Percent	Population in Band	Percent of Area Population
<b>Most deprived</b>	0.0 – 10.0	0	0.0%
	10.1 – 20.0	0	0.0%
	20.1 – 30.0	2,966	2.7%
	30.1 – 40.0	1,004	0.9%
	40.1 – 50.0	2,841	2.5%
	50.1 – 60.0	4,565	4.1%
	60.1 – 70.0	12,376	11.1%
	70.1 – 80.0	15,001	13.5%
<b>Least deprived</b>	80.1 – 90.0	23,876	21.4%
	90.1 – 100.0	48,870	43.8%

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### Active People survey

The Active People Survey (APS) is conducted in every local authority in England. First year (APS1) research was conducted in 2005-2006. APS2 took place two years later and it is now a continuous annual survey; the fifth completed iteration (APS5) was completed in October 2011. It gathers data on the type, duration and intensity of people's participation in different types of sport and active recreation and cultural participation, as well as information about volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and satisfaction with local sports provision.

The table below shows the APS3, 4 and 5 results for the Borough in comparison to national and Sport England South East figures, plus those for Fareham's nearest neighbours<sup>1</sup>.

#### Active People Survey

KPI			National (NAT)%	South East	Fareham	Eastleigh	Rochford	Rushcliffe
1 - At least 3 days/week x 30 mins moderate participation	APS 3	%	16.6	17.1	<b>19.8</b>	17.8	13.6	18.9
	APS 4		16.5	16.8	<b>16.8</b>	16.9	15.9	18.5
	APS 5		16.3	16.5	<b>17.8</b>	15.7	17.9	11.4
2 - At least 1 hour/week volunteering to support sport	APS 3	%	4.7	5.4	<b>5.1</b>	6.6	6.8	5.6
	APS 4		4.5	5.0	<b>4.2</b>	3.3	3.6	7.6
	APS 5		7.2	7.8	<b>7.2</b>	8.0	6.4	9.2
3 - Club member	APS 3	%	24.1	26.1	<b>29.5</b>	26.3	25.9	31.1
	APS 4		23.9	26.2	<b>27.3</b>	26.8	24.6	32.0
	APS 5		23.3	25.7	<b>27.0</b>	27.9	28.6	28.5
4 - Tuition from coach/ in last 12 months	APS 3	%	17.5	19.5	<b>19.8</b>	19.2	18.9	20.1
	APS 4		17.5	19.3	<b>17.1</b>	21.6	18.5	20.8
	APS 5		16.2	18.0	<b>16.1</b>	18.3	18.3	21.2
5 - Taken part organised competitive sport in last 12 months	APS 3	%	14.4	16.0	<b>19.4</b>	17.3	15.2	16.8
	APS 4		14.4	15.7	<b>13.7</b>	18.5	16.5	23.2
	APS 5		14.3	16.2	<b>10.8</b>	20.0	17.6	17.2

<sup>1</sup> According to [www.cipfastats.net](http://www.cipfastats.net) Fareham's top 3 nearest neighbours are Eastleigh, Rochford & Rushcliffe.

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This type of comparison is used to aid local authorities with comparative benchmarking exercises. Models use a wide range of socio-economic indicators upon which the specific family group (nearest neighbours) is calculated. The table indicates that the percentage of adults doing at least 3x30 minutes exercise was higher in the Borough (19.8%) than regionally (17.1%) and nationally (16.6%) in 2009 (i.e., APS3) but had decreased locally to 17.8% by October 2011. However, this is still above regional and national figures. The percentage of adults receiving tuition from a coach (KPI 4) and also the percentage of adults that are club members (KPI 3) decreased between 2009 and 2011.

### **Market segmentation**

Sport England's segmentation model includes 19 'sporting' segments to help better understand attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to participation.

Knowing which one is most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. For example, whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is useful for FBC 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.

### *Sport England market segmentation*

Code	Name	Description	Number	Rate
A01	Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	5020	5.7%
C16	Norma	Later Life Ladies	579	0.7%
C15	Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	1189	1.4%
B10	Paula	Stretched Single Mums	1315	1.5%
A04	Leanne	Supportive Singles	1610	1.8%
A02	Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	1658	1.9%
B09	Kev	Pub League Team Mates	1648	1.9%
C14	Brenda	Older Working Women	1673	1.9%
B05	Helena	Career Focused Females	3701	4.2%
D18	Frank	Twilight Year Gents	4406	5.0%
A03	Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	4732	5.4%
B08	Jackie	Middle England Mums	4813	5.5%
D17	Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	5699	6.5%
B07	Alison	Stay at Home Mums	6415	7.3%
C12	Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	6486	7.4%
D19	Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	7479	8.5%
C13	Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	9098	10.4%
B06	Tim	Settling Down Males	10076	11.5%
C11	Philip	Comfortable Mid-Life Males	10132	11.5%
<b>Total</b>			<b>87729</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Sport England and Experian Ltd, 2010, Measure: Sport Market Segmentation*

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The largest market segments, both at 11.5%, are “Tim”, settling down males, and “Philip”, comfortable mid-life males. This means that, of the 19, the greatest proportion (23%) would benefit from initiatives that appeal to “Tim” and “Philip”. Sports that appeal are similar for both segments and include cycling, keep fit, swimming and football. Roger & Joy and Elsie & Arnold are also significant in the borough.

### **Top 5 sports**

Active People Survey 5 (APS5) and population data from the ONS Annual Population Survey 2011 identify that the top five participation sports in Fareham are swimming, gym, cycling, athletics and football as illustrated below. Rates for the top four sports are the same as or higher than regional and national figures and, in the case of swimming, significantly higher. However, rates for football are below regional figures.

### *Top 5 sports in the Borough with regional and national comparison*

Sport	Fareham		South East		England	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Swimming	14.2	14.8%	828.0	12.2%	14.2	14.8%
Gym	12.3	12.8%	696.6	10.3%	12.3	12.8%
Cycling	10.4	10.8%	732.9	10.8%	10.4	10.8%
Athletics	6.7	7.0%	470.5	6.9%	6.7	7.0%
Football	5.8	6.0%	435.6	6.4%	5.8	6.0%

Source: Active People Survey 5, Population data: ONS Annual Population Survey 2011

### **Clubmark**

Clubmark accredited clubs are externally assessed to ensure they achieve minimum operating standards, regardless of the NGB to which they affiliate. Independent evidence suggests that they have, over the past two years, increased junior participation, raised the number of active, qualified coaches and improved levels of coach qualification, thus making them more effective and sustainable community sports clubs. There are 25 Clubmark accredited and 5 ‘working towards’ clubs in the Borough. The table below shows the number of those that use indoor sport and recreation facilities:

### *Clubmark accredited clubs in the Borough*

Sport	Accredited	Working towards	Totals
Badminton	1		1
Gymnastics	2	1	3
Hockey	1		1
Netball	1		1
Swimming	1		1

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### **PART 3: GENERAL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ISSUES**

KKP has conducted consultation (via a variety of methods including face-to-face and telephone interviews and online surveys) with FBC officers, NGB officers, facility managers, schools and sports clubs. Consultation covered a range of factual evidence and issues with regard to indoor sports facilities in the area. Sport and facility specific issues are covered in the relevant sections of this report. This section sets out generic information that, in some instances, applies to more than one sport or facility:

#### ***Sports halls***

- ◀ The sports hall at Fareham Leisure Centre is the largest in the Borough. It is, generally, operated as two, 4-badminton court sized sports halls. Demand is reported to be high.
- ◀ The majority of sport halls are located on school sites. Day time community use of 'large' (i.e., 4-badminton court or larger) sports halls is, thus, limited.
- ◀ The majority of the Borough's indoor facilities were constructed in the 1970's or 80's.
- ◀ Sports hall space is at a premium and often difficult (and expensive) to book for club activity (e.g., table tennis, netball). This is considered to have, to an extent, suppressed or displaced demand for certain types of sport or activity.
- ◀ One example raised was that of basketball, where players from the Borough are reportedly migrating to clubs outside of the Borough due to lack of affordable facilities and limited clubs/club capacity in the Borough.

#### ***Swimming pools***

- ◀ The swimming pools at Fareham Leisure Centre are reportedly operating at capacity.
- ◀ Day time community use of swimming pools is limited.
- ◀ There is a reported lack of pool time for club activity and insufficient pool time at times suitable for children.
- ◀ High demand for after school pool time is thought to be a consequence of the large number of swim schools.
- ◀ Fareham borough's strongest swimmers are reportedly migrating to clubs located outside the area due to lack of facilities and club provision.

#### ***Education facilities***

- ◀ There are no longer are community-use agreements for indoor sport and recreation facilities in the Borough. Consequently, levels of community-use in secondary schools are variable and differ from site-to-site.

#### ***Club survey***

An online survey was sent to a range of clubs for whom contact details were provided by FBC. Conducted during June 2012, the survey aimed to secure a representative view on the facilities. All six clubs contacted replied and others clubs that use indoor sports facilities were consulted via telephone (see below). The following issues are identified:

- ◀ Use of/gaining access to indoor facilities is problematic because they are generally fully booked and operating at, or near, capacity.

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- ◀ This means that access to facilities when clubs might ideally wish to use them is generally 'poor' (i.e., clubs cannot use the facilities they wish to at the times that best suit them).
- ◀ Hire costs are generally considered to be 'good' (i.e., competitive) and represent good 'value for money'.

### **School survey**

In June 2012, an online survey was sent to infant/primary/junior schools in the Borough (for which FBC provided contact details). It aimed to secure a representative view on school sport and recreation facilities. Eleven (39%) of schools surveyed replied and are useful in identifying 'direction' of travel. The following issues are identified:

- ◀ None of the schools responding to the survey have a specific space for sport.
- ◀ The majority of schools use the swimming pool at Fareham Leisure Centre.
- ◀ The schools that use it generally consider it to be in 'good' condition.
- ◀ There is minimal community use of primary and junior school facilities.

### **Key drivers**

FBC is seeking to improve planning for major sports facilities within the Borough so as to enhance local provision. This is set against a context of increased public interest in sport as a result of British representation at Wimbledon, the Olympics and Paralympics. However, declining financial resources, ageing facilities and changes in patterns of demand make this more problematic. When finalised, this assessment will provide direction and guidance. The following factors are key drivers for this assessment:

#### ***The growth agenda***

A key issue for planners, leisure providers and local authorities is how to plan and provide, on an accessible basis, the sports and recreational facilities and sports development programmes necessary to meet the anticipated demand generated as a result of housing development and population growth.

#### ***Changing population structure and an aging population***

Structural population changes, like the one forecast above, will influence the type of sports and leisure provision required. When a population becomes older demand for more sedentary activities (e.g., bowls, racketball etc) increases.

#### ***Maximising new investment and development opportunities***

Provision of robust, inclusive and transparent evidence basis by local authorities in England have helped to inform infrastructure planning by assessing the implications of projected growth and change. This approach has also helped to identify need for new/additional sports and recreation facilities by scale, type and location, including specialist facilities. They have been instrumental in influencing investment and development priorities and helping to attract external funding.



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### ***Reduction in public sector expenditure***

Local authorities (plus other public bodies) face considerable financial pressures in delivering services. Generally local authority financial strategies seek to match reducing annual income to expenditure by reducing costs and optimising income; improving value for money. This has been achieved via (amongst other things):

- ◀ Avoiding over spending.
- ◀ Identifying whole life costs of capital projects.
- ◀ Ensuring that all services are adequately funded and resourced.
- ◀ Providing efficiency savings where possible.
- ◀ Ensuring all services, are justified, adequately funded and properly resourced.
- ◀ Developing partnerships where they can offer a better way forward.

