

Adur & Worthing Councils
Indoor/Built Sports Facility Needs Assessment
Final Report
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Report produced on behalf of Adur & Worthing Councils

by Leisure and the Environment

in association with Ethos Environmental Planning Ltd

Adur & Worthing Councils indoor/Built Sports Facility Needs Assessment

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SUMMARY

General

This is one of a set of reports covering both Adur & Worthing local authority areas, prepared for the Councils as part of a wider assessment of Sport, Leisure, and Open Space within the two areas. It considers the provision of built (principally indoor) sports and active recreation facilities for the community within the two local authorities.

This report has covered some important facilities found in those parts of the two local authorities falling inside the South Downs National Park. This is because, it is likely that such facilities will be used to some extent by residents of Adur & Worthing Councils.

The overall assessment aims to provide a robust and up-to-date evidence base and strategy of the needs for sports, open space and recreation facilities. It identifies specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses in the local area.

The time horizon for the study is 2036, with an interim point of 2028.

As appropriate, the report examines provision within each local authority. Where it is relevant the study also considers the study area as-a-whole (i.e. both local authorities) as well as facilities elsewhere which may help meet the needs of residents.

Key Messages

Context (Section 2)

The character of the local authorities' population continues to change, and will affect the types of sport, play and leisure activity appealing to local people.

Deprivation in its various forms can impact upon people's ability to take part in sport and active recreation. Within the study area there is some evidence of a correlation between high levels of deprivation and lower levels of participation.

The natural ageing of the study area's population will to some extent be offset by population change associated with significant new housing growth.

Both councils are working in a financially challenging environment- this brings challenges, but it also presents a clear opportunity for reviewing both Councils' leisure offers and facilities for which they are responsible.

Given the limited land availability, and the competing demands of various land uses, opportunities for new development of any kind are extremely limited.

Leisure Centres in General (Section 3)

Leisure trends and demands change, and so should local authority-controlled leisure provision, if the 'offer' is to be sufficiently attractive to get more people into beneficial physical activity.

Leisure centres offer more than the sum total of all their parts, and the right mix of facilities can improve the financial sustainability of centres.

There are major issues to address across both local authorities, resulting from the generally ageing and increasingly obsolescent stock of leisure centre facilities.

Funding opportunities arising out of developer contributions associated with the planning process, should help enable a review of the way in which leisure centres are provided and run in the study area. The scale of growth predicted in the study area by 2036 will generate substantial demands for new leisure centre facilities.

Swimming Pools (Section 4)

Quantity: Based on the current estimated population technical estimates suggest an *optimal* level of provision for **Worthing Borough** of 1,145 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.24 sq.m per 1000 people). This compares with *the existing* 1,091 sq.m in total within the Borough. However, only an estimated 651 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Splashpoint indoor pools and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year.

Quantity: For **Adur District** technical estimates suggest an *optimal* level of provision of 668 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.26 sq.m per 1000 people). This compares with *the existing* 761 sq.m in total within the District. However, only an estimated 250 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Wadurs indoor pool and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year.

Quantity: The above conclusions highlighting a shortage of pool space are consistent with the views of both the sport's national governing body, as well as local facility managers.

Quantity: Whilst it is acknowledged that provision at the David Lloyd Centre (Worthing Borough), and Lancing College (Adur District) helps to meet some local demand, the operational priorities of both facilities mean that they cannot be relied upon to offer community use.

Quantity: An increase in population will place future demands upon venues.

Quality: The Splashpoint venue is attractive and popular, although parking can be a problem at peak times. The Wadurs Pool, whilst well-maintained, is cramped and isolated from other complementing 'dry-side facilities'.

Quality and Quantity: Any additional pool space provided over the coming years should not be considered in isolation from the need to improve/renew/replace much of the existing stock of local

authority-controlled sports facilities. Given the added value that leisure centres offer it would make sense to explore options for the collocation of new pool space with 'dry-side' facilities.

Accessibility: At least one of the two key venues is within convenient reach by car for most residents in the study area. Neither venue is within easy of more than a small minority of residents by foot- the cost of providing such facilities means that this is inevitable. The proximity of venues in neighbouring local authorities means that there will be some inward and outward migration of users across respective local authority boundaries. **If access is considered by foot, or bike, clearly the 15-minute catchments would be much smaller, and the population numbers excluded from easy access would be great. However, indoor swimming pools are large and expensive facilities to build and maintain, and provision will necessarily be limited. Comparing existing provision with areas of identified socio-economic deprivation the principal pool venues relate reasonably well to many of the most deprived parts of the study area.**

Sports Halls (Section 5)

Quantity: There are some activities that potentially can be housed in sports halls, but which sometimes benefit from alternative accommodation of a suitable type and location, and which can be better devoted to the bespoke needs of those activities. Activities such as gymnastics and table tennis may be cases in point.

Quantity: Based on the current estimated population technical estimates suggest an *optimal* provision for Adur District is 17.72 courts (4.43 4-court sports halls, or 0.27 courts per 1000). For Worthing Borough the suggested *optimal* figure is 30.44 courts (7.61 4-court halls, or 0.26 courts per 1000). In Adur, the *existing* LA controlled figure is 12, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 26 courts. In Worthing, the *existing* LA controlled figure is 17 courts, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 31 courts

Quantity: Future housing and population growth will place additional demands on sports halls.

Quality: All the key local authority venues are in need of overhaul, which might also involve longer-term relocation in some cases.

Accessibility: At least one of the existing local authority venues is within convenient reach by car for most residents. Existing local authority venues are only within easy reach of a small minority of residents by foot- the cost of providing such facilities means that this is inevitable. The proximity of school venues, and of smaller local facilities like community centres/halls is also an important in these circumstances. **Comparing existing provision with areas of identified socio-economic deprivation the principal sports hall venues relate reasonably well to many of the most deprived parts of the study area.**

Other Specialist Facilities (Section 6)

Quantity: A reasonable estimate of the number of adults in the study area taking part regularly in the activities often requiring specialist facilities:

- Tennis: 3,773 adults (although there may be potential for growth in this figure);

- Bowls: 1,306 adults (including circa 1,300 members at the existing indoor clubs);
- Athletics (including off-track running): 23,7827 adults;
- Cycling (track cycling); 145 (however 26,000 + for all forms of cycling) and,
- Squash: 2,031 adults (with perhaps potential for some small additional growth).

Technical projections suggest the following estimated additional regular participants for the above sports locally by 2036, based on ONS projections:

- Tennis: 582 additional players (potentially more);
- Bowls: 202 additional players;
- Athletics (including off-track running): 3,684 extra runners, jumpers and throwers (many of these will be off-track runners);
- Cycling (track): 22 (but potentially many more casual cyclists); and,
- Squash: 314 additional players

Future housing and population growth will increase localised demand for such facilities. There is no overwhelming argument to suggest that these increases will require additional new venues, with the possible exception of track and field training facilities for athletics.

Quality: Generally, the specialist facilities (where they exist) are of a good standard. The main issue currently is considered to be the lack of a 'track and field' training facility in Adur District. Much 'off-track' running is recreational and for simple health and fitness: such running will often take place on the roads, streets and in parks, open spaces, and recreational corridors (such as Rights of Way). Simple way-marking and gauging of safe and attractive all-year routes would help cater further for this activity.

Small Community Halls (Section 7)

Community halls are local venues for active recreation. They are important basic community facilities and need to be planned.

Based on evidence presented in this section, Section 8 suggests a local standard for the provision of community halls.

The local authority has a good range and spread of community halls. However, in some locations natural and planned population change within the local authority may increase the demand for access to such venues.

It will be important to continue to review the level of provision, especially in areas of rapid population change.

Quantity: There is generally a good geographic and quantitative spread of such facilities within the study area, and they serve an important sports function where more centrally-placed leisure centres are difficult to reach. Such venues will also be required in areas of planned growth to complement traditional leisure centre provision.

Quality: Most community halls appear to be of a good level of repair and maintenance, although of varying age and fitness for contemporary needs. In some locations their upgrading will help to meet community needs where access to more centrally placed leisure centres is difficult.

Accessibility: Given that community halls are essentially ‘local’ facilities. They need to be within easy reach of the communities they serve, including by foot and public transport. It is reasonable to assume that acceptable travelling distances/times to community halls would be no more than 15 minutes, and possibly less- perhaps with a greater emphasis on travel by foot.

Future Provision, Standards, and Recommendations (Section 8)

The following tables are based on projected new dwelling completions for the study area as-a-whole, as well as the two local authorities up to 2036 (including an interim estimate for 2028). When assessing needs generated by residents of new housing, these figures should be used.

Adur District	Assumed dwgs.	Derived population¹
2018-2028	2,701	6,141
2018-2036	3,130 ²	7,117

Worthing Borough	Assumed dwgs.	Derived population³
2018-2028	3,180	6,898
2018-2036	3,764 ⁴	8,164

Population arising from project housing to 2036 (note: begins at 2018)	By 2028	By 2036
Adur	6,141	7,117
Worthing	6,898	8,164
Combined	13,039	15,281

Standards and quantifying future need

The following recommendations are for new and improved provision in the study area as-a-whole, and for the respective local authorities, as appropriate. The recommendations are based on the findings of Sections 3 to 7 of the main report, which themselves have been informed by the associated Community and Stakeholder Consultation. Where appropriate, outline standards are provided to help guide provision in relation to new housing with respect to Section 106

¹ This figure is derived from use of a Median household size for the years 2019-2036 of 2.27377 (ONS household projections mid-2016 base).

² It should be noted that the assumed dwellings to be delivered towards the end of the study are subject to some fluctuation and will be influenced by future reviews of the respective Local Plans

³ This figure is derived from use of a Median household size for the years 2019-2036 of 2.169091 (ONS household projections mid-2016 base).

⁴ It should be noted that the assumed dwellings to be delivered towards the end of the study are subject to some fluctuation and will be influenced by future reviews of the respective Local Plans

contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The table below is based on a more detailed version in Section 8. (which also includes cost estimates).

Facility	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040 ⁵
Indoor swimming pools	<p><u>10.0 sq.m waterspace/1000 persons.</u></p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' travel for residents.</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the <u>additional demand</u> generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 71.17 sq.m extra waterspace by 2036 (61.41 sq.m by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 81.64 sq.m extra waterspace by 2036 (68.98 sq.m by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore the total for the study area by 2036 would be for an extra <u>153 sq.m. of waterspace – around ¾ of a 25m x 4 lane pools.</u></p>
Sports halls	<p><u>0.27 courts/1000 persons.</u></p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' travel for residents.</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the <u>additional demand</u> generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 1.92 extra courts by 2036 (1.65 courts 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 2.20 courts by 2036 (1.86 courts by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore, the total for the study area by 2036 would be for an extra 4.12 courts- more than 1 x 4-court sports hall.</p>
Health & Fitness Suites	<p><u>5.4 health & fitness station/ 1000 persons</u></p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' travel for residents.</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the <u>additional demand</u> generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 38 additional stations by 2036 (33 by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 44 additional stations by 2036 (37 by 2028)</p>
Indoor bowls	A standard is not considered to be	

⁵ See paragraphs 8.3 and 8.4 for a full explanation of how these figures are derived.

	appropriate.	
Indoor tennis	A standard is not considered to be appropriate.	The situation should be kept under review.
Athletics	A standard is not considered to be appropriate.	Although additional full-size athletics track may not be justified, a reduced size 'j-track' facility could be an important local acquisition- if it were located in Adur District. In Worthing Borough, the focus should be on the protection and on-going improvement of the facility at Worthing Leisure Centre.
Studios (Section 3 and Appendix 5)	A standard is not considered to be appropriate.	These should be integral to all new/improved major sports hall provision. (See under Sports Halls (above) for an indication of required needs in this regard)
Small community halls	<p>There is a contrasting level of provision across the two local authorities. A shared standard of provision could be 1 hall per 15,000 persons.</p> <p>An accessibility standard could be based on a 10-minute drive/walk time.</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the <u>additional</u> demand generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 0.47 additional units by 2036 (0.41 by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 0.54 additional units by 2036 (0.46 by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore, the total for the study area by 2036 would be almost exactly 1 extra unit.</p>

Options for provision

This report has reflected the views of stakeholders including users, providers and managers of facilities. It also offers accompanying technical analysis. The matters highlighted are varied and nuanced, but an attempt is made here to cover them under six key themes:

- **Ageing provision:** much local authority-controlled provision is old/ageing and, whilst well-maintained, will require considerable overhaul or replacement over the coming years, if local provision is to remain 'fit-for-purpose' in meeting contemporary and future needs and demands.
- **Capacity shortfall:** Technical analysis suggests that there is at least a theoretical need for some additional capacity, and especially in the case of swimming pool space within the study area.
- **Future proofing:** Changes in the demographic profile may affect the level and type of demand for different types of sport and physical activity. Provision should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate predicted and potentially unforeseen demand shift.
- **Better hosting:** Some sports activities might be better provided for away from traditional sports halls, so releasing space and capacity at local authority venues.
- **Facility Integration:** There is a strong case to be made for integrating different types of wet and dry facility into larger leisure centres, more attractive to potential users and economic in scale.

- **Central v local:** However, larger integrated leisure centres may mean fewer smaller but more local venues. It will be important to get the central/local balance right, also taking account of the size and location of neighbouring authority facilities and private sector provision. This balance is especially important in cutting down on the expense, congestion and pollution generated by motorised journeys to leisure facilities. It is also critical for those who either prefer or need to access facilities by foot or bicycle.

Specific facility issues

Similarly, whilst many specific issues have been raised in this report by users, managers and providers, the following are considered to be the most pressing, and can be interrelated:

- **Worthing Leisure Centre:** A strong political commitment to upgrading/replacing/expanding facilities at the site of the existing Worthing Leisure Centre.
- **More waterspace:** Shortage of indoor waterspace across the study area. (especially Adur)
- **Key Adur facilities:** The Lancing Manor and Southwick leisure centres are ageing, and the Wadurs Pool is cramped and therefore limited in what it can offer.
- **Track and Field:** Athletics activity (including track and field has the potential to grow locally). The local synthetic track adjacent to Worthing Leisure Centre is in considered to be in in quite good condition, but users feel there is a need for certain additional ancillary provision.
- **Community halls:** The role of existing (and proposed) community halls in meeting local needs where residents are not within easy reach of the main leisure centres and halls.

Evaluation

One way of analysing how to address the above issues is to evaluate potential options for tackling them against the key themes listed. For simplicity, the options identified are the same for each issue:

'As is'	Continue with a routine programme of maintenance and repair.
'Refurbish'	A major injection of capital to overhaul and modify facilities, but with the overall facility 'menu' remaining largely the same.
'New build (on site)'	Knock down what there is and replace with something better suited to contemporary and future needs and demands.
'New build (alternative site)'	As above, but on an alternative site

A matrix evaluation has been undertaken and is included in Section 8. The full table should be read, but the evaluation has concluded that:

- Worthing Leisure Centre:** The 'New Build' (on-site) options appear to be the best option highlighted by the analysis.
- More Waterspace:** The 'New Build' (alternative site) option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis.
- Key Adur Facilities:** The 'New Build' (alternative site) option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis. Although if colocation of facilities to a large wet and dry facility are a serious option, then thought must be given to how residents who currently benefit from ease of access by can be offered some alternative forms of provision.
- Track and Field:** The 'Refurbished' option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis. However, the viability of this option depends greatly on the future design of a possibly expanded Worthing Leisure Centre.
- Community Halls:** Inevitably, for these valuable local facilities, the best solution will be a composite one involving one or more of the 4 options,

depending on circumstances.

Other considerations

Community halls feature prominently in this report and its recommendations. However, a detailed facility audit has not been conducted. Given the focus on improving the quality and capacity of existing venues (in addition to essential new provision) it will be important for the Council to have a better understanding of the character and quality of local community halls to inform investment decisions.

It will be very important for the Councils to provide complementary guidance through planning policies, and these should cover the following:

- Include policies and proposals in the Development Plans which are consistent with National Planning Policy Framework guidance and (in particular) include reference to the recommendations contained in this Section.
- Include proposals that cover the relevant recommendations contained in this report where the location and/or site of new or improved provision is determined.
- In assessing all options, the potential for developing/improving bone fide community facilities on existing and new school sites should be considered.
- In circumstances where there are proposals to develop and use facilities contrary to the recommendations of this assessment and any subsequent strategy and action plan, they should only be approved where:
 - i. an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the facilities to be surplus to requirements; or
 - ii. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - iii. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
ACL	Adur Community Leisure
AL	Active Lives
ANOG	Assessment of Needs and Opportunities Guide
APP	Active Places Power
APS	Active People Survey
BE	Badminton England
BG	British Gymnastics
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
EA	England Athletics
EIBA	English Indoor Bowling Association
FPM	Facility Planning Model
GI	Green Infrastructure
H&FS	Health & Fitness Suites
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
MS	Market Segmentation
NGB	National Governing Body (of sport)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office of National Statistics
SDLT	South Downs Leisure Trust
SFC	Sports Facility Calculator
VPWPP	Visits per week (at) peak period

1 INTRODUCTION

Description of report

1.1 This is one of a set of reports covering both Adur and Worthing local authority areas, prepared for Adur & Worthing Councils as part of a wider assessment of Sport, Leisure, and Open Space within the two areas. This report considers the provision of built (principally indoor) sports and active recreation facilities for the community within the two local authorities. This report has covered some important facilities found in those parts of the two local authorities falling inside the South Downs National Park. This is because, it is likely that such facilities will be used to some extent by residents of Adur & Worthing Councils.

Study Overview

1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁶ details three overarching objectives required to achieving sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions should provide a framework and shape the approach to assessing public open space, green infrastructure, sport and recreation.

1.3 The overall assessment aims to provide a robust and up-to-date evidence base and strategy of the needs for sports, open space and recreation facilities. It identifies specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses in the local area.

1.4 The key intended outcomes are:

- Providing evidence to help protect and enhance existing provision
- Informing the development and implementation of planning policy
- Informing the assessment of planning applications
- Providing evidence to help secure internal and external funding
- Provide justification for setting s106 (and potentially CIL) contributions in Adur and inform priorities for potential CIL funding in Worthing.
- Providing evidence to help prioritise and inform strategic site maintenance and management plans

1.5 To deliver the required outcomes the study has aimed to:

- Provide an up to date analysis of supply and demand in the study area
- Identify quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses in meeting current and future needs
- Summary of key findings and issues in terms of protect, enhance and provide outcomes
- Establish clear prioritised specific and achievable recommendations and actions to address the key issues to deliver and maintain the provision required.

⁶ National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) paragraph 8.

1.6 There is limited land available for new development in Adur and Worthing. Neither Authority is able to meet its local housing need, and the provision of sport and recreation facilities needs to be considered against this context.

1.7 As a consequence of the shortage of land, part of the study brief requires the examination of specific scenarios regarding the improvement, displacement, and/or replacement of existing sports and leisure facilities. These and other scenarios are considered in the relevant sections, and especially in Section 8.

Methodology

1.8 This report is based on the Sport England guide 'Assessment of Needs and Opportunities Guide' (ANOG) methodology (2014), which advocates a broad approach to be undertaken looking at supply and demand and considering need in terms of:

- **Quantity** - what facilities there are in the area, and how many?

- **Quality** – how good are facilities in terms of condition and being ‘fit for purpose’?
- **Accessibility** - where they are located?
- **Availability** - how available are they? (The degree of ‘availability’ is analogous to the level of ‘Community Use’ (see para 1.15)).

1.9 ANOG states that it is only by understanding all these elements together and their inter-relationship that a rounded view can be obtained of the supply and demand for facilities in an area. As also advocated by ANOG extensive consultation has been undertaken to inform the analysis. Questionnaire surveys were undertaken:

- A residents’ sample survey.⁷
- Surveys of national governing bodies of sport and local clubs.
- A survey of parish councils and schools.

1.10 Discussions were also undertaken with key local authority officers and representatives of other relevant agencies and organisations.

1.11 Relevant policies and assessments undertaken on behalf of the Council have also been reviewed (mentioned at appropriate points within this report).

1.12 An explanation of the use of population data is provided as **Appendix 1**.

1.13 The assessment has also been informed by analytical techniques, which include GIS mapping, and Sport England on-line analytical tools such as the Facility Planning Calculator (FPM), Active Lives (AL), Active People Surveys (APS), and Market Segmentation (MS). Active People and Market Segmentation tools are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report.

⁷ An agreed questionnaire survey was distributed to a random sample of 4000 households who could reply via Freepost or online. The online survey was also promoted to the wider public by the Councils’ Communications Team. Respondents were asked to respond to provide a view on behalf of their household, rather than simply as individuals. 637 surveys were completed with a total of 1,516 people represented. The average household size of the households was 2.22 – which is lower than the UK and West Sussex average (2.3) but similar to Adur and Worthing as a whole (2.2).

Report Framework

1.14 The report is made up of 7 main sections:

- Section 2 provides context in respect of planned change within the study area, and an analysis of the characteristics of the population that relevant to planning for sport and recreation. Relevant policies of the local authorities and other stakeholders are also noted.
- Sections 3,4,5,6, and 7 provide an assessment of provision for different facilities/activities, based on a consideration of their quantity, quality and accessibility, and availability for 'community use'. (The term 'Community Use' is central to this study and is defined below). At the end of each section there is a short summary in respect of key findings, issues and options.
- Section 8 considers the impact of future planned population change on those facilities/activities considered in the sections 3 to 7. It outlines some potential standards of provision for key facilities, and other appropriate strategic recommendations to help meet both existing and future demand for facilities. It also identifies and assesses options for the delivery of new and/or approved

What is community use?

1.15 At its simplest 'community use' is a term that is used to describe the extent to which a given sport or recreation facility is available for use by members of the general community- either on a pay-as-you go informal basis; or, as part of an organised club, group, or commercial enterprise.

1.16 In practice, the above definition of community use will include a wide range of management regimes whose admission policies will span informal 'pay-as-you-go' access, by the general community; and, through to use by organised clubs and groups by booking or longer-term agreements etc. It may also cover certain commercial and private facilities. Whether facilities are available for significant community use depends on several factors, including:

- Type of facility (and whether its size and design might be of use to the community at large, or at least significant groups within the community);
- The cost of using facilities, and whether they are 'affordable';
- The times and days of availability (times of most demand for the general community are likely to be in the evenings and at the weekends, as well as during mid-week lunchtime (popular for people at work)); and,
- The extent to which such use by the community is 'assured' over the longer-term.

1.17 Different facilities will therefore have varying community use value because of their varying scale, location, and management/pricing policies.

Geographies for analyses

1.18 As appropriate, the report examines provision within each local authority. Where it is relevant the study also considers the study area as-a-whole (i.e. both local authorities) as well as facilities elsewhere which may help meet the needs of local residents. The latter is reflected in the cross-border analyses undertaken for key facility types (such as leisure centres, and specialist venues).

2 CONTEXT

General

2.1 This section:

- Reviews key policies and priorities of the two local authorities, as well as other key stakeholders relevant to planning for sport and recreation within the study area.
- Describes the current demographic character of the local authorities, and how they are likely to change in the coming years, up to 2036.
- Reviews characteristics of the adult population and how they influence people's inclination to take part in sport and active recreation⁸.

2.2 Key issues have been identified, taking into account the above.

2.3 Policies and strategies are subject to regular change. The summary provided in this section was correct at the time of writing.

Strategic Context

National Regional Strategic Context

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019).

2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. The NPPF contains the following references that relate to green infrastructure, open spaces and recreation:

2.5 The NPPF states that *Strategic policies* should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision⁹ for:

- housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and,

⁸ Of course, participation in sport and active recreation is not limited to adults, and many young people will be involved. However, much of this activity takes place within the school curriculum, which is largely outside the scope of this report, except in the sense that there is much dual use of many of the key sports facilities within the District by both schools and the general community. Also, Sport England analytical tools and data, such as Active Lives, and Market Segmentation include only adults (16 years and over) in the data. Where the needs of children and young people are relevant, they have been identified in this report.

⁹ In line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

- conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2.6 The NPPF specifies that *Non-strategic policies* should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

2.7 *Neighbourhood planning* gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan.

2.8 The NPPF requires that planning policies and decisions should aim to *achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places* which:

- promote social interaction;
- are safe and accessible; and,
- enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.

2.9 To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;
- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- ensure that established shops, facilities and services can develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and
- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

2.10 In respect of *open space and recreation*, the NPPF states that "Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

2.11 In relation to promoting *sustainable transport* the NPPF states “opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued”.

Sporting Future - A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)

2.12 This cross-government strategy seeks to address flat-lining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.

2.13 It is government’s ambition that all relevant departments work closer together to create a more physically active nation, where children and young people enjoy the best sporting opportunities available and people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy the many benefits that sport and physical activity bring, at every stage in their lives.

2.14 Government is reaffirming its commitment to Olympic and Paralympic success but also extending that ambition to non-Olympic sports where it will support success through grassroots investment in those sports, and by sharing UK Sport’s knowledge and expertise. The strategy outlines what is expected of the sector to deliver this vision, and how the government will support it in getting there.

2.15 Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five years of age, as part of the strategy. The move will see Sport England’s remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.

2.16 Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people’s lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.

2.17 Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England has established a fund to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.

Sport England Strategy – ‘Towards an Active Nation’ 2016-2021 (2017)

2.18 In response to the Government’s strategy, Sport England’s strategy vision is that everyone in England, regardless of age, background or ability, feels able to take part in sport or activity. Sport England’s new vision and its supporting aims will therefore contribute to achieving the government’s. Key features of the new Strategy are:

- Dedicated funding to get children and young people active from the age of five, including a new fund for family-based activities and offering training to at least two teachers in every secondary school in England to help them better meet the needs of all children, irrespective of their level of sporting ability.
- Working with the sport sector to put customers at the heart of everything they do, and using the principles of behaviour change to inform their work.
- Piloting new ways of working locally by investing in up to 10 places in England – a mix of urban and rural areas.
- Investing up to £30m in a new volunteering strategy, enabling more people to get the benefits of volunteering and attracting a new, more diverse range of volunteers.
- Helping sport keep pace with the digital expectations of customers – making it as easy to book a badminton court as a hotel room.
- Working closely with governing bodies of sport and others who support people who already play regularly, to help them become more efficient, sustainable and diversify their sources of funding.

2.19 With respect to the final bullet point (above) a projected 38% of Sport England controlled investment will be directed through the National Governing Bodies of Sport. This is the largest of Sport England’s funding programmes.

2.20 In addition to the above, there are several National Governing Body (NGB (of sport)) strategies that set out medium to longer-term aspirations for the growth of sports concerned, and which will have relevance to this study. NGBs will have been guided by their own national strategies in responding to the consultation underpinning this assessment.

Active Sussex Strategy – 2018-2023 (Active Sussex Partnership)

2.21 The Active Sussex Partnership is part of the County Sports Partnership Network, and works with stakeholders across the county to build strong relationships. Its goal is to increase the number of people participating in sport and physical activity in Sussex.

2.22 The vision of its strategy is “Driving physical activity transformation in Sussex, which sees more people active and healthier communities.”

2.23 Its accompanying mission is to “...listen to people in Sussex to understand how they want to be active. We will work with new and existing partners to drive improved access to opportunities

for those most at risk of inactivity, especially older people, those with disabilities and long-term conditions, young people and those who live in areas of high deprivation”.

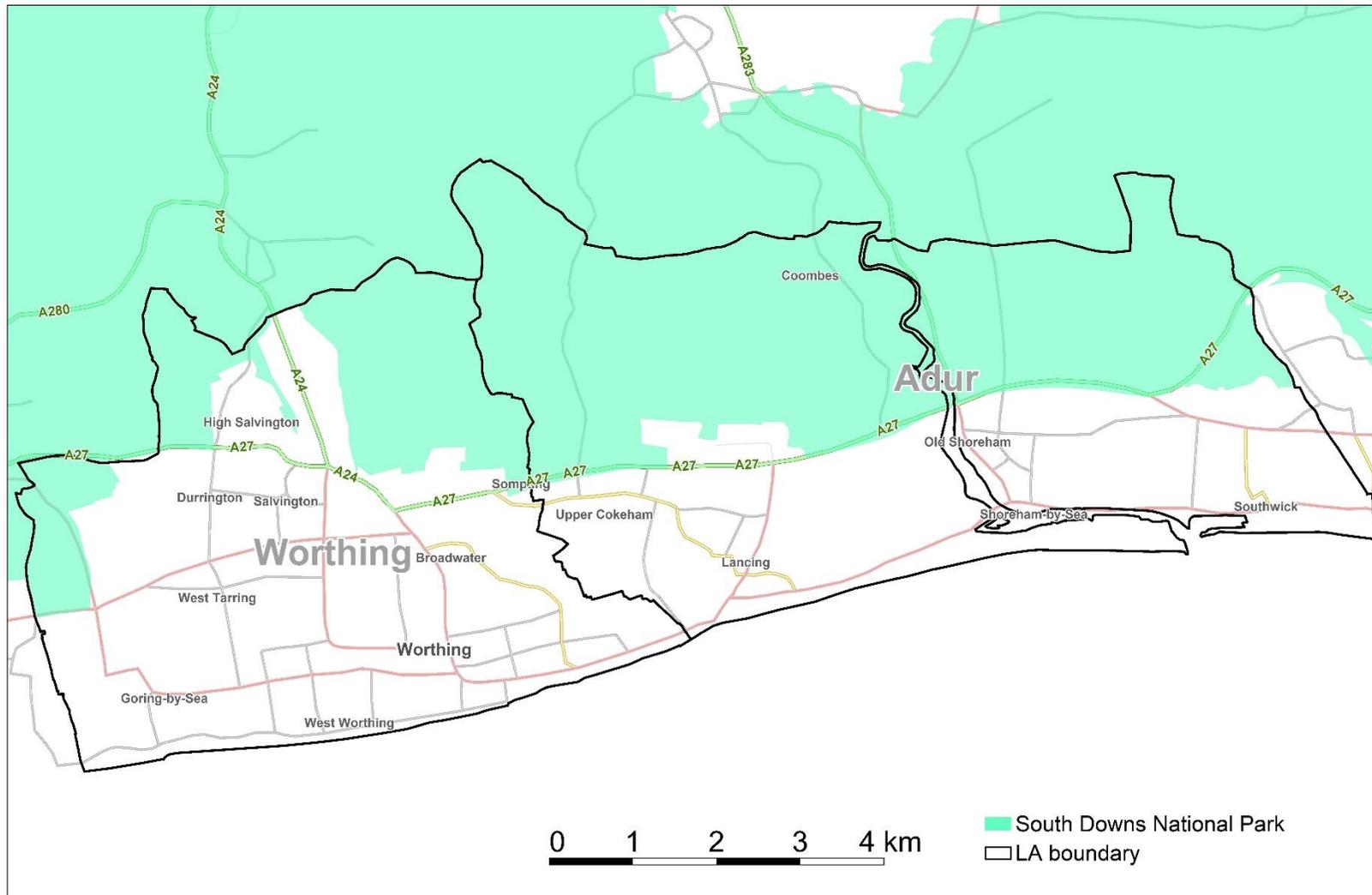
2.24 By 2023 the strategy aims is to see 5% fewer inactive people in Sussex, and 10% fewer inactive people in the county by 2028, so that all Sussex local authorities have activity levels better than the national average.

Local Context (refer to Figure 2.1)

2.25 The neighbouring local authorities of Adur District and Worthing Borough lie at the heart of the South Coast between Chichester and Brighton. The urban areas are ‘squeezed’ to the north by the South Downs National Park, and the sea to the immediate south. These two natural resources help greatly to define the character and distinctiveness on the study area, but also present challenges to accommodating change and development. As a result the coastal plain is relatively densely populated and developed.

2.26 There is poor east-west strategic road connectivity. The A27 is the only strategic road route along the Coast, which also serves as a local route with multiple junctions, leading to heavy congestion.

Figure 2.1:
The study
area



2.27 The generally high 'quality of life' and growing economy means that increasing numbers of people want to live in the area. This growth is partly a result of "longshore drift" as Brighton and Chichester have become more expensive. Demand from the wider south east and London is also apparent in the area, fuelling house price inflation.

2.28 There is a strong visitor economy, with potential for expansion, exploiting the South Downs National Park and opportunities for "active tourism".

2.29 The local economic strategy¹⁰ identified that the towns have much to offer but can lose out to better-known neighbours, Brighton and Chichester. In Adur, it has been identified that Shoreham town centre, the harbour and the areas of Southwick and Lancing need upgrading to provide a more attractive environment. Public access to, and experience of, Adur's many natural assets of river, countryside and coast could also be improved. In Worthing, there are a number of major sites in key locations in the town which are in urgent need of development to provide more retail, housing, leisure and commercial space and to radically improve visually sensitive areas of the town. The seafront, which is Worthing's major visitor economy asset, requires improvement to the public realm as does the high street where the physical quality of the retail units is often substandard.

2.30 Recognised quality of life measures of well-being, life expectancy and health are generally favourable but there are pockets of deprivation (covered further in **Figure 2.3**). Data from Public Health England suggests the following.¹¹

2.31 In Worthing, life expectancy is broadly on a par with West Sussex at 83 years for females and 79 years for males. It is slightly lower in Adur where it is 80 years for both sexes.

2.32 The health of people in Worthing is generally similar to the England average. About 13% (2,500) of children are in low-income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

2.33 The health of people in Adur is varied compared with the England average. About 15% (1,700) of children are in low-income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

Council Strategies

2.34 Several existing and proposed Council plans and strategies have relevance to the scope of this report, and they include the following.

¹⁰ Adur and Worthing Economic Strategy 2018 to 2023 (Adur and Worthing Councils)

¹¹ Public Health England- local authority health profiles: fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles

Platforms for Places (2018-2021) (2017) (this document was under review at the time of this report)

2.35 Platforms for our Places is a plan that sets out Adur & Worthing Councils' ambition for the two local authorities in respect of community prosperity and wellbeing over three years. Five Platforms are identified as a basis for decisions and actions.

- Our Financial Economies
- Our Social Economies
- Stewarding our Natural Resources
- Services & Solutions
- Leadership of our Places

2.36 The findings of this report will have relevance under more than one of these themes, but especially in respect of 'Our Social Economies'. The planned Sports and Activity Strategy (see below) will take its lead from the principles of 'Platforms for Places'.

Public Health Strategy 2018-2021: 'Start Well, Live Well, Age Well' (2018)

2.37 The strategy recognises the critical role both Councils can and need to play in promoting good health and wellbeing in communities. The Strategy's Vision is "We want all of our residents to reach their full potential, to start well, live well and age well and to be able to contribute positively to the creation of enterprising and thriving local communities."

2.38 The Strategy identifies the following priorities, all of which have relevance to the output of this report. We:

- all have the opportunity to enjoy good mental wellbeing and emotional resilience (at all life stages)
- contribute to improved environmental sustainability
- can all access and make positive use of our open spaces
- all have the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lifestyle (diet, weight, smoking, physical activity, alcohol, drugs and sexual health)
- can all enjoy good social connections via purposeful activity at all stages of our life.

Sports and Activity Strategy

2.39 This Strategy is currently work in progress for both Councils. It will flow from the Councils' strategic direction outlined in Platforms for Places.

2.40 A background report to the Adur and Worthing Councils' Joint Strategic Committee¹² stressed that a number of sporting facilities which have been in use for many years are now

¹² Delivering our Sports and Activity Strategy - Opportunities for Worthing Leisure Site (Report by the Director for the Economy & the Director for Communities, Joint Strategic Committee, Agenda Item 13 (05/03/2019))

reaching the end of their design life. Replacement will be required within the coming years in order to avoid having to close facilities for expensive maintenance and patching. The report stated that given the range of facilities across the two local authorities and ambition to develop not only a strategy for facilities, but also a wide-ranging strategy that improves the health and wellbeing of communities, there is a need to coordinate and align this work.

Statutory Development Plans

2.41 Worthing Borough Council is currently preparing a new Development Plan. The Worthing Local Plan will guide development in the Borough up to 2036. The new Plan will set out the spatial strategy and vision for the Borough and the policies to achieve this. The draft Local Plan (2018) identified a housing target of 250 homes per annum as a minimum and indicated the broad locations for new development. However, it is important to note that the Local Plan is likely to result in a significant shortfall in meeting local housing need. Therefore, a figure of 300 homes per annum may be a more reasonable option for this Study.

2.42 Worthing is a tightly constrained, compact town with little scope to grow beyond the current boundary without damaging the Borough's character and environment. Furthermore, although there are some opportunities to intensify development within the town there are relatively few large vacant sites or 'opportunity areas' within the existing built up area boundary.

2.43 The Adur Local Plan 2017 was adopted in December 2017. Of particular relevance to this study is Policy 3 of the Local Plan which seeks to deliver a minimum of 3,718 dwellings up to 2032 to contribute to meeting objectively-assessed needs in Adur in terms of type, size and tenure.

2.44 The NPPF requires that local planning authorities meet their full, objectively assessed need for housing. The Objectively Assessed Housing Need Update (September 2016) identified a need for 325 dwellings per annum. The Inspector concluded that the housing capacity studies undertaken by the Council demonstrated that such a level of growth could not satisfactorily be delivered in the plan area in a sustainable way because of the significant constraints that exist (landscape, flooding). He was satisfied that the Councils approach to housing delivery was justified and the target should be a minimum of 177 dwellings per annum (3718 dwellings over the plan period).

2.45 The housing target for Adur is therefore 3718 dwellings to be delivered between 2011 and 2032 (177 per annum), based on the capacity of Adur to accommodate new development.

2.46 Planned housing growth across the study area will change as local plans and allocations evolve¹³. Such growth will be a key factor influencing demand for sports and recreation opportunities.

¹³ Allocations within the Worthing Local Plan will evolve as the plan progresses. However, the Adur Local Plan is adopted and will be subject to review in due course.

