BASILDON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
INDOOR SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL STUDY

FINAL REPORT

prepared for

Basildon Council
BASILDON · BILLERICAY · WICKFORD

By

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1. Introduction and Context

This study considers the demand and supply issues relating to indoor sport and recreation facilities in the Borough of Basildon. It sets out the policy context of the study, the findings of the audit of facilities, the consultation undertaken and an analysis of demand and supply. Minimum provision standards are proposed and current and future deficiencies/surpluses in provision are identified.

1.1 Background

The Indoor Sports and Recreational Study is one part of the Basildon Council‟s review of sport and recreational needs. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[1], paragraph 73, states that it planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for sports and recreational facilities (including future need) and opportunities for future provision. Such assessments are required to audit of existing facilities and facilities and identify quantitative and qualitative deficits of facilities in the local area before determining appropriate local policy standards to apply in the planning application and planning obligation processes.

This study examines the availability, condition and accessibility[2] of public, private and voluntary built sport and community facilities in Basildon Borough that provide for a range of sporting and community activities[3].

1.2 Strategic Context

The strategic context considers the relevant strategies and policies at the national, regional and local level.

The NPPF recognises the important role the planning system has in creating healthier communities by securing access to high quality sport and recreational opportunities, which is fundamental to the delivery of broader Government objectives particularly in relation to improving health and well being.

[1] DCLG, National Planning Policy Framework,, 2012
[2] Including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using the facility.
[3] Defined in the Council‟s brief for the study as including as a minimum, but not limited to 1) Indoor Sports Halls, 2) Swimming Pools, 3) Health & Fitness, 4) Indoor Bowls, 5) Indoor Tennis/ Racquet Sports, 6) Squash, 7) Martial Arts, 8) Gymnastics, and 9) Community Centres & Village Halls.

The themes of Sport England"s national strategy [4] are in particular to "*grow, sustain, excel"* by capitalising on the opportunity presented by the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aims are to grow and sustain participation in grassroots sports and provide pathways for those with talent. The strategy also focuses on facility development and strategic planning. This is in response to the fact that the many sports facilities are in a poor condition. The cost of replacing the existing stock of facilities would be £4.5billion without any upgrading to meet current trends in sports participation, future levels of demand or public expectations for quality environments.

The Sports Facilities Strategy for the East of England (2007) provides a prioritised strategic framework to guide the future provision of sports facilities over the period 2007-2017. The strategy recognises that the provision of a network of quality facilities would make an important contribution to stimulating and facilitating greater participation in sport and physical activity and help to meet the target of raising participation levels by 1%.

Key principles to guide future investment in sports facility provision are:

- Providing the appropriate number of Fit for Purpose, Quality Facilities to facilitate increased participation;
- Partnerships to help deliver the appropriate number of quality, fit for purpose facilities; and
- Ensuring provision for elite athletes, training and competition.

The Essex Sports Facilities Strategy (2007 – 2020) develops the regional strategy and identifies a number of significant issues, challenges and opportunities which provide the framework for the strategic planning process for sports facility provision at county level.

The approach to future community sports facility provision focuses on areas that have low participation across all age groups including Basildon Borough, which is one of the areas that has been expected to see a growth in population over the next 10 years. It identifies that there will be demand for increased access to both facilities and services as a result.

[4] Sport England Strategy 2008-2011

A wider issue is the quality of, or accessibility to, existing provision and this creates problems for participation in particular by younger and older people.

The Strategy makes a number of recommendations relating to the need for investment in current facility stock and the development of new facilities to enable:

- replacement/rationalisation of ageing and poorly located facilities;
- modernisation of provision to provide more cost effective and sustainable facilities; and
- improved quality to attract and retain increased participation.

At the local level, the Basildon Borough Sustainable Community Strategy 2012-2036 seeks to support local people to improve their health and well-being and promote sustainable regeneration through high quality, locally distinctive, sustainable developments and supporting infrastructure.

The Basildon District Cultural Strategy 2006 promotes services in a targeted and accessible way to secure specific benefits or where take-up is low, e.g. young people, women and girls in sport and which contribute to improving people‟s health.

The Basildon District Regeneration Framework 2007 - 2021 sets out the vision and the delivery programme that the Council is seeking to achieve up to 2021 2021 for major regeneration activities. It provides an integrated approach to regeneration with a focus on physical regeneration projects including the provision of facilities that will improve the quality of life and help to make a difference to the heath and wellbeing of residents through promoting physical activity and facilitating the delivery of key health initiatives.

The Framework‟s aim is to make sport a priority to improve participation, health and education for all age groups. A hub and spoke network of sports facilities are proposed, which will be centre on the new multi-sports facility Basildon Sporting Village, which will rationalize the Gloucester Park swimming pool, Markhams Chase Leisure Centre and the South Essex Gymnastics facility into one.

A full review of the strategic context can be found at **Appendix A**.

2. Demand

The demand for indoor sports facilities is influenced by a wide range of factors including the size of the population and its changing age structure, trends in participation, the wider economic and social factors that affect the market for indoor sports.

2.1 Population Size & Structure

The population of Basildon Borough was estimated, in 2012, to be 174,300 with 51.6% of the population being female and male residents accounting for the remaining 48.4%[5].

Basildon‟s population has increased from approximately 152,500 in 1981 to 173,400 by 2012 (an increase of 12.1%)[6]. Official estimates[7] indicate that by 2031 the population could reach 197,800, an increase of 16.8% between 2007 and 2031.

However, population forecasts produced by the former East of England Regional Assembly (EERA – now disbanded) projected an increase from 165,900 in 2001 to 171,700 by 2021 – an increase of 3.4%[8]. This is a lower rate of growth than the ONS forecast, mainly because the EERA took into account the projected housing growth over this period.

The council has also considered three different scenarios of how the local population could change up to 2031[9] to assist with its strategic planning functions:

Scenario 1: Basildon District Current Growth Rate (LOW)

This scenario has been calculated by extrapolating the population growth achieved between the years 2001[10] and 2008, forward to 2021 and 2031. The growth rate achieved from 2001-2008 was 0.42% per annum.

[5] Mid-2006 to Mid-2010 Indicative Population Estimates: Local authorities in England and Wales; estimated resident population by single year of age
[6] The Essex Strategy 2008 – 2018 2010 Edition, Essex Partnership
[7] 2010-based Subnational Population Projections
[8] Produced by the Population and Housing Research Group within Anglia Ruskin University (December 2006)
[9] Population Growth Advice Note, July 2009
[10] Census 2001 Baseline Population = 165,668

a) 8.4% Growth 2001-2021 = c. 180,000 (716 persons per annum)

b) 12.6% Growth 2001-2031 = c. 187,000 (711 persons per annum)

Scenario 2: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Predicted Growth Rate (MEDIUM)

The ONS predicts a growth rate of 0.6%/annum on the Census 2001 population base.

a) 12% Growth 2001-2021 = c. 186,000 (1017 ppa)

b) 18% Growth 2001-2031 = c. 195,000 (978 ppa)

Scenario 3: ONS Predicted Growth Rate + 0.2% (HIGH)

A slightly higher growth scenario of 0.2% on top of Scenario 2, of 0.8% per annum has been modelled to determine the affects of the high population forecast.

a) 16% Growth 2001-2021 = c. 192,000 (1317 persons per annum)

b) 24% Growth 2001-2031 = c. 205,000 (1311 persons per annum)

2.1.1 Age Structure

In 2010, 20.5% of the population were aged 15 years and under, 63.7% 16-64 years, 13.8% 65-84 years and 2.1% were aged 85+.

Between 2001 and 2010, **Table 2.1** shows that there was a substantial rise in the number of people living in the Borough aged 60-64 and in the number of residents aged 85 and over whose numbers grew by 43% in the same period[11].

Table 2.1: Increase in older age groups

Age Group	2001	2010[12]	Increase
60-64	7751	10,412	34.3%
85+	2461	3520	43%

This trend looks set to continue, with the Borough maintaining its ageing population with the largest increase in population between 2010 and 2026

[11] ONS, 2008
[12] Mid-2010 Indicative Population Estimates: Local authorities in England and Wales; estimated resident population by sex and age

projected to be amongst the 65-84 year age group which is forecast to grow by 7,259 (30.7%) and the 85+ age group by 2,880 (81.8%) between 2010 and 2026.

Conversely, the number of children and young people resident in the Borough has been steadily falling from 26,931 in 2007 to 26,587 in 2009. This trend is forecast to continue, falling to an estimated 24,847 by 2012, a decline of 7.8%.

2.1.2 Ethnic Diversity

The Borough is becoming more diverse in terms of ethnic groups and cultures. In 2006, there were an estimated 15,300 Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) residents accounting for 9.1% of the population, an increase from the 5.4% recorded in the 2001 census. Of these 5,100 (3%) were from White minority groups and 10,200 (6.1%) from Non-White ethnic groups, up from the 2.3% and 3.1% respectively recorded in 2001.

The Asian or Asian British group continues to be the largest single local BME group. A number of other ethnic groups including Sudanese, Nigerian, Zimbabwean, Somalia West Indian, also live in the Borough. In addition, the Borough has seen a relatively small influx of migrant workers from Eastern European countries such as Poland in recent years.

2.1.3 Households

In 2009, there were a reported 73,500 dwellings, 71% were owner occupied, 17% rented from the Council or other Registered Providers and 6% privately rented. The Borough‟s housing stock comprises 22.2% detached, 25.6% semi-detached, 36.3% terraced and 15.5% flats. A significant proportion of these have 2-3 bedrooms (60%), which 1 bedroom properties and 4+ bedroom properties comprising 3% and 37% respectively[13]. The 2008-based household projections to 2035 published by the Department for Communities and Local Government indicate that the number of households in Basildon will increase from 79,000 in 2013 to 100,000 by 2033[14].

[13] Basildon Borough Core Strategy Preferred Options Report 2012 Para 3.11
[14] http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/householdestimates/livetables-households/

In 2004, the average household size was 2.37 persons[15]. The average household size is expected to fall to an estimated 2.116 persons by 2026, with single person households projected to show the greatest increase, particularly amongst 65+ year olds, but also single parent families.[16]

2.1.4 Health

The Health Profile[17] of the population in the Basildon Borough shows that it is generally close to the England average. However, there are health inequalities by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men from the least deprived areas can expect to live eight years longer than those in the most deprived areas. Deaths from heart disease and the rate of early death from cancer are worse than the England average.

In Basildon Borough, significantly more children than in England live in poverty, children's GCSE achievements are worse and they are less physically active.

A relatively high proportion of the population is at increased risk of poor health due to smoking, obesity or poor diet.

2.1.5 Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 are a measure of multiple deprivation at a small area level. Basildon Borough is ranked 136th nationally and 5th within Essex for overall deprivation. Borough level deprivation figures show that Basildon is one of the most deprived in Essex, falling within the 38% most deprived districts nationally.

2.2 Trends in Participation of Sport and Active Recreation

The Active People Survey, conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of Sport England, identifies how participation varies from place to place and between different groups in the population. The first year of the survey, Active People Survey 1, was conducted between October 2005 and October 2006. It involved a telephone survey of 363,724 adults in England (aged 16 plus) and included statistics on

[15] Basildon District Council, Basildon District Annual Monitoring Report 2009
[16] Basildon District Council - Population Survey June 2009 Prepared by Priority Research Ltd On behalf of Basildon District Council.
[17] Produced by the Association of Public Health Observatories

participation in sport and active recreation for all 354 Local Authorities in England (a minimum of 1,000 interviews were completed in every Local Authority in England). There have been six surveys since 2005, which has helped to establish national, regional and local trends.

The Active People Survey provided the measurement for the former National Indicator 8 (NI8) adult participation in sport and active recreation (formerly called National Indicator 8 or NI8)[18]. The definition for NI8 was: *the percentage of the adult population in a local area who participated in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last 4 weeks (equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week).* It measured participation in at least moderate intensity sport and active recreation for adults aged 16 and over.

Taking the last set of measures of NI8 as the best measure of recent participation in Basildon Borough, the figure for APS4/6 (April 2010 - April 2012) is 17.4% which is the second lowest participation rate in Essex with the result for Tendring being the lowest at 14.7%.

The result represents a decrease in participation since the Active People Survey 1 of 0.6 percentage points as indicated in **Table 2.2**.

[18] The Coalition Government announced in October 2010 that the National Indicator Set was being abolished from the end of financial year 2010-11.

Table 2.2: Active People NI8 Results

Local Authority	APS1 (Oct 2005 - Oct 2006)		APS2/3 (Oct 2007 - Oct 2009)		APS4/5 (Oct 2009 - Oct 2011)		APS4 Q3 - APS6 Q2 (Apr 2010 - Apr 2012)	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
Basildon	18.0%	1,006	20.6%	992	17.3%	1,002	17.4%	997
Braintree	21.4%	991	17.9%	992	22.6%	996	22.7%	990
Brentwood	23.1%	994	22.4%	996	19.3%	995	22.9%	981
Castle Point	18.9%	1,003	18.7%	1,490	19.4%	995	19.8%	989
Chelmsford	21.2%	1,007	24.2%	1,007	24.6%	996	26.4%	974
Colchester	23.6%	1,000	26.6%	991	22.5%	994	22.9%	964
Epping Forest	21.2%	1,016	21.8%	999	22.0%	995	21.4%	1,004
Harlow	19.3%	1,022	19.2%	1,003	18.9%	995	21.6%	1,009
Maldon	21.3%	996	24.7%	995	23.8%	995	20.2%	992
Rochford	20.2%	996	20.7%	996	21.9%	991	23.1%	991
Tendring	16.5%	1,004	17.8%	1,498	15.2%	992	14.7%	988
Uttlesford	23.2%	998	26.1%	995	26.9%	1,001	26.7%	1,009
Essex	20.5%	12,033	21.9%	5,970	21.6%	6,978	20.9%	5,979

The Active People NI8 results show that in 2008 – 2009, just under half Basildon Borough‟s population (49.6%) did not undertake any sport or active recreation sessions lasting 30 minutes.

Table 2.3 shows that the level of participation has been consistently higher at both the national and county levels than in Basildon.

Table 2.3: NI8 results AP1 to AP4

Location	APS1	APS2	APS43	APS4
England	21.3 %	21.6 %	21.9 %	22.1 %
Essex	20.5 %	21.9 %	21.6 %	20.9 %
Basildon	18.0%	20.6 %	20.6 %	20.2 %

Source: Active People Diagnostic

The Active People Survey used to provide data on a number of other national Key Performance Indicators (KPI) including KPI 6 - the percentage of adults who are very or fairly satisfied with sports provision in their local area. This covers all sports provision in the area (local authority, schools and private facilities). This indicator is shown in **Table 2.4** below for information.

Table 2.4: KPI 6 - Satisfaction with local sports provision (all adults)

	APS1	APS2	APS3
All	66.8%	65.1%	63.7%
Male	65.3 %	63.2 %	63.6 %
Female	68.3 %	67.0 %	63.7 %
16 to 34	61.7 %	58.0 %	54.1 %
35 to 54	67.6 %	67.1 %	65.5 %
55 and over	71.5 %	69.9 %	72.0 %
White	67.6 %	65.0 %	64.1 %
Non white	50.3 %	67.9 %	57.4 %
Limiting illness or disability	57.5 %	66.0 %	62.6 %
No limiting illness or disability	68.3 %	65.0 %	63.8 %
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	62.8 %	70.3 %	58.7 %
NS-SEC 3 (B)	70.2 %	66.3 %	63.9 %
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	68.7 %	74.2 %	68.4 %
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	67.8 %	58.9 %	65.6 %

Overall, there has been a decline in satisfaction of 3.1% between APS1 and APS3. This decline is more marked among women respondents where satisfaction has declined from 68.3% to 63.7%, a drop of 4.6 %. The decline is greater amongst the 16 to 34 age group where the satisfaction level was 61.7% for APS1 and 54.1% for APS3, a fall of 7.6%. The socio economic group showing the largest decline is NS-SEC 3 (B)[19] for whom satisfaction has dropped from 70.2% to 63.9%, a fall of 6.3%.

2.3 Market Research

Mintel reported its review of leisure centres and swimming pools in April 2010. This report provides background to some of the issues and trends in the indoor sports market. A wide variety of factors influence both the propensity to visit leisure centres and swimming pools and the ability of operators to run them as economically viable businesses.

2.3.1 Rising energy costs

Energy efficiency is becoming a big issue for leisure centres as a result of a combination of the 150% increase in gas and electricity prices between 2004 and

[19] Intermediate occupations (clerical, sales, service)

2009 and the impending introduction of a carbon-trading scheme that rewards the most efficient centres. Energy costs for leisure centres and swimming pools are a significant factor and are the second highest overhead in leisure centres after staffing. Rising energy costs have inevitably led to increasing admission prices, which have the potential to make a visit less accessible to the population that the centre serves.

2.3.2 Ageing stock of buildings

Many leisure centres and swimming pools were built in the 1970‟s and are approaching the end of their useful life, the point when it becomes cheaper to knock them down and rebuild rather than continue to maintain and repair the existing infrastructure with its limitations in terms of design and old equipment. Sport England estimates that it will cost over £10 billion to bring leisure centres and swimming pools in this country up to standard. The number of leisure centres and swimming pools peaked in 2006. Since then there has been a process of rationalisation and consolidation with fewer facilities located on larger sites.

Many new leisure projects are costing upward of £15-20 million, and this is a considerable hurdle. With rising energy costs, the energy efficiency of leisure centres and swimming pools is bringing forward the point at which they become no longer viable. Moreover, the standards expected by customers are getting higher and this means that more centres will require refurbishment if these standards are to be met.

2.3.3 Economic factors

A Mintel report on health and fitness clubs in January 2010 indicated that the economic climate has had a big impact on how consumers feel about gym membership. Mintel's research reveals that 23% of consumers say they have already cancelled their gym membership, with a further 6% planning to do so. Furthermore, an additional 11% of consumers say they have reduced the frequency of going to the gym. In response to these trends a budget 'no frills' health club sector is emerging.

There has been an increase in secondary spending in swimming pools and large leisure centres on items such as food, drink and merchandise, partly as a result of the Government‟s free swimming initiative, and this has resulted in revenues

going up 14% in the past five years and admissions increasing by 10%. This has been a lifeline for swimming pools and large leisure centres in the recession. The initiative has attracted many new users into leisure centres and people have been tending to linger longer. However, the recession has led to the cancellation of programmes offering free swims to children and older people and this is likely to have a significant impact in terms of usage levels and secondary spend.

Reductions in household disposable income through tax increases and income challenges may reduce discretionary spending on activities such as those offered in leisure centres. There is evidence that there has been an increase in the attrition rate of gym members using leisure centres. Equally, however, those currently utilising expensive private gyms may seek out cheaper municipal alternatives. Local authority leisure centres are more affordable and offer more flexible ways of payment compared to private health clubs. Clearly, the market position of leisure centres is now less clear than it was.

2.3.4 Users of leisure centres and swimming pools

According to Mintel, 15% of adults visit a leisure centre or swimming pool once a week or more. The majority of people using a leisure centre or swimming pool visit once per month, which indicates that there is scope for growth by increasing frequency.

Most visitors are from the 15 – 44 year age group. They are also from the ABC1 higher income groups[20]. 51.5% of visitors aged 15 years and over use the gym[21]. The main users of gyms are men from the lower social grade C1, younger pre-family singles and the 15-24 year age group.

Children accompany 20% of visitors, most of which are females in the 35-44 year age group. Over 25% of visitors participate in exercise classes. These are mainly younger women.

This analysis suggests that there has been a failure nationally to engage with a wide spectrum of the population and that there is latent potential for increasing usage by making centres more attractive to those members of the population who do not use leisure centre or swimming pools.

[20] As classified by the National Readership Survey Social Grades - http://www.nrs.co.uk/
[21] TGI Survey of 25,000 adults

Mintel reports that lack of interest in exercise is the main reason given by a third of non-users for not using leisure centres. This reflects a negative attitude to pursuing an active lifestyle.

Mintel found that over 6 people in 10 have not used a leisure centre or swimming pool in the last 12 months and 1 person in 3 has never visited a leisure centre or swimming pool.

Non-usage peaks with older, less affluent people with a higher proportion being men. Another significant group of non-users is the 15 - 24 age group who have given up exercise after attaining the age of 16. People in this group think they are fit enough already and have little need for exercise.

The other main reason for non-usage is participation in outdoor exercise like running and cycling and indoor home exercise. Outdoor exercisers are more likely to be men, with a peak in the 45-54 year age group largely from social grade AB. This group is concerned about the onset of old age and medical conditions both of which can be alleviated by exercise.

Family consumers are hardest pressed and most affected by recession. This group is the least likely to hold leisure centre membership.

2.3.5 Demographic Factors

Nationally, Mintel report that the majority of leisure centre and swimming pool users are from the 15 – 44 year age group. In Basildon this group is projected to decrease by 700 in the period 2012 to 2016 and increase by 3,200 between 2012 and 2026. This indicates that in the longer term there will be a greater number of potential users of leisure centres and swimming pools in the future and this should be sustained provided steps are taken to retain existing users and widen take-up from new users.

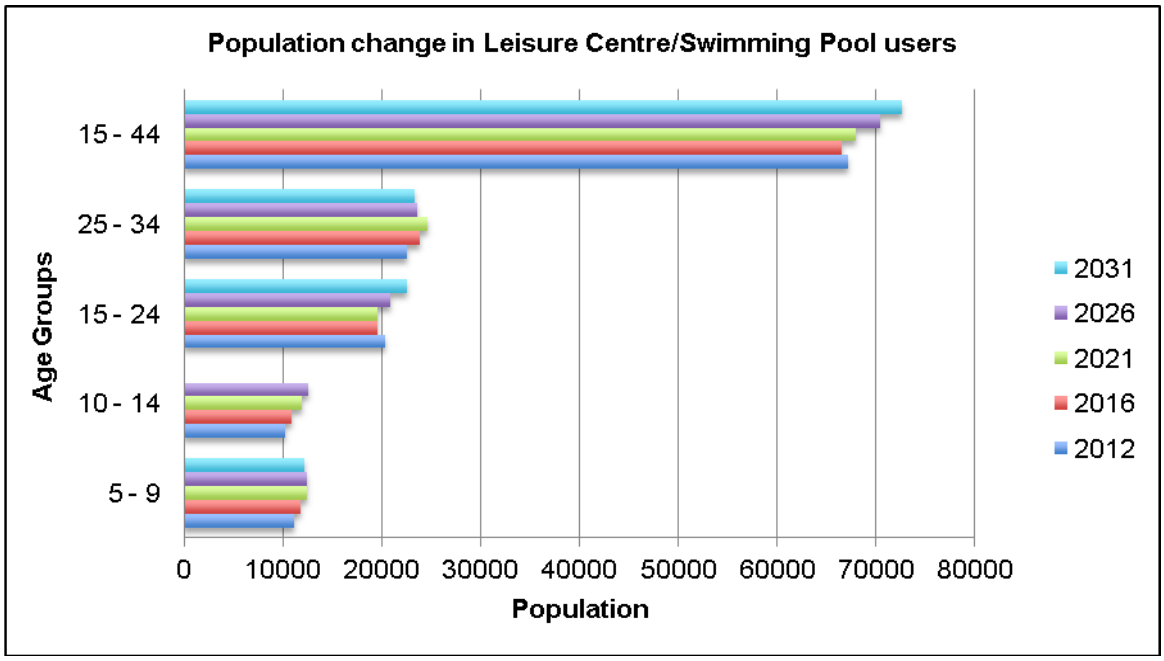
Population projections for the relevant age groups of leisure centre and swimming pool users are shown in **Table 2.5 and Chart 2.1**.

Table 2.5: Population projections for the relevant age groups of leisure centre and swimming pool users.

Age Group	2012	2016	2021	2026	2031
5 to 9	11100	11800	12500	12400	12200
10 to 14	10300	10900	11900	12600	12500
15 - 24	20400	19600	19600	20900	22600
25 - 34	22500	23800	24600	23600	23300
15 - 44	67200	66500	68000	70400	72,600

Source: ONS: 2010-based Subnational Population Projections

Chart 2.1: Population Change in Active Age Groups



Mintel analysed population projections produced by ONS and found that there are some positive trends relating to the age structure of the population as a whole. An increase in children in the 5-9 year age group is projected; this will provide potential for increased take up of activities such as swimming tuition. There is a projected growth of 700 in this age group in Basildon Borough in the period 2012 to 2016 and by a further 700 in the period 2016 to 2021. This increase is forecast to reverse between 2021 to 2031 with expected overall growth of 1,100 between 2012 and 2031.

In addition, the projected increase in the number of people in the over 65 year age group could provide an opportunity to boost utilisation during off peak day

time periods by ensuring that programmes and activities are tailored to meet the needs of the increasing „grey" market.

Mintel report that, nationally, numbers of people in the 15 - 24 age group, who are key users of leisure centres particularly in terms of frequency, will decline in future years. In Basildon Borough there is a projected decrease of 700 in this age groups during the period 2012 to 2016. Numbers are then projected to increase in period 2016 to 2021 by 1,500, by 2400 in the period 2021-2026 and by 2,200 in the period 2026-2031. Overall growth between 2012 and 2031 will be 5,400.

People in the 25-34 year age group are the main users of gym, fitness and indoor sports halls. In Basildon Borough, this group is predicted to increase by 2,100 in the period 2012 to 2021, then to decline by 1300 in the period 2021 to 2031. All the population changes are shown in **Table 2.6**.

Table 2.6: Basildon Borough Population changes in age groups which use leisure centre and swimming pools.

Age Group	Change 2012-2016	Change 2016-2021	Change 2021-2026	Change 2026-2031	Change 2012-2031
5 to 9	700	700	-100	-200	1100
10 to 14	600	1000	700	-100	2200
15 to 24	-800	0	1300	1700	2200
25 to 34	1300	800	-1000	-300	800
15 to 44	-700	1500	2400	2,200	5,400

Source: ONS: 2010-based Subnational Population Projections

The numbers of people in social grades ABC1, who constitute the largest group of users and are most frequent visitors, are projected to rise. This contrasts with the number of DE consumers, which are expected to contract. The latter are the group least likely to visit a leisure centre and this decline will have the least impact. However, this is the group that is most sedentary, and leads the unhealthiest lifestyle. Increasing physical activity and positively promoting the adoption of „healthy" lifestyles is one of the broad domains of the Government"s public health outcomes framework[22]

The heaviest users of a leisure centre are households with 3/4 persons. The growth of this group in the Borough is expected to be below the national average.

[22] Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England, CM7985, 2010

The decline in average household size means that there will be growth in the number of one-person households who are more likely to participate in fitness classes, gym and swimming.

2.3.7 Future Outlook

Prospects for leisure centres and swimming pools look mixed. The problem of an ageing infrastructure remains and the availability of investment funds needed to finance the opening of new sites has diminished dramatically. Government initiatives have now been withdrawn as part of austerity measures and changes to national policies and this will continue to impact on the numbers of people using leisure centres.

The emergence of budget health and fitness operations with low membership prices means that local authority leisure centres will need to emphasise the range of opportunities available at leisure centres and adapt to offering budget memberships.

3. Current Supply of Swimming Pools and Sports Halls

3.1 Current Supply of Swimming Pools

Swimming pool provision within Basildon Borough is shown in **Table 3.1**. The review of Active Places identified 12 facilities. The distribution of existing sports hall provision within the Borough is illustrated in **Map 3.1** overleaf.

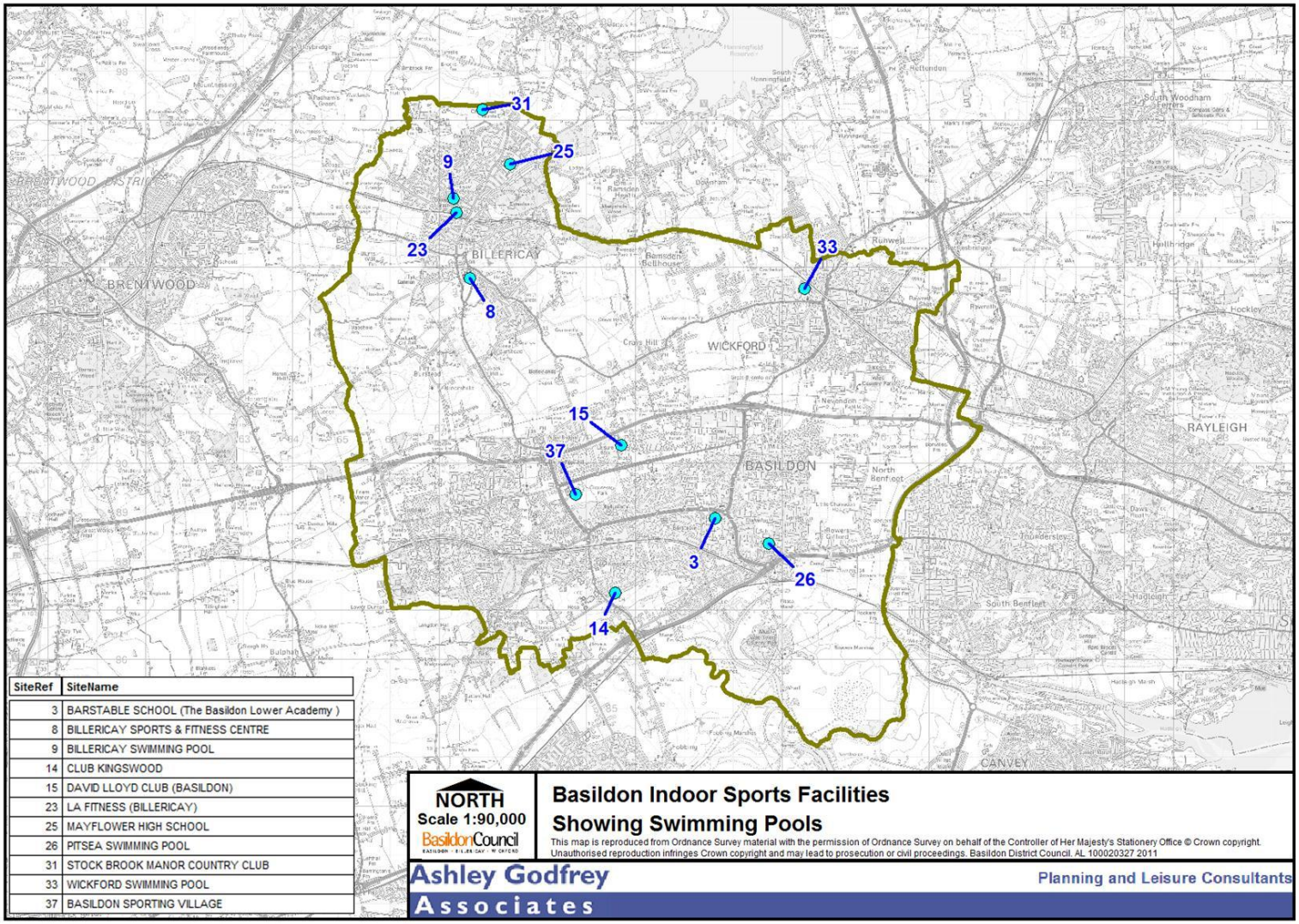
Whilst there are 12 pools within the Basildon Borough, one is an education facility which is not available for community use and two are too small to be included in the supply and demand modeling. Of the remaining 9 sites that are accessible, four are local authority owned, but privately managed facilities, three are in educational facilities and two are commercial. These provide 2,892 m^2 of which 1,050 m^2 is accounted for by the new Basildon Sporting Village 50m Olympic sized swimming pool.

The discounted pools are Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre located in the Billericay School which is not available for community use, Club Kingswood, Basildon and LA Fitness, Billericay, both of which are too small to be included. These pools account for 359 m^2 of water space.

