

CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

ASSESSING NEEDS AND DEMAND FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

July 2018



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to set out policies to help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation. These policies must be based on a thorough understanding of the local needs for such facilities and opportunities available for new provision. This Study will be used to inform the Council's emerging Local Plan and corporate policies for site-specific infrastructure funding requirements.

Ethos Environmental Planning Ltd (in conjunction with Leisure and the Environment, and RQA Ltd) were commissioned by Chichester District Council to undertake an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategy. The study examines existing and projected needs for open space, sport and recreation provision, using a variety of data sources, together with independent investigation, stakeholder and community consultation and surveys. Analysis of the data gathered and the reporting of findings has followed appropriate national guidance.

This Review of Indoor Sports Facilities is part of the wider Open Space, Sports and Recreation Assessment (2018) undertaken by Ethos Environmental Planning. It takes account of existing indoor sports facilities within the public, private and education sectors inside and outside the district boundary which have an impact, actual and potential, on both urban and rural communities and linked to the future housing development programme to 2036 as identified in the Local Plan and Local Plan Review.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The overall purpose of the study is to undertake a review in accordance with the requirements set out in the NPPF and Sport England Guidance, taking account of best practice and, most importantly, local circumstances and judgements. This will inform infrastructure funding mechanisms and investment strategy relating to:

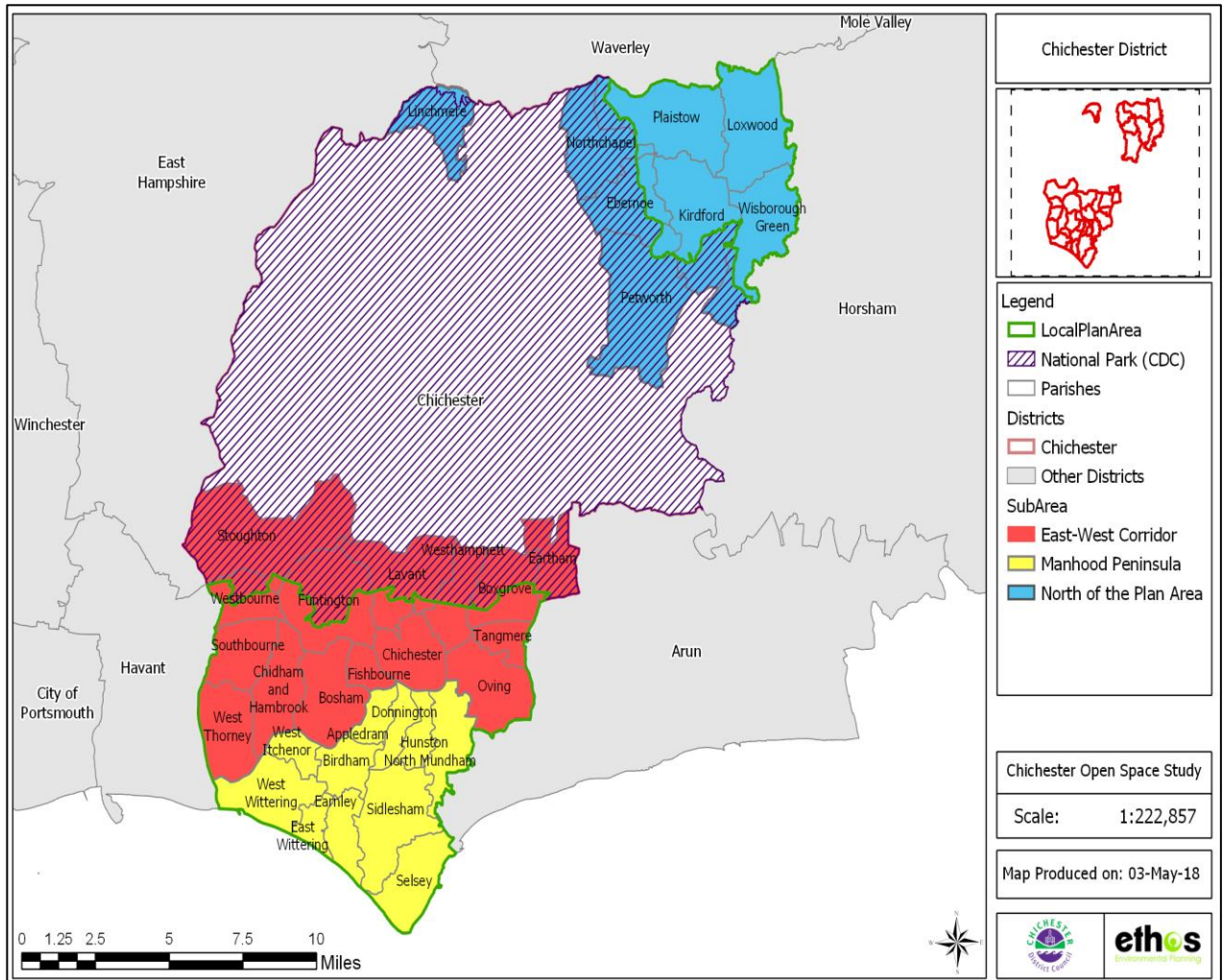
- the provision of indoor sports facilities in the Local Plan area to meet the existing and future needs of the local communities;
- the potential allocation of new or extended settlements and indoor sport provision as part of the Local Plan Review process;
- an evidence base of need to support the funding and development of indoor sports facilities relating to existing and new population centres within the Local Plan area;
- assessing provision standards to guide future Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy priorities; and
- a review of existing planning policies and provision standards.

1.3 Character of the district

1.3.1 Overview of the district

The district covers an area of almost 800 km² and is the largest of the seven districts and boroughs within West Sussex with a population of c.117,000 increasing to c.131,000 by 2036 (ONS 2014-based population projections, May 2016). The District stretches from the south coast to the southern border of Surrey and East Hampshire in the north; and from South Hampshire in the west to Arun and Horsham in the east. A large part (544 km²) of the north of the District forms part of the South Downs National Park.

1.3.2 Administrative boundaries - Parishes and South Downs National Park



This study follows the Local Plan approach covering parishes and indoor facility provision within the following sub areas: The East-West Corridor (Chichester city, east of the city, west of the city), the Manhood Peninsula, and the North of the Plan Area (the north east of the District and Hammer/Camelsdale).

Indoor sports facilities within the South Downs National Park area are used by Chichester residents living within and outside the Local Plan area and are therefore included in the facility listings.

The district is dissected east to west by the A259, A27 and A272 cross routes, and north to south by the A286 through Midhurst and A285 through Petworth. North/south routes link with the A3 and the A29 towards the M25. East to west and north to south rail routes service Chichester, connecting with Southampton, Brighton, Horsham, Guildford, Gatwick Airport and London within the wider region.

The district is largely rural in nature whereby access to the district's main sports and leisure centres (located within the built-up areas of the East-West Corridor) can be difficult by both public and private transport from parishes North of the Plan Area, parishes located within the Manhood Peninsula and parishes to the east of the Corridor.

Indoor sports facilities are currently used for varying levels and times of availability, within:

- The Westgate Leisure Centre (Chichester), Bourne Leisure Centre (Dual Use centre in Southbourne) and The Grange Leisure Centre (Midhurst, outside the Local Plan area being within the South Downs National Park), all operated by Sport and Leisure Management Ltd (SLM), trading as Everyone Active, on behalf of the Council;
- Educational establishments (with or without secured community use arrangements);
- Sports Club facilities;
- Some of the larger community halls identified by parish councils; and
- Private sector provision (member clubs).

Residents of the Local Plan area may also travel into neighbouring local authority areas to utilise other accessible indoor sports facilities within the adjacent districts and boroughs of Havant, East Hampshire, Waverley, Horsham and Arun (as shown within Section 2 and at Appendix A).

1.4 Methodology

The methodology used to meet the aims and objectives for the study draws from and adapts as appropriate Sport England's 'Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities (2014)'. The broad structure of the model is shown below:

Assessment stages	
Stage A	Prepare and tailor your approach
Stage B	Gather information on supply and demand
Stage C	Assessment – bringing the information together
Application	Applying the assessment

1.4.1 Assessment

Stage A identified the broad method to be adopted for each Stage, the scope of indoor facilities and sports to be included and the consultation processes to be undertaken. The proposed new housing development areas being considered were identified and where local judgements would apply to local standards of provision. This stage identified a broad hierarchy of built facilities contributing to the district-wide provision of indoor sports facilities and opportunities.

Stage B is addressed within Section 2 and Section 3 of this Report. Section 2 considers needs, supply and demand. It includes an audit of the supply, quantity and accessibility to the community of relevant existing built sports facilities within public, education and private sectors, both within and outside the district. A Condition and Fit for Purpose review of the Council's main indoor sports facilities was undertaken to assess the quality of existing provision (at Appendix B).

The findings from questionnaire consultations are summarised in Section 3, identifying the views of local residents, parish councils, schools and sports clubs on supply and demand, and follow up interviews were conducted with representatives of sports clubs, regional governing bodies of sport, and with leisure and community services officers.

Baseline information for this Study has been drawn from Sport England's Active Places Power Database and Market Segmentation tools (Appendix F), allowing forward projections of demand and estimated use of swimming pools and sports halls. The data has been checked and adjusted where appropriate as part of this more in depth study for the Council.

Stage C assessed the information from Stage B within strategic document and policy contexts for the provision of indoor sports facilities within the identified sub-areas, including links with the council's Corporate Plan (its health and wellbeing agenda, for example). Liaison with leisure officers established the context of existing levels and locations of provision, and issues relating to existing built facilities.

Section 4 addresses the assessment and application of standards of provision. Sports halls and swimming pools within and outside the Local Plan area were mapped indicating 15-minute drive-time accessibility catchments, thereby identifying areas of the Local Plan area where there is an existing under supply. Local circumstances such as rural accessibility, community hall provision for indoor exercise activities and provision of facilities by neighbouring authorities were assessed.

Sport England guidance tools informed the establishment of local standards of provision of sports halls and swimming pools for the Chichester Local Plan area taking account of local circumstance and the hierarchy of provision of indoor sports facilities. Assessment and application of local standards are addressed within this section.

1.4.2 Application

The broader and specific application of assessments made in Stages B and C are considered within Sections 4 and 5 of the Study, including where indoor facilities might be protected or enhanced and where new provision should be made. Suggested policy and strategy recommendations are included within Section 5.

1.5 Strategic Context

1.5.1 National Strategic Context

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. The NPPF must be adhered to in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

The study has been carried out in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Para 73 and 74). Since the adoption of the NPPF, changes to national planning policy includes the omission of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG 17) from the new national policy framework. Whilst the government has not published anything specifically to replace this document, it identifies the Sport England guidance for sports facilities assessments, seeking to:

- Protect sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment
- Enhance existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management
- Provide new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

(Ref: Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance, Sport England, July 2014)

The NPPF contains the following references that are relevant to the inclusion and development of policies related to indoor sports facilities:

- Para 17 - Achieving Sustainable Development - Core Planning Principles: Within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.
- Para 58 - Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area.
- Para 73 - Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.
- Para 74 – 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 needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

- Para 75 - Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.
- Para 99 - Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape.
- Para 109 - The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.

All of the above are relevant to planned provision of community accessible indoor sports facilities in Chichester Local Plan area.

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

Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)

This cross-government strategy seeks to address 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five as part of a ground-breaking new 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.
- 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.
- 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.

1.5.3 Sport England Strategy – 'Towards an Active Nation' 2016-2021

In response to the Government's strategy, Sport England's new strategy vision is that that everyone in England, regardless of age, background or ability, feels able to take part in sport or activity. Sport England's 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 fund for family based activities and better meeting the needs of all children in secondary schools 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 in a volunteering strategy, enabling more people to receive 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.
- Some 40% of Sport England controlled investment is directed through the National Governing Bodies of Sport aimed at helping young people move from school and university sport into club sport. Additional funding is available to governing bodies that are successfully increasing participation.

1.6 Local Context

1.6.1 Vision and Corporate Objectives

Chichester District Council's vision is to create:

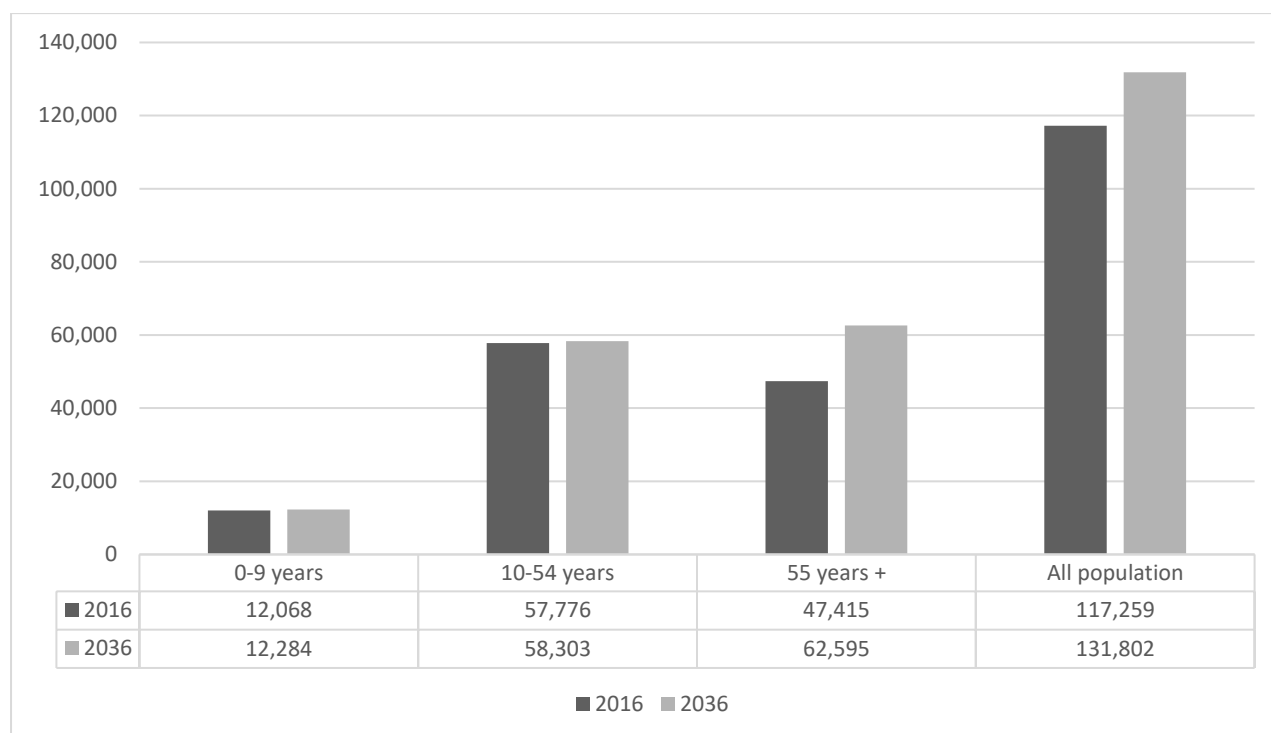
'A place where business can flourish, where communities are active happy places; where residents and visitors can (access) good cultural, leisure and sporting activities; and where a good quality of life is open to all.'

Priority objectives are to:

- Support our communities
- Manage our built and natural environments
- Improve and support the local economy, and
- Prudent management of the Council's (corporate objectives and programmes).'

This study demonstrates in many ways how a strategy for the provision of accessible indoor sports facilities should meet the corporate objectives of the Council.

1.6.2 Population growth 2016 to 2036



Office of National Statistics (ONS) data suggests that between 2016 and 2036 the overall District population will increase from 117,295 to 131,802 (a rise of 14,507)¹. The adult component of the current population (i.e. 16 years+) is estimated to be 98,152, which is 83.7% of the total population. The percentage of the projected population that is likely to be 16 years and over is forecast rise to 85.6% at 2036, which will yield an adult population in 2036 of 112,829. (A rise in the adult population between 2016 and 2036 of 14,677).

Subject to review and change by the Council, the net identified housing need up to 2036 is c. 8,935 additional dwellings²; based on an average household size of 2.13³, this would generate 19,032 residents living in these new dwellings, of which 16,291 are projected to be adults, based on the above assumptions.

The population data used in the modelling of existing and future needs for indoor sports facilities is based on the Chichester district as-a-whole, and not just the District Council’s Local Plan area. The reason for this is two-fold. Firstly, much of the profiling undertaken for this report is based on Sport England modelling tools, as cited. The data on which these tools are based are primarily for local authority geographies, and so will cover that part of the District within the South Downs National Park. Secondly, and more importantly, the District Council still retains many important responsibilities within the

¹ Office of National Statistics Population projections by single year age groups (2014 base).

² Agreed with the District Council on 23/05/2018 via email exchange.

³ The figure of 2.13 is itself derived from dividing the ONS 2014-based District population estimate for 2036 by the number of households that are projected for the District in the year 2036 (taken from Table 406: Household projections, United Kingdom, 1961-2039 (from Household projections for England and local authority districts (2014 based))).

National Park with respect to aspects of sports and recreation - a status that is also accepted by the Park Authority.⁴

Population growth by age-group

Age-range	2016	2036
0-9 years	12,068	12,284
10-54 years	57,776	58,303
55 years +	47,415	62,595
All population	117,259	131,802
16+	98,152	112,282

Whilst there is an overall growth in the population generally, the greatest increases are in the older age groups and especially within those in the post retirement age groups. 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 the local authority, the proportion of older age groups (55 years +) will form a much larger component of the future population, and this will have implications for the way in which sport and recreation facilities are planned.

1.6.3 Local Plan Review and new housing development

The potential opportunities, need and demand for indoor sports and leisure facilities linked to the main new housing development locations within the Chichester Local Plan area, also in the context of existing geographical gaps in provision, are discussed in Sections 2 and 4.