### ***Opportunities for joint working***

Local authorities in Hampshire continue to be committed to working together and to radically transform and enhance the system of two-tier local government across the Area. They aspire to collaborating in a seamless and fully integrated way, whilst delivering services of consistently high quality that generate substantial efficiency savings and make life better for local residents. Where possible and practical, management and operation and use of major sports facilities should extend across local authority boundaries and be consistent with these aspirations.

### ***Facility age***

The majority of major sports facilities in the Borough were either built during the last century and/or benefited from significant lottery funding. A substantial proportion of the stock will either reach the end of its 'shelf life' soon and/or (if not replaced) will need to be refurbished in the short to medium term. A systematic/staged approach to, and significant investment for replacement/refurbishment of these facilities is required to meet the resident population and new growth.

### ***Facility accessibility (particularly on education sites)***

Major sports facilities available for community use include those located on education sites, those run by the private sector and/or those made available via voluntary sector/charitable organisations.

In general terms, those provided by local authorities cater for a wider range of community use and offer some level of access throughout the day, than those on education sites or provided by commercial operators. As a result, they are generally considered to be the most accessible. Sports facilities on education sites used by local communities are generally only available at times (normally evenings and weekends) when they are not needed for curriculum based activity.

With more schools becoming academies, operating independently of the Local Education Authority and 'deciding' whether or not facilities will be available for use by 'the community', and, if so, how much to charge, it is increasingly important that community use is (at least) retained and secured.

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### National governing bodies of sport (NGBs)

Consideration of NGB aspirations is important. All relevant NGBs were given an opportunity to provide information about their facility needs in Fareham. Reported details re sports halls, swimming pools and indoor tennis are summarised below:

NGB	Summary
England Basketball (EB)	EB identifies that the Borough needs “facilities investment”. However, a borough-based club is needed to help to justify, and link to, any newly developed facilities.
England Squash and Racketball (ESR)	<p>There is very limited available court space at peak times in the Borough; only one facility has public access squash courts. In addition, there has been no recent investment in squash or racketball in the Borough.</p> <p>ESR is looking to increase participation in racketball and competitive squash with various programmes that support low-cost participation and coaching. It is hoping to develop ASB squash courts. These have moveable walls allowing use for squash at peak times and then enabling them to expanded to accommodate, for example, dance studios / fitness class spaces at other times.</p>
English Table Tennis Association (ETTA)	<p>There has been investment in improved lighting for the Club at Neville Lovett School (i.e., Generation 2 Table Tennis Club). It has, however, reached capacity and is unable to recruit additional members due to the limiting size of the venue. Sports hall space for Table Tennis activity (and <i>per se</i>) is at a premium in the Borough and is often difficult to book.</p> <p>ETTA aspirations are currently based around placing static outdoor table tennis tables in public venues such as parks. It does not have any current investment plans for indoor facilities.</p>
England Netball (EN)	<p>In summary, key issues for EN are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◀ Lack of a venue that is sufficiently large to host league matches. This means that all league matches take place outside the Borough.</li> <li>◀ Indoor court facilities are expensive and difficult to book due to high levels of overall demand.</li> </ul> <p>Locally, EN has aspirations to improve the condition of outdoor netball courts, but does not have plans to invest in indoor facilities. It would like to introduce the Back to Netball scheme (encouraging women back into the sport and increasing participation). However there is not currently a venue that could host this and hence it has not been possible.</p>
Amateur Swimming Association (ASA)	<p>The Borough is not currently a priority area for the ASA.</p> <p>ASA investment and development in the county already is focused on Winchester University, East Hampshire and Southampton.</p> <p>The ASA view is that there is a lack of pool time for club activity and for children and that, due to the lack of facilities the Borough’s strongest swimmers move to bigger clubs (e.g., in Portsmouth).</p> <p>A large number of swim schools operate in the Area meaning demand for after school pool time is extremely high.</p>
Lawn Tennis Association (re indoor tennis)	LTA funding for facilities is currently targeted at regeneration of public / park site tennis courts. There are no current plans for the ASA to fund indoor tennis facilities in Fareham.

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### IMPLICATIONS

Based on data analysed above (in parts 2 and 3) the implications for provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough include:

- ◀ A policy emphasis on increasing levels of physical activity and improving sporting success.
- ◀ As the resident population becomes older, demand will increase for low intensity activities such as swimming.
- ◀ The resident population is projected to increase: this will increase demand for indoor sports facilities. However, existing facilities have limited spare capacity with which to satisfy such increases in demand.
- ◀ The most dominant market segment in the Borough is 'Tim' (settling down males) and 'Philip' ("comfortable mid-life males"). According to Sport England, they prefer sports/activities such as cycling, keep fit, swimming and football. However, the prevalence of 'Elsie and Arnolds' and 'Roger and Joys' means that low intensity activities (e.g., keep fit) are also (and increasingly will be) important.
- ◀ The existing network of indoor sport facilities is based on one local authority facility, plus community-use of facilities on education sites.
- ◀ The problematic economic climate is exacerbated by a need for new investment with minimal priority.

Consequently, a range of major sports facilities are required both to cater for existing need and to be programmed flexibly to respond appropriately as need changes. However, provision of affordable opportunity to swim and keep fit will continue to be important.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

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### PART 4: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

#### Introduction

This section of the report considers supply and demand issues for the following types of indoor sports facilities in the Borough:

- ◀ Sports halls
- ◀ Community halls
- ◀ Swimming pools
- ◀ Health and fitness suites
- ◀ Indoor tennis centres
- ◀ Indoor bowls centres

It centres on the demand created for these facilities by sports clubs and, where possible, general public use. It also considers the influence and impact of facilities in neighbouring areas.

#### Methodology

The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of quality, quantity and accessibility for each of the major facility types (e.g., sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, in order that it can be assessed for adequacy. In addition, other facility types such as tennis and bowls facilities are considered within the context of outdoor sports provision (see above).

The report considers the distribution of, and interrelationship between, all indoor sports facilities in the Borough and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand.

#### Catchment areas

Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a tool for identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem is overcome by Sport England by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. Consultation with operators, user groups and clubs included questions related to where users travel from or how far they would expect members to travel. This, coupled with industry-based experience of working with leisure facilities and the outcomes of assessments for similar local authorities, enables identification of catchment areas for each type of indoor sport facility assessed, as follows:

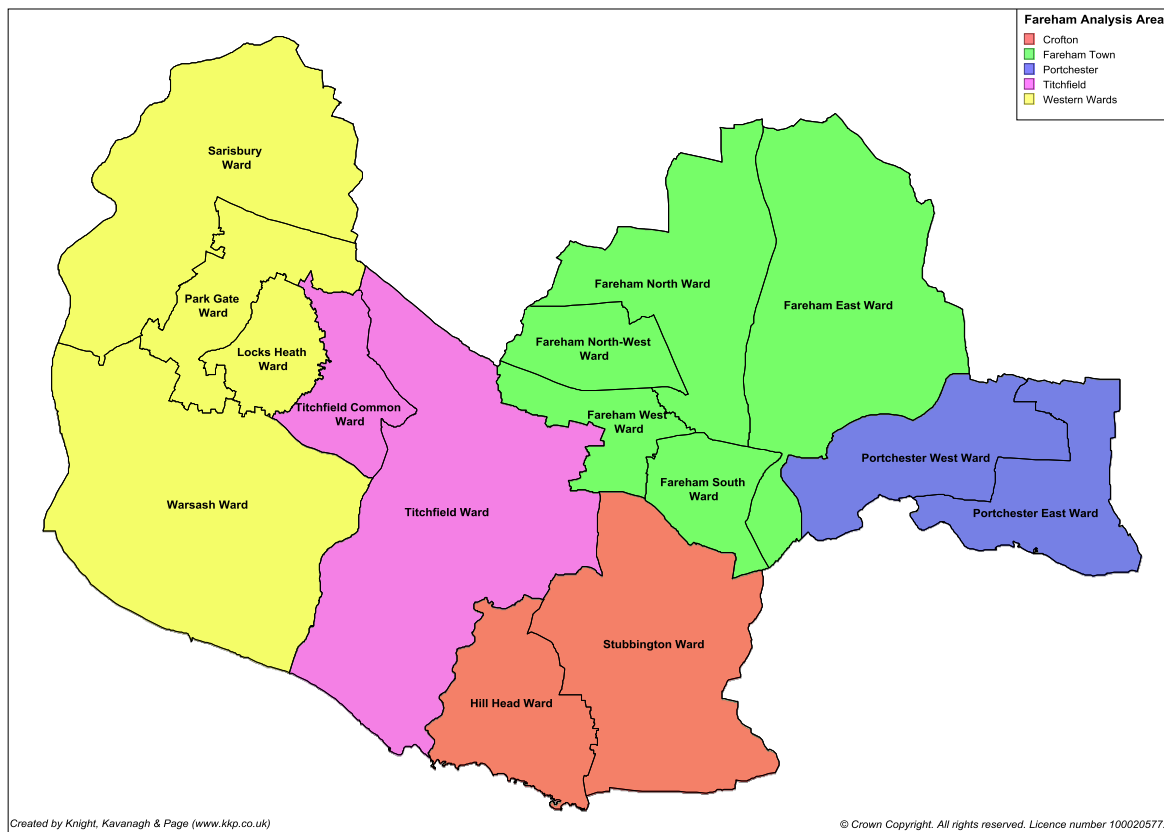
Facility type	Identified catchment area
Activity halls	20 minute walk/5 minute drive
Health and fitness gyms	20 minute walk/5 minute drive
Indoor bowls centres	15 minute drive
Sport halls	15 minute drive
Swimming pools	20 minute drive

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## Analysis areas

For mapping purposes and assessment analysis, the Borough is divided into five analysis areas. These allow more localised assessment of provision and examination of facility surplus and deficiencies at a local level. Use of analysis areas also allows local circumstances and issues to be taken into account.

Figure 1: Analysis areas in Fareham borough<sup>1</sup>



## Active Places Power Plus

Sport England's Active Places database is a nationally recognised database of sport and recreation facilities. It forms the basis of Active Places Power, which can be used as a planning tool for the provision of specific sports facilities in order to identify demand for provision.

It has been designed to help local authorities carry out audits of their sports provision and develop local strategies. It also assists NGBs to identify areas in need for some sports facility provision. It was used in this assessment initially to identify facilities (in and outside the Borough) and subsequently to evaluate demand for sports halls and swimming pools in Fareham.

<sup>1</sup> Mapped using Mid Population ONS 2010 data

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To identify shortfalls in the quantity of sports halls and swimming pools in Fareham, it is necessary to estimate the current capacity of provision across the Borough and potential demand (based on population and participation trends).

This helps to determine whether the current capacity of facilities is meeting current demand and provides an indication of surplus or shortfall. In addition, by applying estimated population and participation increases to the demand it is possible to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demands.

Capacity is calculated by Active Places Power and the formula is different for sports halls and swimming pools, as follows:

- ◀ Pools Capacity = Area in sq. m / 6 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration.
- ◀ Halls Capacity = Equivalent courts x 5 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration.