Table 3.1: All Swimming Pools in Basildon

Swimming Pools	No. lanes	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Square metres	Access Policy	Type
1. Basildon Lower Academy	5	20	5	100	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General (Education)
2. Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	4	22	8	176	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
3. Billericay Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
4. Club Kingswood, Basildon	0	11	5	55	Registered Membership use	Learner/ Teaching/ Training
5. David Lloyd Club (Basildon)	6	25	13	325	Registered Membership use	Main/ General
6. Basildon Sporting Village	8	50	21	1050	Pay and Play	Main/ General
	0	17	9	153	Pay and Play	Main/ General
7. James Hornsby High School	4	8.53	19	162.07	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
8. LA Fitness (Billericay)	2	16	8	128	Registered Membership use	Leisure
9. Mayflower High School	3	16.75	7.3	122.28	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
10. Pitsea Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
11. Stock Brook Manor Country Club	5	23	10	230	Registered Membership use	Main/ General
12. Wickford Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
TOTAL	49			3,251		

Map 3.1: Swimming Pool provision in Basildon



SiteRef	SiteName
3	BARSTABLE SCHOOL (The Basildon Lower Academy)
8	BILLERICAY SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE
9	BILLERICAY SWIMMING POOL
14	CLUB KINGSWOOD
15	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (BASILDON)
23	LA FITNESS (BILLERICAY)
25	MAYFLOWER HIGH SCHOOL
26	PITSEA SWIMMING POOL
31	STOCK BROOK MANOR COUNTRY CLUB
33	WICKFORD SWIMMING POOL
37	BASILDON SPORTING VILLAGE

3.2 Current Supply of Sports Halls

Sports hall provision within Basildon Borough is shown in **Table 3.2**. The review of Active Places identified 15 sites with 68 badminton courts available for community use for all or part of the peak period. The distribution of existing sports hall provision within the Borough is illustrated in **Map 3.2** overleaf.

There are fifteen facilities accommodating 68 badminton courts within the Borough, which are available for community use for all, or part of, the peak period. The Markhams Chase Leisure Centre, which had a four court sports hall, has been excluded on the grounds that it was scheduled for demolition in 2011. The new eight court sports hall at Basildon Sporting Village has instead been included.

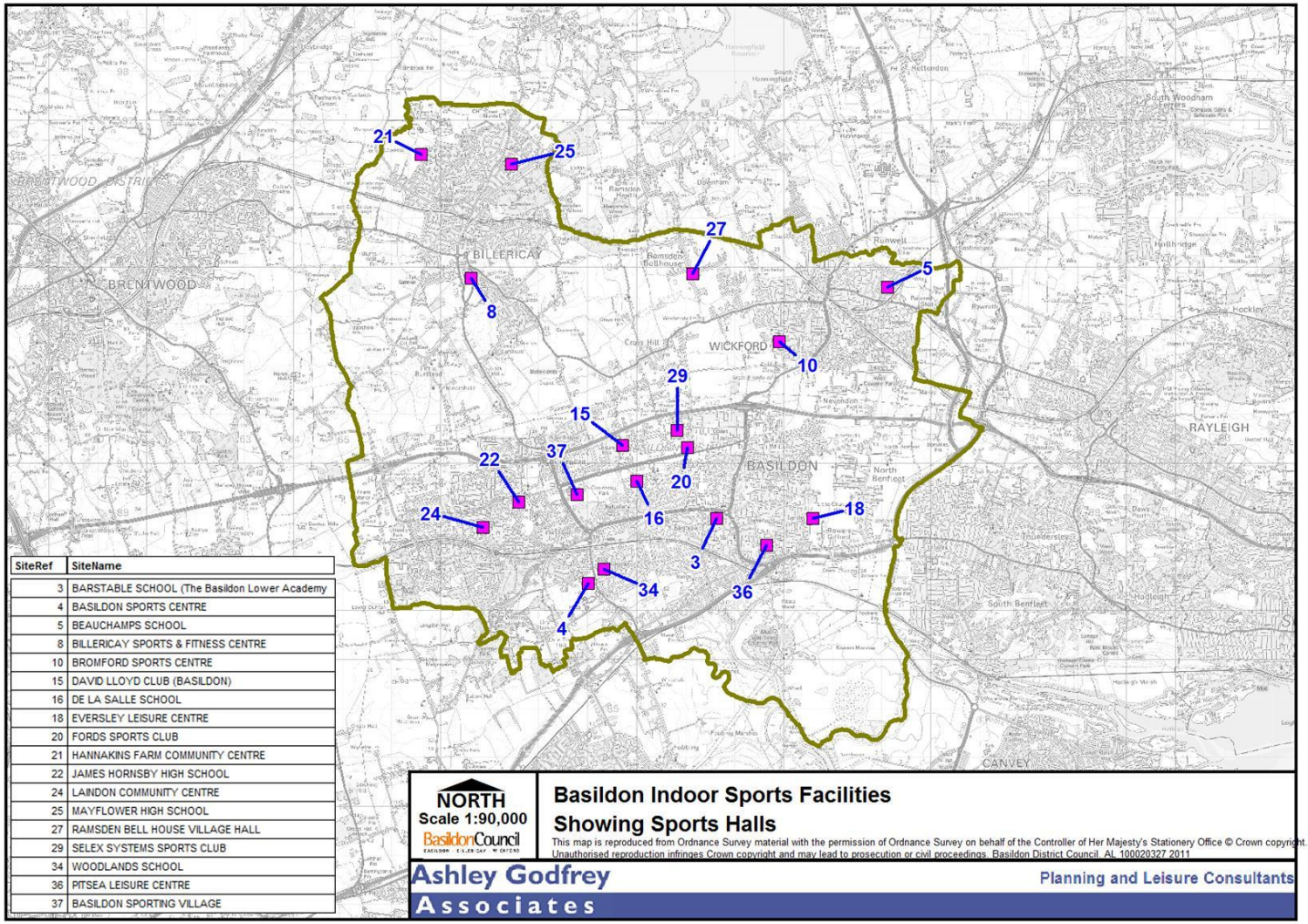
However, the Facilities Planning Model only includes sports halls of 3 badminton courts or more in size, plus any ancillary halls on the same site. If this approach were to be adopted the sports halls at Hannakins Farm Community Centre and Ramsden Bell House Village Hall would be excluded from the analysis. This would reduce the implied supply by 3 sports halls.

Table 3.2: Sports Halls in Basildon

Site Address	Type	No. Courts	Width	Length	Square Metres	Access Policy	Year Built/Refurbished
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1995 & 2010
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1995
Basildon Sports Centre	Main	5	16.5	36.6	810	Pay and Play	1985
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	4	17	32	544	Sports Club / Community Association	1995 & 2003
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	1	10	23	230	Sports Club / Community Association	1965 & 2003
Basildon Sporting Village	Main	8	34	37	1258	Pay and Play	2010
Beauchamps School	Main	4	18	33	594	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
Beauchamps School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	5	18	36.4	810	Sports Club / Community Association	1973 & 2008
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1973 & 2008
Bromford Sports Centre	Main	5	16.5	36.6	810	Pay and Play	1983 & 2008
David Lloyd Basildon	Main	4	18	33	594	Registered Membership use	1999
De La Salle School	Main	3	18	27	486	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
De La Salle School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community	1965 & 2007

						Association	
Eversley Leisure Centre	Main	4	18	33	594	Pay and Play	1987
Hannakins Farm Community Centre	Main	2	18	18	324	Pay and Play	
James Hornsby School	Main	4	18	33	594	Pay and Play	2000
Mayflower School	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1979 & 1998
Mayflower School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1965 & 2004
Mayflower School	Activity	0	17	18	306	Sports Club / Community Association	
Ramsden Bell House Village Hall	Main	1	10	18	180	Pay and Play	1999
Woodlands School	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1977
Woodlands School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1955
Total		**68**			**10897**		

Map 3.2: Sports Hall provision in Basildon



SiteRef	SiteName
3	BARSTABLE SCHOOL (The Basildon Lower Academy
4	BASILDON SPORTS CENTRE
5	BEAUCHAMPS SCHOOL
8	BILLERICAY SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE
10	BROMFORD SPORTS CENTRE
15	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (BASILDON)
16	DE LA SALLE SCHOOL
18	EVERSLEY LEISURE CENTRE
20	FORDS SPORTS CLUB
21	HANNAKINS FARM COMMUNITY CENTRE
22	JAMES HORNSBY HIGH SCHOOL
24	LAINDON COMMUNITY CENTRE
25	MAYFLOWER HIGH SCHOOL
27	RAMSDEN BELL HOUSE VILLAGE HALL
29	SELEX SYSTEMS SPORTS CLUB
34	WOODLANDS SCHOOL
36	PITSEA LEISURE CENTRE
37	BASILDON SPORTING VILLAGE

4. Findings from Public Consultation

The results of consultation provide an insight into local people‟s attitudes to the existing provision identified in Section 3, their expectations and future needs and whether existing facilities meet those needs.

4.1 Background

Whilst PPG17 was superseded by the NPPF in March 2012, the principle of auditing existing provision has been maintained and therefore the methodology advocated by PPG17 remains a relevant consideration. The Companion Guide to PPG17[23] made it clear that:

> "It is impossible to identify local needs properly without involving local communities." (para 4.12)

Consultation with the local community therefore underpins local assessments of need. The essential requirement set out in the NPPF being:

"…opportunities for sports and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs of…sports and recreational facilities and the opportunities for new provision.

PPG17 advocated an approach that "Local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for ….. sports and recreational facilities."[24] It went on to say:

"As a minimum, assessments of need should cover the different and distinctive needs of the population for ……. built sports and recreational facilities."[25]

The Companion Guide set out three simple tests to determine whether indoor facilities meet local needs.

- Are users able to access the facilities when they wish to do so?
- If so, do they meet users‟ needs when they get there?
- Do users find using them enjoyable and worthwhile?

[23] Assessing Needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17, DCLG, September 2002
[24] PPG17, para 1
[25] PPG17, para 2

A survey of the local community should therefore seek answers to these questions and the results should reflect the needs of people of different age groups, both male and female; different groups within the community including people with disabilities, people from BME communities; and sports teams or clubs.

Standards of provision can then be developed for indoor facilities by taking into account the views and aspirations of local people and comparing these with current levels of provision of each type of indoor facility.

4.2 NEMS Household Leisure Survey 2008

The NEMS Household Leisure Survey was undertaken in May 2008. It is a wide ranging survey of leisure activities in Basildon Borough, covering built facilities including cinemas, restaurants, ten pin bowling, bingo and theatre, amongst others. It was conducted as a telephone survey covering the Basildon Borough and surrounding areas. (see **Map 4.1** overleaf)

NEMS utilized random stratified sampling from all available telephone numbers within the defined survey area to identify the sample. The survey area was segmented into zones based on postcodes.

Included in the survey were questions about the use of health and fitness activities including going to the gym, swimming, playing squash and questions also included outside sports such as football and rugby.

Table 4.1 summarises the relevant results from the NEMS survey. 58.6% of respondents replied positively to whether they participate in health and fitness activities. In terms of gender, 60.4% were male and 57.2% were female. People from the younger age groups are more likely to participate with 63.5% from the 18 years to 34 years age group and 70.6% from the 35 years to 54 years age group providing a positive response.

Table 4.1: Age & Gender of health and fitness participants.

Response	Total	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55+
Yes	58.6%	60.4%	57.2%	63.5%	70.6%	39.0%
No	41.4%	39.6%	42.8%	36.5%	29.4%	61.0%

Map 4.1: NEMS Household Leisure Survey Defined Study Area

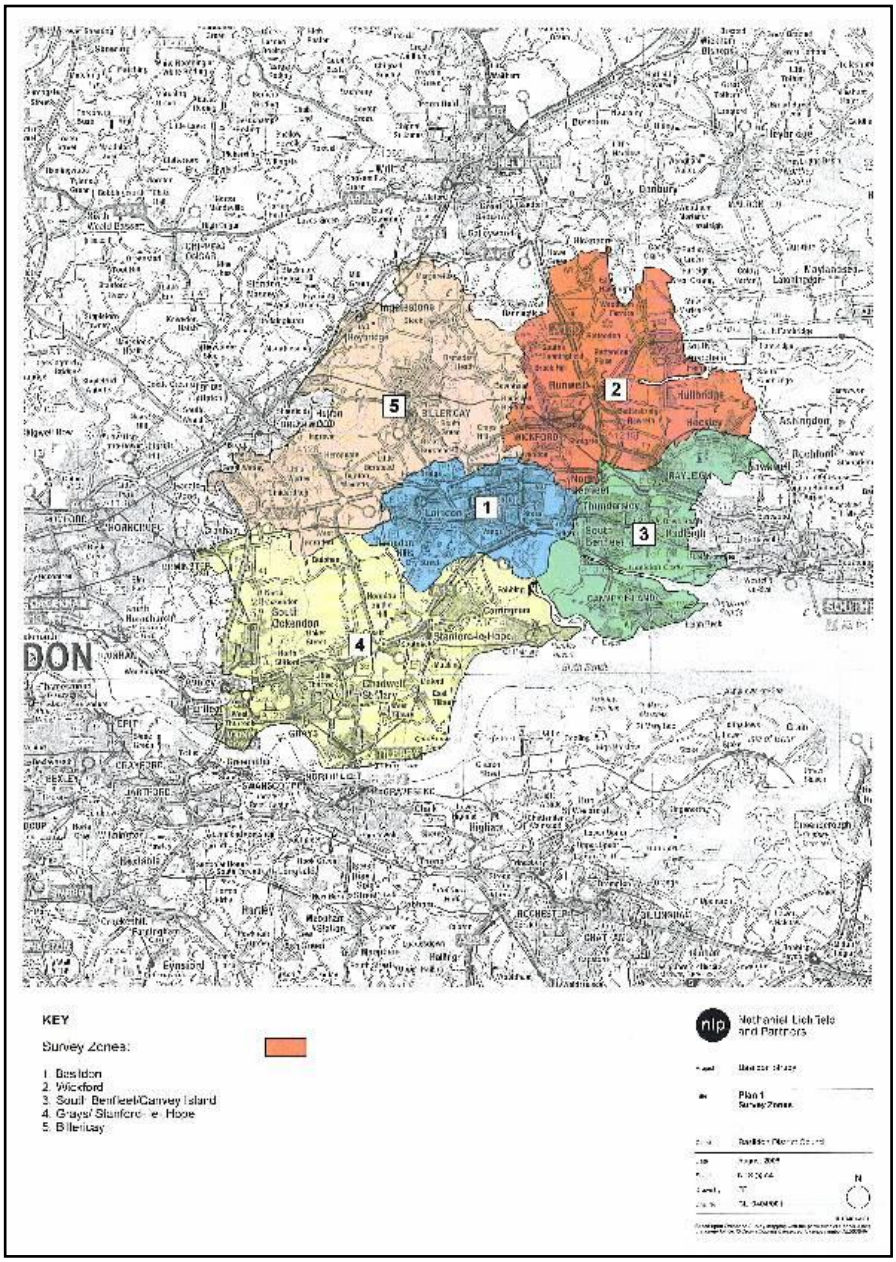


Table 4.2 shows that participants are also more likely to come from the higher social grades (ABC1) with 66.1% of this group replying positively compared to 51.5% from the lower social grades (C2DE). Car ownership is also a factor with 63.4% of car owners replying that they participate in health and fitness activities.

Table 4.2: Socio-economic profile of health and fitness participants

Response	ABC1	C2DE	Car in household
Yes	66.1%	51.5%	63.4%
No	33.9%	48.5%	36.6%

The respondents who indicated that they participate in health and fitness activities were then asked which facility they or their household use. 30.4% cited a facility within the Borough, 45% indicated that they use a facility located outside the Borough and 24.6% replied that they didn"t know.

It is important to remember that the NEMS Household survey was undertaken before the opening of the Basildon Sporting Village. At the time of the survey the most popular facility was the David Lloyd Centre (6.8%) followed by Fitness First (3.1%), both located at Festival Leisure Park. Council owned/ operated facilities achieved lower scores.

Those who reported that they use health and fitness facilities[26] do so frequently with 53.9% visiting more than once a week and 28.3% visiting once a week. There is very little difference in the pattern of usage between male and female participants. Age and social grade do not appear to have a significant influence on the pattern of usage. The majority of people who visit health and fitness facilities do so by car (74.9%). Only 0.5% use public transport and 13% walk.

The full results can be found at **Appendix B**.

4.3 Basildon Borough Sports & Leisure Services - User Survey Results September 2010

In summer 2010, the Council carried out a survey of users of its sports, leisure and community centres (see **Appendix C** for the full list of the location of these facilities) providing a good geographical coverage of the Borough. 600 questionnaires were distributed with a response rate of 31.3%. 66% of respondents were female and 34% were male. The survey was undertaken before the opening of Basildon Sporting Village and the closure of Gloucester Park Swimming Pool, Basildon and Markhams Chase Leisure Centre, Basildon.

[26] Facilities include those located in the Borough and the wider area.

Users were asked whether they thought there are sufficient indoor sports facilities in their local area. **Chart 4.1** shows that just over half (52%) consider that there were too few facilities and just under half (43%) consider that current levels of provision are about right.

Chart 4.1: Users views about the level of provision of Indoor Sports Facilities

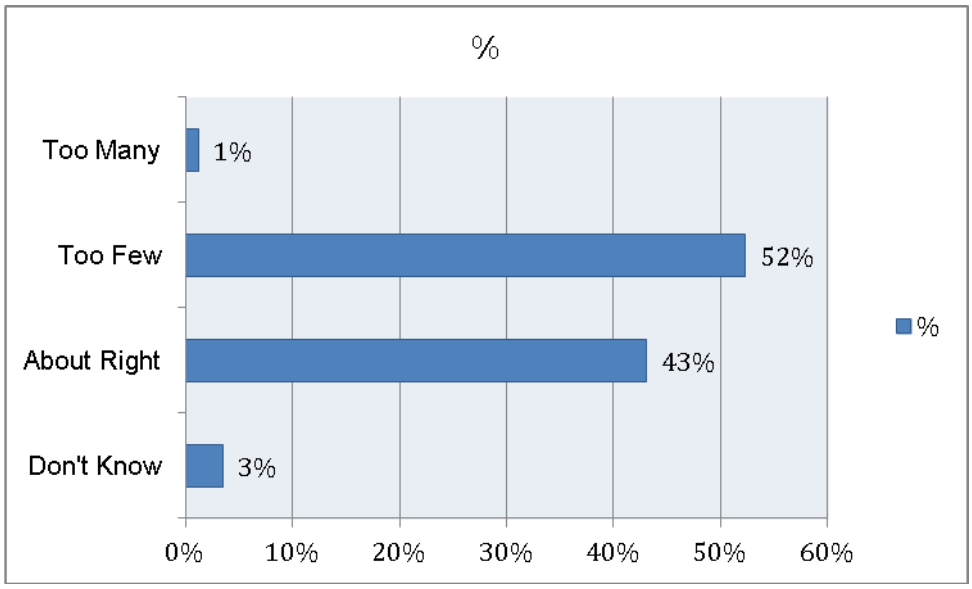
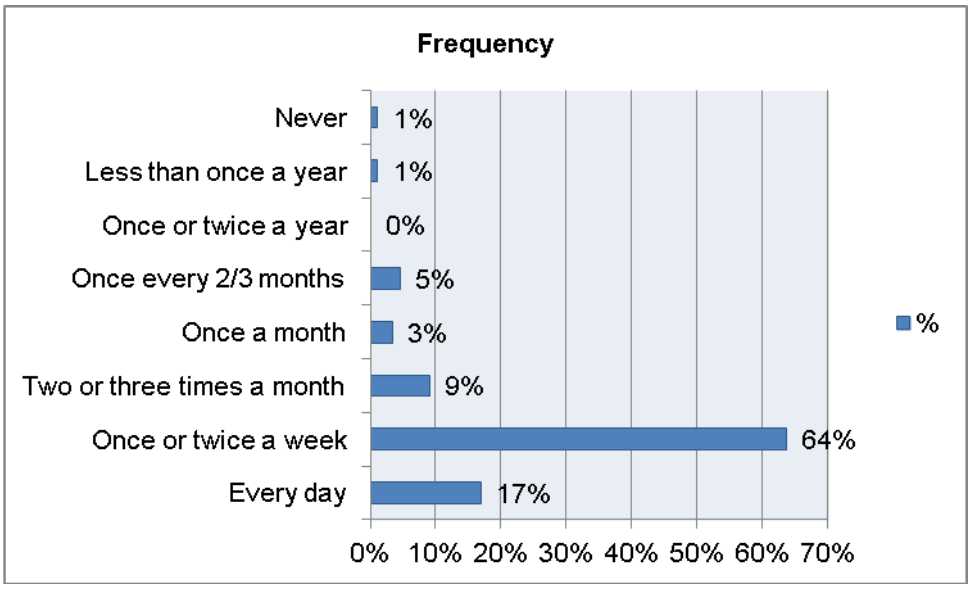


Chart 4.2 shows that the majority of respondents (64%) visit an indoor sports facility such as a leisure centre, gym or swimming pool once or twice a week with an additional 17% stating that they visited every day. This suggests that indoor sports facilities are a very important facility to local people and one they use regularly.

Chart 4.2: Users frequency of visits to indoor sports facilities



Users were also asked which indoor sports facility they had visited the most often in the last 12 months. The centre visited by the largest number of users (48) was Gloucester Park Swimming Pool followed by Markhams Chase Leisure Centre (34)[27]. The popularity of swimming is reflected in the fact that, as **Chart 4.3** shows, the next two most visited centres are all swimming pools.

Chart 4.3: Users most visited indoor sports facilities

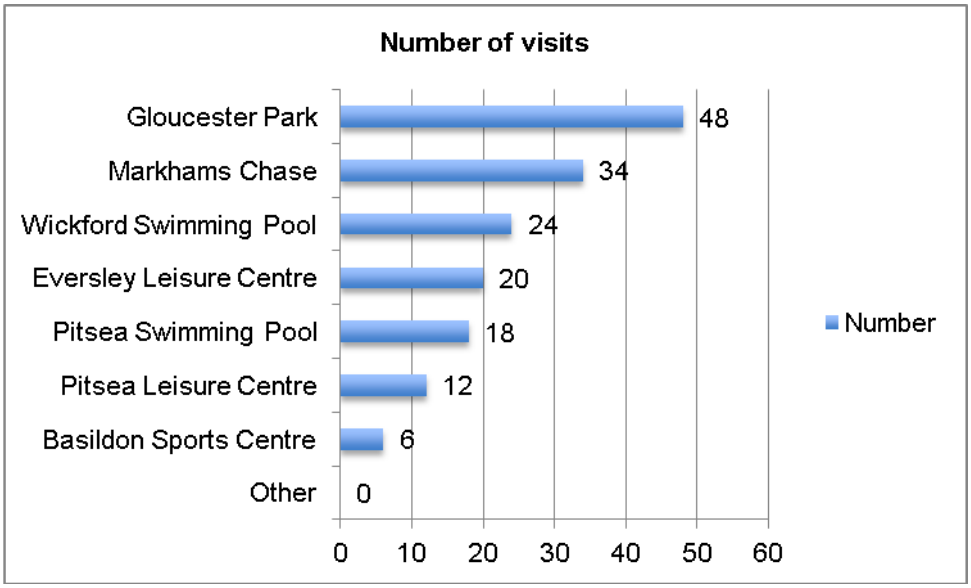
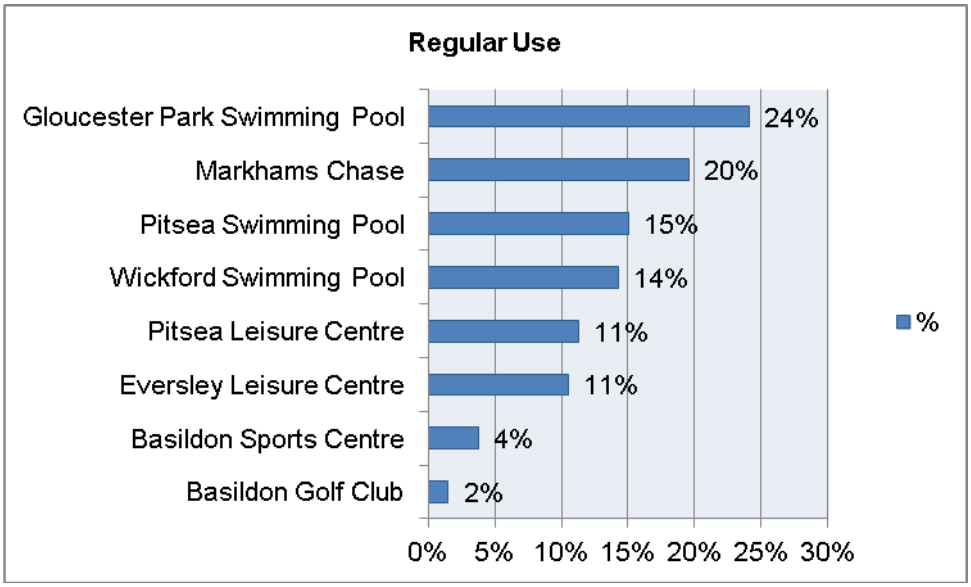


Chart 4.4 confirms that swimming appears to be the most popular activity in the Borough. Respondents were asked which type of facility they use regularly and

[27]These facilities have now been replaced by Basildon Sporting Village.

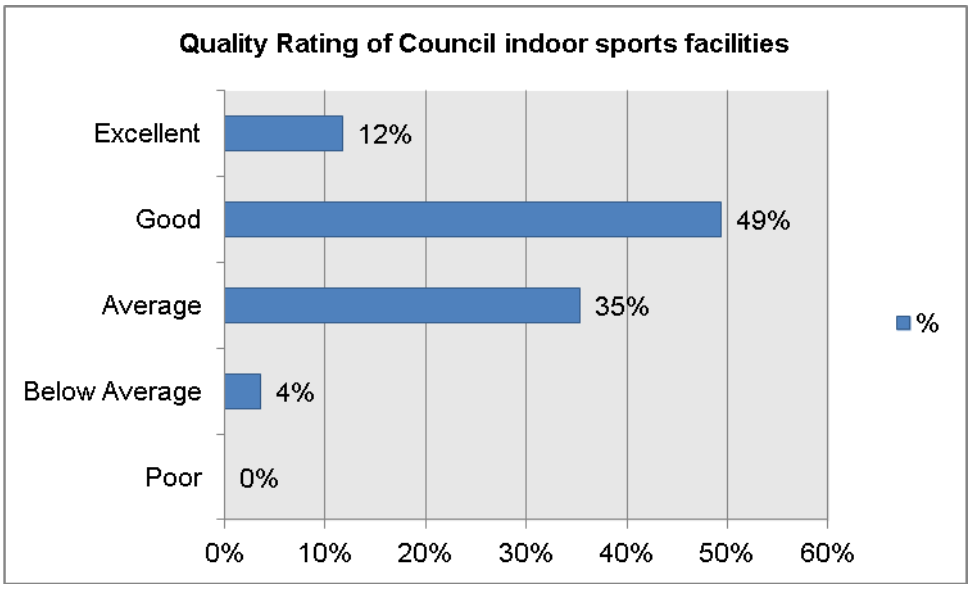
swimming pool attracted 35% of all responses. This result may in part be due to the fact that two out of three respondants were female. The next most used facilities were a gym and classes, both of which were used regularly by 13% of respondents. Men are the most frequent users of sports halls and the relatively low proportion (9%) of respondents using a sports hall is probably a reflection of the fact that only one in three of the sample group are men.

Chart 4.4: Facilities in regular use by users



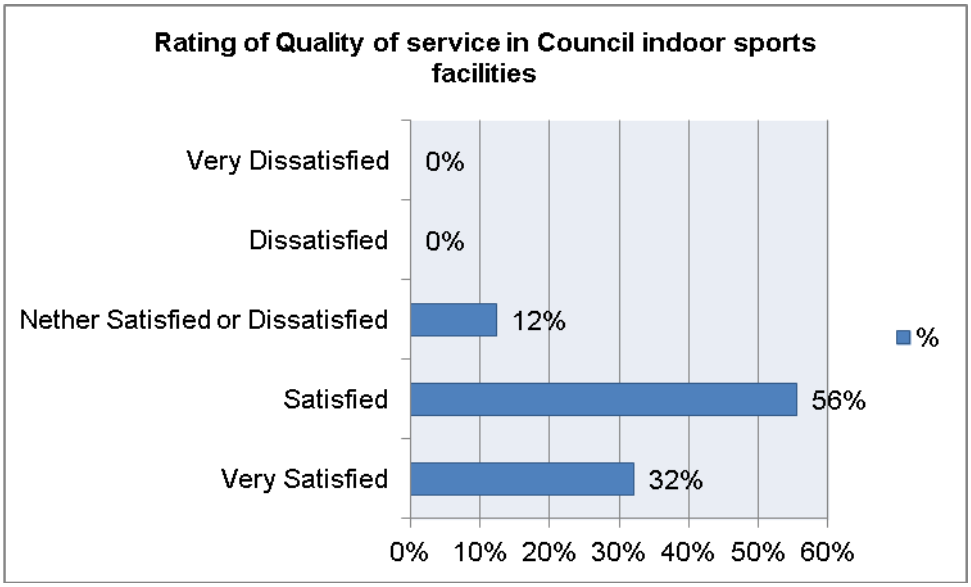
Users were asked to rate the overall quality of Council‟s indoor sports facilities in Basildon Borough. **Chart 4.5** shows that almost two thirds of respondents (61%) feel that the quality of facilities is good or excellent with 35% rating them as average. Only 4% consider that they are below average.

Chart 4.5: Users views about the quality of Indoor Sports Facilities



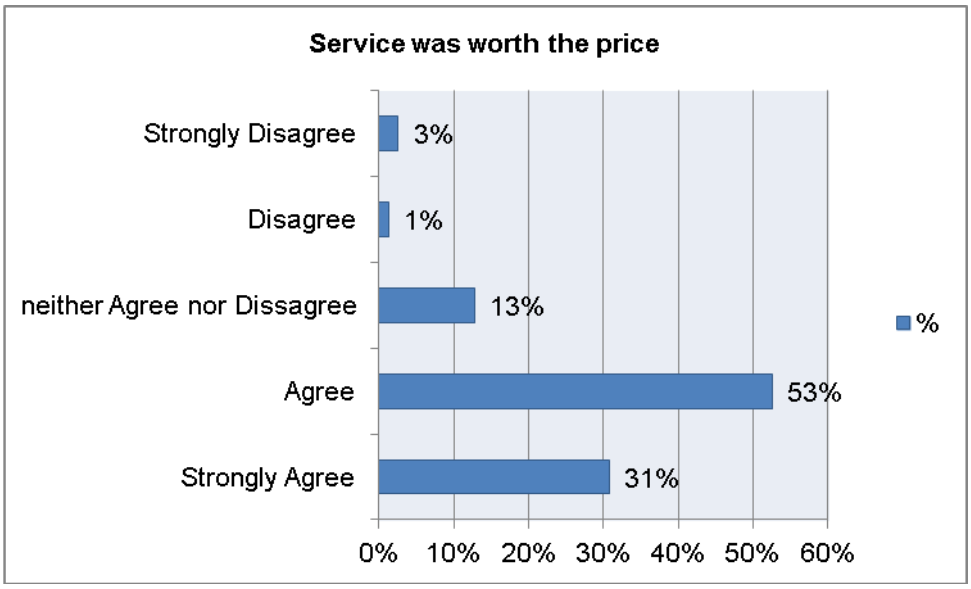
Respondents were also asked about the quality of the service at the Council‟s indoor sports facilities. **Chart 4.6** shows that 88% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of service and that none were completely dissatisfied.