Demographic Character and how it is likely to change up to 2036

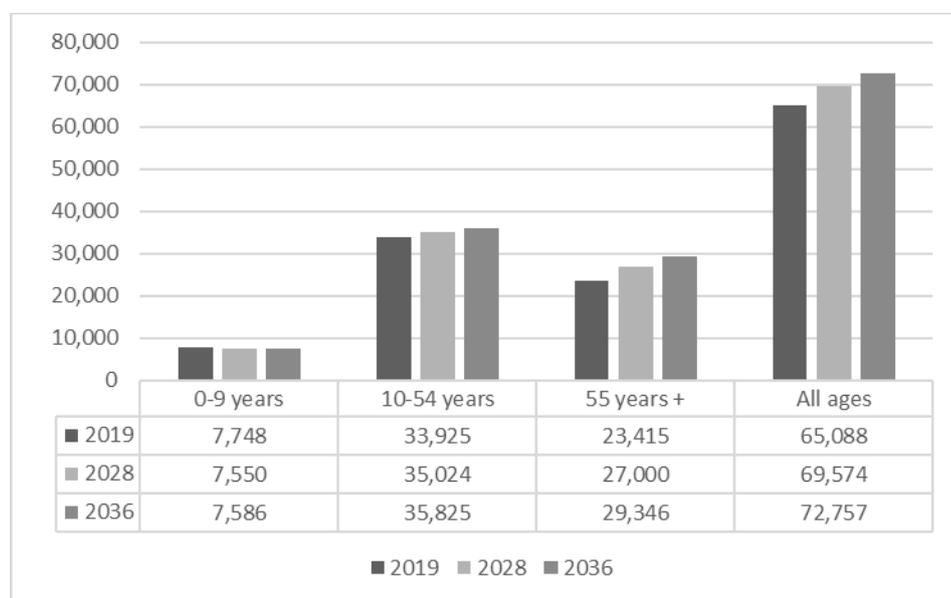
Population

2.47 As at 2019 the populations of Adur and Worthing local authorities were 65,088 and 111,800 respectively. These figures are based upon population projections provided by the ONS.¹⁴ The same projections calculate that by the year 2036 the populations will have increased to 72,757 and 126,059. These figures are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily account for the impact of future planned residential growth.

2.48 This ONS projected growth will affect the local demography in different ways. **Figure 2.2** shows the impact it is likely to have on general age cohorts within the population.

Figures 2.2: Changing local population and age structure¹⁵

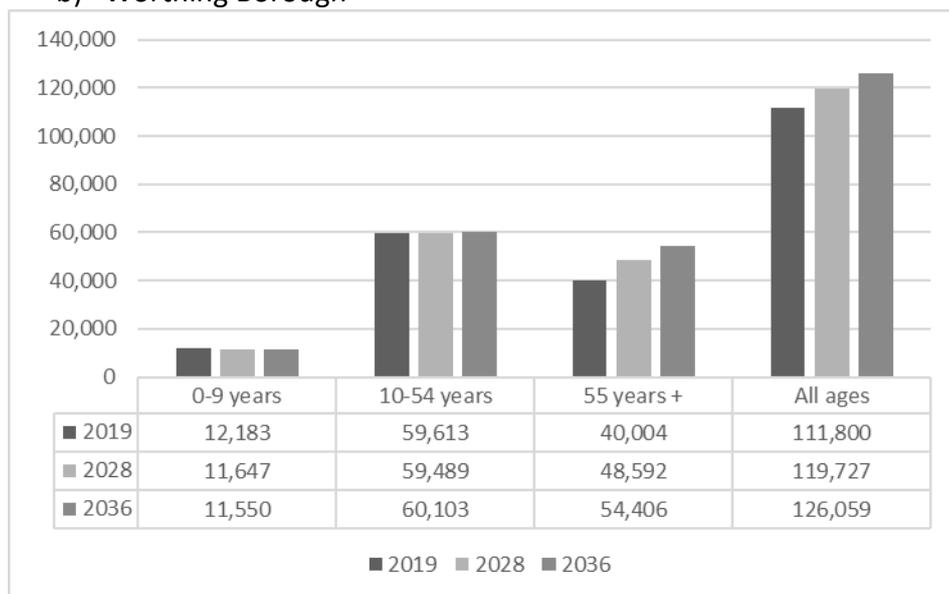
a) Adur District



¹⁴ Office of National Statistics Population projections by single year age groups (2016 base)

¹⁵ Office of National Statistics Population projections by single year age groups.

b) Worthing Borough



2.49 The most noteworthy feature of the above changes is that whilst there is an overall growth in the population generally, the biggest numerical increases are in the oldest age groups and especially within those in the post retirement age groups.

2.50 Generally, it is the younger adult age groups between 16 and 45 years of age that have the greatest propensity to participate in sports and active recreation. Whilst these age groups will continue to grow within both local authorities the greater percentage of the overall population growth will come from within the older age groups, and this should influence how sport and recreation facilities are planned.

Anticipated distribution of housing growth (up to 2036)

2.51 What the above projections do not account for is the impact of planned new growth allocated within recent and emerging local plan policies, of both authorities. Further detail on housing commitments over the coming years is provided in Section 8. The impact on participation levels of a naturally ageing population may be partly offset in some areas by expanded and rejuvenated local populations resulting from housing development.

Participation by adults¹⁶ in physical activity, affluence, and deprivation

2.52 For 10 years the Sport England Active People surveys ran annual sample surveys of adults (16+ years) and information from these surveys is presented later in this report. Further details of the Active People Surveys (APS) are contained in **Appendix 2**.

2.53 The sequence of surveys reached Active People year 10 (AP10), and has now been discontinued, and replaced by an Active Lives Survey in 2016 (see also **Appendix 2**). Active Lives is also a regular survey of adult activity, but asks slightly different questions, and uses a different methodology compared with Active People. As at the time of preparing this report, Active Lives had

¹⁶ Participation by children in physical activity is not considered here, but will be covered in a forthcoming initiative commissioned by Sport England “Active Lives: Children and Young People”.

only been running for 2 years, and is used in later sections to indicate levels of demand for different types of sport and recreational activity.

Activity and deprivation

2.54 Research has shown that there is a high correlation between levels of deprivation, and low participation levels in sport and recreation. (i.e. the more deprived an area the lower the tendency for residents in those areas to participate, and vice versa), and this correlation is evident in **Figure 2.3**. The Figure has a traffic light colour scheme reflecting the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)¹⁷ scores for the locality. All of the approximately 30,000 plus Census Super Output Areas (SOAs) within England have been categorised into one of four quartiles based on their ranking in the most recent available government IMD at the time of this study. The red represents SOAs in the highest ranked (most deprived) quartile whilst, the dark green represents those in the lowest ranked (most affluent) quartile.

2.55 There are some parts of both local authorities which appear in either the worst or second-worst quartile.

2.56 Underlying the IMD data in Figure 2.3 are data indicating the percentages of adults which Active Lives indicates undertake 30 minutes or less physical activity/week (excluding gardening). Local Active Lives data is available down to Census Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), which are larger than SOAs.

2.57 The Figure suggests there is some association between low physical activity levels and higher incidences of deprivation within both local authorities, the overall correlation may be lessened due to the elderly age structure of some local populations- so, whilst some areas may be considered to be quite affluent, a preponderance of elderly people in some such areas might lead to lower activity levels.

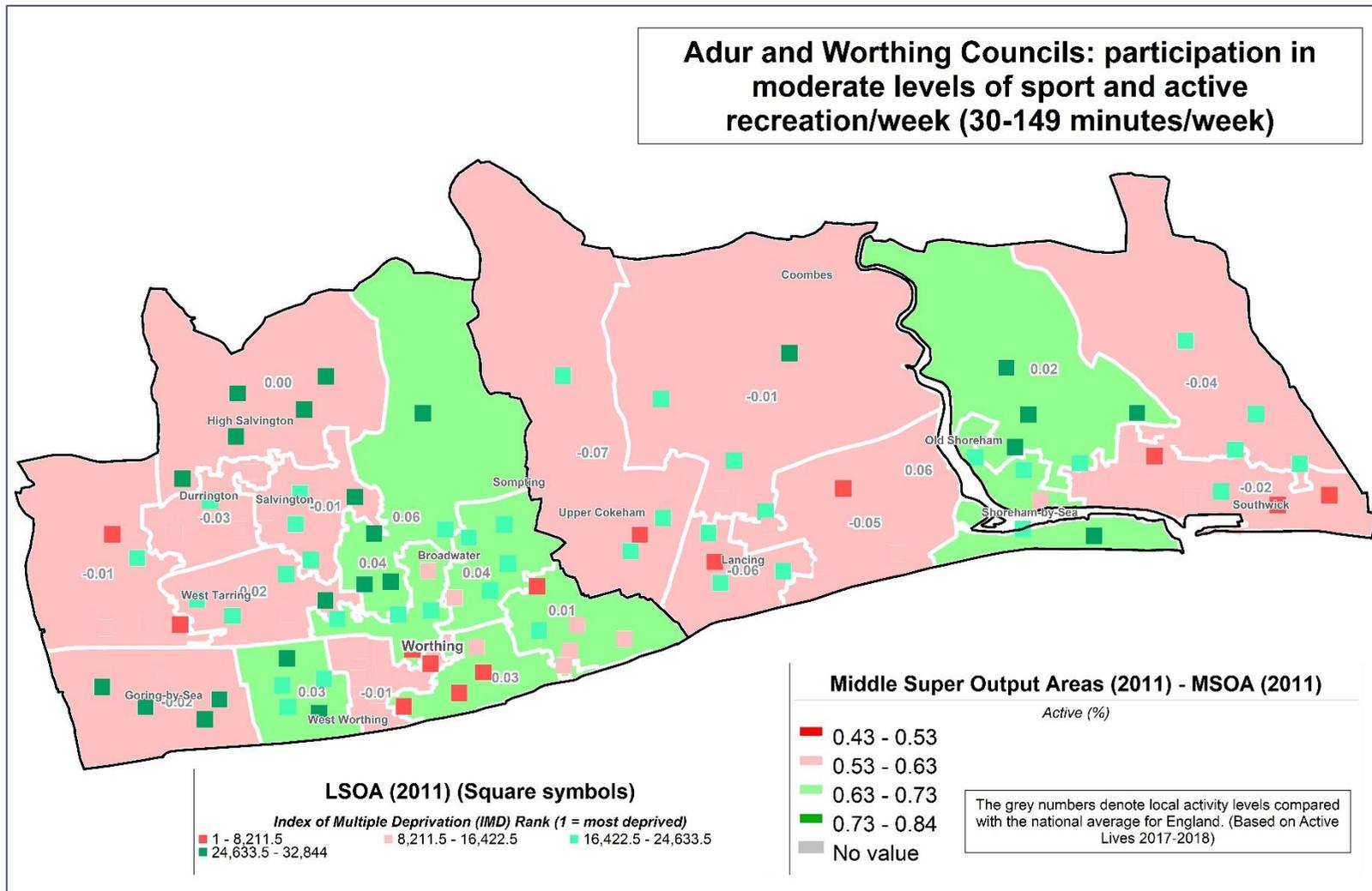
2.58 A local 'inactivity profile' produced by Active Sussex¹⁸ identifies that Adur and Worthing both average 24% inactive over the five Active Lives Surveys published to date, 1% higher than the Sussex average. However, inactivity is not evenly distributed across Adur and Worthing, ranging from 16% in the most active neighbourhoods to 32% in the least active³. The major factors affecting the rates of inactivity in each area are the proportion of older people, those living with disabilities and long-term health conditions, and levels of deprivation.

2.59 The profile also confirms there to be a clear link at the local level between inactivity and deprivation. The most deprived people are also the most physically inactive. The 10% most deprived have the highest level of inactivity (34%), the 10% least deprived have the lowest level of inactivity (20%).

¹⁷ IMD stands for Index of Multiple Deprivation. This is a government sponsored suite of social, economic and other indicators that seek to inform the assessment of relative deprivation and affluence, geographically within England. The index/indices are based on ONS geographical units, and are updated periodically.

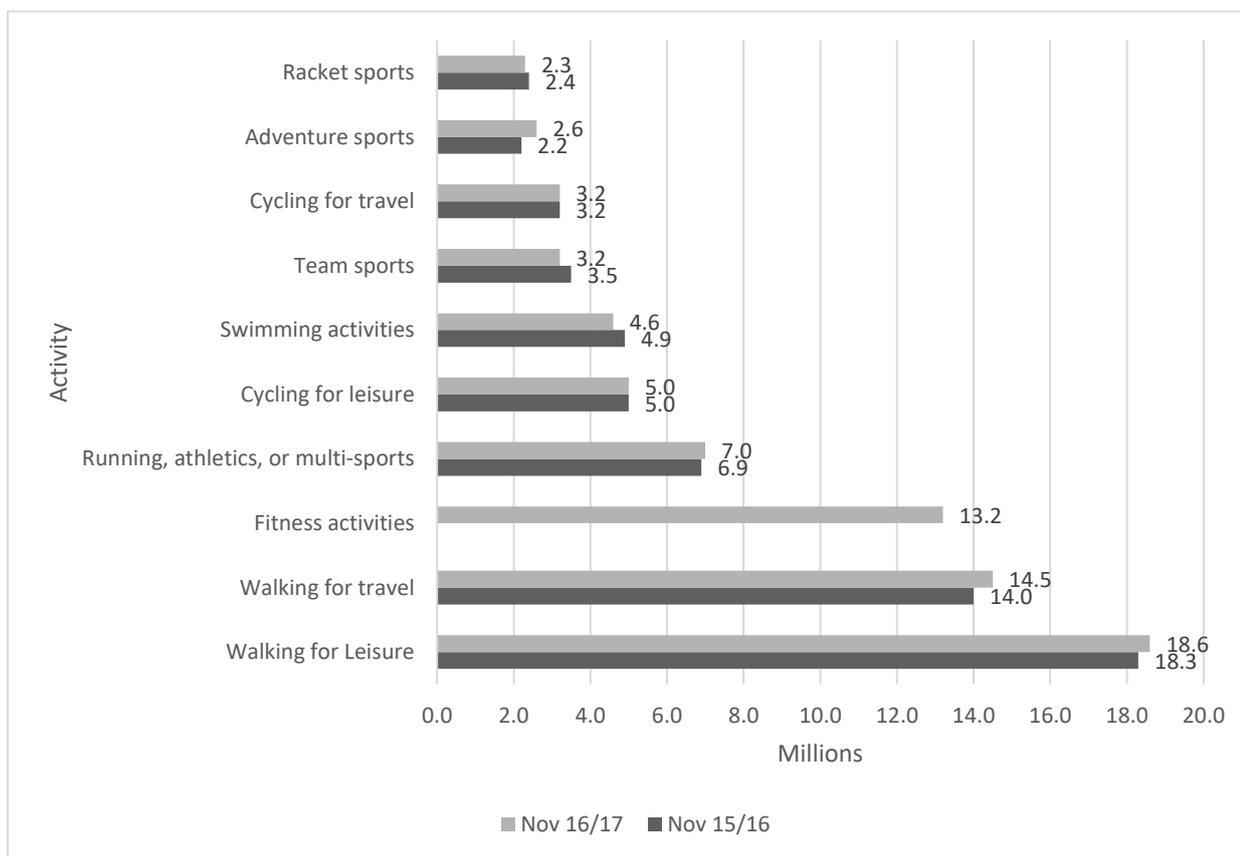
¹⁸ Adur and Worthing Inactivity Profile (Active Sussex (undated))

Figure 2.3: Deprivation and low participation



2.60 Active Lives (and previous Active People) surveys highlight the relative popularity of different types of sport and physical recreation. For the Active Lives surveys activity-by activity data were (at the time of preparing this report) unavailable at the local authority level. However, local levels of popularity for respective activities are likely to be broadly similar to those in England.

Figure 2.4: Active Lives survey results for adults taking part at least twice in the last 28 days* for selected activity groups (excluding gardening)



*at the time of the survey

2.61 The findings reveal that many people are active simply through walking or cycling. Fitness activities such as going to the gym, or aerobics are also extremely popular; whilst, many codified sports activities are much less popular amongst adults.

Key Messages from this section

2.62 The character of the local authorities’ population continues to change, and will affect the types of sport, play and leisure activity appealing to local people.

2.63 Deprivation in its various forms can impact upon people’s ability to take part in sport and active recreation. Within the study area there is some evidence of a correlation between high levels of deprivation and lower levels of participation.

2.64 The natural ageing of the study area’s population will to some extent be offset by expanded and rejuvenated local populations in areas of significant new housing growth.

2.65 Both councils are working in a financially challenging environment- this brings challenges, but it also presents a clear opportunity for reviewing both councils' leisure offers and facilities for which they are responsible.

2.66 Given the limited land availability, and the competing demands of various land uses, opportunities for new development of any kind are extremely limited.

3 LEISURE CENTRES IN GENERAL

General

3.1 Sections 4 and 5 deal discretely with sports halls and swimming pools, which are components of community indoor/built sports provision. Between them they can host a range of 'wet' and 'dry' activities and facilities. However, they are in themselves just basic units, and are often part of larger complexes hosting other facilities and associated activities, in the form of 'Leisure Centres'.

3.2 Leisure Centres continue to form the bedrock of local authority 'built' sports provision. In many areas, leisure centres and the associated outside facilities can often be the only sports and recreation facilities that are owned/operated by local authorities.

3.3 **Sections 4 and 5** examine the local supply and demand of indoor swimming pools and sports halls. However, functioning leisure centres hosting pools, sports halls and other facilities can offer something more than the sum of the total parts, and the synergy between different elements and activities within a leisure centre can provide economic, health and social benefits than if elements are built in isolation.

3.4 Essentially, this section deals with the primary leisure centres, which are owned/ controlled in whole or part by the local authorities; it also covers provision in the education sector where relevant. The contribution made by private and commercial leisure facilities in meeting local needs is recognised within the report as-a-whole.

3.5 There are clearly synergies between provision in different sectors- for example, provision at commercial venues may help to alleviate pressure at public facilities, whilst also offering their customers an environment within which they feel more comfortable.

3.6 Nonetheless, the main focus of this assessment is on facilities that are in 'community use'. (See paragraph 1.15).

Existing provision with Adur and Worthing Local Authorities (quantity and quality)

3.7 There are currently six facilities operating in the two authorities which have the character of community leisure centres. All of these have, at the time of preparing this report, financial input from the local authorities to influence how they are managed for community benefit. A fuller specification for each venue is provided in the condition assessment matrices provided as **Appendix 4**. Please note that Wadurs Pool in Adur District is excluded from the following descriptions, as it is a swimming pool only, and not therefore a leisure centre as defined at the beginning of this section. It is described further in Section 4.

General comment about quality and condition

3.8 As early as 2013 an independent report¹⁹ to Adur and Worthing Councils assessing indoor sports facilities stated that "With the exception of Splashpoint, most local authority stock (opened

¹⁹ Adur & Worthing Councils' Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment Report

during the 1970s) is ageing. Although in reasonable presentational condition there is a greater risk that, in future, the condition of the underpinning infrastructure could necessitate considerable outlay or have an adverse impact upon facility quality, revenue and viability moving forward”.

3.9 Whilst (since this was written) regular maintenance and minor upgrades have kept the overall quality of local authority facilities at a reasonable level, there still major issues to address for several important public facilities within the study areas. The councils have appointed construction consultants to undertake technical condition surveys of the fabric and structure of their sports facility buildings. The findings of these surveys were not available at the time of producing this report.

Facility visits

3.10 The following comments relate to non-technical assessments detailed in Appendix 4.

Adur District

- **Lancing Manor Leisure Centre** ('dry', including 6-court sports hall with seating; fitness gym (60 stations); health suite (2 x beauty treatment rooms), exercise studio; squash court; boxing gym; changing rooms. The facility is managed by Adur Community Leisure (ACL) on behalf of Adur District Council. ACL is part of Impulse Leisure Trust)

Comment: The 'Granwood' floor in the sports hall is in need of replacement. LED lights installed. The fitness gym has been refurbished, as has the health suite. The exercise studio lacks sufficient storage. There may be scope for an outside veranda at the cafeteria. The kitchen is inadequate for casual use and functions. There is limited waiting area in the foyer. The parking area is under pressure at peak times (there has been a recent 50-space extension). Disabled access is generally good and well-documented. Outside areas are generally well-maintained, and has floodlit synthetic turf surfaces, petanque terrains, and MUGA/tennis courts.

- **Southwick Leisure Centre** ('dry', 6-court sports hall; studios (3); fitness gym (60 stations) health suite (sauna, steam) changing rooms catering areas. The facility is managed by ACL on behalf of Adur District Council.

Comment: The sports hall is ageing with some limitations of use. There are no plans to replace floor. LED lights are installed. The studios require some improvements (which have been identified). The health suite is standalone, and needs some refurbishment, as do the changing rooms. Disabled access is good and well-documented. The car park is shared with the bowls club. There are facilities outside that are not used and not floodlit. These include cricket nets and synthetic courts. There are also grass pitches.

Worthing Borough

- **Splashpoint** ('wet and dry', with 6 lane x 25m pool, leisure pool, and learner/diving pool; fitness gym (6 stations); health suite (sauna and steam); studios; cafeteria. The facility is managed by South Downs Leisure Trust (SDLT) on behalf of the Borough Council.

Comments: The main pool and the learner diving pool have movable floors for various depths. The viewing gallery is for 250 people, but there is inadequate visibility from the gallery and there are only two disabled spaces. The studios require more storage space. The entrance foyer has a generous queuing area. The foyer/cafeteria lacks space at peak times. Disabled access design features include door widths, lifts and accessible parking.

- **Worthing Leisure Centre** ('dry', 10-court sports hall, with bleacher seating; fitness gym (50 stations); studio (projectile range); 3 x squash courts; soft play area (converted from squash court); supporting creche; changing rooms; catering and area. The facility is managed by SDLT on behalf of the Borough Council. The venue is in a central location and well placed geographically to serve much of the local population.

Comments: Refurbishments have sustained an ageing building well in places, although areas are in need of investment and modernisation. The fitness gym is of insufficient size for the centre. The changing rooms have been refurbished. The entire catering and bar areas require overhaul and are insufficient to meet peak-time demand. Many functions that might have used these facilities will not use the prestigious Field Place complex. The entrance/reception is inadequate for major events, and at peak-time. The car park is large but at full capacity at peak times. Outside facilities include a synthetic 6-lane running track; hammer throwing and training area; 6 x 3G 'caged pitches; a grass pitch.

Given the age of the original facility, both the local authority and SDLT are actively considering future options for the venue, which include 'remain and repair', rebuild on the current site; and, 'rebuild on a different site'.

- **Worthing College** ('dry' a fitness gym (with 30 stations and weights); and, a dance/exercise studio. Community use of the facility is managed by SDLT on behalf of the Borough Council.
- **Davisons Leisure Centre** ('dry', including a 4-court sports hall; secondary multi-use hall (including 2 badminton courts; fitness gym c.20 stations)); fitness exercise studio; changing rooms catering/reception areas. Community use of the facility (located at Davison's School for Girls) is managed by SDLT on behalf of the Borough Council.

Comment: The sports hall has a 'Granwood' floor, and future replacement of the floor and lighting improvements are pending. The smaller multi-use hall has a cushioned floor, as does the fitness gym. The foyer is spacious and with improvements pending (vending is contained in the reception area). Outside, the car park has recently been extended, and there are 2 floodlit multi-use games areas that are used for tennis, netball and football. The cladding of the main building is due for refurbishment.

3.11 Activity programmes for the above venues have been examined as part of the study.

3.12 There are other facilities within the two local authorities that might under other circumstances be considered to qualify as leisure centres. They have not been described in the above commentary because they are either ‘members only’, or else largely for educational use. This doesn’t mean they don’t make some contribution to meeting community needs. For example, some education facilities have agreements with local clubs to allow them to use facilities, as will be described in relevant sections later in this report

3.13 The David Lloyd Centre has indoor tennis and badminton courts, gym and health spa, and an indoor pool. Facilities within this development are described in relevant sections later in this report. Whilst well-used it is member-only and subscriptions will not be affordable for many in the community.

3.14 As said, large state-funded and independent schools in the local authority have significant built sports facilities (see below). Whilst these can sometimes be available for outside use by clubs and organisations, their primary function is to meet the needs of the school, and they are used for that purpose for long hours throughout the week. The noteworthy schools in this respect are:

- Lancing College (Adur District). This has a large 4-lane indoor pool, sports halls, and an activity studio, squash, and fitness gym facilities. The facilities are used by some local clubs, such as swimming clubs, described in Section 4).
- Shoreham College (Adur District). This has a modern 4-court sports hall, as well as a heated outdoor pool.
- Sir Robert Woodward Academy (Adur District). This has a large 6-court sports hall, and activity studios.
- Chatsmore Catholic High School (Worthing Borough). This has a 4-court sports hall, and an activity hall.
- Durrington High School (Worthing Borough). This has a 2-court sports hall, activity studio, and a small fitness gym.
- Worthing High School (Worthing Borough). This has a 4-court sports hall and supporting smaller halls. A new studio and health and fitness gym facility is also being developed.

3.15 The above schools therefore allow varying amounts of community access to their facilities, subject to the priority demands of the school.

Outside the local authority

3.16 The following significant indoor sports facilities within neighbouring local authorities attract cross-boundary access for community use for residents of Worthing Borough and Adur District, including:

- **Arun District Council:** *Littlehampton Wave (managed by Freedom Leisure)*. This replacement facility opened in 2019, comprises 8 lane 25m competition pool, learner pool with movable floor, 8 badminton court sports hall, c. 60 station fitness gym and studios.

- **Horsham District Council:** *Pavilions in the Park (managed by Places for People)*. It comprises a multi-feature leisure pool, 8-lane 25m competition pool, learner pool, fitness gym and studios, soft play and high ropes facilities. *Steyning Leisure (managed by Places for People)*. It comprises a gym, pool (25m, 4-lane), studios, indoor cycling studio, sports hall, squash courts. It is likely residents in Horsham District, especially those in the southern section, visit facilities in Adur and Worthing and vice versa.
- **Crawley Borough Council:** *K2 Leisure Centre (managed by SLM – Everyone Active)*. Facilities include a 50m swimming pool, leisure and teaching pools, 12 badminton court sports hall, gymnastics hall, indoor bowls centre, squash courts, climbing walls, c. 150 station fitness gym and studios, athletics stadium and artificial turf pitch.
- **Mid Sussex District Council:** *The Triangle, Burgess Hill (managed by Places for People)*. Leisure pool/water features, outdoor lido, 8-lane 25m competition pool, squash courts, 5 badminton court sports hall, fitness gym and studios, climbing walls, two outdoor tennis courts and 3 artificial turf pitches.
- **Brighton and Hove City Council:** *King Alfred Leisure Centre (managed by Freedom Leisure)*. The centre provides competition, free form and learner pools, flume, fitness gym and studios including spinning. It is understood that a section of the population from Brighton and Hove use sports facilities in Adur and Worthing. It is expected that once improvements to the King Alfred Leisure Centre is delivered, there will be some reduction in the number of people using facilities outside of the City. The plans for King Alfred include a 25 metre, 8-lane swimming pool with moveable floor and over 300 seats for spectators. It will also include a 20 x 10m teaching pool that will be suitable for lessons for young children. It will have a large gym with around 120 equipment stations, a bike spinning room, a workout studio for instructors to hold their own classes, a quiet activity studio that would be suitable for yoga classes including a gymnastic centre, a crèche and a soft play room among others.

3.17 There will be other smaller venues outside the study area which may be used by local, but the above are very likely to share the large majority of 'exported demand' from the Adur and Worthing areas, and may be more convenient to reach for some residents on the edges of the study area.

3.18 The potential accessibility to external centres is considered further in the relevant sections dealing with Swimming Pools and Sports Halls (Sections 4 and 5)

Key Stakeholders

The views of local residents

3.19 As part of the overall assessment a sample residents/household survey has been conducted. The survey highlighted that sport and leisure centres are used regularly by significant numbers of households on a regular basis; more detail is provided in the two sections of this report dealing with swimming pools and sports halls (sections 4 and 5).

The views of facility managers

3.20 ACL representatives made the following comments:

- The existing Lancing Manor Leisure Centre and Wadurs Pool require replacement with, perhaps, wet and dry facilities combined on the same site, located commensurate with access from the main built up areas and proposed new housing development (such as linked to the proposed IKEA + 600 housing development).
- The ageing Southwick Leisure Centre is only accessible rather awkwardly through residential streets. There has been a focus on maintenance of building fabric and activity areas. There are no strategic plans in place for future provision. Wadurs Pool no longer meets expressed need and demand for swimming in Adur. A major leisure centre providing wet and dry facilities is needed to meet future need and demand. This would include a learner pool and minimum 6-lane, 25m competition pool.

3.21 SDLT representatives made the following comments:

- a major scheme is being considered for the replacement of the Worthing Leisure Centre. Investment in refurbishments and external facilities have enabled the extended life of this ageing building.
- An unpublished report by Leisure Futures, in 2017 considered the need, demand and options for future provision and replacement of the Worthing Leisure Centre.
- The very popular Splashpoint pools complex requires improvements to car parking (insufficient dedicated spaces) and the external seasonal paddling pool area.

Data on usage

3.22 Originally there was an intention to use data on leisure centre membership provided by both local authorities and their contractors. The anticipation was that this would not only have yielded information on basic user numbers, but also place of residence (by postcode) and therefore an indication of facility user catchments. Such data were made available for a previous study commissioned by both local authorities²⁰. However, the data provided for this study do not allow for consistent analyses across the study area. For the sake of balance, it has been decided not to reproduce tabular data which has only been provided for certain facilities. Such data have instead been considered along with the comments of facility managers and wider consultation findings to provide a rounded view of facility usage, and associated issues.

²⁰ Adur & Worthing Councils' Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment Report (Knight, Kavanagh and Page, December 2013)

Other significant components of successful leisure centres.

3.23 The key to a successful leisure centre is that it should be planned, designed and managed in a way that best meets the needs of the target community and market niche. The key components of a successful leisure centre also vary greatly- some of the bigger facilities can offer ice rinks, extreme sports accommodation, indoor bowls greens. Outdoor provision like floodlit artificial turf pitches are also very popular with users. In terms of indoor facilities there are two types of very popular provision (beyond swimming pools and sports halls) which can often underpin the finances of centres – these are ‘health and fitness suites’ and ‘studios’. These can host many ‘individualistic’ activities popular amongst key demographic groups, by providing for:²¹:

- **Exercise, Movement and Dance:** Includes dance exercise;
- **Fitness & Conditioning:** Includes body building, conditioning activities / circuit training, cross training, exercise bike / spinning class, exercise machine / running machine / treadmill, health and fitness, keep fit / sit ups, step machine, skipping, powerlifting and weight training;
- **Gym:** Includes exercise sessions classified by respondents as ‘gym’ without reference to specific machines (which are included in Fitness and conditioning); and,
- **Keepfit Classes:** Includes Body Attack, Body Balance, Body Combat, Body Jam, Body Pump, Body Step, Body Vive, Boxercise, Pilates, Yoga and Zumba.

3.24 Health and Fitness suites (H&FS) is a term used here to cover indoor ‘gym’ facilities with a range of equipment designed to help with aerobic and anaerobic health, fitness and training regimes. They can be found as standalone venues, or often as part of a larger sports and leisure complex such as council leisure centres and commercial ‘health spas’ etc. These activities tend to have high participation rates amongst both women and men. Many are run on a commercial club basis, and those in local authority leisure venues can help to cross-subsidise other facilities.

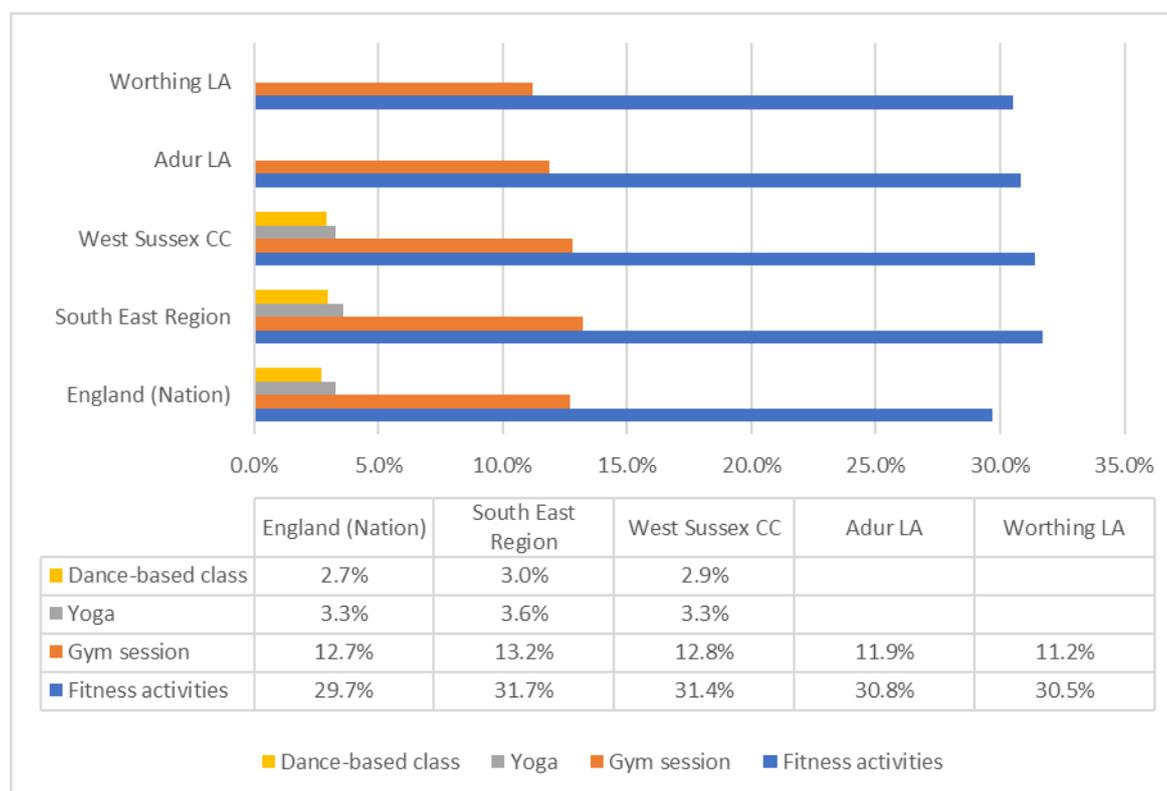
3.25 The provision of flexible studio and activity space meet the increasing need many activity programmes as opposed to formal sport opportunities. They are most commonly used for dance and aerobics sessions, but can also host martial arts and other activities that do not require large spaces. Provision covers various sectors including local authority, private, commercial, club, and education.

3.26 Details on the current location of known such facilities are provided in **Appendix 5**.

3.27 The importance of these two types of facility for local people is shown by reference to Sport England Active Lives Survey data (**Figure 3.1**). The Active Lives Surveys and the method of sampling is explained in **Appendix 2**. These surveys provide data on the number of adults regularly taking part in ‘gym and keep fit’ activities (see above definition), which is considered to be fairly representative of use of health and fitness suites.

²¹ The bullet-pointed terms and definitions are based on guidance provided by Sport England’s Active Lives and Active People website.

Figure 3.1: Adults participating in gym and keep fit activities regularly.



3.28 Due to insufficient sampling size, estimates for dance-based classes and yoga could not be provided with confidence at the local authority level, so there is a reliance instead on county and higher geographical level estimates for these activities. Equipped gym fitness activity estimates are provided for both local authorities, as are estimates for fitness activities as a whole, which is the term used to cover all gym and studio-based health and fitness activities. Activity levels for both local authorities are slightly below those for West Sussex, and England as a whole. This may be as a result of the relatively older demographic character across the study area compared with other parts of the country.