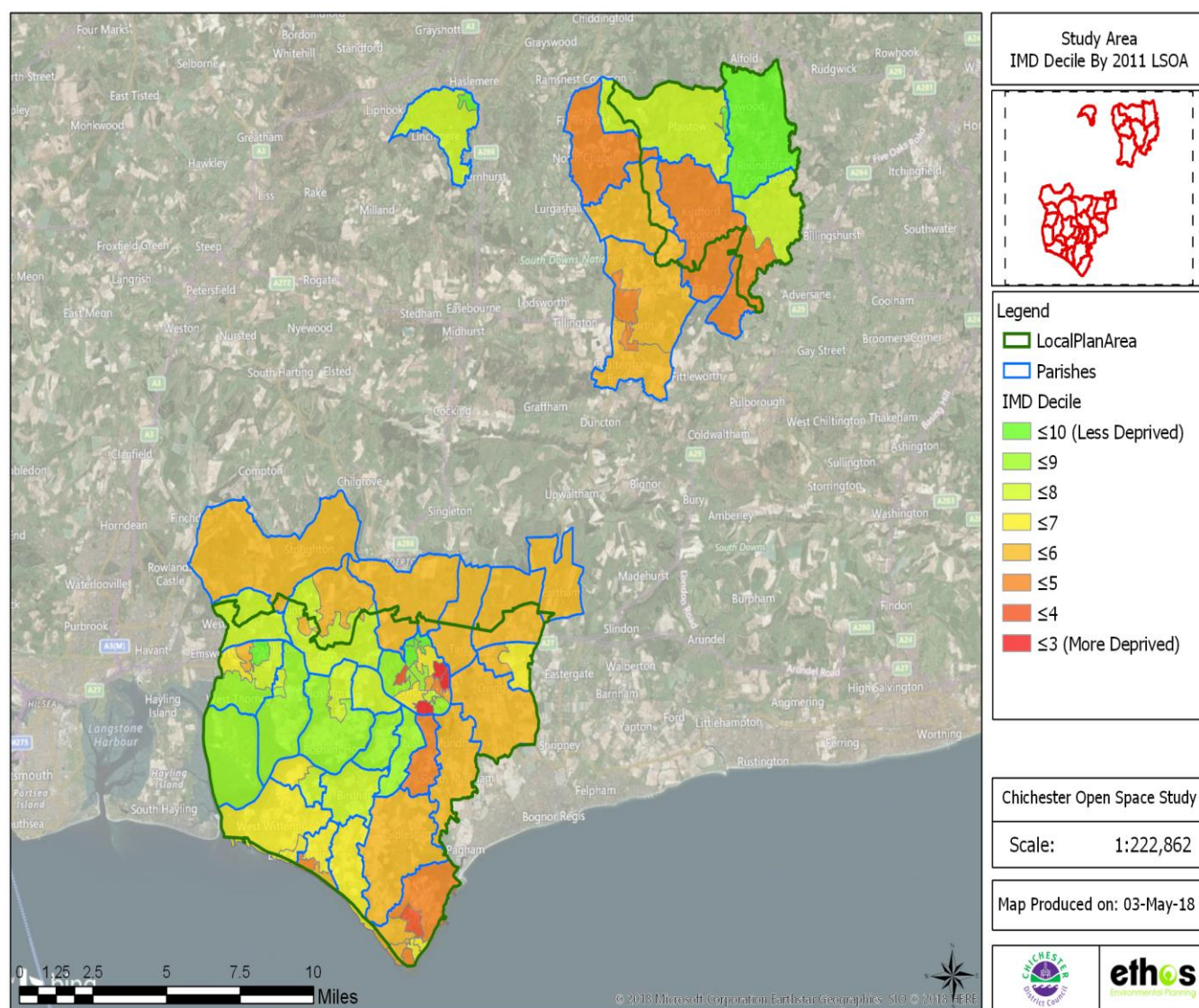
Strategic locations, where numbers of dwellings will be identified within the Local Plan Review, are Southern Gateway - Chichester, Broadbridge, East Wittering, Fishbourne, Chidham and Hambrook area, Hunston, North Mundham, Selsey, South of Shopwyke, Southbourne and Tangmere.

Both planned new housing development and 'organic' growth will affect sport participation and indoor facility needs, demand and supply in a range of different ways and locations. Indoor sports provision must also take account of leisure trends such as extreme sports – indoor and outdoor – for younger age-groups, new fads and fashion in fitness gym activities, and innovative provision of physical activity opportunities for an increasingly ageing sector (age 65 plus), for example. The location of sports facilities outside the Local Plan area is also a relevant factor.

⁴ Taken from 'Open Space, Sports and Recreation Background Paper – South Downs Local Plan (November 2017). "4.1 The SDNPA's understanding of its statutory responsibility for sports and leisure is that, as the planning authority, it needs to make provision for and protect existing sports and leisure facilities as it does with other open space provision, through its planning policy and development management functions. However, this needs to be in partnership with the sports and recreation staff at district authorities who provide the technical advice, link with Sports England and who typically undertake assessments of need jointly with the respective planning authorities. This joint working is linked to our socio-economic duty to local communities within the SDNP and our duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities."

1.6.4 Health and deprivation context

The study recognises that some communities are more affluent than others within the Local Plan area as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation with reference to relevant Lower Super Output Areas in England.



Consistent with the relatively high levels of affluence enjoyed by local residents, rates of regular participation in sport and active recreation are generally higher than the national averages for England. Much of the Chichester Local Plan area might be considered quite well off compared with most other parts of the country with areas of contrasting wealth and deprivation. Research has shown that there is a high correlation between levels of deprivation, and participation levels in sport and recreation.

Less affluent communities are more price sensitive in their use of sports facilities and may be less mobile to access more distant facilities. Both affluent and less affluent communities are likely to be targeted by the Council's health and wellbeing programmes.

Many agencies, groups and organisations have shared aspirations in respect of the 'health agenda' and great potential exists for collaboration between public and voluntary sectors, as well as social and commercial enterprises, to realise these aspirations within the indoor sports facility environment; much work in this area is promoted and delivered within the council's leisure and sport centres through Everyone Active.

1.6.5 Issues for the future provision of indoor sports facilities

The various factors considered above suggest that major determinants in the need and demand for sports and active recreation into the foreseeable future within the Local Plan area will be:

- Building upon already strong participation rates;
- A trend towards more elderly residents, which will challenge the upward progression of participation in some sports' key age groups;
- Landscape and environmental constraints impacting on the ability to provide new land-extensive facilities and associated infrastructure in certain locations; and
- New housing development and 'organic' population growth affecting the different sub-areas in the Local Plan area; and
- Trends and participation propensities within different age and social groupings.

2.0 NEED, DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Within this Section, the review:

- Sets out a notional hierarchy of indoor sports facility provision and how this differentiates the existing and potential spread of facility requirements for the future;
- Identifies and maps indoor sports facilities accessible to the local communities within the Local Plan area (including relevant sports facilities within the SDNP and within adjacent local authorities) see Appendix A. For the main swimming pools and sports halls, we have indicated their approximate drive-time catchments and thereby potential gaps in provision across the Local Plan area, now and in the future;
- Includes a Condition and Fit for Purpose Matrix for the main built sports facilities at Appendix B. These assessments are based upon visual inspection and assessment by the consultant and Everyone Active managers, with reference to technical/structural Condition Surveys commissioned by the Council in 2016;
- Provides an overview of the larger community halls within the Local Plan area including comments and aspirations of the parish councils survey;
- Considers availability of indoor sports facilities for community use.

Indoor sports facilities are provided within public, education and private sectors, impacting upon their accessibility which may be linked to availability including opening hours, cost, membership arrangements and quality of the facility. Assessments are made of availability to residents of the Local Plan area for community use, through a Community Use Agreement, for example.

‘Community use’ is essentially a term that is used to describe the extent to which a given sport or recreation facility is available for assured use by members of the general community, either on a pay-as-you go informal basis, or as part of an organised club or group.

In practice, the above definition of community use will include a wide range of management regimes where admission policies and priorities will span informal ‘pay-as-you-go’ access by individuals within the general community through to use by organised clubs and groups by booking or longer-term agreements, for example for those facilities operated by SLM (Everyone Active). The Bourne Leisure Centre operates ‘dual use’ sports facilities where the school’s use of time and space is the priority during school term-time. Other schools may offer opportunity for community access to their sports facilities at their discretion, which is therefore not secured or assured.

In making assessments within this review, different facilities will therefore have diverse value, because of their varying scale, location, and management/pricing policies. The preferences of individual residents or sports clubs/community groups to utilise local community halls, or accessible leisure centres, or private/commercial facilities must be considered within an overall hierarchy of provision.

2.1 A hierarchy of provision in Chichester Local Plan area

The range of indoor sports facilities provided within public and education sectors and available to the residents of a local authority can be sub-divided into the following hierarchy, from local community to sub-regional facilities. These are complemented by facilities within the private and/or voluntary sectors, either within or outside the boundaries of the Local Plan area.

Following industry examples, a hierarchy of built sports facility provision might be defined as:

Hierarchy definition	Catchment	Examples
Local provision	Serving a small area accessible within 10 minutes' walk.	A village or community hall, primary school hall – for exercise groups, martial arts, badminton, short tennis (subject to size).
Neighbourhood provision	Serving a village, or neighbourhood within one of the larger settlements, still a short walk away.	A community hall, secondary school sports hall such as at Bishop Luffa School, the High School.
Sub-area provision	Serving part of the Local Plan area, or group of neighbourhoods or parishes, which may be accessed on foot or by wheeled transport.	A sports or leisure centre, swimming pool, private health club and fitness gym, soft play facility – examples are Westgate Leisure Centre, Bourne Leisure Centre, The Grange Leisure Centre (within the SDNP), and accessible facilities within neighbouring local authorities.
District provision	Serving all residents in the Local Plan area (and residents within the SDNP and outside district), mainly accessible by wheeled transport.	A leisure centre (wet and dry), dedicated Gymnastics Centre, indoor climbing wall, indoor tennis courts, athletics track (indoor training). Such as Westgate Leisure Centre.
Sub-regional provision and International provision (none in the Local Plan area)	Serving all residents within the sub region, providing specialist sports facilities for use for training and competition at a high level of performance (and elite athletes) and also for dedicated regional sports programmes and training squads (and perhaps community use at a local level).	A 50m swimming pool, an 8-lane athletics track (with indoor training facilities), a dedicated Regional Gymnastics Centre, an indoor bowls hall, an ice rink. Climbing walls, such as at the University and subject to accessibility, are often classed as sub-regional facilities.

Indoor sports facilities within the Local Plan area, in public and private sectors, could be categorised selectively within the above hierarchy framework. Some of these could of course 'double up' in category where they have a wider than local attraction.

A hierarchy of provision in a given area is tailored according to local issues and circumstances including identification of existing and potential gaps in local sports and community hall provision. This hierarchy approach lends further support for the provision of sports facilities and leads to recommendations within a strategy for indoor sport provision for the geographical sub-areas of the Local Plan area.

While a hierarchy of facilities may or may not be developed by design, it provides a broad structure by which indoor (and outdoor) sports facilities provision and accessibility may be measured. By overlaying housing development options advised by the Council and applying local standards of provision (adjusted for local circumstances and judgements), the review identifies anticipated levels of need and demand. This is considered within Section 4 dealing with the local standards assessment for provision.

Appendix A contains an audit of indoor sports facilities accessible to residents of the Local Plan area. Schools indoor sports facilities and larger centres in neighbouring authorities are also shown within this section of the report.

We have shown in Section 4 a 15-minute drive-time catchment for sports halls and swimming pools. This identifies the areas of the Local Plan area where there may be gaps in provision (including outside the 15-minute drive-time catchment of neighbouring authority facilities); however, some of the larger community halls offer spaces for exercise classes, or martial arts, or short mat bowls, for example.

2.2 Scope of existing provision

Indoor sports facilities are accessible to residents of the Local Plan area through a number of different sectors: local authority and parish provision, education establishments, privately owned and operated facilities, and through voluntary clubs.

Within the Chichester Local Plan area, public sector indoor sports facility provision includes Westgate Leisure Centre and Bourne Leisure Centre (dual use with Bourne Community College); there is significant use of village and community halls in the parishes (see Appendix D – Parish Council Survey). However, many residents may use public sector facilities for their sport and recreation located outside the Local Plan area boundary when more convenient in terms of activity or access, such as The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst, or within neighbouring local authorities.

2.2.1 Education sector

Educational establishments are increasingly the provider of indoor sports halls and artificial grass pitches (AGPs), available for community use (outside their priority teaching and learning requirements). While this may not provide secured community use of the facility, it provides access frequently through sports clubs or community groups for sport and exercise activities.

Dual use sports facilities may be operated in partnership between the school or college and Chichester District Council (such as through SLM Ltd (Everyone Active) at the Bourne Leisure Centre).

Primary schools also play a role in local community provision for sport in their small halls. They are increasingly the focus of community sports and leisure activities such as dance, martial arts, fitness and exercise classes, for example, where management and security issues can be overcome. Teaching pools may be let out to organised groups by arrangement. Primary school facilities are not subject to dual use or community use agreements and as such the level of and continued use by the community is not 'secured'.

The growth of community access to education facilities has been encouraged by previous Government programmes and funding delivered through Sports College status, Sports Co-ordinator programmes and Sport England initiatives for example. The previous Government's Building Schools for the Future programme (secondary schools), no longer in place, provided for the capital development or improvement of sports facilities within school grounds, nationally prioritised. However, austerity measures for example have cut back on such programmes. Closer links between school, clubs and the community are becoming stronger, attract funding through Sport England initiatives for example, and remain an important route and opportunity to develop and secure additional built sports facility accessible to residents.

School	Indoor/Built Facilities	Assured community use
Chichester High School	Sports halls, gymnastics, fitness gym	Yes
Bishop Luffa	Sports hall	No
Westbourne House	Sports hall, pool	No
Chichester College	Sports hall, fitness room, studio	Yes
University of Chichester	Sports hall, sports dome	No
Seaford College*	Sports hall	No
Selsey Academy	Sports hall, studio	No
Chichester Free School	Sports hall - new build in progress	No
Midhurst Rother College*	Sports hall, climbing wall, studio	No

The facilities audit identifies the main secondary schools and colleges offering community access to their sports facilities as above (see Appendix A) accessed by residents living both within and outside the Local Plan area. (* identifies facilities schools and colleges outside the Local Plan area). The table indicates where assured community use is secured by a Community Use agreement.

2.2.2 Private sector

The private sector offers substantial access to indoor sports and/or facilities frequently via membership or day membership arrangements. These may be located within or outside the Chichester Local Plan area boundary but are available and accessible to residents, including for example fitness clubs (such as Nuffield Health and Fitness), hotel leisure clubs (Goodwood Country Club Hotel, Avisford Park Hotel), sports clubs with membership (such as Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club, Chichester Rugby Club), holiday parks (The Oasis, Selsey - Bunn Leisure), or other types of sports facility.

The provision of fitness gyms in the private sector is, in the main, complementary to the quantity, quality and cost of provision within the public sector, although may also compete for some customer

market segments. While fitness gyms play an important role in helping to deliver health and wellbeing initiatives (hospital rehabilitation, GP Referral schemes, cardio programmes) as well as general fitness and improved health, they also provide a much-needed income to support provision of other facilities within the public and education sectors.

The number and nature of private sector Fitness Gyms, nationally and in the Local Plan area, is evolving in response to changing preferences of existing and potential members (linked to equipment, fitness programmes, age ranges, cost for example) and the economic imperatives and opportunities of meeting this demand. More recent innovations are Junior gyms, budget gyms, 'Cross Fit' programmes (The Hive, Chichester), spinning classes and the growth of personal training. The Hive and the Grit Gym are relatively recent additions to Chichester City's private sector offering which traditionally operate membership schemes for access and use.

2.2.3 Voluntary sector

The voluntary sector has been identified by Government (Sporting Future – A New Strategy for an Active Nation (DCMS), and by Sport England (Towards an Active Nation 2016-2021), as providing very substantial access to sporting opportunities and activities, although frequently without the resources to provide and maintain state of the art built facilities.

Sports clubs are normally hard pressed to achieve and maintain the standard of facility that their size or development aspirations or league status might require. Some clubs have however been able to achieve improved indoor facilities, in partnership or through their own resources, such as Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club, Chichester Hockey Club, Chichester Rugby Football Club, Chichester City Football Club and others. Voluntary sports clubs frequently give access to the community through membership schemes.

2.3 Facilities Audit

Within this section and in the Appendices, we have listed built indoor sports facility provision within Chichester Local Plan area from the perspectives of Typology, Quantity, Quality, Accessibility. This includes:

- an audit of existing built facilities providing community access within public, education, voluntary and private ownership or jurisdiction (Appendix A);
- assessments of the facilities based upon quantity, quality and accessibility, based upon condition and fit for purpose (Appendix B);
- summary analysis of the larger main facilities providing sport and recreation opportunities and separate assessment of community and village hall provision (Section 4.3);
- facility provision, existing and planned, within neighbouring local authorities which may be used by residents of Chichester Local Plan area out of preference linked to convenience, accessibility or the quality or range of facilities and activities offered.

Baseline information for this study has been drawn from Sport England's Active Places Power (APP) Database (Appendix F). The data has been checked and adjusted for local circumstances where appropriate as part of this more in depth study for the Chichester Local Plan area including, for example:

- assessment of local standards in the context of the sub areas within the Local plan area;
- policy issues and proposals that are the subject of consultation (such as the location and scale of new housing development within the Local Plan area); and
- local access issues.