Chart 4.6: Users views about the quality of service



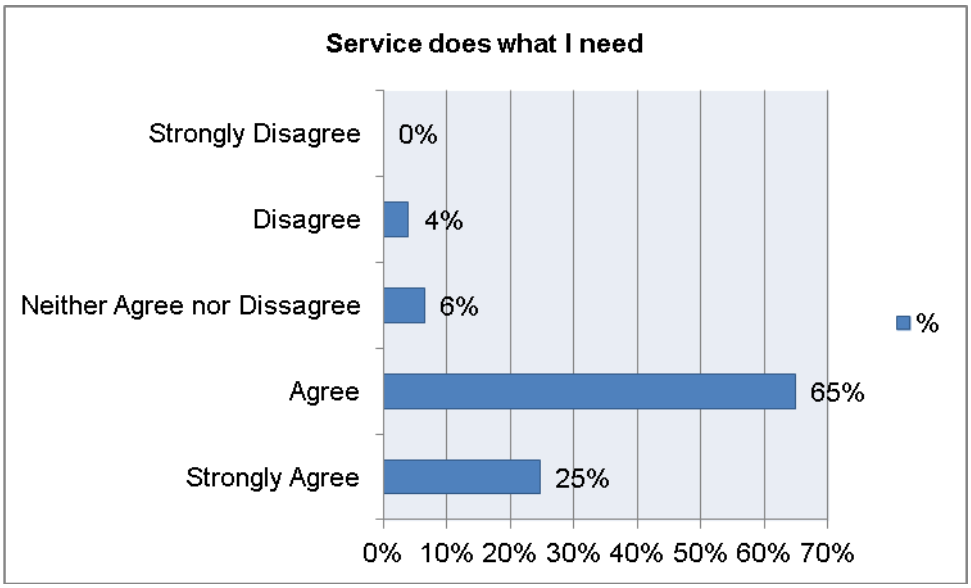
The majority of users feel that the service provides value for money. **Chart 4.7** shows that 84% of users were in agreement that the service provided was worth the price of entry.

Chart 4.7: Users views about whether the service is worth the price.



Similarly, **Chart 4.8** shows the response to whether the service meets their needs. 90% state that they agree or strongly agree that the service meets their needs. Only 4% of respondents were not in agreement.

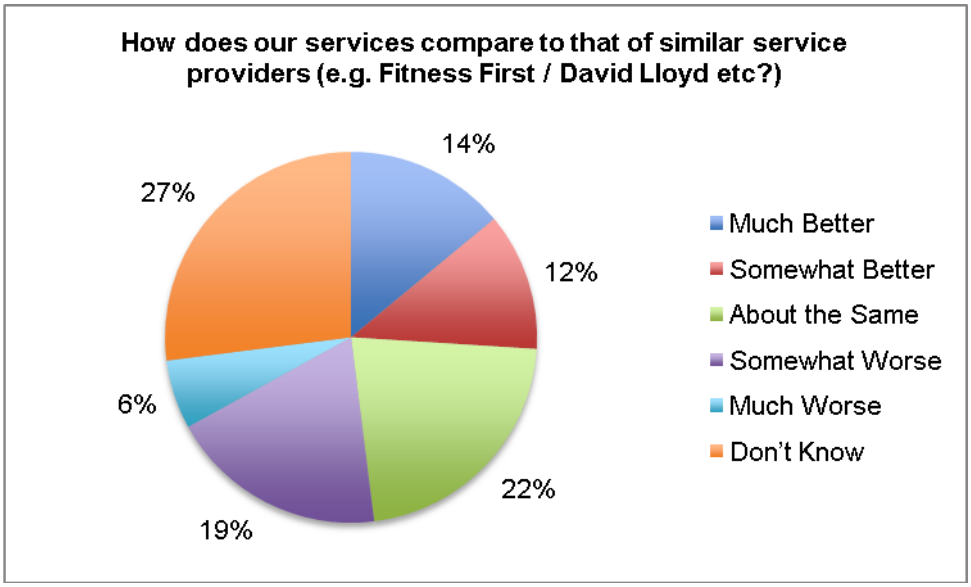
Chart 4.8: Users views about whether the service meets the needs of users



Users views about how the services at Council run facilities compare with that of similar service providers (e.g. Fitness First/David Lloyd etc) are shown in **Chart 4.9**. Users are fairly evenly divided in their views with 26% considering that council run facilities are better and 25% stating that they are worse, with 22%

rating them as being about the same. Over a quarter of respondents (27%) did not express an opinion.

Chart 4.9: Users views about how the services at council run facilities compare to that of similar service providers



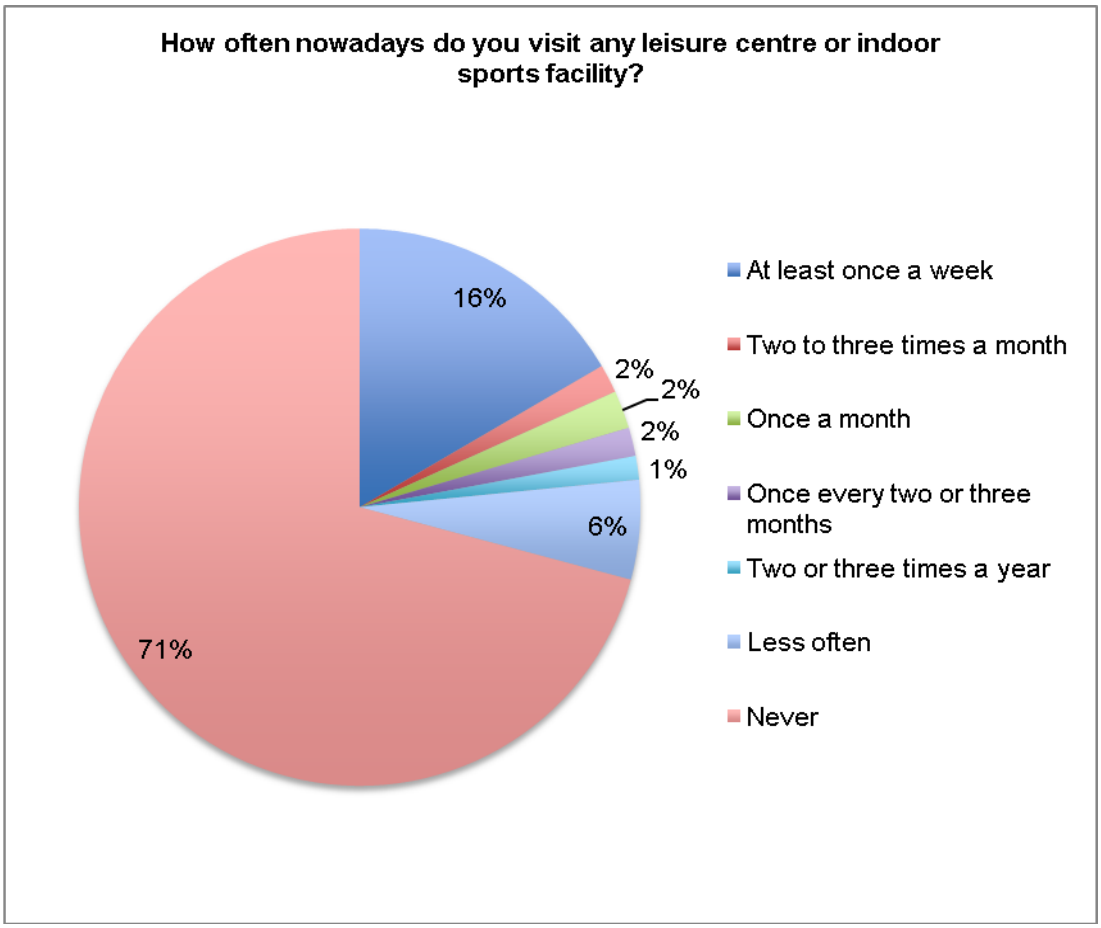
4.4 Basildon Leisure Non - User Street Survey, October 2011

A street survey of residents, who had been identified as *not using* indoor sports facilities was undertaken in October 2011. People were approached within Basildon, Billiericay and Wickford town centres to answer a series of spoken interview questions. Quotas were set for the age and gender[28] to be collected by the interviewers and this resulted in a well-balanced sample base. The postcodes provided by respondents indicated that there was also a good Borough coverage in terms of location of residence. The sample group is therefore representative of the population of Basildon Borough as a whole.

This sample group was asked how often nowadays they visit any leisure centre or indoor sports facility. **Chart 4.10** shows that overall 70.8% of people never visit an indoor sports facility. The number of people who could respond to questions about their visits to indoor sports facilities was 106 (29.2%) out of the sample group of 363.

[28] Age quotas were 30-40% should be apparently aged under 35, 30-40% aged apparently 35-60, 30-40% aged over 60; gender quotas should be something like 45%-55% male, 45% - 55% female.

Chart 4.10: Frequency of visits to indoor sports facilities – all respondents



As **Table 4.3** shows, there is some variation between different locations in the borough. A higher proportion of people living in Wickford claimed they never visit indoor sports facilities (76.2%) compared with those in Basildon (67.5%). Overall 16.5% of all respondents visit at least once a week although only 12.9% of people in Wickford do so and 19.4% of the respondents from Basildon visit at least once a week. Frequency of visiting in Billericay is closer to the average in both cases.

Table 4.3: Variations in frequency of visits between locations – all respondents

Frequency	Basildon %	Billericay %	Wickford %	Total %
At least once a week	19.4%	15.7%	12.9%	16.5%
Two to three times a month	1.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%
Once a month	3.1%	1.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Once every two or three months	0.6%	3.9%	1.0%	1.7%
Two or three times a year	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%
Once a year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Less often	6.3%	5.9%	5.0%	5.8%
Never	67.5%	70.6%	76.2%	70.8%

The members of the sample group who stated that they did not visit an indoor sports facility (or visited less than once a year) were asked to indicate their reasons. The results are shown in **Table 4.4**. The most frequently stated reason is insufficient time (28.1%) followed by being „too old" (12.9%) and „don't like indoor sports" (11.9%).

A higher proportion of residents in Wickford indicated that they are time poor or too old, than in the other two locations. In Billericay, a higher proportion of respondents, compared with the average, indicated that they did not like indoor sports. An important factor for residents from Basildon is cost with a higher proportion than the average indicating that the reason for not using indoor sports facilities is that they are too expensive.

Table 4.4: Reasons for not visiting an indoor sports centre

Reason	Basildon %	Billericay %	Wickford %	Total %
No time	28.0%	24.4%	31.7%	28.1%
Don't know	16.1%	11.5%	12.2%	13.7%
I'm too old	11.0%	10.3%	18.3%	12.9%
Don't like indoor sports	7.6%	20.5%	9.8%	11.9%
Too expensive	14.4%	9.0%	3.7%	9.7%
Too lazy/Not interested/Too busy	10.2%	3.8%	4.9%	6.8%
Disability	4.2%	9.0%	3.7%	5.4%
Nearest one too far away	6.8%	3.8%	2.4%	4.7%
Play football/outdoor sports	0.8%	3.8%	4.9%	2.9%
Exercise at home	0.8%	1.3%	4.9%	2.2%
Health reasons	0.8%	2.6%	2.4%	1.8%
Journey too difficult/ awkward	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Facilities are in poor condition	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.1%
Water too cold in pool/facilities not good	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.1%

Table 4.5 confirms that the activity, which almost half of the respondents (45.4%) who do visit indoor sports facilities participate in, is swimming. One in four goes to the gym where they use fitness or exercise equipment.

Table 4.5: Activities participated in regularly

Reason	Basildon	Billericay	Wickford	Total
Regularly Swim	37.8%	43.2%	73.3%	45.4%
Regularly Indoor Team Sports	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Regularly Racquet Sports	2.2%	5.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Regularly Indoor Bowls	0.0%	2.7%	6.7%	2.1%
Regularly Fitness or Exercise Equipment	37.8%	18.9%	6.7%	25.8%
Regularly Sauna/ Plunge Pool	4.4%	5.4%	0.0%	4.1%
Regularly Weight Train	6.7%	10.8%	0.0%	7.2%
Classes	6.7%	13.5%	6.7%	9.3%
Pilates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coffee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tennis	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	1.0%
Track	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

When asked about whether there is sufficient indoor sports provision in Basildon, a large proportion of respondents stated that they didn‟t have a view. The responses of those that do have a view are shown in **Table 4.6**. 55.8% consider current provision to be about right and 41.9% think there are too few facilities. Only 2.3% think there are too many facilities.

Table 4.6: Views of participant respondents about the level of provision

Number of Sports Facilities	Basildon	Billericay	Wickford	Total
1 About right	52.0%	55.6%	62.5%	55.8%
2 Too few facilities	43.9%	44.4%	35.7%	41.9%
3 Too many facilities	4.1%	0.0%	1.8%	2.3%

When asked about the overall quality of indoor sports facilities in Basildon Borough generally, **Table 4.7** shows that nearly half (48.2%) consider them to be

good and about one in eight (12.9%) consider them to be excellent.[29] One in four (24.7%) think the facilities are average and very few (4.7%) think they are poor or very poor. There are spatial differences between the views of people living in Billericay, 75% of whom think indoor facilities are good or excellent, and those living in Wickford where only 52.7% consider this to be the case. A larger proportion of respondents living in Wickford (31.6%) rate the quality of facilities as average compared to the Borough as a whole, for whom 24.7% rate facilities as average.

Table 4.7: Views about the overall quality of indoor sports facilities

How do you rate Centres overall	Basildon	Billericay	Wickford	Total
Excellent	11.9%	8.3%	21.1%	12.9%
Good	45.2%	66.7%	31.6%	48.2%
Average	28.6%	12.5%	31.6%	24.7%
Below Average	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Poor	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Don't Know	7.1%	8.3%	15.8%	9.4%

Individual elements of quality all achieved a good score. Of particular note is cleanliness of changing rooms, which is considered by most indoor sports users to be the most important factor[30]. Overall, nearly two out of three respondents (62.1%) indicate that the cleanliness of the changing rooms is good or excellent and only one in three (32.1%) rate cleanliness as average or below average (see **Table 4.8**).

Table 4.8: Views about the cleanliness of changing rooms

Cleanliness of Changing Rooms	Basildon %	Billericay %	Wickford %	Total %
Excellent	33.3%	8.3%	21.1%	23.0%
Good	42.9%	50.0%	21.1%	39.1%
Average	2.4%	20.8%	26.3%	12.6%
Below Average	7.1%	16.7%	5.3%	9.2%
Poor	7.1%	4.2%	26.3%	10.3%
Don't Know	7.1%	8.3%	0.0%	5.7%

[29] At the time of this survey, Basildon Sporting Village had been open for just over 6 months.
[30] Sport England National Benchmarking Service.

People were also asked what improvements they would wish to see in indoor sports facilities in the Borough. Out of the sample group, 47.4% responded to this question. Results are shown in **Table 4.9** below. The majority (59.3%) do not consider that there is any need for improvements. However, some of this group of respondents do not visit indoor sports facilities, so would find it difficult to express an informed opinion. Refurbishing Wickford Pool including the changing rooms is the most frequently mentioned improvement. (14.0%)

Table 4.9: Views about improvements

Improvements you'd like to see	Basildon %	Billericay %	Wickford %	Total %
None/ nothing	64.3%	64.0%	42.1%	59.3%
Public pool for children/facilities for kids/get kids off streets	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Reduce costs	14.3%	16.0%	0.0%	11.6%
More 5 a side football/outdoor sports/variation music @ gym	4.8%	8.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Allotted times in pool/adults	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Refurbish changing rooms/Refurbish Wickford Pool	7.1%	8.0%	36.8%	14.0%
Sports centre covers all in Wickford	2.4%	0.0%	10.5%	3.5%
Bigger car park at Sporting Village	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	1.2%
More staff/lifesavers/nicer staff	2.4%	0.0%	5.3%	2.3%

Accessibility

Responses from the non-users sample group about their reasons for not using indoor sports centres covered some aspects of accessibility.

Of those who never visit an indoor sports facility, only 4.7% indicated that the reason is that the nearest one is too far away. There are some geographic differences with more people from Basildon (6.8%) indicating that distance is a factor compared to 2.4% in Wickford. Overall, only 1.1% responded that the journey was too difficult although these were all in Basildon.

Paragraph 7 of PPG17 noted that authorities should include cost when considering accessibility of sports and recreation facilities. Whilst overall 9.7% felt that visiting an indoor sports facility was too expensive, there were some geographical variations in responses. People in Basildon appear to be more price-sensitive with 14.4% of respondents citing this as their reason, whilst only 3.7% in Wickford were concerned with the cost of participation.

4.5 Essex Annual Residents' Survey 2007

Essex County Council carried out an annual residents‟ survey in Basildon Borough to measure satisfaction levels with key services and general quality of life and to identify areas for improvement. This included questions relating to how satisfied or dissatisfied people are with sports/ leisure facilities and events provided or supported by Basildon Council. The results are shown in **Table 4.10.** Over half (53.5%) of the respondents were very or fairly satisfied with sports/ leisure facilities and events in Basildon whilst 29.2% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied and 17.3% were either fairly or very dissatisfied.

Table 4.10: Sports/ leisure facilities and events

Level of Satisfaction	Number	%
Very satisfied	100	9.7%
Fairly satisfied	454	43.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	303	29.2%
Fairly dissatisfied	136	13.1%
Very dissatisfied	43	4.2%
Total	**1036**	**100**

4.6 Conclusion

The findings from the two key surveys, that of users of indoor sports facilities and the street survey of residents provide a good insight into how people in Basildon Borough view the current provision of indoor sports facilities. At the time of the Essex Residents Survey and the Users Survey, Gloucester Park Swimming Pool, Markham‟s Chase Leisure Centre and the South Essex Gymnastics Centre were still open and Basildon Sporting Village was under construction; however all three facilities were scheduled to close in 2011. By the time of the Non Users Survey, Gloucester Park Swimming Pool, Markham‟s Chase Leisure Centre and the South Essex Gymnastics Centre had closed and Basildon Sporting Village was fully operational. Nevertheless, the findings of the surveys provide a good understanding into the proportion of the population who use indoor sports facilities and what activities they participate in. The surveys also provide an insight into the attitudes of sports participants to existing provision, as well as the reasons why some people choose not to use indoor sports facilities at all.

Overall, the balance of opinion suggests that there are about the right number of indoor sports facilities in the Borough. Half the users consider that there are too few facilities but two in five think provision is about right. This is counterbalanced by the views expressed in the street survey where the balance of opinion was that provision was about right. There is virtually nobody who thinks the Borough is overprovided with indoor sports facilities.

There is a consensus about the quality of provision with three in five of both the users and non-users considering the quality of provision to be good or excellent.

Overall accessibility does not appear to be a major issue, although it is of greater concern to people living in Basildon.

5. Quantitative Assessment of Indoor Sports Facilities

The aim of this part of the study is to assess whether the indoor sports facilities currently available in the Basildon Borough have the capacity to meet the demand from the changing resident population, in the peak period, as far as can reasonably be expected.

5.1 Methodology

The approach adopted is based in the key parameters used for the Facilities Planning Model (FPM)[31] However, it is not possible to emulate the Facilities Planning Model through manual calculations because there are quite a lot of connected factors which the model uses when it does its calculations and these are done over a number of iterations.

The supply and demand analysis undertaken for this study provides a „global" view of provision within Basildon Borough and does not take account of the location of facilities in relation to demand or how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot). Whilst the analysis does not take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs, some assessment of the impact of these facilities has been included.

Supply is a function of:

- the number of facilities at a particular site;
- the available hours for public use within the peak period;
- hours open outside the peak period; and
- facility size in relation to user requirements.

It is assumed that there is a balanced programme of use catering for a range of activities and that an average „at one time" capacity for each facility can be applied.

The FPM peak period is 40.5 hours per week for sports halls and 52 hours per week for swimming pools. Survey data gathered by Sport England has found that

[31] The FPM is a computer model, developed and run by Edinburgh University, which helps to assess the strategic provision of sports halls, swimming pools, synthetic turf pitches & indoor bowls centres.

the average duration of visit for a sports hall is 60 minutes and for a standard swimming pool is 64 minutes.

The **capacity** of a facility is established by calculating the number of visits per week in the peak period based on the maximum number of users at one time for the hall area or water area in the facility. This is then multiplied by the number of hours that the hall is open during the peak period and divided by the average visit time.

Demand is estimated by applying two measures to each age/gender group within the resident population of the catchment area:

- a *„rate of participation"* – this is the proportion of a given population that is likely to use a sports halls or swimming pools; and
- a *„frequency rate"* – which is the number of times users of a particular type of sports facility are likely to visit each week.

The application of these two measures produces an estimate of the number of visits per week in the peak period for each facility. This can thus be compared directly with supply.

Supply characteristics – attractiveness and weighting

Whether anticipated demand is converted into actual use of a facility depends on a number of factors. With regard to the actual facility the attractiveness of the facility will, in part, depend on certain physical attributes such as the:

- changing accommodation;
- age and condition of the facility; and
- whether the design and layout meets expectations.

How the facility is managed also has an influence. This includes factors such as:

- whether the facility is well managed;
- marketing;
- opening hours; and
- programming and sports development.

Opening hours will clearly influence demand. A facility will attract less demand if its opening hours are fewer than the 40.5 hours of the peak period for sports halls or 52 peak period hours for pools.

An attractiveness weighting can therefore be applied based on the condition of the facility and management practices of all sports halls and pools in Basildon Borough.

Information on the age since built or date of last substantial refurbishment and the management of each facility has been obtained from Sport England‟s Active Places Power database. The measure used to obtain the attractiveness score is that obtained during the quality assessment of each individual centre.

The application of these two factors together, opening hours and an attractiveness weighting, help to provide a more accurate assessment of the supply of the Borough‟s facilities, rather than just a rudimentary counting exercise. The weighting of facilities in terms of attractiveness may therefore have the effect of reducing maximum usage that could be gained from a particular facility.

Commercial Sector Facilities

The commercial sector accounts for 30% of pool area (988m^2) of the supply of swimming pool facilities in Basildon Borough[32], notably in health and fitness clubs with swimming pools. However, only 5% of sports hall area (594 m$^{2)}$ is provided by the commercial sector.

Commercial health and fitness club facilities normally cost more to use than public sector facilities. These higher costs mean that such facilities are only accessible to those with sufficient disposable income to pay the membership fees. In affluent areas this may be a considerable section of the population and having paid to join a club, especially if it includes a pool, it is unlikely that a club member will pay also to use a public sector facility. The challenge for Basildon Borough is to ensure that these facilities are available, accessible and affordable for the communities they serve. Striking an appropriate balance between the potentially conflicting objective of providing of a high quality service at affordable

[32] Basildon Borough owns and manages 2,263 m^2.

prices can best be achieved through appropriate partnerships with the commercial sector, pricing and programming policies.

School Sports Halls

A substantial proportion (73%) of the sports hall supply is located in the Borough‟s schools. A sports hall managed by a school will have a much lower level of usage than a facility where there is a primary use, given it is used for educational purposes during the weekdays.

Sports halls have therefore been divided into halls that are intensively managed as leisure facilities and those which are managed in house by a school. Different weightings have been applied to each type. A similar approach has been used for swimming pools located in educational establishments.

Capacity

The capacity of a sports hall at any one time is a function of its area. The maximum capacity of a hall is defined as 5 people per court[33]. Taking one hall as a standard unit, it is possible to convert this into an estimate of how many halls, fractions or courts would be needed to meet demand. However 100% utilisation of hall capacity is not regarded as an achievable target. Sport England advise that 80% should be seen as a more reasonable planning target figure for assessing existing and new provision. This is called the “Utilisation rate” is often referred to as the „comfort factor‟. An 80% utilisation rate equates to 16 people in a 4-court hall.

Similarly, with swimming pools the allocation of pool space per swimmer is about 6 m^2 with the „comfort factor‟ being set at 70%. A four lane pool of 25 metres by 8.5 metres has an area of 212 m^2. The “capacity at any one time”, taking into account the comfort factor is therefore about 25 swimmers.

5.2 *Sports Facilities Calculator*

The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) has been developed by Sport England as a planning tool which helps to estimate the number of key community sports facilities required to meet the needs of the local population. It uses information on facility participation and applies these to the population profile of the local area.

[33] Defined as 20 per 4 court hall in the FPM guidance.

The SFC turns the estimation of demand into a measure of actual facilities. For swimming pools it uses m^2 of water, lanes and 25 metres by four lanes pools. For halls, it uses the number of badminton courts and four court halls. For indoor bowls, it uses rinks and centres.

Other features of the SFC include:

- It uses actual population profiles of individual local authority areas;
- It allows new population profiles to be created to be used as the base population;
- Changes in sports participation can be made; and
- The costs of facilities can be shown, including regional variations in building rates.

The SFC only analyses the demand for facilities and does not take into account any existing supply of facilities.

Supply and demand analysis using the SFC has been undertaken for the Basildon Borough swimming pools, sports halls and indoor bowls centres. The result of the analysis for each facility type is set out in **Table 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Sports Facility Calculator

Measure	Pools		Halls		Indoor Bowls	
Area (m^2)	1,741.69	sq.m.				
Facility	32.78	Lanes	49.26	Courts	10.50	Rinks
Buildings	8.20	Pools	12.31	Halls	1.75	Centres
Cost	**£22,192,612**		**£35,378,230**		**£3,069,949**	

The SFC indicates an overall need for 8 swimming pools, 12 sports halls and at least 1 indoor bowls facility.

5.3 Supply and Demand Model for Swimming Pools.

When looking at the overall supply and demand, using ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections[34] current demand in 2012 equates to 9811 peak visits per week or 1,201 m^2 of swimming pool space. When demand for 2021 is modeled using the ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections, the number of visits per week in the peak period increases to 10,394 or 1,273 m^2 of swimming pool space. By 2031 the number of visits per week in the peak period increases to 10,733 or 1,314 m^2 of swimming pool space.

Swimming pool supply as calculated by the FPM includes all operational indoor pools available for community use but excludes pools where the main pool is less than 20 metres long or is less than 160 m^2 in total. For this study however the minimum threshold has been set at 100 m^2 in order to include two educational sites which whilst are smaller than the Sport England size threshold are well used by the local community.

When the total water space in the Borough is scaled to take account of the number of hours the pools are available during the peak period and the average length of visit (1.06 hours) then the theoretical current level of supply equates to 15,262 visits per week in the peak period or 1,869 m^2 of swimming pool space. However, if the „comfort factor" of 70% is applied the capacity is reduced to 10,683 visits per week in the peak period or 1,308 m^2 of swimming pool space[35].

The model of demand and supply for the Borough"s swimming pools and the associated calculations can be found in **Appendix D**.

The oversupply/shortfall for the theoretical supply and demand situation and for the situation taking account of the comfort factor only is illustrated in **Table 5.2** below.

[34] Mid-2010 Indicative Population Estimates: Local authorities in England and Wales; estimated resident population by sex and age (Improved Methodology for Estimating Immigration to Local Authorities in England and Wales)

[35] Swimming pool provision has been calculated on the assumption that Gloucester Park Swimming Pool has been closed and that the replacement pool space at the Basildon Sporting Village is available

Table 5.2 Swimming pool oversupply/shortfall

Scenarios	Demand	Theoretical Supply[36]	Oversupply/ shortfall	Comfort Factor Supply	Oversupply/ shortfall
Existing (2012)	1,201m^2	1,869m^2	Surplus 667m^2	1,308m^2	Surplus 107m^2
Future Scenario (2021)	1,273m^2	1,869m^2	Surplus 596m^2	1,308m^2	Surplus 35m^2
Future Scenario (2031)	1,314m^2	1,869m^2	Surplus 555m^2	1,308m^2	Shortfall 6 m^2

In the current situation in 2012, demand equates to 1,201m^2 with theoretical supply equating to 1,869m^2 giving a surplus of 667m^2. If the „comfort" factor is taken into account there is a surplus of 107m^2. Looking forward to 2021, with theoretical supply equating to 1,869m^2 there is a surplus of 596m^2. Even when the „comfort" factor is taken into account there is a small surplus of 35m^2. By 2031, assuming that the theoretical supply remains the same, there is a surplus of 555 m^2 and when the „comfort" factor is taken into account there is a small shortfall of 6 m^2.

[36] Scaled to take account of the number of hours the pool is available for community use

Attractiveness weightings

Placing an attractiveness weighting upon each facility provides a more accurate modeling of the supply of facilities at the local level. The attractiveness weightings shown in **Table 5.3** are based on the quality assessment score of the centre on the one hand and the management policies, including management style, opening hours and the extent of public access on the other. For example an open access Local Authority pool would have the highest score whereas a dual use facility managed in house by a school or a private club available only to members would have a lower score.

Table 5.3: Attractiveness weightings for swimming pools

Swimming Pool	Year Built/ Refurbished	Age/ Condition	Management	Attractiveness
Basildon Lower Academy	1975 & 2010	75%	65%	70%
Billericay Swimming Pool	1964	74%	100%	87%
David Lloyd Club (Basildon)	1999	84%	75%	80%
Basildon Sporting Village	2010	100%	100%	100%
James Hornsby High School	2000	57%	65%	61%
Mayflower High School	1960 & 1993	60%	65%	63%
Pitsea Swimming Pool	1970	67%	100%	84%
Stock Brook Manor Country Club	1999	79%	50%	65%
Wickford Swimming Pool	1975	71%	100%	86%

If these weightings are applied to the current supply of facilities the effective contribution of certain facilities is likely to be diminished because a less attractive facility may attract less demand from surrounding communities. The effect of applying these weightings to the current supply/demand balance would be to reduce the capacity of swimming pools, measured by taking the „comfort factor" into account, from 1,308 m^2 to 1,198 m^2. Demand for swimming pools space remains at 1,201m^2 so that the current shortfall taking weightings into account .

Table 5.4: Calculation of Swimming Pool Supply/Demand Balance

Calculation of Current Capacity (2012)	**Theoretical**			**Comfort**			**Attractiveness**		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	15,262	49	311	10,683	49	218	9782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1m2 of pool area	311	0.16667	1,869	218	0.16667	1,308	200	0.16667	1198
3. Current water area (sq.m.) available to meet potential demand	1,869			1,308			1,198		
4. Water area (sqm) required to meet potential demand 2010	1,201			1,201			1,201		
Balance	**667**			**107**			**-4**		
Calculation of Future Capacity (2021)	**Theoretical**			**Comfort**			**Attractiveness**		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	15,262	49	311	10,638	49	218	9,782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1m2 of pool area	311	0.16667	1,869	218	0.16667	1,232	200	0.16667	1,198
3. Current water area (sqm) available to meet potential demand	1,869			1,308			1,198		
4. Water area (sqm) required to meet potential demand 2021	1,273			1,273			1,273		
Balance	**596**			**35**			**-75**		

Table 5.4: Calculation of Swimming Pool Supply/Demand Balance (Cont')

Calculation of Future Capacity (2031)	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	15262	49	212	10683	49	218	9782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1m2 of pool area	212	0.16667	1273	218	0.16667	1308	200	0.16667	1198
3. Current water area (sqm) available to meet potential demand	1869			1308			1198		
4. Water area (sqm) required to meet potential demand 2031	1314			1314			1314		
Balance	**555**			**-6**			**-116**		

would be become a small shortfall of 4m^2. Looking forward to 2021 and applying the same considerations would result in an increase in the shortfall to 75m^2 when attractiveness is taken into account. The shortfall increases further by 2031 to 116 m^2.

These calculations are summarised in **Table 5.4** above**.**

5.4 The Sports Facilities Calculator

Based on the Borough‟s current population in 2012 (173,400[37]), the Sport England Facility Calculator indicates a current requirement for 1,741m^2 of swimming pool space which equates to 32.78 lanes or 8.20 swimming pools[38]. The current theoretical supply is 1,869 m^2, which is reduced to 1,308 m^2 when the comfort factor is taken into account and to 1,198 m^2 if attractiveness is taken into account. The SFC therefore indicates that there is a current shortfall in provision of at least 433 m^2 and as much as 543 m^2.