Number of hours open in peak time varies by facility, but peak time is shown below:

### *Peak time*

Day of the week	Pools		Halls	
	Peak time	Total peak time hours	Peak time	Total peak time hours
Monday-Friday	12:00 – 13:30 16:00 – 22:00	<b>37.5</b>	17:00 – 22:00	<b>25</b>
Saturday	09:00 – 16:00	<b>7</b>	09:30 – 17:00	<b>7.5</b>
Sunday	09:00 – 16:30	<b>7.5</b>	09:00 – 14:30	<b>8</b>
			17:00 – 19:30	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>40.5</b>

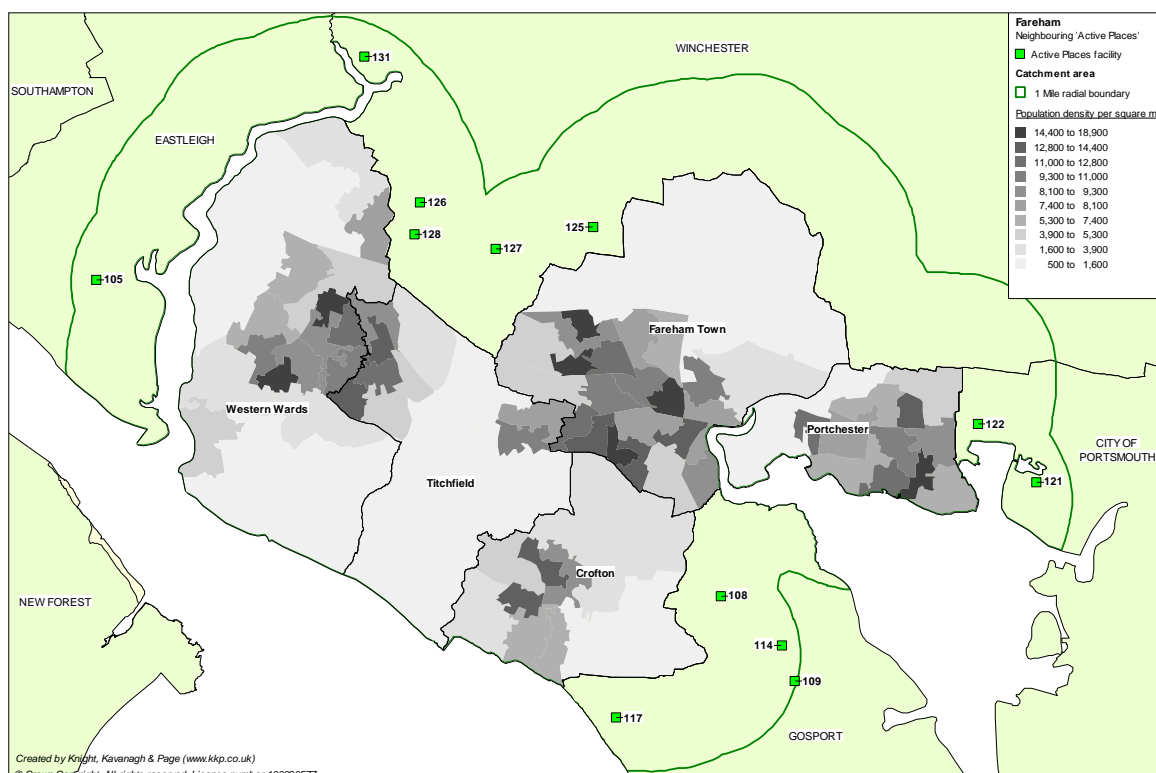
### **Facilities in neighbouring areas**

Users of indoor sports facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will often use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are a minor consideration for most users. Therefore, the availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can influence usage patterns within the Borough.

Sport England's Active Places database identifies 12 indoor sports facilities within one mile of the Borough boundary, as illustrated overleaf:

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Figure 2: Indoor sports facilities (i.e., sports halls, health and fitness gyms, swimming pools and indoor bowls), listed in Active Places Power, within 1 mile of Fareham borough's administrative boundary



Key to map of indoor sports facilities in neighbouring areas

ID	Site	H&F	Indoor Bowls	Sports Hall	Swimming Pool	Local Authority
121	David Lloyd Club (Port Solent)	Yes			Yes	Portsmouth
122	King Richard Secondary School			Yes		Portsmouth
105	Hamble Sports Complex	Yes		Yes	Yes	Eastleigh
108	Bridge Mary Community Sports College			Yes		Gosport
109	Brune Park Sports Centre	Yes		Yes	Yes	Gosport
114	Holbrook Recreation Centre	Yes			Yes	Gosport
117	Lee-on-the-Solent Tennis, Squash & Fitness Club	Yes				Gosport
125	Knowle Community Centre			Yes		Winchester
126	Meadowside Centre	Yes		Yes		Winchester
127	Quindell Golf and Country Club	Yes			Yes	Winchester
128	Solent Hotel Spa	Yes			Yes	Winchester
131	YMCA (Fairthorne Manor)			Yes		Winchester

## FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

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It is considered highly likely that Fareham residents travel within the 1-mile boundary identified to access provision in neighbouring authorities. In particular provision in Winchester City Council area will provide facilities that service residents living in the Fareham Town, Tichfield and Western Wards analysis areas. A number of centres in Gosport and Portsmouth may also prove to be more accessible for residents living in the Crofton and Portchester analysis areas given that 'attractions' tend to favour migration into these areas.

Since publication of Active Place Power data used to identify facilities in neighbouring areas Holbrook Recreation Centre (ref 114) in the Gosport district has closed. The site is being redeveloped as a leisure park that will comprise indoor sports facilities (including a 25m pool, learner pool and dance studio). It is due to open before the end of 2012 and be operated by DC Leisure. It is likely that it will attract, and be used by Fareham borough residents, particularly from southern areas of the Borough.

Provision of indoor sports facilities by Winchester City Council (WCC) is also significant (e.g., Meadowside Centre, ref 126). On-going consultation with WCC officers has not identified the extent, or impact, of this provision. However, Facilities Planning Model analysis for sports halls and swimming pools (see below) identifies the Borough's "share" of facilities in neighbouring areas.



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## PART 5: SPORTS HALLS

Sport England's Active Places Power defines indoor multi-sports halls as areas "where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out". According to this definition they are at least 10m x 18m (i.e., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed sports halls, such as leisure centres and school sports halls, plus additional halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and village halls. This assessment considers sports hall facilities in the Borough that comprise at least four badminton courts.

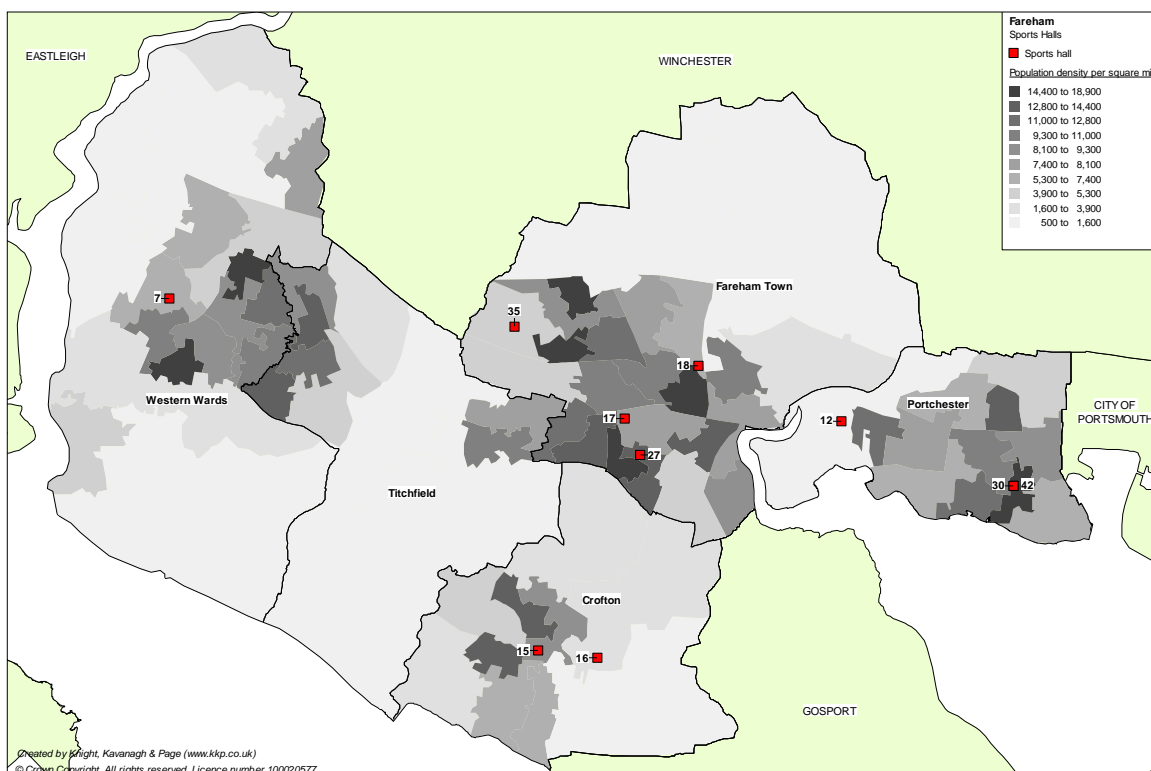
### Supply

#### Quantity

A total of 10 sports hall sites provide 47 badminton courts located within halls which are at least four badminton courts in size. The majority of provision is located on education sites, most defined as having a sports club/community association access policy of some form (i.e. allowing regular block bookings). FBC has a contract with SLM to operate Fareham Leisure Centre. (Community halls are covered in the subsequent section).

Fareham Leisure Centre has the largest sports hall (eight badminton courts). For a significant proportion of its available time it is operated as two 4-badminton court halls. Cams Hill School is the second largest facility in the Borough. It offers seven badminton courts and is used extensively by the community.

Figure 3: Sports halls in Fareham borough (4 courts+)



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### *Key to sports hall map*

KKP ref	Site	Facility ID	Badminton courts	Analysis area
15	Crofton Community Centre	2003216	4	Crofton
16	Crofton School	2218822	4	Crofton
17	Fareham College	2217059	4	Fareham Town
18	Fareham Leisure Centre	2003220	8	Fareham Town
27	Neville Lovett Community School	2003274	4	Fareham Town
35	The Henry Cort Community College	2003249	4	Fareham Town
12	Cams Hill School	2216146	7	Portchester
42	Portchester Community School		4	Portchester
30	Portchester Centre	2003287	4	Portchester
7	Brookfield Community School	2003327	4	Western Wards

### **Quality**

There is substantial variation in the quality of sports halls across the Borough. Assessments record facilities varying from poor to very good quality. Indoor sports facilities at Fareham Leisure Centre are the best in the Borough.

Assessment and consultation also reports that facilities at Cams Hill School, Brookfield Community School and Crofton Community Centre are good quality. Conversely, refurbishment at Crofton School could improve the quality of sports hall provision.

### **Accessibility**

Sport England recommends that appropriate walk and drive time accessibility standards be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. The nationally accepted standard is a 15 minute drive-time. Consultation in the Borough confirms that the use of this is appropriate. Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 15 minute drive time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of sports hall provision across the Borough; it helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

The figure below shows the current stock with an amalgamated 15 minute drive-time catchment area. It illustrates that all of the Borough's population resides within a 15 minute drive of a sports hall. There are no significant gaps in provision. This catchment analysis, however, does not take account of facility quality and accessibility.