2.4 Quantitative analysis

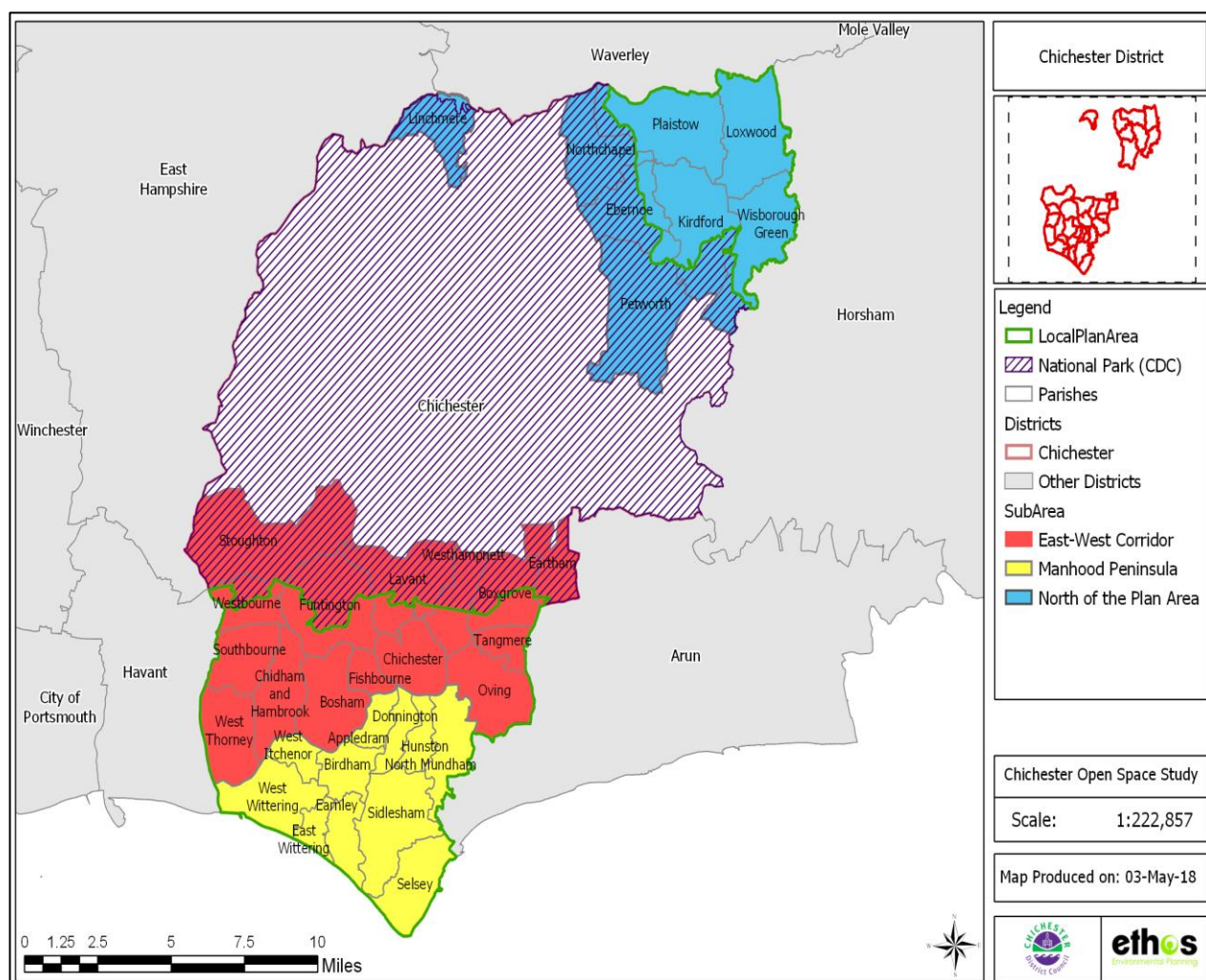
Included within Appendix A are maps indicating location and drive-to catchments of the main sports halls, swimming pools, fitness gyms, and other facilities, as included within the Facilities Lists (Appendix A).

- Sports halls are either designated as having secured community use, such as Westgate Leisure Centre and The Bourne Leisure Centre (and The Grange Leisure Centre outside the Local Plan area), or have no or only partial community use agreements (some school and college sports halls);
- Swimming pools are designated in a similar way with only the Westgate Leisure Centre pool having secured community access;
- Fitness Clubs and gymnasias are identified within public, education and private sectors, operating membership and/or 'pay and play' schemes for access and use.

2.4.1 Sub Area features

The main sub-area indoor sports facilities within the Local Plan area (part of the hierarchy of provision described above) are listed at Appendix B, showing both indicative Condition and Fit for Purpose assessments.

Community halls are discussed separately in Section 4.3.



Some of the key indoor sports facility opportunities or issues within each of the identified sub-areas for this study are:

East-West Corridor sub area

Chichester City area

- With a population in the order of 26,000, secured community accessible sports facilities in the public/education sector are:
 - Westgate Leisure Centre - full secured community use - 6 lane x 33.3m swimming pool, 6 court sports hall, 120 station fitness gym, and studios, skate park;
 - part community use of facilities at the College Sports Centre (sports hall, fitness gym, AGP), Chichester High School (sports hall, AGP);
 - other 4 court sports halls allow controlled (not secured) community club access, such as Bishop Luffa School, Chichester High School, the University of Chichester;
- Specialist sports facilities are: skate park (Westgate Leisure Centre), climbing walls (the University, Chichester College), watersports (Westhampnett), martial arts (New Park Centre Dojo), indoor tennis (the University Dome, Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club (October to April));

- Exercise classes for different age groups and interests (including dance, martial arts, fitness) take place within primary school halls, secondary school halls, College and University Halls, and community sports centres (such as Westgate Leisure Centre, New Park Centre);
- The private sector operates additional membership access to fitness gyms (such as Nuffield Health Fitness and Wellbeing, Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club, The Hive, Grit Gym), and swimming pools (Nuffield Health, Westbourne School) through controlled booking arrangements;
- Facilities may be accessible by walking, cycling, driving but less accessible to residents living in rural areas of the district; car parking is generally adequate for the above facilities; peak time driving presents difficulties due to congestion;
- Residents of the sub area also have 20 minute drive and/or train time access to sports facilities outside the Local Plan area, such as in Havant and Bognor, for example, or further afield in neighbouring districts: Arun, East Hampshire, Horsham and Portsmouth.

West of Chichester area

- Residents can access the district-wide indoor sports facilities at the Westgate Leisure Centre by road, rail and bus; access difficulties/delays occur at peak travelling times;
- Southbourne is the main urban settlement area with a population of c. 6,000; residents are making substantial use of the dual use sports centre at Bourne Community College at peak community use times - 4 court sports hall, fitness gym, dance studio, meeting/function room;
- A strategic scale housing development is identified to the West of Chichester on land at Whitehouse Farm, although this is subject to infrastructure constraints; additional school accommodation and provision of indoor (and outdoor) community leisure space will be subject to evaluation; there is demand expressed for an additional floodlit 3G artificial grass pitch to the west of Chichester, which could be located at the Bourne Leisure Centre or closer to Bishop Luffa School;
- Outside the Local Plan area, the A286 provides access to The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst, and the A259/A27 provides access to the Havant Leisure Centre (operated by Horizon Leisure on behalf of Havant Borough Council), the latter including a 6 lane 25m swimming pool, sports hall and fitness gym); the A259/A3 provides access to the Waterlooville Leisure Centre (also operated by Horizon Leisure), including a 5 lane 25m swimming pool and smaller fitness gym;
- Community hall facilities at the Fishbourne Club provide for fitness and exercise classes (as well as outdoor tennis, bowls, croquet, and sports pitches). Badminton, indoor short tennis and exercise classes take place at the Bosham Village Hall.

East of Chichester area

- Residents are required to access the Westgate Leisure Centre by road; a need and demand for more local amenities is identified;
- Residents utilise the sports hall, fitness gym and multi-use games area at the Six Villages Sports Centre at Ormiston Six Villages Academy within Arun District;
- There is under provision of sports hall space and community halls in Tangmere (population c. 2,700); an additional community/sports hall should accommodate badminton, short tennis, short mat bowls and exercise classes;
- The community hall in Oving makes good provision for local leisure activities including badminton. There is a new Village Hall in Boxgrove offering exercise classes for all ages and self-defence classes. A new community hall is planned for Westhampnett in 2018;
- Outside the Local Plan area, indoor sports facilities located in Bognor Regis are accessible to residents living to the east of Chichester by road (A259); these include the Arun Leisure Centre (swimming pool, sports hall, fitness gym, AGP), operated by Freedom Leisure on behalf of Arun District Council, and Butlin's (leisure pools);
- Future new housing development is identified for the East of Chichester sub area; this will require suitable provision of additional indoor (and outdoor) sports and community leisure space;
- There is a need expressed for improved facilities accessible and attractive to 12-16 year-olds within the sub-area.

North of the Plan Area, Hammer and Camelsdale sub area

- Access to and from sport and leisure facilities is an issue for many residents within the more rural and isolated parishes of the Chichester Local Plan area;
- Sports halls are located outside the Local Plan area in Midhurst (The Grange Leisure Centre, Midhurst Rother College) which are accessed by residents living within the Local Plan area; the former provides a 4 badminton court sports hall, multi-purpose community hall and meeting rooms, fitness gym, dance/exercise studio and health suite plus, squash courts, plus ancillary facilities;
- Residents living in the parishes to the north of the Local Plan area may have closer access to neighbouring district leisure facilities than to the Westgate Leisure Centre in Chichester City. Closer sports centres outside the Chichester Local Plan area are provided in:
 - Midhurst, South Downs National Park, at The Grange Leisure Centre;
 - Liphook, East Hampshire District, at the Bohunt Centre, Bohunt Community School (sports hall, fitness gym, floodlit AGP);

- Petersfield, East Hampshire District, at the Taro Leisure Centre (swimming pool, fitness gym);
- Haslemere, Waverley Borough, at The Herons (25m swimming pool and fitness gym), and at The Edge (6 court sports hall, fitness gym, 2 x floodlit AGPs);
- Billingshurst, Horsham District, at Billingshurst Leisure Centre (25m x 4 lane swimming pool, sports hall, fitness gym, floodlit AGP);
- indoor sports facilities accessible by road within an approximate 20-30 minute drive-time are: in Guildford Borough, at the Guildford Spectrum (8 lane swimming pool, diving pool, leisure pools, 8 court sports hall, fitness gym, ice rink, bowling), and at Surrey Sports Park, University of Surrey (50m x 8 lane pool, sports halls, squash, fitness gym, outdoor tennis and 3 x AGPs including 1 x 3G);

- Consultations have identified a demand and aspirations for additional swimming pool space with secured community use accessible to this sub-area despite proximity of pools outside the Local Plan area; there is very limited access to primary school teaching pools in Northchapel and Fittleworth; outside the Local Plan area, the Sylvia Beaufoy Youth Centre offers multi-use games areas in Petworth for community use.

The Manhood Peninsula sub area

- The population of Selsey is c. 10,000 and the East Wittering and Bracklesham parish is c. 4,200;
- While residents can access the district-wide sports facilities at the Westgate Leisure Centre by road at off peak travel times, this journey will frequently exceed the suggested 15-20 minute drive access standard (see Section 4) for the majority of residents in the sub-area, especially at peak times;
- Community use provision is available (sports halls) at the The Selsey Academy (not secured), and at the Selsey Centre; demand is currently exceeding supply at peak times for these facilities;
- The Oasis (Bunn Leisure) allows community access to their 25m x 6 lane swimming pool, leisure pools and fitness gym (50 stations) throughout the year, located within the Bunn Leisure Park; the pools are of course heavily used by holiday residents during the peak holiday season;
- Consultations have identified a demand for more locally accessible swimming pool space with secured community use for residents within this sub-area as well as a demand for appropriate improvements/refurbishment of community halls where this applies.

2.4.2 Indoor sports facilities within neighbouring local authorities

Outside the Chichester Local Plan area, significant leisure centres with assured community use of indoor sports facilities such as swimming pools, sports halls, fitness gyms and exercise studios are identified within neighbouring local authorities; these are accessible to many local residents living in the Local Plan area within a 15-20 minute drive-time of the facility, and may be visited subject to the particular activity of interest:

Local authority	Indoor Sports Facilities accessible to Chichester residents include:
Arun District <i>(managed by Freedom Leisure)</i>	-Arun Leisure Centre, Felpham (dual use) (facilities) -Littlehampton Swimming and Sports Centre (this centre will be replaced in 2019 including an 8 lane 25m swimming pool, teaching pool, sports hall, 80 station fitness gym and studios) -The Arena (dual use), Bognor Regis (facilities include sports hall and fitness gym)
Horsham District <i>(managed by Places for People Leisure Ltd)</i>	-Pavilion in the Park Leisure pool -Southwater Leisure Centre -Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre (replacement facilities) -Billingshurst Leisure Centre -Horsham Indoor Bowling Centre (new build)
Waverley Borough <i>(managed by Places for People Leisure Ltd)</i>	-Cranleigh Leisure Centre -Godalming Leisure Centre -Farnham Leisure Centre -Haslemere Leisure Centre (The Herons) -The Edge, Haslemere
East Hampshire District <i>(managed by SLM Ltd – Everyone Active)</i>	-Taro Leisure Centre, Petersfield (including leisure pool) -Mill Chase Leisure Centre (being replaced by Whitehill and Bordon Leisure Centre in 2019) -Alton Sports Centre (new centre scheduled to open in 2020)
Havant Borough <i>(managed by Horizons Leisure)</i>	-Havant Leisure Centre -Waterlooville Leisure Centre

Additional sports club facilities (indoor bowls, indoor tennis) and private facilities outside the Chichester Local Plan area are mapped at Appendix A.

2.4.3 Condition and Fit for Purpose assessments (see Appendix B):

Pertinent to planning for the protection, enhancement, refurbishment or new provision of indoor sports facilities, within a given location over the next 20 years, is an assessment of their condition and fit for purpose. While this study does not include the production of technical Condition Surveys, judgements have been made to help inform recommendations and strategy.

The results of this assessment process are shown for the main indoor sports facilities in the Local Plan area within a matrix format produced at Appendix B. It provides a score for the component indoor facilities assessed by the consultant and the operator (SLM Ltd – Everyone Active), and includes where appropriate judgements made by user clubs or regional governing bodies of sport, based on the condition and fit for purpose of the individual facilities reviewed.

The quality of indoor sports facility provision by the Council is assessed as ‘adequate’ to ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ in the main. Substantial investment has recently re-built The Grange Leisure Centre in

Midhurst (opened in 2014), although outside the Local Plan area, and enhanced the fitness gym, studios and catering areas at the Westgate Leisure Centre (2016/17). The process has identified other facilities where improvement in buildings is required to meet quality standards where identified including the facility needs of individual sports clubs (gymnastics, swimming, athletics, archery, for example), and improvements for people with disabilities. Reference was made to a Technical Condition Survey commissioned by the Council In 2016 in respect of Westgate Leisure Centre.

Facilities assessed within the wider review include:

- Westgate Leisure Centre, Chichester (CDC)
- The Bourne Leisure Centre, Southbourne (CDC)
- The Selsey Centre (Town Council)
- The Oasis Selsey (Bunn Leisure)
- The University of Chichester
- Chichester College Sports Centre
- Other schools and colleges

The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst (CDC), although outside the Chichester Local Plan area and within the South Downs National Park, is included for evaluation as it attracts many residents living within the Local Plan area to use its facilities. Some of the key areas identified for improvement are:

Westgate Leisure Centre

- Sports hall – Inadequate temperature control remains an ongoing issue.
- Inadequate provision for competition swimming and diving.
- No volleyball floor fittings.
- Health Suite – further improvements to general ambience needed.
- Changing rooms (wet and dry) – refurbishment/replacement of cubicles and lockers required where appropriate.
- Need for improved provision for the disabled.

Bourne Leisure Centre

- Some temperature control issues.
- School hall (sometimes used) in need of refurbishment.
- Need for improved provision for the disabled.

University of Chichester

- Fitness Gym too small to meet requirements of casual use, physical development and elite performance.
- The Dome lacks adequate temperature control and floor surface issues through design and maintenance issues have inhibited usage.
- Changing and shower facilities – need refurbishment and/or replacement.
- Potential for completion of athletics track and provision of indoor athletics training facilities (sprint, jumps, throws and Sport performance Centre).

Chichester High School (formerly High Schools for Boys and Girls)

- Boys school sports hall (The Tim Peake Conference and Sports Centre) – 10-year lease to the Chichester Olympic Gymnastics Club for a dedicated facility.

Chichester Free School – sports hall opens in September 2018. Community access to be confirmed.

3.0 LOCAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This study is informed by a range of consultation and methods agreed with the Council, including:

- Household survey (see Appendix C);
- Parish councils survey (see Appendix D);
- Sports club survey (see Appendix E);
- Telephone or face- to face interviews with:
 - Regional representatives of Sport England, Active Sussex and National Governing Bodies of Sport;
 - Council leisure officers responsible for community services and wellbeing;
 - Facility and contract managers representing Sport and Leisure Management (SLM) Ltd, trading as Everyone Active; and
 - Site visits to sports facilities.

The objectives of the consultation process were to ascertain the perceived and actual issues in the Local Plan area linked to the location, typology, access, quality and quantity of provision of indoor sports facilities – at the current time, and linked to the impacts, location, scale and timing of proposed new housing development in the Local Plan area, which could be subject to change.

Headline results and comments by consultees regarding usage levels, quality, quantity and accessibility for swimming pools, fitness gym facilities, sports and community halls are summarized below:

3.1 Household Survey

Graphical representation of the findings from the Household Survey are contained in Appendix C.

Levels and frequency of use

- Gym/health and fitness facilities are used regularly by significant numbers (45% of households report using them at least monthly - many more regularly); as are the District's Sport and Leisure Centres (45%). 43% of respondent households make use of swimming pools at least monthly.
- Sport/Leisure Centres and gym/health and fitness facilities are also the most frequently used on a weekly and daily basis (At least 30% of households report using them at least weekly – for gym/health and fitness facilities 11% report making use almost every day).
- In terms of indoor facilities, the most frequently visited by regular users (at least weekly) are the gym/health and fitness facilities (74% use these at least weekly of which 24% make use almost every day).
- In addition, 64% use village halls and Community Centres at least weekly (of which 5% use them nearly daily).

Quantity

- A clear majority of households reported that overall there are currently enough of all of the various kinds of indoor sport and leisure facilities; most notably in relation to

gym/health and fitness facilities (80%); sports and leisure centres (73%); and village halls/community sports centres (74%).

- Fewer respondent households believe that overall there is a need for more swimming pools (43%) and specialist indoor sports centres (32%).

Quality

- In broad terms respondent households appear quite satisfied with the quality of indoor sports and recreation provision. All are commonly rated as being of average or better quality.
- The indoor facilities most commonly regarded as being of good or very good quality are swimming pools (53%); sport and leisure centres (58%); and gym/health and fitness facilities (61%).
- The quality of specialist sports centres was not rated quite as highly (47% being rated as good or very good). Similarly, for village halls and community centres (43%).

Accessibility

- Where households make use of the opportunities identified 74% of respondents are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to make use of swimming pools; 31% would travel up to 20 minutes and 16% more than 20 minutes.
- 68% are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to use specialist indoor sports facilities. 27% of these would travel up to 20 minutes and 14% more than 20 minutes.
- For sports/leisure centres 64% of users are prepared to travel up to 15 minutes to make use of such facilities; 20% would travel up to 20 minutes and 10% more than 20 minutes.
- In contrast, for significant numbers of residents, some indoor facilities need to be much more locally accessible before they will be used. For example, 49% of users of village halls and community centres would not wish to travel more than 10 minutes, of which 19% would expect to travel 5 minutes or less.