The requirement in 2021, based on a growth rate of 5% overall is for 1,954 m^2 of swimming pool which equates to 9.20 swimming pools. If the level of swimming pool provision remains the same, the SFC indicates a short fall of 85 m^2 without taking account of either the comfort or attractiveness factors. If there is no growth, the requirement reduces to 1,861 m^2 or 8.76 swimming pools, a shortfall of at just 8 m^2 without taking account of either the comfort or attractiveness factors.

The population in 2031 is projected to increase to 197,800 and the Sports Facility Calculator estimates that based on a growth rate of 5% overall the requirement will be for 2,096 m^2 or just under 40 lanes or 10 pools. With no growth, the requirement would be 1,996 m^2, 37.57 lanes or 9.39 pools

Active Places Power is a Sport England web based facility that makes it possible to carry out a simple supply and demand analysis. This tool considers the capacity of swimming pools to meet demand of the local population. The results from Active Places Power are shown in **Table 5.5**. This shows an over supply of swimming pools with 155% of the demand for swimming pools in the Borough

[37] ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections
[38] The SFC calculation is based on total population whereas the supply demand model employed here includes age groups up to 79years.

currently being met. However this should be caveated with the knowledge that whilst this tool uses the current facility provision, it is based on the population data from the 2001 census.

Table 5.5: Active Places Power assessment of demand/supply

Capacity	Demand (number of visits per week during the peak period)	Balance	Percentage of Demand Met
16137.6	10398	5740	155%

Active Places Power also examines the area of swimming pool provision (m^2) per 1000 population.

Table 5.6 shows that the water space available per 1,000 population is 14.18 m^2 per 1000 population in Basildon compared to 18.92 for England and 20.67 for the Eastern Region. The level of provision in adjoining local authorities is also shown in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.6: Swimming Pools Facilities per 1000 population

Local Authority	Total Area In m^2	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
Basildon Borough	2349.07	165647	14.18
Brentwood Borough	2795.5	68509	40.8
Castle Point Borough	1760.5	86604	20.33
Chelmsford City	3309.75	157083	21.07
Thurrock Borough	1658.2	143155	11.58
Rochford District	1762.5	78462	22.46

The supply and demand model for swimming pools assessed for this study uses 2010-based Subnational Population Projections, which explains, in part, the differences in demand and supply reported by Active Places Power.

5.3 Accessibility of Swimming Pools

Catchment Areas demonstrate the Link Between Demand and Supply. If a facility is perceived to be too far away, someone wants to take part in sport is unlikely to use it. The times for which potential users will be willing to travel to particular types of facilities on a fairly regular basis can be used to identify catchment areas.

People who live closer to a facility are more likely to use it than those who live at the edge of the catchment area. Therefore the FPM incorporates a „distance decay" function, based on the concept that the willingness to travel declines with distance that the potential user lives from the facility.

Sport England research suggests that:

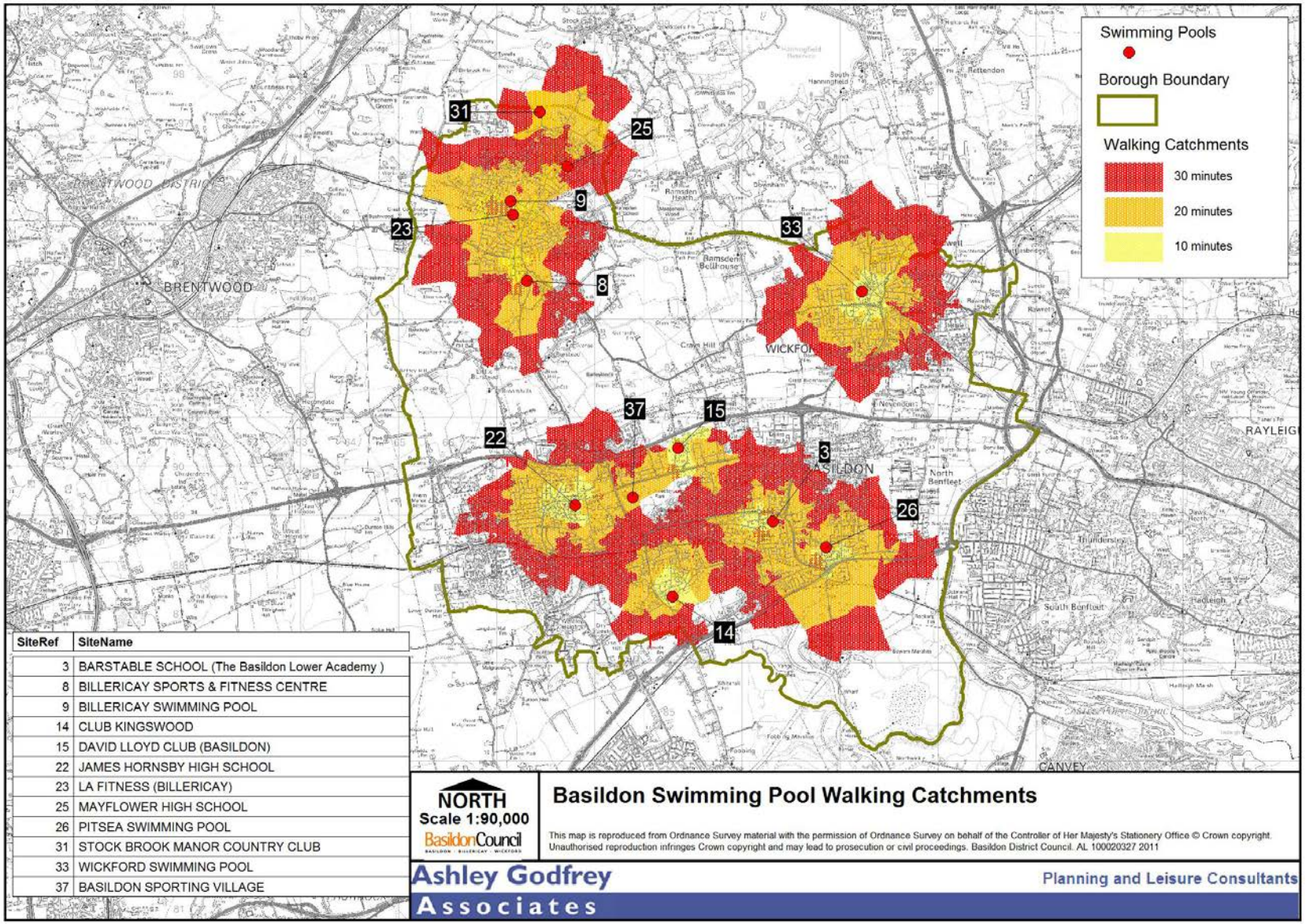
- about 58% of all users travel up to 10 minutes
- about 29% of users travel between 10 minutes and 20 minutes
- about 8% of users travel between 20 and 30 minutes
- only about 5% of users travel more than 30 minutes.

For swimming pools, many of the users are children and therefore the catchment area can be split into walk-in and drive-in areas.

For those without access to a car, very few people will walk more than 20 minutes or a mile in distance to a sports hall or swimming pool.

Map 5.1 shows that a relatively large proportion of the population of Basildon can access a pool within 20 minutes walking time. The majority of people will have access to a car and will able to access at least one pool within a 20 minute drive time.

Map 5.1: Swimming Pool Catchment Areas



SiteRef	SiteName
3	BARSTABLE SCHOOL (The Basildon Lower Academy)
8	BILLERICAY SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE
9	BILLERICAY SWIMMING POOL
14	CLUB KINGSWOOD
15	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (BASILDON)
22	JAMES HORNSBY HIGH SCHOOL
23	LA FITNESS (BILLERICAY)
25	MAYFLOWER HIGH SCHOOL
26	PITSEA SWIMMING POOL
31	STOCK BROOK MANOR COUNTRY CLUB
33	WICKFORD SWIMMING POOL
37	BASILDON SPORTING VILLAGE

5.4 Summary

As of 2012, there is sufficient supply to meet demand taking into account the comfort factor. However, if the attractiveness weightings are applied there is a minimal shortfall of 4 m^2. If the current supply of swimming pools remains unchanged, by 2021 the surplus, taking into account the comfort factor only is 35m^2. If attractiveness is factored into the calculation the shortfall in 2021 is 75m^2. A four-lane pool of 25 metres by 8.5 metres has an area of 212 m^2. The shortfall is approximately equal to 1.5 lanes.

5.6 Swimming Pool Provision Conclusions

- The assessment of the Supply/Demand Balance for Swimming Pools indicates that the current level of provision can meet demand. However by 2021, taking attractiveness factors into account, there will be a relatively small shortfall.
- Whilst the Basildon Sporting Village is a new facility, most of the other swimming pools in Basildon are between 40 and 50 years old. This ageing stock comprises three pools owned by Basildon Borough, three school swimming pools and two private swimming pools.
- A programme of investment in the stock of older swimming pools is necessary in order to maintain the stock in a safe and acceptable standard. Failure to do this is likely to lead to further deterioration in the stock in the coming years and an increase in the expenditure required for upgrading and/or maintaining it.
- The Council needs to consider whether refurbishment of the two public swimming pools at Pitsea Pool and Wickford Pool and the Council built pool at Billericay, which is currently managed by a private operator, can meet the current and future facility needs of the local community. It is therefore recommended that the Council undertakes a review of options for the future of swimming pool provision including refurbishment, replacement or rationalisation of provision. The do nothing option is not a viable option for the Council, beyond the short term. It is clear that all three existing pools are struggling to meet the demands and expectations of customers. The condition of all three buildings is such that it will become increasingly difficult to maintain service standards.

5.7 Supply and Demand Model for Sports Halls

The level of demand for sports hall facilities can be determined by applying accepted sports participation rate standards (by age and gender) and peak usage parameters to the catchment population. The number of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall (in badminton court units) needed to serve this demand at any one time.

The key assumptions are as follows:

- 60% visits during peak time;
- average visit duration = 1 hour;
- normal peak periods = 41 hours per week; and
- at one time capacity = 5 people per badminton court.

On this basis, using ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections, current demand (2012) equates to 7,860 peak visits per week or the equivalent of 42 badminton courts. When demand for 2021, is modeled using the ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections, the demand increases to 8,273 peak visits per week or the equivalent of 45 badminton courts. By 2031 the demand will have increased to 8,653 peak visits per week or the equivalent of 47 badminton courts.

Facility size and accessibility for public use are key factors that need to be taken into consideration when assessing the current level of supply. When the number of hours the sports hall is available for community use is taken into account the theoretical current level of supply equates to 10,530 visits per week in the peak period or the equivalent of 57 badminton courts. However, if the „comfort factor" of 80% is applied, the capacity is reduced to 8,424 visits per week in the peak period or the equivalent of 46 badminton courts. Looking at the situation in 2031, if the „comfort factor" of 80% is applied, the capacity is reduced to 7,124 visits per week in the peak period or the equivalent of 39 badminton courts.

The model of demand and supply for sports halls and the associated calculations can be found in **Appendix E**.

The oversupply/shortfall is illustrated in **Table 5.7** below.

Table 5.7 Sports hall oversupply/shortfall

Scenarios	Demand (No. courts)	Theoretical Supply (No. courts)	Oversupply/ shortfall	Comfort Factor Supply	Oversupply/ shortfall
Existing (2010)	42	57	Surplus 15 courts	46	Surplus 4 courts
Future Scenario (2021)	45	57	Surplus 12 courts	46	Surplus 1 court
Future Scenario (2031)	47	57	Surplus 10 courts	46	Shortfall 1 court

In the current situation, demand equates to 42 badminton courts with theoretical supply equating to 57 badminton courts giving a surplus of 15 badminton courts. However, if the „comfort" factor is taken into account the surplus is reduced to 4 badminton courts. Looking forward to 2021, demand equates to 45 badminton courts with theoretical supply equating to 57 badminton courts giving a surplus of 12 badminton courts. However, if the „comfort" factor is taken into account there is a surplus of 1 badminton court. By 2031 demand equates to 47 courts and theoretical supply is 57 badminton courts giving a surplus of 10 courts. This surplus becomes a shortfall of I court when the „comfort" factor is taken into account. The calculation of the supply/demand balance is shown in **Table 5.8** below.

Attractiveness weightings

As with swimming pools, the attractiveness weightings shown in **Table 5.8** are based on both the quality assessment score and the management practice of each facility.

Table 5.8: Attractiveness weightings for sports halls

Site Address	Year Built/ Refurbished	Quality score	Management	Attractiveness
Basildon Lower Academy	1995 & 2010	75%	65%	70%
Basildon Sports Centre	1985	58%	65%	62%
Basildon Upper Academy	1965 & 2003	75%[39]	65%	70%
Basildon Sporting Village	2010	100%	90%	95%
Beauchamps School	1965	55%	65%	60%
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	1973 & 2008	60%	65%	63%
Bromford Sports Centre	1983 & 2008	77%	100%	89%
David Lloyd Basildon	1999	84%	75%	80%
De La Salle School	1965 (4 court)	54%	65%	60%
Eversley Leisure Centre	1987/2011	73%	80%	76.5%
James Hornsby School	2000	57%	65%	61%
Mayflower School	1979 & 1998	60%	65%	63%
Woodlands School	1977 (4 court)	59%	65%	62%

The attractiveness scores have been applied to current and projected future provision using the same method as for swimming pools in the previous section.

The effect of applying attractiveness weightings to the current (2012) supply/demand balance would be to reduce the capacity of sports halls to 39 courts. Demand remains at 42 courts so that, taking the weightings into account, there would be a shortfall of 4 courts. Looking forward to 2021 and applying the same considerations results in a shortfall of 6 courts and by 2031 there will be a shortfall of 8 courts.

These calculations are summarized in **Table 5.9** below.

[39] No access possible – estimated score.

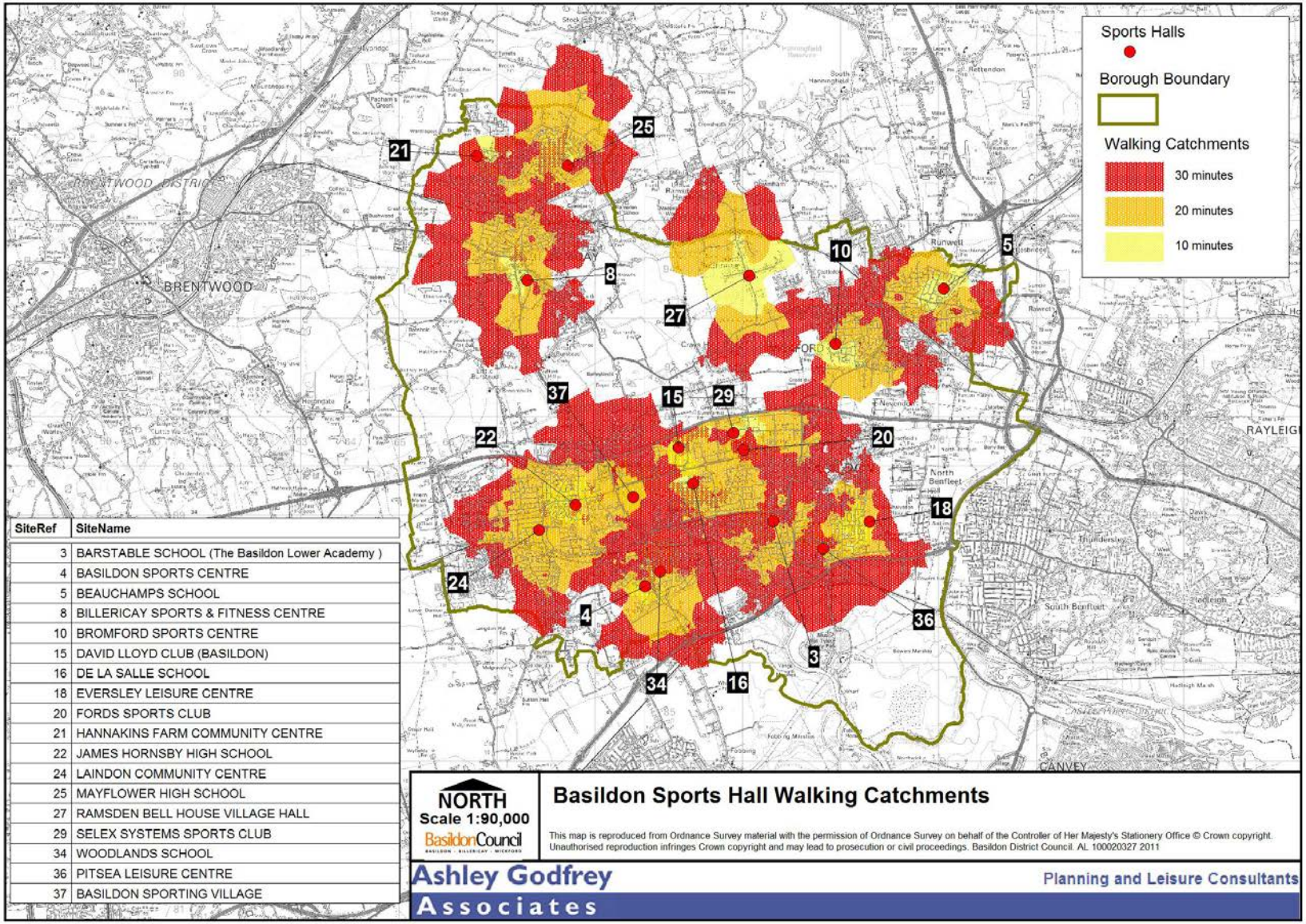
Table 5.9: Calculation of Sports Hall Supply/Demand Balance

Calculation of Current Capacity 2012	**Theoretical**			**Comfort**			**Attractiveness**		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10,530	37	285	8,424	37	228	7,124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			46			39		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	42			42			42		
Balance	**14**			**4**			**-4**		
Calculation of Future Capacity 2021	**Theoretical**			**Comfort**			**Attractiveness**		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10,530	37	285	8,424	37	228	7,124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			46			39		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	45			45			45		
Balance	**12**			**1**			**-6**		

Table 5.9: Calculation of Sports Hall Supply/Demand Balance (Cont')

Calculation of Future Capacity 2031	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10,530	37	285	**8,424**	37	228	7,124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			**46**			**39**		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	47			47			47		
Balance	**10**			**-1**			**-8**		

Map 5.2: Sports Hall Catchment Areas



5.8 Accessibility of Sports Halls

For walking catchments the FPM uses a 20 minute „as the crow flies" measurement. **Map 5.2** shows 10, 20 and 30 minute walking distances from sports hall in Basildon. A large proportion of Basildon"s population lives within a 30 minute walking distance. However, given the „distance decay" function, the majority will live within the 20 minute walking time.

5.9 The Sports Facilities Calculator

Based on the current population (173,400[40]), the Sport England Facility Calculator indicates a current requirement for 49 badminton courts or 12.3 sports halls. The requirement in 2021 based on a growth rate of 5%[41] overall is for 55 badminton courts or 13.8 sports halls. The SFC therefore also indicates that there is sufficient sports hall provision to meet both current and future demand if the theoretical supply is considered but indicates a shortfall when the „comfort" factor is taken into account.

The population in 2031 is projected to increase to 197,800 and the Sports Facility Calculator estimates that based on a growth rate of 5% overall the requirement will be for 59.3 courts or 14.8, Halls and with 0% growth it would be 56.44 courts or 14.11 halls.

Active Places Power, another demand tool, considers the capacity of sports halls to meet demands of the local population. The results from Active Places Power show an oversupply of sports halls with the results revealing that 163.7% of the demand for sports halls in the Borough is currently met, however this should be caveated with the knowledge that whilst this tool uses the current facility provision, it compares this against 2001 census population data.

The supply and demand model for sports halls used in this assessment uses 2010 population data, which explains, in part, the differences in demand and supply reported by Active Places Power.

[40] ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections
[41] 5% growth rate assumed to account for sports development initiatives and Basildon Borough aims for increased participation.

Table 5.10: Active Places Power assessment of demand/supply

Capacity	Demand (number of visits per week during the peak period)	Balance	Percentage of Demand Met
13554.22	8281	5273	163.70%

Active Places Power also examines the area of sports hall provision per 1000 population. The sports hall space available per 1,000 population in Basildon is 70.23 m^2 per 1000 population compared to 80.71 for England, 83.12 for the Eastern Region and 78.89 for Essex. The level of provision in local authorities in the regions are shown in **Table 5.11** below.

Table 5.11: Sports Halls Facilities per 1000 population

Local Authority	Total Area In m2 of All Halls	Total Population	Capacity Ratio m^2 Per 1000
Basildon Borough	11634	165647	70.23
Braintree District	8634	132154	65.33
Brentwood District	7327	68509	106.95
Castle Point Borough	6597	86604	76.17
Chelmsford District	16059	157083	102.23
Colchester Borough	15235.76	155834	97.77
Epping Forest District	6871	120845	56.86
Harlow District	7542.45	78728	95.80
Maldon District	4215	59396	70.96
Rochford District	6160.28	78462	78.51
Tendring District	6016	138545	43.42
Uttlesford District	6062	68958	87.91

5.10 Summary

There is currently (2012) sufficient supply to meet demand taking into account the comfort factor. However, if the attractiveness weightings are applied there is a shortfall of 4 badminton courts.

If the current supply of sports halls remains unchanged, by 2021 the shortfall, taking into account the comfort factor only is 1 badminton court. If attractiveness is factored into the calculation the shortfall in 2021 is 6 badminton courts.

6. Health and Fitness Facilities

6.1 The Market for Health and Fitness

The Fitness Industry Association (FIA) provides a market penetration rate for gym membership. The latest results show that at the end of March 2012, 12.1 per cent of the UK population were registered as members of a health and fitness club or publicly-owned fitness facility – compared with 11.9 per cent in March 2011.

In 2006, the FIA also undertook a National Audit of Fitness Consumers. This provided information on the profile of gym users. The key points from this were:

- 53% of gym members are female;
- 72% of gym members are under 45 years of age;
- 46% of gym members are under 35 years of age;
- 13. 7% of gym members are over the age of 56 years (compared to 28.6 %of the UK population);
- 56% are single;
- 66% have no children;
- 61% are employed full time, rather than self-employed; and
- 36 % are financially high earners, having a personal annual income of over £30k.

Mosaic UK is a people classification system[42] which classifies the UK population into 11 main socio-economic groups. FIT"s consumer data was coded with Mosaic and compared to a UK population of adults aged 18+ years. The study used fitness member data from 856 UK gyms. A Mosaic profile was then produced to identify who is participating in fitness.

The most dominant Mosaic Group of gym member is „City Adventurers" which accounts for 5% of gym members, but just 1.27% of the total adult population in the UK. This type is generally made up of young professionals and families with

[42] Developed by Experian

school age children. Typically, they are aged 35-44, live in semi-detached houses in suburban areas and have high incomes.

The audit has found that lower income groups are under-represented in fitness facilities. Mosaic Group G, Municipal Dependency („families on lower incomes who often live in large council estates where there is little owner occupation"), which accounts for almost 7 per cent of the UK population but only 3 per cent of gym users; and Group H, Blue Collar Enterprise („people who, though not well-educated, are practical and enterprising and may have bought their own homes"), which accounts for over 11 per cent of the UK population and yet only 6 per cent of gym users.

It is possible to differentiate between fitness members at Private Gyms and those who are members of Public Gyms.

Fitness members at *Private Gyms* are most likely to be from the following Mosaic Groups:

- A – „Symbols of Success" (20.1%) – who are typically middle aged (45-54 years), married, with dependant children. They are in professional occupations with high incomes and have lived in the same area for over nine years.
- E – „Urban Intelligence" (18.1%) – who are typically 25-34 years, single, well educated, professionals or full time students and have lived in the same area for less than a year.
- C – „Suburban Comfort" (16.6%) – who typically aged 45-64 years, married and living in a two person household. They are white collar workers who have lived in a mature suburban area for more than nine years.

Conversely, fitness Members at *Public Gyms* are most likely to be from the following Mosaic Groups:

- C – „Suburban Comfort" (17.2%)
- B – „Happy Families" (15.4%) – who are typically young couples aged 30-44 years, married with dependant children and have lived in the same area for one/two years. They have a good education with professional careers.

- D – „Ties of Community" (13.8%) – who are typically married or cohabiting and are bringing up young children. They are lower middle class and skilled working class people focussed on local communities often near Industrial areas.

The National Audit of Fitness Consumers also used postcode data to look at the distance that people travel to their gym. The results are shown in **Chart 6.1** below.

Chart 6.1: Distance traveled to gym

The highest percentage of gym members (24%) travel between 1 and 2 miles to their gym, 17% of members travel between 0.5 and 1 mile whilst 16% travel over 5 miles.

The number of gym members per postal sector was used to calculate the penetration rate in that sector. The highest penetration is around cities and towns, with the penetration level dropping in more rural areas. The National Audit of Fitness Consumers also found that public fitness facilities attract a higher percentage of their membership from a tighter catchment area around their centre than private health clubs. The findings show that 69% of public members live within 2 miles of their gym facility compared with 54% of private members.

Public gyms attract 81% of their members from within a 3 mile catchment, compared to 73% of members at private clubs.

6.2 Current Supply of Health & Fitness Facilities

Table 6.1 provides details of the audit of fitness facilities and this shows that twelve principal key health and fitness centres currently serving the Basildon area.

There are a total of 1,026 stations available for community use in Basildon. The largest centre is David Lloyd in Basildon with 250 stations and the smallest is Basildon Sports Centre, which is a dual-use centre that is used by Basildon and Thurrock College. School facilities that are only available for private use have been excluded.

Table 6.1 Health & Fitness Facilities provision in Basildon Borough

Site Name	Number of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Refurb
Agila Health & Fitness Centre	94	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1992	2010
Basildon Sporting Village	92	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Commercial Management	2011	-
Basildon Sports Centre	16	Pay and Play	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	1985	-
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	24	Registered Membership use	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1973	2004
Bromford Sports Centre	27	Pay and Play	Foundation School	Other	1983	2007
Club Kingswood	130	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1981	2006
David Lloyd Club (Basildon)	250	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1999	2010
Eversley Leisure Centre	70	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	1987	2009
Eurofitness	66	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2009	
Fitness First Health Club (Basildon)	120	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2002	-
La Fitness (Billericay)	62	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1999	-
Stock Brook Country Club	75	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1999	2004
Total	**1026**					

6.3 Current Demand for Health & Fitness

The 2012 State of the UK Fitness Industry report collates member data across the health and fitness industry to benchmark participation. It found that 12.1 per cent of the UK population are now registered as members of a health and fitness club or publicly-owned fitness facility contrasting with 11.9% in 2011. In the 12-month period ending 31 March 2012, the industry saw the number of members rise by 3.4% to 7.6 million. This suggests that people still consider health to be a high priority despite the difficult economic times. Analysts believe that the industry"s growth is largely due to the rise in popularity of budget gyms.

In 2010 a survey of health and fitness clubs in the Borough estimated that membership of health and fitness clubs was 27,140, which represented 15.2% of the total population. This demonstrated a higher level of market penetration than the national figure provided by the FIA. There is evidence form the new facility at Basildon Sporting Village that this level of demand is being sustained. An estimate of current demand applying Basildon 2010 market penetration rate is therefore shown in **Table 6.2** below.

Table 6.2: Demand for Health & Fitness

Demand - Health and Fitness	2012
Total population (16+)	138,840
Penetration Rate[43]	15.20%
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	21,104
Number of visits per week (assuming average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month)	31,656
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	20,576
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /36	572

[43] FIA Market Penetration Rate of the UK population 2012

In the current situation therefore demand is estimated to be 572 visits per hour in peak times.

6.4 Supply and Demand Analysis for Health & Fitness

The supply that is needed to cater for this demand must then be calculated. In order that all demand is catered for, the supply will need to be sufficient in size to cater for the maximum demand at any point in time. Therefore the „at one time capacity" (the capacity in any peak session) has to be able to cater for the maximum demand.

At one time capacity is then used to calculate the necessary supply. This is based on a number of assumptions:

- The average health and fitness session being one hour;
- 65% of use being during peak times;
- Peak times are 5-9pm Monday to Friday and 9am-5pm weekends (36 hours in a week);
- The average user participates on average 1.5 times per week or six times a month;

The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including members of private health and fitness clubs and users of local authority facilities.

It is also assumed that the the „at one time capacity" is calculated by the ratio of one person per station (a station is a piece of equipment – cardio vascular and resistance[44]).

Supply/capacity/demand is measured using the number of stations in a health and fitness facility to quantify the level of supply that is necessary to meet the maximum demand.

The demand figure is then compared to the existing supply as specified in Active Places and subsequently verified or updated during the audit of facilities.

[44] Equipment such as free weights, stretch mats and ab cradles have not been included in the audit of fitness stations

It is assumed that all facilities within the catchment are equally accessible, irrespective of relative location within the catchment.

It assumes that the number of people residing just outside the catchment who will use health and fitness facilities within the catchment is equal to the number of people who reside within the catchment and use health and fitness facilities outside the catchment.

Therefore, the estimated demand for health and fitness stations can be identified both for the current and future situations. This figure is compared to the estimated supply in the same year. The methodology for assessing this is identical to that detailed in the sports hall and swimming pool demand model for the Borough.

In the current situation therefore, demand equates to 572 visits per hour in peak times and this is shown in **Table 2** above. The supply is shown in **Table 6.1**. Existing supply equates to 1,026 visits per hour in peak times giving a surplus of 454 visits per hour in peak times. However, if the „comfort" factor is applied the surplus is reduced to 364 visits per hour in peak times.

6.5 Future

Using the market penetration rate for Basildon of 15.2%, it is possible to analyse the likely future demand for health and fitness facilities. When looking at the overall supply and demand, using ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections, current demand equates to 572 peak visits per week. When demand for 2021 is modeled using the ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections, the number of visits per week in the peak period increases to 604 and by 2031 to 667 visits. The analysis is shown in **Table 6.3** below.

Table 6.3: Projected Demand for Health & Fitness in 2021 & 2031

Demand - Health and Fitness	2021	2031
Total population (16+)	146,820	158,780
Penetration Rate	15.20%	15.20%
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	22,317	24,611
Number of visits per week (assuming average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month)	33,475	36,916
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	21,759	23,996
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /36	604	667

Projected demand in 2021 604 visits per hour in peak times with the theoretical supply equating to 1,026 visits per hour in peak times giving a surplus of 422 visits per hour in peak times. Looking further forward to 2031, the demand is projected to be for 667 visits per hour in peak times with the theoretical supply equating to 1,026 visits per hour in peak times giving a surplus of 359 visits per hour in peak times.

The calculation of the supply/demand balance is shown in **Table 6.4** below.

On the basis that the average health and fitness session is one hour, the assessment indicates that there is sufficient provision to meet both current and future demand provided that the current market penetration level prevails. When the „comfort factor" of 80% is applied, the result is a current surplus of 249 stations and a predicted surplus in 2021 of 217 stations reducing to 154 by 2031. Therefore, when the market penetration rate of 15.2% is applied together with the „comfort factor" the number of visits in one hour during peak time and the supply are in balance.

These calculations are summarized in **Table 6.4** below and a summary of calculations can be found in **Appendix F**.

Table 6.4: Calculation of Fitness Supply/Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance 2012	Theoretical	Comfort
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	572	572
Balance	454	249
Supply/Demand Balance 2021	**Theoretical**	**Comfort**
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	604	604
Balance	422	217
Supply/Demand Balance 2031	**Theoretical**	**Comfort**
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	667	667
Balance	359	154

By way of comparison, Sport England"s Active Places Power model examines the number of fitness stations provided per 1000 population.