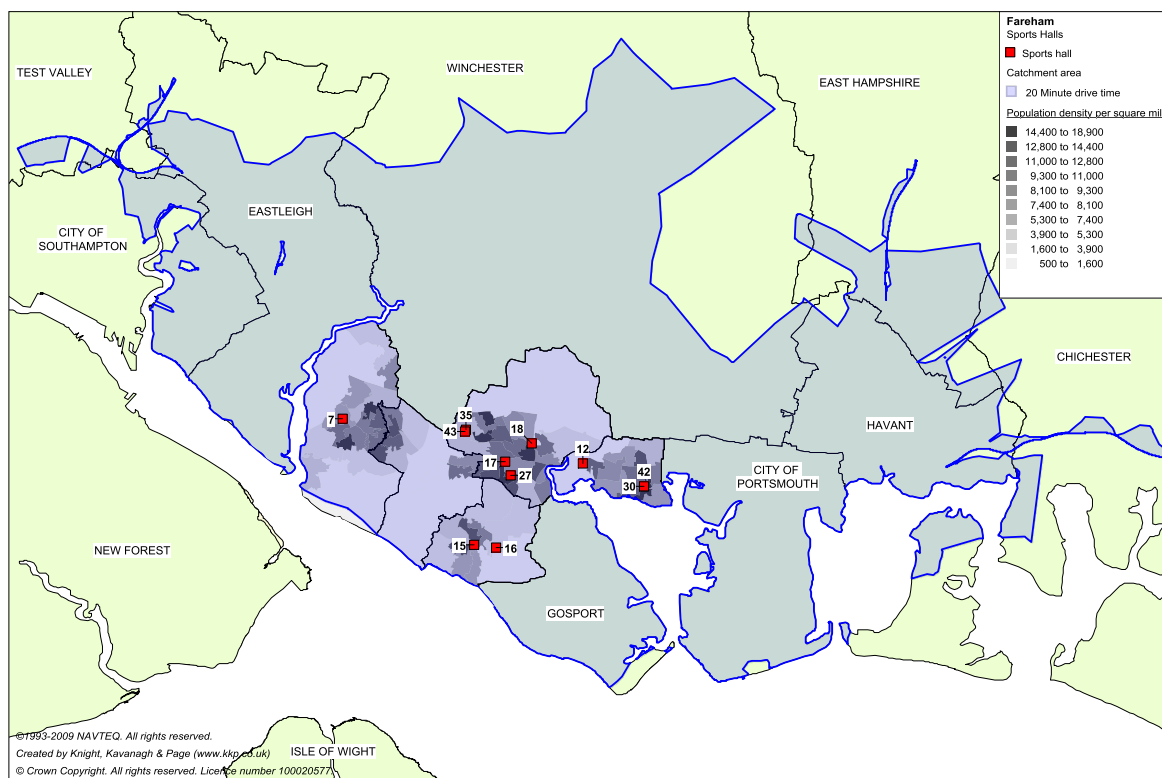
It also illustrates either that existing sports halls in the Borough are within a 15 minute drive of residents in neighbouring areas, or that potentially there is significant duplication with (or competition between) sports halls outside the Borough.

An important consideration in examining the provision in the Borough is access. This is particularly significant because the majority of sports halls (70%) are on education sites. This suggests that, whilst there is a good range of provision in the Borough, access is probably restricted at a number of sites. It is however, evident that many schools do have a wide range of community users. The preference tends to be for regular secured block bookings. In general commercial operators of school sites generally allow good levels of community access (e.g., 18.00-22.00 weekdays and at least 09.00-17.00 at weekends).

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The sports hall at Fareham Leisure Centre is under local authority ownership. It is operated by SLM and offers full access community use on a 'pay and play' basis. School sports facilities also become inaccessible during the exam periods. This can be a significant issue for clubs which are subsequently left with long periods of little or no activity depending on whether alternative venues can be found. For some clubs even where such alternative venues may be available (which is unlikely because the examination period tends to limit access across the stock at all schools) they can simply prove to be too far from the clubs home location.

Figure 4: Sports halls in Fareham borough with a 15 minute drive-time catchment



## Demand

### Analysis of demand for sports halls

In order to identify deficiencies in the quantity of sports halls within the Borough, we have utilised Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) capacity analysis (or supply and demand analysis). This analyses current capacity of provision across the Borough and potential demand (based on population trends), to identify whether or not current demand is being met by the current capacity. This then gives a clear indication of shortfalls. In addition, we have applied population increases to the demand to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demands.

The aim of this analysis is to examine supply and demand for facilities more closely. In this instance capacity (i.e., supply) is based on visits per week during the peak period. The analysis then shows where demand outstrips current capacity (i.e., there are insufficient facilities to meet current demand) or where demand is less than current capacity (i.e., there is an apparent oversupply of facilities).

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The approach to the analysis used in this report has been developed by KKP to assess indoor facility provision. It is based on the assumptions and parameters used to underpin Sport England’s modelling tools. It engages the principles of Active Places Power and the assumptions made in the User Guide document aligned to hours open in the peak period and the duration of visits (see above).

Unlike Active Places data it uses the Office of National Statistics Population Projections 2006-2031 rather than the Census population figures to calculate demand as many local authorities populations have changed substantially since 2001 (and the results of the 2011 Census have only just become available). KKP applies these principles and uses current population estimates based on Sport England Facilities calculator 2011 data.

KKP has built in the facility to update records on facilities data and allows ‘what-if’ scenarios of reducing hours or closing facilities to be tested. However, the approach does not consider the spatial interaction between supply and demand (i.e., where facilities are located in relationship to where demand is located). This information is provided through Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model (FPM), summarised below.

### *Active Places Power analysis of demand for sports halls*

<b>Sports halls</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Future (2016)</b>	<b>Future (2026)</b>
No. of courts required to meet peak period demand	29.88	29.96	30.80
% Fareham demand met	149.3%	148.9%	144.9%
% Fareham demand met by community use	149.3%	148.9%	144.9%
% England demand met	135.8%		
% South East Region demand met	151.9%		

*Source: Population base: Census 2006-based sub-national projections to 2010*

Active Places Power determines that if 140% of demand for a particular type of facility is satisfied, all needs in an area are presently met (this takes account of provision quality and the extent to which school facilities may offer only limited access). On this basis, the Borough is achieving optimum levels of supply which currently meet demand and will continue to do so even until 2026. The Borough also currently has a higher proportion (149.3% met) of met demand for sports halls than England (135.8% met).

The demand calculations identify a current need for 29.88 courts in the Borough to meet peak period demand. This is based on the assumption that 60% of visits will be during peak periods with an average of five persons on court in any one hour with an expected occupancy rate of 80%.

Based on the supply and demand equation, and the premise that 140% of demand met for a particular type of facility suggests that all needs in an area are satisfied, it is evident that in the Borough the supply of sports halls slightly exceeds demand. Even by 2016 Fareham will have a positive supply and demand balance. Assuming that no new provision is developed and that no facilities are closed there is likely to remain a slight surplus in sports hall provision by 2026.

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However, these figures should not be considered in isolation and should be placed within the context of the wider report findings and consider wider issues regarding the quality and accessibility of such facilities.

### ***Usage at Fareham Leisure Centre***

In 2011, Customer Research Technology Limited reported that the number of people using fitness facilities at the Centre declined relative to other facilities in the 'Everyone Active' group of facilities (those managed by SLM). FLC's performance also declined.

With regards to customer loyalty, the 'net promoter score' (nps) reported in 2011 indicates that relative to other sites surveyed, FLC performs well. Cleanliness has improved but the reception area is not as good although scores remained constant over the period surveyed. The FLC management system for responding to customer comments and feedback is comprehensive. Recorded customer comment/feedback indicate that:

- ◀ Reception is "excellent".
- ◀ The changing rooms are "very good".
- ◀ Food and beverages are "average".
- ◀ 'Colleagues' (i.e., staff) are "excellent"

However, a recurring issue is that FLC car parking is insufficient.

Analysis of FLC membership produced by SLM in 2011 identifies that:

- ◀ Members come from a wide area, but primarily either within the Borough or within a three mile radius of its boundary.
- ◀ Fewest members come from an area north west of FLC.
- ◀ A high number of households in the Borough participate in regular sport and exercise.
- ◀ Its fitness club has performed well in a highly competitive environment.
- ◀ Areas of potential growth for its fitness club are adjacent to Eastleigh and along the M27.

FLC is the first centre in the County to receive "outstanding" QUEST (i.e., the UK quality scheme for sport and leisure) accreditation. This is reportedly an indication of the quality of its management and ongoing development, plus the extent of delivery within a customer focused management framework.

### **Fareham School of Gymnastics Club**

Fareham School of Gymnastics Club opened in January 2004. It now has over 300 members, plus a waiting list. The Club uses Portchester Community School, The Neville Lovett Community School, Henry Cort School, Wallisdean Junior School and St John's Church Hall.

In 2008 it was awarded GymMark, in recognition of its ability to offer a safe, effective and child friendly environment. This was renewed in 2009/10 and 2010/11. Children who attend are registered with British Gymnastics and in addition to regular sessions have opportunities to take part in the BGA Award Scheme, club and inter-club competitions, holiday schemes and displays.

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It is actively seeking funding to support the development of a purpose built centre at the Neville Lovett School. The project is supported by the School's Governing Body and by the local Councillors. However, a major obstacle is securing sufficient financial support.

### **Facilities Planning Model (FPM)**

Discussion with Sport England confirms that there has been minimal change in sports hall provision in the Borough over the last three years and that contemporary FPM analysis is not available. Consequently, Sport England's FPM 2011 Profile Report, based on its National Facilities Audit Dataset as of January 2010 is included in this assessment report.

It identifies that, without considering their locations, there is an oversupply of sports halls in the Area, equivalent to ten badminton courts, as reviewed in more detail below:

#### *Supply*

Eight sites are identified, which provide 12 halls and 45 courts in the Area. When taking into account the hours available, this figure is reduced to 40 courts, which have capacity to accommodate approximately 8,100 visits per week during the peak period.

Seven of the 12 halls are on school or college sites. The remaining five are at leisure or community centres. A large proportion of the hall sites are located in East Fareham, with a particular concentration in the South East of the borough.

The Area has approximately 4 courts per 10,000 people. This compares favourably with neighbouring authority areas (e.g., Gosport and Portsmouth only have 2 and 3.5 courts respectively per 10,000 people while Eastleigh and Winchester have 4.5 and 5 courts respectively per 10,000 people), Brookfield Community School is the only hall site in West Fareham.

#### *Demand*

The FPM estimates that the total demand for courts in the Borough in the normal peak period is approximately 4,800 visits per week. This equates to 30 courts (which includes a comfort factor). Another significant factor is that the proportion of people without access to a car in the Borough is substantially lower than regional and national levels. This could mean that demand is relatively immobile and, subsequently, residents have less choice of sports halls than those with a car can access.

#### *Supply/demand balance*

When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across the Area, the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 30 courts. This compares to a current available supply of 40 courts, giving a supply/demand balance of +10 courts.

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### *Satisfied demand*

According to FPM calculations, the level of satisfied demand for courts in the Borough is 98% of the total demand. In 2011, this was slightly higher than the county (96%) and regional (95%) percentages, and substantially higher than the national figure of 91%. An estimated 1,170 visits are met by halls outside the Borough; this means that, approximately quarter of the population who visit a sports hall do so outside the Borough.

88% of satisfied demand is met by people who travel to the halls by car, 10% is met by people who travel on foot and 2% by public transport. This is comparable to county averages, but less than the regional (85%, 12% and 4%) and national (81%, 16% and 4%) averages, reflecting the higher levels of car access.

### *Unmet demand*

The level of unmet demand for the usage of sports halls in the Borough is approximately 115 visits per week in the peak period. This equates to just 0.7 courts with comfort factor and only 2% of total demand. This appears to be almost entirely due to residents residing outside of the catchment area of the sports hall (96%), who are mainly walkers, as opposed to a lack of capacity (4%). However, this total is for the whole and may be spread over a large area - there are no specific areas of unmet demand across the Borough where unmet demand is significantly high.

### *Used capacity*

The amount of capacity (supply) used is approximately 5,600 visits per week in the peak period. This is 69% of total weekly supply of the Borough's sports halls in the peak period. This is 3% more than the national average, 6% more than the regional average and 11% more than the county average - a percentage of used capacity above 70% is regarded as the hall being busy, therefore the estimated used capacity of hall sites in the Borough are not quite at this level.