Priorities and kind of improvements identified

For indoor sports and leisure facilities in general, fewer households highlighted high priority needs. Improvements to the level of swimming pool provision gained the highest proportion of high priority ratings (30%) along with an additional 35% of medium priority ratings; improvements to Village Halls and Community Centres were rated as a high priority by 20% with an additional 36% of medium priority ratings; sports and leisure centres were rated as a high priority by 15% with an additional 36% of medium priority ratings.

The survey results suggest therefore that:

- For swimming pools, more respondents think the primary need is for additional facilities rather than improvements to existing (42% to 34%). Similarly, for specialist facilities (33% to 26%).
- For other facilities, more think that improvements to existing provision is most important, most notably for Village Halls and Community Centres (41% to 28%).
- 40% think that no improvements are needed in relation to gym/health and fitness facilities.

3.2 Parish Councils Survey

With regard to the provision of indoor sports facilities, detailed responses from 24 parish councils within the Chichester Local Plan area are contained at Appendix D (this excludes parishes in the district that sit wholly within the South Downs National Park Planning Authority area).

Varied needs and aspirations were identified by the different parishes including village hall improvements, additional space, indoor bowls, youth club space, sports halls and swimming pools. Specific points highlighted are noted below.

Parish	Needs and aspirations for improvement/other comments by respondents
Bosham	Refurbishment of St Nicholas Village Hall.
Chichester City	A number of community halls are being provided via new development.
Chidham & Hambrook	Need for improved indoor sports provision.
East Wittering and Bracklesham	We already have Bracklesham Barn community centre, East Wittering Village Hall and a new Youth and Community Centre which is under construction.
North Mundham	Need for improvements – extension to village hall.
Sidlesham Parish	The Church Hall is small and not in good condition. There is a need for a newer, better equipped Recreation Hall. The Parish Council is exploring this on its Memorial Playing Field as a possible location. This would include refurbishing/rebuilding the existing Football Clubhouse as a multi-sport hub with recreation hall for village activities.
Tangmere	Currently nil indoor sports facilities. A hall large and flexible enough for short mat bowls, short tennis, badminton and other indoor sports for community use is desirable; heating/maintenance issues linked to the size of the hall must be considered.
Westbourne Parish	Village halls for associated village groups – need for improvements. It is likely that the Westbourne Club, which is housed in buildings owned by the parish, may soon cease operating. The parish feels the facilities the Club currently provides must be retained.

Westhampnett Parish Council	A new community hall is to be built on the Roman Walk development commencing in 2018.
Wisborough Green Parish Council	Village Hall - access and storage issues - working within limitations of a listed building. Modernisation and DDA compliancy is required. A new Sports Pavilion is needed on the village green due to the age and deterioration of present building.

Significant needs linked to the identified sub-areas are:

- a shortfall of indoor sports hall provision accessible to Tangmere residents, east of the East-West Corridor sub area, and
- a need for facility improvements to facilities with the Manhood sub area (additional hall space and swimming pool access).

Residents of parishes part within the South Downs National Park and the Local Plan area may travel to The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst, or to Westgate Leisure Centre in Chichester City, or to various of the sports halls and swimming pools located outside the district boundary, whilst also attending exercise classes in their local community halls.

3.3 Education establishments

Questionnaires were completed by the following establishments to ascertain levels of use of indoor facilities, whether or not including assured community use, and important gaps or deficiencies in provision.

3.3.1 The University of Chichester

Mike Lauder, Director, Institute of Sport

- The Chief Executive’s Team would welcome further engagement with the District Council to explore opportunities for sport, physical activity and recreation for its staff and students and would seek to work in partnership on future plans.
- The University is committed to maintaining a cutting edge and forward thinking approach to secure and sustain its academic, pastoral and campus facilities, including for sport.
- For the University of Chichester to punch within and above its weight when competing with other universities in the region and nationally, the quality and range of sports facilities on offer (for teaching, for sports performance, for recreation) must be outstanding.
- The University’s Institute of Sport (IoS) conducted a Review (February 2017) (status - confidential draft) of its own campus sports facilities and those in the local areas (Chichester and Bognor) - straplined “Your future.....your health and well- being.....your sport”. It recognises that constraints and opportunities for the development of sports facilities on the two campuses are necessarily linked to:
 - -available space, existing buildings and funding, planning considerations;

- -agreed access to neighbouring sports and recreation facilities in the local area where partnership arrangements can be negotiated.
- The full review has identified priority areas for built sports facilities development as: athletics track and athletics performance centre, both 3G and sand-based synthetic turf pitches (STPs) (with grass pitch improvements), new Fitness Gym with Strength and Conditioning area, Studio(s), Martial Arts Centre, adventure sports area, improvements to changing facilities.
- There is no Community Use Agreement in place but the University offers indoor sports facility access to a range of community clubs and events subject to mutually beneficial arrangements.

3.3.2 Secondary Schools/Colleges Survey

A survey was sent to all secondary schools and colleges in the Local Plan area to ascertain the extent of their indoor sports facilities, to identify levels of community access and any particular issues. Internet searches were used to gather further information where needed. The audit of indoor sports facilities and existing community use activities identified are contained within Appendix A.

Community Use

- All of the schools/colleges which responded (other than the Chichester Free School) reported that their sports facilities were also used by the wider community, by clubs, other community groups and/or individuals (but not necessarily secured through a Community Use Agreement);
- All the schools/colleges currently providing community use confirmed that it was their intention to maintain community use for at least the next two years.

Community use arrangements and capacity

School/College	Community Use – Arrangements – Capacity
Bishop Luffa CE School	Informal arrangement. Spare capacity - - Sports Hall and Gymnasium. The school has links with local sports/recreation clubs: Judo - Tony Newton; Fencing - Sharron Blackman; Gymnastics - Portsmouth School of Gymnastics; and Yoga - Karen Pinkney
Bourne Community College	Formal dual use agreement with CDC. We work closely with Everyone Active who manage the leisure centre on the school campus. We make our Main Hall and small gym available to hirers. All our sports facilities are available to be hired.
Chichester College	Formal community/dual use agreement with CDC - it is intended that this should continue.
Chichester Free School	Sportshall, artificial pitch, netball courts (all from 2018/19 at the new site).

Chichester High School	Informal arrangement for former Girls' School sports hall. Can be hired via school website. Formal agreement of the Tim Peake Sports Hall for use by the Chichester Olympic Gymnastics Club. Formal agreement for use of the synthetic turf pitch by Chichester Hockey Club.
Chichester University	Informal arrangement. Outside term time there is some capacity; and that there are opportunities across all facilities for additional community use dependent on availability.
The Selsey Academy	Informal arrangement. We will consider any propositions but always ensure that bookings do not interfere with school and if out of hours we must ensure that we have premises staff who are able/willing to work outside of contracted hours before we agree to a booking. (School currently within temporary accommodation).
Westbourne House School	Limited allocation to community use – informal arrangements.

Plans and aspirations for sports facility improvements

A number of schools/colleges also highlighted future plans and aspirations for sports facility improvements:

School/College	Plans and Aspirations
Bishop Luffa CE School	The Whitehouse Farm housing development proposals and re-deployment of land due to road building, could give access to a new 3G STP.
Bourne Community College	Not for indoor facilities but we would like to provide an all-weather sports pitch for school and community use. The development might include an Age Concern indoor centre.
Chichester College	Aspirations include refurbishment of the fitness suite planned for 2018 - internal bid in process - possible development of more indoor space utilizing the existing tennis courts - possible cover for the courts being considered., plus small size 3G training pitch.
Chichester Free School	Facilities at the new site will include: 4 badminton court sports hall.
Chichester High School	A new floodlit sand-based or 3G STP is being considered, to replace the existing STP. Possible inclusion as part of a Chichester Southern Gateway scheme.
The Academy (Selsey)	Flood lighting needs to be replaced on the MUGA.
Westbourne House School	No future plans identified.

There is considerable capacity to increase the level of community use (clubs, community organisations, individuals) within schools and colleges, subject to satisfactory management arrangements. The Council would need to negotiate secured Community Use Agreements with some of the listed education establishments in order for such facilities to be included as part of the level of provision to meet the recommended local standards for indoor facilities (see Section 4).

3.4 Sports Clubs Survey

The full responses to the Sports Clubs survey is contained at Appendix E. This survey sought comments on general satisfaction with the venues being used to accommodate the existing levels of use and future aspirations of local sports clubs. They were asked to comment on quality, quantity, accessibility as relevant to the particular club which included clubs with or without secured venues for their activities.

Responses have been received from Bognor Badminton Club; Witterings and District Badminton and Social Club; Chi Wing Badminton Club; Selsey Carpet Bowls Club; Chichester Olympic Gymnastic Club; Southbourne Gymnastics Club; Sama Karate organisation; Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club; Chichester Runners & Athletics Club; Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club; Harbour Way Country Club, Chichester Bowmen.

A summary of the club responses is provided below:

Membership

Membership ranges from 10 (Witterings and District Badminton) up to 1700 (Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club). Five of the clubs reported an increase in membership over the last three years. Only one reported a decrease - Bognor Badminton Club. This put pressures on venues to offer greater access to indoor facilities.

Reasons given for changing levels of membership include:

- higher public profile of health and wellbeing related activities (such as fitness gyms and exercise classes);
- better marketing and professionalism of some clubs;
- levels of facility availability.

Club	Change	Reasons for change/other comments
Bognor Badminton club	Decrease	Mainly women, losing or not attracting.
Chichester Olympic Gymnastic Club	Increase	Professional approach, delivering to high standards.
Southbourne Gymnastics Club	Increase	Being able to hire hall for longer to offer more sessions.
Chichester Runners & Athletics Club	Increase	A general interest in keeping fit as well as high profile events and success of several UK athletes
Novio Magnum Rifle and Pistol Club (Chichester)	Increase	Increased capacity to allow new membership.
Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club	Increase	It has increased slightly each year and we expect it to keep rising, as we raise our profile going forward.

Junior sections and links with schools

Seven of the clubs have active junior sections: Chichester Olympic Gymnastic Club; Southbourne Gymnastics Club; Sama Karate organisation; Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club; Chichester Runners & Athletics Club; Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club; Novio Magnum and Harbour Way Country Club.

Six of the clubs have links with schools as noted below:

Club	Links
Chichester Olympic Gymnastic Club	With all local schools for extra-curricular sessions. Negotiated dedicated venue at High School for Boys sports hall.
Southbourne gymnastics club	Links to local primary school in Southbourne and Selsey. (Academy of Gym seeking change of use of an industrial unit in Sidlesham for a dedicated gymnastics centre).
Sama Karate Organisation	Teach in 15 local schools
Chichester Runners & Athletics Club	Close relationship with many schools in area with them passing on details about the club. No regular direct coaching as not having the resources to do so.
Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club	Links with local primary schools, particularly on the squash front. Always looking to develop these links further.
Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club	We hold a Chichester Primary Schools Gala every year at Westgate Leisure Centre. If the club received more funding and could appoint full-time coaches, we would like to develop further links with the local schools. Seeking a competition pool.

It is interesting to note the spread of certain club activities across an increasing number of schools within the Local Plan area, without secured community use as discussed in 3.3.2, is putting the clubs' growth in potential jeopardy.

Quality

Aspects of quality for the clubs' main facilities, as rated by the clubs, across the spectrum of premises used, is shown in Appendix E quality matrix. The main findings are:

- The general quality of facilities the clubs use tends to be rated as good or very good; though Cormorants Swimming Club and Novio Magnum rate them as no better than adequate;
- The most common issues of concern are facilities for the disabled which three clubs – Bognor Badminton, Chi Wing Badminton and Novio Magnum) rate as poor (one adequate - Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club); and changing/showering which two clubs rate as poor – Bognor Badminton and Chi Wing Badminton - (one adequate – Harbour Way);
- Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club also rate availability when needed as being poor;
- Most of the clubs think that the quality of their facilities provides good value for money to their playing membership; and the availability of facilities when needed is good.

However, barriers to development shown below do identify a number of clubs where storage, limited access and lack of training facilities are constraints.

Barriers to development

Sports clubs were asked in the survey to identify some of the barriers to their development and sustainability. Some of the common barriers identified by the majority of clubs were:

- Shortage of good quality indoor playing and training facilities (gymnastics, indoor athletics support, shooting, swimming);
- Shortage of club personnel to administer the clubs;
- Lack of external funding;
- High cost of hiring facilities;
- Access and transport issues.

Plans and aspirations

Plans and aspirations identified by clubs are noted below:

Club	Facility Plans and aspirations
Bognor Badminton club and Chi Wing Badminton Club	Need new floor, new badminton posts, ladies shower and changing facilities, better storage facilities for our equipment. Bus stop near school needed as only accessible by car. A few members do cycle but dangerous approaching roads not lit by street lights and narrow roads. Cleaning of floor inadequate for mix of uses – slippery. Sometimes in the winter it is so cold the floor becomes icy and slippery. Lighting functional issues. (Westbourne House School sports hall)

Chichester Olympic Gymnastic Club	Facility needs to be larger to accommodate us. (Chichester High School Tim Peake Sports hall).
Southbourne gymnastics club	Need improved provision for gymnastics – equipment and facility. (The Bourne Leisure Centre)
Sama Karate Organisation	Need more sporting venues in which to hold classes to enable the wider community to be catered for.
Chichester Racquets & Fitness Club	We are currently updating the men's changing rooms and looking at updating the resistance machines in the fitness gym.
Chichester Runners & AC	We need a proper running area at Chichester College. The University of Chichester has also been approached regarding completion of an athletics track and indoor training facilities. (A Feasibility Study was previously undertaken).
Novio Magnum Rifle and Pistol Club	We need improved access to our main indoor facility in Wellington Road, the purpose built range for Chichester Rifle Club).
Chichester Cormorants Swimming Club	As the pool is 33m in length, it cannot be used to hold external galas or competitive swimming events. Additionally, there are no spectator seating or room poolside for teams should changes be made to the pool length (i.e. booms added). It also impacts on the team in training for competitive racing, as the children are not used to swimming in 25m pools (counting strokes).
Harbour Way Country Club	We need better floodlights.

All clubs expressed a demand and intention to grown their membership subject to access to facilities and overcoming some of the barriers identified above.

Additional comments were received from some of the larger clubs linked to limitations to their development:

Cormorants Swimming Club

Chairman, Matthew Clive

- The Club's development and growth is constrained by the lack of a 25m x 6 or 8 lane swimming pool in the Chichester City area; this is needed for training and for competition, team and spectator facilities;
- It is also constrained by insufficient access to pool time to meet its aspirations for development; the Club splits its training programme at other pools in the area, invariably being allocated unsocial hours for its activities; this provides unsatisfactory arrangements for development of the club;
- The Club welcomes the opportunity to work in partnership with the Council, with the University, College and schools, if a replacement or new swimming pool for Chichester were to be considered in the future;
- A new pool would require seating for 300 as minimum to accommodate competition galas economically; a Diving Pit facility is also lacking in the Chichester area.

Chichester Olympic Gymnastics Club

Darrel Wulff

- The Chichester Olympic Gymnastics Club operates out of the Tim Peake Sports Hall at the Chichester High School with a 10 year lease. With a throughput of some 500 per week and no waiting list, their facility requirements are currently met by this arrangement, although more space would be welcomed.

Academy of Gym

Kris Dorney

- Confirms that current arrangements using Westgate Leisure Centre and other venues in Chidham, Bognor and elsewhere, are not satisfactory. With a membership level of some 150 and a waiting list, this club will be able to expand to satisfy demand in the district, now and in the future, for its gymnastics disciplines;
- The Club is progressing a change of use application for an industrial unit in the Sidlesham area to become a dedicated gymnastics facility.

Chichester Runners and Athletics Club (CRAC)

Phil Baker, Vice-President

- The Club would welcome the opportunity to develop and consolidate a partnership arrangement with Chichester District Council and the University where mutual benefit can be identified; this would be in respect of a 400m track and field athletics facilities, and indoor training facilities (60m sprint, jumping and throwing training, strength and performance conditioning rooms);
- The Club has previously engaged in partnership discussions and feasibility work with the Council and with the University regarding the development and use of an athletics track and indoor training facilities on the top field; guaranteed use of the existing J-Section is not substantial and is used by Juniors on Monday and Wednesday evenings (some 150 athletes) by the club in the summer (April to September);
- The Club and England Athletics (South East) identify a gap in synthetic athletics track and indoor training facilities (sprint, jumps, throws) provision in the Chichester area (other tracks are located in Portsmouth, Winchester, Horsham, Crawley, Worthing);
- From a community perspective, a 400m athletics track with jumping and throwing facilities at the University would be extensively used by CRAC for training and performance development, occasional inter-Club competition, primary and secondary school events, other community groups; it would also have regional impact and usage.

Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club

Jack Lerwill, General Manager

- The Club would welcome the opportunity to develop and consolidate a partnership arrangement with Chichester District Council (and the University) for the provision of indoor tennis at Oaklands Park;
- The Club aspires to a permanent indoor tennis hall where planning permission only currently exists for a lightweight canvas structure during the winter months;

- The Club manages the bookings for the Council's public tennis courts at Oakland's Park; a review of these arrangements and secured community use of some of the tennis courts at the club may offer the opportunity to progress the erection of a permanent lightweight indoor tennis court facility on this site.

Chichester Bowmen

Nick Lee

- The Club is seeking a suitable permanent and dedicated indoor shooting facility (c. 25m x 30m) and clubhouse, the latter in discussion with the Council; this would be subject to any wider discussion regarding mutually beneficial improved facility development opportunities within Oaklands Park;
- This is a successful Club offering competitive and recreational opportunities, including for people with disabilities; arrangements for use of the University sports hall are not satisfactory for the growth of the sport.

Local consultation conducted for this study has identified a need and demand for the supply of:

- a competition and community swimming pool (expressed primarily through the community and club surveys);
- indoor tennis courts (sports club survey);
- an athletics track with indoor training facilities (sports club, leisure officer and University consultations);
- a second dedicated gymnastics centre; and
- an indoor archery range (club consultation).

The need and demand for an athletics track in the Chichester City area with indoor training facilities and Performance Centre, for example, has long been documented. A 'J'(sprint) section of a track has been installed at the University.