3.29 If the local estimates for fitness activity levels in both local authorities are converted into numbers of adults it suggests that, the following numbers adults (16 years and over) take part in such activities:

Table 3.1: Fitness activity levels for both local authorities

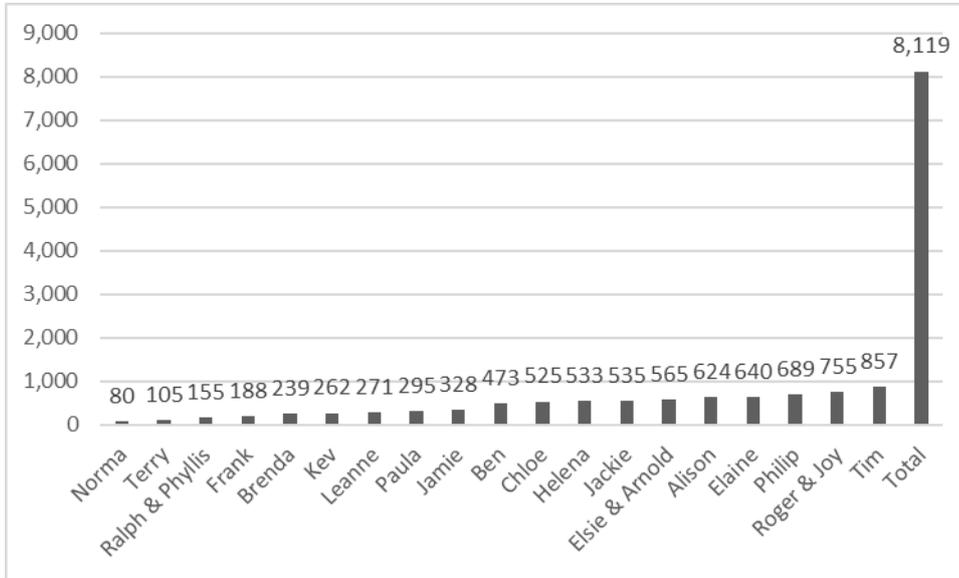
	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	30.8%	16,328
Worthing LA	92,098	30.5%	28,090

3.30 The Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the ‘names’ relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult

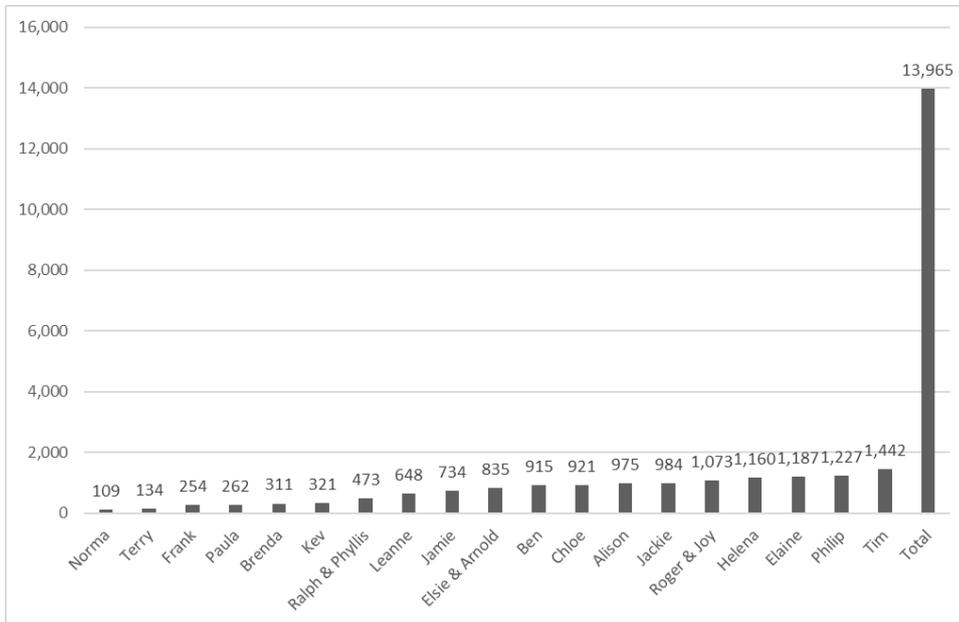
population that are defined in Appendix 2. Furthermore, Market Segmentation data suggest that the number of adults who would like to do more sports activity and who stated their preferred option for this would be keep fit and gym (including aerobics classes) projected to the following:

Figure 3.2: Adults with the propensity to take part in Keep Fit and Gym activity.

a) Adur District



b) Worthing Borough



3.31 Market Segmentation therefore estimates are therefore lower than those offered by Active Lives. Although, the comparisons available may not be exactly like-for-like it suggests that estimated activity levels are higher than might be expected for the study area- this is good.

3.32 Specifically, in terms of equipped fitness gyms, the Fitness Industry Association (FIA) has devised a model that provides guidance on the supply of stations against the current anticipated demand.

3.33 The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members and users of local authority facilities. The model is based on peak period demand, and the peak times are identified as follows:

- Mon-Fri, 6pm – 10pm
- Sat-Sun, 12pm – 4pm

3.34 For modelling purposes, it is assumed that 65% of the total weekly usage occurs at the busiest (peak) time periods. Based on research with health and fitness operators it has been assumed that the average member/user visits the facility 2.4 times per week. This might seem high but is premised on the knowledge that many people who take part in such activities take place both regularly and very frequently. If there is local evidence of lower-usage rates then the assumption about weekly usage could be reduced.

3.35 **Table 3.2** (below) applies the FIA model to an assumed 14% of the combined adult population for both local authorities (145,110).

Table 3.2: Demand calculation for health and fitness (using the FIA model)

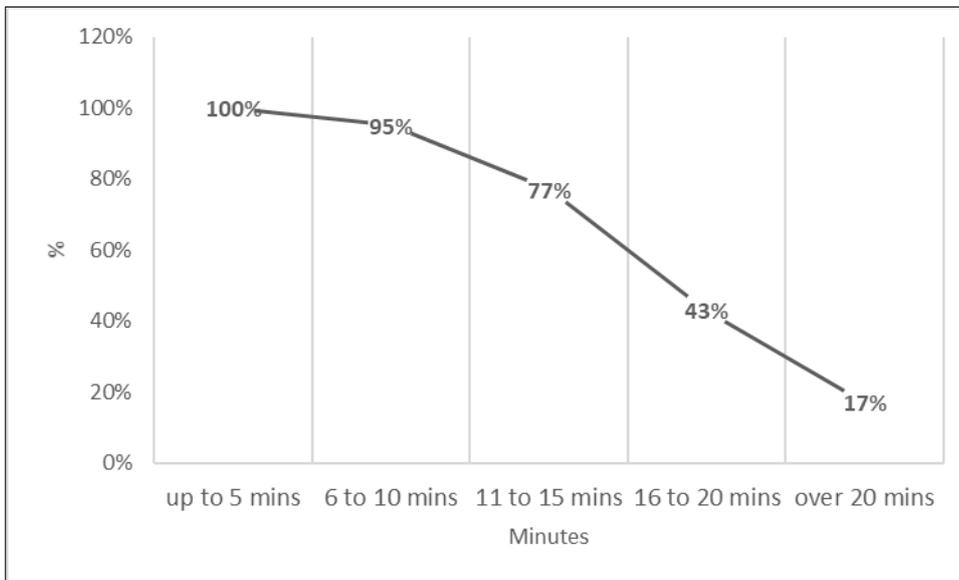
Standard	Values	Total
Population (over 16)		145,110
% of population participating in fitness gym activity (based on the Active Lives estimates, but using a rough average across the local authorities)	c.11.5%	c.16,688
Average number of visits per week	2.4	40,051
No. of visits in peak time	65%	26,033
No. of visits on one hour of peak time	28 hours	930 (26,033/28 hours)
TOTAL NO. OF STATIONS REQUIRED (PEAK TIME)		930

3.36 This shows that, on this basis, a total of 930 stations are required during the peak-time period to accommodate anticipated current levels of demand. According to Active Places, the current supply (See Appendix 5) is 737 (if facilities that are for ‘private use’ are excluded). The difference between the two figures is therefore around 200- suggesting there may be scope for growth in local participation in equipped fitness gym-related activity. It is accepted that the commercial sector might exploit some of this market opportunity.

Accessibility (Geographical)

3.37 The household survey consultation conducted as part of the overall study identified where households make use of the opportunities identified. In the cases of sports halls and leisure centres at least 75% of users are prepared to travel 15 minutes to make use of such facilities. 43% would travel up to 20 minutes- See Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Residents' preparedness to travel to Leisure Centres



3.38 Acceptable travel times to major community facilities, such as swimming pools and sports halls are discussed in later sections.

Plans for future new and changed provision

3.39 With the exception of the Splashpoint venue, the quality of the existing local authority stock is recorded as being of concern. Although minor repairs and upgrades are scheduled for these venues, there are no firm proposals for fundamental overhaul and/or replacement. Perhaps the closest to achieving this status is the active consideration of the future of Worthing Leisure Centre.

3.40 There is clearly 'work to be done', and it is hoped that the findings and conclusions of this report will help to refine and inform thinking on future planned provision.

Key messages from this section

3.41 **Leisure trends and demands change, and so too should local authority-controlled leisure provision, if the 'offer' is to be sufficiently attractive to get more people into beneficial physical activity.**

3.42 **Leisure centres offer more than the sum total of all their parts, and the right mix of facilities can improve the financial sustainability of centres.**

3.43 There are major issues to address across both local authorities, resulting from the generally ageing and increasingly obsolescent stock of leisure centre facilities.

3.44 Funding opportunities arising out of developer contributions associated with the planning process, should help enable a review of the way in which leisure centres are provided and run in the study area. Section 8 identifies that the scale of growth predicted in the study area by 2036 will generate substantial demands impacting on leisure centre facilities.

4 INDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

General

4.1 This section considers the provision of swimming facilities within the study area with respect to quantity, quality, and accessibility and availability (for community use). Key messages will then be provided at the end of the section.

4.2 Swimming as an activity will cover not just casual swimming by members of the public, but also race swimming, synchronised swimming, and water polo etc. Pools can also be used as training venues for canoeing and sub-aqua, although the utility of conventional pools for such activities is limited.

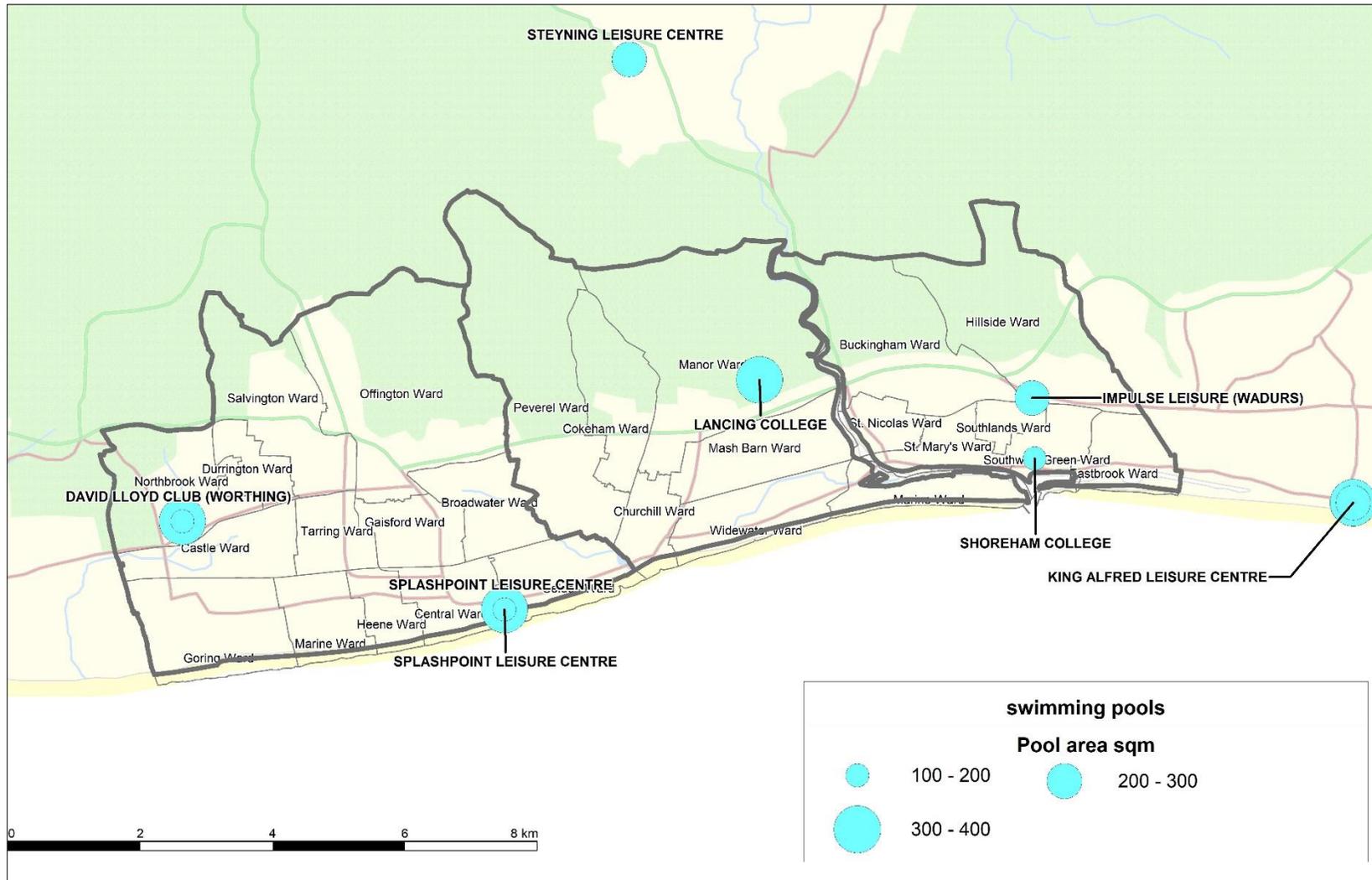
Quantity

Existing provision (general)

4.3 **Figure 4.1** below show the location and description of key community swimming pools within and just outside the study area. **Table 4.1** lists all indoor pools within the area of which this study has a record.

4.4 The most important community pools within the study area are Splashpoint complex in Worthing Borough, and the Wadurs Pool in Adur District. These will accommodate the major part of resident demand within the study area. There are other indoor pools that are used for by clubs and groups, and most notably Lancing College. The David Lloyd complex in Worthing Borough also has a major pool provision (counted as two discrete facilities) in both Figure and Table 4.1), but this is on a subscription membership-only basis.

Figure 4.1: Location of key indoor swimming pools with at least some community use



4.5 The importance of the seafront as a seasonal swimming attraction is noted but is not in the scope of this study.

Outside the local authority

4.6 The following significant indoor sports facilities within neighbouring local authorities attract cross-boundary use by residents of Worthing Borough and Adur district:

- **Arun District Council:** *Littlehampton Wave (managed by Freedom Leisure)*. This replacement facility opened in 2019, comprises 8-lane 25m competition pool, learner pool with movable floor.
- **Horsham District Council:** *Pavilions in the Park (managed by Places for People)*. It comprises a multi-feature leisure pool, and 8-lane 25m competition pool. *Steyning Leisure Centre (managed by Places for People)*. Includes a 25m, 4-lane pool.
- **Crawley Borough Council:** *K2 Leisure Centre (managed by SLM – Everyone Active)*. Facilities include a 50m swimming pool, leisure and teaching pools.
- **Mid Sussex District Council:** *The Triangle, Burgess Hill (managed by Places for People)*. Leisure pool/water features, outdoor lido, 8-lane 25m competition pool.
- **Brighton and Hove City Council:** *King Alfred Leisure Centre (managed by Freedom Leisure)*. The centre provides competition, free-form and learner pools, as well as a flume. *Prince Regent Swimming Pools (managed by Freedom Leisure)*. 25m, 6-lane main pool, leisure pool, and trainer/learner pools).

Table 4.1: Description of known pools in the Study Area (Categorisation adopted from the Sport England Active Places Power database- (see Appendix 3)

Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Sub Type	Lanes	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Pool area sqm	Pool length	Pool width
Adur	EASTBROOK PRIMARY ACADEMY	Main/General	0	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1965	136	17	8
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (WADURS)	Main/General	5	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1993	250	25	10
Adur	LANCING COLLEGE	Main/General	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1979	375	25	15
Adur	SHOREHAM COLLEGE	Lido	4	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1972	160	20	8
Adur	SOMPTING ABBOTTS PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Lido	0	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1970	129	18	7
Adur	THE GLOBE PRIMARY ACADEMY	Lido	0	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	Not known	117	18	6
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	Main/General	6	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	300	25	12
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	9	3	3
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	Lido	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	160	20	8
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Registered Membership	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	9	3	3

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Sub Type	Lanes	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Pool area sqm	Pool length	Pool width
				use						
Worthing	DURRINGTON INFANT AND JUNIOR SCHOOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1976	72	12	6
Worthing	ELM GROVE PRIMARY	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2003	50	10	5
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	6	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2013	325	25	13
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2013	170	20	8
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2013	156	13	12
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	Lido	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2013	36	6	6

4.7 There may be some small (primarily outdoor) pools that have not been identified, but which are too small in any event to be included in the following analysis.

Availability/community use²²

4.8 The local authority-controlled pool venues (Splashpoint and Wadurs) are managed by South Downs Community Leisure Trust (SDLT) and Adur Community Leisure (ACL) respectively, on behalf of the councils. Both venues have a varied programme of group and casual activity, and available on a pay-as-you-go basis for much of the peak-time.

4.9 The two facilities accommodate some school activity mid-week during the term. Otherwise, the indoor pools offer a range of activities including fitness swimming, casual swims, aqua aerobics, children's and learner sessions, and private hire (such as for clubs and parties). At Splashpoint, the normal weekday hours are 6.30-22.00, with slightly shorter hours at the weekends, primarily to allow for maintenance. The activities programme and opening and closing times at the Wadurs Pool follow a similar pattern to those at Splashpoint.

4.10 Opening hours therefore encompass daytimes and evenings throughout the week, although there are significant block-bookings at Splashpoint for school sessions in the middle of the day. The combined indoor water space offered by these two venues is estimated to be 901 square metres, of which 651 sq.m is at the Splashpoint venue. This would work out at 5.09 square metres of pools space per thousand people, based on the existing estimated combined populations for the two local authorities (176,888). However, the m/1000 ratios for the individual local authority populations are: Adur District, 3.84 sq.m; and, Worthing Borough, 5.87 sq.m.

4.11 As identified in Table 4.1, the study area also has swimming provision in the education sector.

4.12 There are clearly synergies between provision in different sectors. For example, provision at schools (when not required for curricular use) will benefit clubs that might otherwise struggle to find sufficient time and space for their needs at local authority venues.

4.13 Within the school sector there is some impressive pool provision, which is sometimes available for use by outside clubs and groups. In particular, there is a large (375 sq.m) pool at Lancing College, which is used by a local swimming club when not required by the school. Such availability is unlikely to be on a secured and long-term basis. The David Lloyd complex in Worthing has a 300 sq.m pool, although this is for subscription member only use.

4.14 There are other facilities beyond the study area that will draw use from residents in the two local authorities, especially in Littlehampton and Brighton. There will also be a counterflow by users living outside the study area- the latter may be especially so in the case of Splashpoint.

²² See Section 1.15 for an explanation of this term

Sport England Facilities Calculator (FC)

4.15 The Facilities Calculator is a Sport England web-based tool which can help estimate the potential numbers of basic community facilities (including swimming pools) that might be generated by large-scale housing/population growth in a given location. The calculator must be used with caution and an understanding of what it is and isn't designed to do. For example, its estimations don't account for existing provision in the locality (which will need to be factored in). In addition, as it is based on national data, it will not account for local circumstances. Nevertheless, it is a useful tool when used in conjunction with other analyses.

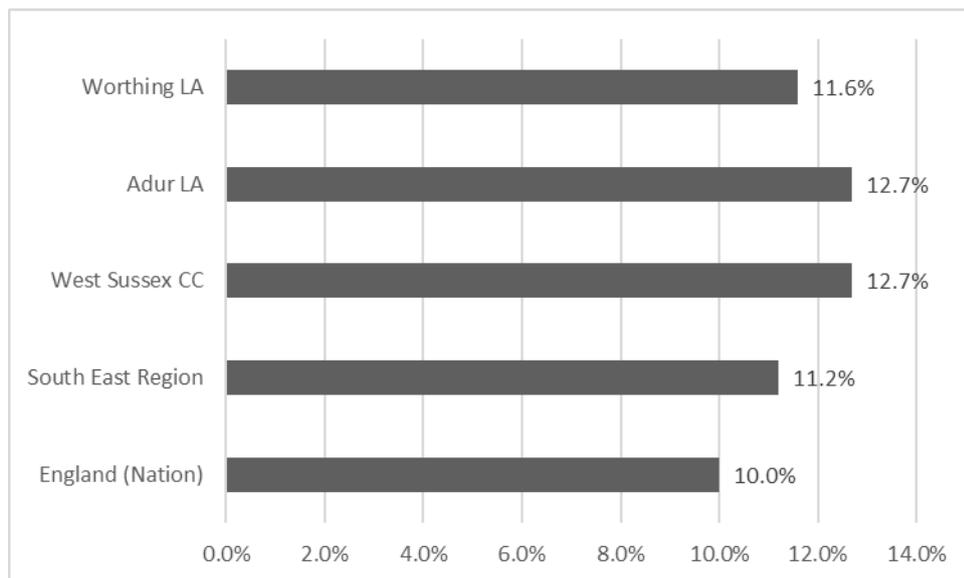
4.16 Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests that for **Worthing Borough** an optimal level of provision of 1,145 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.24 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 6,899 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with an existing 1,091 sq.m in total within the Borough. However, only an estimated 651 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Splashpoint indoor pools and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year. This is only half the amount suggested by the FC.

4.17 For **Adur District** the FC suggest an optimal level of provision of 668 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.26 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 4,025 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with an existing 761 sq.m in total within the District. However, only an estimated 250 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Wadurs indoor pool and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year.

4.18 The sea will offer important seasonal capacity in the warm months, which may contribute to a decline in use of the indoor pools over the warmer months. However, in a coastal resort area, indoor pools can offer 'wet weather' alternatives. Proximity to a coastline can also result in demand for all-weather training facilities for the likes of canoeists and life-savers thus increasing pressure on indoor pools..

4.19 The importance of swimming as a participative activity is illustrated by findings of the Active Lives survey (see Figure 4.2). **Appendix 2** explains the sampling methods for this survey. Amongst other activities covered these surveys provide data on the number of adults regularly taking part in 'swimming' (indoors and outdoors).

Figure 4.2: Adults participating in swimming (indoors and outdoors) regularly a week.



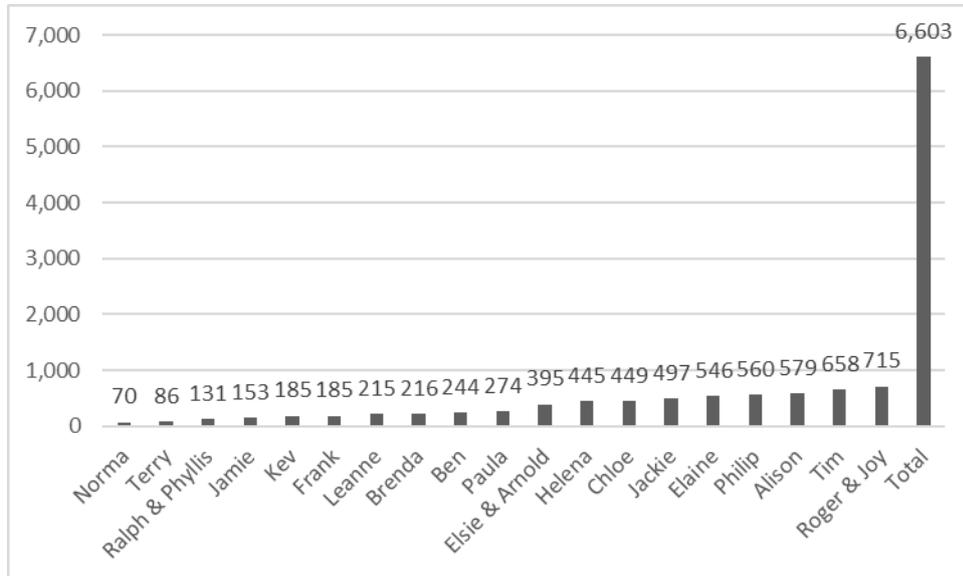
4.20 If the rates for Adur and Worthing local authorities are applied to current estimates of the respective adult populations, it suggests the following numbers regularly swimming.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	12.7%	6,733
Worthing LA	92,098	11.6%	10,683

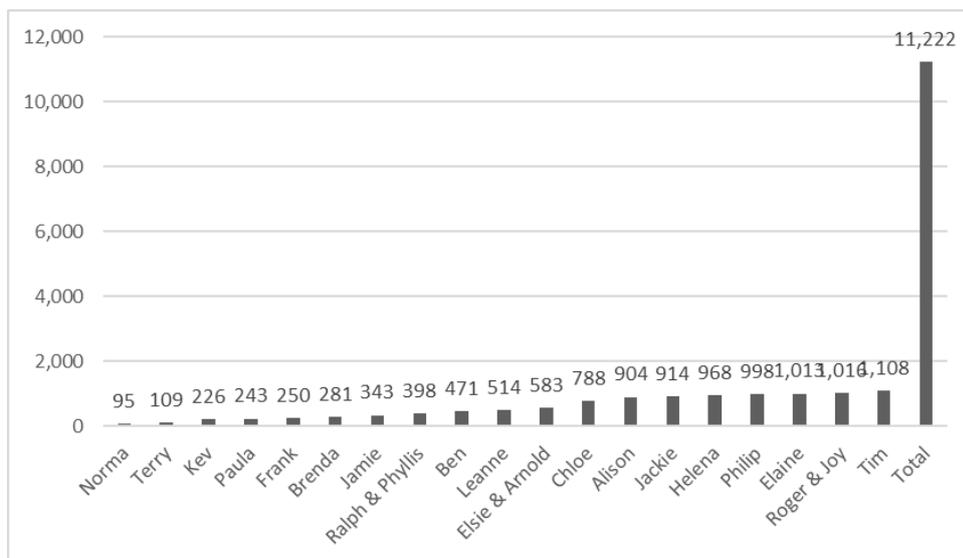
4.21 The Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the ‘names’ relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2. Market Segmentation data suggest the number of adults in the respective local authorities are generally aligned with the Active Lives figures. **(Figure 4.3).**

Figure 4.3: Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the study area with the propensity to swim.

Adur District



Worthing Borough

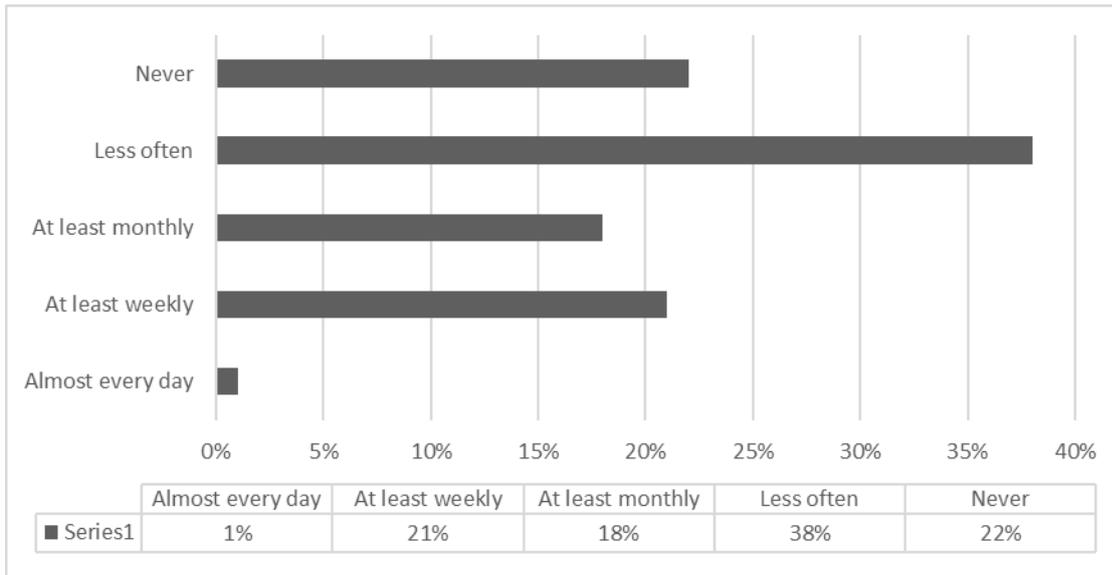


Views of Stakeholders

The views of local residents

4.22 The Household Survey conducted as part of the overall study identified the following in respect of frequency of use by household members.

Figure 4.4 Use of swimming pools by local household members



4.23 40% therefore make use of swimming pools monthly or more regularly, with around 22% using pools once a week or more regularly. 53% of respondents suggested there were enough swimming pools, and 45% said that there were enough. Only a small number of respondents suggested there were too many pools.

National Governing Bodies (ASA Facilities Manager)

4.24 The ASA suggest a deficit of water space over the two authorities of 442 m2 of water pace, and therefore would ideally like to see an increase in provision of facilities.

Clubs

4.25 The Worthing Swimming Club is the largest club in the study area, with a combined membership of around 350, including a junior section of over 200. The club is based primarily at the Splashpoint venue, but does make use of the Wadurs Pool in Adur District (as well as a new pool at Windlesham House School, some distance outside the study area). Club membership has remained largely stable over recent years, with the exception of the waterpolo wing resulting from its national standing and its attraction to high-level players.

4.26 The Penguins Club were approached and followed-up for a response, but with no eventual return.

4.27 The Sussex Squids Club formed out of the Worthing Club for swimmers with disabilities, but this is a very small club.

Views of facility managers

4.28 ACL had the following comments:

- Wadurs Pool no longer meets expressed need and demand for swimming in Adur. A major leisure centre providing wet and dry facilities is needed to meet future need and demand. This would include a learner pool and minimum 6-lane 25m competition pool.

Quality of provision

Site visits

4.29 Site visits were made to the key community pools, with a non-technical quality assessment made of each. These are included in full at **Appendix 4**. The main conclusions were as follows:

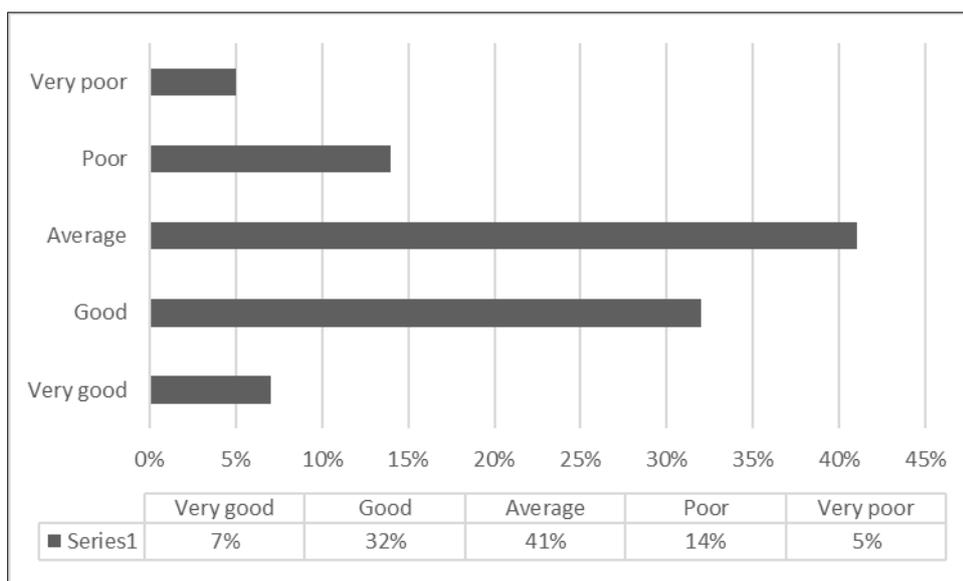
- **Wadurs Pool (Adur District):** this is a single-purpose facility. It is somewhat cramped- a problem which cannot be completely overcome by the creative activity programming. There is no learner pool and the changing areas are cramped. The viewing area is small and inadequate. The entrance and reception is inadequate, leading to customers having to queue outside. Disabled access is well documented. The car park is shared with a retail complex. Improvements to the facility are planned for 2019 (at the time of writing this report).
- **Splashpoint (Worthing Borough):** The competition pool and the learner pool/diving pit have a moveable floor for various pool depths. There is a generous queuing area in the entrance foyer. The facility is attractive and very popular, leading to the car park capacity being insufficient during peak demand.

Views of Stakeholders

The views of local residents

4.30 The Household Survey conducted as part of the overall study identified the following in respect of perceived quality of facilities.

Figure 4.5: Views on the quality of swimming pools expressed by householders



4.31 The vast majority of households therefore considered the quality of provision to be average or better.

Views of facility managers

4.32 ACL had the following comments:

- The existing Lancing Manor Leisure Centre and Wadurs Pool require replacement with maybe wet and dry facilities combined on the same site.

4.33 SDLT had the following comments:

- The very popular Splashpoint pools complex requires improvements to car parking (insufficient dedicated spaces) and the external seasonal paddling pool area.

Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) (Head of Facilities)

4.34 The ASA made no specific comments about the quality of local provision. However, a general view of the ASA is that the stock of community pools must be maintained and replaced- otherwise provision could drastically reduce quickly.

Clubs

4.35 The main club in the study area (Worthing Swimming Club) are very happy with facilities and management at Splashpoint. The club does not really want to expand membership, but would need a larger pool if they did (current pool is only 6 lanes).

Access

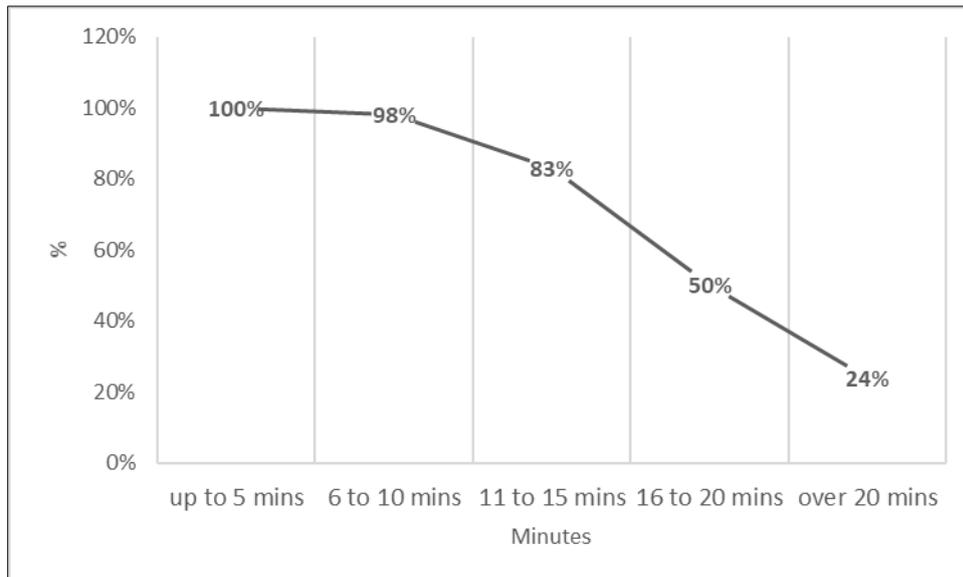
Views of local residents

4.36 The household survey consultation conducted as part of the overall study identified that for swimming pools at least 75% and just over 50% of respondents would travel up to 20 minutes (of these 24% would travel more than 20 minutes)- see **Figure 4.6**. 66% of trips are taken by car. Motorised transport is commonplace for travelling to swimming pools and leisure centres which may be some distance removed from many potential users. However, in urban areas, access by foot and bike are also important considerations.

Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) (Head of Facilities)

4.37 The ASA believe there is a fairly good geographical spread of facilities within the region

Figure 4.6: Residents' preparedness to travel to swimming pools



What is an acceptable drivetime to a pool?

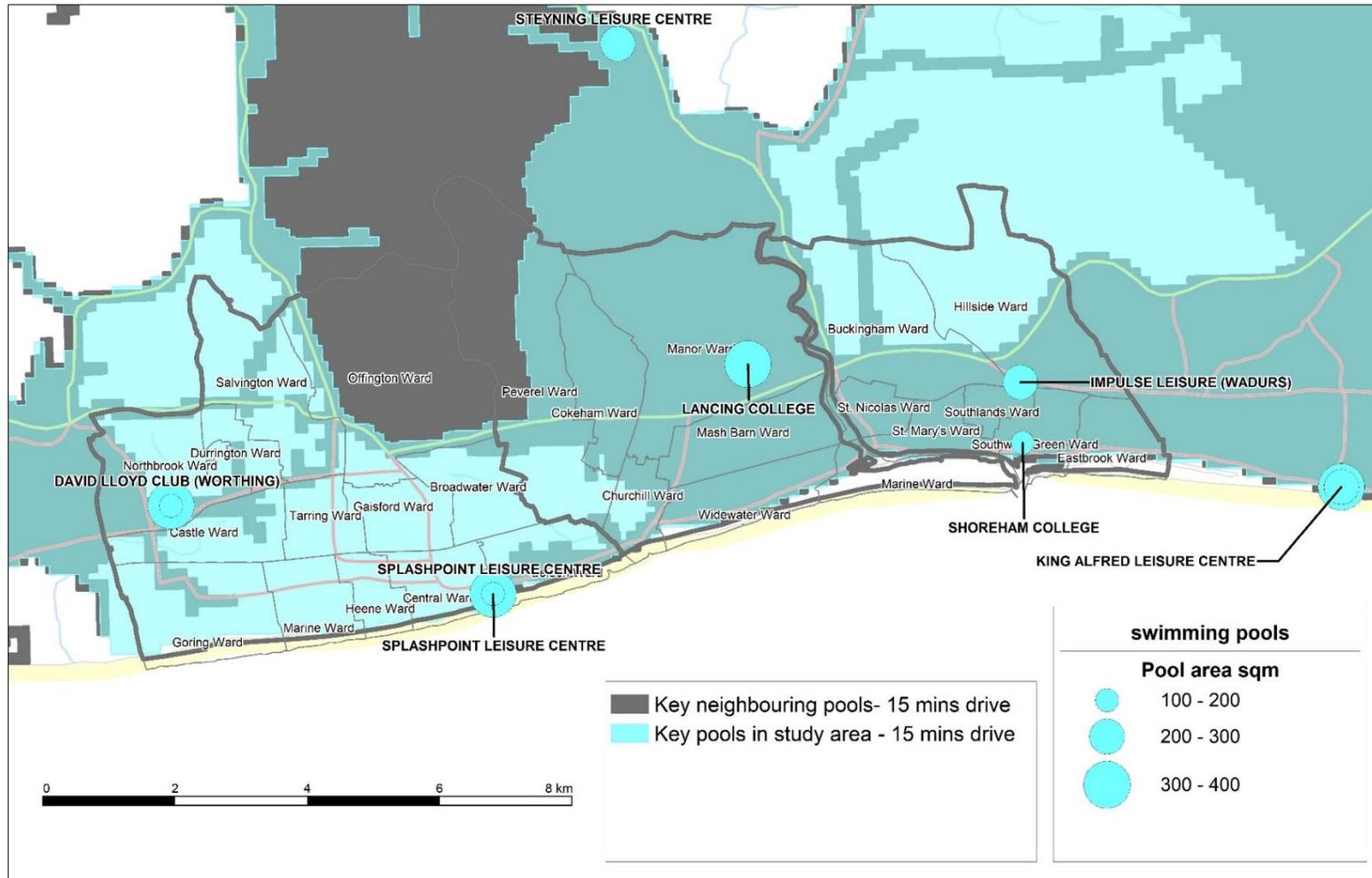
4.38 Data underpinning Sport England modelling suggests a spatial element based on 20-minute drive or walk time catchments, centred on facilities considered in the analysis. The 20-minute catchment is based on data obtained from previous national research by Sport England, which concluded that a 20-minute drive time represented 90% of the user catchment on average for swimming pools. However, the same research indicated that around 60 per cent of users were only prepared to travel up to 10 minutes.