Brookfield Community School and Neville Lovett Community Sports Hall both use 100% of their capacity. In contrast, the Portchester Centre and The Henry Cort Community College only use 28% and 32% of their capacities. One reason suggested in the FPM report as to why the Portchester Centre and The Henry Cort Community College have such low usage is potentially because only 74% and 76% of people respectively demanding the facilities are able to travel by car.

### *Personal/relative share*

Personal/relative share provides a more refined version of courts per 1,000 population, in that it takes account of additional factors such as, hall capacity and the distance users travel. It is similar to facilities per 1,000 people but includes facility capacity and travel modes. It helps to identify what share of facilities people have compared to each other.

Relative Share is good at showing the different levels of 'opportunity' to facility space. The Borough's relative share is -11 below the national score for personal share of facilities. Need is greatest in central and east Fareham, where there is a higher population and higher demand.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## PART 6: COMMUNITY HALLS

Sport England's Active Places Power defines activity halls as "multi-sports (facilities) where activities take place, (they do) not qualify as a (sports) hall and (are) not a purpose built studio". They are typically on a site where there is a sports hall. An activity hall is not necessarily marked for sports but must be at least 10m x 18m. This assessment refers to activity halls as community halls and includes halls that could be used for sport and which are three badminton courts or less in size.

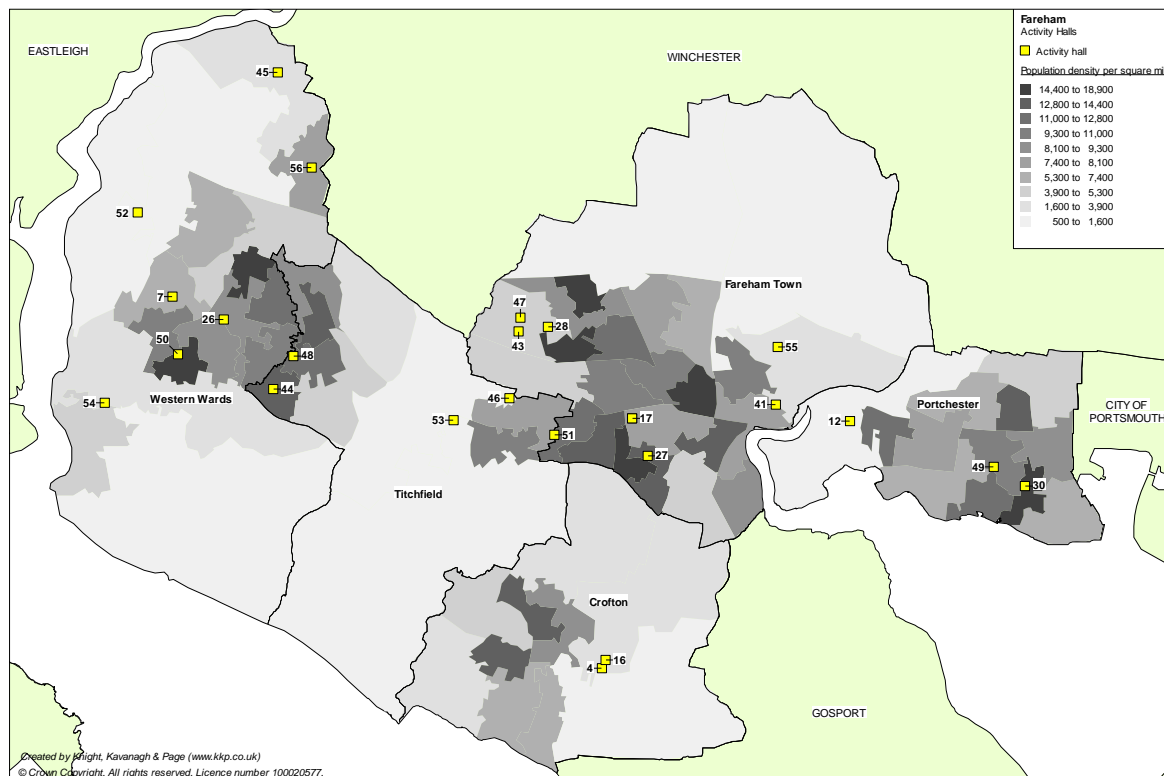
### Supply

Community halls are important to residential neighbourhoods for supporting social benefit and interest. They are not necessarily primarily sports facilities, although many are utilised for activities such as badminton, table tennis, martial arts and keep fit classes. School halls smaller than four badminton courts are also considered.

### Quantity

There are 24 sites with community halls (of which nine are education sites, most of which also have a sports hall, see above). Many of these community halls are in church and village halls and other community based facilities.

Figure 5: Community halls in Fareham borough





# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

*Key to map of community halls in Fareham borough*

KKP Ref	Site	Facility ID	Badminton Courts	Analysis Area
4	Baycroft School	2218084	2	Crofton
16	Crofton School	2218823	1	Crofton
17	Fareham College		1	Fareham Town
17	Fareham College	2217060	1	Fareham Town
47	Fareham North West Community Centre		1	Fareham Town
43	The Henry Cort Community College	2003249	1	Fareham Town
27	Neville Lovett Community School	4105557	1	Fareham Town
28	Oakmeadow Primary School	4108568	1	Fareham Town
51	Ranvilles Community Centre		1	Fareham Town
55	Wallington Village Hall		1	Fareham Town
41	Wykeham House School	2216496	1	Fareham Town
12	Cams Hill School	2216147	1	Portchester
30	Portchester Centre	2216117	1	Portchester
49	Portchester Community Centre		1	Portchester
44	Abshot Community Centre		1	Titchfield
46	Catisfield Memorial Hall		1	Titchfield
48	Locks Heath Memorial Hall		1	Titchfield
53	Titchfield Community Centre		1	Titchfield
7	Brookfield Community School	2003328	1	Western Wards
45	Burrige Village Hall		1	Western Wards
26	Lockswood Community Centre	2003262	2	Western Wards
50	Priory Park Community Hall		1	Western Wards
52	Sarisbury Green Community Centre		1	Western Wards
54	Victory Hall, Warsash		1	Western Wards
56	Whiteley Community Centre		1	Western Wards

The distribution of community halls is generally good and focused on areas of relatively high population density (see map above).

### **Quality**

There is little contemporary information about the quality of activity halls in the Borough. Similar assessments conducted by KKP would suggest that most are likely to be in at least 'adequate' condition.

The majority of community halls are of sufficient size to contain a single badminton court. However, ceiling height, protruding lights and/or inadequate run off areas reduce their potential to meet national governing body (NGB) standards/requirements and therefore are unable to be used as venues for 'recognised' competition. This does not, however, preclude them from being used for recreational activity or local competition.

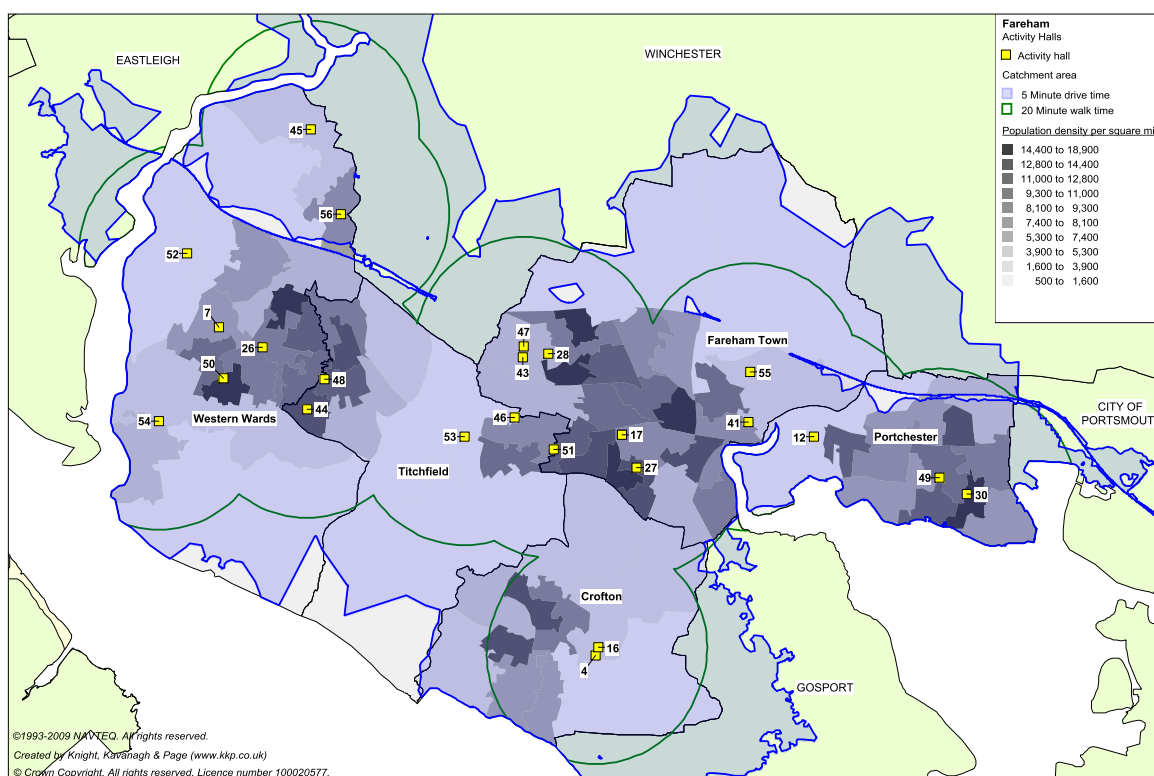
# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## Accessibility

With the notable exception of the 'gap' identified below, most communities are served by (at least one) activity hall. Their accessibility will depend on several issues, including:

- ▶ The extent to which the hall is DDA compliant.
- ▶ Management policy (usually enshrined in a constitution) for a hall.
- ▶ Aspirations and perceptions of the hall committee/'booking clerk'.
- ▶ The image or 'desirability' of the hall within the local community.
- ▶ Signage, particularly for non-residents/visitors.
- ▶ Car parking, which is particularly important if 'drive-time' catchments are used.
- ▶ The facilities available and their quality.

Figure 6: Community halls in Fareham - 20 minute walk/5 minute drive-time catchment



Distribution of community halls is good; most of the population is within the catchment of at least one, with the exception of the Fareham Town Analysis Area; densely populated areas are well served - the majority of residents in these areas live within 20 minute walk time of a community hall. The New Community North of Fareham (NCNF) will provide an opportunity to address the gap in the Fareham Town Analysis Area. A separate Implementation Plan for the NCNF is being prepared by KPP.