3.5 Active Sussex and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs)

Consultation and/or website research with NGBs and/or clubs have informed the following comments:

National Governing Bodies of Sport Sports organisations	Comments regarding indoor facility provision
<p>Active Sussex</p> <p>Anthony Statham, Strategic Relationship Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supports Chichester District Council in its endeavours to secure a partnership approach with sports clubs and education establishments aiming at greater access by the wider community to improved facilities, for a range of different sports; -Acknowledges partnership opportunities presented by Oaklands Park and its constituent sports clubs, the University's Bishop Otter Campus and the Graylingwell Estate to improve provision of indoor and outdoor sports facilities; -Recognises the needs, demands and opportunities linked to proposed new major housing development in the Local Plan area for enhanced and protected provision of indoor sports facilities, where gaps are identified particularly to the east of the East-West of City Corridor (Tangmere) and on the Manhood Peninsula; -Supports the endeavours of governing bodies of sport to achieve improved facilities and sports development programmes for all ages and levels of ability including for the disabled.
<p>South East and Sussex Athletics</p> <p>Peter Masters, Facilities Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assisted the previous feasibility study for the development of an athletics track and an indoor training and performance centre on the top field at the University (2006/2011); -Identifies the strategic need (and geographical gap) for an athletics track (tracks are in Crawley, Horsham, Brighton, Portsmouth, Guildford); there is a widening gap in the provision of indoor training facilities (sprint and jumps), with no facility between and including Southampton and Brighton along the south coast; Broadbridge Heath (Horsham) indoor facilities are closing down and the nearest indoor athletics training facility is at the David Weir Leisure Centre in Sutton; -Indoor facilities (including 60m sprint, hurdles, jumps) will attract athletes, club competition, and other sports players from a wide catchment; it can offer sporting opportunities to use its space and facilities to many different sports activities; -High levels of use could be anticipated (for the track and indoor training centre) by local sports clubs, and by

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	<p>education establishments from primary to college, by the Chichester Runners and Athletic Club (enabling skill development, participation growth, for a wide catchment), and by the University (academic, performance, recreational, other sports club training);</p> <p>-Acknowledges that England Athletics currently has no funding programme but refers applicants to Sport England funding streams.</p>
<p>Sussex County Badminton Association (Badminton England)</p> <p>Mark Russ, Chairman, Sussex County Badminton</p>	<p>-Badminton is a popular activity played at most sports hall facilities in the district (with or without secured community use); it is played at a recreational and club level; demand outweighs allocated time and space at peak times at many of the facilities (leisure centre and school sports halls); few, but some, community halls can accommodate badminton at a local level (such as Bosham Village Hall);</p> <p>-Demand will inevitably increase substantially with the proposed increase in population in the district and additional sports hall facilities and badminton allocation will be required to accommodate this;</p> <p>-The County Association focuses on badminton structures and coaching linked to Seniors, Juniors and Masters.</p>
<p>Sussex Basketball Association (England Basketball)</p> <p>Laura Doherty, Relationship and Co-ordination Manager (South)</p>	<p>-Basketball is very strong along the south coast, notably in Brighton, Worthing, Portsmouth, Southampton, and in Guildford and Crawley, where basketball programmes and teams have developed, centred on larger sports and leisure centres;</p> <p>-The development of basketball is constrained due to the size and availability of sports halls although clubs and schools have achieved success where this is played; Chichester Knights Basketball Club for example is achieving success at the Westgate Leisure Centre; top players might gravitate towards the established senior league clubs in Guildford, Worthing and Brighton, for example;</p> <p>-With the potential of new housing and a growing population, Basketball England supports a stronger focus on the sport in the area, and highlights the need for significant time and space allocation; Basketball England has a 'Playball' initiative with funding available for basketball equipment aimed at introducing children and adults to the sport.</p>
<p>British Gymnastics – Sussex Gymnastics</p> <p>Neil Moulster, National Facilities Manager (South East)</p>	<p>-The national picture reflects 12-14% per annum growth in club membership with waiting lists increasing substantially; clubs are struggling to keep pace, the larger clubs require dedicated facilities to accommodate demand and to improve performance levels (male and female); about one third of existing clubs nationwide have dedicated facilities while others are subject to availability of time, space and storage within sports halls (usually leisure centres and school premises);</p>

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<p>Rob Hardy, South East Facilities Development Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -British Gymnastics supports the use of existing spaces such as former industrial units on a long-term lease as a dedicated gymnastics centre as this provides greater opportunity and a more economic scenario for club development; an Olympic Gymnastics set-up for artistic gymnastics would require some 6,000 sq.ft or more; -Facility provision for gymnastics in Chichester district does not meet demand; the Chichester Olympic Gymnastics Club has dedicated use of the High School (former High School for Boys) sports hall which is a major step forward (10 year lease); -Chichester Academy of Gymnastics (currently operating at Westgate Leisure Centre) is exploring rental of an industrial unit in the Sidlesham area as a dedicated gymnastics facility and has applied for change of use; -Gymnastics clubs need to link into the British Gymnastics structured development strategy seeking to provide dedicated facilities for the sport within in the sub-region in order to co-ordinate and manage successfully the growth of the sport; -The growing population and new housing development will place additional demands on the sport; suitable sites for a dedicated gymnastics centre drawing participants from other sports hall gymnastics clubs across the Local Plan area should be identified, with a sub-regional facilities development plan.
<p>Sussex County Indoor Bowls Association (SCIB) Barry Baillie, President</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are dedicated indoor bowls facilities accessible to residents of the Local Plan area within neighbouring authorities (for example in Horsham, Arun, Waverley, Mid Sussex and Crawley K); these might attract 25% use in the summer months and 75% in the winter months on average from their membership and competition activities. Bowlers may travel from 20-30 miles for matches or to play at their preferred facility; -There is no dedicated indoor bowls centre in the Local Plan area and it is considered by SCIBA that any additional facility in the Chichester area would not be able to sustain a sufficient level of membership for economic operation; -Short mat bowls and long mat bowls take place in a number of locations within sports centres or larger community halls; long mat bowls is popular at The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst (outside the Local Plan area); this is an unregulated activity with no governing body, but becoming increasingly popular.
<p>Netball Sussex Stacey Boxall, Sussex Netball Development Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Indoor facilities are required for Sussex Netball programmes, club, school, college and regional team training and competition, and as a wet weather contingency for outdoor competitions. Access to community use sports halls is limited, competing with other sports, and availability frequently does not meet demand; school sports hall are sometimes difficult to access; -Sussex's main development programmes are therefore constrained in the Local Plan area; these are Back to Netball (aimed at younger people who have not played since school, non-competitive), Netball Now (aimed at attracting

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	<p>anyone to have a go, with less coaching and more social content), and Walking Netball (aimed at the 55+ age-group and health referrals); more sports hall time is required to promote these programmes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Club development suffers from lack of expansion due to limited sports hall access; -Regional competition and training is currently not taking place at the University Dome due to inadequate floor maintenance and safety issues.
<p>Sussex Squash Association</p> <p>Paul Millman, Chairman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The main focus for squash with community access in the Local Plan area is at Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club (5 courts, including one glass-back with spectator seating) and at The Grange Leisure Centre in Midhurst outside the Local Plan area with two glass-back courts; the remaining courts at Westgate Leisure Centre were replaced by fitness gym and studio facilities in 2016, in spite of peak time demand and anticipated growth of interest in the sport; however, an arrangement was made with Westbourne House School to allow club players to use their squash court; -Squash became less popular in England with the closure of many facilities some 20-25 years ago (with the rise in popularity of fitness clubs); while this was reflected in the Local Plan area, the sport is becoming increasingly popular once again; increased demand is expected from the new housing development populations in years to come; -Additional squash courts are also located outside the district at Loxwood Sports Club near Billingshurst (1 court), Middleton Sports and Social Club, Bognor Regis (3 courts,) Storrington Squash Club (2 courts), The Weald Squash Club, West Worthing Tennis and Squash Club (6 courts) and at Taro Leisure Centre, Petresfield (3 courts), with many of these accessible by car to residents of the Local Plan area. -There is no cohesive strategy for facility development of squash facilities in Sussex .
<p>Swim England – South East</p> <p>Dennis Freeman-Wright, Head of Facilities</p> <p>Rosa Gallop, South East Club Development Officer</p>	<p>Swim England has produced a new Strategy document - Towards a Nation Swimming 2017-20 which identifies as its main objectives, to improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the infrastructure of support personnel and facilities to sustain the development objectives of the sport over time; and • talent identification, development and success through investment in the Infrastructure of facilities and leadership; <p>-Existing facilities at Westgate Leisure Centre satisfy local casual swimming need within the East-West City Corridor (central and west, less so to the east) although do not satisfy expressed demand especially within parishes to the north and south of the district, nor for the development potential for competitive swimming in the Local Plan area; the Cormorants Club, other clubs, the University and Chichester College is identified as lacking satisfactory competition and training facilities.</p>

- There is an identified need in the Chichester City area for an 8 lane x 25m pool, with movable floor, to accommodate competitive swimming, public swimming and teaching, waterpolo, synchronised swimming; the 33m Westgate pool does not meet modern day requirements for competitive swimming;
- There is only one local authority community pool in the Local Plan area, which was built in 1987 and is therefore 31 years old. This is not an undue age and there are many fully functional swimming pools in the UK operating far beyond this age. Other pools within the Local Plan area are either school pools, many of which are private use for that school only or commercial private club pools for members only, thereby prohibiting use of these pools to the general public and in particular schools, swimming clubs and persons on low income.
- Westgate Leisure's main pool is 33.3m long, which is unusual for a pool of this era as most pools of this length were built prior to 1975. The length of the pool is an anachronism as it makes the pool unsuitable for competition unless a bulkhead is added to create a 25m short-course length. The depth of the pool at the deep end indicates that originally the pool was fitted with a 1m springboard for diving but which has since been removed for health & safety reasons. The main pool lacks flexibility of use in this configuration and lacks sustainability. However, from an NGB viewpoint the main pool is attractive for the disciplines of water polo and synchronised swimming primarily because of its depth at the deep end.
- In terms of overall provision in this part of the south-east region there is a lack of pools that can be adapted for board diving and this severely inhibits the development of diving in this area. The Local Plan area does not have the population base to support a 50m pool and it currently lies within both the Portsmouth and K2 Crawley 50m pool catchment areas.
- Assuming a significant increase in population through new housing development the options would appear to be:
- Replace the Westgate facility in due course with a more modern flexible facility, and it is suggested that this should be a 25m x 6 or 8-lane short-course pool together with a learner/swim-down/diving pool with a moveable floor allowing the pool to serve multiple function but e sustainable in its programming, or
 - Add an additional 25m x 4-lane pool in the Midhurst/Petworth area, although this suggestion lacks flexibility of use and sustainability;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, to immediately improve the performance of the Westgate facility, it is recommended that a lateral bulkhead be fitted to enable competition and meaningful club training and enhancing the shallow water area for swimming lessons. <p><i>Diving</i></p> <p>-There is no diving facility in the Local Plan area (the nearest dedicated diving pools are located in Crawley (K2 Centre) Guildford (Guildford Spectrum), and Southampton (The Quays)).</p>
<p>Sussex Volleyball Association</p> <p>Kiernan Wagstaff, Chairman, Sussex Volleyball Association</p>	<p>-There are limited school, club and team training activities and opportunities taking place in the Local Plan area outside the University; the association has no current plans to focus on volleyball in the Chichester area;</p> <p>-Sports hall provision should include floor sockets for volleyball posts so that this sport can be accommodate growth in the future;</p> <p>-Beach Volleyball has a higher profile and popularity in Brighton, Portsmouth (Southsea) and Bournemouth.</p>
<p>Tennis Sussex (LTA)</p> <p>Chris Donkin, Regional Facilities Development Manager</p> <p>Jemima Lee, Regional Club and County Lead</p>	<p>-There is an opportunity for a more co-ordinated partnership approach to the provision of indoor tennis linking the Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club (seasonal 'bubble' provision currently) and The Dome on the adjacent University campus;</p> <p>-The Region supports provision of improved sports provision (surfaces, floodlights) within councils and clubs with financial grant-aid, subject to terms, as part a Growing the Game capital funding campaign;</p> <p>The Council is currently negotiating with the Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club regarding the management of the community tennis courts in Oaklands Park, secured community use of designated tennis courts, and the potential to receive planning permission for a permanent indoor tennis hall structure on the site of these courts.</p>

3.6 Leisure and Community Officers

Sarah Peyman – Culture and Sport Divisional Manager, Chichester District Council

- The Council does not currently have an Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy;
- In the main, the typology and supply of indoor sports facilities provision across the Local Plan area (and outside district boundaries) including leisure centres, school and college facilities and community halls, do cater for the existing recreational sports and exercise demand of residents within the Local Plan area;
- Specialist indoor facility provision available for secured community access lacking in the Local Plan area includes a competition size swimming pool, an indoor bowls hall, and indoor tennis hall;
- Specific sports (and related sports clubs) expressing demand for dedicated indoor facilities within the Local Plan area include swimming, gymnastics, trampolining, athletics (indoor training centre), and archery;
- Opportunities for additional specialist indoor sports facility provision include at:
 - Priory Park 'White' Pavilion – refurbishment
 - the University's Bishop Otter Campus – indoor athletics training/conditioning facilities
 - indoor cricket nets (where provided) – programmed availability;
- Indoor sports facilities are available in the Manhood sub-area in Selsey at The Selsey Centre, Selsey Academy, Bracklesham Farm, Oasis Leisure (private but community accessible);
- There is an identified and projected need and demand for indoor sports facilities (perhaps on the scale of The Bourne Leisure Centre) in Tangmere to overcome access difficulties into Chichester (Westgate) and to accommodate the proposed new housing developments to the east of the East-West Corridor sub-area;
- The Chichester Cricket Club is progressing discussions regarding a permanent home, pavilion and pitch, and access to affordable and available indoor cricket nets;
- Chichester Bowmen have identified the need and demand for a clubhouse and indoor range.

David Hyland - Community and Partnership Support Manager, Chichester District Council

- There are in the order of 300 community buildings in the wider district nearly all of which are in community ownership/management; an annual audit registers the current condition, any new developments and future plans/aspirations; there is a fairly good distribution of halls across the Local Plan area but the quality and adequacy of the facilities to meet local need is very varied. Many need small extensions or improvements;

- There are a number of gaps in provision, for example, Tangmere where further growth is anticipated yet there has been a deficiency of halls for a number of years; the single hall does not meet the local needs;
- When planning for new community buildings it is vital to think through, at an early stage the sustainability and local term revenue implications for management and maintenance. This can include innovative and creative planning such as joint private/public use e.g. pub/post office/office/shop/community building in a variety of combinations or a public/community building e.g. library/council office/community building type combination;
- Recently there has been a significant transition from S106 arrangements to CIL. One consequence of this is that it is possible that community facility projects may be viewed as low priority than larger infrastructure works; potentially resulting in less funding being available for refurbishments, hall extensions etc.;
- Schools provide another opportunity for community use of facilities but local experience has not always been good in terms of securing ongoing reliable community access. If schools are to be the providers of community use facilities it is vital to secure legally binding agreements along with adequate financial support to cover management and maintenance;
- It is important to ensure that constitutional issues are addressed as regards management and responsibilities for guaranteeing community access to buildings. For example, a private members club may have good community space but to secure public funding for improvements etc. it is essential that its constitution guarantees ongoing open community access to such space.

Sport and Leisure Management (Everyone Active) – Leisure management contractor

Issues identified by the general managers of facilities are included within the Condition and Fit for Purpose matrix contained at Appendix B. Key points include:

Stuart Mills, Contract Manager

- Everyone Active has invested substantially at the Westgate Leisure Centre during 2016 to improve fitness gym, studios and catering facilities in the main;
- No further major planned investment is currently identified for the Council's leisure centres.

Richard Minton, General Manager, Westgate Leisure Centre

- Further investment is urgently needed to upgrade ageing changing and locker facilities in some areas of the centre;

- Investment in the Fitness Gym and Studios has increased the popularity of fitness and exercise disciplines;
- Recognises the shortfalls of the swimming pool for competitive swimming and diving, including spectator seating, as well as highlighting the popularity of the pool for recreational and exercise swimming and for club training.

Jason Davis, The Bourne Leisure Centre

- The demand for improved fitness gym and studio facilities is identified, under pressure at peak times, but not least in view of expected demand from new housing development planned for the west of Chichester;
- The outdoor playing field offers opportunity for the development of an artificial grass pitch; a possible Age Concern Centre for exercise activities (which could be used by young people at other times) presents an opportunity to integrate indoor and outdoor facility provision as a 'community health hub' concept on this site.

Mike Boyce, General Manager, The Grange Leisure Centre, Midhurst (outside the Local Plan area)

- Indoor facilities meet, in the main, expressed need and demand for residents in the more rural northern area of the SDNP and Local Plan area;
- Long mat bowls is popular part of the Centre's programme;
- There is demand for an indoor swimming pool although residents do have access to swimming pools within 15 to 20 minute drive times in neighbouring authorities as well as the Westgate Leisure Centre.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL STANDARDS

This section draws together issues and assumptions from the preceding demographic analysis and consultations and overlays findings using Sport England's Active Power facilities calculator and market segmentation tools. This enables assessment of local standards of provision for sports halls and swimming pools once local circumstances and judgements have been applied. The assessments refer to, adjust and build on the review and existing standards identified in the 2013 Built Facilities Review.

4.1 Sport England's Active People and Market Segmentation Web tools

The following uses data from Sport England's Active People, and Market Segmentation web tools, and combines it with ONS based population estimates and projections for the local authority⁵. Estimates are produced of current and potential increases in participation for individual activities and sports amongst the adult population (16 years and older). The criterion for determining the level of participation using the Active People survey data, is 'at least 30 minutes for once a week', for each defined activity. The Active People and Market Segments data are explained in Appendix F.

Using Sport England's market segmentation terminology and definitions, the dominant market segmentation groups in the Local Plan area are: Philip (Mid-life professional, males with older children); Tim: (Sporty male professionals, settling down with partner); Elaine (Empty Nest Career Ladies); Roger & Joy (Early Retirement Couples); Elsie & Arnold (Retirement Home Singles); and Ralph & Phyllis (Retired couples enjoying active and comfortable life styles). The above 6 segments represent nearly 54% of the population of the Local Plan area compared to less than 43% of England's population.

There is an overall downward trend in sports participation rates in Chichester district amongst women suggesting that there is a need to develop targeted policies and proposals aimed at increasing participation in sport and active recreation in the Local Plan area.

The ONS data between 2016 and 2036, as set out in Section 1 paragraph 1.6.2, and reflecting projected population increases for different age-groups, is used as a basis for the following activity-by-activity comments. The activities have been split up into two kinds: those that can be conducted in a sports hall, and those that need separate bespoke provision. Detailed analysis of these categories is shown in Appendix F. The data applies to the wider Chichester district and is relevant to inform assessments within the Local Plan area.