4.39 If 15 minutes is adopted as a travel time to swimming pools acceptable to 75% of the population, the resultant catchments for the two local authority venues, as well as significant neighbouring pools are shown on the **Figure 4.7**. The catchments are based on assumed average speeds for different classes of roads. With such modelling it is difficult to estimate the effect that traffic congestion on roads (such as the A27) will have on local journey times.

4.40 The map shows that on the basis of these assumed average speeds only small parts of the study area are not covered by the catchments of at least one of the two local authority venues- primarily Offington ward, much of which is in the sparsely populated national park area.

4.41 If access is considered by foot, or bike, clearly the 15-minute catchments would be much smaller, and the population numbers excluded from easy access would be great. However, indoor swimming pools are large and expensive facilities to build and maintain, and provision will necessarily be limited. Comparing existing provision on Figure 4.7 with areas of identified socio-economic deprivation (see Figure 2.3) the principal pool venues relate reasonably well to many of the most deprived parts of the study area.

Figure 4.7: 15-minute drive catchments for key swimming pools (within and outside the study area)



Plans for future new provision

4.42 The study and associated consultation have revealed some plans and aspirations for the improvement of existing facilities, including for the re-provision of the Wadurs Pool as part of a larger wet/dry leisure centre complex. The Splashpoint facility remains impressive, but improvements to the external environment, including increased parking capacity would further help it to meet demand.

4.43 The above plans should be pursued in the context of a strong local opinion shared by the National Governing Body and facility managers that there is insufficient indoor pool space to meet demand. Whilst the findings of the household survey suggested that the public did not necessarily share this view, the notion of a shortage of provision is also highlighted through the use of modelling tools (as explained in this section). Any additional pool space provided over the coming years should not be considered in isolation from the need to improve/renew/replace much of the existing stock of local authority-controlled sports facilities. Given the added value that leisure centres offer (see Section 3) it would make sense to explore options for the collocation of new pool space with 'dry-side' facilities.

Key messages from this section

4.44 **Quantity:** Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests that for Worthing Borough an optimal level of provision is 1,145 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.24 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 6,899 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with 1,091 sq.m in total currently within the Borough. However, only an estimated 651 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Splashpoint indoor pools and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year. This is only half the amount suggested by the FC.

4.45 **Quantity:** For Adur District an optimal level of provision is 668 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.26 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 4,025 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with 761 sq.m in total currently within the District. However, only an estimated 250 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Wadurs indoor pool and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year.

4.46 **Quantity:** The above conclusions highlighting a shortage of pool space are consistent with the views of both the sport's national governing body, as well as local facility managers.

4.47 **Quantity:** Whilst it is acknowledged that provision at the David Lloyd Centre (Worthing Borough) and Lancing College (Adur District) helps to meet some local demand, the operational priorities of both facilities mean that they cannot be relied upon to offer community use as defined in Section 1 of this report.

4.48 **Quantity:** An increase in population will place future demands upon venues, as explained further in Section 8.

4.49 Quality: The Splashpoint venue is attractive and popular, although parking can be a problem at peak times. The Wadurs Pool, whilst well-maintained, is cramped and isolated from other complementing 'dry-side facilities'.

4.50 Quality and Quantity: Any additional pool space provided over the coming years should not be considered in isolation from the need to improve/renew/replace much of the existing stock of local authority-controlled sports facilities. Given the added value that leisure centres offer (see Section 3) it would make sense to explore options for the colocation of new pool space with 'dry-side' facilities.

4.51 Accessibility: If access is considered by foot, or bike, clearly the 15-minute catchments would be much smaller, and the population numbers excluded from easy access would be great. However, indoor swimming pools are large and expensive facilities to build and maintain, and provision will necessarily be limited. Comparing existing provision with areas of identified socio-economic deprivation the principal pool venues relate reasonably well to many of the most deprived parts of the study area.

5 SPORTS HALLS

General

5.1 This section considers the provision of sports halls within the study area with respect to their quantity, quality, and accessibility. Key messages for sports hall provision will then be summarised at the end of the section.

5.2 Sports halls can accommodate a diverse range of sports and recreational activities. They are flexible spaces that can be used for activities including basketball, badminton, indoor football, football training, cricket winter training, table tennis, gymnastics, netball.

Quantity

5.3 There are several sports halls within the local authority area. Some of these will be partly or largely unavailable for use by the general community (usually because their principal function is to meet the needs of schools and colleges. Halls will also be of varying sizes, and therefore utility.

5.4 This section does not cover smaller community halls which also make a valuable contribution to providing recreation opportunities, and especially where it may not be feasible to provide conventional sports halls. Such facilities are covered in Section 7.

Existing provision (general)

5.5 **Figure 5.1** below shows the location and description of key community sports halls within and just outside the study area. **Table 5.1** lists all the sports halls in the two local authorities of which the study has a record. Realistically, 'main halls' that are of the size 3-badminton courts in parallel are big enough to host activities such as basketball and 5-a-side football. Smaller activity halls are better suited to hosting activities which do not need the space required by other sports.

Figure 5.1: Location of key sports halls

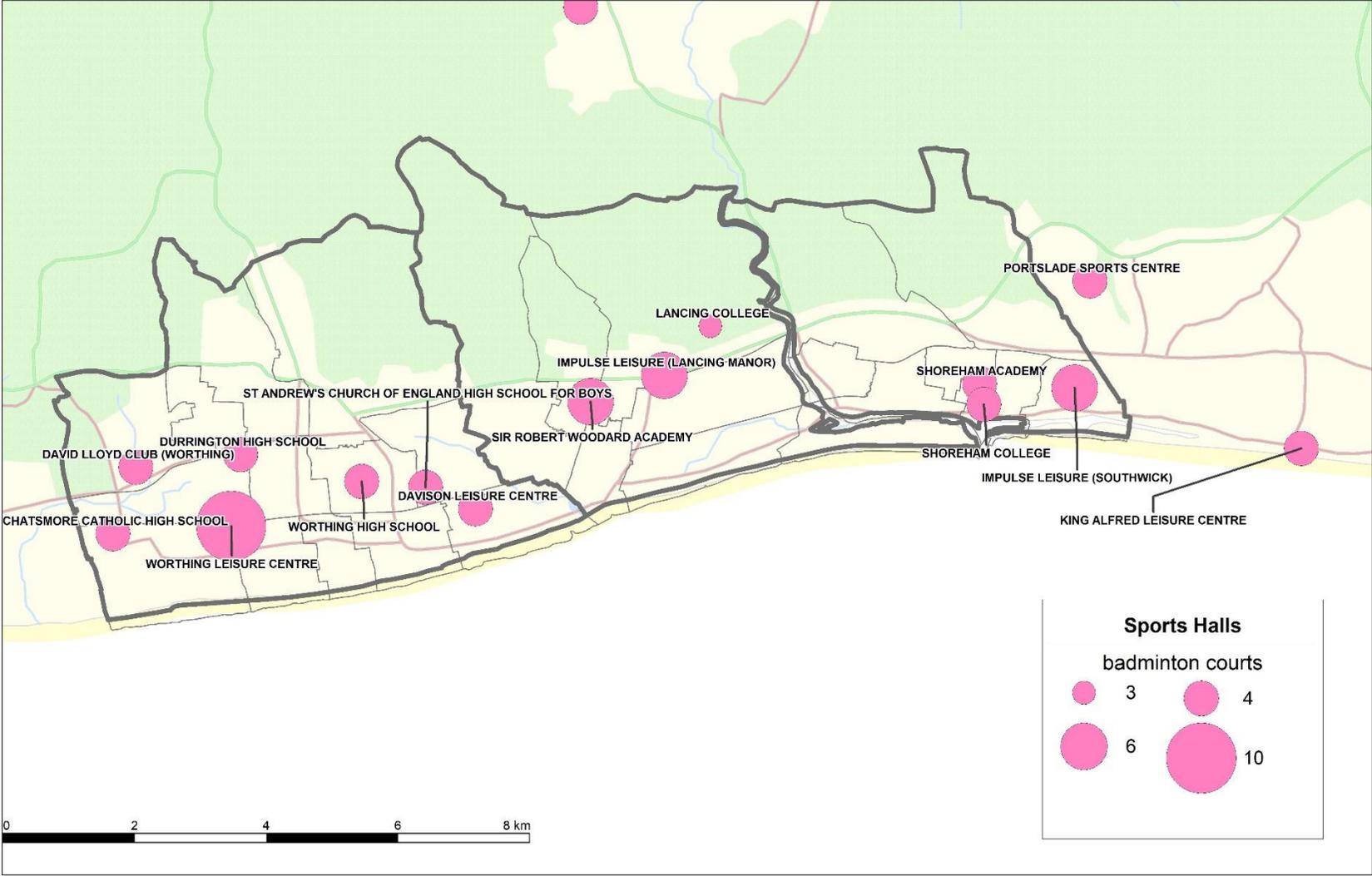


Table 5.1: Known sports halls (by type²³). Categorisation adopted from the Sport England Active Places Power database- (see Appendix 3)

Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Badminton courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (LANCING MANOR)	Sports Hall	Main	6	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1971
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (SOUTHWICK)	Sports Hall	Main	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust	1972
Adur	LANCING COLLEGE	Sports Hall	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1979
Adur	LANCING COLLEGE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1979
Adur	SHOREHAM ACADEMY	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2012
Adur	SHOREHAM COLLEGE	Sports Hall	Main	4	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2004
Adur	SIR ROBERT WOODARD ACADEMY	Sports Hall	Main	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2012

23

Main	Main multi-sports hall(s) within site. Minimum size is marked out as 3 Badminton courts and above. Dimensions Min width 18m, max width 70m, Min Length 27m Max length 90m
Activity Hall	This is a multi-sports hall (below 3 badminton courts) where activities take place that does not qualify as a main hall and is not a purpose-built studio. It can include Community/Village halls. It should be between the following dimensions: min width 9m, max width 18m, min length 17m, max length 26m. It may or may not be marked out.

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Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Badminton courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
Adur	ST NICOLAS AND ST MARY C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1972
Worthing	CHATSMORE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	Other	2006
Worthing	CHATSMORE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Pay and Play	Voluntary Aided School	Other	1994
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	Sports Hall	Main	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	Sports Hall	Main	5	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	1973
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	1973
Worthing	DURRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Main	4	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1996
Worthing	DURRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1955
Worthing	DURRINGTON INFANT AND JUNIOR SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1973
Worthing	FIELD PLACE MANOR HOUSE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1970
Worthing	FIELD PLACE MANOR HOUSE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1970
Worthing	FIELD PLACE MANOR HOUSE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1970
Worthing	GYM XTREME	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2009

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Badminton courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
Worthing	OUR LADY OF SION SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1940
Worthing	OUR LADY OF SION SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1940
Worthing	PALATINE SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	2006
Worthing	ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1965
Worthing	ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1965
Worthing	VALE FIRST AND MIDDLE SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2000
Worthing	WORTHING HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989
Worthing	WORTHING HIGH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE	Sports Hall	Main	10	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1972
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1972

Availability/community use²⁴

5.6 The list comprises a range of provision covering local authority, education, private, and voluntary facilities. Only a proportion will be available for the general community to use.

5.7 In terms of utility for the general community it is the local authority provision at Worthing Leisure Centre (in Worthing Borough); and, Lancing Manor and Southwick Leisure Centres (both in Adur District) that are most significant, and which are controlled by the respective local authorities. Worthing Leisure Centre is managed by South Downs Community Leisure Trust (SDLT), whilst the two Adur facilities are managed by Adur Community Leisure (ACL).

5.8 There are also other large halls available for varying degrees of community use. In Adur District, these include: Shoreham Academy, and Sir Robert Woodward Academy (with main halls of 4 and 6-court size respectively). In Worthing Borough there are Davison (school) Leisure Centre, Worthing High School, and St. Andrews CoE High School (with main halls of 5-court, 4-court, and 4-court size respectively).

5.9 Davison Leisure Centre is based at the Davison's School for Girls and is managed out-of-school hours on a dual use basis by SDLT.

5.10 Table 5.1 also shows other halls existing across the study area. These may have some use by the community but will be either less than 3-court size, and/or largely unavailable for general community use. The David Lloyd complex in Worthing has a large 5-court sports hall, but use is restricted to subscription membership. Access by the community to 'school' venues will normally be through one-to-one agreements between a club/group and the school concerned. Normally the club/group concerned will need to have public indemnity cover in place.

5.11 The extent to which facilities are open to community use will, amongst other things, depend on the times they are open to the general public and clubs/groups. For local authority-controlled facilities not on school campuses opening hours will generally encompass daytimes and evenings throughout the week. However, for school and college-based venues, this will be limited to times when facilities are not required for curriculum use.

5.12 Information on times of availability has been checked as far as possible, although the policies and practices in respect of community availability of school facilities can change where there are no formal dual use arrangements.

5.13 In Worthing Borough, the Worthing Leisure Centre opens generally between 6.30-22.00 weekdays, with slightly shorter hours at the weekend. Because of its dual use status, the Davison Leisure Centre is generally open between 17.30 and 22.30 during the week, but with fuller days at the weekend. In Adur District, Lancing Manor has very long weekday hours (generally 6.30-23.30), with shortened hours at the weekend. The Southwick Leisure Centre open generally between 7.00 and 22.00 on weekdays, again with shortened hours at the weekend. Other key sports halls are on school sites and opening hours for community use are more limited- generally speaking, between c.18.00 to 21/22.00 during the week, with more limited opening at weekends.

²⁴ See the end of Section 1 for an explanation of this term.

5.14 The following facilities (**Table 5.2**) are therefore felt to be the most significant sports halls complexes (i.e. also including associated smaller halls where they exist) for community use in the study area, judged by their size and availability. The venues appear by local authority order, and then in order of likely significance for community use.

Table 5.2: Sports halls complexes in local authority considered to offer significant community use

Local Authority Name	Name	Badminton courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (LANCING MANOR)	6	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1971
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (SOUTHWICK)	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust	1972
Adur	SHOREHAM ACADEMY	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2012
Adur	SIR ROBERT WOODARD ACADEMY	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2012
Adur	SHOREHAM COLLEGE	4	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2004
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE	10	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1972
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	5	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	1973
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	2	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	1973
Worthing	CHATSMORE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	Other	2006
Worthing	ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1965
Worthing	ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1965
Worthing	WORTHING HIGH SCHOOL	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989
Worthing	WORTHING HIGH SCHOOL	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989

5.15 It is those facilities that have embedded policy and/or practice of community use that have the longest opening hours for the general community, as well as the greatest levels of throughput.

5.16 A badminton court is used by Sport England as a unit for indicating the size of a sports hall. There are estimated currently to be the equivalent of 82 conventional badminton courts hosted in the various sports halls offering significant community use. The majority of these courts will be located in the larger halls – principally, those with four or more courts.

5.17 However, only 29 of the above courts are controlled by the local authority- 12 in Adur District, and 17 in Worthing Borough. Other significant venues likely to have some community use (see Table 5.2) are school-based and have no formal community agreements.

Sport England Facilities Calculator (FC)

5.18 The Facilities Calculator is a Sport England web-based tool which allows users to estimate the potential numbers of basic community facilities (such as sports halls) that might be generated by large-scale housing/population growth in a given location. The calculator must be used with caution and an understanding of what it is and isn't designed to do. For example, its estimations do not take into account existing provision in the locality (which will need to be factored in). In addition, as it is based on national data, it will not take into account local circumstances. Nevertheless, it is a useful analytical tool when used in conjunction with types of analysis.

5.19 Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests an optimal provision for Adur District is 17.72 courts (4.43 4-court sports halls, or 0.27 courts per 1000). For Worthing Borough the suggested optimum figure is 30.44 courts (7.61 4-court halls, or 0.26 courts per 1000). Therefore, in Adur, when compared with the optimal FC figure of 17.72 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 12, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 26 courts. In Worthing, when compared with the FC figure of 30.44 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 17 courts, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 31 courts

5.20 There are clearly synergies between local authority and education sectors- provision at schools (when not required for curricular use) will benefit clubs that might otherwise struggle to find sufficient time and space for their needs at local authority venues. Whilst provision at school venues can be basic compared with the main local authority venues it is likely to be cheaper- an attraction to many clubs and groups, wishing to block-book.

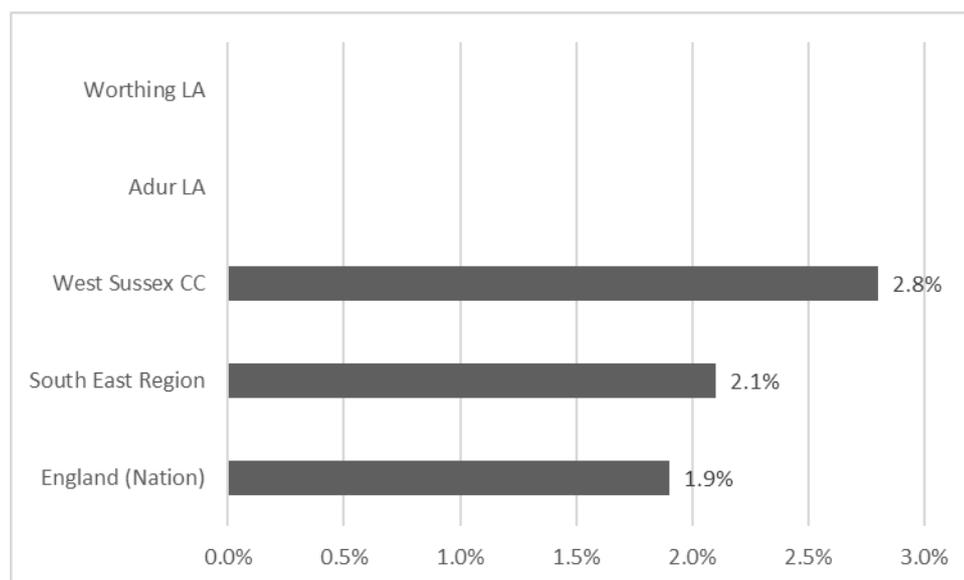
5.21 Sports halls are potentially very important primary venues for a range of sports, with the principal ones being Badminton; Basketball; Gymnastics and Trampolining; Netball (indoor and outdoor); Table Tennis; Volleyball (indoor and outdoor). Sports halls are also often used for indoor football and cricket training, and 'Futsal', represents the evolution of traditional indoor 5/6-a-side competitive football. There are other sports activities, such as roller skating/hockey that can take place on appropriate surfaces; and, walls can be designed to allow for indoor climbing.

5.22 The (potential) importance of sports halls as venues for many of these sports is illustrated below, by reference to Sport England Active Lives (AL). Survey data. The AL surveys and the method of sampling is explained in **Appendix 2**. Amongst other activities covered these surveys provide

data on the number of adults regularly taking part in Badminton; Basketball; Gymnastics and Trampolining; Netball; Table Tennis; and Volleyball. Where available, data (along with relevant comments) are provided at National (England); Regional (South East), Sub-regional (West Sussex); and, local (Adur and Worthing) level. Although, the sports covered can use alternative venues, sports halls continue to play a central role in hosting throughout the country.

Figure 5.2: Adults participating in key sports hall activities regularly

a) Badminton



5.23 Comment: Due to unreliable sampling sizes at the local authority level, estimates of participation need to be based on those for higher geographies. The percentage of adults participating in West Sussex is markedly higher than the regional and national estimates. If the West Sussex percentage is used it provides the following estimates of adults playing badminton regularly in the two local authorities.

5.24 An estimate of participation levels is provided by the *current estimated adult population * % participation rate*, which suggests the following numbers of participants.

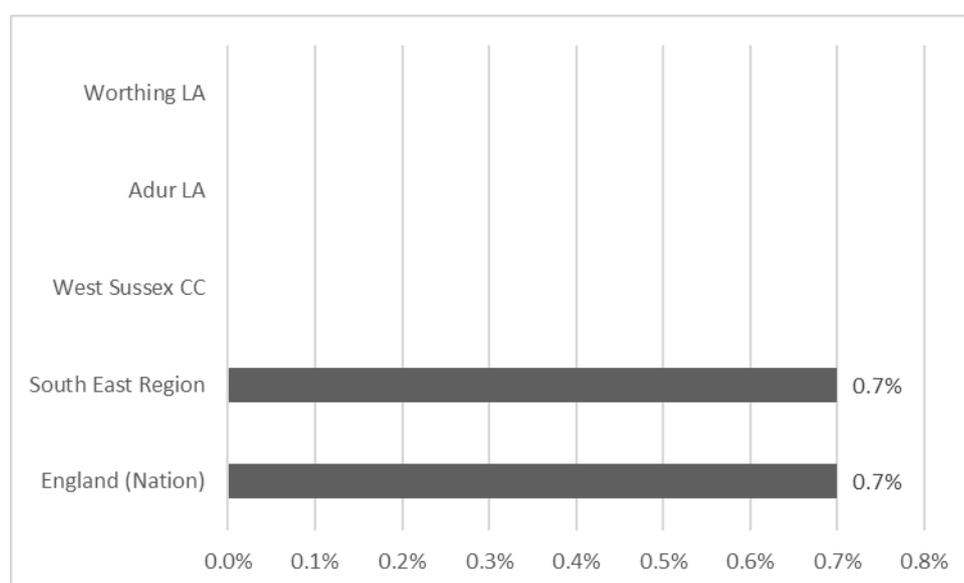
	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	2.8%	1,484
Worthing LA	92,098	2.8%	2,579

5.25 If the number of ‘qualifying adults’ from projected population growth up to 2036 is calculated (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

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	Additional adults (total)	Qualifying adults	Existing + additional qualifying adults
Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	205	1,689
Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	422	3,001

b) Basketball



5.26 **Comment:** Due to unreliable sampling sizes at the local authority and county level, estimates of participation need to be based on those for higher geographies. The percentage of adults participating in the region and England are similar. If the regional/national percentage is used it provides the following estimated count of adults playing basketball regularly in the two local authorities.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.7%	371
Worthing LA	92,098	0.7%	645

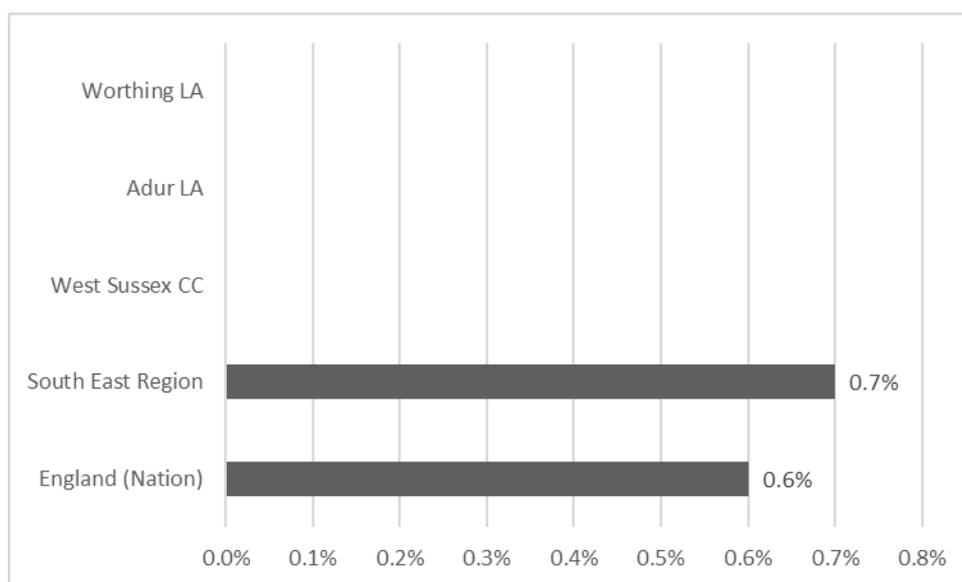
5.27 If the number of 'qualifying adults' from projected population growth up to 2036 (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

	Additional adults	Qualifying	Existing + additional
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	(total)	adults	qualifying adults
Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	51	422
Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	106	750

c) Gymnastics and trampolining



5.28 **Comment:** Due to unreliable sampling sizes at the local authority and county level, estimates of participation need to be based on those for higher geographies. If the regional percentage is used it provides the following estimated count of adults participating in gymnastics and/or trampolining regularly in the two local authorities. *It should be noted that this sport is likely to attract the most participants from child and youth age groups.*

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.7%	371
Worthing LA	92,098	0.7%	645

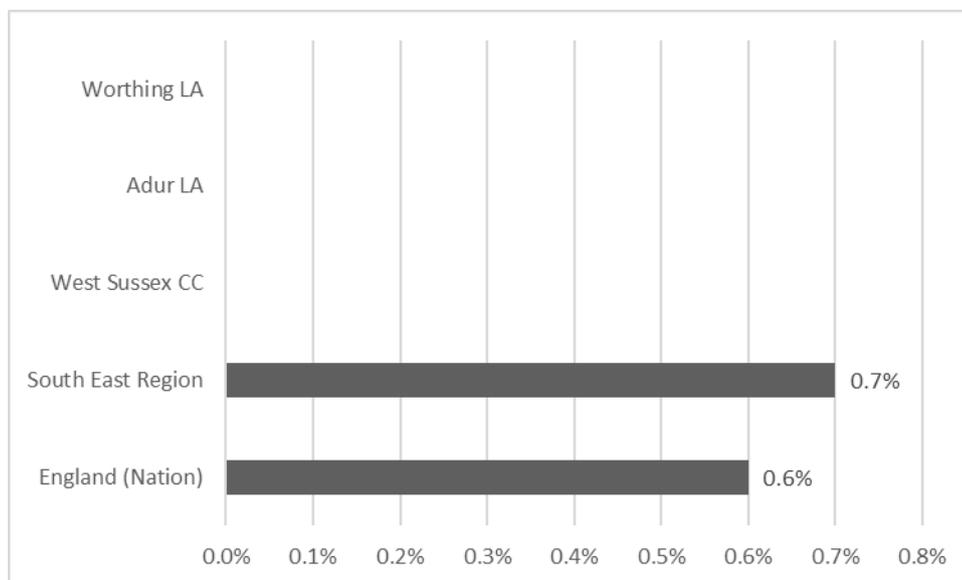
5.29 If the number of 'qualifying adults' from projected population growth up to 2036 (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

	Additional adults (total)	Qualifying adults	Existing + additional qualifying adults

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Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	51	422
Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	106	750

d) Netball



5.30 **Comment:** Due to unreliable sampling sizes at the local authority and county level, estimates of participation need to be based on those for higher geographies. If the regional percentage is used it provides the following estimated count of adults playing netball regularly in the two local authorities.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.7%	371
Worthing LA	92,098	0.7%	645

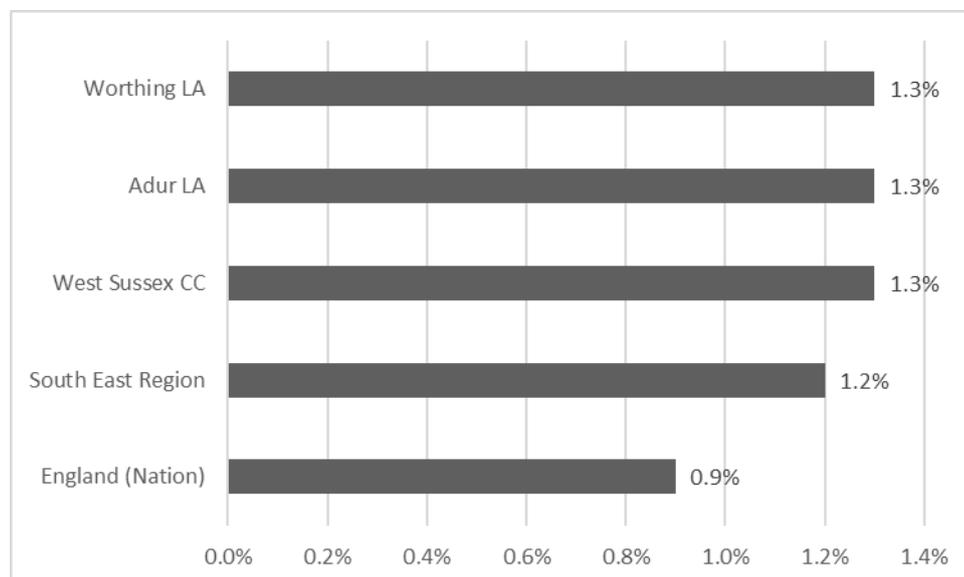
5.31 If the number of 'qualifying adults' from projected population growth up to 2036 (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

	Additional adults (total)	Qualifying adults	Existing + additional qualifying adults
Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	51	422

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	106	750
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e) Table tennis



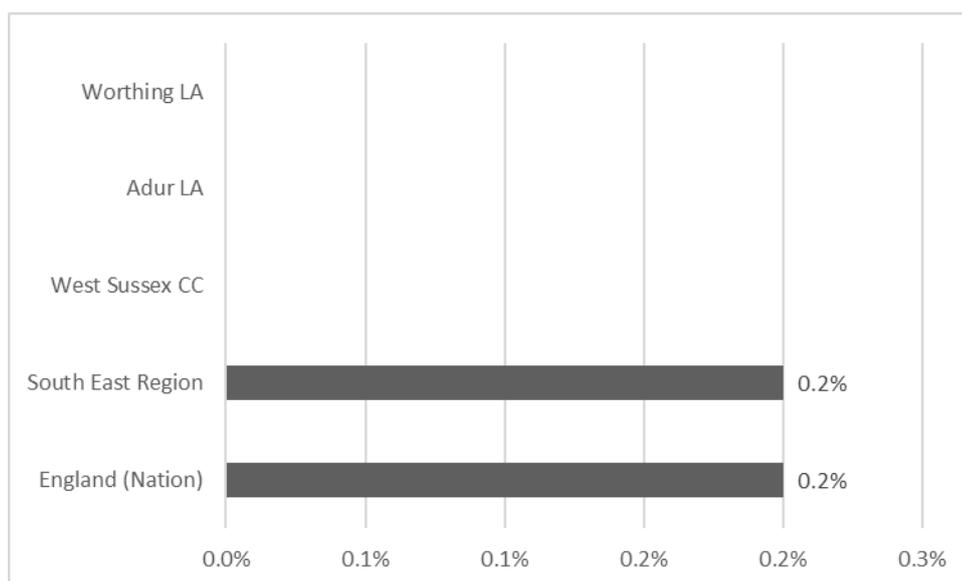
5.32 **Comment:** If the local authority percentages are used it provides the following estimated count of adults playing table tennis regularly in the two local authorities.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	1.3%	689
Worthing LA	92,098	1.3%	1,197

5.33 If the number of 'qualifying adults' from projected population growth up to 2036 (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

	Additional adults (total)	Qualifying adults	Existing + additional qualifying adults
Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	95	784
Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	196	1,393

f) Volleyball



5.34 **Comment:** Due to unreliable sampling sizes at the local authority and county level, estimates of participation need to be based on those for higher geographies. If the regional/national percentage is used it provides the following estimated count of adults playing volleyball regularly in the two local authorities.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.2%	106
Worthing LA	92,098	0.2%	184

5.35 If the number of ‘qualifying adults’ from projected population growth up to 2036 (i.e. overall change in adult population * % participation rate) it would lead to the following predicted change in adult participation by 2036.

	Additional adults (total)	Qualifying adults	Existing + additional qualifying adults
Adur LA (2019-36)	7,324	15	121
Worthing LA (2019-2036)	15,083	30	214

Sport England Market Segmentation

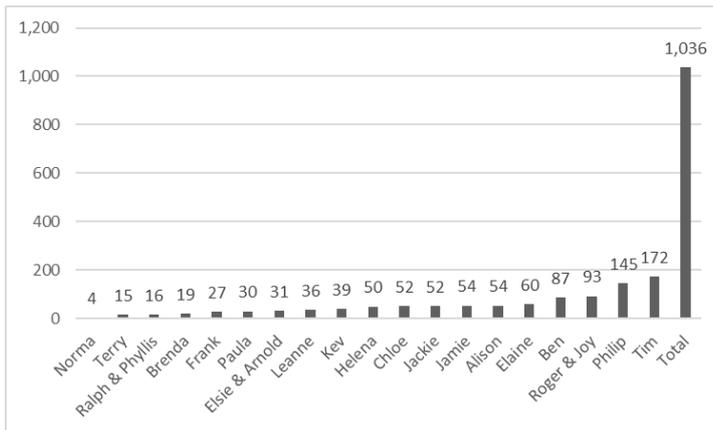
5.36 As an added check on the above estimated participation levels, the Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England have been used. The data and tool are explained further in

Appendix 2 of this report, but the ‘names’ relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2. Market Segmentation data suggest the number of adults in the two local authorities likely to take part is as follows.

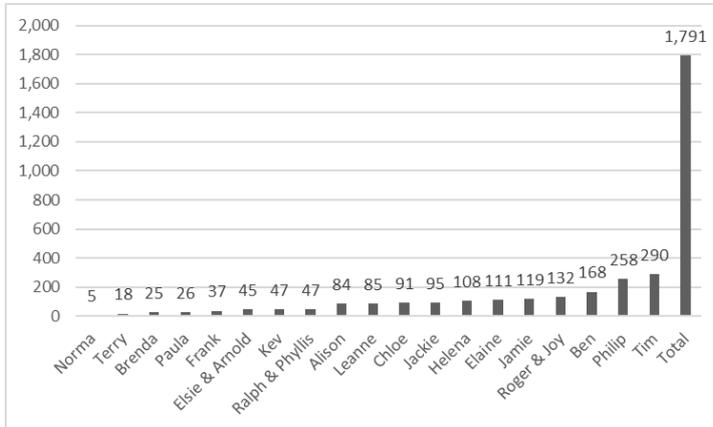
Figure 5.3 (a-f): Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the local authorities that have the propensity to play key sports hall activities

a) Badminton

Adur



Worthing

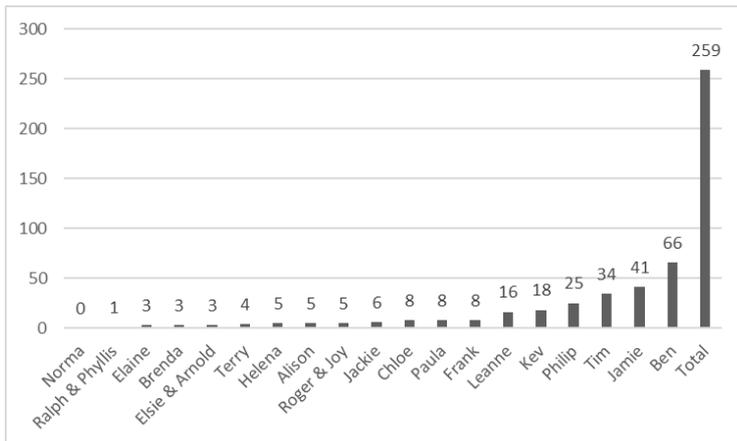


5.37 **Comment:** Both local authority estimates are below the Active Lives estimates.