## Demand

Anecdotal information suggests that demand for community halls remains buoyant. In the main, community halls accommodate low impact activity such as bowls, keep fit and yoga and are attended by people living local to the catchment.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## PART 7: SWIMMING POOLS

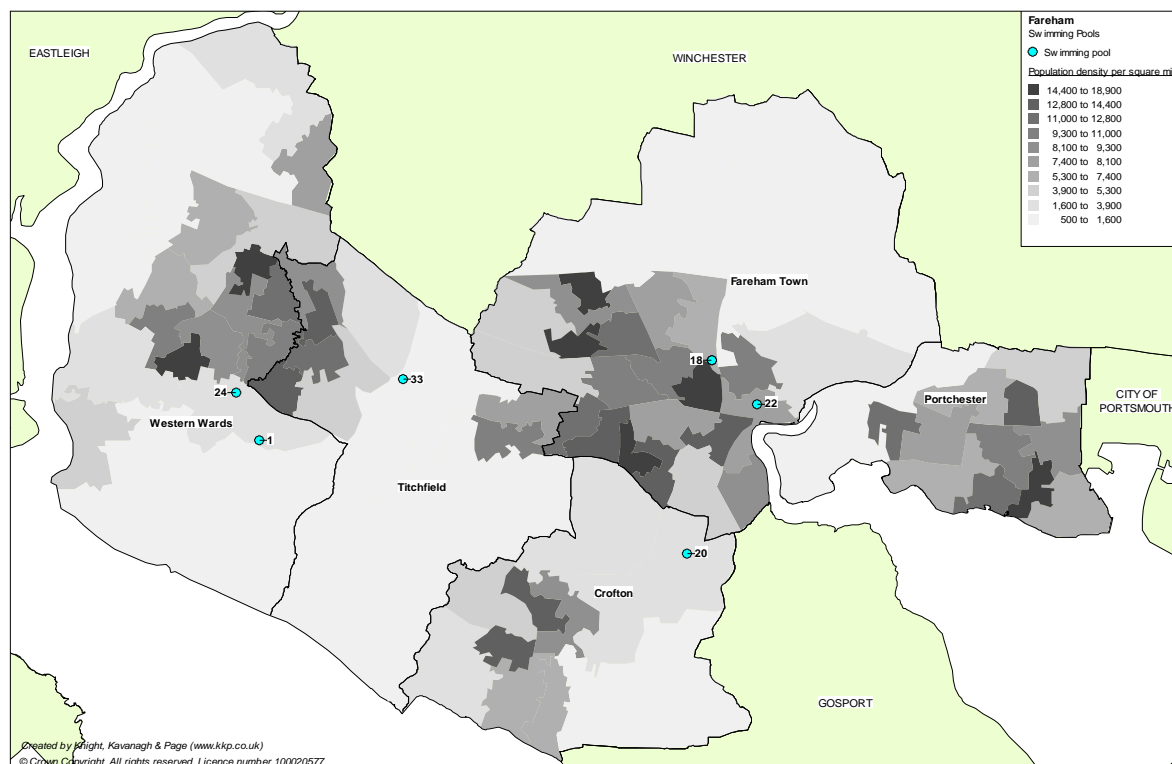
Active Places Power defines a swimming pool as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation”. It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving”. This is an assessment of pools in Fareham.

### Supply

#### Quantity

There are seven swimming pools on six sites in the Borough. Of these, two are at least 25 metre pools (including the 33.3 metre pool at HMS Collingwood) and one is local authority owned and available for public swimming. Three pools are owned and managed by commercial operators (i.e., LA Fitness - Fareham, Spirit Health Club - Fareham and Abshot Country Club) and are restricted to registered membership use only. Other pools are generally classified as learner/teaching/training pools.

Figure 7: Swimming pools in Fareham borough



There are no pools located in the Portchester Analysis Area. Plus, significant areas of relatively high levels of population density that doesn't contain a swimming pool. Plans are well developed to provide an additional pool in the Locks Heath Shopping Centre complex, Western wards analysis area.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## Key to swimming pools map

KKP Ref	Site	Facility ID	Lanes	Lane Length	Analysis Area
20	HMS Collingwood	2039940	6	33.3	Crofton
18	Fareham Leisure Centre	2011809	N/A	12	Fareham Town
18	Fareham Leisure Centre	2011808	5	25	Fareham Town
22	LA Fitness (Fareham)	2026270	3	17	Fareham Town
33	Spirit Health Club (Fareham)	2010505	4	15	Titchfield
1	Abshot Country Club	2022091	0	17	Western Wards
24	Locks Heath Junior School	2011825	4	17	Western Wards

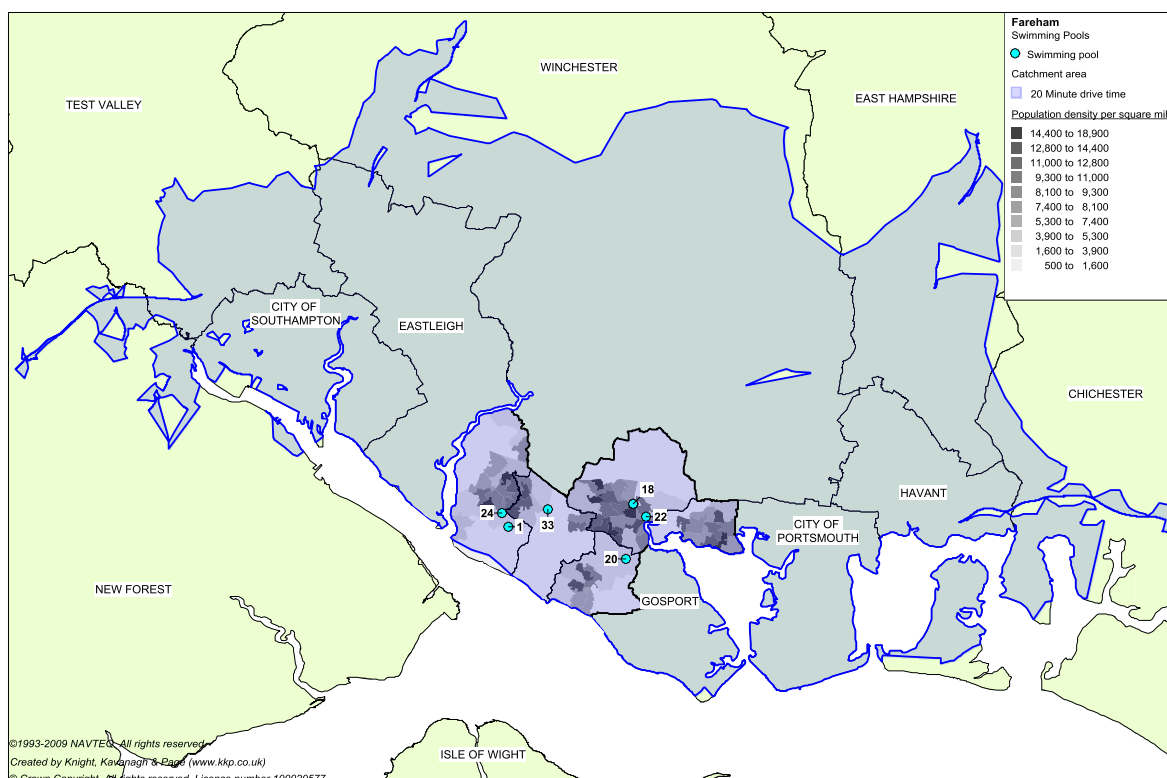
## Quality

The swimming pools audited are assessed to be in at least good condition.

## Accessibility

Sport England recommends that appropriate drive-time and walk-time accessibility standards are applied to indoor sports provision to determine provision shortfalls. The norm would be to apply a 20 minute drive time and consultation confirms that this is appropriate for the Borough. Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 20 minute drive time is thus used to analyse the adequacy of coverage of swimming pool provision across the Borough; it also helps to identify areas currently not serviced by pools. The map overleaf shows the current stock of pools with 20 minute drive-time catchments.

Figure 8: Swimming pools in Fareham borough with a 20 minute drive-time catchment



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It shows that the majority of Borough residents live within a 20 minute drive of a swimming pool. There are no significant gaps in provision. It also illustrates that a number of existing pools are within a 20 minute drive of residents in neighbouring areas and/or that there is, potentially, significant duplication (or competition) with facilities located outside the Borough. This catchment analysis, however, does not take account of facility quality and accessibility.

An important consideration in examining provision in the Borough is access and use. It should be noted that although leisure pool provision makes an important contribution to recreational swimming and learn to swim programmes, it is not able to meet demand for lane or club competitive swimming.

Access to private sector pools is generally restricted by membership schemes, which are price sensitive and can be unaffordable for lower income households. Similarly, community use of pools on education sites can be dominated by club use. Both issues (singularly or combined) can restrict community use of swimming pools and are factored into analysis below.

### **Demand**

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

The supply and demand calculation below considers current provision only. Capacity is calculated for each site included aggregated across all pools on that site (excluding outdoor pools). To qualify for inclusion a site must include at least one pool that is 100m<sup>2</sup> or larger in size.

Identification (via analysis of Active Places Power) that 140% of demand for a particular type of facility is satisfied indicates that all needs in an area are met (this takes into account the quality of provision and the extent to which school facilities may be available).

#### *Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) evaluation model*

The ASA is particularly keen to ensure that, when local authorities are preparing a local strategy, they take account of the fact that some elements of the water space identified cannot always be accessed by certain pool users (e.g. schools, swimming clubs and people from economically disadvantaged groups). It raises the following concerns:

- ◀ Commercial health club swimming pools accommodate general 'pay and play' swimming for their membership but schools and swimming clubs can rarely gain access to this type of facility because of their 'use ethos'. Additionally some commercial health clubs have relatively exclusive membership criteria that tend to exclude lower socio-economic groups by price.
- ◀ Some pools are so small that the ability to learn to swim a significant distance is negated rendering their water area not 'fit for purpose' (these smaller facilities are excluded from the ASA model; only those over 100m<sup>2</sup> are included in calculations).
- ◀ Some swimming pools are designed in such a way that large areas of the water area are cosmetic and again 'unfit for purpose' for swimming (e.g. the shallow beach areas of a leisure pool).
- ◀ Some swimming pools are open-air (lidos) and open for relatively short periods each year (where applicable, these are excluded from calculations).

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Taking these variables into account the ASA minimum requirement is 13m<sup>2</sup> of 'fit for purpose' pool water area per 1,000 head of population that the majority of users (general swimmers, schools, swimming clubs etc.) can access. The guideline of 13m<sup>2</sup> is based on the concept of providing a 25m x 5 or 4 lane swimming pool with an additional learner pool with a water area 'fit for purpose' for a wide range of user activities, for every 20,000 of the population. This also reflects the current national average level of supply. The following table show the results for each analysis area when provision is considered per 1,000 population.

Essentially, the ASA recommends that commercially operated pools, lidos, and pools less than 100m<sup>2</sup> and diving pools are excluded.

The ASA criteria are considered in the Active Places Power calculations for the Borough.

### *Active Places Power analysis of demand for swimming pools*

Swimming pools	Current	Future (2016)	Future (2026)
No. of m2 of pool required to meet peak period demand	1,043	1,047	1,066
% Fareham demand met	127.3%	126.8%	124.6%
% Fareham demand met by community use	78.8%	78.5%	77.1%
% England demand met	175.2%		
% South East Region demand met	192.8%		

*Source: Population base: Census 2006-based sub-national projections to 2010 & for London GLA 2008 based rounded demographic projections to 2010.*

When considering the demand met by facilities there is a significant current undersupply of total pool space in the Borough which will be exacerbated in the future. This is true for total demand met and demand met by community use.

The total demand met calculation includes pools at Abshot Country Club and Spirit Health Club which are commercially managed and would not thus be considered to offer full community accessible provision. Demand met by community use includes those pools which offer 'pay & play' opportunities. When considering provision which is accessible to the community the levels of demand met falls to levels as low as 77.1%. This would indicate that the Borough has low levels of provision and it is likely that the swimming needs of significant proportions of the population are not being satisfied.

### **Fareham Nomads Swimming Club**

Fareham Nomads Swimming Club has approximately 200 members, the majority of whom are young people (i.e., between 5 and 16 years old). Membership is fairly static at the moment, which the Club thinks is primarily because of the prevailing economic climate. The Club is affiliated to the ASA South East Region and Hampshire County ASA and uses several training and competition venues, as follows:

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### Swimming club venues

Venue	Comment
Fareham Leisure Centre (FLC)	FLC is the main venue used by the Club, primarily for training and galas. According to the Club the pool is "ok" for training but seating for spectators/parents is severely restricted. On average it holds three galas per year. It would like to host more but is prevented from doing so because of its limited access to the pool. The Club is unable to use FLC for competition because it does not have electronic time-keeping equipment.
West Hill Park School	This is a private school pool that the Club uses primarily for training. It is not suitable for galas. The pool and changing facilities are 50 years old and of poor quality.
Other venues outside the Borough	The Club uses venues outside the Borough because it cannot get sufficient pool time. Other venues include the Mountbatten Centre, Portsmouth, Wildern School, Southampton and HMS Collingwood

Ideally the Club would like to be based at one venue with modern facilities where it could train and hold galas. It swims in the Arena League, which covers SE England. It is unable to host an event at Fareham Leisure Centre because an 8 lane facility, electronic time keeping etc is required. However, it does host an "Open Meet" (an annual invitation event for clubs from Hampshire/London) over one weekend. For this it hires Quays, Southampton, because pools in the Borough are not suitable.

### Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

Discussion with Sport England confirms that there has been minimal change in provision in the Area over the last three years, or so and that contemporary FPM analysis is not available. Consequently, Sport England's FPM 2011 Profile Report, based on its National Facilities Audit Dataset as of January 2010 is included in this assessment report. It identifies that, without considering its location and other issues, there is an undersupply of 690 sqm of swimming pool space in the Borough, as reviewed in more detail below:

#### Supply

GPM analysis is based on one pool site in the Borough with two pools. These pools are estimated to supply 420m<sup>2</sup> of water space. However, when taking into account the hours available, this figure reduces to 345m<sup>2</sup>. The water space provides capacity for approximately 2, 800 visits per week during the peak period. Of the two, one is a main/general pool (300m<sup>2</sup>) and the other a teaching pool (120m<sup>2</sup>). They are public and located at Fareham Leisure Centre. They were built in 1978.

According to FPM analysis, the Borough has 3.8 sq metre of water per 1,000 population. This compares to 11.8 sq metre per 1,000 in Hampshire, 13.8 in the South East and 12.6 in England as a whole. It also has low waterspace per 1,000 compared to Winchester (16.6), Gosport (9.7), Eastleigh (9.5) and Portsmouth (13.7).

Development of a new swimming pool in the Western Wards, for which there is local commitment, will reduce projected deficits (see below). Assuming that the new pool is similar dimensions to the Fareham Leisure Centre main/general pool (i.e., 6 lane, 25 meters) the new pool will be approximately 300m<sup>2</sup> in size.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

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### *Demand*

According to FPM analysis the total estimated demand for swimming in the Borough in the normal peak period is approximately 5,900 visits per week. This is generated from a total demand from water space of 1,040 with a comfort factor built in. Another significant factor is the relatively low percentage of people without access to a car. There should, therefore, be a higher percentage of pool users who are mobile and, as a result, have more choice about which pools they use.

### *Supply/demand balance*

When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across the Borough the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 1,040 sqm of water space. This compares to a current available supply of 345 sqm of water space, giving a supply/demand balance of -690 sqm of water space, which will be reduced with development of a new swimming pool in the Western Wards to approximately 390m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Satisfied demand*

The level of satisfied demand within the Borough is 95% of the total (modelled) demand. This was similar to the county (94%) and regional (94%) percentages, and is higher than the national figure of 90%. However, 92% of the satisfied demand is met by people who travel to pools by car; significantly higher than either the national or county figures, which are 77% and 84% respectively. The reverse is true for the satisfied demand by those who travelled by foot (i.e., 4% in the Borough, 18% nationally and 9% for the county). This reflects the limited number and capacity of facilities.

Approximately 1,640 visits are met by pools in the Borough, whilst 3,960 (71%) visits are met by pools outside of the Borough. Therefore, the FPM estimates that just under three quarters of the population who visit a swimming pool do so outside the Borough.

### *Unmet demand*

The level of unmet demand for the usage of swimming pools in the Borough is approximately 300 visits per week in the peak period. This equates to 55m<sup>2</sup> of water space and is only 5% of total demand. The unmet demand appears to be due almost entirely to residents living outside of the catchment area of the swimming pool (97%), who are mainly walkers, as opposed to a lack of capacity.

### *Used capacity*

The FPM identifies that the amount of capacity (supply) used is approximately 2,260 visits per week in the peak period. This is 80% of total weekly supply of swimming pools in the Borough during peak periods. This is 24% more than the regional average, 21% more than the national average, and 20% more than the county average. The FPM regards a pool used above 70% capacity of its capacity as being busy. On this basis, it estimates that the pool site in the Borough is busy. It considers this to be due to the fact that there is just one 'local authority' swimming pool site in the Borough.



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### *Personal/relative share*

Personal/relative share provides a more refined version of sqm of water per 1,000 population, in that it takes account of additional factors such as, pool capacity. It is similar to the calculation for facilities per 1,000 people but includes venue capacity and travel modes. It helps to identify how what share of facilities people have compared to each other. Compared to national figures as an overall comparison, Borough residents have a poor relative share of waterspace. Those living in the centre of the Borough are most affected by the relative share of swimming pools due, it would appear, to the higher population and demand in this area.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

## PART 8: INDOOR BOWLS

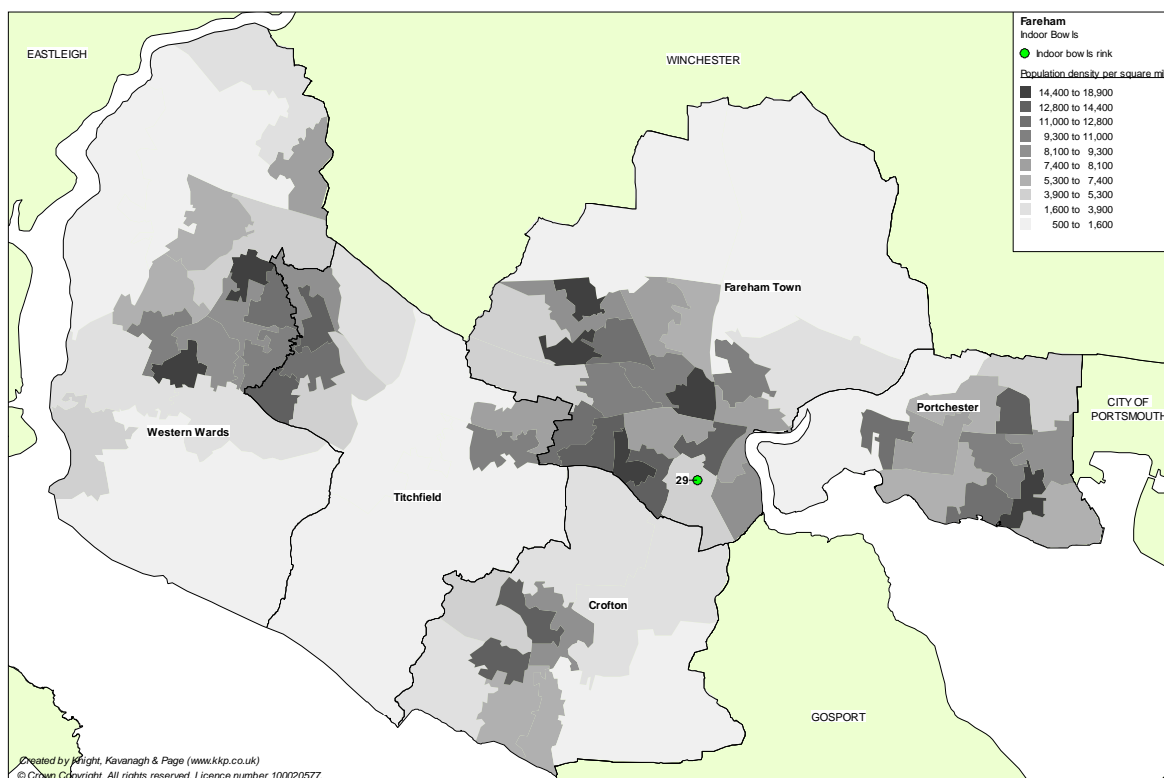
An indoor bowls facility is “a purpose built bowls centre or dedicated bowls area within a sports facility”. It does not cover short mat bowls temporarily set out in multipurpose halls.

### Supply

#### Quantity

The one facility in the Borough is Palmerston Indoor Bowls Club (PIBC). It has eight rinks. It is located in the Fareham Town analysis area, adjacent to Cams Alders Sports Ground. PIBC leases land for the facility from FBC. It has c. 1,000 playing and social members.

Figure 9: Indoor bowls facilities in Fareham borough



Key to indoor bowls map

KKP Ref	Site	Rinks	Analysis Area
29	Palmerston Indoor Bowls Club	8	Fareham Town

#### Quality

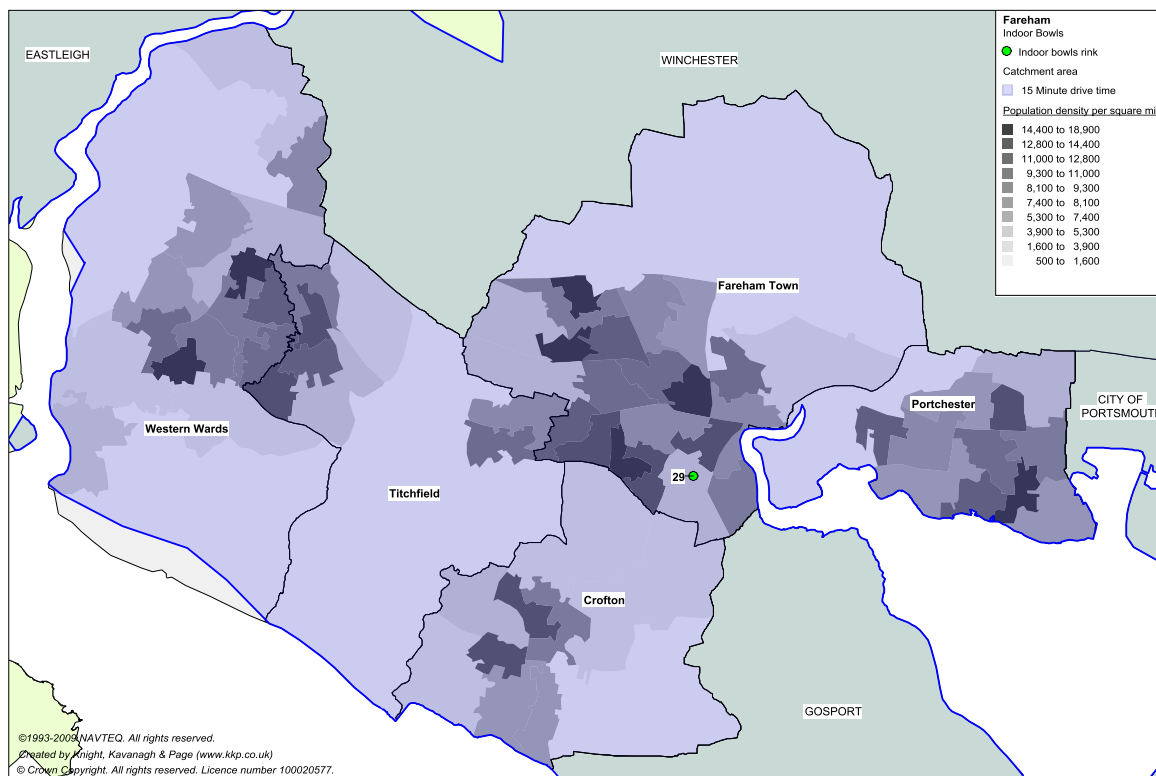
The facility includes restaurant, bar and viewing area. Built in 1997 it is in good condition.

#### Accessibility

The majority of members travel 4-5 miles to access the facilities at PIBC. The facility serves the Borough. There are no gaps in provision (see below).

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

Figure 10: Indoor bowls facilities with a 15 minutes drive time catchment



## Demand

Active Place Power supply and demand balance for indoor bowls facilities indicates that 112.5% of demand is met for indoor bowls halls in the Borough. This is above England (58.6%) and South East (76.9%) levels of demand met. However, it still falls short of the recommended levels of 140%.