4.1.1 Key activities (not sports hall-related)

Keep fit and gym activities

These activities are provided by both the public and private sector, available through membership or 'pay and play' opportunities.

The Active People survey data suggests that adult participation in these activities (which also includes aerobics and dance) has fluctuated markedly over 10 years. The highest level was recorded 15.7% in 2015/16, which works out at 15,513 adults.

⁵ Office for National Statistics single year cohort population projections (mid 2014 base).

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 15,546, which is similar to the Active People highpoint estimate.

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 17,817 - an increase of 2,271, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 2,557, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

Athletics (indoor training)

Adjacent to an athletics track, specialist facilities for athletics training would require indoor sprint, throwing and conditioning facilities.

Active People data samples for Chichester District were too small to be reliable for use in this assessment. However the highpoint for Sussex was 5.54% in 2014/15, which works out at 5,437 adults when applied to the District population. 'Running' activity (which also includes road running, jogging etc) accounted for the majority of adult activity.

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 5,857 which is slightly higher than the Active People highpoint estimate.

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 6,250 - an increase of 813, based on the highpoint Active People estimate; and of which, the majority will be 'runners'.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 902, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

Bowls (indoor and outdoor)

This study assesses the need and demand for dedicated indoor bowls rinks (as well as long and short mat bowls played in leisure centres and community halls).

Active People data samples for Chichester District were too small to be reliable for use in this assessment. However the highpoint for Sussex was 1.37% in 2007/08, which works out at 1,345 adults, taking part in all bowling activity when applied to the District adult population. This will include indoor and outdoor bowls.

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 1,083, which is lower than the Active People highpoint estimate

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 1,545, an increase of 200 based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 223, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

Squash and Racquetball

Active People data samples for Chichester District were too small to be reliable for use in this assessment. However the highpoint for Sussex was 0.97% in 2008/09, which works out at 952 adults, taking part in the activity when applied to the district population.

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 1,071, which is higher than the Active People highpoint estimate.

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 1,094, an increase of 142 based on the highpoint Active People estimate. However, if Market Segmentation data is used instead, the increase might be more.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 138, based on the highpoint Active People estimate

Swimming

The Active People survey data suggests that adult participation in this activity (which includes all forms of swimming) has fluctuated markedly over 10 years within the district. The highest level was recorded 9.43% in 2010/11, which works out at 9,255 adults.

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 12,753 which is much higher than the Active People highpoint estimate.

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 10,639, an increase of 1,384 based on the highpoint Active People estimate. However, if Market Segmentation data is used instead, the increase might be more.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 1,536, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

Tennis

Due to lack of an appropriate sample size adult participation levels for Chichester district cannot be given. However, the Active People survey data for Sussex suggests that adult participation in this activity (which includes both indoor and outdoor) has fluctuated markedly over 10 years. The highest level was recorded 2.14% in 2007/08, which works out at 2,100 adults.

Market Segments data suggests that the estimated levels of activity which might be anticipated given the profile of the population is 2,142 which is similar to the Active People highpoint estimate.

The rise in population by 2036 suggests that the numbers of participants might increase to 2,414, an increase of 314 based on the highpoint Active People estimate. However, if Market Segmentation data is used instead, the increase might be more.

The number of participants arising expressly from identified housing need would be 349, based on the highpoint Active People estimate.

4.1.2 Sports Hall-related activities

The following activities are grouped together, as they are very often played in sports halls. With the exception of badminton, the levels of adult participation are relatively low when compared with the sports considered earlier (i.e. not sports hall-related). Because of this, data is not available normally at below regional level under the Active People Surveys.

Using the national (English) adult participation levels from the Active People Surveys, we have compared these to the estimated levels of adult activity in Chichester district for different sports from the district population market segments profile (See Appendix F):

Indoor sports hall activity	Adult participation at least once per week National average	Chichester average adult participation at least once per week
Badminton	1,275	2,027
Basketball	456	511
Gymnastics/ Trampolining	148	192
Netball	415	388
Table tennis	316	445
Volleyball	119	376

Given the difficulty in identifying participation levels for many 'sports hall' activities, it is best to reflect the need to provide for them in a general standard for sports hall space. It is accepted however that the sports concerned can often be undertaken in venues other than bone-fide large sports halls. For example, badminton can take place in smaller sports and other venues with appropriate height clearance and flooring, as can table tennis; gymnastics and trampolining clubs are beginning to find homes in converted and dedicated warehouse-type venues away from leisure centres. While netball and football is more frequently played outdoors there is a growing popularity of indoor Walking Netball and Walking Football programmes.

4.2 Assessment of local standards

The study suggests minimum standards of provision for indoor swimming pools and sports halls, health and fitness facilities and small community halls, these facility types traditionally being provided and managed by local authorities.

Other sectors (such as commercial, voluntary, and education) also play an important role in their provision. (For example, schools provide sports halls and swimming pools to meet their own curriculum requirements, and commercial businesses manage health and fitness suites). The community survey (amongst other evidence) demonstrates the use and popularity of such facilities amongst residents, and their role therefore as important basic community facilities.

Local authorities do sometimes have a direct or indirect involvement in other forms of built sport and recreation provision, including more specialist facilities such as athletics tracks, ice rinks, indoor tennis and bowls centres. Whilst such facilities are clearly important it is not felt appropriate to provide minimum standards of provision for them. However, where local provision of such facilities has been deemed to be a significant issue, this report makes specific recommendations for how these should be addressed.

There are no existing national or local standards or guidance relating specifically to the provision of sports facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools, fitness gym stations. Both the government and Sport England advocate that levels of provision should be based on an assessment of local need, similar to that for open space. Analytical tools made available by Sport England to help in the setting of appropriate standards must be used only in conjunction with relevant information derived from the local research conducted for this study.

The report sets out how the proposed standards for key built facilities have been developed and are justified, through considering in turn the three components of Quantity, Quality and Accessibility. From the data, calculations and comparisons, and taking account of local circumstances and consultations we have shown suggested, or aspirational, standards of provision.

Our suggested approach to establishing a local standard for community halls is addressed in paragraph 4.3.

4.2.1 Quantity standards

These are determined by the analysis of existing quantity, consideration of existing local and national standards and benchmarks and evidence gathered from the local needs assessment. It is important that quantity standards are locally derived and are realistic and achievable. The recommended standards need to be robust, evidence based and deliverable through new development and future mechanisms for securing contributions through on site provision and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Sports Facility Calculator

The Sport England Facilities Calculator can be used to give a very provisional estimate for a local authority area as a whole. The Calculator uses assessed participation rates for sport and applies them to the population structure of any given local authority to generate guidance. It does not however

take into account the availability of facilities in neighbouring local authorities that might be used by residents of an area under scrutiny, so must be used with caution and local judgements.

Sport England's 'Active Places Power' analytical tools can also be used to help guide the development of local quantity standards, such as a Local Supply and Demand Balance, Facilities per Capita, and Personal Share Assessments:

- **Local Supply and Demand Balance:** examines local supply and demand, using capacity (visits per week during the peak period) within an administrative area. It does not however look at the location of facilities, or supply and demand across administrative boundaries;
- **Facilities per capita:** estimates the number of facilities against the number of people within an administrative area (per 1000 population). This is expressed, for example, as the square meterage of waterspace per 1000 people;
- **Personal Share:** This is the share an area's residents have of their nearest sports facilities. Using distance and capacity, it will show whether local residents potentially have good access to facilities. For example, in an urban area with many facilities and a medium population, the personal share could be high. However, if there was a larger population and fewer facilities, then personal share would be low due to reduced capacity and increased demand.

These tools have been applied to existing provision in the Local Plan area, with adjustments then based upon local circumstances within a given sub-area of the district. The first two tools are based upon all facilities while Personal Share is based upon facilities in community use.

The Calculator suggests the following level of provision for the current population of indoor swimming pools and sports halls in secured community use, and with a good level of availability to clubs, groups, and casual users alike (drawn from the Sport England Active Places Power report (January 2018) contained at Appendix F.) Sport England describes the size of a sport hall as being equivalent to the space required for a specified number of badminton courts. Similarly, a standard swimming pool unit of size for comparison and evaluation is a 25m x 4 lane pool.

Current level of provision

Indoor Pools	Sports Halls	
1,178.35 sq.m.	31.01 badminton courts	
c. 20 lanes (equiv. 5 x 4 lane pools)	7.75 x 4 court halls	

The Sport England Facilities Calculator report for swimming pools and sports halls at Appendix F (given an estimated (2016) population of 117,259) indicates a basic need generated for:

- **Swimming pools:** 10.05 sq.m. per 1000 people (or 0.047 pools per 1000 people)
- **Sports halls:** 0.26 courts per 1000 people (or 0.065 halls per 1000 people)

The current standards were expressed in the Chichester Built Facilities Review (2013) as 1 x 25m x 4-lane pool per 23,000 population, and 1 x 4 badminton court size sports hall per 20,000 population.

If the above Sport England Facility Calculator based expressions of provision were applied to 23,000 and 20,000 it would offer a guidance level of provision of:

- **Swimming pools: 231.1 sq.m. of pool space per 23,000 population (or just over 1 x 212.5 sq.m. pool of 25m x 4 lanes)**
- **Sports halls: 1.3 x 4-court sports halls per 20,000 population**

Just using the Sport England Facilities Calculator output alone as a basis for standard setting would therefore lead to an increased level of provision, if applied, compared with the existing standards.

Suggested level of provision

The full extent of existing provision of these facilities within the Local plan area (as well as key facilities in the SDNP and neighbouring local authorities) is described in Section 2. However, not all of these will be available for regular community use on the terms mentioned above.

Swimming pools

There is considered to be only one large swimming pool in the Local Plan area which is in secured community use, and with a good level of availability to clubs, groups and casual users alike - the Westgate Leisure Centre, which has a main pool with six lanes, and providing 430 sq.m. of pool space. However, the contribution made by other swimming pools in the education and private sectors around the district, and within neighbouring authorities, although with restricted community use, is substantial (see paragraph 4.4 Catchment mapping, and Facility mapping at Appendix A).

- **The Sport England Supply and Demand Balance assessment** suggests that Chichester district has more than enough provision to meet theoretical demand. At 211% it has the notional capacity to meet more than twice the level of theoretical demand. The national supply/demand balance is 193% by the same measure (Arun 142%, Crawley 179%, Horsham 164%, Mid Sussex 310%, Worthing 120%, comparing West Sussex districts in 2014).
- **The Facilities per capita assessment** (for all pools whether or not with assured community use) identifies Chichester district as having the second highest (best) rate of any local authority in West Sussex with 27.7m² of pool space per 1000 people. The equivalent national average is 18.92 m² per 1000 people (Arun 16.4 m², Crawley 14.9 m², Horsham 20.8, Mid Sussex 31.5 m², Worthing 13.5 m², comparing other districts in the County in 2014).

Sports Halls

There is considered to be only one sports halls within the Local Plan area in full secured community use, and with a good level of availability to clubs, groups and casual users alike both in the day and evenings - this being at Westgate Leisure Centre (6 courts). The Grange Leisure Centre (6 courts) in Midhurst, although outside the Local Plan area, attracts residents from within it. Other important venues (such as the Chichester Sports College (4 courts), and the Bourne Leisure Centre (4 courts) have dual use but with day-time term curricular use prioritised. Additional community use is programmed on a more limited 'dual use' basis within the sports halls at other education

establishments within the Local Plan area (Chichester High School, for example).

The main sports halls with secured community use during days, evenings and weekends provide a total of 10 badminton courts. Other sports halls offer peak time provision of a further 8 courts. This level of provision does not meet the figures generated by Sport England's Facilities Calculator. However, there are additional sports halls on education sites within the Local Plan area that are used by many community clubs, groups, and individuals (without assured community use).

- **The Sport England Supply and Demand Balance assessment** suggests that Chichester district has more than enough provision to meet theoretical demand. At 204% it has the notional capacity to meet more than twice the level of theoretical demand. The national supply/demand balance is 165% by the same measure (Adur 185%, Arun 130%, Crawley 139% Horsham 225%, Mid Sussex 292%, Worthing 190%, comparing West Sussex districts in 2014)
- **The Facilities per Capita assessment** (for all sports halls, with or without assured community use) identifies Chichester district as having the second highest (best) rate of any local authority in the County with 105m² of hall space per 1000 people. The equivalent national average is 80.7 m² per 1000 people by the same measure (Adur 78.2 m², Arun 49.2 m², Crawley 62.0 m², Horsham 98.3 m², Mid Sussex 132.0 m², Worthing 71.0 m², comparing other districts in the West Sussex in 2014).

Personal Share

For both swimming pools and sports halls, there is a better personal share of provision within convenient distance than either the national or regional ratio. (Swimming pools: England 1.73, SE Region 1.92, Chichester district 2.11) (Sports halls: England 1.41, SE Region 1.56, Chichester district 1.95). However, the personal share ratio varies significantly within different sub areas of the district due to the local circumstances that prevail (level of provision, accessibility, neighbouring local authority provision, for example), as outlined within the community halls paragraphs within this section. This measure can be regarded as indicative only.

Health and Fitness Suites

There are estimated to be a total of c.622 fitness 'stations' located within 18 known venues within the District (see Appendix A). However, of these it is estimated that c.295 stations are available to use on a casual 'pay-and-play' basis - these are located at five venues: Bourne Community College (30 stations); Chichester College Sports Centre (45 stations); The Grange Leisure Centre (Midhurst*) (50 stations); Positive Lifestyle (near Petersfield*) (50 stations); Westgate Leisure Centre (120 stations). The level of provision of fitness stations within these venues may fluctuate linked to changes of equipment, market trends and commercial investment. For example, Everyone Active expanded the fitness gym operation at Westgate Leisure Centre in 2016 with the number of stations increasing to c.120. (*outside the Local Plan area)

- **The Facilities per Capita assessment** (Sport England) shows Chichester district providing some 4.7 stations per 1000 population in 2014, compared to a national average of 5.9 and SE regional average of 5.7. This also compared with Adur 2.4, Arun 3.1, Crawley 4.6, Horsham 5.3. Mid Sussex 5.4 and Worthing 4.2.

- In practice, the majority of use of fitness gyms and linked exercise studios is through monthly subscription and registered membership, whether provided in the public or private sectors. The changing nature of health and fitness facilities and equipment provision, including advancement of IT related programmes and fitness analysis, the increasing popularity of personal training, and the desire to follow new trends in this marketplace, suggests caution regarding a firm standard being adopted.
- **This study concludes that a targeted provision standard of 5 stations per 1000 population (pay and play access) should remain.**

4.2.2 Accessibility standards

Consultations suggest that users of sports halls and swimming pools tend to be prepared to travel 15 to 20 minutes (and more), mainly by car, to use these facilities on a regular basis, although the majority of trips will take significantly less. (Specialist facilities, such as an ice rink or leisure pool with water features, may generate journeys of 1 to 2 hours for a day visit).

Travel Thresholds

The time and distance thresholds used for accessibility of facilities have been derived from:

- Sport England’s Active Places Power Surveys nationally;
- Calculations for the effective catchment areas for sports halls and swimming pools; and
- From our own consultations and previous studies.

The table below shows approximate times and distances people will walk or drive to the type of facility indicated. We have not included cycling times/distances which relate in the main to young people making local short journeys to community facilities.

Facility	Walking	Driving catchment
Sports halls	15-20 minutes	15 minutes
Swimming pools	15-20 minutes	15 - 20 minutes
Fitness Gyms	10-15 minutes	10 - 15 minutes
Indoor Bowls	15-20 minutes	15 - 30 minutes
Indoor tennis	15-20 minutes	15 - 20 minutes
Community Halls	10-15 minutes	10 - 15 minutes

The above walking and driving times translate approximately, subject to precise local conditions not evaluated within this Study, as:

- 20 minute walking time represents 1,500 metres distance
- 10-15 minute walking time represents 1,000 metres distance
- 15 minute drive time represents 5 km catchment distance
- 10 minute drive time represents 3 km catchment distance.

4.2.3 Quality standards

In planning and providing for new or improved strategic facilities such as leisure centres it is important, before committing to new facilities, to:

- consider the appropriateness of protecting/enhancing/expanding/re-providing existing accessible venues within the Local Plan area;
- consider the appropriateness of additional provision within geographical sub areas based upon accessibility;
- take into account existing and planned venues in neighbouring local authorities, and in particular the fringe parishes surrounding the Local Plan area;
- consider the requirements identified by user (and non-user groups), sports clubs and governing bodies of sports as to the nature, scope, scale, location, technical requirements and quality of the level provision required; and
- follow Sport England guidance for the provision of sports facilities.

This study has included existing facility condition and fit for purpose assessment, shown at Appendix B and discussed in Section 2.

With regard to the provision of swimming pools and sports halls, consideration should also be given to associated facilities that are required within leisure centres including reception areas, refreshment areas, health and fitness suites, and appropriate changing, storage and viewing areas. Access and signage to and within facilities for people with physical disabilities, or vision and hearing impairment, must comply as minimum with current legislation.

Facilities should be available for genuine community use on a largely pay-and-play basis, targeted for a minimum of 40 hours a week including times of peak demand for the community (generally weekday evenings and weekends).

4.3 Community halls

4.3.1 Existing provision

This assessment of designated village halls and community centres reflects findings from the 2013 Built Sports Facilities Study, with additional findings from the 2017 household and parish council consultations and discussion with the Council’s Community and Partnership Support Officer. The assessment focuses on those parishes within the Local Plan area including those which cross over into the South Downs National Park.

Village halls and community centres host a variety of recreation and social/community activities but in the main they are not designed for formal individual or team sports activities. They are frequently used for exercise classes (such as keep fit, yoga, dance) however, and subject to size may be used for the martial arts, indoor short mat bowls, or badminton. They satisfy important local needs for social contact, meetings, crèches, and other activities. They play an important role in the hierarchy of facility provision for local recreational activities.

The District Council holds an extensive database on community facilities, which also covers churches and schools in addition to a variety of other types of hall. This study identifies the designated village halls and larger community centres, supplementing the Council’s wider database of other community buildings such as school halls, scout huts and bespoke club venues, for example.