The fitness stations available per 1,000 population is 6.16 per compared to 5.48 for the Eastern Region. The figure of fitness stations available per 1,000 population is higher for Basildon than for England which is 5.88. The level of provision in other local authorities in Essex is shown in **Table 6.5** below.

Table 6.5: Health & Fitness Facilities per 1000 population

Local Authority	Number of Stations	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
Basildon Borough	1020	165647	6.16
Braintree District	651	132154	4.93
Brentwood Borough	384	68509	5.61
Castle Point Borough	669	86604	7.72
Chelmsford City	938	157083	5.97
Rochford District	433	78462	5.52

Thurrock Borough	847	143155	5.92

6.6 Budget Gyms

The economic climate has had an impact on gym membership. The growth in membership numbers virtually came to a standstill in 2009-2010 as a result of the combined impact of the economic recession both on consumers and on the availability of investment funds needed to finance the opening of new sites.

Mintel reported[45] in 2010 that 23% of consumers had cancelled their gym membership. In addition, there has been a reduction in the frequency of people going to the gym. There is also evidence of substitution with nearly a fifth of private club users claiming to have switched to a pay-as-you-go gym or moved to a cheaper private club. The response from the industry has been the development of budget 'no frills' fitness facilities, with lower monthly payments and more flexible membership schemes; a trend which looks set to continue.

[45]Boom time for budget exercise? Mintel ,2010

7.0 Indoor Tennis

7.1 Background

In 2001, Sport England commissioned a survey of indoor tennis facilities to provide data for its Facilities Planning Model[46]. The survey was carried out in three areas of „best supply" and they provide an indication of patterns of usage at indoor tennis facilities generally.

Indoor tennis centres were normally open for long hours with an average of 13 hours per day in the week and 11 hours at weekends.

The study found that the overall usage pattern was predominantly casual/informal tennis, followed by coaching. There was also evidence that the use of courts by women was greater than that by men.

There were an estimated total of 12,253 visits made to the 19 indoor tennis facilities used for the study over a 7 day period.

In terms of the overall age profile, 50% of tennis players were aged 41 years or above, whilst one quarter (25%) were aged 11-25 years (see **Table 7.1**. There were some gender differences within the age groups. More male users were found in the 11-18 year age group than female. In contrast, females were more likely to play than males in the 41-54 year age group.

Table 7.1: Age of Players

Age In Years	All Players (2488)
11 – 18	21%
19 – 25	5%
26 – 40	24%
41 – 54	31%
Over 55	19%

The socio-economic profile of indoor tennis players is non manual ABC1 – 92% of players come from „mainly non manual" households.

Players normally live within 5 miles of their tennis centre (69%) and most journeys take less than 15 minutes (64%) with the majority of journeys being by car (95%). Only 3% walk and 2% cycle or go by bus.

[46] Survey of Indoor Tennis Facilities in Areas of Best Supply, Sport England 2001.

It was found that three quarters of all visits by indoor tennis players were made by club members (74%), and 26% were made by members of the public. The majority of visits were for casual or informal tennis.

A typical indoor tennis session is 2 hours and players of indoor tennis typically play 3 times per week in the winter period October – March based on the survey period. Most players also play indoors quite frequently during the summer months, 92% claimed to play at least some indoor tennis during the months of April – September. Most players who play indoor tennis also participate in outdoor tennis during the summer months but to a lesser extent in the winter.

7.2 Tennis Participation

Results from the Active People Survey (APS) show that the number of people playing tennis at least once a week fell from 530,900 in 2009 to 375,800 in 2011, a drop of 29%.[47] However, results from APS show that once a week participation in tennis increased to 417,700 in April 2012, a rise of 41,900 in the previous 6 months ago. This still represents an overall decline in participation in the period 2009 to 2012 of 21%.

The recovery in once a week participation has come mainly among participants aged 35+. There was very little movement in participation for those aged 20-34 and just a small recovery among those aged 16-19. A split between indoor and outdoor tennis was added to the survey at the start of APS6. This shows that for the winter months participation was split two-thirds outdoors and one-third indoors.

In the East Region participation in tennis once a week has fallen from 59,700 (1.30%) for APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08) to 50,100 (1.06%) for APS6 Q2 (Apr 11 / Apr 12), an overall decrease of 9,600

Statistically significant decreases were found in the 16-19 age group, which declined from 3.05% to 2.26% between October 2007/October 2008 to 1.06% for APS6 Q2 April 2011/April 2012, a decrease of 24,800

[47] Active People Survey (APS) results for Tennis Period: APS2 (Oct 07 / Oct 08) to APS5 (Oct 10 / Oct 11)

7.3 Current and Future Supply

Sport England‟s Active Places Database indicates that nationally there are 1,278 indoor playable courts available for a population of approximately 49.1 million; this equates to 1 court per 38,450 persons. Basildon Borough currently has 8 indoor tennis courts provided at David Lloyd, Basildon. Two courts are available seasonally in an airhall and six are traditional indoor courts with a carpet surface. In addition, there are four mini red courts[48]. Also, planning permission was granted in January 2012 to Billericay Tennis Club for the installation of a seasonal airdome over three existing tennis courts for use between 1 October and 31 March. These have not been included in the assessment of provision on the grounds that they are temporary. On the basis that Basildon Borough has 8 indoor courts for a population of 173,400, the level of provision is 1 court per 21,675 residents, which is significantly higher than the national average.

In „Priority Project Funding, Policy and Operational Procedures‟, the LTA states that one indoor court can serve 200 regular tennis players. The APS6 Q2 (Apr 11/Apr 12) survey, found that 1.06% of adults in the East Region regularly, participate (once per week) in tennis. The current adult[49] population of Basildon is 138,140, with a participation rate of 1.06%, it can be assumed that there are 1,464 adult tennis players in Basildon Borough. By adopting the ratio of one indoor court per 200 players, the potential demand would be for just over 7 courts.

The LTA recommendation is that provision should be one indoor court per 200 regular tennis players. On this basis the LTA recommended requirement for indoor tennis courts can be calculated as shown in **Table 7.2** below:

[48] 11m x 5.5m
[49] Defined as aged 16 and over for the APS.

Table 7.2: Requirement for indoor tennis courts

	2010	2021	2031
Local Active Population (Age 16+)	138,140	146,820	158,780
Number of local regular tennis players (1.06%)	1,464	1,556	1,683
Number of tennis players served per indoor court	200	200	200
Number of indoor tennis courts required	7.3 courts	7.8 courts	8.4 courts
Current Provision	8 courts	11 courts	11 courts

This analysis indicates that there is currently sufficient provision of indoor courts. By 2021, the requirement for indoor courts will have increased to 7.8 courts and the requirement will increase to 8.4 courts by 2031 assuming that current participation rates remain unchanged. The provision available in 2021 will include the three additional covered courts in an airdome at Billericay Tennis Club. There would therefore be sufficient courts available for the projected 2021 population of 146,820. Similarly, by 2031, the requirement for indoor courts will have increased to 8.4 courts with an existing supply of 11 courts which means that there will be sufficient courts available for the projected 2031 population of 158,780.

Provision in Basildon Borough can be benchmarked against provision nationally, regionally and in neighbouring local authorities using Active Places Power which examines the number of indoor tennis courts provided per 1000 population.

Provision in Basildon is 0.05 courts per 1,000 population compared to 0.03 per 1,000 population in both England and the Eastern Region and 0.04 per 1,000 population in Essex. Provision in Basildon is notably higher than all its other local authorities in Essex apart from Brentwood (see **Table 7.3**).

Table 7.3: Indoor tennis courts per 1000 population

Local Authority	Number Of Courts	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
Basildon Borough	8	165,647	0.05
Braintree	6	132,154	0.05
Brentwood Borough	7	68,509	0.1
Castle Point Borough	3	86,604	0.03
Chelmsford City	0	157,083	0
Rochford District	3	78,462	0.04
Thurrock Borough	2	143155	0.01

On this basis, it would appear that the current level of provision probably meets the current level of demand for indoor tennis courts. However, the supply exists within a private members only facility and therefore would be inaccessible to potential players unable to afford this type of provision.

8. Indoor bowls

8.1 Background

Sport England commissioned a survey of indoor bowls facilities to provide data for its Facilities Planning Model[50]. The survey was carried out in three areas in England of „best supply" and they provide an indication of patterns of usage at indoor bowls facilities generally.

The study found that the majority of indoor bowls players were male (68%). Only 32% were female. More than four out of five players (84%) were aged 55 years and over. Twenty-eight per cent were aged 55 to 64, 43% were aged 65 to 74 whilst 13% were aged 75 and over. Only 16% of indoor bowls players were aged under 55. The findings are shown in **Table 8.1** below.

Table 8.1 - Age of Users

Age of Users	%
16-34	3%
35-44	3%
45-54	10%
55-64	28%
65-74	43%
75 or over	13%

Two thirds of bowls players (65%) came from households where the chief income earner (either currently or had been permanently before retirement) worked in jobs that were classified as non-manual, i.e. professional, managerial or technical (ABC1). The remaining third (35%) came from households where the chief income earner had a manual work background - skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled jobs (C2DE).

The majority of visits to indoor bowls centres were by members of a club based at the facility (89%) with a further 6% by members of a club based at a different facility.

[50] Bowls – Supply & Demand Study, Sport England 2000.

Over three quarters of visits (78%) involved players in competitive games such as leagues or cups. The majority of those (71%) were against bowlers from the same club/facility although 10% were against players from another club/facility.

Most indoor players were regular users (often several times a week). The majority of bowls sessions lasted for two hours (71%). However, 25% lasted longer.

Nine out of ten visits to an indoor bowls centre involved the use of a car with 95% of journeys originating from home. Journey distances varied quite considerably, ranging from under 0.5 miles (10% of visits) to 10 miles or more (10%). However, over two thirds (68%) took between 10 and 20 minutes.

Usage was dominated by club members. Across the 20 facilities surveyed, 86% of the time used for bowls was accounted for by club member usage.

8.2 Participation in Bowls

Bowls includes: Crown green, Flat green outdoor, Flat green indoor, Short mat, Carpet and the figures only include those aged 65 years and over. There are no separate participation figures available for indoor bowls.

The national results for Bowls (all types) are shown in **Table 8.2**. In total, there were 443,100 participants (1.07%) for APS1 (October 2007-October 2008) and 326,700 participants (0.77%) for the rolling 12 months April 2010 to April 2011 (APS5), which represented a decrease of 116,400 (0. 3%).

Table 8.2: Once a month participation in bowls

Once a month participation	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)	APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)	APS 4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)	Rolling 12 months (Apr 2010 - Apr 2011)		
	%	%	%	%	Statistically significant change from APS 2	Statistically significant change from APS 3
Bowls	1.07%	1.01%	0.91%	0.77%	Decrease	Decrease

Using Active People Survey data (2005/6), it is possible to show seasonal fluctuations in participation in sports. April to August appears to be the period of high bowling activity with early summer being the high point of bowling activity.

It would appear that indoor bowling keeps bowling activity at just below 1% during the winter, rising in the spring and summer months when lawn bowls can be played.[51]

8.3 Current Supply

Sport England‟s Active Places Database indicates that nationally there are 1,812 indoor bowls rinks available at 352 indoor bowls centres for a population of 52,213,372[52]; this equates to 1 rink per 28,815 persons. Basildon Borough currently offers no indoor bowls facilities. It would therefore require 6 indoor bowls rinks to match the national average level of provision for the current (2012) population of 173,400[53] . By 2021, the undersupply will have increased to 6.4 rinks.

Provision in Basildon Borough is compared with provision in other local authorities in Essex using Active Places Power which examines the number of indoor bowls rinks provided per 1,000 population. **Table 8.3** shows that several neighbouring local authorities have indoor bowling facilities and participants from Basildon Borough may therefore travel to use these facilties. Nevertheless, it would appear that there is likely to be unmet demand for indoor bowls rinks in Basildon Borough.

Table 8.3: Indoor bowls rinks per 1000 population

Local Authority	Number of Rinks	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
Tendring	16	138545	0.115
Colchester	9	155834	0.058
Harlow	9	78728	0.114
Chelmsford City	8	157083	0.051
Brentwood Borough	7	68509	0.102
Thurrock Borough	6	143155	0.969
Rochford District	4	78462	0.051
Basildon Borough	**0**	**165647**	**0**
Braintree District	0	132154	0
Castle Point District	0	86604	0

[51] Information pack for Bowls (Indoor and Outdoor), Sport England
[52] Mid-2010 Indicative Population Estimates, ONS.
[53] 2010-based Subnational Population Projections)

Source: Active Places Power

Indoor Bowls Centres cater for flat green bowls. However, this is not the only form of indoor bowls. Short Mat bowls is played on a 45 foot x 6 foot roll down carpet with full-size bowls. Short-mat bowls is played in Basildon at some of the community centres and churches in the Borough including:

- The Place (formerly Pitsea Leisure Centre, Pitsea;
- Woodland School, Basildon;
- Fryerns Community Centre, Basildon;
- Hannakins Farm Community Centre, Billericay;
- Wickford Community Centre, Wickford

8.4 Future Requirement

The Sports Facilities Calculator

Based on the current 2012 population (173,400[54]), the Sports Facility Calculator indicates a current requirement for 10.50 rinks or 1.75 centres. The requirement in 2021 based on a growth rate of 5% overall would be 11.78 rinks or 1.96 centres. With no growth, the requirement would be 11.22 rinks or 1.87 centres. By 2031 the population is projected to increase to 197,800 and the Sports Facility Calculator estimates that based on a growth rate of 5% overall the requirement will be for 12.63 rinks or 2.1 centres. With no growth, the requirement would be 12 rinks and 2 centres.

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[54] ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections

9. Quality Assessment of Indoor Sports Facilities

9.1 Approach

All the indoor sports facilities in the Basildon Borough identified for the audit have been assessed for their quality. The assessment used criteria covering attributes including the quality of the facilities, accessibility for people with disabilities, cleanliness and overall appearance. The assessment of larger centres multiple facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools and fitness suites, etc was necessarily more complex than that undertaken for a small facility, such as a single hall. Also, it is not always possible to make reasonable comparisons between facilities, when the range and size of facilities varies significantly . For this reason, facilities have been classified according to their size and function and considered separately.

9.2 Large Indoor Centres

Five centres in the Borough have been classified as large centres. These are:

- Basildon Sporting Village[55]
- David Lloyd Club, Basildon
- Basildon Lower Academy
- Eversley Leisure Centre, Pitsea
- James Hornby High School, Laindon

Three of these centres have both a sports hall and a swimming pool. However, of these only the David Lloyd Club also has fitness suite.

Eversley Leisure Centre is included on the basis that it has a 5 court sports hall and a fitness suite. The two dual-use education sites of Basildon Lower Academy and James Hornby High School have both a sports hall and swimming pool, but do not have a fitness suite.

[55] The Sporting Village was under construction at the time of the audit, so was not survyed, but is included for completeness as a Large Indoor Centre, with a number of outside sport elements such as Athletics Track and artificial caged pitches for football, hockey and netball.

The highest scoring facility (84%) is the commercial David Lloyd Club. Whilst the centre scores well overall, there are some issues including poor signage and a poor relationship between changing rooms and activity space.

Basildon Lower Academy has recently undergone a major refurbishment programme and therefore achieved a high score (75%). However, as with most education sites, it lacks key features of a purpose built leisure centre such as a staffed reception desk. Activity areas are distributed across a number of locations within the school site and are not clearly signposted for the outside users of the facility.

Eversley Leisure Centre is the main dry side facility in Pitsea. The building is 23 years old and parts of the building‟s fabric are showing their age. However, a recent programme of redecoration and reconfiguration of the fitness facilities has produced a good quality score (73%) for the facility, notwithstanding these limitations.

Finally, the facilities at James Hornby High School are heavily used for curricular purposes, as well as community use. The heavy wear and tear is reflected in the overall quality score (57%).

9.3 Medium Size Indoor Sports Centres

There are fourteen medium size indoor sports centres in the Borough in total. Seven of these are dual-use education sites:

- Basildon Sports Centre, Nethermayne, Basildon
- Beauchamps School, Wickford
- Billericay Sports and Fitness Centre, Billericay School, Billericay
- Bromfords Sports Centre, Bromfords School, Wickford
- De la Salle School, Basildon
- Mayflower High School, Billericay
- Woodlands School, Basildon

The highest scoring dual-use middle size facility is Bromfords Sports Centre (77%) which is managed by an outside contractor, Nuffield Health and, as a consequence, facilities are more evidently focused on meeting the needs of

community users in addition to educational needs, compared with the other education sites.

The lowest score of all these sites was that for De la Salle School in Basildon (54%) where the sports facilities are very difficult to access and are not currently used by any outside clubs. Other scores ranged between 60% for Mayflower High School and Billericay Sports and Fitness Centre to 55% for Beauchamps School, Wickford. These school facilities are managed by the schools directly and are primarily used for curricular purposes. As such, their facilities are subject to high levels of usage, which impacts on the quality of the facilities available. In particular, they lack the quality of changing facilities which would be available in an equivalent purpose built leisure centre. Basildon Sports Centre (58%) is part of South Essex College and is managed by Basildon Council. The centre is poorly located in relation to surrounding communities and has limited facilities of moderate quality.

The following three local authority owned swimming pools are also included in this type:

- Billericay Swimming Pool, Lake Meadows, Billericay
- Pitsea Swimming Pool, Northlands Pavement, Pitsea
- Wickford Swimming Pool, Market Road, Wickford

These pools are built to the same design and are of a similar age. The Billericay Pool is managed by First Strokes, mainly offering swimming lessons. The centre has benefited from investment by the management company and the score (74%) reflects this. The remaining two pools are managed by SLM. There are problems with the age and condition of both these buildings, particularly with the tank at Pitsea Swimming Pool.

Finally, there are four commercial facilities that focus mainly on fitness. These are:

- Club Kingswood, Basildon
- Fitness First Health Club, Basildon
- LA Fitness, Billericay

- Stock Brook Manor Country Club, Billericay

These commercial centres generally had a higher standard of facilities with good quality changing rooms and welcoming reception areas. The Stock Brook Manor Country Club and Fitness First Health Club, Basildon both achieved a score of 79%. Club Kingswood (75%) has high quality internal fitments, but is an older building it is unable to readily accommodate people with disabilities. Finally, LA Fitness, Billericay (74%) is located in an industrial estate in a former snooker hall. This centre scored less well in relation to exterior elements such as car parking and access.

9.4 Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics

There are five broad types of smaller centre. The first type is community halls of which there are seven. These facilities are normally limited to one hall capable of accommodating badminton[56]. Three are larger community centres with a number of ancilliary rooms for meetings, craft or other activities, but are generally not used actively for sport. These are The Place, Pitsea (67%), Hannakins Farm Community Centre (69%) and Laindon Community Centre (62%). The latter two have a two and three badminton court sports hall respectively. The hall at The Place is more multi-purpose, but has a good quality floor surface, however there were no designated changing rooms. The changing facilities at the other two centres were also not of a particularly high quality.

There are two smaller community halls. The largest is Ramsden Bellhouse Village Hall (72%), which has a new one court sports hall with a sprung wooden floor that is used for badminton and carpet bowls. It also has a smaller old hall. The Mayflower Hall, Billericay (66%) is an older church hall that is used by a martial arts group.

The second group is martial arts centres, all of which are located in units in industrial estates, which whilst may not be purpose built accommodation, have the advantage of a wide roof span without intervening columns. The three centres of this type are 5 Elements Martial Arts (57%) Chosho Academy Martial Arts (52%) and Yushikai Karate Academy (Dojo) Billericay (83%). The first two centres lack changing and toilets facilities and provide fairly basic

[56] Although they may not meet the necessary height requirements.

accommodation, although the activity areas were of a good quality. The Yushikai Karate Academy scored well because it had more of the features found in a designated sports and leisure facility including a reception, toilets and changing rooms.

The third group is small fitness and gymnastics centres. Again these are located in commercial units in industrial areas. The Eurofitness Health Club (69%) has a good range of fitness equipment and also accommodates a boxing ring. The Agila Health and Fitness Centre in Billericay (68%) is more of a specialist weights facility, which also has an upper floor studio for aerobics, etc. Finally, the Carousel Gymnastics Club (63%) has installed a good range of gymnastics equipment and has a good quality floor surface. All three have reasonably good quality ancillary facilities including changing rooms.

The fourth group are private sports and social clubs with small halls used for badminton, table tennis, dancing, etc. They have very limited facilities and as a consequence did not achieve high scores. The two clubs are Ford Sports and Social Club (54%) and Selex Systems Sports Club (58%) located in Gardiners Way and Gardiners Close, Basildon respectively.

Finally, there are two boxing clubs Billericay Boxing Club (46%) and Berry Boys Boxing Club (43%) both of which lease premises from Basildon Council. These facilities are both of poor quality with the Billericay Boxing Club housed in a wooden building in Lake Meadows Park that lacks toilets and running water. Both clubs have installed a good range of good quality equipment, notwithstanding the basic nature of the accommodation.

The summary of the quality scores is shown in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Quality Assessment of Indoor Sports Facilities

Site Address	% Score	Type	Notes
5 Elements Martial Arts	57%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Martial arts room with rubber mats on upper floor in an industrial unit. Limited capacity; no changing facilities.
Agila Health and Fitness Centre, Billericay	68%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Specialist weights centre which appeals to different market from mainstream fitness. Studio upstairs for classes i.e. aerobics etc. Gym area about to be extended with re-modeled toilets/ changing.. Rehabilitation work with disabled and MS sufferers.
Basildon Lower Academy	75%	Large Centre	Recent refurbishment of changing rooms, swimming pool etc. Facilities spread out within building. Poorly signposted. Pool used by 2 swimming clubs on Saturday and Monday. Sports Hall mainly used for football; also Ladies Netball league. Dance studio used by dance groups. Café (self service from machines)
Basildon Sports Centre	58%	Medium Size Centre	Sports Hall (5 courts) with solid floor, mainly used for 5 a side football. Ancillary hall used for martial arts and jiu jitsu. 2 squash courts. Weights room plus a small number of fitness stations. Linked to Basildon College. May be transferred back to college in the future.
Basildon Sporting Village	100%	Large Centre	Built 2011. Run by SLM under the Everyone Active brand. **Facilities Indoor:** 50m swimming pool (able to be split into two 25m community pools) with 400 spectator seats and unisex wetside changing rooms; small teaching pool, South Essex Gymnastic Club centre which is divided between two gyms containing a 12m sprung athletic floor, a 13m square rhythmic floor, a U pit with rings and strap bars, 2 medium beams, 3 high beams, 2 floor beams, 5 P bars, 6 rings, 2 A bars, 2 vaults, 4 pommel horses, 3 mushrooms, 10 bays of wall bars, ballet mirror walls, 2 trolley trainers and 2 low parallettes; 8 court sports hall; 100 station fitness suite, 2 multipurpose studios; indoor climbing wall, dryside changing rooms, Sports Injury Clinic.
Basildon Upper Academy	N/A	N/A	Access not possible - currently out of use due to refurbishment. Has 4 court sports hall plus 2 gymnasia.
Beauchamps School,	55%	Medium Size	Sports Hall (4 courts) has solid floor with rubber cushion. Built c. 1955. Used by 2

Wickford		Centre	football teams and for dance. Main use is 6pm - 10pm nightly. Changing is used weekends but not sports hall. Gymnasium used for football if teams not outside. East Hall (dining room) used for keep fit.
Berry Boys Boxing Hall	43%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Timber building in moderate condition. Boxing ring and area with punch bags. 70 members. No storage. Would like to extend. Leased from Council.
Billericay Sports and Fitness Centre	60%	Medium Size Centre	Main sports hall plus school gym (1 court) and ancillary changing. Fitness has 78 members. £15 per month including evenings and Sunday. Hall hired out as pay and play. New semi sprung floor 2 years ago. Taekwando. Table Tennis.
Billericay Swimming Pool	74%	Medium Size Centre	Run by private contractor. Mainly swimming lessons.
Boxing Club, Billericay	46%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Timber building in moderate condition situated in park. Boxing ring and area with punch bags. No toilets.. Low lying; problems with flooding. Unable to secure funding for toilets. Works with underprivileged youth.
Bromfords Sports Centre, Bromfords School, Wickford	77%	Medium Size Centre	Sports Centre managed by Nuffield Health. Run well and promoted. Sports Hall used for basketball, badminton and indoor football. Built 1983 - used to be run by Basildon Council. Extended services involved - new room to be used as internet café for young people.
Carousel Gymnastics Club	63%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Located in industrial estate. One large gymnastics hall. Needs tumble track. Proposals to extend into adjoining bay. Additional car parking possible with warehouse proposals next door. One National and one England squad member. 150 members total.
Chosho Academy Martial Arts	52%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Located in industrial estate. Martial arts room with padded area with punchbags, weights section, cushion floor. Links with schools. Approx 40 adults and 80 children members. Operates 5.30pm to 9pm evenings.
Club Kingswood	75%	Medium Size Centre	Mainly fitness – 130 stations. 7 Squash courts. Table tennis - 4 tables. Creche. Built in 1981 and beginning to look tired despite internal refurbishment.
David Lloyd Club, Basildon	84%	Large Centre	Indoor tennis, sports hall, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, 3 squash courts. jacuzzi. Upper floor all fitness – 250 stations. Tennis players must walk through bar to get to changing.

De la Salle School, Basildon	54%	Medium Size Centre	Main sports hall (4 court) with solid floor. Gymnasium (1 court) has relatively new wooden sprung floor.. No apparent community use of facilities.. Difficult to access facility from car park – long walk with series of steps. No disabled access. School looking to make improvements and promote community use.
Eurofitness Health Club	68%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Large space with fitness – 66 stations. Separate room with boxing ring and punch bags. Catchment of members - Billericay, Southend, Basildon.
Eversley Leisure Centre	73%	Large Centre	Main sports hall with solid floor plus ancillary hall for Martial Arts. Changing rooms also used for outdoor sports. Sports Hall used for roller hockey and football. Budget gym membership- £17.50 per month. Fitness area expanded to include former bar area with increased number of stations. Recently re-decorated throughout.
Fitness First Health Club, Basildon	79%	Medium Size Centre	Fitness room is large featureless space.. Spin room. Separate fitness room upstairs often preferred by women. Separate dance studio with sprung floor.
Ford Sports and Social Club	54%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Multi purpose hall used for occasional badminton.
Hannakins Farm Community Centre, Billericay	69%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Main sports hall (2 court) – solid floor plus small ancillary rooms. Main hall used for football, badminton, dance, short mat bowls and boxing Building coming to the end of economic life..Changing limited to separate building used for sports pitch chaning.
James Hornby High School	57%	Large Centre	Sports Hall used for football, basketball and karate. Swimming pool used by clubs. Dance studio with hard floor - rubber mats used. Also has gymnasium used in winter for football. Managed by school.
LA Fitness, Billericay	74%	Medium Size Centre	Large fitness suite. Small swimming pool. Membership £34 per month,
Laindon Community Centre	62%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	3 court sports hall – solid floor - used for tai chi, martial arts, karate and badminton, Building mainly used as community centre with a number of function rooms.

Mayflower Hall, Billericay (UK Wing Chun)	66%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Multi purpose hall used for keep fit, badminton, martial arts, fitness, dance..
Mayflower High School, Billericay	60%	Medium Size Centre	Main pool undergoing re-decoration and re- tiling. Clubs use pool every night plus Saturday. Sports Hall (4 courts) has solid floor and gymnasium (1 court) has sprung floor. Used for trampoline, gymnastics..
The Place, Pitsea	68%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	One large multi-purpose room used for yoga but with limited sports use. Mainly functions as a community centre. Other spaces of different sizes available used for craft, skills training etc.
Pitsea Swimming Pool	67%	Medium Size Centre	Older swimming pool with problems arising from condition of fabric especially pool tank where tiles are lifting. Issues relating to location especially after dark.
Ramsden Bell House Village Hall	72%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Main Hall (1 court) is new with sprung floor; ancillary hall is old. Main hall used for indoor bowls, badminton and tai chi.
Selex Systems Sports Club	58%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Sports and Social Club mainly bar and social activities. Has multi purpose hall used for occasional badminton, table tennis etc.
Stock Brook Manor Country Club	79%	Medium Size Centre	Country Club with high membership fee. Mainly fitness - 75 stations plus small swimming pool. Linked to golf course.
Wickford Swimming Pool	71%	Medium Size Centre	Older swimming pool in need of some refurbishment. Management contract with SLM will include capital investment
Woodlands School, Basildon	59%	Medium Size Centre	Sports hall (4 court) not altered for last 12 years has solid floor.. Sports hall used by 2 badminton clubs, football teams and rugby club. Used to be used by Essex County cricket until 2 years ago. Let 7 days a week, but not much at weekends. Gym (1 court) has sprung floor, coated 3 years ago. Not much used; hired by archery club. Dance studio has separate entrance with disabled access and toilet. High ceiling. Used by Kazar Dance - 3 times a week. Local groups use in holidays. Converted from gym 6 to 7 years ago. School due to be demolished and re-built under Building Schools for the Future programme. The new school is due to open in Jan 2014.

Yushikai Karate Academy (Dojo) Billericay	83%	Smaller Hall/Fitness/Martial Arts/Gymnastics	Converted industrial unit with large roof span and no intervening columns. Floor covered with special matting; toilets, showers and changing. 300 members including many referrals with special needs including ADHD. Plans for extension at side and to turn reception area into private training room.

10. Community Centres

10.1 Background

The Companion Guide to PPG17[57] included smaller facilities, such as village halls and community centres within the definition of indoor facilities. These are considered to be important in residential neighborhoods and rural areas. The Guide stated:

> "Assessing the need for them will be essential in order to help promote sustainable communities."

Statistics from the national General Household Survey indicate that nine per cent of women take part in sport in an indoor venue such as a church hall, community centre or village hall.

In 2004, it was estimated that there were over 9,000 village halls and community centres registered as charities in England and Wales. The Report "RS9 - Village Halls and Community Centres[58]" identified a number of issues affecting the future viability of some village halls and community centres:

1. falling demand for services due to:
    - ageing populations; and
    - lack of interest among younger people or new residents in commuter villages;
1. financial constraints leading to:
    - decreasing revenue streams;
    - difficulties in funding building repairs and maintenance; and
    - difficulties in financing modernisation programmes in line with regulatory changes relating to disability access and health and safety.

Many of these issues will be key challenges for Basildon Council halls in the future.

[57] Assessing Needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17, DCLG, September 2002
[58] RS9 - Village Halls and Community Centres, Charity Commission for England and Wales, 2004

10.2 Audit

Basildon Borough Council has a large portfolio of community centres and halls, many of which were inherited from the Basildon Development Corporation/ Commission for New Towns when the Council were transferred ownership of their assets in 1994.