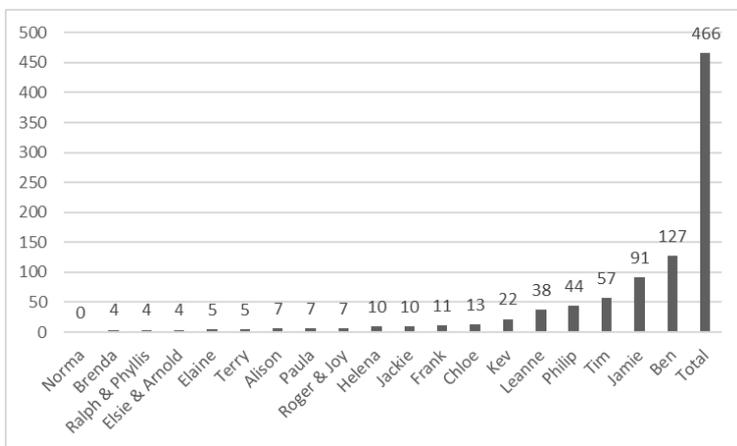
b) Basketball

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Adur



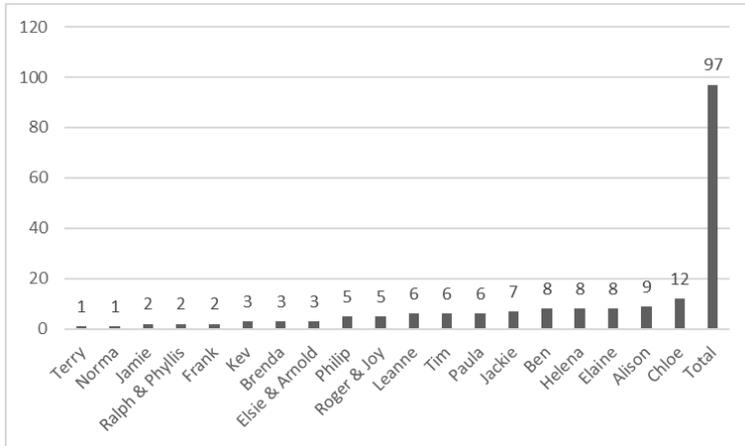
Worthing



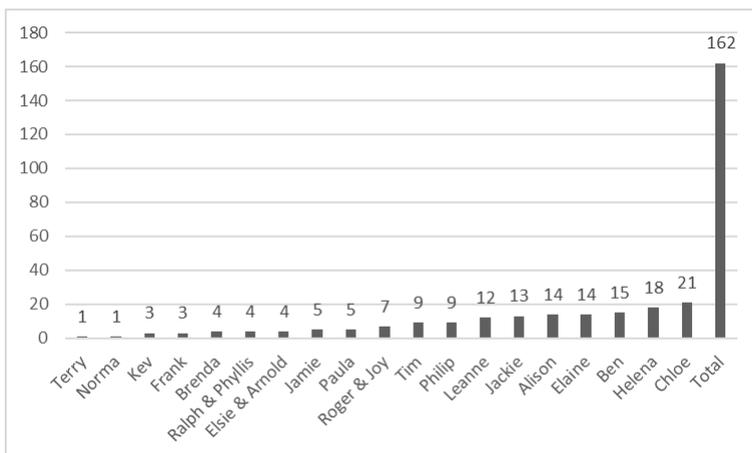
5.38 **Comment:** Both local authority estimates are below the Active Lives estimates.

c) Gymnastics and Trampolining

Adur



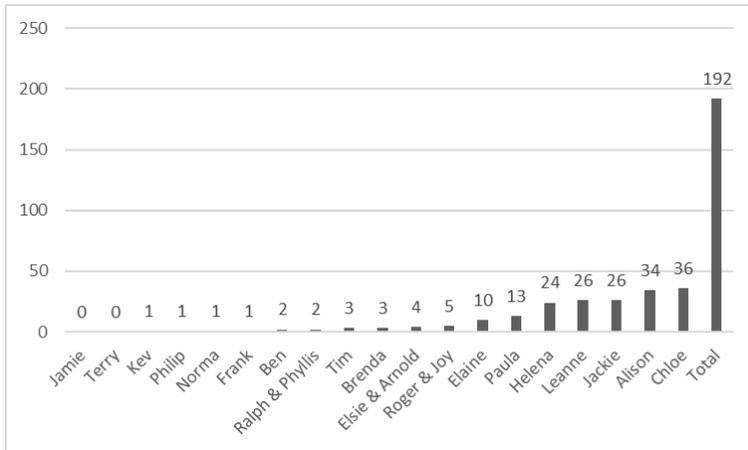
Worthing



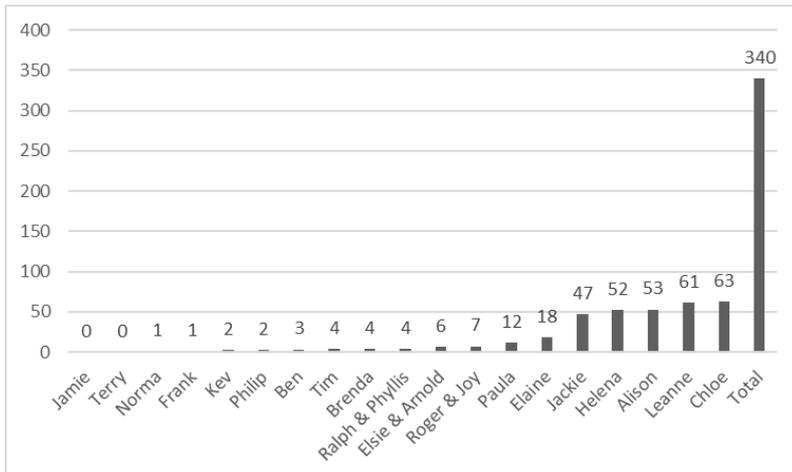
5.39 **Comment:** Both local authority estimates are below the Active Lives estimates. It should be noted that gymnastics below the elite level is dominated largely by junior participation, and especially girls.

d) Netball

Adur



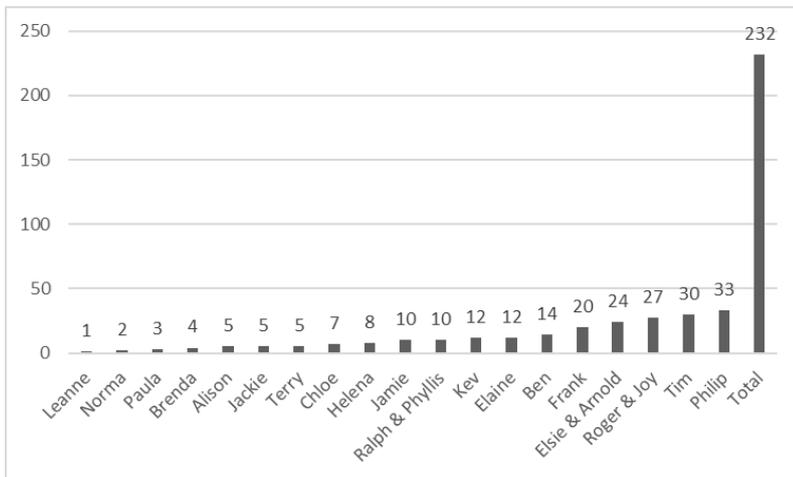
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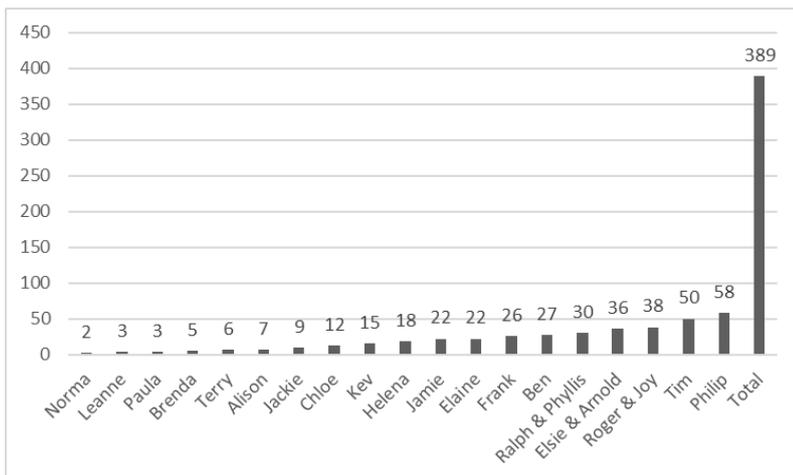
5.40 **Comment:** Both local authority estimates are below the Active Lives estimates.

e) Table Tennis

Adur



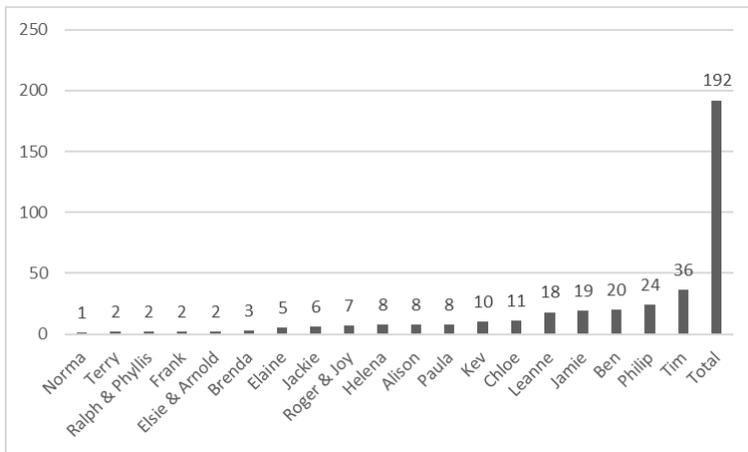
Worthing



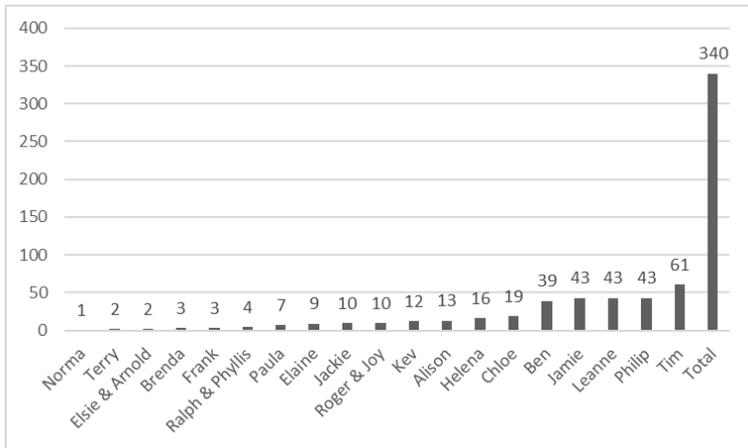
5.41 **Comment:** Both local authority estimates are below the Active Lives estimates.

f) Volleyball

Adur



Worthing



5.42 **Comment:** The estimate for both local authorities are below the Active Lives estimates.

5.43 There is therefore great variation between Active Lives sample survey estimates, and the figures from Market Segmentation. These variations may be for many different reasons. For example, if the Active Lives estimates are *higher/better* than the Market Segmentation indicators, it could be due in part to good local provision which is well-promoted, managed, and easy to use by local residents. Where, Market Segmentation estimates are higher than those provided by Active Lives, it might suggest there is potential for increased participation.

5.44 The implications of these variations can be shown by demonstrating how they translate into differences in required facility provision.

5.45 For example, for Badminton, the aggregate difference between the Active Lives and Market Segmentation across the two local authorities is used is $4,063 - 2,827 = 1,236$. This additional amount would be enough to fill another **2.06** 4-court sports hall.²⁵

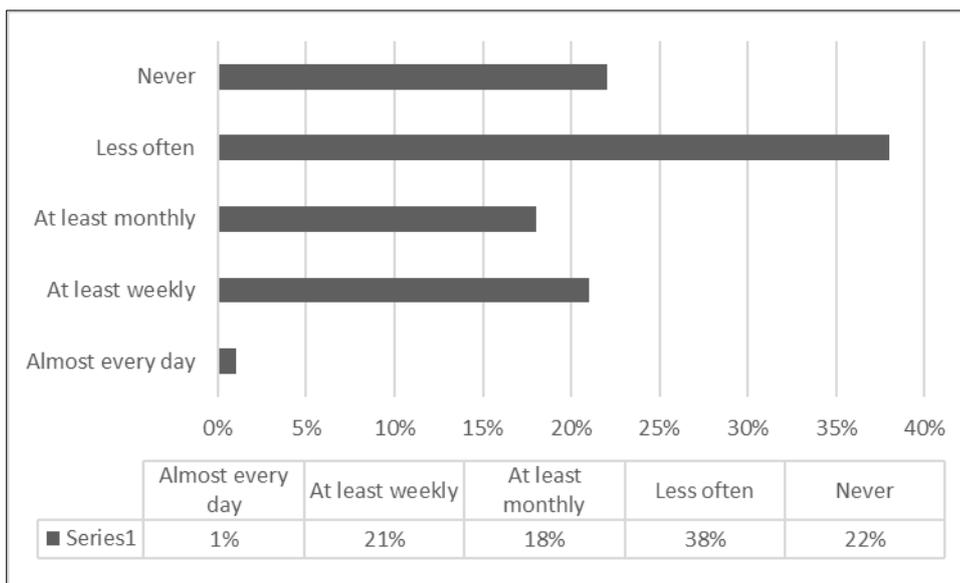
5.46 The sports concerned (and reviewed above) can often be undertaken in venues other than bone-fide large sports halls. For example, badminton can take place in smaller sports halls and other venues with appropriate height clearance and flooring. Table tennis clubs can operate from a variety of venues. Throughout the county gymnastics and trampolining clubs are beginning to find venues in warehouse-type venues, away from leisure centres.

Views of Key Stakeholders

The views of local residents

5.47 The Household Survey conducted as part of the overall study identified the following in respect of frequency of use by household members:

Figure 5.4: Use of sports halls by local household members



²⁵ For example, if 1,236 adults played badminton each week, and the matches were equally divided between singles and doubles, then this would result in 412 x 1-hour sessions of court space to meet this demand (including turnaround time). If this need was measured in the context of a 4-court dual use community sports hall (with hours of community availability 4.5 x 5 midweek, and 24 over weekends = 46.5 hours) this would provide 186 hours of court time. In short, this level of demand would be enough to fill out the above sports hall by a multiple of 2.06. This excludes consideration of several important factors, including the need for sports hall management to cater for other activities; and, the preference of many players to opt for certain core hours within overall times of availability, which would further squeeze times of practical availability.

5.48 The household survey conducted as part of the overall study identified that Sport/Leisure Centres (which include sports halls) are used by many people both frequently and regularly. 40% of respondents said that they use sports halls monthly or more regularly. 22% said they used them weekly or more regularly. However, 50 % of respondents said that they use sports halls less often or never.

5.49 When looking solely at regular users (defined here as those who use facilities at least once/month), analysis reveals that around 67% use facilities at least once a week, or more regularly- suggesting a high fidelity and level of patronage amongst this group.

5.50 The consultation also suggested that 24% of respondents felt there were insufficient such venues, although 75% felt there were enough (with 1% suggesting there were too many).

Views of parish and ward councillors

5.51 There were no specific comments from the two parish councils relating to sports halls. However, several relevant comments were made by respective local authority ward councillors, as follows.

- **Buckingham Ward (Adur)** Leisure centres and sports halls are well used by all ages from 2 to 90. Carparks often full. Impulse provides team sport facilities not provided by private providers.
- **Marine Ward (Adur)** Shoreham is in need of a leisure centre/sports hall – people otherwise have to travel to Southwick or Lancing.
- **Marine Ward (Worthing)** Worthing Leisure Centre is situated at the top of West Park. It is an excellent location for people in Marine and neighbouring wards and is well used. However, it was built in the 1970's and now needs to be updated or replaced. There is not currently a swimming pool in Worthing Leisure Centre. Given demand for this facility in the town, I think that this would be a great addition to the Centre
- **Offington Ward (Worthing)** There is a gym at Worthing College that is part of the Fit4 offer but other than that nothing north of the A27. Hard to see where something could go though.
- **Southlands Ward (Adur)** We do have Wadurs and Shoreham Academy nearby, and it would be helpful if the community had low cost access to community activities in these locations.
- **Tarring Ward (Worthing)** I think Worthing is well provided for at the moment but demand is likely to increase as the various wellbeing programmes kick in.
- **Widewater Ward (Adur)** None in the ward. However, Lancing Leisure Centre is nearby.

Views of National Governing Bodies (NGBs) of Sport

5.52 **Badminton England (BE) (Senior Relationships Manager)**. A common challenge is accessible and affordable courts at peak times due to competition with other sports and activities. The area is well supplied with courts, particularly with Worthing Leisure Centre, and schools in the area have shown willingness to engage with and open-up their facilities to community usage.

5.53 BE is working with educational establishments to increase and improve opportunities. Of the two local authorities Adur District has the smallest provision of sites and this is reflected in the number of clubs in the area. There is potential for any sites in this area to be impacted by the considerable development that is being undertaken in the Brighton area and an increase of participation in these areas. All of the affiliated clubs in the area are well established and well supported with the largest having over 50 junior members. The key facilities for these clubs are Worthing Leisure (host of four affiliated clubs), David Lloyd, and Lancing Manor. There have previously been challenges with Worthing Leisure Centre and the availability of courts due to free courts being incorporated into memberships, booked and then not used. This has been raised and is being managed accordingly.

5.54 BE feels there is opportunity for growth in participation, particularly around junior provision and opportunities. There are a small number of affiliated clubs providing a great experience for their members. However, junior club provision is limited and the development happening around junior badminton means the demand for this provision will be increased. This will obviously result in an increase on court demand.

5.55 BE state an overall trend is for considerable growth at junior level (particularly primary aged children) and the provision and opportunities available for these groups. At adult level BE suggests growth in the core market linked to clubs, groups and organised activity.

5.56 BE suggests that a key challenge is sustaining/increasing participation. A major challenge for our sport is access to affordable courts that are available during peak times for our clubs and group activity.

5.57 **British Gymnastics (BG) (Facilities Development Partner)**. Clubs are looking to get dedicated spaces, and the Wickers Club have started looking for a larger venue. It is understood that the Worthing Gymnastic Club is working with a local college with a view to securing use of a dedicated facility on part of the overall college holdings estate.

5.58 The Wickers Club is looking at a long-term project. It is currently split over two facilities with Adur District.

Views of local clubs

5.59 The following local clubs with an existing or potential interest in the use of sports hall space for their activities have responded to the club survey.

Badminton

5.60 **Worthing Junior Badminton Club:** The Club's main venue is at the Chatsmore School in Goring. The club also uses the Worthing Leisure and Davidson Leisure centres. The club has about 90 members with the large majority (70 plus) being juniors. The main growth in recent years has been through new junior members.

5.61 **The David Lloyd Club.** This small club has around 13 members, and largely older adults. It is not reliant on public facilities.

Basketball

5.62 **Worthing D&D Basketball Club:** This club has about 170 members of which over 100 are juniors. Membership levels have remained largely the same over recent years. The club's main venue is St. Andrews School in Worthing, but it also uses Chatsmore School (Goring), Sion School (Worthing), and Worthing High School.

5.63 The club is looking to establish a girls' team. An issue for the club is the cost of hiring facilities. It has seen a 75% increase this year at one of the schools which we use which means this cost has often to be passed on to members.

5.64 The club believes that interest in basketball in the Worthing area is increasing and the problem experienced with facilities (especially when school halls are used for exams, open evenings, etc) is major main cause for concern

Gymnastics and Trampoline

5.65 **The Gymnastic Company.** This has around 390 members, all under 16 years, and with about two third being female. The club does not have a main venue hub. It runs its preschool sessions at Field Place, Durrington. It runs afterschool gymnastics in Thomas A Becket First School, Worthing, Thomas A Becket Middle School, and West Park School, Worthing. The club also hire Wickers Gymnastics on a Sunday morning for competitive gymnasts.

5.66 The club is desperate to expand but has not succeeded over six years to obtain planning permission to change the use of venues it has looked at. The club feels there is no provision for it to be able to run full-time. The club runs 6 mornings a week and 5 evenings a week, so has a serious need for a full-time facility. The club requires high ceilings of around 5 metres height for the bars and beam and a space for a run-way for vault which averages around 24 metres.

5.67 **The Sussex Martlets Trampoline Club.** This club has around 70 members, with about 60 junior members (the majority of which are female). There is a small but growing adult section, which has grown as a result of juniors staying with the club into later years. The club is based at the Worthing Leisure Centre. Occasionally, the club travels to other clubs in Sussex to use their foam pits for harder moves as the Worthing Leisure Centre doesn't have such a facility. The club also competes at other venues as the leisure centre is not equipped enough to hold large competitions.

5.68 Ideally, the club would like the trampolines to have their own room so that they can be left up. Currently, trampolines need to be folded and put away for badminton, which leads to damage and suboptimal use.

5.69 The club has been based at Worthing Leisure Centre since the 1970s. All the trampoline coaches for Worthing Leisure Centre have come from Sussex Martlets. The club feels that without Sussex Martlets then the sport centre would struggle to find coaches for their own session. Trampolining has become very popular and the sports centre need to close the waiting list for this

activity due to having too many people on the list. The club tries to help through taking on people from their sessions.

Volleyball

5.70 **Worthing Volleyball Club.** This club is based at Worthing High School, but also uses Impulse Leisure Centre as Lancing. The club currently has around 68 members, most of which are adults. The split between males and females is fairly balanced. The junior section is quite small but has increased in recent years.

5.71 **Scorpions Volleyball Club.** This small club also uses the Lancing Manor Leisure Centre. Currently the club only has around 10 adult male members, with the numbers decreasing in recent years. The club is struggling to find additional members.

Quality of provision

Site visits

5.72 Facility inspections were made to the principal sports halls within the two local authorities, including at Lancing Manor Leisure Centre, Southwick Leisure Centre, Worthing Leisure Centre, Davison's Leisure Centre. As summarised in Section 3, the overall view was that the quality of the sports halls at these principal venues is reasonable, but that:

- Lancing Manor LC sports hall floor needs replacement;
- Southwick LC sports hall and floor are ageing, imposing some limitations on use; and,
- Davison's LC sports hall's granwood floor requires replacement and lighting improvements are pending.

5.73 Other more general comments were made in Section 3 about the age of local authority leisure centre facilities and the need for fundamental overhaul, and perhaps even re-location.

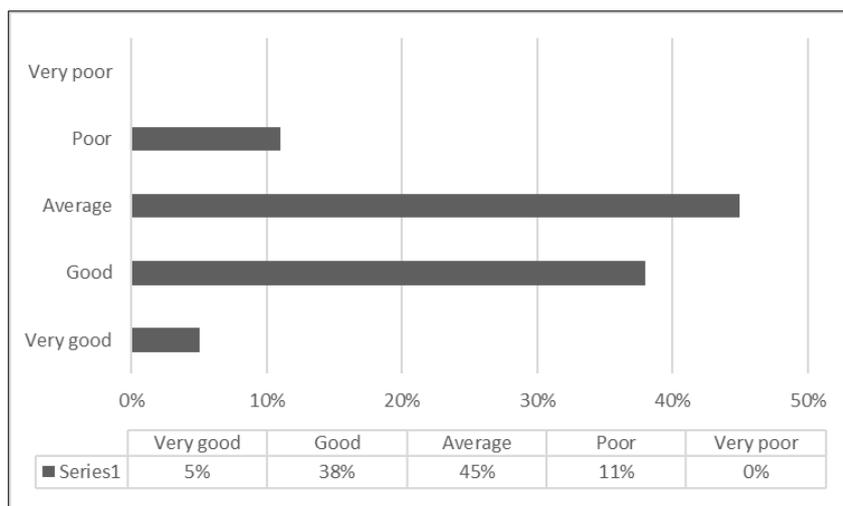
5.74 There can be shortcomings in design in respect of sports halls when considering the needs of certain sports- some of these needs might be relatively inexpensive to cater for if considered at an early stage in the design process for new facilities. Examples are storage facilities for resident clubs (such as for gymnastics and table tennis etc), and fixtures (such as for volleyball posts). Other improvements to meet specific sports' needs are much more difficult to provide. Such as in the case of dedicated facilities/space for activities (e.g. gymnastic pits).

Views of key stakeholders

Views of local residents

5.75 The Household Survey conducted as part of the overall study identified the following in respect of perceived quality of facilities:

Figure 5.5: Views on the quality of sports halls expressed by householders



5.76 The Household consultation conducted as part of the overall study identified that 88% of respondents felt that Sport/Leisure Centres (which includes sports halls) of Average quality or better. 43% felt them to be either Good or Very Good.

The views of facility managers

5.77 ACL representatives made the following comments:

- The existing Lancing Manor Leisure Centre requires replacement with maybe wet and dry facilities combined on the same site, located commensurate with access from the main built up areas and proposed new housing development (such as linked to the proposed IKEA + 600 housing development).
- The ageing Southwick Leisure Centre is considered to have an awkward access through residential streets and consideration should be similarly given a preferred location for its eventual replacement. The main focus has been on maintenance of building fabric and activity areas. There are no strategic plans in place for future provision. A major leisure centre providing wet and dry facilities is needed to meet future need and demand. This would include a learner pool and minimum 6 lane 25m competition pool.

5.78 SDLT representatives made the following comments:

- A major scheme is being considered for the replacement of the Worthing Leisure Centre. Investment in refurbishments and external facilities have enabled the extended life of this ageing building.
- A report by Leisure Futures, in 2017 considered the need, demand and options for future provision and replacement of the Worthing Leisure Centre.

Views of National Governing Bodies (NGBs) of Sport

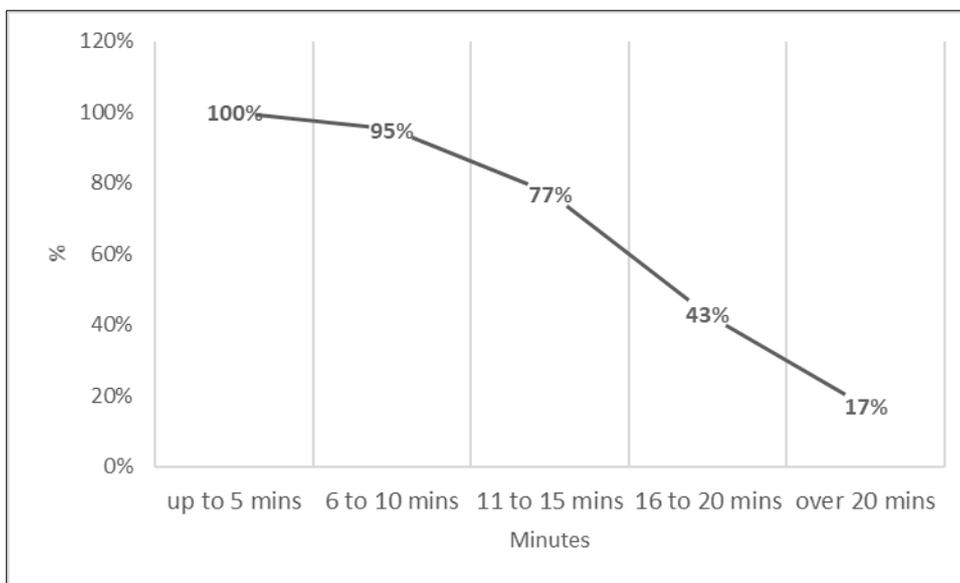
5.79 None of the responding NGBs relevant to sports hall-based sports expressed views relating specifically to the quality of local provision.

Access

Views of local residents

5.80 The household survey consultation conducted as part of the overall study identified where households make use of the opportunities identified. In the cases of sports halls and leisure centres at least 75% of users are prepared to travel 15 minutes to make use of such facilities. 43% would travel up to 20 minutes. See **Figure 5.6**.

Figure 5.6 Preparedness to travel to sports and leisure centres



What is an acceptable drive time to a sports hall?

5.81 Data underpinning Sport England modelling suggests a spatial element based on 20-minute drive or walk time catchments, centred on facilities considered in the analysis. The 20-minute catchment is based on data obtained from previous national research by Sport England, which concluded that a 20-minute drive time represented 90% of the user catchment on average for sports halls. However, the same research indicated that around 60 per cent of users were only prepared to travel up to 10 minutes.

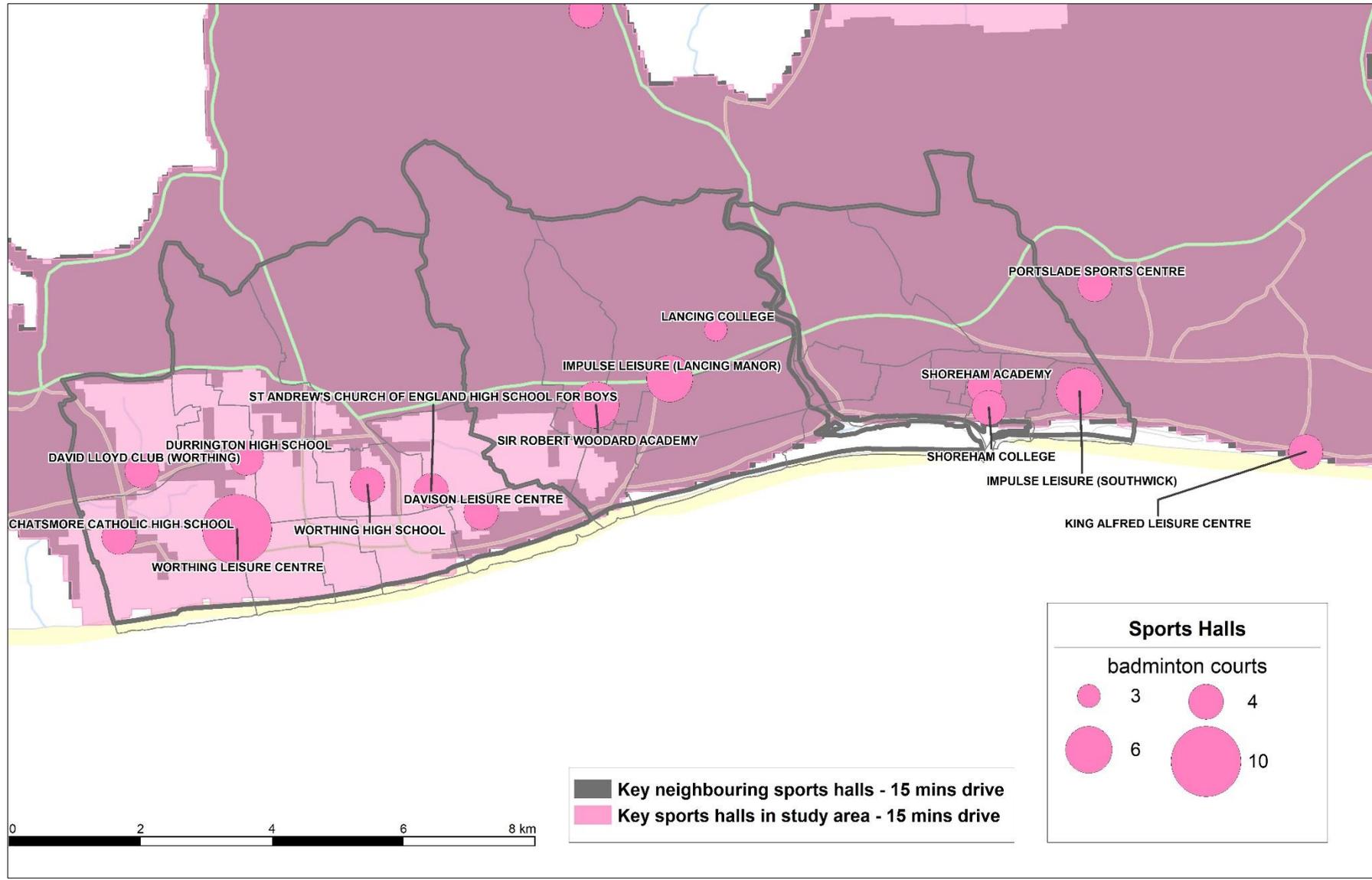
5.82 If 15 minutes is adopted as a travel time to sports halls acceptable to 75% of the population, the resultant drive time catchments are shown on **Figure 5.7** for those sports halls within the study area in local authority control. All the study area is in easy drive distance of at least one local authority-controlled sports hall. In addition, there will be facilities in neighbouring local authorities within similarly easy drive to many residents in Adur and Worthing local authorities.

5.83 However, some residents who would like to use sports halls may not or cannot drive. If 15-minute straight-line walk times (@750m radii) are superimposed, it demonstrates that much of the study area population is not within easy walking distance of a local authority-controlled sports hall: for Adur District, the excluded population is estimated to be 51,938; and, for Worthing Borough it is 88,221.

5.84 This shows the importance of ensuring that other sports halls like those at certain schools in both authority areas remain fully open to some level of community use. All these schools help to meet demand which, for whatever reason, cannot be satisfied at the key local authority venues - such facilities are frequently best suited to accommodating clubs through regular block bookings.

5.85 The lack of easy access by foot to sports halls, also emphasises the importance of other smaller community halls - not on the same scale as large sports halls, but which nevertheless meet a variety of sports and recreation needs. Such facilities are covered in Section 7.

Figure 5.7: 15-minute drive catchments from key sports within the study area



Future demand for sports halls activities (based on ONS projections)

5.86 Earlier in this section estimates were given of the additional number of regular participants in sports often based in sports halls between 2019 and 2036, as a result of population growth. To summarise, the predicted additional numbers are:

	Extra regular participants by 2036		
Sport	Adur District	Worthing Borough	Combined
Badminton	205	422	627
Basketball	51	106	157
Gymnastics and trampoline	51	106	157
Netball	51	106	157
Table Tennis	95	196	291
Volleyball	15	30	45

5.87 Rather than plan individually for such sports it is better to integrate their needs (and others) into a ‘standard’ of provision for sports halls, and this is addressed in Section 8.

5.88 The local impact of planned new housing growth on participation is discussed in Section 8.

Plans for future new provision

5.89 The quality of the existing local authority stock is recorded as being of concern, and aspirations have been suggested in this section. Although minor repairs and upgrades are scheduled for these venues, there are not as yet any firm proposals for fundamental overhaul and/or replacement. Perhaps the closest to achieving this status is the active consideration of the future of Worthing Leisure Centre.

5.90 As mentioned in Section 3, elsewhere in Adur District serious concern has been expressed by centre management about the quality of existing facilities at Lancing Manor and Southwick Leisure Centres, and that consideration should be given to fundamental overhaul, and perhaps the colocation of wet and dry facilities (which would include sports halls) on less constrained sites.

5.91 There is clearly ‘work to be done’, and it is hoped that the findings and conclusions of this report will help to refine and inform thinking on future planned provision.

Key messages from this section

5.92 **Quantity:** There are some activities that potentially can be housed in sports halls, but which sometimes benefit from alternative accommodation of a suitable type and location, and which can be better devoted to the bespoke needs of those activities. Activities such as gymnastics and table tennis may be cases in point.

5.93 **Quantity:** Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests an optimal provision for Adur District is 17.72 courts (4.43 4-court sports halls, or 0.27 courts per 1000). For Worthing Borough the suggested optimum figure is 30.44 courts (7.61 4-court halls, or 0.26 courts per 1000). Therefore, in Adur, when compared with the optimal FC figure of 17.72 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 12, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 26 courts. In Worthing, when compared with the FC figure of 30.44 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 17 courts, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure is 31 courts

5.94 **Quantity:** Future housing and population growth will place additional demands on sports halls, as explained further in Section 8.

5.95 **Quality:** All the key local authority venues are in need of overhaul, which might also involve longer-term relocation in some cases.

5.96 At least one of the existing local authority venues is within convenient reach by car for most residents. Existing local authority venues are only within easy reach of a small minority of residents by foot- the cost of providing such facilities means that this is inevitable. The proximity of school venues, and of smaller local facilities like community centres/halls is also an important in these circumstances.

6 OTHER INDOOR/BUILT FACILITIES

General

6.1 Beyond indoor swimming pools and sports halls (perhaps combined into larger leisure centres) there are other forms of more specialist 'built' sports facilities used by local residents, and these include indoor tennis courts, indoor bowls greens, athletics tracks, and Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs). The last of these is covered by a separate report (the Playing Pitch Strategy) as an output of the overall Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study. This section considers the provision of specialist facilities within the study area with respect to their quantity, quality, and accessibility. Key messages are then summarised at the end of the section.

6.2 The above facilities can sometimes be found as part of much larger leisure centre complexes, as well as standalone venues.

6.3 **Lawn Tennis** can be played on a variety of surfaces, both indoors and outdoors. Indoor tennis facilities require a significant amount of space: the space required for a single court is around the equivalent of a 4-badminton court sports hall. They tend to be provided as part of a larger leisure complex, and usually on a commercial or club basis.

6.4 **Bowls** can be played either outdoors or indoors. Whilst most provision continues to be outdoors using traditional turf rinks, there are also many indoor facilities across the country using artificial surfaces, which are available for play throughout the year and in the evenings. It is these indoor facilities that are the subject of this section. There are other varieties of indoor bowls that take place in venues like village halls and community centres, using portable mats. These, again, are also outside the scope of this section. There will be participant cross-over between indoor and outdoor bowls, and this needs to be taken into account in trying to assess demand for provision.

6.5 **Athletics** includes facilities required for participating in activities collectively known as track and field. Running, obviously, also takes place off-track. Synthetic surfaces are now generally required for competitive track and field athletics.

6.6 **Cycling** facilities include those for traditional track-based cycling, but also bmx and other venue-based forms of the activity. Issues concerning provision for general recreation and utility cycling are covered within the Community and Stakeholder consultation report.

6.7 **Squash** facilities cover indoor provision for both squash and racketball. Provision can be stand-alone but is more normally part of larger sports and leisure complexes.

6.8 **Figure 6.1** shows the location of all known indoor tennis, indoor bowls, synthetic athletics tracks, track-based cycling and squash facilities in and around the borders of the study area. Most of the significant provision outside the study area is located to the east.