The study suggests a standard level of provision for a designated village hall, but each parish would apply its own judgement to the required level of local provision. The table below identifies significant designated village halls and/or larger community centres in parishes within the Local Plan area, including parishes part within the South Downs National Park where appropriate. This table excludes the many smaller community halls located in Chichester City and elsewhere.

Name	Designated hall type
Birdham Village Hall	Village hall
Bosham Village Hall	Village hall
Boxgrove Village Hall	Village hall
Chidham and Hambrook Village Hall	Village hall
Donnington Parish Hall (Stockbridge Village Hall)	Village hall
East Wittering Village Hall	Village hall
Fishbourne Centre	Community centre
Funtington and District Village Hall	Village hall
Hunston Village Hall	Village hall
Itchenor Memorial Hall	Village hall
Loxwood, North Hall	Village Hall
Lurgashall Village hall	Village hall
North Mundham Village Hall	Village hall
Oving Jubilee Hall	Village hall
Plaistow and Ifold, Kelsey Hall	Community Centre
Plaistow, Winterton Hall	Village hall
Selsey Centre	Community centre

Name	Designated hall type
Selsey Town Hall Complex	Village hall
Southbourne Village Hall	Village hall
Tangmere Village Centre	Village hall
West Stoke Village Hall	Village hall
West Wittering Memorial Hall	Village hall
Wisborough Green Village Hall	Village hall

4.3.2 Use, access, quality

From the Household Survey (see Appendix C):

- Designated village halls and community centres are used regularly by large numbers of local residents with about 20% of respondent households saying they use them at least weekly. For significant numbers of residents, some indoor facilities need to be much more locally accessible before they will be used. For example, 49% of users would not wish to travel more than 10 minutes, of which 19% would expect to travel 5 minutes or less. In contrast, for sports and leisure centres, 20% of users are prepared to travel up to 20 minutes and 10% in excess of 20 minutes.
- Whilst generally there is a good distribution of village halls and community centres, there are some gaps identified, also within potential areas of population growth (such as in Tangmere where its one community hall does not meet local needs). In addition, existing community halls across the district are of variable quality and size to accommodate the range of possible activities.
- More people think that improvements to existing indoor sports facilities is most important, notably for village halls and community centres 41% of respondents to the household survey would prefer to see improvements to existing halls with 28% wanting to see additional halls.

Consultation with David Hyland, Community and Partnership Support Manager, Chichester District Council (see Section 3.6) confirmed that of the c.300 community buildings in the district, nearly all are in community ownership/management (the majority *not* being designated village halls). While cumulative housing development can create a gradual creation of additional need, long term master planning for community buildings is required, including for their sustainable management and maintenance.

Examples of such planned development are at the New Park Centre, Graylingwell, Shopwyke Lakes, the Selsey Centre and Bracklesham Barn. Schools provide another opportunity for sustainable community use of facilities subject to securing legally binding agreements and adequate financial support to cover management and maintenance.

4.3.3 Justification for a local standard for community halls

While there are no existing national or local standards or related guidance relating specifically to the provision of community buildings and halls, population size and growth of specific parishes and locations tend to generate the demand for the provision of the diverse level of facilities and activities. However, small populations can also sustain well used and managed halls.

Quantity

There is significant variance in the level of provision across the Local Plan area, subject to the density of population (built up or rural areas) and proximity and provision of other halls (churches, schools, club house) in more densely populated areas.

The *quantity* of existing provision appears to be meeting current needs, with some notable exceptions, especially in areas that have and will continue to experience significant growth through new housing development. The existing provision averages out at between 1500-1600 persons per hall. The aim should be to ensure that all settlements/communities beyond a certain size should have access to some form of appropriate facility.

A suggested standard for small halls is 1 designated village hall/community centre for settlements of 500 people with 1 further community hall for each additional 2,500 people, but with an emphasis that there should be flexibility of interpretation and provision at a local level. (See under 'Quality').

Indicative existing provision by parish

As an indicative guide, by applying the suggested standard to parish populations, the following approximate number of persons per designated village hall/large community centre is ascertained for parishes within or part within the Local Plan area. Other smaller community halls (schools, churches, scout huts for example) may also be located in each parish.

Parish	Population (2011 ⁶)	Village hall/ community centres	Approx. persons per hall
Appledram	169	0	
Birdham	1483	1	1483
Bosham	2900	2	1450
Boxgrove	957	1	957
Chichester City	26795	5	5359
Chidham & Hambrook	1356	2	678
Donnington	2059	1	2059
Earnley	459	0	
Eartham	111	1	111
East Wittering	4658	1	4658
Fishbourne	2325	1	2325
Funtington	1549	2	774
Hunston	1257	1	1257

⁶ Based on ONS 2011 Census information

Kirdford	1063	1	1063
Lavant	1656	1	1656
Lynchmere	2392	1	2392
Loxwood	1480	1	1480
North Mundham	1201	1	1201
Oving	1051	1	1051
Petworth	3027	2	1513
Plaistow	1898	2	949
Selsey	10737	2	5368
Sidlesham	1171	0	
Southbourne	6265	1	6265
Tangmere	2625	1	2625
West Itchenor	289	2	145
West Wittering	2700	1	2700
Westbourne	2309	1	2309
Westhampnett	709	0	
Wisborough Green	1414	1	1414

Important observations can be made:

- Examples of settlements where there are no facilities, but which would justify provision, are Earnley and Sidlesham. A community hall is to be built in Westhampnett commencing in 2018.
- While larger settlements (such as Chichester City and Selsey) seem under-provided relative to the standard, these settlements also benefit from the availability of significant other types of accessible community halls not covered by this standard, or a leisure centre for example.
- Many settlements already have at least 1 small community venue, but fall short of the standard for requiring additional halls. However, the quality of halls will vary greatly across the settlements, and the standard might be applied to either justify the collection of contributions for a 'community fund' for later new build, or else utilised for the expansion/improvement of existing facilities.
- Tangmere has been identified through the community consultation as being deficient linked to both population and location.

Provision of community centres and community health and well-being 'hubs' linked to proposed new housing development, sports facilities and health service provision is suggested for West of Chichester, and the East of Chichester corridor (Westhampnett and Tangmere for example).

Quality

To meet local needs in the main, for a range of uses and community recreational activities, a modern well-equipped small community hall might be expected to provide:

- **A hall of sufficient size to accommodate a variety of recreational and social activities (such as dances, reception, meetings, and sports activities such as carpet bowls and table tennis (a minimum of 18m x 10m, capacity c. 150-200 seated or standing subject to configuration)).**
- **A small meeting/committee room**
- **Kitchen, Storage and Toilet facilities commensurate with size**
- **Provision for disabled users**
- **Car parking**

Overall a total net floor space of 300m² could be used as a guide.

Provision for a badminton court (including height and safe run-off areas) might be included for larger halls/populations.

The standard should be applied and interpreted flexibly to meet local circumstances. The aim should not be (for example) to create a proliferation of small community venues in areas of growth where fewer larger venues would be more appropriate. Contributions arising from this standard could also be used towards the enlargement/improvement of existing venues where appropriate. This might include joint provision on school sites with ensuing shared costs and benefits.

Accessibility

A suggested standard is 600 metres straight-line distance (or about 15 minute walk time), which is consistent with the results of the public consultation. However, this will be impossible to achieve in and from outlying rural areas where a flexible approach should apply. In such circumstances travel by car for some outlying households will be inevitable.

4.4 Catchment analysis

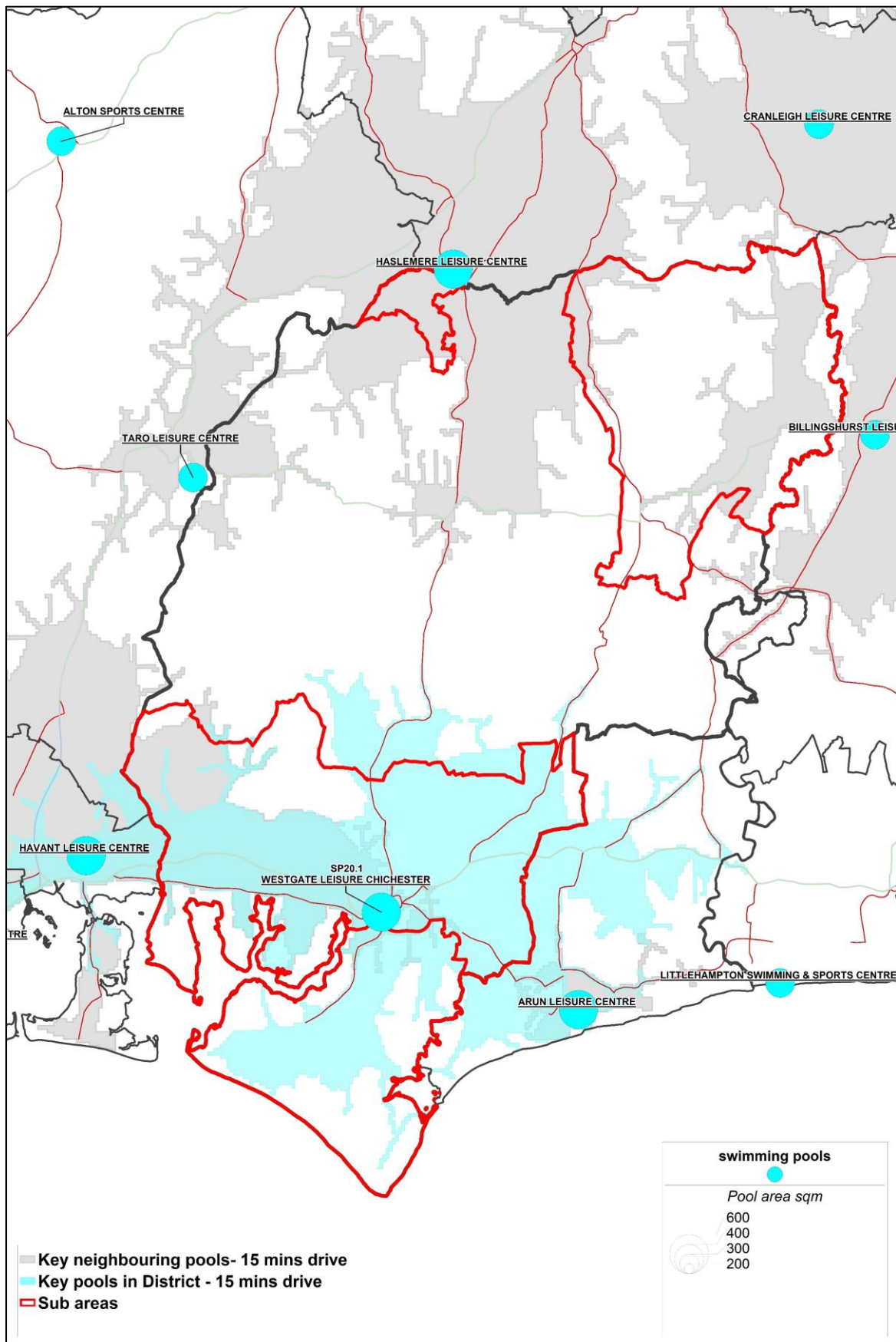
Swimming pools and sports halls

- For the swimming pools identified within Appendix A and below, the following maps show 15-minute drive-time catchments. For swimming pools with secured community use there are gaps in accessible provision within the North of the Plan sub area, within the south and east of the Manhood Peninsula sub area, and also centrally across the South Downs National Park area. This is explained by the rural nature of the district in these areas.
- For both swimming pools and sports halls, neighbouring authority facilities are particularly accessible to residents of the Local Plan area to the west of the district (Havant Leisure Centre, Taro Leisure Centre), to the north of the district (Haslemere Leisure Centre) and to the north-east of the district (Billingshurst Leisure Centre).
- For the Sports Halls identified within Appendix A and below, the following maps show 15 minute drive-time catchments. The gaps in accessible provision of sports halls with secured community use are also found in the North of the Plan sub area, within the south and east of the Manhood

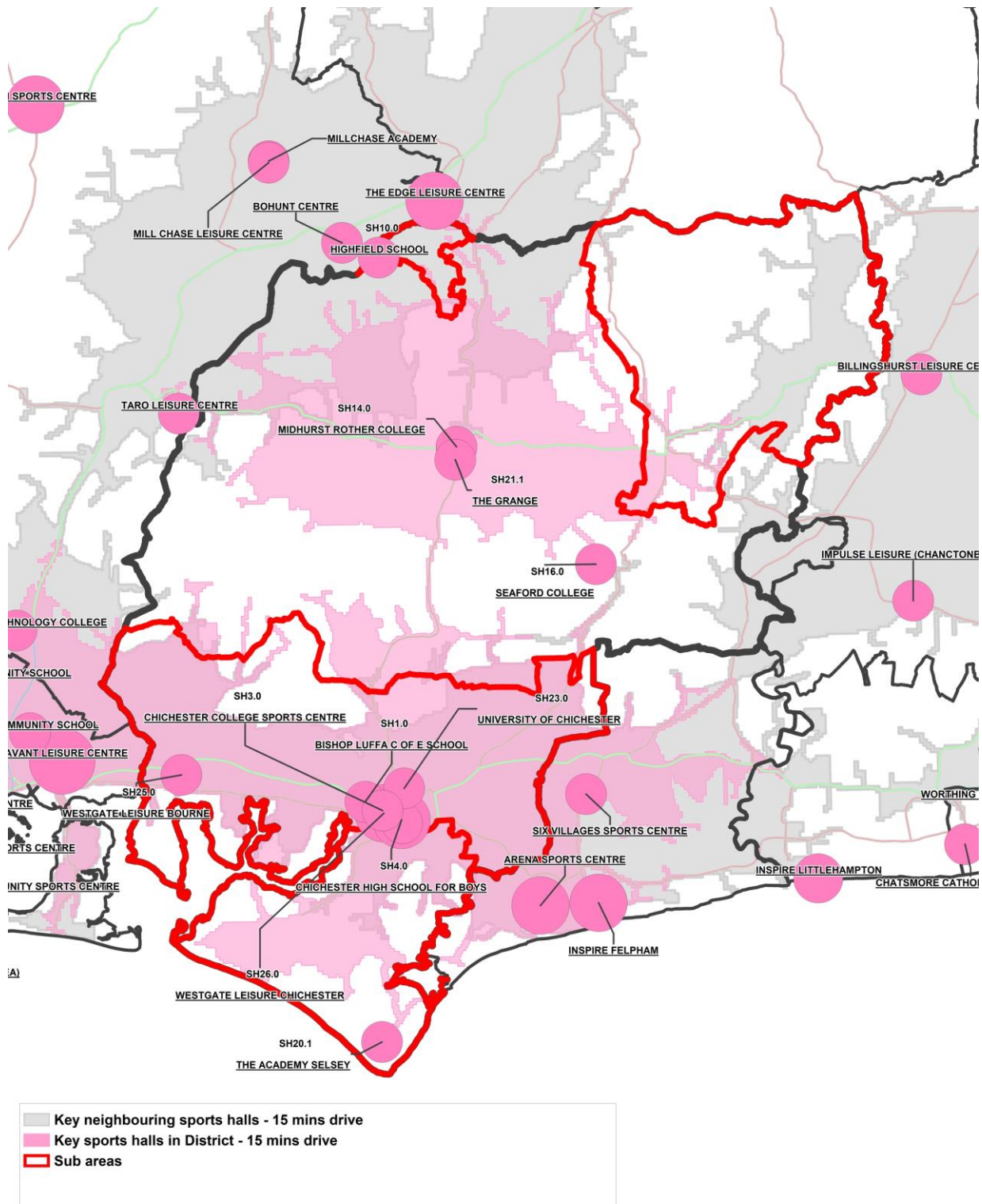
Peninsula sub area, and across the southern section of the South Downs National Park area. This is in part due to access to The Grange indoor sports facilities including a sports hall but no swimming pool, and with no secured community use of the private Oasis Leisure Pool on the Manhood Peninsula.

Although not so evident on the catchment mapping, access to indoor sports facilities is poor from the east of the East-West Corridor sub area where under provision is identified in Tangmere where residents have additional difficulties in accessing the Westgate Leisure Centre for example.

Swimming pools



Sports Halls



4.5 Application of standards to future population change

Existing local quantity standards must be related to projected changes in the population. These changes have two components, arising from:

- natural changes in the population, affected by fertility, birth and death rates; and,
- changes due to planning decisions mainly in relation to locations for major housing growth.

As stated in the Introduction to this report:

- The ONS data suggests that between 2016 and 2036 the overall District population will increase from 117,295 to 131,802 (a rise of 14,507). The adult component of the current population (i.e. 16 years +) is estimated to be 98,152, which is 83.7% of the total population. The percentage of the projected population that is likely to be 16 years and over is forecast rise to 85.6% at 2036, which will yield an adult population in 2036 of 112,829. (A rise in the adult population between 2016 and 2036 of 14,677).
- Subject to review and change by the Council, the net identified housing need up to 2036 is c.8,935 additional dwellings⁷; based on an average household size of 2.13, this would generate 19,032 residents living in these new dwellings, of which 16,291 are projected to be adults, based on the above assumptions.

The new housing allocations are likely to be concentrated in the following strategic locations, where numbers of dwellings will be identified within the Local Plan Review: Southern Gateway - Chichester, Broadbridge, East Wittering, Fishbourne, Chidham and Hambrook area, Hunston/North Mundham, Selsey, South of Shopwyke, Southbourne and Tangmere.

⁷ The figure of 19,032 people is derived from multiplying the figure of 8,935 dwellings by the projected average household size in the Local Plan period (which is 2.13 persons per household by 2036). The figure of 2.13 is itself derived from dividing the ONS 2014-based District population estimate for 2036 by the number of households that are projected for the District in the year 2036 (taken from Table 406: Household projections, United Kingdom, 1961-2039 (from Household projections for England and local authority districts (2014 based))).

4.6 Implications for the application of the recommended standards

The following table summarises the recommended standards for built facilities as explained and justified earlier in this section.

Facility	Quantity Standard	Access Standard
Swimming Pools Based on 4 lane x 25m pools	10.05 sq.m. per 1000 people; or 0.042 pools per 1000 people.	Within 15/20 minutes drive-time. Times apply to walking in urban areas.
Sports Halls Based on 4 x badminton court halls	0.26 courts per 1000 people; or, 0.065 halls per 1000 people	Within 15/20 minutes drive-time. Times apply to walking in urban areas.
Health and Fitness Based on individual stations	5 stations per 1000 people.	Within 20 minutes drive-time. Times apply to walking in urban areas.
Small community halls	1 venue for each settlement of 500 people. 1 further venue for each additional 2,500 people, but with flexibility of interpretation.	600 metres (15 minutes straight line walk time) as an ideal although 15 minutes drive-time might be acceptable in rural areas.