In total, there are 66 community centres and village halls in the Borough. Basildon Council owns 48 of these facilities, which are classified by type in **Table 10.1** below. There are currently only 13 directly managed centres that are owned and managed by the Council. Community Centres are shown on **Map 10.1**

Map 10.1 Community Centres in Basildon Borough

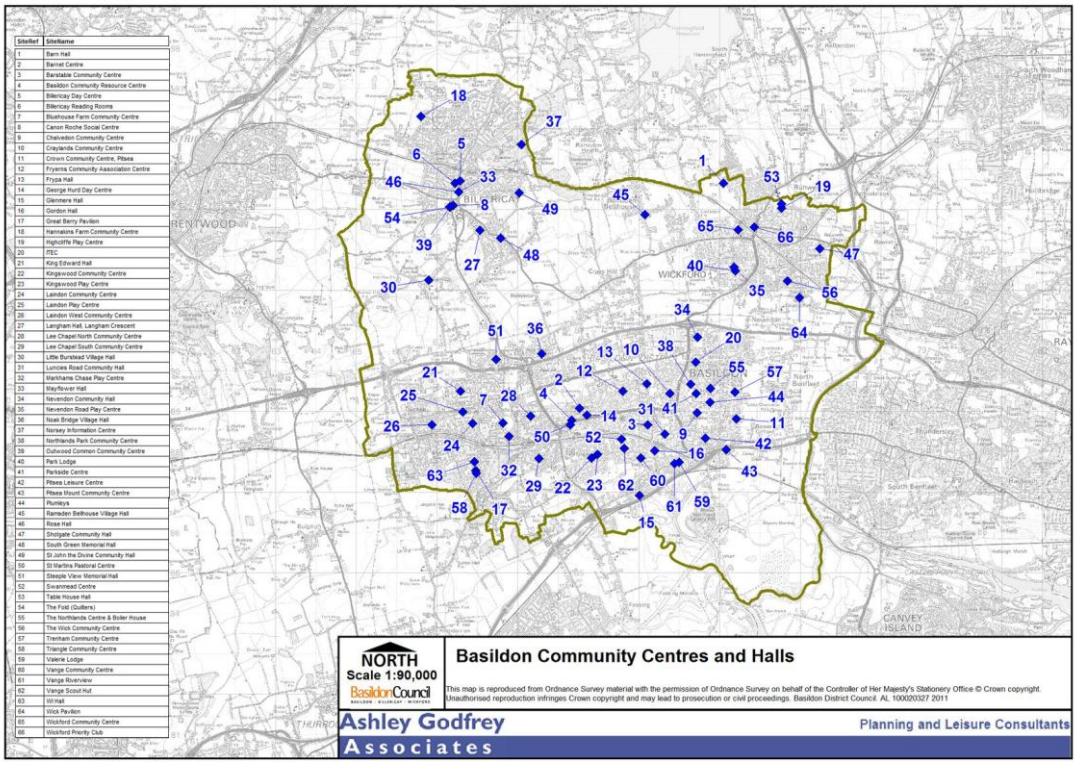


Table 10.1: Community Centres in Basildon Borough

Type	Number
Directly Managed	13
Exclusive Use	8
Leased Halls	18
Occupied by other organisations but without lease terms	9
Total	**48**

Following discussions with the Council as part of this study, a hierarchy has been developed for the community centres which it owns and these are shown in **Table 10.2** below.

The hierarchy of community centres has been developed on the basis of their capacity, whether they have a single or multiple user capability, kitchen availability and parking capacity. Community Centres have been classified as follows:

Large (multi-space / multi-functional / multi-user),

Medium (consisting perhaps of one hall, a kitchen and some parking, but only usable by one occupier at a time)

Small (meeting halls / huts)

The hierarchy is shown in **Table 10.2** below.

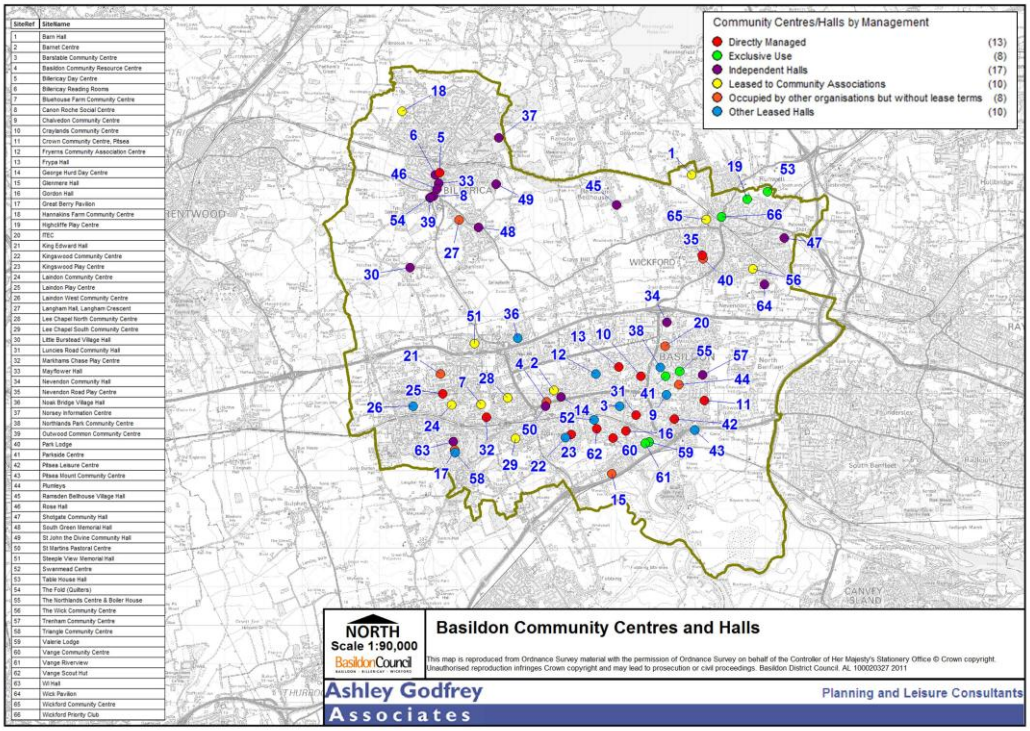
Table 10.2 Hierarchy of Community Centres

Community Centre / Hall	Location	Capacity	Hierarchy Classification
Barstable Community Centre	South Riding, Basildon	120	Large
Billericay Day Centre	Chantry Way, Billericay	125	Large
Bluehouse Farm Community Centre	Laindon Link, Laindon	250	Large
Chalvedon Community Centre	Chalvedon Square, Pitsea	150	Large
Craylands Community Hall	Norwich Walk	??	??
The George Hurd Day Centre	Audley Way, Basildon	100	Large
Hannikins Community Centre	Rosebay Ave, Billericay	400	Large
Laindon Community Centre	Aston Road, Laindon	570	Large
Laindon West Community Centre	Hoover Drive, Laindon	100	Large
Luncies Meeting Hall	Luncies Road, Basildon	120	Large
The Wick Community Centre	Silva Island Way, Wickford	150	Large
Wickford Community Centre	Market Road, Wickford	200	Large
Barn Hall Community Centre,	Alderney Gardens, Wickford	200	Medium
Barnet Centre	Butneys, Basildon	200	Medium
Crown Community Centre	Crest Avenue, Pitsea	100	Medium
Frypa Hall	The Fryth, Basildon	125	Medium
Glenmere Hall	Glenmere Ave, Basildon	100	Medium
Kingswood Community Centre	Clayhill Road, Basildon	120	Medium
Kingswood Play Centre	Clayhill Road, Basildon	120	Medium

Lee Chapel North Community Centre	Ballards Walk, Basildon	150	Medium
Lee Chapel South Community Centre	Kibkaps, Basildon	150	Medium
Markhams Chase Play Centre	Laindon Link, Basildon	50	Medium
Nevendon Community Hall	Nevendon Road, Wickford	50	Medium
Noak Bridge Village Hall	Coppice Lane, Basildon	130	Medium
Northlands Park Community Centre	Northlands Park, Pitsea	80	Medium
Pitsea Mount Community Centre	Brackendale, Pitsea	120	Medium
Steepleview Community Memorial Hall	Willowfields, Laindon	150	Medium
Trenham Community Centre	Ashfields, Pitsea	100	Medium
Vange Community Centre	Vange Hill Drive, Basildon	125	Medium
Vange Scout Hut,	Church Road, Basildon	75	Medium
Gordon Hall	Clay Hill Road, Basildon	80	Small
Laindon Play Centre	Laindon	70	Small

In addition to Council owned facilities, there are privately owned halls and centres such as the Fryerns Community Association Centre. All the community centres, community halls and village halls are listed in **Appendix G**.

Map 10.2 Community Centres by Management



There is no accepted national standard for the provision of community centres. However, guidance on the level of provision is outlined in the publication "Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality"[59] a handbook for planners, designers, developers and community groups. This Guide suggests that the catchment population required to sustain one community centre is around 4,000 people.

On this basis, the current population (173,400[60]), would support 43 community centres using this catchment measure. There are actually 66 dedicated community centre/hall facilities in the Borough, but this figure disguises the fact

[59] Shaping Neighbourhoods – A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality – Hugh Barton, Marcus Grant and Richard Guise, 2003.
[60] ONS 2010-based Subnational population projections

that there is not an even distribution around the Borough and some areas are deficient in the provision of any facilities.

In rural areas, village halls provide a focal point for the local community. A typical example is the Village Hall at Ramsden Bellhouse, located between the towns of Wickford and Billericay which caters for badminton, indoor tennis, short mat bowls and a wide range of other activities although the village itself only had a population of 730 in 2001.

Usage

Chart 10.1 shows the level of occupancy of 12 of the 13 directly managed community centres in the period April 2008 to June 2011. Of the current directly managed halls, two will no longer be the Council's responsibility in the future. These are the Highcliffe Play Centre in Wickford which is being leased to Essex County Council to be run as a Children's Centre and Vange Scout Hut which is to be demolished.

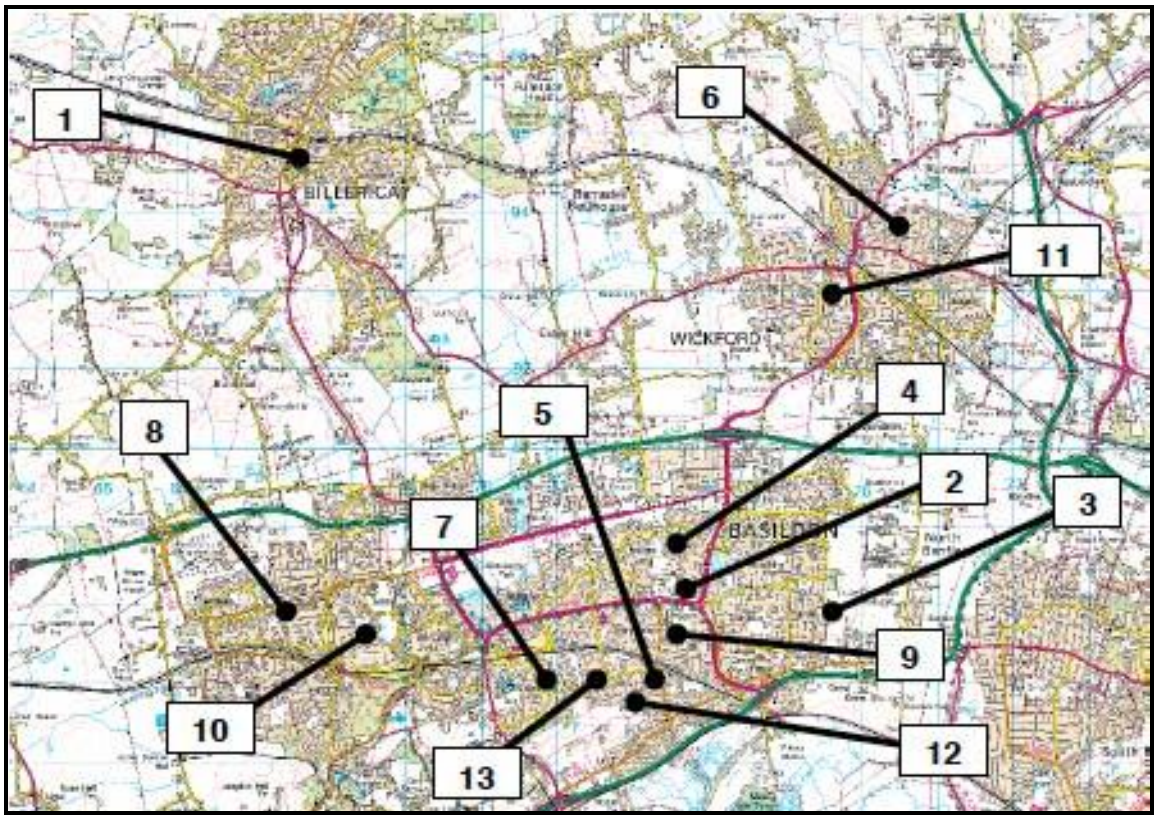
The percentage occupancy of the directly managed centres is based on am/pm/evening bookings. One booking at each of these times will indicate 100% occupancy. On this basis, there are generally 90 to 93 possible bookings per month at each hall.

Occupancy of these centres has remained fairly steady during the four-year period with 57.3% occupancy in the year April 2008 to March 2009 rising to 60.7% occupancy in the period April 2011 to June 2011. This is close to the Council's target for hall occupancy of 62% with the remainder of the available time being required for cleaning, maintenance and health and safety inspections.

Demand is reasonably consistent across all the centres with the exception of Craylands which is the only centre to fall below 40% occupancy. This shows a consistently high level of demand, although there is some potential for greater use subject to the availability of time slots.

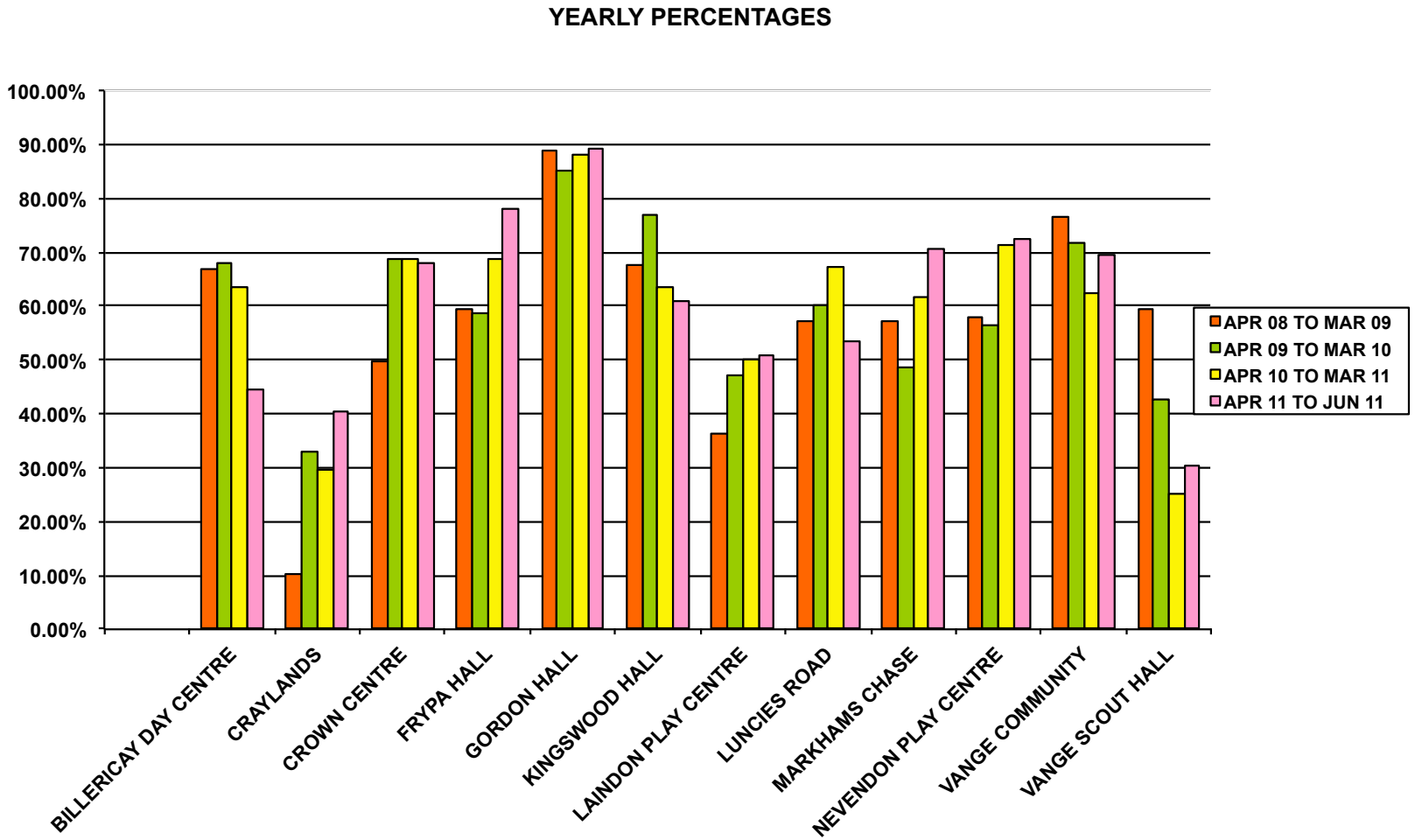
The location of the 13 centres is shown in **Map 10.1** below

Map 10.1: Location Map Showing the Council's Directly Managed Community Centres and Halls



1 Billericay Day Centre, Chantry Way, Billericay, CM12 2AP
2 Craylands Hall, Norwich Walk, Basildon, SS14 3QZ
3 Crown Centre, Crest Avenue, Pitsea, SS13 2EG
4 Frypa Hall, The Fryth, Basildon, SS14 2RP
5 Gordon Hall, Clayhill Road, Basildon, SS14 4NN
6 Highcliffe Play Centre, Rettendon Road, Wickford, SS11 8JX
7 Kingswood Play Centre, Clayhill Road, Basildon, SS16 5AD
8 Laindon Play Centre, Worthing Road, Laindon, SS15 6AJ
9 Luncies Hall, Luncies Road, Basildon, SS14 1SA
10 Markhams Chase Play Centre, Laindon Link, Basildon, SS15 5UH
11 Nevendon Play Centre, Nevendon Road, Wickford, SS12 0LN
12 Vange North Meeting Hall, Vange Hill Drive, Vange, SS16 5NT
13 Vange Scout Hut, Church Road, Vange, SS16 4AG

Chart 10.1: Occupancy Level of 12 Council Owned Community Centres April 2008 to June 2011



The remaining community centres in the Council‟s ownership are leased to other organisations including Community Associations. These are listed in **Table 10.3** below. It has been possible to analyse the occupancy of 12 of the community centres leased to Community Associations.

The best performing community centre is Hannakins Farm, which is leased to West Billericay Community Association and has a 100% occupancy. Another large community centre, which nearly matches this performance is Laindon Community Centre which has 95.2% occupancy. The lowest occupancy is 9.5% at Barnet Centre, which is leased to the Ghyllgrove Community Association.

Table 10.3: Community Centres leased to Community Associations

Community Centre	Sessions Available	Regular Activities	Available for Private Functions	No Regular Activity/ Cleaning	Occupancy
Barnet Centre	21	2	0	19	9.5%
Barnhall Social Club	21	7	13	1	33.3%
Barstable Community Centre	21	3	3	15	14.3%
Bluehouse Farm Community Centre	21	6	4	11	28.6%
Hannakins Farm	21	21	0	0	100.0%
Laindon Community Centre	21	20	1	0	95.2%
Lee Chapel North Community Centre	21	9	3	9	42.9%
Lee Chapel South Community Centre	21	15	2	4	71.4%
Steeple View Memorial Hall	21	16	5	0	76.2%
The Wick Community Centre	21	14	7	0	66.7%
Wickford Community Centre	21	15	6	0	71.4%

Quality Assesssment

The Council‟s community centres and community halls were mostly built during the 1960‟s when the major housing development of Basildon New Town‟s neighbourhoods took place following its designation as a „New Town‟ in 1948.

Many of these buildings are now coming to the end of their design life and this fact is reflected in the quality assessment that has been undertaken.

The Council has developed a „dashboard" approach to assess the overall health and sustainability of individual community centres. The categories for community centres are shown in **Table 10. 4** below.

Table 10. 4: Basildon Dashboard for Community Centres and Halls.

Red	Concern about the sustainability of the facility
Amber	No immediate concerns, but there is a need to monitor to ensure the facility does not slip into the "red" band
Yellow	Facility is requires minor works is moderately well used
Green	Facility is in a good state of repair and well used
White	Not assessed

The results for the Council owned community centres are summarized in **Table 10.5** below. Of the 37 community centres that were assessed, 49% were considered to be „green" i.e. the facility is in a good state of repair and well used. There were concerns about the sustainability of 30% of the centres which were classified as „red".

Table 10.5 Grading of Community Centres

Sustainability Grade	Number
Green	18
Yellow	1
Amber	7
Red	11
White	10
TOTALS	**47**

In addition to the dashboard for sustainability, the physical condition of each building was assessed separately. The buildings were graded as:

Good = Performing as intended & operating efficiently

Satisfactory = Performing as intended but exhibiting minor deterioration

Poor = Not operating as intended and / or exhibiting major defects

Bad = Life expired and / or serious risk of imminent failure

The results of this assessment are shown in **Table 10.6** Of the 37 buildings that were assessed 32% were either „poor" or „bad"; 64% were either „satisfactory" or "good".

Table 10.6: Building gradings

Building Grade	Number
Good	1
Satisfactory	23
Poor	10
Bad	2
None	11
	47

There are 10 community centres that have been categorized as „large" in the hierarchy of these 3 are „green" and in a good state of repair and well used; 2 are „amber" and are not of immediate concern; 3 are „red" and there is concern about their future; and, 2 have not been assessed. Two of the red buildings, Barstable Community Centre and Laindon West Community Centre, are also graded as „poor".

Of the 18 centres classified as „medium", there are 8 „green" centres all of which are assessed as „good" or „satisfactory"; 3 are „red" and two of these are assessed as „poor"; 2 are „amber" and 5 have not been assessed.

The assessments and gradings are summarised in **Table 10.7**. Overall, there is a significant proportion of the Council owned stock which is giving cause for concern.

There has not been any assessment undertaken of community centres that are not in the ownership of the Council.

Table 10.7: Council Owned Community Centres Quality Assessment

Community Centre	Dashboard	Building Grading	Hierarchy
Directly Managed			
Billericay Day Centre	Green	Satisfactory	Large
Craylands Community Centre	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Crown Centre, Pitsea	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Frypa Hall	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Gordon Hall	Green	Satisfactory	Small
Kingswood Play Centre	Yellow	Poor	Medium
Laindon Play Centre	Green	Unknown	Small
Luncies Road Community Hall	Green	Satisfactory	Large
Markhams Chase Play Centre	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Nevendon Road Play Centre	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Vange North Meeting Hall	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Vange Scout Hut	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Exclusive Use			
Highcliffe Play Centre	Green	Satisfactory	
Table House Hall	Red	Poor	
The Fold (Quilters)	White	Unknown	
The Northlands Centre & Boiler House	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Valerie Lodge	Amber	Satisfactory	
Vange Riverview	White	Unknown	
Wickford Priority Club	White	Unknown	
Leased Halls			
Barnet Centre	White	Unknown	Medium
Barstable Community Centre	Red	Poor	Large
Bluehouse Farm Community Centre	Amber	Satisfactory	Large
Hannakins Farm	Green	Satisfactory	Large
Laindon Community Centre	Red	Satisfactory	Large

Laindon West Community Centre	Red	Poor	Large
Noak Bridge Village Hall	Amber	Satisfactory	Medium
Northlands Park Community Centre	White	Unknown	Medium
Pitsea Mount	Amber	Satisfactory	Medium
Steeple View Memorial Hall	Green	Good	Medium
Triangle Community Centre	White	Unknown	
The Wick Community Centre	White	Unknown	Large
Chalvedon Community Centre	Amber	Satisfactory	Large
Kingswood Community Centre	Red	Poor	Medium
Lee Chapel North Community Centre	Red	Satisfactory	Medium
Lee Chapel South Community Centre	White	Unknown	Medium
Swanmead Centre	White	Unknown	
Wickford Community Centre	White	Unknown	Large
Occupied by other organisations but without lease terms			
Plumleys	Red		
Barn Hall	Red	Poor	Large
Basildon Community Resource Centre	Red	Poor	
Glenmere	Green	Satisfactory	Medium
Great Berry Pavilion	Amber	Satisfactory	
ITEC	Red	Poor	
King Edward Hall	Green	Satisfactory	
Langham Crescent	Amber	Poor	
Park Lodge	Green		

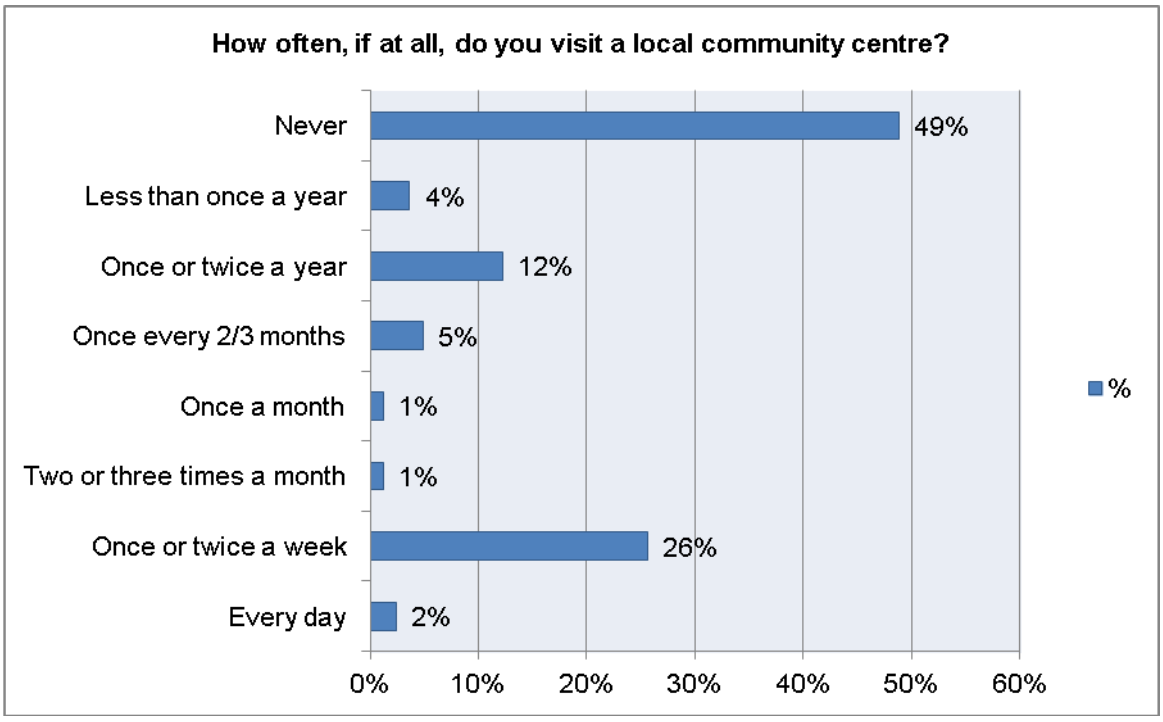
Community Consultation

In 2011, the Council undertook a survey of users from 13 community centres. The survey asked about peoples‟ use of community buildings.

Usage

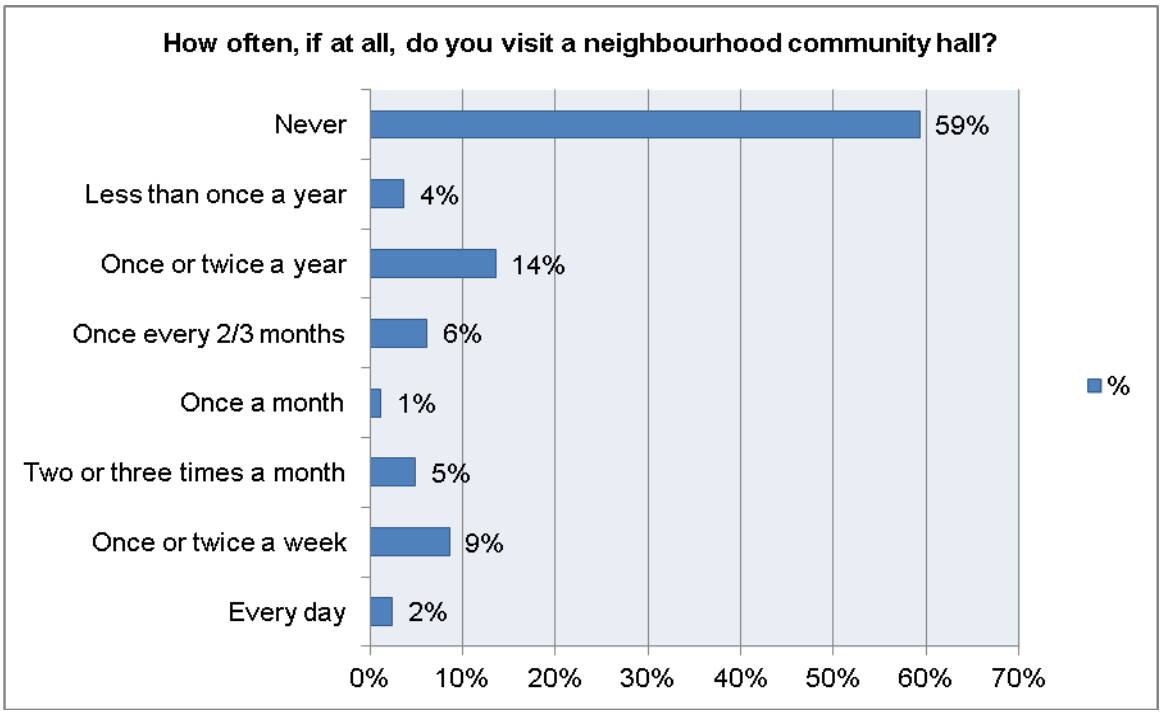
People who participated in the survey were asked how often, if at all, they visited a local community centre. The results are shown in **Chart 10.2** below. Nearly one in two (49%) respondents indicated that they never visit a community centre. Of those who do visit, one in four (26%) visit once or twice a week and one in eight (12%) visit once or twice a year.

Chart 10.2: How often, if at all, people visit a local community centre



People who participated in the survey were also asked how often, if at all, they visited a local community hall. **Chart 10.3** shows that nearly three in five (59%) respondents indicated that they never visited a community hall. Of those who do visit, one in ten (9%) visit once or twice a week and one in eight (14%) visit once or twice a year.

Chart 10.3: How often, if at all, people visit a local community hall

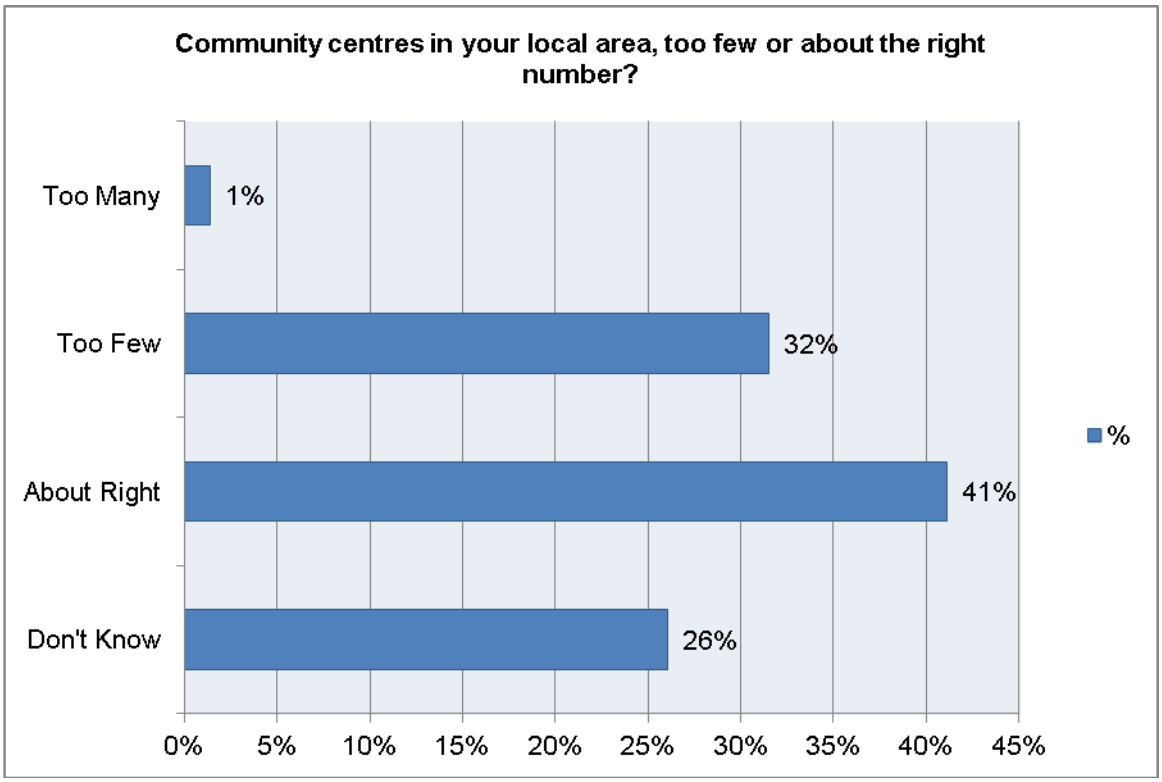


Quantity

Respondents were asked whether they thought that there are too many community centres in their local area, too few or about the right number.