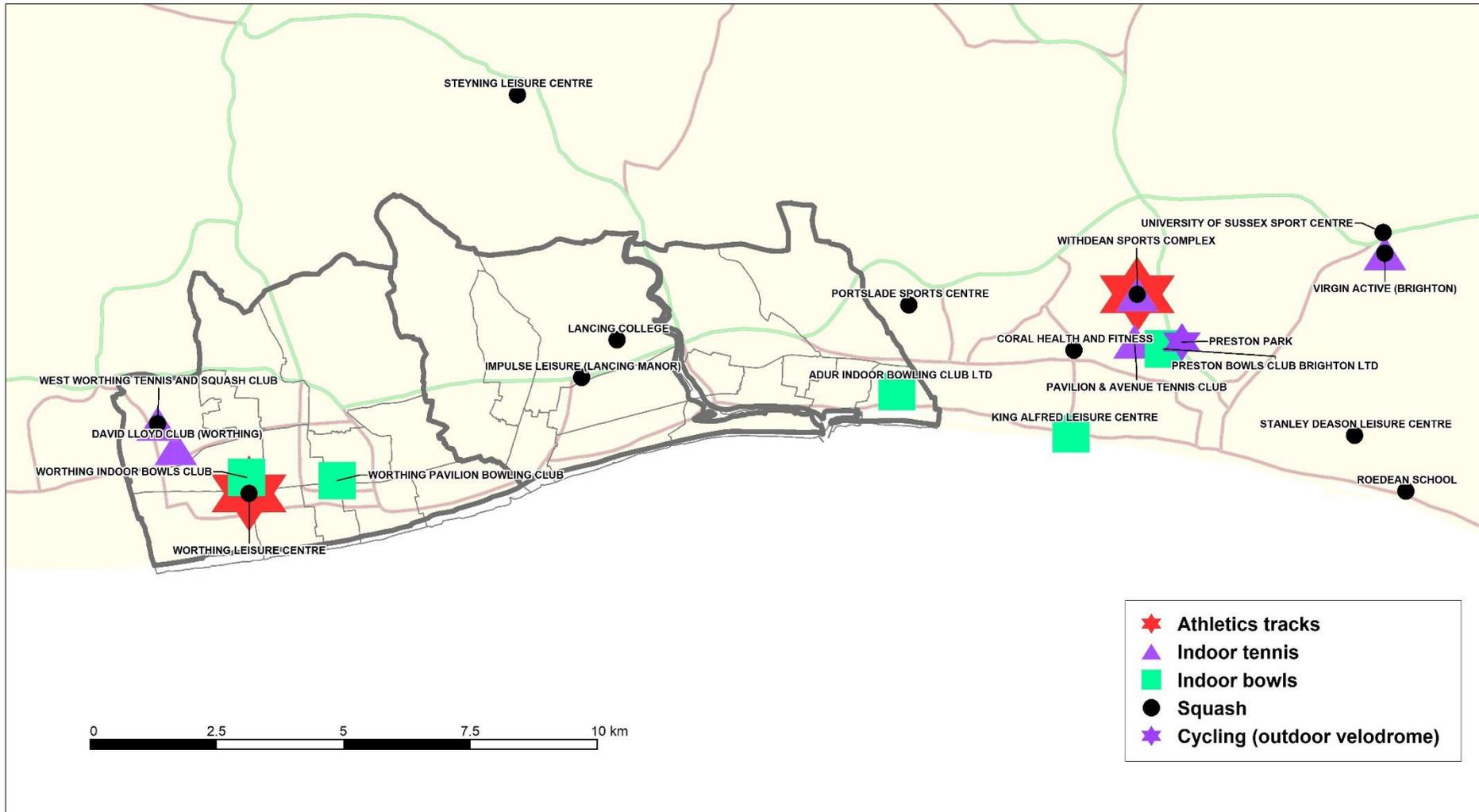
6.9 The principal locations in the study area are:

- Indoor Bowls (Adur District): Adur Indoor Bowls Club Ltd is an 8-rink facility, which is run on a club basis, and with accompanying bar/restaurant, social and catering facilities. It is a large facility and is situated next to Southwick Leisure Centre.
- Indoor Bowls (Worthing Borough): Worthing Indoor Bowls Club- this is a 5-rink facility with accompanying bar/restaurant and catering facilities, together with function space. It is located next to Worthing Leisure Centre. Worthing Pavilion Bowls Club- this is a 6-rink facility with accompanying bar/restaurant and catering facilities.
- Indoor Bowls (elsewhere): Outside the study area in Brighton and Hove, there is a venue at the King Alfred Leisure Centre; and, at the Preston Bowls Club.
- Indoor Tennis (Worthing Borough): West Worthing Tennis and Squash Club -this is a subscription membership club with three indoor courts as part of a larger complex that includes outdoor courts, squash courts, bar and function facilities. The David Lloyd Club – this is a commercial membership concerns with 5 indoor courts as part of a larger complex that includes outdoor courts, sports hall, squash courts, swimming pool, gym, and bar/restaurant.
- Indoor Tennis (elsewhere): Outside the study area, there are other indoor tennis venues at the Withdean Sports Complex; and, the Pavilion & Avenue Tennis Club (both in Brighton and Hove). These both only have 2 acrylic courts apiece. The facility at Withdean is local authority controlled through a trust. On the far side of Brighton there is another David Lloyd club with multiple courts.
- Squash Courts (Adur District): Lancing Manor Leisure Centre – there is a single squash court. Lancing College – there is a court at the College, but for school use only.
- Squash Courts (Worthing Borough): West Worthing Tennis & Squash Club – 6 courts including 1 glass-backed with spectator seating.
- Synthetic Athletics Track (Worthing Borough): Worthing Leisure Centre – 6-lane full track plus 2 extra sprint lanes. Grass training area, jumping pits and lanes, vaulting lane, training lights. Next door to the Worthing Leisure Centre.
- Synthetic Athletics Track (elsewhere): Withdean Stadium/Leisure complex- full 8-lane track, floodlit, jumping lanes and pits, vaulting lane, throwing areas/cages. Main stand.

6.10 There is no dedicated track cycling facility in the study area. There is an old outdoor velodrome at Preston Park in Brighton & Hove. This facility pre-dates international governing body design standards and is part of a designated Site of Special Historic Interest. It is not suited to high-level racing and training, but is used for recreational and low-level competition.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Figure 6.1: Athletics, Indoor Tennis, Indoor Bowls and Squash facilities in and around the local authority



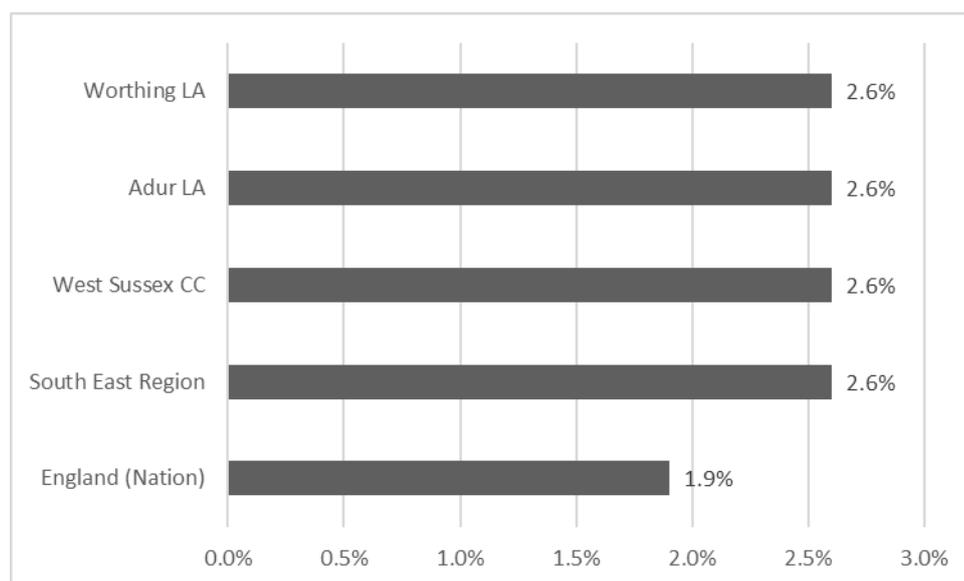
Indoor Tennis

Quantity (Indoor Tennis)

Active Lives and Market Segmentation data

6.11 The relative importance of tennis as a participative activity is illustrated below, by reference to Sport England Active Lives data. The Active Lives Surveys (AL) and the method of sampling is explained in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.2: Adults participating regularly in tennis (indoor and outdoor)



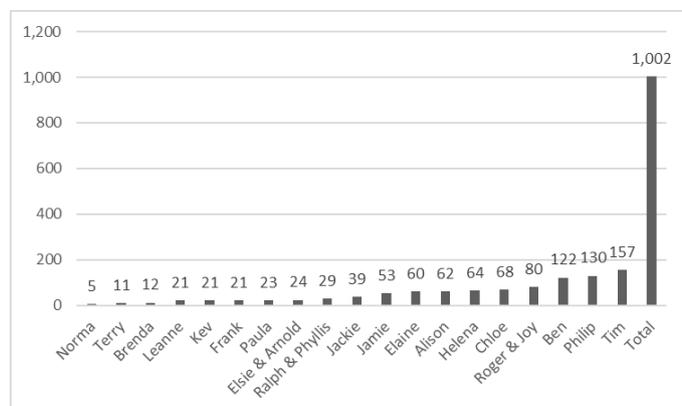
6.12 Using the above percentage rates for Adur and Worthing, the following estimates the number of adults regularly playing tennis in the study area. Where the opportunity exists, there will be a significant amount of cross-over by participants between indoor and outdoor tennis activity.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	2.6%	1,378
Worthing LA	92,098	2.6%	2,395

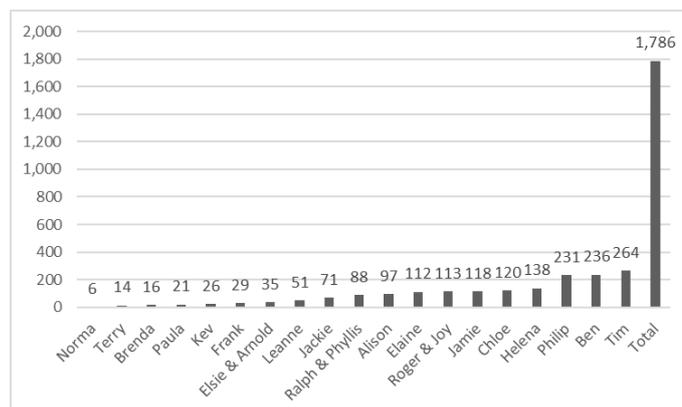
6.13 As an added check on the above estimated participation levels, the Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England have been used. The data and tool are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the 'names' relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.3: Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the local authorities that have the propensity to play tennis

Adur District



Worthing Borough



6.14 The Market Segmentation numbers are therefore smaller in both cases than the corresponding Active Lives estimates, suggesting that there may be limited scope to grow activity further amongst the current adult population. The study area already contains two indoor facilities (albeit both are in Worthing Borough).

Views of Local Residents

6.15 The household sample survey conducted as part of the wider project suggested that in terms of specialist indoor facilities (which includes indoor tennis provision) 55% of respondents felt there are ‘enough’; with 39% saying there was a need for more. (5% felt there was not the need for as many).

6.16 The household survey also suggested (unsurprisingly) that specialist provision like indoor tennis venues are used far less regularly and frequently by most households compared with other general facilities such as leisure centres. For those that do use them visits can be regular and frequent.

Views of the National Governing Body (Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) Regional Tennis Participation Manager)

6.17 The LTA representative states that, overall for indoor tennis facilities, the study area is well covered. The LTA has made other comments in respect of outdoor provision, and these are dealt with in the accompanying Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports report.

Quality (Indoor Tennis)

6.18 The quality of provision at both existing venues is considered to be very good.

Accessibility (Indoor Tennis)

6.19 The household survey conducted as part of the overall study identified that, where households make use of the specialist indoor sports facilities (which will include indoor tennis), 67% users are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to make use of such facilities. 34% would travel up to 20 minutes and 13% more than 20 minutes. This indicates that majority 75 percentile is probably prepared to travel only close to 10 minutes to visit a facility.

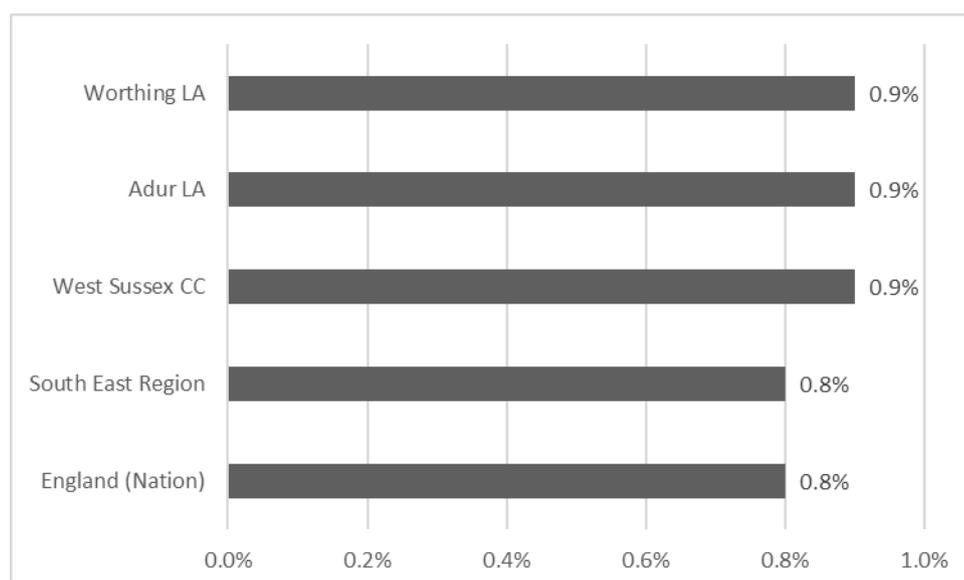
Bowls

Quantity (Indoor Bowls)

Active Lives and Market Segmentation data

6.20 The relative importance of bowls as a participative activity is illustrated below, by reference to Sport England Active Lives data. The Active Lives Surveys (AL) and the method of sampling is explained in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.4: Adults participating regularly in bowls (indoor and outdoor)



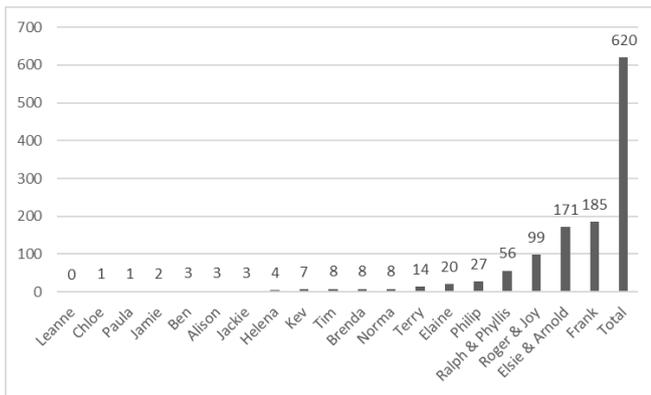
6.21 Using the above percentage rates for Adur and Worthing, the following estimates the number of adults regularly playing bowls in the study area. Where the opportunity exists, there will be a significant amount of cross-over by participants between indoor and outdoor bowls activity.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.9%	477
Worthing LA	92,098	0.9%	829

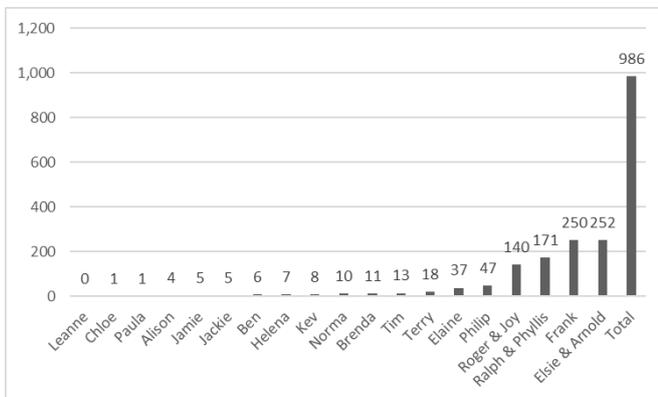
6.22 As an added check on the above estimated participation levels, the Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England have been used. The data and tool are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the ‘names’ relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.5: Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the local authorities that have the propensity to play bowls

Adur District



Worthing Borough



6.23 The Market Segmentation numbers are therefore higher in both cases than the corresponding Active Lives estimates, suggesting that there may be some scope to grow activity further amongst the current adult population.

6.24 The study area already contains three indoor facilities. (Two being in Worthing Borough).

6.25 Adur Indoor Bowls Club report a membership of around 560, all of these are adults and over 60% are men. There are no junior members, and about 80% of the membership are over 65 years of age. The Worthing Indoor Bowls Club has around 460 members; and, the Pavilion Club about 300.

6.26 The majority of members in all three clubs are men, although women are well represented. However, junior members represent only a small proportion of the overall membership. The Adur Bowls Club reports a decline in membership in recent years. Evidence from the English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) also suggests that the local clubs' membership has, at best, remained static if not declined in recent years.

Views of local residents

6.27 The household survey also suggested (unsurprisingly) that specialist provision like indoor bowls venues are used far less regularly and frequently by most households compared with other general facilities such as leisure centres. For those that do use them visits can be regular and frequent.

Views of local clubs

6.28 The Adur Indoor Bowling Club reports that its membership has declined in recent years. Membership has also aged overall. These problems in respect of ageing and declining membership are commonplace throughout the country. The Facilities Calculator is a Sport England web-based tool which allows users to estimate the potential numbers of basic community facilities (including indoor bowls) that might be generated by large-scale housing/population growth in a given location. The calculator must be used with caution and an understanding what it is and isn't designed to do. For example, its estimations do not take into account existing provision in the locality (which will need to be factored in). In addition, as it is based on national data, it will not take into account local circumstances. Nevertheless, it is a useful analytical tool when used in conjunction with types of analysis.

6.29 Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests an optimal provision for Adur District is c.5-6 rinks (compared with the existing 8 rinks). For Worthing Borough the suggested optimum figure is 8-9 rinks (compared with the existing 11 rinks). The FC arguably suggests potential over-provision therefore, if this tool is used in isolation from other relevant information.

Comments of the English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) (Development Manager)

6.30 The EIBA consider that the three Indoor Sites in the Adur/Worthing area together with the two indoor sites in the adjoining local authority areas can cater for the future anticipated demand.

6.31 The sport is also popular with participants with disabilities (Wheelchair and Visually Impaired). Shortmat Bowls can also be played on the green to assist with financial sustainability of clubs. With protection of the green, it is also possible to play Boccia.

6.32 As a guide the EIBA suggests that there might be expected to be a ratio of 1-indoor rink per 14-17,000 population. The current level of provision across the study area (19 rinks) works out at around 1 rink: 9,309 population. This breaks down as: Adur District- 1: 8,136; and Worthing Borough- 1:10,163. So, the overall study area ratio, as well as those for the two local authorities are significantly better than the EIBA guide figure.

6.33 The EIBA also suggest that the number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members: assume 80-100 members per rink. Based on current membership levels, the only club that falls within this ratio is Worthing. The members per rink ratios for both Adur and Worthing Pavilion fall below the EIBA suggested range, indicating a lack of demand for additional facilities within the existing population.

6.34 The potential market for indoor bowls within the wider area will also be shared with the two facilities in Brighton and Hove. There is an absence of nearby provision to the west of the study area.

Quality (Indoor Bowls)

6.35 The three existing facilities look to be of a generally in good order with spectator/social area, lockers, toilets and bar, and catering/refreshment facilities. Access provision for people with physical disability is also present, including wheelchair access for bowling. The Adur Indoor Bowls Club is the largest facility, with an 8-rink green that is of regional importance.

Views of Local Residents

6.36 The household sample survey conducted as part of the wider project suggested that in terms of specialist indoor facilities (which includes indoor tennis provision) 72% felt that the quality of provision is Adequate or better (42% saying it is Good or Very Good).

Accessibility (Indoor Bowls)

6.37 The household survey conducted as part of the overall study identified that, where households make use of the specialist indoor sports facilities (which will include indoor bowls), 67% users are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to make use of such facilities. 34% would travel up to 20 minutes and 13% more than 20 minutes. This indicates that majority 75 percentile are probably prepared to travel only close to 10 minutes to visit a facility. The most popular mode being by car. This would put all parts of the study area within easy driving distance of at least one local venue.

6.38 Access by foot will be of course be much more limited, but given the demographic profile of bowls players, it is likely that most will favour driving to a venue.

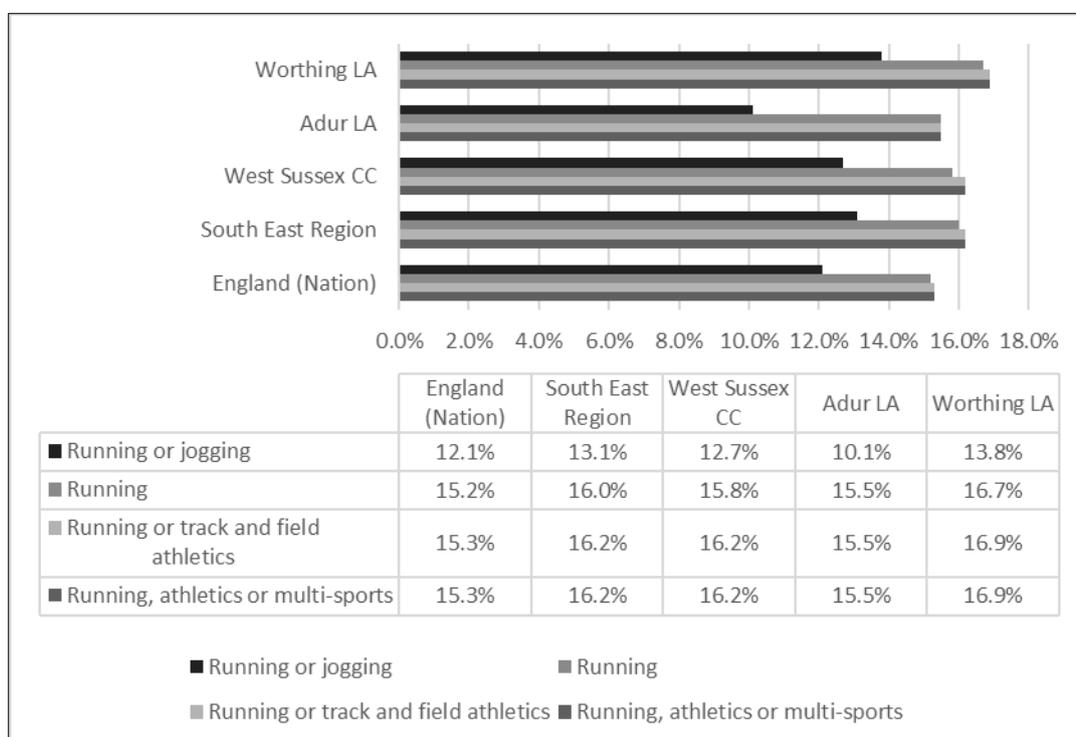
6.39 For those not within easy reach of full-scale indoor greens, provision of bowls mats at local community centres and halls offer opportunities to play. Community halls are dealt with further in Section 7 of this report.

6.40 The consultation with the EIBA suggests that a 20-30 minute travel time might be acceptable, depending upon the current facility provision. However, the EIBA also emphasizes the importance of public transport in some parts of the country.

Athletics

6.41 The relative importance of athletics as an activity in all its forms a participative activity is illustrated below, by reference to Sport England Active Lives data. The Active Lives Surveys (AL) and the method of sampling is explained in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.6: Adults participating regularly in Athletics activity



6.42 Using the above percentage rates for Adur and Worthing, the following estimates the number of adults regularly participating in all forms of athletics (including road running and jogging).

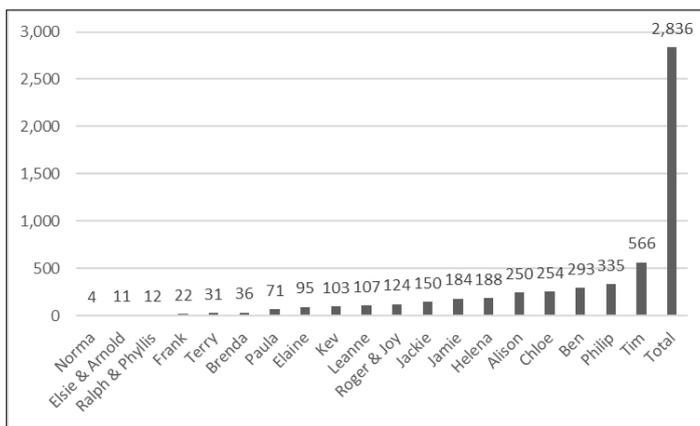
	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	15.5%	8,217
Worthing LA	92,098	16.9%	15,565

6.43 The majority of these numbers will be road runners/joggers, for which the corresponding percentages are 10.1% for Adur District (5,354 adults); and, 13.8% for Worthing Borough (12,709 adults).

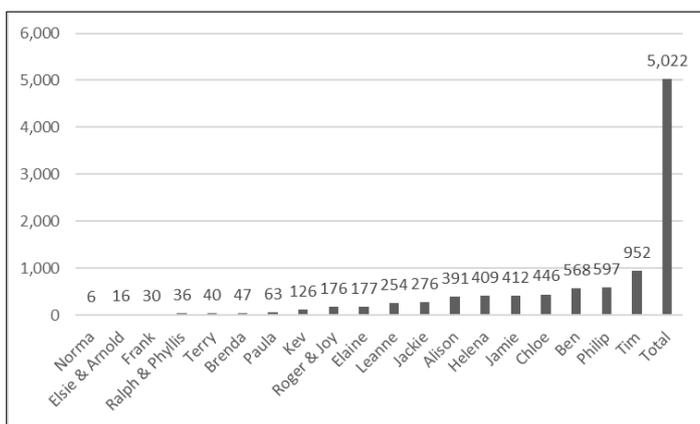
6.44 As an added check on the above estimated participation levels, the Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England have been used. The data and tool are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the ‘names’ relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.7: Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the local authorities that have the propensity to take part in athletics

Adur District



Worthing Borough



6.45 The above comparisons between Active Lives and Market Segmentation analyses suggest that existing participation in both local authorities is better than what might be anticipated from Market Segmentation analysis. Both local authorities have a coastal environment, which might make casual running/jogging more popular amongst amongst residents than might otherwise be the case.

6.46 There are various local running clubs and groups within the study area (including a triathlon club). There is one 'track and field' club, Worthing Harriers AC, which is based at the track at Worthing Leisure Centre. The club has around 300 members, with a well-balanced gender split. The junior section numbers around 120. The club has seen increases across all age groups in recent years.

6.47 The Lancing Eagles Running Club are based at Lancing Manor Leisure Centre. This is a running club of around 115 members. There are no juniors and it is estimated that 80% of members are 40 years of age and above. Membership has increased in recent years across both men and women. The club runs around the streets of Lancing, although it has previously used the track at Worthing Leisure Centre for track work.

6.48 Other local clubs include the Tuff Fitty Triathlon Club, Team Synergy Running Club, and the Running Academy in Worthing.

6.49 Worthing Harriers believe there is scope to grow track and field as a sport within the area, if facilities were better.

Views of England Athletics (EA) (Club Support Manager)

6.50 Road running has grown significantly over the last few years, more clubs are being affiliated annually and there are no restrictions on numbers in an area. The representative is unaware of any issues with capacity at the track.

6.51 Most track and field venues are not owned by the clubs who use them. Financial pressures mean that that England Athletics must work in partnership with clubs and bodies from other sports and collaborate to ensure that we make the most of existing facilities and demonstrate value for money.

Quality (Athletics)

6.52 Worthing Harriers have several concerns with regard to the leisure centre track:

- Hammer/Discus Cage - The current throwing cage is considered dilapidated and verging on being unsafe. The cage does also not meet new specifications required by UK Athletics. There is an ongoing funding drive in place for this project.
- Track side equipment storage - The club's athletic equipment is currently stored in a shipping container, which is not ideal for expensive equipment. Racing wheelchairs are also stored in the shipping container, which is not accessible. With reference to wheelchair racing, the goal is for athletes to be able to access the facility and equipment without reliance on assistance.
- Track side warm-up area + strength & conditioning facility - There is currently no track side cover for athletes to warm-up, and utilise as cover during inclement weather. This often limits the quality of training sessions during winter months. Strength and conditioning is a key component of athletic training, and a small track side facility that offers this sort of training would greatly increase the quality of training at the club, particularly with junior athletes.

6.53 The club also states that it is one of the few clubs in the south-east to include wheelchair racing and special Olympic programs. Accessibility to the facility is challenging, and the lack of wheelchair friendly toilets is not ideal. The lack of track side storage and cover make training difficult in poor weather conditions, particularly challenging for disability athletes. The centre has the potential to be a hub for disability athletics in the region.

6.54 The Lancing Eagles suggest that the club suffers due to lack of a track facility in this part of the study area.

Views of England Athletics (EA) (Club Support Manager)

6.55 There is a need to become more disabled inclusive within the athletics track, this is one of the only South Coast hubs for wheelchair training and seated throws. Investment sought and club on board working with leisure operator as to making cage area more accessible and project to be started soon re: development and funding on a club house and disabled toilets area near the track.

Accessibility (Athletics)

6.56 The responding clubs to the questionnaire survey suggest that over 70% of membership is in both cases drawn from 5 miles or less of the home venue, but these catchments are in the absence of dedicated all-year track and field facilities.

6.57 The existing track facility at Worthing Leisure Centre is therefore within reasonable distance of most members. However, one respondent club has stated that it would benefit from alternative local facilities.

Cycling

6.58 The relative importance of cycling in all its forms a participative activity is highlighted by the Active Lives survey. AL estimates that 17.8% and 18.2% of Adur District’s and Worthing Borough’s adult population cycle on a regular basis, which comes out at 9,436 adults for Adur, and 16,762 for Worthing respectively. The Active Lives Surveys (AL) and the method of sampling is explained in Appendix 2. However, as this section is dealing with specialist built facilities it is more appropriate to look at those adults who participate in track cycling. For this activity, no accurate estimates of participation rates can be obtained from AL at anything below those for England, which is 0.1% of the adult population. If this rate is applied to the adult population of the two local authorities it provides the following estimates of participation in track cycling on a regular basis.

Figure 6.8: Adults participating regularly in track cycling track

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	0.1%	53
Worthing LA	92,098	0.1%	92

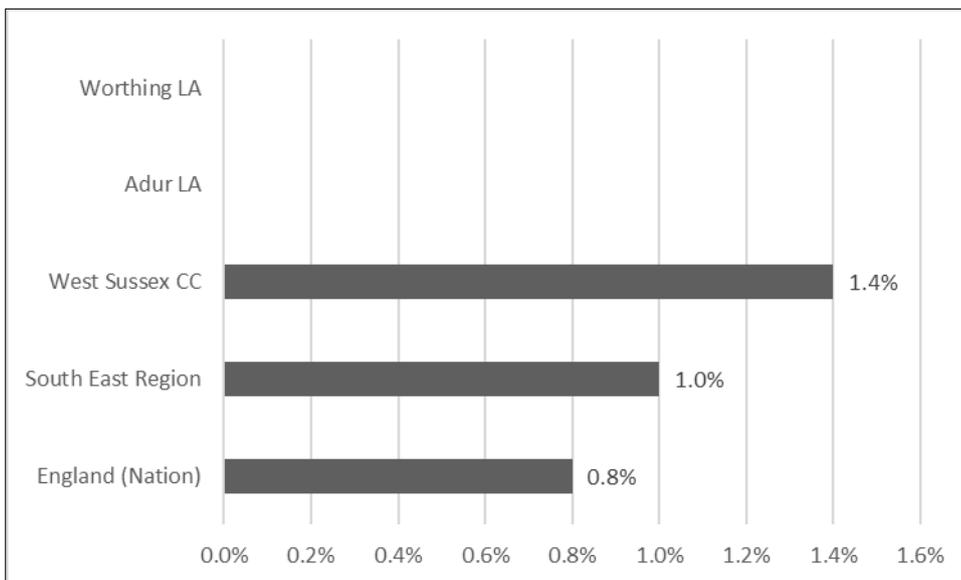
6.59 These are not big numbers, and certainly not in the context of justifying a facility such as a bank-tracked velodrome. The nearest dedicated cycle racing facility is the historically valued outdoor velodrome at Preston Park in Brighton and Hove. There is no justification at this time for a dedicated venue within the study area.

6.60 Other forms of competitive cycling include road racing, mountain biking, and cyclo-cross, which do not require specialist facilities as such. BMX cycling is dealt with in other reports which form part of the wider study (explained in Section 1).

Squash

6.61 The relative importance of squash as a participative activity is illustrated below, by reference to Sport England Active Lives data. The Active Lives Surveys (AL) and the method of sampling is explained in Appendix 2.

Figure 6.9: Adults participating regularly in squash



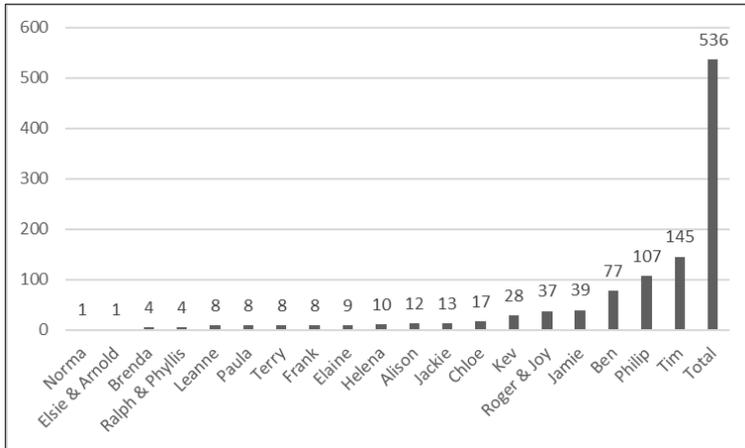
6.62 Sample sizes for Adur and Worthing local authorities were not large enough to be used with confidence. Using the above percentage rate for West Sussex, the following estimates the number of adults regularly playing squash and racketball in the study area. There is evidence of an overall decline nationally in the number of regular participants in squash, also fluctuations in participation can be cyclical, as in many sports.

	Adult population 2019	% applied	# Adults
Adur LA	53,012	1.4%	742
Worthing LA	92,098	1.4%	1,289

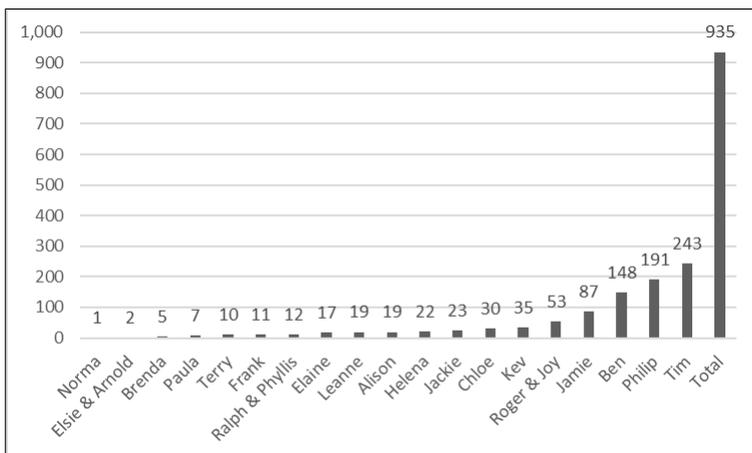
6.63 As an added check on the above estimated participation levels, the Market Segmentation data and tool from Sport England have been used. The data and tool are explained further in **Appendix 2** of this report, but the 'names' relate to socio-economic groupings within the adult population that are defined in Appendix 2.

Figure 10: Representation of Sport England (adult) Market Segments in the local authorities that have the propensity to take part in squash and racketball

Adur District



Worthing Borough



6.64 These figures are both smaller than the corresponding Active Lives estimates, suggesting that there is limited scope for the number of participants to increase based on the existing populations.

6.65 There are thought to be 11 squash courts located at 4 different venues across the study area, of which 6 courts are located across the at the commercial membership David Lloyd Club in west Worthing.

Table 6.2: Squash courts in the study area

Local Authority Name	Name	Facility Sub Type	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Ward Name
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (LANCING MANOR)	Normal	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	Manor
Adur	LANCING COLLEGE	Normal	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	Manor
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE	Normal	3	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	Marine
Worthing	WEST WORTHING TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	Normal	5	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	Northbrook
Worthing	WEST WORTHING TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	Glass-backed	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	Northbrook

6.66 In the absence of any responses from representatives of squash to consultation invitations, there is no evidence presented pointing to a shortage of facilities to meet existing needs. In fact, there may be slight overprovision in the public sector based on current needs, leading to a motivation to use under-used courts for alternative activity. This in fact has already happened with underused courts at Worthing Leisure Centre.

6.67 No serious concerns have been raised in respect of the quality of existing provision, within the public sector.

Future demand

6.68 Earlier in this section estimates were given of the number of regular participants in sports covered in this section. Predicted changes in population by 2036 is estimated to lead to the following additional participants by 2036.

Table 6.3: Future demand for activities covered in this section (based on ONS projections)

	Extra regular participants by 2036		
Sport	Adur District	Worthing Borough	Combined
Tennis	190	392	582
Bowls	66	136	202
Athletics	1,135	2,549	3,684
Cycling	7	15	22
Squash	103	211	314

The local impact of planned new housing growth on participation is discussed in Section 8.

Plans for future new provision (Indoor Tennis, Indoor Bowls, Athletics, Cycling, Squash)

6.69 There are no known proposals currently for the provision of new or improved indoor tennis and indoor bowls facilities.

6.70 There are currently, no firm proposals for new athletics tracks, with the possible exception of a future relocated athletics track due to redevelopment of the Worthing Leisure centre.

6.71 There are no plans for bespoke track cycling facilities within the study area. Opportunities for casual cycling are considered in the open space report being prepared as part of the wider project.

Key messages from this section (to be expanded in Section 8)

6.72 **Quantity:** A reasonable estimate of the number of adults in the study taking part regularly in the activities cited in this section are:

- **Tennis: 3,773 adults (although there may be potential for growth in this figure);**
- **Bowls: 1,306 adults (including circa 1,300 members at the existing indoor clubs);**
- **Athletics (including off-track running): 23,782 adults;**
- **Cycling (track cycling); 145 (however 26,000 + for all forms of cycling) and,**
- **Squash: 2,031 adults (with perhaps potential for some small additional growth**

6.73 This suggests the following estimated additional regular participants for the above sports locally by 2036, based on ONS projections:

- **Tennis: 582 additional players (potentially more);**
- **Bowls: 202 additional players;**
- **Athletics (including off-track running): 3,684 extra runners, jumpers and throwers (many of these will be off-track runners);**
- **Cycling (track): 22 (but potentially many more casual cyclists); and,**
- **Squash: 314 additional players**

6.74 **Future housing and population growth will increase localised demand for such facilities, as explained further in Section 8. There is no overwhelming argument to suggest that these increases will require additional new venues, with the possible exception of track and field training facilities for athletics.**

6.75 **Quality: Generally, the specialist facilities (where they exist) covered in this section are of a good standard. The main issue currently is considered to be the lack of a ‘track and field’ training facility in the Adur District. Much ‘off-track’ running is recreational and for health and fitness: such running will often take place on the roads, streets and in parks, open spaces, and recreational corridors (such as Rights of Way). Simple way-marking and gauging of safe and attractive all-year routes would help cater further for this activity.**

7 SMALL COMMUNITY HALLS

General

7.1 This section deals specifically with community halls within the study area with respect to their quantity, quality, and accessibility. Key messages are then summarised at the end of the section.