Personal share of facilities looks at the potential share of facilities per person to the 'capacity of facilities'. The Borough's personal share of 0.63 is below South East (0.76) averages but above England averages (0.59). The lowest levels of personal share are in the Fareham North West and Warsash wards whilst the highest personal share is in the Fareham South ward.

However, many community halls offer indoor bowls as part of an activity programme within the hall. These facilities will tend to be laid down as and when activity occurs and will not be dedicated, permanent facilities as is offered at PIBC.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

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### **PART 9: INDOOR TENNIS**

Sport England's Active Places Power defines an indoor tennis facility as "covered or indoor tennis courts, including stand alone indoor tennis structures, purpose built tennis centres and indoor courts connected to other sports facilities, such as sports clubs".

#### **Supply**

There are no indoor tennis facilities in the Borough.

#### **Demand**

Consultation by KKP for comparable assignments in other areas in England suggests that players are generally prepared to travel considerable distances to access indoor tennis facilities. Consequently, it is likely that local demand is displaced to indoor tennis facilities in neighbouring areas. There is currently no available information on the location of these out-of-borough facilities, preventing an analysis of potential gaps in provision.

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### PART 10: MINIMUM PROVISION STANDARDS

The setting of local minimum provision standards is consistent with central government guidance. Calculation is informed by the assessment and will provide FBC with a contemporary, informed view of sport and recreation facilities, facilitate more speedy and successful negotiation of developer contributions, assist the Council to resist unsuitable planning applications for development, avoid the loss of sport and recreational facilities and ensure effective planning. Standards include:

- ✦ A quantitative component (i.e., how much provision is needed).
- ✦ A qualitative component (i.e., condition).
- ✦ An accessibility component (e.g., travel distances, cost).

Proposed minimum provision standards below are aspirational and based on consultation, identification of current and future demand and premised on the calculation of effective catchment areas. They do not necessarily apply to single sites. Facilities must also be managed in an appropriate manner. To achieve minimum provision standards all facilities are assumed to:

- ✦ Offer at least 'adequate', but not exclusive, day-time community use. (The existence and quality of sport and recreation facilities at fee paying schools, for example, gives the impression that an area is well provided, however, an assessment identifies whether or not reliable, regular community use of such facilities is available and discounted accordingly).
- ✦ Be 'fit for purpose' (i.e., able to provide opportunities in the activities for which they are intended).
- ✦ Be in at least 'adequate condition'.
- ✦ Provide adequate car/cycle parking for peak time usage in a safe and secure location adjacent to the facility(s).

Facility type	Component	Minimum provision standard
Sports halls	Quantity standard (for 4-badminton court halls, or larger)	51.42m <sup>2</sup> /1,000 people
	Quality	4-badminton court sports halls (and ancillary facilities) should be in at least 'adequate' condition <sup>2</sup> .
	Accessibility	All local residents should live within a 15-minute drive of a 4-badminton court sports hall.
	Minimum acceptable size	33m x 18m x 7.6m (based on current Sport England guidance). <i>New NGB driven standards are presently being considered.</i>

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<sup>2</sup> 'Adequate' condition is defined as:

- Adequately maintained, with no signs of neglect.
- Sufficient changing accommodation for facilities available.
- Well lit for sport and recreation activities, as appropriate.
- At least adequate appearance.
- Clean and adequately decorated.

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Facility type	Component	Minimum provision standard
Community halls	Quantity standard (for smaller than 4-badminton court halls).	43.03m <sup>2</sup> /1,000 people
	Quality	Multi-use halls should be in at least 'adequate' condition <sup>3</sup> .
	Accessibility	All local residents should live within a 20-minute walk of a small hall.
Swimming pools	Quantity standard (for 25m pools)	52.26m <sup>2</sup> /1,000 people
	Quality	Swimming pools (and ancillary facilities) should be in at least 'adequate' condition <sup>4</sup> .
	Accessibility	All local residents should live within a 20-minute drive of a swimming pool.
	Minimum acceptable size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25 metre swimming pool with 4 lanes and adequate accommodation for competitors and spectators to stage local galas and events.</li> <li>▪ Teaching/learner swimming pool = dedicated borough of shallow water for 'teaching' purposes.</li> </ul>
Indoor bowls (8 rinks)	Quantity standard	14.48m <sup>2</sup> /1,000 people
	Quality	Indoor bowls facilities should be in at least 'good' quality <sup>5</sup> .
	Accessibility	All local residents should live within a 15-minute drive of an indoor bowls facility.
	Minimum acceptable size	Indoor rink dimensions: Length = 36.5m Width = 4.6m

<sup>3</sup> 'Adequate' condition is defined as:

- Adequately maintained, with no signs of neglect.
- Sufficient changing accommodation for facilities available.
- Well lit for sport and recreation activities, as appropriate.
- At least adequate appearance.
- Clean and adequately decorated.

<sup>4</sup> 'Adequate' condition is defined as:

- Adequately maintained, with no signs of neglect.
- Sufficient changing accommodation for facilities available.
- Well lit for sport and recreation activities, as appropriate.
- At least adequate appearance.
- Clean and adequately decorated.

<sup>5</sup> 'Good quality' is defined as:

- Well decorated
- Well maintained, with no signs of neglect.
- Reasonable number of changing accommodation for available facilities.
- Well lit for sport and recreation activities, as appropriate.
- Well equipped, as appropriate.
- Effective storage space.
- Segregated changing and shower areas, as appropriate.
- Segregated, lockable changing areas, as appropriate.

# FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

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### PART 11: CONCLUSIONS

Implications of policy and context reviews for provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough include:

- ◀ A policy emphasis on increasing levels of physical activity and improving sporting success.
- ◀ As the resident population becomes older, demand will increase for low intensity activities such as swimming.
- ◀ The resident population is projected to increase: this will increase demand for indoor sports facilities. However, existing facilities have limited spare capacity with which to satisfy such increases in demand.
- ◀ The most dominant market segment in the Borough is 'Tim' (settling down males) and 'Philip' ("comfortable mid-life males"). According to Sport England, they prefer sports/activities such as cycling, keep fit, swimming and football. However, the prevalence of 'Elsie and Arnolds' and 'Roger and Joys' means that low intensity activities (e.g., keep fit) are also (and increasingly will be) important.
- ◀ The existing network of indoor sport facilities is based on one local authority facility, plus community-use of facilities on education sites.
- ◀ The problematic economic climate is exacerbated by a need for new investment with minimal priority.

Consequently, a range of major sports facilities are required both to cater for existing need and to be programmed flexibly to respond appropriately as need changes. However, provision of affordable opportunity to swim will continue to be important. Assessment findings for each type of facility considered is summarised as follows:

#### **Sports halls**

This assessment identifies 47 badminton courts located within halls which are at least four badminton courts in size. The majority of provision is located on education sites, most of which allow regular sports club block bookings.

Fareham Leisure Centre has the largest sports hall (eight badminton courts). It is managed by SLM and for a significant proportion of its available time it is operated as two 4-badminton court halls. Cams Hill School is the second largest facility in the Borough. It has seven badminton courts and is used extensively by the community.

There is substantial variation in the quality of sports halls across the Borough, but there are no significant gaps in provision (i.e., the Borough's population resides within a 15 minute drive of a sports hall).

The demand calculations identify a current need for 29.88 courts in the Borough to meet peak period demand. It is evident, therefore, that the supply of sports halls in the Borough slightly exceeds demand and that no additional provision is required.

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### **Community halls**

There are 24 sites with community halls in the Borough (of which nine are education sites). Most of which are in church and village halls and other community based facilities. They are of sufficient size to contain a single badminton court, but they are unsuitable as venues for 'recognised' competition. They can, however, be used for recreational activity or local competition.

Their distribution is generally good. With the exception of northern parts of the Fareham Town Analysis Area (which is currently relatively sparsely populated) most of the population live within 20 minute walk time of a community hall and no additional provision is required. The New Community North of Fareham (NCNF) will provide an opportunity to address this gap. A separate Implementation Plan for the NCNF is being prepared by KPP.

### **Swimming pools**

Seven swimming pools on six sites are identified. They are provided by FBC, commercial operators, schools and HMS Collingwood. Although, the majority of Borough residents live within a 20 minute drive of a swimming pool, there are no pools located in the Portchester Analysis Area. However, plans are well developed to provide an additional pool in the Locks Heath Shopping Centre complex, Western Wards Analysis Area.

Analysis of swimming pools indicates that the Borough has low levels of provision and it is likely that the swimming needs of significant proportions of the population are not being satisfied. FPM analysis confirms this and identifies that, without considering its location and other issues, there is a current undersupply of 690m<sup>2</sup> of swimming pool space in the Borough and that additional provision is required. Assuming that the new pool in Locks Heath Shopping Centre is similar dimensions to the Fareham Leisure Centre main/general pool (i.e., 6 lane, 25 meters) it will be approximately 300m<sup>2</sup> in size, reducing the deficit to 390m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Indoor bowls**

There is one indoor bowls facility in the Borough (managed by Palmerston Indoor Bowls Club). It is adjacent to Cams Alders Sports Ground, in the Fareham Town Analysis Area, and has eight rinks. Although the facility serves the Borough and there are no gaps in provision, demand analysis indicates that there is significant unmet demand and that additional provision is required.

### **Indoor tennis**

There are no indoor tennis facilities in the Borough identified by this assessment, and it is likely that local demand is displaced to indoor tennis facilities in neighbouring areas.



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## **Minimum provision standards**

The proposed minimum provision standards provide a mechanism by which FBC can identify provision required as a result of population growth resulting from housing development. They are aspirational and based on consultation, identification of current and future demand and premised on the calculation of effective catchment areas and are assumed to provide at least 'adequate', but not exclusive, day-time community use, be 'fit for purpose' and be in at least 'adequate condition'. They should also provide adequate car/cycle parking for peak time usage in a safe and secure location.

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### APPENDIX ONE: QUANTITY STANDARDS

Inclusion of a minimum acceptable size and catchment area for each type of facility helps to guide facility development. The relative importance of these elements varies from one type of provision to another. Minimum provision standards are proposed for each facility type (see below).

#### Quantity standards per 1,000 people

Quantity standards per 1,000 people are calculated below and to help secure developer contributions towards sport and recreation facilities. They are calculated by:

- A. Calculating existing provision in square metres (by multiplying the number of facilities identified in the Assessment by the relevant minimum size – see the minimum acceptable sizes listed in Appendix 1).
- B. Subtracting ‘discounted’ facilities (i.e., sport and recreation facilities that are not formally available for community use).
- C. Quantifying identified deficits in square metres (by multiplying identified deficits by a facility’s relevant minimum size).
- D. Dividing the space required by the Borough’s 2011 population, 111,600 (source: Office of National Statistics 2011 Census).
- E. Calculating a quantity standard per 1,000 people by multiplying this number by 1,000.

Quantity standards per 1,000 people for sport and recreation facilities in the Borough are:

Type of facility	A Existing space (sq. m.)	B Discounted space <sup>6</sup> (sq. m.)	C Identified deficits (sq. m.)	(A - B) +C Required space (sq. m.)	D Divided by 2011 population	E Quantity standard per 1,000 people
Sports halls	6,831.00	1,092.96	0.00	5,738.04	0.05	51.42
Comm. halls	5,175.00	372.60	0.00	4,802.40	0.04	43.03
25m pools	5,400.00	288.00	720.00	5,832.00	0.05	52.26
Indoor bowls (8 rinks)	1,616.26	0.00	0.00	1,616.26	0.01	14.48

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<sup>6</sup> The calculation of ‘discounted space’ is 20% of the existing space of facilities that are assessed to have restricted community use.