Chart 10.4 shows that two in five (41%) of respondents think that the current level of provision is about right whilst one in three (32%) consider that there are too few of this type of facility. Only a small minority (1%) considers that there are too many. However, one on four (26%) respondents did not have a view on the subject.

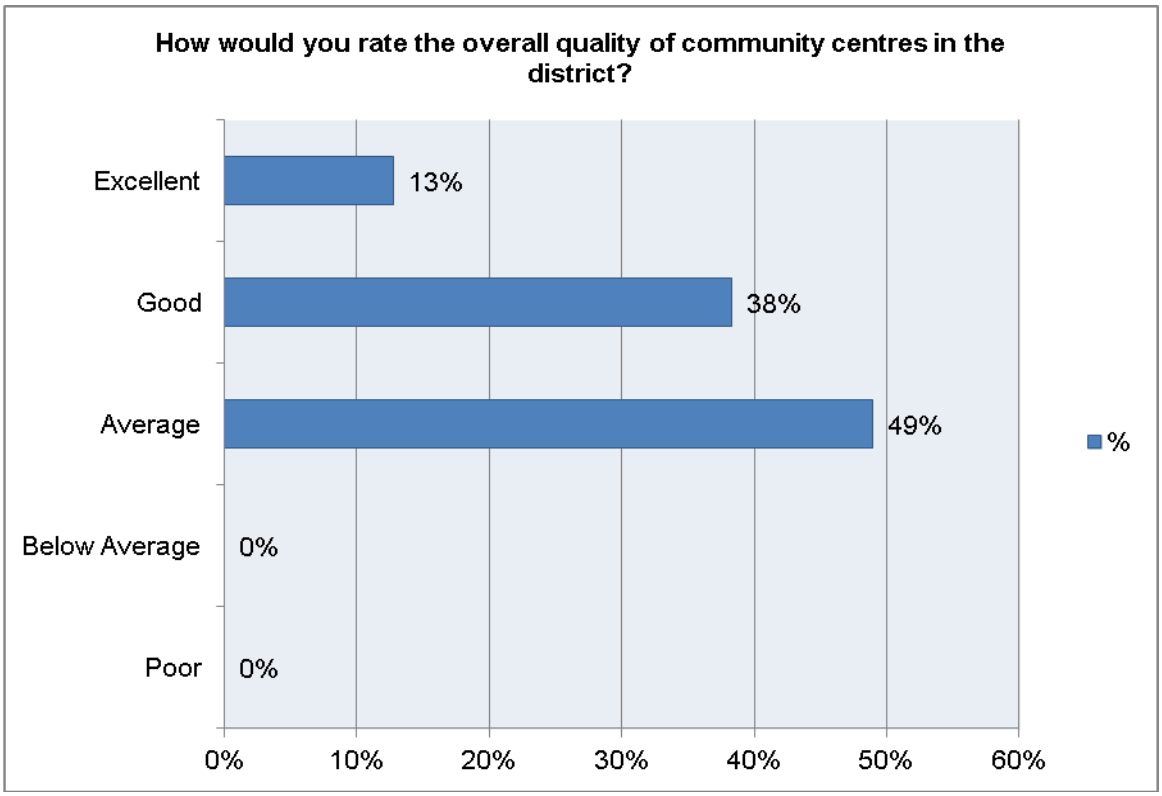
Chart 10.4: Views about the quantity of community centre provision



Quality

Respondents were asked to rate the overall quality of community centres in the Borough. Half (49%) of respondents think that the quality of current provision is average, whilst two in five (38%) consider that the quality of current provision is good and one in eight (13%) consider that the quality is excellent. No one thought that provision was either below average or poor. These results are shown in **Chart 10.5** below.

Chart 10.5: Views about the quality of community centre provision



Accessibility

The assumptions based on walk time catchment areas are that:

Average walking speed is 3 miles per hour

Guidelines indicate that to convert actual walking distances to straight-line distances a reduction of 40% is applied. This reflects the fact that routes are not usually straight-line distances, can involve steps, slopes, bridges, etc as part of the journey. The 40% reduction is based on robust research by FIT (Fields in Trust) in numerous areas using a representative sample of pedestrian routes.

The guidance "Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality"[61] suggests that accessibility standards should be based on reasonable walking distances to a facility. Its standard for a community centre is dependant on the density of the population. Basildon Borough‟s average density is 15.69 persons per hectare, which indicates a catchment of 800 metres straight line distance.

[61] Shaping Neighbourhoods – A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality – Hugh Barton, Marcus Grant and Richard Guise, 2003.

Local Standard of Provision

The recommended local quantity standard for community centre facilities has been derived from the audit of provision and the local consultation undertaken.

Current supply is 66 community centres, although it should be noted that these are of differing size. This equates to 0.4 community centres/community halls per 1,000 population.

Consultation shows that two in five respondents think that the current level of provision is about right, whilst one in three consider that there are too few of this type of facility.

The analysis of usage indicates that there may well be over provision. There would appear to be a lack of demand for services, particularly in the smaller community centres. This may be due to the ageing of the population or factors such as a lack of interest among younger people in particular.

Basildon Council faces financial constraints in the current economic climate and this is a situation that is likely to continue into the future. As a consequence, there may well be decreasing revenue streams, particularly for the smaller community centres. It is also likely that it will be increasingly difficult to fund building repairs and maintenance given that the existing stock of buildings are reaching the end of their economic life; and several are of the same age.

Given the changing circumstances facing the Council it is difficult to recommend that in the future, provision should aspire to sustain existing levels. On this basis it is recommended that a standard of 0.3 community centres/community halls per 1,000 population, lower than the existing level of provision, should be adopted. This would equate to 50 community centres/community halls.

11. Recommended Local Standards of Provision

11.1 Background

An analysis of supply and demand identifies any deficiencies or surpluses in provision based on current and projected future population data. The analysis provides the basis for determining locally derived policy standards covering the quantity, quality and accessibility of sports and recreational provision in the Basildon Borough.

The quantity of provision is expressed as the area per thousand population for the local authority as a whole. The quantity of provision is compared with the results of the demand assessment derived from the consultation with the local community. The consultation sought to determine whether people felt there are enough indoor sports and community provision in their local area, and the accessibility assessment. The quantity standard is based on this analysis together with a consideration of the evidence about local provision. The quantity standards proposed should be seen as minimum standard and not an absolute standard.

The development of standards is also required to underpin the determination future infrastructure requirements to provide for the growth set out in the Basildon Borough LDF Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan, together with supporting Planning Obligations including securing developer contributions and if utilised, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), towards the provision of indoor sport and community facilities. It will also facilitate the development of appropriate supporting planning policies, LDF phasing, as well as public asset and leisure management.

Consultation revealed that, overall, on balance people think that there are about the right number of indoor sports facilities in the Borough. Half the users consider that there are too few facilities but two in five think provision is about right. This is counterbalanced by the views expressed in the street survey of where the balance of opinion was that provision was about right. There is virtually nobody who thinks the Borough is overprovided with indoor sports facilities.

11.2 Swimming Pools

Current supply is 2855 m^2 of water area, which equates to 16.46m^2 per 1000 population.

The calculations are shown in **Table 11.1** below.

Table 11.1: Calculation of standard of provision – swimming pools

Standard	
2012 Total water space available	Capacity = 2,855 m^2
Population 2012	173,400
Capacity Ratio per 1000 population	16.46 m^2 per 1000 population

Recommended Local Standard of Provision: 17m^2 per 1,000 population

11.3 Sports Halls

The current level of provision is 65 courts with an area of 10,393 m^2, which equates to 59.94 m^2 per 1,000 population.

The calculations are shown in **Table 11.2** below.

Table 11.2: Calculation of standard of provision – sports halls

Standard	
2012 provision	10,393 m^2
Population 2012	173,400
Capacity Ratio per 1000 population	59.94 m^2 per 1000 population

Recommended Local Standard of Provision: 60m^2 per 1,000 population

11.4 Health & Fitness

Current supply is 1,026 stations. Demand equates to 572 visits per hour in peak times giving a surplus of 454 visits per hour in peak times. This is reduced to a surplus of 364 visits per hour in peak times if the „comfort" factor is taken into account. Current provision equates to 5.9 stations per 1,000 population. On this basis there is a surplus of provision at present. The calculations are shown in **Table 11.3** below.

Table 11.3: **Analysis of standard of provision – fitness stations**

Standard	
2012 Supply	1,026 stations
2012 Number of visits in one-hour peak time.	572
Population 2012	173,400
Stations per 1000 population	5.9

Recommended Local Standard of Provision: 5.9 stations per 1,000 population

11.5 Indoor Bowls

There are no bowling rinks in Basildon Borough. To achieve a level of provision that matches the national average would require a standard of 0.4 rinks per 1000 population.

Recommended Local Standard of Provision: 0.4 bowling rinks per 1000 population

11.6 Indoor Tennis

There are 8 permanent indoor tennis courts in Basildon Borough. On the basis of the LTA recommended provision of one indoor court per 200 regular tennis players the requirement for indoor tennis courts is 7.3 courts or 0.05 courts per 1,000 population. By 2021, although the requirement for indoor tennis courts increases to 7.6 courts, the standard necessary to achieve this level of provision remains at 0.05 courts per 1000 population.

The calculations are shown in **Table 12.4** below:

Table 12.4: Requirement for indoor tennis courts

Year	Population (16+)	Current	Courts per 1000 population	Required
2012	138,140	8	0.05	7.3

Recommended Local Standard of Provision: 0.05 indoor tennis courts per 1000 population

12. Developer Contributions

12.1 Introduction

The NPPF (DCLG, 2012) replaces PPS1 and Circular 05/2005 that previously dealt with Planning Obligations.

Paragraph 203 states local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. Paragraph 204 goes onto say that they should only be sought where they meet all of the following tests:

- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- Directly related to the development; and
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

It is widely accepted that the impact of development on the social fabric of communities should be a factor taken into account, and further, that accessibility (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community to health, housing and community facilities should be addressed. This requires that policies take into account the needs of all elements of the community, including particular requirements relating to age and disability, among other things.

Where a development proposal will place an increased burden on existing infrastructure provision, a case can be made to justify contributions from new development for the upgrade of that provision, or the provision of new facilities and/or services to make good any deficiency resulting as a consequence of new development. The use of planning obligations[62] may be appropriate to require developers to make contributions for the provision of infrastructure to support proposed development.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy, which local authorities can choose to charge on new residential and commercial developments in their area. The charging schedule will apply to most new buildings and charges are to be based

[62] Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by section 12(1) of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991) sets out the current legal and procedural framework for planning obligations and Circular 05/2005 outlines policy tests that planning obligations are subject to.

on the size and type of new development. The monies will help pay for the infrastructure required to serve the new development; the type of infrastructure on which it is spent is decided by the local authority in its Infrastructure Delivery Plan which is prepared alongside its LDF Core Strategy.

This section assesses the likely need for infrastructure provision and improvement that will be required to ensure that the Basildon Borough communities have access to good quality indoor sport and community buildings in the future.

12.2 Establishing Priorities for Indoor Sports Facilities and Community Buildings

The quality of the existing stock of indoor sports facilities and community buildings has been reviewed as part of this Study in Sections 10 and 11. These assessments provide a basis for establishing the relative priorities for the capital expenditure required to bring the stock of facilities up to a safe and acceptable standard.

Indoor Sports Facilities

The indoor sports facilities included in this assessment are confined to buildings that are owned and managed either by Basildon Borough Council or by the local education authority. Privately owned indoor sports facilities have been excluded from the assessment; however it is recognised that the provision of private facilities helps to meet local needs and expanded or new private facilities may help to meet increasing demands in the future.

The approach adopted in this assessment takes into account the age/condition and quality assessment of the indoor sports facilities, the hours they are available for community use and their relative contribution to meeting community needs. This has been assessed as being:

Full = 42 hours plus

Partial = 28 – 42 Hours

Limited = Under 28 hours

The refurbishment requirements of each facility has been scored on the following basis:

0 = good condition; no work needed.

1 = minor works needed, defined as small works of a repair nature required to maintain the centre/component in good working order. Such work would normally be funded from revenue.

2 = major works needed, defined as refurbishment or renewal of significant parts of elements, normally funded from capital.

3 = complete refurbishment or replacement of whole elements.

The result of the analysis for sports halls is shown in **Table 12.1** and for swimming pools in **Table 12.2** below.

The approach to estimating the costs of refurbishment is based on the national survey of sports facilities undertaken by Sport England in 2002[63]. This report indicates that the annual cost to maintain the stock in good condition is about 3% of the new build cost and the cost to bring it up to this condition over a period of five years would be about 11% of total new build costs.

Costs of building new facilities are based on the Sport England costs provided by the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) for the 2nd quarter 2012. The figures provided are only indicative and actual costs could only be established by undertaking a full feasibility study.

[63] Condition and Refurbishment of Public Sector Sports Facilities, Update of 1995 study, a report for Sport England January 2003, Davis Langdon.

Table 12.1: Swimming Pools

Swimming Pools	Year Built	Year Re-furbished	Hours	Contribution to Meeting Community Needs	Quality Score	Level of Investment Required
Basildon Lower Academy	1975	2011	26	Partial	72%[64]	0
Basildon Sporting Village	2011	-	52	Full	100%	0
Billericay Swimming Pool	1964	No	46.5	Partial	74%	3
James Hornsby High School	1985	2000	34.5	Partial	57%	2
Mayflower High School	1965	2010	24	Limited	58%	2
Pitsea Swimming Pool	1970	No	48	Full	67%	3
Wickford Swimming Pool	1975	No	47	Full	71%	3

[64] Separate scores calculated for Sports Hall and Swimming Pool

Table 12.2: Sports Halls

Site Address	Type	No.Courts	Year Built	Year Re-furbished	Hours	Contribution to Meeting Community Needs	Quality Score	Level of Investment Required
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	4	1995	2010	31	Partial	72%	0
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	1	1995		31	Partial	72%	0
Basildon Sports Centre	Main	5	1985		10	Limited	58%	3
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	4	1995	2003	21	Limited		0
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	1	1965	2003	21	Limited		0
Basildon Sporting Village	Main	8	2011	-	41	Full	100%	0
Beauchamps School	Main	4	1965		28	Partial	55%	2
Beauchamps School	Main	1	1965		28	Partial	55%	2
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	5	1973	2008	41	Full	60%	2
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	1	1973	2008	41	Full	60%	2
Bromford Sports Centre	Main	5	1983	2008	39.5	Full	77%	2
De La Salle School	Main	3	1965	2007	24	Limited	54%	2
De La Salle School	Main	1	1965		24	Limited	54%	2

Eversley Leisure Centre	Main	4	1987	2011	39.5	Full	73%	2
Hannakins Farm Community Centre	Main	2	1992		41	Full	69%	2
James Hornsby School	Main	4	2000		36	Full	57%	2
Laindon Community Centre	Main	3	1992		42	Full	62%	3
Mayflower School	Main	1	1979	1998	23.5	Limited	59%	3
Mayflower School	Activity	0	1965	2004	23.5	Limited	59%	3
Ramsden Bell House Village Hall	Main	1	1999	2003	42	Full	72%	1
Woodlands School	Main	4	1977	1991	41	Full	59%	3
Woodlands School	Main	1	1955		41	Full	59%	3

12.3 Priorities for Planning Obligations

Swimming Pools

The analysis of supply and demand indicates a small shortfall in current provision if the attractiveness weightings are applied. However, if existing swimming pools are brought up to a good and acceptable standard then supply would, broadly speaking, be in balance. If the current supply of swimming pools remains unchanged and they are maintained to a good standard, by 2021 the balance, taking into account the comfort factor only (and ignoring any attractiveness weighting) is 35m^2. However, if their attractiveness continues to detract from their capacity, the shortfall in 2021 will be a shortfall of 75 m^2 or 1.41 lanes of a swimming pool of 25 metres by 8.5 metres. This shortfall will have increased to 116 m^2 or 2.18 lanes by 2031.

The options available to the Council are to either refurbish or replace the ageing stock of swimming pools. Significantly, the three Council owned swimming pools are all over 35 years old and have never been refurbished. Billericay Swimming Pool is 47 years old, Pitsea Swimming Pool is 41 years old and Wickford Swimming Pool is 36 years old.

Applying a strategy of refurbishment of the existing swimming pools will not automatically address current issues of attractiveness. The costs indicated in **Table 12.3** indicate the level of investment required to bring these existing pools up to a good and acceptable standard. However, some pools may still remain less attractive to users because the level and quality of facilities are unlikely to match the quality of facilities provided in a new swimming pool. Significant investment will be necessary to replace the roof, windows and some plant in order to ensure the life of the building is extended. A high priority will be the need to achieve reductions of energy usage, which is identified in Chapter 2 as a major issue for these types of facility. However, in some cases it may not be possible to improve the internal layout to provide additional facilities such as a health and fitness suite. The refurbishment of a swimming pool would nevertheless improve its capacity and in all probability lead to an increase in the number of visits per week.

Refurbishments costs are provided in **Table 12.3** for three Council-owned facilities and two pools located at dual use school sites. Basildon Lower Academy is not

included because it has recently been refurbished under the Building Schools for the Future programme. The lack of any refurbishment in the past of the Council‟s three swimming pools could indicate that the costs shown in **Table 12.3** are an underestimate. For example the life cycle of a roof is in the region of 45 years, if properly maintained. This suggests that there may be a need for the replacement of several major elements at the time of refurbishment and this will be reflected in a higher total cost.

Table 12.3: Estimated Refurbishment and Replacement Costs of Basildon Borough Swimming Pools

Facility	Facility Details	Approximate Existing Building Area m^2	Refurbishment Cost	Replacement Cost[65]
Pitsea Swimming Pool	25m x 4 lanes	1393.5	£396,000	£3,600,000
Billericay Swimming Pool	25m x 4 lanes	915	£396,000	£3,600,000
Wickford Swimming Pool	25m x 4 lanes	960.5	£396,000	£3,600,000
James Hornsby High School	20m x 4 lanes	700	£323,400	£2,940,000
Mayflower High School	17.5m x 4 lanes	670	£323,400	£2,940,000
Total			**£1,834,800**	**£16,680,000**

The following costs are intended to provide a guideline only. The costs are for the development of community sports facilities and are based on providing good quality sports facilities for the 2nd quarter 2012. These rounded costs are based on typical schemes funded through the Lottery and CAD layouts developed in accordance with Sport England DGN‟s current at 2nd quarter 2012.

Based on the current new build costs shown in **Table 12.4,** the cost of refurbishment is estimated to be 11% of new build costs[66]. They are not based on a conditions survey of the buildings concerned. There may be significant structural issues affecting buildings, which are not accounted for in this broad initial assessment. If all

[65] Cost of nearest equivalent „Affordable Community Swimming Pool‟ in Costs Kitbag.
[66] Condition and Refurbishment of Public Sector Sports Facilities, Davis Langdon Consultancy, Sport England 2002

five swimming pools were to be refurbished the indicative total cost would be £1,834,800. The alternative to refurbishment is to build replacement swimming pools. The current (2012) costs of new construction are shown in **Table 12.4**.

Table 12.4: Sport England Swimming Pool Construction Costs[67]

Swimming Pool	Lanes	Dimensions	Area (m^2)	Cost
25m Pool	4 Lane	(25m x 8.5m)	1,084	£2,940,000
25m Pool	5 Lane	(25m x 10.5m)	1,344	£3,600,000
25m Pool	6 Lane	(25m x 12.5m)	1,543	£3,900,000
25m Pool	6 Lane	(25m x 12.5m) plus secondary pool (13m x 7m)	1,850	£4,690,000
25m Pool	8 Lane	(25m x 17m)	1,878	£4,725,000
25m Pool	8 Lane	(25m x 17m) plus secondary pool (17m x 7m)	2,226	£5,460,000

A full evaluation of the options for the future of each facility is outside the scope of this study and a full feasibility report to examine the relative costs and benefits of refurbishment or replacement would be required.

Sports Halls

The situation with regard to sports halls is similar to that for swimming pools. There is currently (2011) sufficient supply to meet demand taking into account the comfort factor. However, if the attractiveness weightings are applied, there is currently a shortfall of 4 badminton courts and by 2021 the shortfall will be 6 badminton courts increasing to 8 badminton courts by 2031

Table 12.5 shows the total of 21 sports halls on 13 sites that are included in the list of facilities that require refurbishment. Basildon Sporting Village is a new facility and David Lloyd Basildon is a private facility and these have therefore been excluded.

Costs of refurbishment have been calculated using the same method as used for swimming pools. The costs of replacement are based on the latest Sport England construction costs shown in **Table 12.6**. Some of the sports halls have undergone a recent refurbishment, but in most cases this has only been partial. For example,

[67] 2nd quarter 2012

Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre and De La Salle School have both had new sprung wooden floors installed in their sports halls.

The total cost of refurbishing the stock of sports halls to bring them up to a good standard is £4,343,350.

Table 12.5: Refurbishment and Replacement Costs of Sports Halls

Site Address	Square Metres	Year Built/ Refurbished	No. Courts	Refurbishment Cost	Replacement Cost
Basildon Lower Academy	561	1995 & 2010	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Basildon Lower Academy	180	1995	1	£89,100	£810,000
Basildon Sports Centre	810	1985	5	£339,900	£3,090,000
Basildon Upper Academy	544	1995 & 2003	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Basildon Upper Academy	230	1965 & 2003	1	£89,100	£810,000
Beauchamps School, Wickford	594	1965	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Beauchamps School, Wickford	180	1965	1	£89,100	£810,000
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	810	1973 & 2008	5	£339,900	£3,090,000
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	180	1973 & 2008	1	£89,100	£810,000

Bromford Sports Centre, Wickford	810	1983 & 2008	5	£339,900	£3,090,000
De La Salle School, Basildon	486	1965	3	£201,300	£1,830,000
De La Salle School, Basildon	180	1965 & 2007	1	£89,100	£810,000
Eversley Leisure Centre, Pitsea	594	1987	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Hannakins Farm Community Centre, Billericay	324	1992	2	£103,400	£940,000
James Hornsby High School, Laindon	594	2000	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Laindon Community Centre	486	1972	3	£201,300	£1,830,000
Mayflower School, Billericay	306		0	£103,400	£940,000
Mayflower School, Billericay	180	1965 & 2004	1	£89,100	£810,000
Mayflower School, Billericay	561	1979 & 1998	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Woodlands School, Basildon	561	1977	4	£298,650	£2,715,000
Woodlands School, Basildon	180	1955	1	£89,100	£810,000
Total				**£4,343,350**	**£39,485,000**

Table 12.6 Sport England Sports Halls Construction Costs[68]

Facility Details		Area (m2)	Capital Cost	£ per m2
1 Court	(18 x 10)	373	£810,000	£2,172
2 Court	(18 x 17)	510	£940,000	£1,843
3 Court	(27 x 18)	990	£1,830,000	£1,848
4 Court	(33 x 18)	1,435	£2,715,000	£1,892
6 Court	(34 x 27)	1,758	£3,210,000	£1,826

The sports hall costs shown in **Table 12.6** can only provide a guideline. As with swimming pools, they are not based on a conditions survey of the buildings concerned. There may be significant structural issues affecting buildings, which are not accounted for in this broad initial assessment. Any decision about the future of a sports hall would require a full feasibility study to examine the relative costs and benefits of refurbishment or replacement.

12.4 Community Centres

Financial contributions for improvements to existing community centres or the provision of additional community centre facilities -could be sought because the increases in population will result in an increased demand for local community centres.

Refurbishment/Improvement

Refurbishment work can typically be classified as a light-touch refresh through to a full refurbishment.

A light refresh would involve replacement of carpets, new finishes and decorations with minimal external redecoration. This will cost in the region of £168.32 per m^2.

A light refurbishment and fit out of existing premises will involve cosmetic decorations, replacement of carpets; replacement of ceilings, joinery repairs and

[68] 2nd quarter 2011

replacement or provision of doors and partitions. As regards services Mechanical & Electrical (M&E) fittings would be replaced. Redecoration of the exterior would be included together with isolated external repairs, roof repairs, replacement of flashings etc. Typically this will cost in the region of £420.80 per m^2 excluding any major repairs or asbestos removal.

By contrast, a refurbishment could involve changes to layout, circulation and accessibility and renewed building services. In addition to a full replacement of finishes and joinery, replacement of M&E fittings and sanitary fittings would be necessary. This would be likely to involve reconfiguring heating, lighting and small power. External works would include new roof coverings, the replacement of external joinery, fascias, window and external doors. It may be necessary to undertake masonry repairs and some structural alterations. The difference in cost is substantial. A full refurbishment will cost in the region of £1,000 to £1,200/m^2 inclusive of site works, preliminaries, contingencies, overheads and profit and professional fees. In reality, most projects would involve a combination of the three, possibly with new-build elements.

New Build Community Centres

The current average build cost of community facilities is £1,318 per m^2 (excluding the cost of land) of floor space as specified by the BCIS classification CI/SfB 532. This figure is regularly reviewed to reflect changes in capital costs of providing community buildings in line with the BCIS classification CI/SfB 532.

Sport England has produced guidance notes on the design and layout of community centres and halls where these are to be used for sport[69]. Each location has individual requirements but ‘ core’ accommodation for the smallest hall or community centre will include:

- main activity and assembly space
- entrance foyer
- equipment and furniture store
- kitchen
- toilets, including facilities for disabled people

[69] Village and Community Halls, Sport England, 2001.

- changing provision
- cleaner' s store
- boiler or plant room.

Voluntary Organisations Development Agency (VODA)[70] has produced guidance on designing a community centre. Three key elements need to be considered when designing and planning a community centre. These are: form, function and feeling.

Form includes structure and appearance and any limitations imposed by limitations of the location of the site. A site analysis needs to be undertaken to identify any important and relevant features of the land around where the Centre will be located. Some of these factors can have a major influence on the success or failure of the Centre.

A site analysis should take account of neighbouring properties, e.g. schools, residential properties etc; ground conditions, topography and flood risk. Other important factors include accessibility by public transport and by foot.

Function is concerned with meeting the needs of the community and the groups that will be accessing the centre. Internally this could include a multi - purpose hall (and stage); multi - purpose meeting room(s); childrens area (creche); kitchen; WC"s (& showers); office; reception/ entrance area and storage space. External elements to consider are car parking; play area and disabled access.

Feeling is concerned with how users feel when they enter the building i.e. warm and welcoming. This can be achieved by having space for visitors to walk around, and good use of light will help the entrance space to feel light and airy.

A community centre should have good windows to enable light to enter the building, and also for views outside of the building. Colour is also important in creating a feeling of warmth and comfort for the users. Children"s areas could have very bright and vibrant colours. Within the centre, different elements could be colour coded, such as doors and staircases.

[70] www.voda.org.uk

APPENDIX A: Policy Review

Strategic Context

National Context

Sport England Strategy 2008-2011

The themes of Sport England‟s national strategy [71] are "*grow, sustain, excel"* by capitalising on the opportunity presented by the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aims are to grow and sustain participation in grassroots sports and provide pathways for those with talent. The strategy commits Sport England to deliver on a series of targets by 2012/13:-

- One million people doing more sport *(measured by Active People Survey)*
- 25% reduction in the number of 16-18 year olds who drop out of five key sports
- Improved talent development systems in at least 25 sports
- A measurable increase in people's satisfaction with their experience of sport
- Significant contribution to the delivery of the five hour sports offer for children and young people

There is a focus on facility development and strategic planning. This has been prompted by the 2006 Audit Commission Report which found that too much of the sector‟s infrastructure remains in poor condition. According to the Commission:

> "the quality and accessibility of public sports and recreation facilities are in danger of failing to support and match [the Government‟s] aspirations [for increased participation and elite performance running up to the 2012 Olympics]"

As regards strategic planning, the Commission found that it is

> "underdeveloped with little robust assessment of current private and public leisure provision, community needs and future demand."

A study carried out by Sport England in 2002 on the condition of sports facilities found that the cost of replacing the existing stock of facilities would be £4.5billion

[71] Sport England Strategy 2008-2011

without any upgrading to meet current trends in sports participation, future levels of demand or public expectations for quality environments. More recent estimates in 2007[72] indicate that the backlog of investment is actually more in the region of £10bn.

There are 1,642 local authority owned or managed facilities in England of which only 33% are less than 20 years old. The average age of facilities across England is 25 years and their usual planned economic life is also 25 years. The age of facilities results in poorer quality and a failure to meet expectations. This in turn impacts on attendance levels and participation at a time when there is a drive to increase participation by 1% per annum and to widen access to target groups.

The strategy includes provision for a targeted programme of investment in facilities based on a sport by sport audit of existing facilities underpinning a strategic facilities investment plan. Sport England subsequently developed an Assessment Framework[73] to provide a consistent and robust approach to strategic facility planning work.

National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[74], paragraph 73, states that it planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for sports and recreational facilities (including future need) and opportunities for future provision. Such assessments are required to audit of existing facilities and facilities and identify quantitative and qualitative deficits of facilities in the local area before determining appropriate local policy standards to apply in the planning application and planning obligation processes.

Former Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, 2002) (PPG17) and its Companion Guide.

Until 27 March 2012, PPG17 promoted the importance of providing for sport and recreation as underpinning people"s quality of life and being fundamental to the

[72] Developing Sustainable Sports Facilities, Sport England 2008.
[73] Fit for Purpose Assessment Framework, Sport England 2008
[74] DCLG, National Planning Policy Framework,, 2012

delivery of broader Government objectives particularly in relation to improving health and well being.

It emphasised that local authorities should ensure that the capacity of existing infrastructure and the need for additional facilities were taken into account in the preparation of all local development documents. PPG17 stated that:

> "Local authorities should ensure that provision is made for local sports and recreational facilities (either through an increase in the number of facilities or through improvements to existing facilities) where planning permission is granted for new developments (especially housing)." (Paragraph 23).

Regional Context

Creating Active Places - Sports Facilities Strategy for the East of England (2007)

Creating Active Places, the Sports Facility Strategy for the East of England provides a prioritised strategic framework to inform and guide the future provision of sports facilities over the period 2007-2017. The framework underpins the regional Vision for future facility provision through identification of facility needs.

It provides a quantitative and qualitative assessment of existing facility provision and supports the development and delivery of a network of high quality sports facilities across the East of England.