7.2 There are definitional issues that influence the remit of this section, and the coverage it provides. A practical definition of what is covered might be *'venues incorporating hall space that are owned and supported by the community, and with recognised policies and practices of full community use (see Section 1), and which are large enough to embrace a wide range of recreation activities and functions.'*

7.3 This would tend to include facilities that are controlled by local councils and council-supported trusts; but, perhaps not facilities managed by church estate, clubs, organisations, or education, health and social institutions. This is not to deny the importance of this type of venue in meeting community needs, but they are not considered here. Neither does the definition cover spaces that form part of larger venues, such as activity rooms in leisure centres.

7.4 Even with this restricted definition the remit will cover a wide range of facilities of all shapes, sizes and ages. It also includes activities that might be hosted: including sports like table tennis, martial arts, and short mat/carpet bowls; and, other recreation pursuits like keep fit/aerobics; dances; and, other more passive activities and functions.

7.5 Within the study area, and away from the recognised leisure centres, they are also venues that serve important local recreation and social functions.

Quantity

7.6 The following **Table 7.1**, and the accompanying **Figure 7.1** list and locate those venues which have been identified as falling within the above definition. In total there are 10 identified venues of varying sizes, but with all hosting at least 1 community hall of a reasonable size. When these are divided into the overall study area population it gives a level of provision at around 1 venue per 17,689 persons. But with each local authority having 5 venues apiece there are contrasting ratios for each local authority (Adur: 1 per 13,018; and, Worthing: 1 per 22,360).

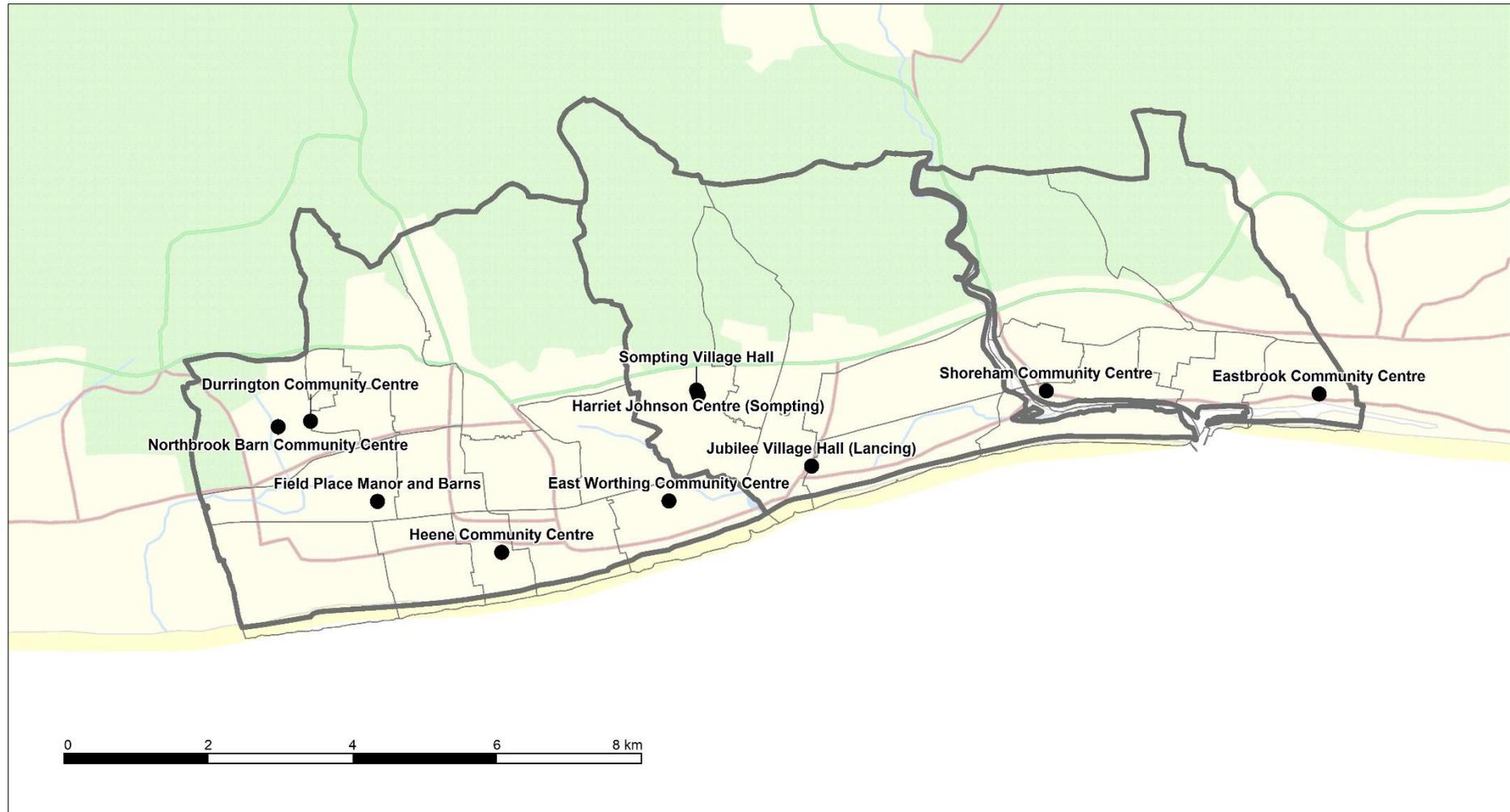
7.7 In reality, the populations served by each of these venues will vary enormously, depending on the size of that local population catchment; the type/scale of venue; and, the way in which a given venue is promoted and managed.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Table 7.1: Small community hall provision in the study area

Local Authority	Name	Ward	Comment
Adur	Eastbrook Community Centre	Eastbrook Ward	Main Hall: 120 capacity seating. Stage Hall: 60 capacity: Meeting Room: 20 capacity. Modern facility.
Adur	Harriet Johnson Centre (Sompting)	Peverel Ward	Main hall 8.7 x 6.2m. Supporting s smaller hall and rooms.
Adur	Sompting Village Hall	Peverel Ward	Hall 13.4 x 6.7. (High ceiling)
Adur	Shoreham Community Centre	St. Mary's Ward	Main hall 14.8 x 23.1m. Several other rooms. Cafe open during the day.
Adur	Jubilee Village Hall (Lancing)	Widewater Ward	Main hall 14.6 x 11.3m. Supporting lounge.
Worthing	Field Place Manor and Barns	Castle Ward	Large complex with outdoor and indoor attractions. Several large rooms, barns and pavilion. Large barn 24.4 x 7.2m. Pavilion 29.56 x 6.10m. Other large rooms.
Worthing	Heene Community Centre	Heene Ward	Main hall 17.12 x 10.16m. On-site cafe. Supporting rooms. Former school.
Worthing	Durrington Community Centre	Northbrook Ward	Main hall estimates at c.12 x 18m. Supporting hall and rooms with coffee lounge.
Worthing	Northbrook Barn Community Centre	Northbrook Ward	Barn is 18.3 x 6.7m. Other spaces available elsewhere in wider complex.
Worthing	East Worthing Community Centre	Selden Ward	Main hall is 16.7 x 10.5m Supporting rooms and spaces. Coffee lounge.

Figure 7.1: Community halls in the study area



Views of Key Stakeholders

Local residents

7.8 The household survey conducted as part of the overall study did not include questions specifically related to community halls.

Views of Parish and Town Councils, and others

7.9 The survey of local parish councils undertaken for this assessment suggested an overall lack of access to key leisure facilities within the Adur in respect of some localities. Local community halls therefore assume greater importance as a hub of community activity.

7.10 In detailed responses to the above survey the two local parish councils made relevant observations in respect to community halls.

Parish/Town Council	Observations
Lancing Parish Council	The Parish Hall needs some general improvement works due to the age of the building. Investigations are being made to install solar panels on the Parish Hall to reduce the electricity costs. The heating system will need updating before long and some dampproof works are needed. Maintenance is carried out only as and when at the moment, but it would probably be helpful to have the building surveyed to gauge an extent of the full works required to keep it fully functioning.
Sompting Parish Council	Sompting PC manage the Harriet Johnson Centre - rooms hired out to community groups/members of the public for classes/activities e.g. yoga, calligraphy, ballet, art, bingo, lunch club, birthday parties, wedding receptions etc.

Quality

7.11 There are no accepted benchmarks to assess the quality of such venues, other than their overall adequacy relative to physical access (including for people with disabilities) and health and safety legislation. The 'acceptability' of a facility should really be judged relative to the identified needs of the local community. Overly rigid approaches to assessments would not account for the diversity of character that itself is part of the charm of the local stock of these buildings.

7.12 Overall observations suggest that the majority of these facilities are in a good state of repair, although there can be significant financial issues associated with maintaining, upgrading, and promoting these facilities.

Accessibility

7.13 Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of the existing community halls. The household survey undertaken as part of the overall study did not include questions specifically related to the travelling to community halls. However, given that the optimal distance for travelling to leisure centres is estimated to be around 15 minutes for most householders, it is reasonable to assume that acceptable travelling distances/times to community halls would be no more than 15 minutes, and possibly less- perhaps with a greater emphasis on travel by foot.

Discussion

7.14 Other than the specific comments made by parish councils, the overall consultation has not highlighted any apparent major issues with the provision of community halls. However, such facilities cannot be considered in isolation from the wider consideration of other built leisure facilities. Previous sections highlight that local authority leisure centres are not necessarily in easy reach of those residents who lack access to a car, or decent public transport. Therefore, when considering options for the future development and/or refurbishment of leisure infrastructure, the potential value and role of community halls should be recognised as part of a balanced network of facilities.

7.15 Community halls are therefore an essential part of overall community infrastructure, and their multifunctional recreation and social role is critical to local communities.

Key messages from this section

7.16 Community halls are local venues for active recreation. They are important basic community facilities and need to be planned. This is not to deny the importance of other small venues (including church halls, scout/guide halls etc) in meeting community needs, but they are not considered here. Neither does the definition cover spaces that form part of larger venues, such as activity rooms in leisure centres.

7.17 Based on evidence presented in this section, Section 8 suggests a local standard for the provision of village and community halls.

7.18 The local authority has a good range and spread of community halls. However, in some locations natural and planned population change within the local authority may increase the demand for access to such venues.

7.19 It will be important to continue to review the level of provision, especially in areas of rapid population change.

7.20 Quantity: There is generally a good geographic and quantitative spread of such facilities within the study area, and they serve an important sports function where more centrally-placed leisure centres are difficult to reach. Such venues will also be required in areas of planned growth to complement traditional leisure centre provision.

7.21 Quality: Most of community halls appear to be of a good level of repair and maintenance, although of varying age and fitness for contemporary needs. In some locations their upgrading

will help to meet community needs where access to more centrally placed leisure centres is difficult.

7.22 Accessibility: Given that community halls are essentially 'local' facilities. They need to be within easy reach of the communities they serve, including by foot and public transport.

8 FUTURE PROVISION, STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (including issues and options)

General

8.1 This section considers future natural and planned changes that will impact upon the need for the facilities covered in this report. It looks at projected growth to the year 2036, with an interim horizon of 2028. It goes on to consider some outline standards (where appropriate) to guide the provision of new and improved facilities, especially in relation to planned new housing allocations (within the adopted Adur Local Plan 2017 and emerging Worthing Local Plan) where geographically focused increases in need are likely to be most acute.

8.2 The section also considers and assesses various options for addressing specific facility issues identified in this assessment. Other recommendations are made about planning policy and guidance.

Natural and planned population change (to 2036)

8.3 As at 2019 the overall study area is estimated to have a population of 176,888 (Adur District: 65,088; and, Worthing Borough: 111,800). The same projections calculate that by the year 2036 the overall study area population will have increased to 198,634 (Adur District: 72,575; and, Worthing Borough: 126,059). These figures are based upon population projections provided by the ONS (mid-year (single-year age groups) estimates with 2016 base). They are trend-based, and do not necessarily account for the scale, location and impact of planned new residential growth yet to be determined.

8.4 The following tables are based on projected new dwelling completions for the study area as-a-whole, as well as the two local authorities up to 2036 (including an interim estimate for 2028). For the purpose of assessing needs generated by residents of new housing, it is these figures that should be used in calculating demand arising from new housing development.

Table 8.1: New housing projections up to 2036²⁶

Adur District	Assumed dwgs.	Derived population²⁷
2018-2028	2,701	6,141
2018-2036	3,130	7,117

Worthing Borough	Assumed dwgs.	Derived population²⁸
2018-2028	3,180	6,898
2018-2036	3,764	8,164

Population arising from project housing to 2036 (note: begins at 2018)	By 2028	By 2036
Adur	6,141	7,117
Worthing	6,898	8,164
Combined	13,039	15,281

Guidance for the development of new and improved facilities

8.5 **Tables 8.2** and **8.2** provide and summarise recommendations for new and improved provision, in the study area as-a-whole, and for the respective local authorities, as appropriate. The recommendations are based on the findings of Sections 3 to 7, which themselves have been informed by the associated Community and Stakeholder Consultation. Where appropriate, outline standards of provision will be used to help guide provision in relation to new housing with respect to Section 106 contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)²⁹.

²⁶ It should be noted that the assumed dwellings to be delivered towards the end of the study are subject to some fluctuation and will be influenced by future reviews of the respective Local Plans

²⁷ This figure is derived from use of a Median household size for the years 2019-2036 of 2.27377 (ONS household projections mid-2016 base).

²⁸ This figure is derived from use of a Median household size for the years 2019-2036 of 2.169091 (ONS household projections mid-2016 base).

²⁹ The authors of this report are mindful that the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 came into force on 1 September 2019.

Table 8.2: Summary of guidance in relation to specific facilities

A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
Indoor swimming pools (Section 4)	<p>Quantity: Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests that for Adur District an <u>optimal</u> level of provision of 668 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.26 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 4,025 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with and <u>existing</u> 761 sq.m in total within the District. However, only an estimated 250 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Wadurs indoor pool and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year.</p> <p>For Worthing Borough the FC suggests an</p>	<p>10.0 sq.m waterspace/1000 persons. This a reasonable per capita provision of water space when divided by the current estimated local authority population.</p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the additional demand generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 71.17 sq.m extra waterspace by 2036 (61.41 sq.m by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 81.64 sq.m extra waterspace by 2036 (68.98 sq.m by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore the total for the study</p>	<p>c. £2,703,600 ³¹ (across both authorities by 2036). ³²</p>

³⁰ See paragraphs 8.3 and 8.4 for a full explanation of how these figures are derived.

³¹ Sport England Facilities Costs (Second Quarter 2018). Cost of an affordable community swimming pool (25m pool, 4-lane (25m x 8m).

³² A wet and dry leisure centre including 4-lane pool, 4-court hall, and 50- unit health and fitness plus studio would cost c. 7,565,000 and this might be a more cost-effective option than a standalone swimming pool.

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A	B	C	D	E
<p>Facility</p>	<p>Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A</p>	<p>Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions</p>	<p>Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰</p>	<p>Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)</p>
	<p><u>optimal</u> level of provision of 1,145 square metres of indoor waterspace for community use (or 10.24 sq.m per 1000 people), for an estimated 6,899 visits per week at peak period (VPWPP). This compares with an <u>existing</u> 1,091 sq.m in total within the Borough. However, only an estimated 651 sq.m is available at the local authority-controlled Splashpoint indoor pools and available for community use at times of peak demand throughout the year. This is only half the amount suggested by the FC. Non-local authority-controlled pools may help to meet some of this need. (For example, Lancing College offers some access for club use, but this will be strictly controlled).</p> <p>Quantity: Views of local operators as well as the sport’s national governing body consider there to be a shortage of local indoor water space within the study area. An increase in population will place future demands upon venues.</p> <p>Quality: The existing Council-controlled pools are in good condition and well-used. However, parking spaces at Splashpoint is limited at peak</p>	<p>community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, depth variation etc.).</p>	<p>area by 2036 would be for an extra <u>153 sq.m. of waterspace – around ¾ of a 25m x 4 lane pool.</u></p> <p>Table 8.4 examines some of the issues and options for increasing and ‘future-proofing pool capacity’.</p>	

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040 ³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
	<p>periods. Wadurs pool is cramped and limited in its offering.</p> <p>Accessibility: At least one of the two key venues is within convenient reach by car for most residents in the study area. Neither venue is within easy of more than a small minority of residents by foot- the cost of providing such facilities means that this is inevitable. The proximity of venues in neighbouring local authorities means that there will be some inward and outward migration of users across respective local authority boundaries.</p> <p>The two principal pools are relatively well-located in respect of several areas of socio-economic deprivation.</p>			
Sports halls (Section 4)	Quantity: There are some activities that potentially can be housed in sports halls, but which sometimes benefit from alternative	0.27 courts/1000 persons. This is reasonable per capita provision of sports	If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led</i>	£2,482,300 ³⁴ (both authorities by 2036).

³⁴ A wet and dry leisure centre including 4-lane pool, 4-court hall, and 50- unit health and fitness plus studio would cost c. 7,565,000 and this might be a more cost-effective option than a standalone sports hall.

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A	B	C	D	E
<p>Facility</p>	<p>Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A</p>	<p>Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions</p>	<p>Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰</p>	<p>Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)</p>
	<p>accommodation of a suitable type and location, and which can be better devoted to the bespoke needs of those activities. Activities such as gymnastics and table tennis may be cases in point.</p> <p>Quantity: Based on the current estimated population the FC suggests an optimal provision for Adur District is 17.72 courts (4.43 4-court sports halls, or 0.27 courts per 1000). For Worthing Borough the suggested optimum figure is 30.44 courts (7.61 4-court halls, or 0.26 courts per 1000). Therefore, in Adur, when compared with the optimal FC figure of 17.72 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 12, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure, it is 26 courts. In Worthing Borough, when compared with the FC figure of 30.44 courts, the existing LA controlled figure is 17 courts, but when school halls that will have some level of community use are factored in the figure, it is 31 courts.</p>	<p>hall court units by the current estimated local authority population.</p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, etc.).³³Where appropriate, additional capacity might be better provided as part of new or improved community halls, and especially in areas where there is not easy walk to existing community sports halls.</p>	<p><i>population growth</i> it suggests that the additional demand generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 1.92 extra courts by 2036 (1.65 courts 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 2.20 courts by 2036 (1.86 courts by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore, the total for the study area by 2036 would be for an extra 4.12 courts- more than 1 x 4-court sports hall. (This excludes the potential contribution made by new or expanded community halls (covered later in this table)).</p> <p>Table 8.4 examines some of the issues and options for increasing and 'future-proofing sports hall capacity'.</p>	

³³ Sport England Facilities Costs (Second Quarter 2018). Cost of an affordable 4-court sports hall (34.5 x 20m).

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040 ³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
	<p>Existing community and village halls currently do not make a contribution to the above total, as they do not have bespoke provision for badminton.</p> <p>Quantity: Future housing and population growth will place additional demands on sports halls.</p> <p>Quality: All the key local authority venues are in need of overhaul, which might also involve longer-term relocation in some cases.</p> <p>Accessibility: At least one of the existing local authority venues is within convenient reach by car for most residents. Existing local authority venues are only within easy reach of a small minority of residents by foot- the cost of providing such facilities means that this is inevitable. The proximity of school venues, and of smaller local facilities like community centres/halls is also an important in these circumstances.</p>			

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A	B	C	D	E
<p>Facility</p>	<p>Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A</p>	<p>Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions</p>	<p>Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰</p>	<p>Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)</p>
	<p>Principal venues are relatively well-located in respect of several areas of socio-economic deprivation.</p>			
<p>Health & Fitness Suites (Section 3 Appendix 5)</p>	<p>Appendix 5 of this report identifies an estimated 737 health & fitness stations with suite venues throughout the study area. (Excluding those identified for 'private' use). Based on the current population estimate for the study area as a whole (i.e. Adur and Worthing local authorities combined) for 2019 this number of units equates approximately to 4.2 stations per 1000 population.</p> <p>This provision includes that are not under the control of the local authority (such as at schools, commercial and membership facilities) but are not for 'private' use.</p> <p>The public sector makes a significant contribution to the provision of such facilities driven by a community-focused pay as you play ethos.</p> <p>This ratio of provision is lower than that recommended by the Fitness Industry</p>	<p>5.4 health & fitness station/ 1000 persons (<i>see under comment for explanation of how this has been derived</i>)</p> <p>Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, etc.).</p>	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the additional demand generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 38 additional stations by 2036 (33 by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 44 additional stations by 2036 (37 by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore, the total for the study area by 2036 would be for an extra 82 additional stations. (It might be expected that the commercial sector could make a contribution to meeting this additional need, although health & fitness provision is also integral to the viability of local authority-controlled leisure centres,</p>	<p>(see notes under costings for indoor swimming pools and sports halls, in respect of 'wet and dry' leisure centres).</p>

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
	Association methodology (see paragraph 3.30) which works out at 950 stations (5.4 stations/1000 persons). This suggests that there is scope to grow the health and fitness market further.		as discussed in Section 3).	
Indoor bowls (Section 6)	<p>The evidence of the assessment is that the need for indoor bowls is largely being met currently, and this is supported by the view of the sport's national governing body.</p> <p>The three existing venues in the study area appear well-placed to meet current needs.</p>	A standard is not considered to be appropriate. However, see column to the right and the comments provided by the English Indoor Bowls Association on appropriate levels of provision (paras 6.24).	<p>If guidance provided by the sport's governing body (see para 6.24) is applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the additional demand generated would be just over 1 additional rink across the study area.</p> <p>If possible, any required additional provision should be made through enlarging an existing facility. However, the current evidence suggests that there is already sufficient existing capacity to meet both current and projected future demand. The focus therefore might be on investing in the quality of the</p>	Any additional pro-rata provision could be based on the current Sport England Cost Guidance. (£2,190,000) ³⁵

³⁵ Sport England Facilities Costs (Second Quarter 2018). Cost of 6-rink indoor bowls centre (excludes club/function room).

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
Indoor tennis (Section 6)	<p>The evidence of the assessment is that whilst the local authority area does not need additional provision, additional demand may be generated from planned development.</p> <p>The LTA representative states that, overall for indoor tennis facilities, the area is fairly-well covered.</p>	A standard is not considered to be appropriate. However, see column to the right.	current facilities. The situation should be kept under review.	<p>c.£2,475,000 is an estimated cost for a 3-court indoor facility. An extra court would cost an estimated £805,000.</p> <p>(N.b. these figures are provided only for guidance in the event that it is determined that additional provision is required at some point in the future).</p>
Athletics (Section 6)	<p>Evidence provided in Section 6 demonstrates the popularity of athletic activity, including various forms of running. Local athletic clubs in the study area have expressed a desire for improved facilities.</p> <p>Given the popularity of general running within the population there should also be a focus on safe, waymarked, off-road running</p>	No standard suggested but see column to right	Although additional full-size athletics track may not be justified, a reduced size 'j-track' facility could be an important local acquisition- if it were located in Adur District, for better access to track facilities for local runners. In Worthing Borough, the focus should be on the protection and on-going improvement of the	A full-scale 6-lane floodlit facility might be expected to cost c. £1,435,000 ³⁶ at current prices. A reduced-size 'j-track' facility would cost less- perhaps c.£1,000,000.

³⁶ Sport England Facilities Costs (Second Quarter 2018). Cost of a 6-lane track, with sports lighting, 1010m straights both sides, grass infield, artificial throws, jumps and end fans.

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
	<p>opportunities, such as Run England’s 3-2-1 initiative.</p> <p>Initiatives such as ‘Park Run’ which make use of existing public open space can also be extremely popular, and are not capital intensive.</p>		facility at Worthing Leisure Centre.	
Studios (Section 3 and Appendix 5)	<p>Studios are valuable and multi-functional spaces that should be embraced in both new and refurbished leisure centres wherever possible. They can accommodate activities that have wide appeal across the demographic groups. Studios are most commonly used for dance and aerobics sessions, but can also host martial arts and other activities that do not require large spaces.</p>	No standard suggested but see column to right	These should be integral to all new/improved major sports hall provision. (See under Sports Halls (above) for an indication of required needs in this regard)	(see note under costings for indoor swimming pools)
Small community hall (Section 7)	<p>Community halls are local venues for active recreation. They are important basic community facilities and need to be planned.</p> <p>The study area has varied provision of community halls. There are 10 such venues identified, which equates to an overall ratio of 1 hall per 17,689 persons. This provision and ratio</p>	There is a contrasting level of provision across the two local authorities. A shared standard of provision could be 1 hall per 15,000 persons (based on existing levels of per capita provision)	<p>If the quantitative component of the above outline standard was applied to the <i>projected housing-led population growth</i> it suggests that the additional demand generated would be as follows:</p> <p>Adur: 0.47 additional units by 2036</p>	c.£800,000 (based on an assumed unit cost of £800,000) for a basic provision of the type described in the ‘recommended standard’ column

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A	B	C	D	E
Facility	Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A	Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions	Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040 ³⁰	Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)
	<p>excludes other venues such as church and scout/guide halls. Neither does the definition cover spaces that form part of larger venues, such as activity rooms in leisure centres.</p> <p>Within each local authority there are 5 venues apiece leading to contrasting ratios (1 per 13,018 in Adur; and, 1 per 22,360 in Worthing.</p> <p>It will be important to continue to review the level of provision, especially in areas of rapid population change.</p> <p>Quantity: There is generally a good geographic and quantitative spread of such facilities within the local authority, and they serve an important sports function where more centrally-placed leisure centres are difficult to reach. Such venues will also be required in areas of planned growth to complement traditional leisure centre provision.</p> <p>Quality: Most of the existing halls appear to be of a good level of repair and maintenance, although of varying age and fitness for</p>	<p>A quality component would be essential. To retain the diversity and character of facilities provision should include facilities such as a main hall (at least 200 sq.m) suited to a range of passive and active recreation activities, a meeting room, toilets, a supporting kitchen, ancillary space, and parking.</p> <p>In areas where new growth requires a large venue, single, scaled-up provision could be provided instead of more than one smaller venue.</p> <p>It is emphasised that the success of such venues depends on proactive</p>	<p>(0.41 by 2028)</p> <p>Worthing: 0.54 additional units by 2036 (0.46 by 2028)</p> <p>Therefore, the total for the study area by 2036 would be almost exactly 1 extra unit.</p> <p>However, the way in which provision is made will depend on the nature of the location, and the whether or not there is scope to enhance the capacity of existing venues.</p> <p>In existing expanding urban areas it may be sensible to provide few but larger new/improved venues (that might provide larger main halls, additional meeting rooms, and ancillary activity space etc).</p>	

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A	B	C	D	E
<p>Facility</p>	<p>Key conclusions from this Built facilities assessment for facilities under Column A</p>	<p>Recommended Standard of Provision (if appropriate) based on conclusions</p>	<p>Standards (Column C) as applied to additional population increase by 2040³⁰</p>	<p>Cost of required new provision: Potential capital cost of the quantities (based on cost sources indicated as applied to the figures in column D)</p>
	<p>contemporary needs. In some locations their upgrading will help to meet community needs where access to more centrally placed leisure centres is difficult.</p> <p>Accessibility: It is considered that most respondents would be prepared to travel around 10 minutes (by foot or car) to a community hall.</p>	<p>marketing and management, and this should go hand-in-hand with the provision of a building.</p> <p>An accessibility standard could be based on a 10-minute drive/walk time.</p>		

Table 8.3: Standards in summary

Facility	Quantity	Quality and Accessibility Accessibility
Indoor Swimming Pools	10 sq.m waterspace/1000 persons	Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, depth variation etc.).
Sports Halls	0.27 courts/1000 persons.	Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, etc.). Where appropriate, additional capacity might be better provided as part of new or improved community halls, and especially in areas where there is not easy walk to existing community sports halls.
Health & Fitness Suotes	5.4 health & fitness station/ 1000 persons	Ideally, no more than 15 minutes' drive or walk time (the latter in urban areas); and, a quality component (perhaps referring to an expectation on the extent and character of secured community use, and the design of new or improved facilities, such as shape, dimensions, etc.).
Small community halls	1 hall per 15,000 persons.	<p>A quality component would be essential. To retain the diversity and character of facilities provision should include facilities such as a main hall (at least 200 sq.m) suited to a range of passive and active recreation activities, a meeting room, toilets, a supporting kitchen, ancillary space, and parking.</p> <p>In areas where new growth requires a large venue, single, scaled-up provision could be provided instead of more than one smaller venue.</p> <p>An accessibility standard could be based on a 10-minute drive/walk time</p>

Other facilities (Studios, Indoor Bowls, Indoor Tennis, Athletics)	No specific standards
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Options for provision

8.6 This report has reflected the views of stakeholders including users, providers and managers of facilities. It also offers accompanying technical analysis.

8.7 The matters highlighted are varied and nuanced, but an attempt is made here to cover them under six key themes:

- **Ageing provision:** much local authority-controlled provision is old/ageing and, whilst well-maintained, will require considerable overhaul or replacement over the coming years, if local provision is to remain ‘fit-for-purpose’ in meeting contemporary and future needs and demands.
- **Capacity shortfall:** Technical analysis suggests that there is at least a theoretical need for some additional capacity, and especially in the case of swimming pool space within the study area.
- **Future proofing:** Changes in the demographic profile may affect the level and type of demand for different types of sport and physical activity. Provision should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate predicted and potentially unforeseen demand shift.
- **Better hosting:** Some sports activities might be better provided for away from traditional sports halls, so releasing space and capacity at local authority venues. Badminton, gymnastics and trampolining are examples of sports, that could make use of venues other than sports halls, where appropriate alternatives exist.
- **Facility Integration:** There is a strong case to be made for integrating different types of wet and dry facility into larger leisure centres, more attractive to potential users and economic in scale.
- **Central v local:** However, larger integrated leisure centres may mean fewer smaller but more local venues. It will be important to get the central/local balance right, also taking account of the size and location of neighbouring authority facilities and private sector provision. This balance is especially important in cutting down on the expense, congestion and pollution generated by motorised journeys to leisure facilities. It is also critical for those who either prefer or need to access facilities by foot or bicycle.

Specific facility issues

8.8 Similarly, whilst many specific issues have been raised in this report by users, managers and providers, the following are considered to be the most pressing, and can be interrelated:

- **Worthing Leisure Centre:** A strong political commitment to upgrading/replacing/expanding facilities at the site of the existing Worthing Leisure Centre.
- **More waterspace:** Shortage of indoor waterspace across the study area. (especially Adur)
- **Key Adur facilities:** The Lancing Manor and Southwick Leisure Centres are ageing, and the Wadurs Pool is cramped and therefore limited in what it can offer.

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- **Track and Field:** Athletics activity (including track and field) has the potential to grow locally. The local synthetic track adjacent to Worthing Leisure Centre is considered to be in quite good condition, but users feel there is a need for certain additional ancillary provision, such as for storage.
- **Community halls:** The role of existing (and proposed) community halls in meeting local needs where residents are not within easy reach of the main leisure centres and halls.

Evaluation

8.9 One way of analysing now to address the above issues is to evaluate potential options for tackling them against the key themes listed. For simplicity, the options identified are the same for each issue:

- 'As is': continue with a routine programme of maintenance and repair.
- 'Refurbish': a major injection of capital to overhaul and modify facilities, but with the overall facility 'menu' remaining largely the same.
- 'New build (on site)': Knock down what there is and replace with something better suited to contemporary and future needs and demands.
- 'New build (alternative site)': As above, but on an alternative site.

8.10 The following matrix table provides this analysis and comment.

Table 8.4: Evaluation of options for provision

Facility issues	Key themes					
	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
Worthing Leisure Centre	<p>‘As is’: This and previous reports suggest that this option is not realistic. (For example, it is not economic and facilities will become increasingly unattractive due to lack of investment). Some of existing facilities already inadequate including cafeteria, entrance and foyer, fitness gym</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: (See under ‘Future proofing’).</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This would allow for a complete re-think of emerging and future requirements for residents, and to design accordingly. However, this option could be disruptive to leisure centre users and potentially for users of</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’: These options would not address any identified existing or future capacity shortfall.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This option could help to address any existing or future capacity shortfall, depending on the land available at the existing site.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: This option could help to address any existing or future capacity shortfall, depending on the land available. However, see comment under same heading for ‘Ageing Provision’.</p>	<p>‘As is’: This option may not significantly help to meet the changing needs of the population.</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: This option would risk ‘setting’ the facility menu in a form that that cannot meet changing and future needs.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’: These options may significantly help to meet the changing needs of the population.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’. These options will not help in re-thinking how and where local sport is hosted, and whether there are better locations and venues for certain sports than this facility.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’: These options may facilitate a better hosting of local sports, but only if coordinated with a wider review and strategy for activity hosting.</p>	<p>‘As is’: This option would do nothing to bring about better facility integration.</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: This option might offer some very limited scope for better facility integration, but no more.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’ & ‘New build (alternative site)’: These options would offer scope for better facility integration, depending on the land available.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’: The existing site is centrally located and within easy reach of many residents (by car, bike, foot, and public transport).</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: Given land shortages and completing demand for this resource, It is doubtful that an alternative site exists sufficiently well located to allow access by such large numbers of residents.</p>

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Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
	neighbouring outdoor space as a consequence of any additional land required. 'New build (alternative site)' : Doubtful if there are any better suited sites available.					
Conclusion: The 'New Build' (on-site) options appear to be the best option highlighted by the analysis.						
More waterspace	Not relevant	'As is' + 'Refurbished' : These options would do nothing to offset existing and future capacity shortfalls. 'New build (on-site)' : Neither of the existing local authority pools offer scope for increased water space as both sites are physically constrained. 'New build (alternative site)' : This appears to be the only viable option for	'As is' + 'Refurbished' : These options may not significantly help to meet the changing needs of the population. 'New build (on-site)' : New build on existing pool sites may offer facilities better placed to meet evolving needs. However, existing pools would be unavailable for a long period during reconstruction. 'New build	'As is' + 'Refurbished' : Within these two options, there may be some very limited scope to negotiate better access to other non-local authority venues, for some of the club- based activity to be decanted, if appropriate. 'New build (on-site)' + 'New build (alternative site)' : Both these options would allow for a rethink on the optimal	'As is' + 'Refurbished'+ 'New build (on-site)' : In terms of Wadurs Pool. The constrained site does not allow for integration with other 'dry-side' facilities. The Splashpoint centre already has a range of integrated wet and dry-side facilities. 'New build (alternative site)' : Finding a new, less-constrained site would be the only way	'As is' + 'Refurbished' + 'New build (on-site)' : Given that swimming pools are very expensive facilities to build and operate, local authority provision in the study area must be restricted to central locations. 'New build (alternative site)' : The same comments as above apply here- if new provision on a different site is considered then it

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
		increasing local pool capacity- but where? Especially in respect of the inadequacy of Wadurs Pool. Given the shortage of land and competing demand for this resource, finding an alternative location may be problematic.	<p>(alternative site)' If a new locations could be found this option might be the only way of creating new, future-proofed venues, without temporary but long-term closures.</p> <p>Given the shortage of land and competing demand for this resource, finding an alternative location may be problematic.</p>	configuration of waterspace, enabling balanced hosting of varied activities.	to integrate local authority water space (at Wadurs) with a complementing range of other facilities, to offer a larger integrated venue. Given the shortage of land and competing demand for this resource, finding an alternative location may be problematic.	must be centrally placed relative to the user catchment.
<p>Conclusion: The 'New Build' (alternative site) option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis, although finding a suitable alternative site may be problematic.</p>						

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
<p>Key Adur facilities</p>	<p>‘As is’: This and previous reports suggest that this option is not realistic</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: (See under ‘Future proofing’).</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This would accommodate a re-think of emerging and future requirements for residents, and to design accordingly.</p> <p>However, all three key Adur facilities are physically constrained in some way- especially Wadurs Pool. Existing sites therefore offer relatively limited opportunities for redevelopment of centres unless adjacent land could also be used. This option could be both disruptive to both leisure centre users, and potentially destructive/disruptive for users of adjacent outdoor spaces at Southwick and Lancing Manor venues.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: There may be options to provide</p>	<p>‘As is’: This option would do nothing to offset existing and future capacity shortfalls.</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: This option would not help to address any identified existing or future capacity shortfall.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This option might result in increased capacity in respect of Lancing Manor and Southwick Leisure Centres, subject to some adjacent land being included. However, the Wadurs pool site is too small and constrained to have such potential.</p> <p>This option could be both disruptive to both leisure centre users, and potentially destructive for users of facilities adjacent to the Southwick and Lancing Manor venues.</p>	<p>‘As is’: This option may not significantly help to meet the changing needs of the population.</p> <p>‘Refurbished’: This option would risk ‘setting’ the facility menu in a mould that may not be appropriate to changing and future needs.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: New build on existing sites may provide for remodelled venues better placed to meet future needs of a changing demographic. However, existing venues would be unavailable for a long period during reconstruction.</p> <p>This option could be both disruptive to both leisure centre users, and potentially destructive for users of facilities adjacent to the Southwick and Lancing Manor</p>	<p>‘As is’+ ‘Refurbished’: This option will not help in re-thinking how and where local sport is hosted, and whether there are better locations and venues for certain sports.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This would accommodate a re-think of emerging and future requirements for residents, and to design accordingly.</p> <p>However, all three key Adur facilities are physically constrained in some way- especially Wadurs Pool. Existing sites therefore offer relatively limited opportunities for redevelopment of centres unless, adjacent land could also be used. This option could be both disruptive to both leisure centre users, and potentially destructive for users of facilities adjacent</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’: In terms of these constrained Wadurs Pool site neither of these options would present opportunities to integrate additional dry-side facilities. For Lancing Manor and Southwick venues, refurbishment might offer some very limited scope for better facilities. integration, but no more.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This option would present no opportunities for facility integration on the Wadurs Pool site. For Lancing Manor and Southwick Leisure Centres, this option would offer scope for better facility integration, depending on the land available. However, facilities would need to be closed long-term during re-build.</p> <p>This option could be</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’: The existing smaller venues, as opposed to a potential replacement wet and dry-side leisure centre, allow for more local people to walk to at least one of the three facilities.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: A single replacement wet and dry-side leisure centre, would not allow for as many people to walk to the facility, compared with ease of access to the three smaller venues, which are better distributed across the District.</p>

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
	<p>Conclusion: The 'New Build' (alternative site) option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis. Although if colocation of facilities to a large wet and dry facility are a serious option, then thought must be given to how residents who currently benefit from ease of access can be offered some alternative forms of provision.</p>					

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
Track and Field	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’: The existing track at Worthing Leisure Centre is in reasonable condition and would continue to serve needs adequately. However, some fairly minor and inexpensive enhancements would improve things for existing users.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This is currently un-necessary- if it were, the standardised designs would suggest very much like-for-like.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: This option may need to be considered seriously depending on the scale of any redevelopment of the Worthing Leisure Centre.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’: Although population change will increase the demand for athletic opportunities, only a small proportion of this is likely to relate to ‘track and field’. Therefore, a refurbished existing track is likely to meet future demand, especially with specific enhancements.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’: This option is irrelevant.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: Unless, there is a genuine need to relocate the existing athletics track, building a new replacement facility elsewhere is not considered to be beneficial, unless it can be demonstrated that a new location would be more accessible to users.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’: The standardised nature of track and field facilities mean that the existing (ideally refurbished) facility is likely to meet future track and field specific requirements.</p> <p>‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’: The standardised designs of track and field would suggest very much like-for-like, so these options would not offer any additional benefit in terms of future proofing.</p> <p>n.b. the track is also a regional facility.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’</p> <p>Competitive Track and Field athletics needs to take place at specialist facilities. It is not felt that existing users could be better hosted elsewhere. A lot of training and fitness/conditioning activity will already take place on roads and other routes, as well as in gyms.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’: The existing facility benefits from its proximity to the Worthing Leisure Centre, in respect of access to indoor fitness and other facilities.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: If it was necessary to build a replacement track at an alternative location, the complementary relationship that exists at the current site might be lost.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’: Track & Field facilities are land-extensive and facilities which means that only relatively few can be provided. With the exception of the following, it is difficult to justify provision beyond the centrally located venue.</p> <p>‘New build (alternative site)’: The study has revealed an aspiration by a local running club for some form of athletic training facility to satisfy runners in Adur District. Reduced facilities, such as ‘j-tracks’ allow for some serious training activity away for a full-size track, and might be justified under the right circumstances.</p> <p>Indoor training facilities (60m sprint, throwing, jumping, ancillary), might be considered.</p>
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Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
<p>Conclusion: The ‘Refurbished’ option appears to be the best option highlighted by the analysis. However, the viability of this option depends greatly on the future design of a possibly expanded Worthing Leisure Centre.</p>						
<p>Community halls</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>From the evidence available, all the facilities identified as ‘community halls’ for the purpose of this study are well-appointed and largely fit for purpose. This is not to say that opportunities for rebuild and relocation may not offer themselves over the coming years, and should be considered on their merits.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>Increased and potentially ageing population is likely to result in increased demand for local community halls for a variety of uses and activities. Capacity might be increased through a variety of options, if it is required. This will require careful consideration in locations where new development is envisaged.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>Community halls, by their nature offer adaptable space, and many existing venues are well-equipped to meet the needs of a changing population requiring access to various activities. In some cases adaption could be easily accomplished through refurbishment schemes. In other cases (and especially where there is planned increase in local population) future proofing might only be achieved through replacement and/or additional</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>Community halls, in general might be able to make a better contribution to meeting the needs of existing sports and physical activity that might otherwise ‘block-up’ space in conventional leisure centres.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>As with larger leisure centres, community halls are likely to become more used and commercially viable if they can provide for a range of activities and provisions.</p>	<p>‘As is’ + ‘Refurbished’ + ‘New build (on-site)’ + ‘New build (alternative site)’:</p> <p>Local community halls can offer opportunities for those who cannot or don’t want to travel to centrally located leisure centres.</p>

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Key themes						
Facility issues	Ageing provision	Capacity shortfall	Future proofing	Better hosting	Facility integration	Central v local
			provision.			
<p>Conclusion: Inevitably, for these valuable local facilities, the best solution will be a composite one involving one or more of the 4 options, depending on circumstances.</p>						

Other considerations

8.11 Community halls feature prominently in this report and its recommendations. However, a detailed facility audit has not been conducted. Given the focus on improving the quality and capacity of existing venues (in addition to essential new provision) it will be important for the Council to have a better understanding of the character and quality of local community halls (as well as other facilities such as church halls) to inform investment decisions.