If these standards are applied to the estimated 19,032 population increase between 2016 and 2036, they would yield the following additional sports facilities:

- Swimming Pools: 191 sq.m. (0.8 x 25 metre/4 lane pools)
- Sports Halls: 4.94 courts (1.24 x 4-court halls)
- Health and Fitness: c. 95 stations (pay and play access)
- Community halls: dependent on location (see section 4.3)

It is important to consider the integration of future indoor and outdoor facility provision consequent to new housing development from the perspectives of land-use, cross-use and management of facilities, and links to schools, community halls and health and well-being 'hubs', for example.

While it may be important to provide new provision on-site, in some instances and, subject to good access, it may be more appropriate to provide them through the improvement and expansion of existing facilities elsewhere. (While this report seeks to estimate new provision through assessment of local standards, mechanisms for funding and maintaining new or improved provision are considered through a separate process).

Some of the new/improved sports facilities might be jointly provided with schools. Where provision is likely to be managed by a club or school, it must be subject to binding community use agreements.

The standards are derived from the quality audit, existing good practice and from the views of the community and those that use the spaces. In addition, the study includes a Condition and Fit for Purpose Matrix (including quality scores against each of the different elements of the facility) (See Appendix B).

The standards that have been proposed are for minimum guidance levels of provision. Different geographical areas may enjoy or require levels of provision exceeding minimum standards. This does not necessarily mean there is a surplus, as all such provision may be well used.

There are no national and local standards for the provision of leisure or sports centres. However, Sport England provides an online 'Facilities Calculator' offering guidance on the levels of provision of sports halls and swimming pools that might be generated expressly from a given population.

The household survey suggested that respondent households appear quite satisfied with the quality of indoor sports and recreation provision - all are commonly rated as being of average or better quality. The indoor facilities most commonly regarded as being of good or very good quality by nearly half the respondents are swimming pools, sport and leisure centres, and gym/health and fitness facilities.

Where leisure centres are likely to be (jointly) controlled by a club, school, or other than by a local authority, they must be subject to binding community use agreements. Any 'social enterprise' Trust or leisure management contractor managing the facilities on behalf of the Council must include agreement to deliver the Council's community use, sports development, health and wellbeing programmes.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and strategic policy recommendations can be drawn from the preceding analyses of indoor sports facilities which have followed the Sport England Assessment Guidance and the requirements of the NPPF for this process. Local circumstances and judgements, drawing from consultations and our assessment of the typology, quantity, quality and accessibility of provision, have been applied where appropriate. Broad local standards have been determined for swimming pools and sports halls. Their application will be determined by future decisions relating to housing development locations.

It has been the objective of this review to assist the Council to determine where built indoor sports facilities should be protected or enhanced (in terms of condition, meeting the needs of identified sports, location) and to identify the need and demand for new provision. This review draws from and builds on the wider 2014 and 2018 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Studies' evidence bases, consultations, local standards calculations and from the Council's policies and priorities. We have included a summary of findings and recommendations for indoor sports facilities for the specified sub areas of the District.

5.1 Vision and aspirations

It is the Council's vision and aspiration for sport and recreation facilities and community halls, that they meet the needs of and are accessible to all residents of the Local Plan area.

Community use and recreation

While indoor sports facility provision is made within the public, education, private and voluntary sectors, the Council should continue to develop and retain secured community use agreements and partnerships wherever this is possible.

It is recognised that some residents in the more rural north areas of the Local Plan area will have closer access to indoor sports facilities located within neighbouring authorities (East Hampshire, Waverley and Horsham). This would not apply for community halls where provision is recommended as per the suggested local standard.

The hierarchy of sport facility provision and local standards linked to typology, quality, quantity and accessibility of sports and leisure centres, swimming pools and sports halls, and community halls, will meet the needs of residents for community leisure, for recreation, for sport development and skill progression, for sport for health and exercise, and sport and exercise for all ages and abilities.

Skill progression and elite performance

In addition, there is a role and aspiration for enabling and supporting improved provision within the district for specialist sub-regional indoor sports facilities aimed at elite performance and competition. For example:

- a competition swimming pool (8 lane x 25m) and diving pit
- an athletics track (including indoor training facilities), for teaching, training and competition;
- permanent indoor tennis courts.

Health and wellbeing

The Council's health and wellbeing agenda is articulated within its Corporate Plan and community health improvement and education programmes. These are linked to obesity, mental health, alcoholism, heart disease, as well as an ageing population and prevention at an early age, pertinent to strategic and integrated planning for indoor and outdoor sports facility provision.

Health and exercise programmes are successfully delivered within the Council's main sports and leisure centres, and more locally within village and community halls. It is important that local new housing communities have access to indoor spaces where exercise classes, fitness programmes, yoga, short mat bowls and other physical activities can take place. The concept of health and well-being 'hubs' linking facilities that deliver such opportunities, indoor and outdoor, could be explored in more depth, for example linked to new housing developments.

The scale of planned new housing development will have important implications for sports and recreation provision in those parts of the district; notwithstanding the impacts of planned development, the character of the local authority's population continues to change and this has a profound effect on the types of sport, play and leisure activity appealing to local people.

The study has identified that increased demand for sports and active recreation within the Local Plan area will be determined by:

- already strong participation rates;
- an ageing population;
- environmental constraints;
- fads and fashion in sporting activity such as skate-boarding, walking football and walking netball, for example (played indoors);
- the scale and location of proposed new building development and projected population growth.

The concept of developing 'community health hubs' linking community and health services with access to indoor and outdoor sporting and exercise activities could be given a higher priority and profile.

5.2 Strategic options

The study outlines strategic options which may be applicable at parish and district wide level. The strategic options address four key areas:

- 1) Existing provision to be protected;
- 2) Existing provision to be enhanced;
- 3) Identification of areas for new provision;
- 4) Facilities that may be surplus to requirement.

5.2.1 Delivering Strategic Options

The abolition of regional spatial strategies, and the move towards localism, puts more focus on local authorities to work with local communities to make decisions and deliver services, rather than relying on national or regional guidance. This will clearly impact on how some of the recommendations in this study will be delivered and the local authority role may move from that of 'deliverer' to 'facilitator'. The aim will be to work with community organisations to make local decisions about how facilities and services will be provided. Organisations such as residents' groups, voluntary organisations, sports clubs and societies will all have a key role in this.

Although it is up to local communities to define their own priorities within neighbourhood plans, the information provided within this study will form a good basis for potential future strategies and will inform any decisions related to the delivery of indoor sports facilities. In addition, the recommended policies within this study may form the basis of any indoor sports facility policies adopted by the Council. Delivery opportunities should be progressed in consultation with education, voluntary and private sector organisations where appropriate.

5.3 Existing provision to be protected or enhanced

Existing indoor sports facilities with assured community use at Westgate Leisure Centre, Bourne Leisure Centre and The Grange Leisure Centre (outside the Local Plan area) serve an existing need and demand for residents within the Local Plan Area (and within the South Downs National Park area) and their level of facility provision and locations should be protected. It is critically important that the provision of new or enhanced facilities meet future housing development needs and avoid deficiencies in accessibility, quality or quantity.

The Council's contracted arrangements with a leisure facility management company (SLM Ltd. trading as Everyone Active) should seek to protect the long-term sustainability of these leisure centres through investment in the buildings, plant and facilities, by the contractor and the Council as appropriate.

Within the education sector, the Council should seek to secure community use agreements for the on-going access to indoor sports facilities with relevant schools or colleges in order to protect access by community clubs and organisations.

This report identifies the importance of community halls in the provision of locally accessible exercise and/or martial arts classes for example.

The following general policy recommendations are suggested:

Indoor sports facilities (ISF) - Protecting and enhancing existing, and provision of new facilities:

- ISF1** Existing indoor sports facilities which are critical to avoiding deficiencies in terms of quality, quantity or access should be protected unless suitable alternative provision can be provided which would compensate for any such deficiencies.
- ISF2** The Council should seek to facilitate and secure community access to existing indoor sports facilities in partnership with the private, education and voluntary sectors where appropriate by negotiating secured community use agreements.
- ISF3** Community halls play an important role in the provision of indoor sports spaces accessible by local communities and should be protected and enhanced particularly where servicing more rural catchments, where access to leisure centres is more difficult.
- ISF4** Where new housing development is proposed, consideration should be given to improving existing indoor, community accessible sports facilities, or the provision of new facilities, within the parish the development is located, taking account of access to and condition of sports facilities, and any future plans for provision, in neighbouring local authorities.
- ISF5** The Council should adopt an integrated approach to the future provision and location of indoor sports facilities and grass and artificial sports pitches linked to developing the concept of 'health hubs', providing health and community services as required by new housing and population growth.

Opportunities to protect/enhance indoor sports facilities

Subject to more detailed assessments, including disabled access, key facilities within the Local Plan area for incorporation as strategic recommendations are:

Venue	Protect/enhance	Comments
Westgate Leisure Centre, Chichester	Protect existing facilities.	Demand for a 6 or 8 lane competition swimming pool and diving pit to be addressed within the Local Plan area. Consideration of a movable boom to existing pool.
Bourne Leisure Centre, Southbourne	Enhance existing facilities.	Consider enhancing fitness gym and studio facilities.
Schools and Colleges, where appropriate	There is a need to secure community use agreements where possible.	Examples include at the University, Westbourne School, and other schools across the Local Plan area.

Community hall improvements	Protect and enhance through refurbishment or extension.	To accommodate need and demand, locally determined. New provision as determined by new housing development.
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5.4 Identification of areas for new provision

New provision will be required where there is new housing development and a planned increase in population and/or an existing deficiency in supply or access to facilities exists. In areas where there is a quantitative deficiency of provision but no accessibility issues, increasing the capacity of existing provision may be considered. Alternatively, in areas where facilities or activity spaces do not meet the relevant quality standards, qualitative enhancements will be required.

Sport England’s market segmentation analysis in Section 4 and Appendix F shows that participation in indoor sports (for all sports assessed) is higher than the Active People high point estimates; however, planned new growth of the scale proposed in the new Local Plan will generate substantial additional demand for leisure or sports centres. The application of the Sport England Facility Calculator suggests that the quantity components of a standard for leisure centres to guide provision relating to planned new housing growth should be as set out below:

The quantitative local standards that should apply for new provision are:

Quantity	Local standard
Swimming pools	10.05 sq.m./1000 population
Sports Halls	0.26 of a badminton court unit/1000 population
Fitness Gym/Studio space	Suggested as 5 stations per 1000 population - to meet assessed needs, subject to viability
Community Halls	1 venue for each settlement of 500 people. 1 further venue for each additional 2,500 people, but with flexibility of interpretation

The accessibility local standard that should apply for new provision is:

Accessibility	Local standard
Swimming pools Sports halls Community Halls	15-minute drive-time (or equivalent time walking/cycling within built up areas). Equates to a 600m straight walk distance.

This study proposes a flexible approach to applying the standard to take account of the local circumstances that prevail in each sub area (such as access to education sports facilities now and in the future, and availability of other types of community hall, for example). It is important for the Council to seek to negotiate additional secured access of facilities (such as school sports halls) for community use.

In addition, the local standard and proposed level and quality of provision should take account of the Council's aspirational standards where this is applicable and identified. For example, the need and justification for additional 3G artificial grass pitches and an athletics track (with indoor training facilities) (see Playing Pitch Strategy 2018) both of which will have sub-regional benefits and profile. Another example would be to replace the outdated 33.3m swimming pool with a 6 or 8 lane 25m swimming pool at Westgate Leisure Centre (or other location) – a movable boom at the existing pool could be considered. These aspirational standards would seek to encourage both additional participation at grass roots level whilst encouraging competition and elite performance in the Local Plan area.

Aspirational standards may also be applied to the provision of community halls where local circumstances call for provision greater than the suggested local standard as defined in the previous section.

5.5 Proposals for geographical sub-areas

New housing development, subject to confirmation, may be focused to the west, north east, and east of the city, in Southbourne and in Tangmere (East-West Corridor sub area), and in East Wittering/Bracklesham (Manhood Peninsula sub area).

The study has identified need and demand within the designated sub-areas as follows:

East-West Corridor sub area

Chichester City area

- There is a need to secure additional community access to school and college sports halls where possible;
- There is a need for 6 or 8 lane 25m swimming pool in Chichester to accommodate club training and competition (including spectator seating), diving, water polo and sub-aqua. This could replace the existing 33.3m pool. (The wider impact of any net loss of water square meterage per capita would need to be assessed). A movable boom could be provided at the existing Westgate Leisure Centre pool to provide a 25m competition option;
- There is an opportunity to further develop indoor tennis facilities between the University and Chichester Racquets and Fitness Club in partnership, supported by the LTA and the District Council, as a local and specialist sub-regional facility; a permanent indoor tennis hall structure could provide indoor courts at the Chichester Club with community access;
- The proposed athletics track at the University (J Section completed) should be completed as a sub-regional specialist facility for teaching, training, club and competition activities including indoor training facilities (sprint, jumps, throwing cage) and Sport Performance Centre;
- The Council should continue to develop improved accessibility to built sports and community facilities by walking and cycling where possible, and through improved transport networks to and from rural areas in the District;

- A south of Chichester new housing development scheme could incorporate re-siting of the sand-based AGP and possible provision of a 3G artificial grass pitch, including appropriate changing room provision and coaching facilities at Chichester High School.

West of Chichester area

- There is a need expressed for improved facilities accessible and attractive to young people within the sub-area;
- A strategic scale housing development is identified to the West of Chichester on land at Whitehouse Farm which would require additional indoor and outdoor community leisure space;
- A possible 3G AGP (to World Rugby specification) with support changing and coaching facilities could provide substantial usage opportunities to Bishop Luffa School, to Chichester Rugby Club, and to wider community clubs;
- The concept of a health 'hub' linking indoor and outdoor facilities, health advice and treatment, could be developed alongside the new housing and population growth.

East of Chichester area

- There is a current need in Tangmere for an additional community/sports hall (4 badminton court size) and ancillary facilities due to the difficult access to facilities in Chichester City and to the Westgate Leisure Centre;
- Future new housing development is identified for the East of Chichester sub area; this will require suitable provision of additional indoor (and outdoor) community leisure spaces.

North East of Plan Area Hammer and Camelsdale sub-area

- Access to and from sport and leisure facilities is an issue for residents within the more rural parishes of the Chichester Local Plan area; it is recognised that residents will continue (and may prefer) to utilise sports facilities within the South Downs National Park or neighbouring authorities even whilst identifying a need for their own local, dedicated community hall or swimming pool, for example; consultations (see Section 4 Local Needs Assessment) have identified a demand for additional swimming pool space with secured community use accessible to this sub area, although accessible swimming pools with secured community use are identified within neighbouring local authorities.

The Manhood Peninsula sub area

- Access to built sports facilities in Chichester City remains difficult at peak times and for most residents living in the south of the sub area, where travel times are in excess of the suggested local standard; there is a greater demand than supply of indoor sports hall space at peak times, such as within the Selsey Centre;

- The Oasis (Bunn Leisure) allows community access to their 25m x 6 lane swimming pool, leisure pools and fitness gym (50 stations) for most of the year; it may be possible to secure greater community use of this facility;
- Consultations have identified a demand for more locally accessible swimming pool space with secured community for residents within this sub area;
- There is a need for appropriate protection/enhancement/new provision of community halls where this applies; this may apply to East Wittering/Bracklesham sub-area subject to the level of proposed new housing development;

5.7 Additional findings - Community halls

- Justified provision of community hall facilities is identified for Earnley and Sidlesham, with a new hall scheduled for construction in Westhampnett in 2018;
- Many settlements already have at least one small community venue, but fall short of the standard for requiring additional halls;
- A suggested accessibility standard for a designated village hall/community centre is 600 metres straight-line distance (or about 15-minute walk time). The suggested quality standard should provide a main hall (18m x 10m), with capacity for up to 150-200 seated or standing, a small meeting room, kitchen, toilets, storage and car parking, or larger if provision for badminton is required;
- The standard should be applied and interpreted flexibly to best meet local circumstances, anticipated new housing and population growth where applicable, including account of other community accessible spaces such as school halls, scout huts, church halls.

5.8 Indicative Capital costs and grant funding

The estimated capital cost of indoor sports facilities at a given time are published by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and/or Sport England, subject to a range of variable considerations, delivered through competitive tendering processes.

Examples are shown for designated Affordable Community Facilities as defined by Sport England (Source: Sport England – 2nd. Quarter 2017). The indicative estimates exclude allowances for VAT, inflation, land acquisition and regional variation.

Facility	Size	Indicative Capital Cost Estimate	Sinking Fund per annum	Maintenance per annum
Sports Hall 4 courts	1532m ²	£2.3m	0.5%	1.0%
Swimming Pool 25m x 6 lane	1543m ²	£4.4m	0.3	1.0%
Sports Centre 4 court hall 6 lane pool 100 station gym	3906m ²	£9.5m		
Indoor Bowls Centre - 6 rink	1914m ²	£2.1m (excludes club/function rooms)	0.5%	1.0%
Indoor Tennis Centre - 3 court	2138m ²	£2.4m (excludes club/function rooms)	0.5%	1.0%

The above capital costs are derived from tender prices for lottery funded facilities supported by Sport England. The cost per m² for leisure developments (with standard exclusions) could range between £1.7 - £2.3 m² subject to scope and quality of the facility (Ref: RIBA).

Tender prices are forecast to stagnate through to 4th Quarter 2018, but subject to regional variation. Growth in tender prices nationally is forecast to return during 2019, up by 5.5% by 4th Quarter 2019 compared to 4th Quarter 2017 (Ref: Sport England 2017).

Life Cycle Costs should include for Planned Preventative Maintenance (PPM) and building infrastructure replacement costs over say 25 years (the latter shown as the Sinking Fund in the table) and expressed as a percentage of the Overall Estimated Total Project Cost per annum (Ref: Sport England 2017).

Grant funding may be available through combinations of National Lottery distributing bodies, Sport England, National Governing Bodies of Sport, environmental and commercial enterprises and Trust funds, for example, to assist with the capital costs of new build infrastructure and their longer-term revenue costs. Local authorities and management contractors are able to acquire bank loans on preferable terms allowing upfront capital investment.

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