Key factors influencing the strategy are:-

- The need to tackle obesity levels (especially amongst children)
- The provision of facilities makes an important contribution to stimulating and facilitating greater participation in sport and physical activity and helps to meet the target of raising participation levels by 1%
- The decision to award the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to London

- The Growth Agenda and the proposals to build c.500,000 new homes within the East of England by 2021. The identified major growth areas include Thames Gateway, South Essex
- Growth points in the east of the region will result in an increased demand for sport and recreation facilities, on a sub-regional and regional basis
- Access to opportunities for involvement in sport and physical activity having a critical role to play in the establishment and sustainability of the region‟s new communities
- The variations in affluence and deprivation and the rural/urban split have significant implications for accessibility

The Vision for future facility provision in the East of England is:

“To develop and maintain a network of quality facilities, fit for purpose and accessible to all, meeting local, regional and national need; these should:

- *increase and sustain participation, through appropriate provision for increased activity and identified priority groups*
- *facilitate improved health and quality of life, for those living and working in, or visiting the East of England, as well as those who will live there in the future*
- *contribute to social cohesion, and enjoyment, particularly in areas of economic and social deprivation*
- *create opportunities for young people and provide wider value to local communities through e.g. development of community sports hubs*
- *facilitate high performance training and seamless pathways to achieve potential e.g. through specialist centres of national/regional importance*
- *bring economic benefit to the region*
- *be delivered through innovative, strong and long term partnerships*
- *maximise available resources for investment and development of provision*
- *be supported by strong club, coaching and appropriate support services”*

Key principles that should guide future investment into sports facility provision in the region are based on the research and analysis undertaken to inform Creating Active Places are:

- Providing the appropriate number of Fit for Purpose, Quality Facilities to facilitate increased participation:
    - addressing the quality and/or condition of existing facilities is the main issue in many local authorities
    - taking into account local demographics, Active People Survey data and existing facility stock in considering the ability of a new facility to increase participation levels amongst its community
    - in specific areas of the region, there is a need to invest in additional provision to meet increased population demands, to address current unmet demand (predominantly in rural areas) and meet the target of a 1% increase in participation year on year
    - maintaining existing participation levels and encouraging increased community participation
    - reducing the level of unmet demand for sport specific facility provision
    - identifying sustainable approaches to revenue funding
    - assessment of management and communication through performance management
- Partnerships to help deliver the appropriate number of quality, fit for purpose facilities:
    - potential to open up access to existing education facilities for community use
    - rationalisation of provision and replacement with fewer better quality facilities which may have a greater impact on increasing participation and be more operationally sustainable
    - a multi-purpose cultural facility network, linked to sports development initiatives, could deliver increased opportunities for participation

    - the need to harness the legacy of 2012
- Ensuring provision for elite athletes, training and competition:
    - Increase access to sport specific facilities to encourage elite athletes to train and compete and to reach their potential

Essex Sports Facilities Strategy (2007 – 2020)

The vision for the Essex Sports Facilities Strategy is:

"Building a Winning future together in Essex"

This vision is underpinned by the following Objectives:

- Continue the drive for high quality, well maintained and highly utilised facilities
- Demonstrate strategic need, both current and future, to inform provision
- Meet the challenge of projected growth
- Increase participation countywide by 1% per annum for those aged 16+
- Ensure provision of appropriate resources for young people, physical education and school sport
- Develop countywide capacity of clubs, coaches and volunteers to facilitate participation at grass roots and performance levels
- Develop innovative partnerships for delivery which maximise available resources for investment and the development of community, specialist and performance sports facilities
- Use sport as a focus for community development and capacity building to ensure that sport‟s contribution to health, quality of life, individual and collective development is recognised.

The importance of sports development as a key determinant in assessing the demand for facility provision is emphasised.

Existing provision

Sports halls

Existing levels of provision are sufficient to meet current and future demand. The issue is that the current facilities are actually not all accessible for community pay

and play. Negotiating more access to the existing sports hall supply could address this issue.

Swimming Pools

Overall, Essex has a reasonable balance of supply and demand for swimming pools.

Health and Fitness

There are sufficient facilities of 20+ stations to meet both current and future demand; the issue is one of accessibility, as many are not accessible for pay and play usage. The most effective approach to addressing the accessibility issue is to negotiate additional access at existing facilities, wherever possible.

Hierarchy of facilities

The strategy outlines a hierarchy of facilities:

- *Sub Regional* – Facilities that serve the whole county, e.g. 50m pool, 8 court badminton halls and above and indoor tennis centres.
- *District* – Facilities that serve a whole district/borough but whose catchment area may also cover parts of another district/borough.
- *Local/Neighbourhood* – Facilities that serve the rural areas and specific urban areas; (as a minimum all villages should have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in (keep fit, yoga, martial arts etc.). All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community. In urban areas, all persons should be within 20 minutes walking time of a larger leisure centre and a swimming pool open to the community.

The Challenges and Issues

The strategy identifies a number of significant issues, challenges and opportunities which provide a framework for the Strategy which need to considered as part of the strategic planning process for sports facility provision at county level.

- Provision of the appropriate number of Quality, Fit for Purpose Facilities

- The resources required and the sources of funding to provide facilities
- Ensuring provision for performance athletes, training and competition
- The role of partnerships in delivering the appropriate number of quality, fit for purpose facilities

Approach to Future Community Sports Facility Provision

The approach to future community sports facility provision focuses on:

Areas of Low Participation

Some areas in Essex have low participation across all age groups, as identified in the Active People Survey (2006). These areas include Basildon, which is one of the areas that will all see a growth in population over the next 10 years. There will be demand for increased access to both facilities and services as a result.

A wider issue is the quality of, or accessibility to, existing provision and creates problems for participation in particular by younger and older people. There is a need for more informal facilities/provision in rural areas, facilities designed to address the needs of older people, plus non-traditional activities for younger people.

District and Borough level.

There is a need for significant investment in the current facility stock. If population growth is combined with increased demand this will result in a need for significant investment in facility provision in the County.

The identified needs in terms of sports halls and pools is complicated by the fact that many school sites have facilities which are not as accessible as they could be for the local community. The need is not just about new build but also about opening up pay and play access to existing facility provision.

Recommendations:

Invest in Existing Facility Stock

Investment in current facility stock is critical in both the short and longer term.

Develop New Facility Provision

Develop new facility provision to enable:

- replacement/rationalisation of ageing and poorly located facilities
- modernisation of provision to provide more cost effective and sustainable facilities
- improved quality to attract and retain increased participation

Address Unmet Demand

To address existing unmet demand will require:

- increased access to community use health and fitness facilities
- facility access to education sites
- appropriate programming of facilities, and application of realistic pricing policies

Increased Accessibility/Availability to Existing Facilities

To address issues of accessibility to, and availability of, existing sports facilities for community use will require negotiation with a range of providers to facilitate extended access/availability, or at minimum, establish some access/availability for community use.

Work in Partnership

Partnership approaches and ways of working are critical for future provision of sports facilities.

Utilise the Planning Framework

The future provision of sports facilities requires a specific approach within the planning framework to:

- integrate local needs for sport and leisure into S106 priorities
- ensure local priorities for sport and leisure are included in developing Supplementary Planning Documents and the Local Development Framework policies
- develop policy frameworks facilitating planning gain contributions to sports facilities
- develop local standards for indoor sports facilities provision

Retain Performance Sport and Performance Athletes in the County

Projects should be supported that will deliver sports facilities in the county suitable for competition and training.

- the Strategy analysis highlights significant needs for a number of sports requiring sports hall provision; these include badminton, basketball, netball and volleyball
- work with NGBs and local authorities to develop the identified sport specific priorities for Essex
- Cricket - Indoor Centre

Harness the benefits of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

- Key actions associated with facility provision include development of sports facilities that will contribute to the provision for both elite athletes and increased community participation in the county.

Sports Clubs Security of Tenure

- Need to address the difficulties faced by clubs over security of tenure which is critical to facilitate external funding applications, but also to ensure continuity of development and participation.

Major Sports Events

- Where possible to develop facilities that can help bring major sports events to the county e.g. 50m pool at Basildon.

Local Context

Securing the future of Basildon - Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2012 – 2036, Basildon Renaissance Partnership

The Vision is:

"To make Basildon Borough a fair and inclusive place, where the community have a healthy, safe place to live and work and to improve the quality of life now and for future generations"

A set of shared strategic objectives is identified that contribute towards achieving this vision. The relevant objectives for indoor sport is Objective 4.

Objective 4 seeks to support local people to improve their health and wellbeing which is concerned with:

“It is estimated that Basildon has a significantly higher proportion of obese adults when compared to the national average, and this correlates to only 1 in 10 adults participating in the recommended physical activity levels and 1 in 4 healthy eating adults.

Supporting local residents to improve their own health and wellbeing is integral to providing a step change for the regeneration of the Borough and is a key challenge over the next 25 years, more so within a local health economy with significant financial challenges at present.

In the first 3 years, the Borough hopes to have:

- capitalised on the Sporting Village and the enthusiasm generated by the London 2012 Olympic Games to encourage the local population to improve their own health and wellbeing; and
- All partners within BRP fully conversant with regards their responsibility for public health, having taken action to promote and safeguard the population‟s health.
-

Beyond 2017 the Borough hopes to have:

- Facilities and services that are primarily focused on enabling the local population to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing in order to enable them to live life to the full; and
- The Borough will have an environment that includes world class leisure facilities, high housing, quality parks and open spaces that promote and protects the public‟s health.

Cultural Strategy 2006

The strategy identifies a series of six themes:-

- Culture should contribute to healthier living
- Culture should engender a sense of community identity and well being
- Culture should enable the creation of proactive partnerships
- Culture should be sustainable and sensitive to the environment
- Culture should be accessible to all
- Culture should benefit current and future residents

The relevant themes for indoor sport are considered in turn below.

Theme 1: 'Culture Should Contribute to Healthier Living'.

The enjoyment of cultural activities is also a major factor in the psychological health of people. In addition, there is national concern about the health of children and the decline in levels of physical activity.

Improvements in the health of the community can be achieved by working with local health groups to ensure that the value of culture to the well-being of the community is integrated within overall health (CS1). This is supported by the objectives to provide more information on healthy living and diet in health and fitness facilities and leisure centres (CS1.2) and to work with G.P.s and the local Primary Care Trusts to ensure that the value of culture to the well-being of the community is recognised within overall health strategies (CS1.3).

Theme 3: Culture Should Enable the Creation of Pro-Active Partnerships

The key aim for this theme is to work in partnership with the voluntary, commercial and educational sectors to ensure that cultural facilities and services are developed to meet the needs of the community (CS3).

The relevant strategic objectives for indoor sport are the need for all sectors to work in partnership (CS3.1) and to provide integrated services (CS3.2). A further objective is to link with other key strategies of the Council, including the Local Development Framework (CS3.3).

Theme 5: Culture Should be Accessible to All

The key aim for this theme is to ensure that cultural resources are widely accessible, regardless of age, income, race, disability or other factors (CS5).

The relevant strategic objective for indoor sport is to promote services in a targeted and accessible way to secure specific benefits or where take-up is low, e.g. young people, women and girls in sport, and those suffering ill health (CS5.2).

Theme 6: Culture Should Benefit Current and Future Residents

The key aim for this theme focuses on the contribution of culture to regeneration.

The relevant strategic objective for indoor sport relates to identifying a positive role in supporting the London Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012 and the opportunity to improve and enhance Basildon's sports infrastructure (CS6.3).

Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (September 2007)

Current local planning policy is set out in the Basildon District Local Plan under review and will be replaced by documents of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

One policy of relevance is that relating to „Alternative Uses of Industrial Premises"

Policy BAS E7 states that:

> „The development of land or buildings, allocated or in use for business, general industry, and storage or distribution purposes (Use Classes B1-B8) for a use falling within any other use class, with the exception of retail (Use Class A), may be permitted provided the following criteria are met:-
>
> i. there is adequate land and premises available elsewhere in the district to meet the district's business, industrial and storage or distribution needs;
>
> ii. the new use shall not lead to a significant net loss of employment;
>
> iii. there is adequate car parking; and
>
> iv. there is no adverse impact upon the amenities of the area."

Regeneration Framework 2007 – 2021, Basildon Renaissance Partnership

The framework sets out the vision and the delivery programme that the Basildon Renaissance Partnership was seeking to achieve up to 2021. It provides an integrated approach to regeneration with a focus on physical regeneration projects, whilst integrating with social, environmental and community regeneration initiatives.

Its Vision for Basildon Borough was:

> "Basildon already has a proud and positive community that will develop further as our regeneration plans move forward. Basildon people will be able to flourish in a rejuvenated District with the best access to education and skills, healthcare provision, leisure and cultural services and some of the best green and open space in the region."

Regeneration Priorities

The regeneration programme for Basildon has been split into five themes that set out the strategic priorities to meet the objectives of the vision statement. In terms of indoor sports facilities the key priority is Priority Four: Culture and Environment.

Culture and the Environment

Investment in culture and the environment is seen as being vital to creating a good place to live. It is a priority because the District‟s parks, open spaces and cultural and leisure facilities have the potential to become even greater assets to help promote Basildon as the place in South Essex to live, work and do business. It will also be a catalyst supporting the future growth and regeneration activities within the Basildon District.

The aim is for Basildon to be respected for its culture and green spaces linked to the best sports and leisure facility in the county, the Sporting Village. The provision of facilities will improve the quality of life and help to make a difference to the heath and wellbeing of residents through promoting physical activity and facilitating the delivery of key health initiatives.

The plans aim to make sport a priority to improve participation, health and education for all age groups. A hub and spoke network of sports facilities will be created which will centre on the Sporting Village.

Sporting Village

The creation of the Basildon Sporting Village is central to regeneration by creating a sports hub and spoke network and provide competition class sporting facilities. The Sporting Village will act as the administration hub for sports development within the District with strong links to schools, colleges and health providers and encourage investment to the District.

The facility will be focused not only on improving sporting success but will aim to make a difference to health and wellbeing through the promotion of physical activity and facilitating the delivery of key heath initiatives. It will also create jobs for local people and help build on Basildon‟s successful economy.

The Sporting Village is set within 100 hectares of landscaped parkland within Gloucester Park. The facility mix has been developed to ensure the vision for the Sporting Village is achieved, and the new facilities will include:

- 50 metre swimming pool able to split into two 25m community pools with seating for over 400
- Teaching pool
- Regional gymnastics centre and new home for the South Essex Gymnastics Club
- Fitness suite
- 8-court sports hall
- Multi – purpose studio
- Crèche and café
- Climbing wall
- Six floodlit five a side football pitches
- New athletics grandstand for 750 spectators

The development of Basildon Sporting Village is linked to the rationalisation of local provision which will involve the closure of the existing Gloucester Park swimming pool, Markham Chase Leisure Centre and the South Essex Gymnastics facility.

Basildon Sporting Village - Funding and Development Plan Report, 2006

The Funding and Development Plan Report (February 2006) made recommendations for a deliverable strategy for the development of the new Basildon Sporting Village.

Key findings from the analysis of the current balance of supply of and demand for sports facilities in the local area indicated a significant undersupply of sports hall space and health and fitness facilities. In the context of targets to increase participation and the condition of the existing District sports facilities, a demonstrable demand for swimming pool space and additional synthetic turf pitch space was also identified.

The consultation undertaken identified a broad range of support for the proposed new facility. This support came from stakeholders, local sporting and non-sporting organisations and members of the public.

Some concerns related to potential problems with access and transport and the perceived loss of valuable open space in the town identified.

Key aspirations for the new facility were for it to be open and inclusive; provide an opportunity to increase participation and to play a role in supporting both community and performance sport.

The report identified the optimal facility mix for the proposed facility.

Policy Summary - Implications for Indoor Sport in Basildon

At the national level, there is a focus on the need for strategic planning underpinned by a robust assessment of current private and public leisure provision, community needs and future demand. Nationally, the age of facilities is a major issue with many being older than their planned economic life.

There is a strong focus on the need to improve activity levels to secure improvements in health and address the issue of obesity. Levels of participation in moderate intensity activity in Basildon Borough are lower than the averages for the East Region and England.

At the regional level the emphasis is on the need for „Fit for Purpose, Quality Facilities‟ to address the issue of the poor quality and condition of existing facilities rather than in the need to invest in additional provision

Partnerships are seen as a mechanism to help deliver the appropriate number of quality, fit for purpose facilities. This is particularly important in relation opening up access to existing education facilities for community use.

Local strategies focus on the role of indoor sports facilities in contributing to improving health and wellbeing

Local indoor sports provision has recently undergone a programme of rationalisation with older facilities being closed and replaced by the Basildon Sporting Village. This creates a sports hub and provide competition class sporting facilities on a more affordable scale in terms of facilities provision. Not only is it central to the Borough‟s wider regeneration plans, it also aims to make a difference to health and wellbeing through the promotion of physical activity and will facilitate the delivery of key heath initiatives.

APPENDIX B: Nems Household Leisure Survey Results.

Q07 How often do you or your household visit a health and fitness facility?

Those who visit health & fitness facilities at Q05

	Total	Male	Female	18 to 34	35 to 54	55+	ABC1	C2DE	Car in hhold
More than once a week	53.9%	53.6%	54.2%	59.3%	47.9%	61.0%	54.1%	53.6%	54.0%
Once a week	28.3%	31.0%	26.2%	27.8%	29.2%	26.8%	29.7%	29.0%	28.0%
Less than once a week, but more than once a fortnight	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Once a fortnight	5.2%	3.6%	6.5%	3.7%	6.3%	4.9%	6.3%	4.3%	5.3%
Less than once a fortnight, but more than once a month	4.2%	4.8%	3.7%	1.9%	6.3%	2.4%	4.5%	2.9%	4.2%
Less than once a month, but more than once every two months	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Once every two months	3.1%	1.2%	4.7%	1.9%	5.2%	0.0%	1.8%	5.8%	3.2%
Less often	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.9%	1.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(Don't know / varies / no pattern)	2.1%	3.6%	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%

APPENDIX C: Basildon Sports & Leisure Services User Survey Locations

Locations of Survey

Eversley Leisure Centre, Pitsea

Basildon Sports Centre, Basildon

Wickford Swimming Pool, Wickford

Gloucester Park Swimming Pool, Basildon

Pitsea Swimming Pool, Pitsea

Pitsea Leisure Centre, Pitsea

Markhams Chase Leisure Centre, Laindon

Laindon Community Centre, Laindon

Wickford Community Centre, Wickford Hannakins Farm Community Centre, Billericay

Billericay Day Centre, Billericay

Craylands Hall, Basildon

Crown Hall, Pitsea

Frypa Hall, Basildon

Gordon Hall, Vange, Basildon

Kingswood Hall, Basildon

Laindon Community Hall, Laindon

Luncies Community Hall, Basildon

Nevendon Community Hall, Wickford

Vange North Community Hall, Vange, Basildon

Vange Scout Hut, Vange, Basildon

Appendix D: Model of Supply & Demand for Swimming Pools

Audit of Swimming Pools

Swimming Pools	No. lanes	Length (metres)	Width (metres)	Square metres	Access Policy	Type
1. Basildon Lower Academy	5	20	5	100	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General (Education)
2. Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	4	22	8	176	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
3. Billericay Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
4. Club Kingswood, Basildon	0	11	5	55	Registered Membership use	Learner/ Teaching/ Training
5. David Lloyd Club (Basildon)	6	25	13	325	Registered Membership use	Main/ General
6. Basildon Sporting Village	8	50	21	1050	Pay and Play	Main/ General
	0	17	9	153	Pay and Play	Main/ General
7. James Hornsby High School	4	8.53	19	162.07	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
8. LA Fitness (Billericay)	2	16	8	128	Registered Membership use	Leisure
9. Mayflower High School	3	16.75	7.3	122.28	Sports Club / Community Association	Main/ General
10. Pitsea Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
11. Stock Brook Manor Country Club	5	23	10	230	Registered Membership use	Main/ General
12. Wickford Swimming Pool	4	25	10	250	Pay and Play	Main/ General
TOTAL	49			3,251		

Peak Visits

2012

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*63%*
0 - 15	18060	17280	13.23%	12.72%	2389	2198	0.92	0.95	2198	2088	4286	2700
16 - 24	9340	8920	10.86%	14.51%	1014	1294	0.84	0.76	852	984	1836	1156
25 - 39	16700	17200	13.73%	18.89%	2293	3249	0.71	0.79	1628	2567	4195	2643
40 - 59	22800	24500	8.13%	10.44%	1854	2558	0.94	0.81	1742	2072	3814	2403
60 - 79	14000	16400	3.93%	4.52%	550	741	1.18	1.07	649	793	1442	909
	80900	84300							7070	8504	15573	9811

2021

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*63%*
0 - 15	19960	18820	13.23%	12.72%	2641	2394	0.92	0.95	2429	2274	4704	2963
16 - 24	8740	8780	10.86%	14.51%	949	1274	0.84	0.76	797	968	1766	1112
25 - 39	18400	18300	13.73%	18.89%	2526	3457	0.71	0.79	1794	2731	4525	2851
40 - 59	23200	25100	8.13%	10.44%	1886	2620	0.94	0.81	1773	2123	3896	2454
60 - 79	15600	18300	3.93%	4.52%	613	827	1.18	1.07	723	885	1608	1013
	85900	89300							7517	8981	16498	10394

2031

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*63%*
0 - 15	20040	18880	13.23%	12.72%	2651	2402	0.92	0.95	2439	2281	4721	2974
16 - 24	10160	10020	10.86%	14.51%	1103	1454	0.84	0.76	927	1105	2032	1280
25 - 39	18100	18300	13.73%	18.89%	2485	3457	0.71	0.79	1764	2731	4495	2832
40 - 59	24000	25000	8.13%	10.44%	1951	2610	0.94	0.81	1834	2114	3948	2487
60 - 79	17900	20900	3.93%	4.52%	703	945	1.18	1.07	830	1011	1841	1160
Total	90200	93100							7795	9242	17037	10733

Water Area Required

To obtain the m^2 to meet this demand	2012			2021			2031		
1. Divide the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions	9811	49	200	10394	49	212	10733	49	219
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into $1m^2$ of pool area	200	0.16667	1201	212	0.16667	1273	217	0.16667	1314
3. Water area (m^2) required to meet potential demand	1201			1273			1314		

Capacity

Calculation of Current Capacity 2012	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness Weighting		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	15262	49	311	10683	49	218	9782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1m2 of pool area	311	0.16667	1869	218	0.16667	1308	200	0.16667	1198
3. Current water area (m^2) available to meet potential demand	1869			1308			1198		
4. Water area (m^2) required to meet potential demand 2012	1201			1201			1201		
Balance	667			107			-4		

Calculation of Future Capacity 2021	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness Weighting		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10394	49	212	10683	49	218	9782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1 m^2 of pool area	212	0.16667	1273	218	0.16667	1308	200	0.16667	1198
3. Current water area (m^2) available to meet potential demand	1869			1308			1198		
5. Water area (m^2) required to meet potential demand 2021	1273			1273			1273		
Balance	**596**			**35**			**-75**		

2031	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness Weighting		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	**15262**	49	212	**10683**	49	218	9782	49	200
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into 1m2 of pool area	212	0.16667	1273	218	0.16667	1308	200	0.16667	1198
3. Current water area (sqm) available to meet potential demand	**1869**			**1308**			**1198**		
5. Water area (sqm) required to meet potential demand 2031	1314			1314			1314		
Balance	**555**			**-6**			**-116**		

Appendix E: Model of Supply & Demand for Sports Halls

Audit of Sports Halls

Site Address	Type	No. Courts	Width	Length	Square Metres	Access Policy	Year Built/Refurbished
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1995 & 2010
Basildon Lower Academy	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1995
Basildon Sports Centre	Main	5	16.5	36.6	810	Pay and Play	1985
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	4	17	32	544	Sports Club / Community Association	1995 & 2003
Basildon Upper Academy	Main	1	10	23	230	Sports Club / Community Association	1965 & 2003
Basildon Sporting Village	Main	8	34	37	1258	Pay and Play	2010
Beauchamps School	Main	4	18	33	594	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
Beauchamps School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	5	18	36.4	810	Sports Club / Community Association	1973 & 2008
Billericay Sports & Fitness Centre	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1973 & 2008
Bromford Sports Centre	Main	5	16.5	36.6	810	Pay and Play	1983 & 2008
David Lloyd Basildon	Main	4	18	33	594	Registered Membership use	1999
De La Salle School	Main	3	18	27	486	Sports Club / Community Association	1965
De La Salle School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1965 & 2007
Eversley Leisure Centre	Main	4	18	33	594	Pay and Play	1987

Hannakins Farm Community Centre	Main	2	18	18	324	Pay and Play	
James Hornsby School	Main	4	18	33	594	Pay and Play	2000
Mayflower School	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1979 & 1998
Mayflower School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1965 & 2004
Mayflower School	Activity	0	17	18	306	Sports Club / Community Association	
Ramsden Bell House Village Hall	Main	1	10	18	180	Pay and Play	1999
Woodlands School	Main	4	17	33	561	Sports Club / Community Association	1977
Woodlands School	Main	1	10	18	180	Sports Club / Community Association	1955
Total		**68**			**10897**		

Peak Visits

2012

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*60%*
0 - 15	18060	17280	9.55%	6.03%	1725	1042	0.85	0.99	1466	1032	2498	1499
16 - 24	9340	8920	15.04%	9.31%	1405	830	0.88	0.85	1236	706	1942	1165
25 - 34	11100	11400	14.96%	11.66%	1661	1329	0.88	1.03	1461	1369	2830	1698
35-44	11900	12400	11.08%	9.40%	1319	1166	0.9	0.9	1187	1049	2236	1341
45 - 59	16500	17900	5.68%	5.40%	937	967	0.92	1.02	862	986	1848	1109
60 - 79	14000	16400	5.55%	4.28%	777	702	1.1	1.27	855	891	1746	1048
Total	80900	84300			7823	6036			7067	6033	13100	7860

2021

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*60%*
0 - 15	19960	18820	9.55%	6.03%	1906	1135	0.85	0.99	1620	1123	2744	1646
16 - 24	8740	8780	15.04%	9.31%	1314	817	0.88	0.85	1157	695	1852	1111
25 - 34	12300	12200	14.96%	11.66%	1840	1423	0.88	1.03	1619	1465	3084	1851
35-44	11700	12100	11.08%	9.40%	1296	1137	0.9	0.9	1167	1024	2190	1314
45 - 59	17600	19100	5.68%	5.40%	1000	1031	0.92	1.02	920	1052	1972	1183
60 - 79	15600	18300	5.55%	4.28%	866	783	1.1	1.27	952	995	1947	1168
Total	85900	89300			8223	6327			7435	6354	13789	8273

2031

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation		Participation Numbers		Frequency of Participation		Visits Per Week		Total Visits	Peak Visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per Week	*60%*
0 - 15	20040	18880	9.55%	6.03%	1914	1138	0.85	0.99	1627	1127	2754	1652
16 - 24	10160	10020	15.04%	9.31%	1528	933	0.88	0.85	1345	793	2138	1283
25 - 34	11600	11800	14.96%	11.66%	1735	1376	0.88	1.03	1527	1417	2944	1767
35-44	13400	13300	11.08%	9.40%	1485	1250	0.9	0.9	1336	1125	2461	1477
45 - 59	17100	18200	5.68%	5.40%	971	983	0.92	1.02	894	1002	1896	1138
60 - 79	17900	20900	5.55%	4.28%	993	895	1.1	1.27	1093	1136	2229	1337
Total	90200	93100			8627	6575			7821	6601	14422	8653

Number of sports halls to meet this demand

Process	2012			2021			2031		
To obtain the number of sports halls to meet this demand									
1. Divide the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions	7860	37	212	8273	37	224	8653	37	234
2. Divide 1. above by the average number of people that play on a badminton court	5	42		5	45		5	47	
3. This equals the number of badminton courts demanded for the area	42			45			47		

Capacity

Calculation of Current Capacity 2012	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness Weighting		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10530	37	285	8424	37	228	7124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			46			39		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	42			42			42		
Balance	14			4			-4		
Calculation of Future Capacity 2021	**Theoretical**			**Comfort**			**Attractiveness Weighting**		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10530	37	285	8424	37	228	7124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			46			39		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	45			45			45		
Balance	12			1			-6		

Calculation of Future Capacity 2031	Theoretical			Comfort			Attractiveness Weighting		
1. Divide the total capacity for peak visits by the number of peak sessions	10530	37	285	8424	37	228	7124	37	193
2. Divide this number by number of people that can fit into badminton court	285	5	57	228	5	46	193	5	39
3. This equals the number of badminton courts	57			46			39		
Number of badminton courts demanded for the area	47			47			47		
Balance	10			-1			-8		

Appendix F: Health & Fitness

Demand for Health & Fitness

Demand - Health and Fitness	2012	2021	2031
Total population (16+)	138,840	146,820	158,780
Penetration Rate[75]	15.20%	15.20%	15.20%
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	21,104	22,317	24,611
Number of visits per week (assuming average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month)	31,656	33,475	36,916
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	20,576	21,759	23,996
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /36	572	604	667

[75] FIA Market Penetration Rate of the UK population 2012

Calculation of Fitness Supply/Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance 2012	Theoretical	Comfort
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	572	572
Balance	454	249
Supply/Demand Balance 2021	**Theoretical**	**Comfort**
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	604	604
Balance	422	217
Supply/Demand Balance 2031	**Theoretical**	**Comfort**
Supply		
Visits during peak time	1026	821
Demand		
Visits during peak time	667	667
Balance	359	154

Appendix G: Community Centres

Community Centres in Basildon

Directly Managed	Exclusive Use	Occupied by other organisations but without lease terms
Billericay Day Centre, Billericay	Bluehouse Farm Community Centre	Community Resource Centre
Craylands Hall, Basildon	Chalvedon Community Centre	Glenmere
Crown Hall, Pitsea	Hannakins Farm	Great Berry Pavilion
Frypa Hall, Basildon	Highcliffe Play Centre	ITEC
Gordon Hall, Vange, Basildon	Kingswood Community Centre	King Edward Hall
Hannakins Farm Community Centre, Billericay	Noak Bridge Village Hall	Langham Crescent
Kingswood Hall, Basildon	Laindon Community Centre	1 Plumleys
Laindon Community Centre, Laindon	Barnet Centre	Park Lodge
Laindon Community Hall, Laindon	Laindon West Community Centre	Barn Hall
Luncies Community Hall, Basildon	Leased Halls	
Nevendon Community Hall, Wickford	Lee Chapel North Community Centre	
Vange North Community Hall, Vange, Basildon	Lee Chapel South Community Centre	
Wickford Community Centre,	Barstable Community Centre	
	Northlands Park Community Centre	

	Pitsea Mount	
	Steeple View Memorial Hall	
	Swanmead Centre	
	Table House Hall	
	The Fold (Quilters)	
	The Northlands Centre & Boiler House	
	The Wick Community Centre	
	Triangle Community Centre	
	Valerie Lodge	
	Vange Riverview	
	Wickford Community Centre	
	Wickford Priority Club	

Community Centre Hierarchy

Community Centre / Hall	Capacity	Parking	Kitchen	Single/multi use?	Classification
Barn Hall	200	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Barnet Centre	200 (est)	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Barstable Community Centre	120	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Billericay Day Centre	125	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Bluehouse Farm Community Centre	250	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Chalvedon Community Centre	150	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Crown Community Centre	100	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Frypa Hall	125	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Glenmere Hall	100	N	Y	Single	Medium
Gordon Hall	80	N	Y	Single	Small
Hannikins Community Centre	400	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Kingswood Community Centre	120	N	Y	Single	Medium
Kingswood Play	120	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Laindon Community Centre	570	Y	N	Multi	Large
Laindon Play Centre	70	N	Y	Single	Small
Laindon West Community Centre	100	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Lee Chapel North Community Centre	150	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Lee Chapel South Community Centre	150	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Luncies Meeting Hall	120	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Markhams Chase Play Centre	50	Y	Y	Single	Medium

Nevendon Community Hall	50	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Noak Bridge Village Hall	130	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Northlands Park Community Centre	80	Y	Y	Multi	Medium
Pitsea Mount Community Centre	120	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Steepleview Community Centre	150	Y	Y	Single	Medium
The Wick Community Centre	150	Y	Y	Multi	Large
Trenham Community Centre	100	N	Y	Single	Medium
Vange Community Centre	125	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Vange Scout Hut	75	Y	Y	Single	Medium
Wickford Community Centre	200	Y	Y	Multi	Large