8.12 Other than the recommendations in Tables 8.2 and 8.3, it will be very important for the Councils to provide complementary guidance through planning policies, and these should cover the following:

- Include policies and proposals in the Development Plans which are consistent with National Planning Policy Framework guidance and (in particular) include reference to the recommendations contained in this Section.
- Include proposals that cover the relevant recommendations contained in **Tables 8.2 and 8.3** where the location and/or site of new or improved provision is determined.
- In assessing all options, the potential for developing/improving bone fide community facilities on existing and new school sites should be considered.
- In circumstances where there are proposals to develop and use facilities contrary to the recommendations of this assessment and any subsequent strategy and action plan, they should only be approved where:
 - i. an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the facilities to be surplus to requirements; or
 - ii. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - iii. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

8.13 Finally, it must be stressed that this document is a report of a needs assessment, undertaken to meet the specific requirements of a commission. This document is not therefore a 'strategy' and should not be construed as such. It would be useful for the Adur and Worthing Councils to consider the merit in cooperating with Active Sussex and other key partners in developing a sports and physical activity strategy. Such a strategy could draw on this and other documents in developing overarching policies and proposals to address strategic issues beyond the scope of this report, but which are critical to the health and well-being of local communities.

Appendix 1: Explanation of the standard approach to population projections and estimation of participation levels by adults

Population projection

There are two approaches to population projection used for this assessment.

- a) Baseline population data is obtained from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) Population projections by single year age groups (2016 base). This has been used to indicate the change in population for the overall study area and the constituent local authorities. ONS projections are based on previous trends and the demographic characteristics of the population, including average household sizes. (Estimates for the years 2019, 2028, and 2036 have been used from this source); and,
- b) Using projected new housing, together with an average household size (based on ONS estimates mid-2016 estimates and projections) to allow examination of the impact that new housing allocations will have in respect of localised population change and the demand for new facilities in the areas concerned.

'b)' is therefore an estimate of the order of population generated through planned growth, and it will be different from the ONS-based projections. It would be wrong to combine the two totals together to produce an even higher overall total, because much of the new housing may accommodate a movement of the existing population within the study area into new dwellings. 'b)' numbers can be linked directly to the impact of new housing, and is therefore a better figure to use in respect of the negotiation of developer contributions. However, 'a)' numbers allow for estimates of the size of local participation in various activities to be made. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 in Section 8 offer projections based on housing allocations, and are more appropriate for use in calculating developer contributions. Projected housing numbers are susceptible to change, but the standards provided can also be applied to alternative housing numbers to those used in Tables 8.1.and 8.2.

Estimating participation by adults

General estimates of participation levels in various activities are based on information derived from Sport England’s Active Lives Surveys of the adult population (16 years +)- See Appendix 2. As at 2019 the populations of Adur and Worthing local authorities were 65,088 and 111,800 respectively (176,888 overall). These figures are based upon population projections provided by the ONS. The same projections calculate that by the year 2036 the populations will have increased to 72,757 and 126,059 (198,816 overall). These figures are themselves only based upon previous trends, and do not necessarily account for the impact of future planned residential growth.

The ONS figures for 2019 estimate the following *adult (16 years +)* residents- Adur District: 53,012; Worthing Borough: 92,098; Overall: 145,110. In 2036 the corresponding figures are projected to - Adur District: 60,336; Worthing Borough: 107,181; Overall: 167,517.

In the various sport-by-sport estimates provided in this assessment, a realistic estimate (based on the above data) of the percentage of adults participating in specific activities at least once-a-week have been applied to the above figure, to provide numerical estimates. The above percentages are therefore also applied to this net projected increase to estimate the change in the number of adult participants likely to participate with at least the same regularity.

Adur District

	% of total population aged 16 years +	Population aged 16 years +
2019	81.4%	53,012
2028	82.1%	57,141
2036	82.9%	60,336

Worthing Borough

	% of total population aged 16 years +	Population aged 16 years +
2019	82.4%	92,098
2028	84.0%	100,564
2036	85.0%	107,181

Appendix 2: Further Explanation of Sport England Active People and Market Segmentation analyses

Carried out on behalf of Sport England by the leading social research company TNS BMRB, the Active People Survey (APS) measured the number of adults taking part in sport across England. Providing the most comprehensive and authoritative picture of sports participation in England, APS was central to Sport England's measurement of its own strategy and the performance of key partners.

Active People Surveys

APS was the largest survey of its kind ever undertaken – 165,000 adults (age 14 and over) were interviewed each year

The size of the survey meant results could be published for a large number of different sporting activities and for every local authority area in England

Time series data stretches back to the first wave of the survey in 2005/6, with the final AP survey covering 2016.

Random sampling, survey design ensured results representative of the population

Survey design included:

- 1 Randomly sampled landline telephone interviews with adults aged 16 and over – extended to age 14 and over in July 2012
- 2 Calls made throughout the year and at different times across each day
- 3 500 interviews per local authority (district and single tier) each year

The APS results were not always available at the local authority level due to the inadequate size of data samples in some situations.

Active Lives Surveys

Active Lives Surveys measure the activity levels of people across England.

There are two surveys: Active Lives Adult, which is published twice a year, and the Active Lives Children and Young People, which is published annually. Both offer insight into how people are getting active.

Data are therefore collected for two surveys, with our Active Lives Adult Survey focusing on people aged 16 and above, while Active Lives Children and Young People looks at the activity levels of children aged 5-16.

Both surveys represent a new way of measuring the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity.

Collection of data for our Active Lives Adult Survey began in November 2015 – replacing the Active People Survey – and runs for an initial period of five years, while the first Children and Young People equivalent details activity levels during the September 2017 to July 2018 academic year and was published in December 2018.

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Market Segmentation

Sport England’s market segmentation has been designed to help understand the life stages and attitudes of different population groups –and the sporting interventions most likely to engage them.

The market segmentation data builds on the results of Sport England’s Active People survey; the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's [Taking Part survey](#); and the [Mosaic tool from Experian](#). It presents a picture of 19 dominant social groups in each area, and puts people’s sporting behaviour in the context of complex lives. Propensity modelling – a statistical technique that matches the probability of displaying a particular behaviour or attitude to each demographic category – was used to link the survey data to wider population groups.

This created a tool with two key elements:

- 1 a Sport England segment for every adult in England
- 2 the ability to count market segment profiles for any region or community, down to postcode level.

The 19 dominant social groups are summarised in the link: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Segment	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	Ben (Competitive Male Urbanites)	Male, 18-25, Single, Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance, Training for competition, Social, Enjoyment, Keep fit	Time, Interest	Better facilities, Improved transport	Most active in population, Approx. 20% of segment zero days
02	Jamie (Sports Team Drinkers)	Male, 18-25, Single, Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social, Performance, Competition	Time	Better facilities, Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types, Approx. 30% of segment zero days
03	Chloe (Fitness Class Friends)	Female, 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type. Approx. 30-35% of segment zero days
04	Leanne (Supportive Singles)	Female, 18-25, Single, Likely to have children, Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight, Activities for children	Health isn't good enough, Time	Help with child care, Longer opening hours, Cost	Least active of group A who participate. Approx 40-45% of segment zero days

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05	Helena (Career Focused Females)	Female, 26-35, Single, Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight, Keeping fit, Improving performance	Time, People to go with	Longer opening hours, People to go with	Very active type. Approx. 30-35% of segment zero days
06	Tim (Settling Down Males)	Male, 26-45, Single / married, May have children, Professional	Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football	Improve performance, Keep fit, Social	Time	More free time, Help with childcare	Very active type. Approx 25-30% of segment zero days
07	Alison (Stay at Home Mums)	Female, 36-45, Married Housewife, Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Cycling, Exercise Bike	Taking children, Losing weight, Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare, Better facilities	Fairly active type. Approx 30-35% of segment zero days
08	Jackie (Middle England Mums)	Female, 36-45, Married Part time skilled worker, housewife, Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Aqua Aerobics	Taking children, Losing weight	Time, Cost, Lack of interest	Help with childcare, Cheaper admissions	Average activity. Approx 45-50% of segment zero days.
09	Kev (Pub League Team Mates)	Male, 36-45, Single / married, May have children, Vocational	Football, Darts, Snooker, Weights, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition, Social, Enjoyment, Perform	Time, Slight cost factor	More free time, Cost, Facilities	Less active within group B. Approx. 50% of segment zero days
10	Paula (Stretched Single Mums)	Female, 26-35, Single, Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight, Take children	Cost, Lack of childcare, Poor transport, Lack of interest	Improved transport, Cheaper admission, Help with childcare, Better facilities	Least active type within Group B. Approx. 60% of segment zero days
11	Philip (Comfortable Mid-Life Males)	Male, 46-55, Married, Professional, Older children	Sailing, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf,	Social, Taking children, Improving performance, Enjoyment	Time, Lack of childcare	More free time, Help with childcare	Most active within Group C. Approx. 40% of segment zero days
12	Elaine (Empty Nest Career Ladies)	Female, 46-55, Married, Professional, Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga Gym	Keeping fit, Losing weight, Help with injury	Time, Lack of interest	Longer opening hours, More people to go with	Reasonably active type. Approx. 40-45% of segment zero days
13	Roger and Joy (Early Retirement Couples)	Male / female, 56-65, Retired or part-time	Swimming, Walking, , Bowls, Sailing, Golf,	Keeping fit, To help with injury, Enjoyment, Taking grandchildren	Poor health, Lack of interest, Transport	Better facilities, Improved Transport	Participate once or twice a week, Approx. 50-55% of segment zero days
14	Brenda (Older Working Women)	Female, 46-55, Single / married, May have children, Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, , Keep fit	Weight, Bring grandchildren, Help with injury	Lack of interest, Time	More free time, Longer hours, Help with childcare (for grandchildren)	Sometimes participates, Approx 60-65% of segment zero days

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15	Terry (Local 'Old Boys')	Male age, 56-65, Single / married, Low skilled worker, Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Darts, Snooker, cycling	Help with injury, Social	Poor health, Lack of people to go with, Cost	People to go with	Some low intensity participation, Approx 65-70% of segment zero days
16	Norma (Later Life Ladies)	Female, 56-65 Single / married, Low skilled worker, Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health, Cost	People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C, Approx 75-80% of segment zero days
17	Ralph and Phyllis (Comfortable Retired Couples)	Male / female, 65+, Married, Retired	Bowls, Golf, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social, Improve performance and keep fit, Enjoyment	Transport, Lack of people to go with	Improved transport, More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D, Approx. 70% of segment zero days
18	Frank (Twilight Year Gents)	Male 66+, Married / single, Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social, Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport, Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D Approx. 75-80% zero of segment days
19	Elsie and Arnold (Retirement Home Singles)	Male / female, 66+, Widowed, Retired	Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise	Social, Help with injury	Health problems and disability	Improved transport, People to go with	Lowest participation of Group D, Approx. 85% of segment zero days

Appendix 3: Active Places definitions of terms, in full

What are the facility Access Type definitions?

Access Types are **defined** as:

Free Public Access - There is no charge to use the facility

Pay and Play - The main means of public access to the facility is on payment of a charge. The facility may also have a membership scheme, and it may be possible to block book the facility for a specific activity or for lessons, but during the public opening hours anyone can just turn up, pay and play.

For example: Local authority swimming pool or health and fitness facility, where the casual user pays per session, although there is also a membership scheme.

Sports Club/Community Association use - The main means of public access to the facility is via sports clubs or community associations, which book it for use by their members. Membership of the club or association is based on a particular sport or community group, and is not based on performance criteria or on a particular facility. The club or association may use several different facilities.

For example: Access to indoor bowls greens is through a bowls club, or to athletics tracks through an athletics club. School swimming pool that can be used by a swimming or sub-aqua club, but cannot be used by the general public.

Registered Membership use - The main public access to the facility is by membership. Members usually pay a joining fee as well as a monthly or annual subscription. Membership is controlled by the owner or manager of the facility.

For example: Fitness First health and fitness facility can only be used by registered members

Private use - The facility cannot be used by the public, either on a pay and play basis or through a recreational club, except when playing against the owner of the site. It may be available for use by elite clubs or development squads.

For example: School grass pitches that are only available for the school teams and the teams they are playing against. University, prison, MOD etc facilities that are not available for public use.

Not Known

Access Types are **grouped** into the following categories:

- **Public Access**
- **Private**
- **Not Known**

What are the facility Management Type definitions?

Generally there is one management type for each site. Sometimes there may be more than one (e.g. outdoor facilities are managed by the LEA but indoor facilities are handled by a private contractor).

Management Types are **defined** as:

School/College/University (in house) - Managed by the school/college themselves. Community access to these facilities are often limited to fit around curriculum/University use

Local Authority (in house) - Managed by Local Authority using their own staff.

Private Contractor (PPP/PFI) - Facility managed by a private contractor as part of the Public Private Partnership / Private Finance Initiative. PPP/PFI is a partnership between the public and private sector for the purpose of delivering a project or service traditionally provided by the public sector. This is an arrangement whereby the public sector pays the contractor to build and run a facility for a set period (25 years), after which the facility is handed back to the public sector. This arrangement is increasingly common with the development of new schools and some Local Authority Leisure Provision.

Trust - Charitable Trust set up to run sports facilities. A number of Local Authorities have set up Leisure Trusts to run their leisure centres. These Trusts benefit from charitable status and work outside the Local Authority structure. The Local Authority remains the owner of the facility.

Sport Club - Where the facility is managed by a sports club.

Commercial Management - Where the facility is managed by a commercial company, such as commercial health clubs. There are also Local Authority Facilities which have been contracted in to manage Local Authority Leisure Centres.

CSSC - Civil Service Sports Council provides sports facilities for employees in Government departments and agencies, the Post Office, BT and many other public bodies and in many companies carrying out ex-civil service work. The CSSC is the largest corporate provider of sport and leisure in the UK and have a network of sports facilities across the country.

Community Organisation - Facilities that are managed and run by Community Organisations, such as community associations and user groups.

Industry Sports Club - Facilities which are managed by an Industrial/Commercial Company for the benefit and use by its staff. Use of these facilities are often limited to family members of employees.

Health Authority - Facilities which are managed by the Health Authority.

MOD - Facilities on MOD sites managed by Armed Forces. Limited community availability.

Other - Other types of management

Not Known - Facilities where the management type is not known.

Management types are **grouped** into the following categories:

- **Education**
- **Local Authority**
- **Trust**
- **Commercial**
- **Others**
- **Not Known**

What are the facility Operational Status definitions?

Operational Status means the functional status of a facility. The Operational Status of a facility is defined as:

- **Planned**
- **Under Construction**
- **Operational**
- **Temporarily Closed**
- **Closed**
- **Does not appear to meet Active Places criteria***
- **No Grass Pitches Currently Marked Out**
- **Not Known**

* The “Does not appear to meet Active Places criteria” means that the data collected under further inspection has been found to not meet the definitions of the facility type/sub type as defined in the Sports Data Model e.g. it is an AGP where the length is too small etc. It is not a reflection of the quality or it failing to meet a certain design standard. The definitions of the facility types can be found under Help > Sports Data Model (SDM).

What are the facility Ownership Type definitions?

Ownership Types are **defined** as:

(Note, for educational establishments the education type is taken from the Type of Establishment code in Edubase).

Local Authority - Facilities owned by the Local Authority, to include District, Borough, County and Unitary Councils

Community school - Similar to former County schools. LEA employs the school's staff, owns the school's land and buildings and is the admissions authority (it has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils).

Voluntary Aided School - Similar to former aided schools. The governing body is the employer and the admissions authority. The school's land and buildings (apart from playing fields which are normally vested in the LEA) will normally be owned by a charitable foundation.

Voluntary Controlled School - Very similar to former controlled schools. The LEA is the employer and the admissions authority. The school's land and buildings (apart from the playing fields which are normally vested in the LEA) will normally be owned by a charitable foundation.

Foundation School - At foundation schools the governing body is the employer and the admissions authority. The school's land and buildings are either owned by the governing body or by a charitable foundation.

City Technology College - Independent all-ability, non fee-paying schools for pupils aged 11-18. Their purpose is to offer pupils of all abilities in urban areas across England the opportunity to study successfully a curriculum geared, with the help of private sector sponsors, towards the world of work. Also encouraged to innovate in the development, management and delivery of the curriculum.

Community Special School - Is the special school equivalent of mainstream Community schools yet are catered wholly or mainly for children with statutory statements of special educational needs.

Non-Maintained Special School - Independent special schools approved by the Secretary of State for Education and Skills. They are run on a not-for-profit basis by charitable trusts and normally cater for children with severe and/or low incidence special educational needs.

Independent School approved for SEN Pupils - A special school equivalent of Other Independent catering wholly or mainly for children with statutory statements of special educational needs. Has been approved by the DfES for SEN provision.

Other Independent Special School - A special school equivalent of Other Independent catering wholly or mainly for children with statutory statements of special educational needs.

Other Independent School - Any school which provides full time education for 5 or more pupils of compulsory school age, which is not maintained by a local education authority or a non-maintained special school.

Foundation Special School - A special school equivalent of the mainstream Foundation school catering wholly or mainly for children with statutory statements of special educational needs.

Pupil Referral Unit - Any school established and maintained by a local authority which is specially organised to provide education for children who are excluded, sick or otherwise unable to attend mainstream school and is not a county or special school.

LEA Nursery School - Is maintained by a local education authority and is not a special school, providing education for children who have attained the age of 2 but are under compulsory school age.

Playing for Success - Through Playing for Success, the DfES is establishing out of school hours study support centres within top football clubs and at other sports' clubs grounds and venues. The centres use the environment and medium of football to help motivate pupils identified by their schools, as being in need of a boost to help them get back up to speed in literacy and ICT.

Academy Sponsor Led - Academies are all-ability, state-funded schools established and managed by sponsors from a wide range of backgrounds, including high performing schools and colleges, universities, individual philanthropists, businesses, the voluntary sector, and the faith communities

EY Setting - Early Years settings include private and voluntary day nurseries, pre-schools, playgroups, childminding networks, portage services and Local Authority day nurseries. The database only lists EY Settings that are registered with the Early Years Development Plan and Childcare Partnerships.

Further Education

Higher Education Institutions

Miscellaneous Education

Secure Units

Sixth Form Centres

Commercial - Site owned by a commercial company .

Sports Club - Site owned by a sports club.

Community Organisation - Facilities that are owned and run by Community Organisations, such as community associations and user groups.

Government - Sites which are owned by Government Departments, excluding Local Authority site & MOD sites.

Industry (for employees) - Facilities which are owned by an Industrial/Commercial Company for the benefit and use by its staff. Use of these facilities are often limited to family members of employees.

Health Authority - Facilities which are owned by the Health Authority.

MOD - Facilities owned by the MOD.

Other - Other types of ownership

Not known - Sites where the ownership is not known

Academy Convertors - All schools that have chosen through Governing Body Resolution and application to the Secretary of State to become an Academy under the Academies Act 2010.

Academy Free Schools - Free Schools are all-ability state-funded schools set up in response to parental demand. The most important element of a great education is the quality of teaching and Free Schools will enable excellent teachers to create schools and improve standards for all children, regardless

Academy Specials - Special Schools that have chosen through Governing Body Resolution and application to the Secretary of State to become an Academy under the Academies Act 2010. These will be handled differently to Academy convertors and will follow a different process which is currently being developed

Special College

Ownership types are **grouped** into the following categories:

- **Local Authority**
- **Education**
- **Commercial**
- **Sports Club**
- **Community Organisation**
- **Others**
- **Not Known**

Appendix 4: Condition and Fit for Purpose Matrix

MAIN FACILITIES CONDITION AND FIT FOR PURPOSE RATING MATRIX

The following matrix identifies, for the main built facilities within Adur District and Worthing Borough, our assessments of Condition and Fit for Purpose, with appropriate comments derived from observation, manager and sports club consultee comments. This provides qualitative assessment and has enabled relevant issues to be drawn through to the main report for wider discussion as appropriate.

Under the comments section the matrix includes a focus on issues relevant to each of the main centres and any pertinent issues raised by representatives of individual sports clubs and regional governing bodies and agencies during the course of our consultations.

The facilities are in the main owned by Adur District Council (ADC), operated by Adur Community Leisure (ACL) (p/o Impulse Leisure Trust) and Worthing Borough Council, operated by South Downs Leisure Trust (SDLT). The Leisure Services client side functions for Adur and Worthing Councils report directly to the Director of Communities for the two councils.

Facilities identified for inclusion here:

Lancing Manor Leisure Centre (ACL)
Southwick Leisure Centre (ACL)
Wadurs Pool (ACL)

Splashpoint! (SDLT)
Worthing Leisure Centre (SDLT)
Fields Place (SDLT)
Davison Leisure Centre (Dual use - SDLT – out of school hours)

For guidance purposes only, the table provides a Condition Rating and a Fit for Purpose Rating based upon on reference to condition surveys, discussion with the facility manager and the judgement of the consultant as appropriate. Scores are: 5 = Very Good, 4 = Good, 3 = Adequate, 2 = Less than adequate, 1 = Poor.

Technical Condition Surveys are being undertaken in parallel with this review by Potter, Raper Partnership, Construction Consultants.

ADUR DISTRICT COUNCIL

Lancing Manor Leisure Centre BN15 0PH	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments Managed by Adur Commmmunity Leisure (ACL p/O Impulse Leisure Trust) on behalf of ADC
Sports hall	6 badminton courts Granwood floor. Seats 450-650 for events	3	4	Near end of sports hall floor life. Very popular soft play sessions – no permanent facility. Trampolining. LED lights installed.
Fitness Gym	c. 60 stations	5	4	Includes personal training area and free weights area. Has undergone refurbishment.
Health Suite 2x beauty treatment rooms	Sauna, steam, relaxation	3	3	In need of refurbishment. Leased.
Exercise studio Small studio/meeting room		3	3	Lacks sufficient storage.
Squash court		4	3	Potential to extend onto patio area.
Boxing gym Top floor gym		3	2	
Changing rooms		2	3	Heavy weights
Caf�teria		3	3	Refurbished in 2011.
		4	4	Refurbished 5 years ago. Potential for outside veranda. Used for functions (80/100). Used by outside walkers – poor access. Inadequate for casual use and functions.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Kitchen		2	2	
Entrance Foyer	Display and vending.	3	3	Refurbishment of glazed areas planned for 2019/20. Limited waiting area.
Disabled access		3	3	
Car parks		3	3/4	User pressure at peak times. Recent 50 space extension.
Disabled access		4	4	Generally good. Well documented.
Outside areas				Adur Petanque Club. Well maintained.
-2 x petanque terrains				
-2 x MUGAs/tennis	Floodlit	3/4	4	For football training and 5-s-side football.
-2 x 3G astroturf areas		4	4	
Day nursery		4	4	Lease arrangement.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Southwick Leisure Centre BN42 4NT	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments Managed by ACL (p/o impulse Leisure) on behalf of ADC
Sports Hall	6 badminton courts Granwood floor	3	4	Ageing hall. Some limitations of use. LED lights installed. No plan for replacement floor.
Spinning studio		3	3	Improvements identified.
Small studio/viewing		3	3	Needs enhancement.
Large studio	Sprung floor	4	4	(2 squash courts replaced)
Fitness Gym	c. 60 stations	4/5	4	Includes PT and free weights areas.
Health suite	Sauna, steam	3	3	In need of refurbishment. Stands alone.
Changing rooms		3	3	Some refurbishment needed. (Some also serve pitches – locked off).
Catering areas		?	?	
Entrance Foyer				
Disabled access		4	4	Generally good. Well documented.
Car park		4	4	Shared with Indoor Bowls Club.
Outside areas -2xcricket nets/grass area -3xtennis/2xsmall 3G pitches -4 grass pitches	Not used. No floodlights.			Not maintained. Possible community garden. Not maintained. For reinstatement, future scheme. Possible location for full-size 3G adjacent to the football club.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Adur Indoor Bowls Club BN42 4NT	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments Owned and managed by Club
8 Rinks		5	5	Purpose built. Regional facility. c. 560/600 members. All year round use. Viewing/social areas.
Catering areas		5	5	Generous bar/social/catering areas for match hospitality and functions.
Entrance Foyer		5	4	Contained.
Disabled access		4	4	Good. One level facility.
Car park		4	4	Shared with Southwick Leisure Centre.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Wadurs Pool BN43 6TE	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments Managed by ACL (Impulse Leisure) on behalf of ADC
Swimming pool	25m x 5 lane	3	3	Single purpose facility. Somewhat cramped in space available. Creative programming. No learner pool. Extended facilities planned for 2019.
Changing areas		2	1	Cramped, limited
Viewing/vending area		2	1/2	Small, inadequate.
Entrance and Reception		2	1	Inadequate. Customers have to queue outside.
Car park		3	3	Shared with retail customers on complex.
Disabled access		3	3	Well documented.

Additional indoor sports facilities within Adur District accessible for community use are located at:

Education establishments offering community access to indoor sports facilities

Sir Robin Woodward School – sports hall

Shoreham High School – sports hall

Lancing College – Swimming Pool/Sports hall/Gym – limited community access.

Private Sector

South Coast Gym (01903 764955)

iMPact Fitness Studio (07399 095757)

Eco Gym Lancing (01903 533141)

Three Sixty Fitness – Shoreham (01273 359160)

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

WORTHING BOROUGH COUNCIL

Splashpoint BN11 2EN	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments Managed by South Downs Leisure Trust on behalf of WBC
Swimming Pool Learner pool/Diving	6 lane x 25m pool	5	5	Competition pool and learner pool/diving pit have movable floor for various pool depths. Viewing gallery for 250 (only 2 wheelchairs spaces) Lacks adequate viewing.
Leisure Pool	Water features	4	4/5	Summer feature.
Outdoor paddling pool		4	3/4	
Fitness Gym	c.60 stations	5	4/5	Includes free weights and exercise areas.
Studios	2	4	4	One with sprung floor, one with cushioned floor. More storage needed.
Health Suite	Sauna and steam	4/5	5	
Entrance Foyer	2/3 service points Integrated with catering areas	4	4	Generous indoor queueing area
Catering	Integrated café 50 seats – two areas seats	3/4	3	Integrated foyer/café – seating in two areas. Insufficient capacity at peak times.
Offices			4	Adequate.
Car park	Limited parking on site.		3	Car park adjacent plus on-road parking.
Disabled access			4	Design features include door widths, lift, accessible parking.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Worthing Leisure Centre BN12 4ET	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments
				Managed by South Downs Leisure Trust on behalf of WBC. Refurbishments have sustained an ageing building well in places, although areas in need of investment/modernisation.
Sports hall	10 badminton courts Cushioned multi-sports floor	5	5	Bleacher seating for 800 plus balcony. (Includes use for short mat bowls).
Fitness Gym	c.50 stations	4	3	Insufficient for size of centre. Separate weights room.
Studio Exercise Studios	Projectile Range	3 3/4	3/4 3/4	Club use. Includes spinning studio, multi-use studio
Squash courts	3 courts	4	4	Former squash courts converted to studios, soft play, holiday activities.
Soft Play area		3	3	Squash court conversion. No longer meets demand.
Creche		3/4	3/4	Supports other activities
Meeting rooms		4	4	.
Changing rooms		3/4	3/4	Refurbished.
Catering areas	Café Bar	2/3 2/3	2/3 2/3	In need of refurbishment. Insufficient to meet peak-time demand. Bar used to support events. Both inadequate for size and complexity of the centre. Many events now moved to more prestigious Field Place. To service events.
Vending	Function Room Kitchen Reception area	3/4	3/4	
Disabled access		3	3	
Entrance/Reception area		3	3	Inadequate for major events, peak time
Offices		4	4	Open plan behind reception area.
Car parking				Substantial, but at capacity for events.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Outside areas				
-8 lane - Athletics track	Floodlit	4	4	Synthetic surface.
-Hammer throw training area	Grass	2	2	
6 x astroturf 3G 'caged' pitches	2 x 5-a-side	5	4	Also accommodate tennis and netball.
	2 x 7-a-side	5	5	
Grass pitch		3/4	4	Centre field of athletics track used for football.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Worthing College	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments
				Community use of Fitness Gym managed by South Downs leisure Trust
Fitness Gym	c. stations free weights area			
Dance/Exercise studio	Sprung wooden floor			

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Davison's Leisure Centre Dual Use with Davison's School for Girls	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments
				Managed out of school hours by South Downs Leisure Trust
Sports hall	4 badminton courts size Granwood floor	3	3/4	Granwood floor. Future replacement floor and lighting improvements pending. Trampolining/indoor cricket/roller skating.
Small multi-use hall	2 badminton courts size	3	3/4	Cushioned floor. Use for gymnastics.
Fitness Gym	c.20 stations Free weights area	4	3	c.90m2 Well maintained. Cushioned floor. Compact.
Fitness/Exercise studio	Sprung wooden floor	3/4	3/4	c.150m2
Changing rooms	Ladies Men	3 3/4	3 4	
Reception area	Open. One POS			Spacious foyer. Possible improvements and second POS pending.
Catering areas	Vending in entrance foyer			
Disabled access			3	
Day Nursery				Leased operation
Car parking	c. 100 spaces			Recently extended. Adequate in the main.
Outside areas 2 Multi-Use Games Areas 2x grass pitches	Floodlit. 4x tennis, 4 x netball 2x soccer	5 Poor	4 Poor	External building cladding due for refurbishment. Poor drainage. Marked out for athletics in summer. Drainage improvements works to site.

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Field Place BN13 1NP	Specifications	Condition rating	Fit for Purpose rating	Comments
The Barn		4/5	5	Function area. Includes stage/theatre set up option
The Pavilion		4/5	5	Main venue for weddings/functions
Meeting rooms		4	5	Located in administration building.
Themed garden				Supporting weddings/functions. Recent addition.
Tennis Courts	4 x macadam			
Bowling green Children's Play Well-being Garden Narrow gauge and model railway				Possible future Community Well-being Garden on site of disused former bowls green

Education Establishments

Additional indoor sports facilities within Worthing Borough accessible for community use are located at:

Worthing College – gym only

St Andrews High School for Boys – sports hall

Chatmore High School – sports hall

Durrington School – sportshall, fitness gym, studio

Private sector fitness gyms include:

David Lloyd Leisure, Romany Road (0345 1252782)

Ocean Fitness, Dominion Road (01903 205000)

Trax Health and Fitness, Heene Road (01903 824881)

Nuffield Health and Wellbeing (01903 209679)

Anytime Fitness (01903 688247)

The Gym Group (0330 0563940)

Appendix 5 (A): Health & Fitness Suites and Studio provision in the Study Area

Health & Fitness



Studios



Appendix 5 (B): List of provision

Health & Fitness Suites

Local Authority Name	Name	Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Ward Name
Adur	ECOGYM LANCING	20	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	Churchill
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (LANCING MANOR)	80	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	Manor
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (SOUTHWICK)	48	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	Eastbrook
Adur	SHOREHAM ACADEMY	30	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	Southwick Green
Adur	SOUTH COAST GYM	26	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	Churchill
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	250	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	Northbrook
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	30	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	Selden
Worthing	DURRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	17	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	Castle
Worthing	GYM XTREME	35	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	Central
Worthing	NORTHBROOK FITNESS CENTRE (NUFFIELD HEALTH)	18	Registered Membership use	Further Education	Other	Gaisford
Worthing	OCEAN FITNESS	40	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	Broadwater
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	90	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	Central
Worthing	TRAX HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB	50	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	Heene
Worthing	WORTHING COLLEGE FITNESS CENTRE	30	Registered Membership use	City Technology College	Trust	Offington
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE	50	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	Marine

Adur and Worthing Councils Built and Indoor Sports Facility: Needs Assessment

Studios

Local Authority Name	Name	Number of studios	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Ward Name
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (LANCING MANOR)	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	Manor
Adur	IMPULSE LEISURE (SOUTHWICK)	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	Eastbrook
Adur	LANCING COLLEGE	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	Manor
Adur	SHOREHAM ACADEMY	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	Southwick Green
Adur	SIR ROBERT WOODARD ACADEMY	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	Cokeham
Worthing	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (WORTHING)	3	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	Northbrook
Worthing	DAVISON LEISURE CENTRE	1	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Trust	Selden
Worthing	DURRINGTON COMMUNITY CENTRE	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation	Northbrook
Worthing	DURRINGTON HIGH SCHOOL	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	Castle
Worthing	NORTHBROOK FITNESS CENTRE (NUFFIELD HEALTH)	1	Registered Membership use	Further Education	Other	Gaisford
Worthing	OCEAN FITNESS	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	Broadwater
Worthing	ORCHARDS JUNIOR SCHOOL	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	Castle
Worthing	SPLASHPOINT LEISURE CENTRE	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	Central
Worthing	TRAX HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB	1	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	Heene
Worthing	WORTHING COLLEGE FITNESS CENTRE	2	Registered Membership use	City Technology College	Trust	Offington
Worthing	WORTHING LEISURE CENTRE		Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	Marine