

GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL BUILT INDOOR FACILITIES STRATEGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

AUGUST 2019

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL: INDOOR/OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL BUILT INDOOR FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Introduction

This is the Needs Assessment report by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) which is being developed to support the production of a Built Indoor Facilities Strategy (BIFS), providing the strategic context that will be used to:

- ◆ Aid decision making by Councillors and Officers.
- ◆ Support external funding bids and applications.
- ◆ Support developer discussion around CIL and S106.
- ◆ Support potential work with neighbouring authorities.
- ◆ Provide an appropriate evidence base for the emerging strategy City Plan and the current review of the Joint Core Strategy.

The Needs Assessment provides a detailed assessment of current provision of indoor and built sports facilities, identifying need (demand) and gaps (deficiencies in provision).

Gloucester is a city and district in Gloucestershire, in the South West of England, of which it is the county town. Gloucester lies close to the Welsh border, on the River Severn, between the Cotswolds to the east and the Forest of Dean to the southwest. Economically, the city is dominated by the service industries, and has a strong financial and business sector. The two adjoining districts are Stroud and Tewkesbury.

Figure 1.1: Gloucester with main roads and key settlements



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1.2: Scope of the project

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

- ◀ Individually audited identified sports halls (conventional i.e. three plus court halls) swimming pools (minimum size 160m²), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios) and the wider range of facilities identified above.
- ◀ Analysed supply and demand to identify facility gaps and opportunities for improved provision.
- ◀ Sought to ensure that delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

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

- ◀ Explain how facility needs relate to sports development programmes and changes in how sports are played.
- ◀ Highlight deficiencies in quantity, quality and/or accessibility of provision for sports facilities.
- ◀ Identify surpluses in quantity of provision for sports facilities.
- ◀ Describe any potential changes to provision reserves (e.g. as a result of growth or through loss to meet other land use needs) and the impact that might have on supply.
- ◀ Show the spatial distribution of unmet need.
- ◀ Set out any potential rationalisation having regard to surplus capacity, areas of demand, site quality.
- ◀ Identify which facilities should be protected, recommending the protection of sites identified as critical to individual sports development and community need.
- ◀ Identify which facilities should be enhanced recommending immediate action on sites critical to individual sports development and community need.
- ◀ Recommend appropriate locations for new provision to meet existing deficiencies and identify priority locations for future provision.
- ◀ Deliver a prioritised infrastructure plan of facilities across the study area. This will be broken down as distinct projects that, inter alia, maximise opportunities for (Reg 123) CIL and S106 (taking into account growth predictions over the plan period). The action plan, within the strategy document, will focus on remedying current deficiencies and provide recommendations to meet future predicted demand (to feed into wider infrastructure planning work).

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The assessment will ensure that the Strategy will be realistic in its aspiration and identifying actions which are capable of being implemented within the Authority's budgetary positions. The Strategy will avoid recommendations resulting in significant external funding being required or where the Authority would be exposed to unacceptable financial risk.

This process follows that set out in Assessment Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG), the methodology for assessing indoor sports need, developed by Sport England. The BIFS will also accord with relevant paragraphs of the most up-to-date version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

1.3: Report structure

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

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

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

- ◀ Section 2 - review of background policy documentation (national/regional/local) and a profile of the population and socio-demographic characteristics of the Borough.
- ◀ Section 3 - description of methodology employed to assess indoor provision.
- ◀ Section 4 - assessment of village hall provision.
- ◀ Section 5 - assessment of sports hall provision.
- ◀ Section 6 - assessment of swimming pool provision.
- ◀ Section 7 - assessment of health and fitness provision.
- ◀ Section 8 - assessment of squash.
- ◀ Section 9 - assessment of athletics
- ◀ Section 10 - assessment of skiing
- ◀ Section 11 - assessment of gymnastics
- ◀ Section 12 - assessment of indoor bowls
- ◀ Section 13 - assessment of indoor tennis
- ◀ Section 14 - assessment of climbing
- ◀ Section 15 - summary and strategic recommendations.

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SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1: National context

Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on up to date assessment of needs for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. This assessment report has been produced for Gloucester City Council (GCC) applying the principles and tools identified in the Sport England Guide Assessing Needs and Opportunities for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG).

Figure 2.1: ANOG model



As illustrated, Sport England regards an assessment of need as core to the planning for sporting provision. This report reviews indoor and built sporting facility needs in Gloucester City and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

‘Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation’

This Government strategy for sport was released in December 2015. It confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and it will help the sector to deliver fundamental outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. It has identified the following outputs.

- ◀ Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events.
- ◀ More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.
- ◀ A more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector.

It further identifies the following actions will need to occur that:

- ◀ Meet the needs of the elite and professional system and deliver successful major sporting events.
- ◀ Meet the needs of the customer and enable them to engage in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ Strengthen the sport sector and make it more effective and resilient.

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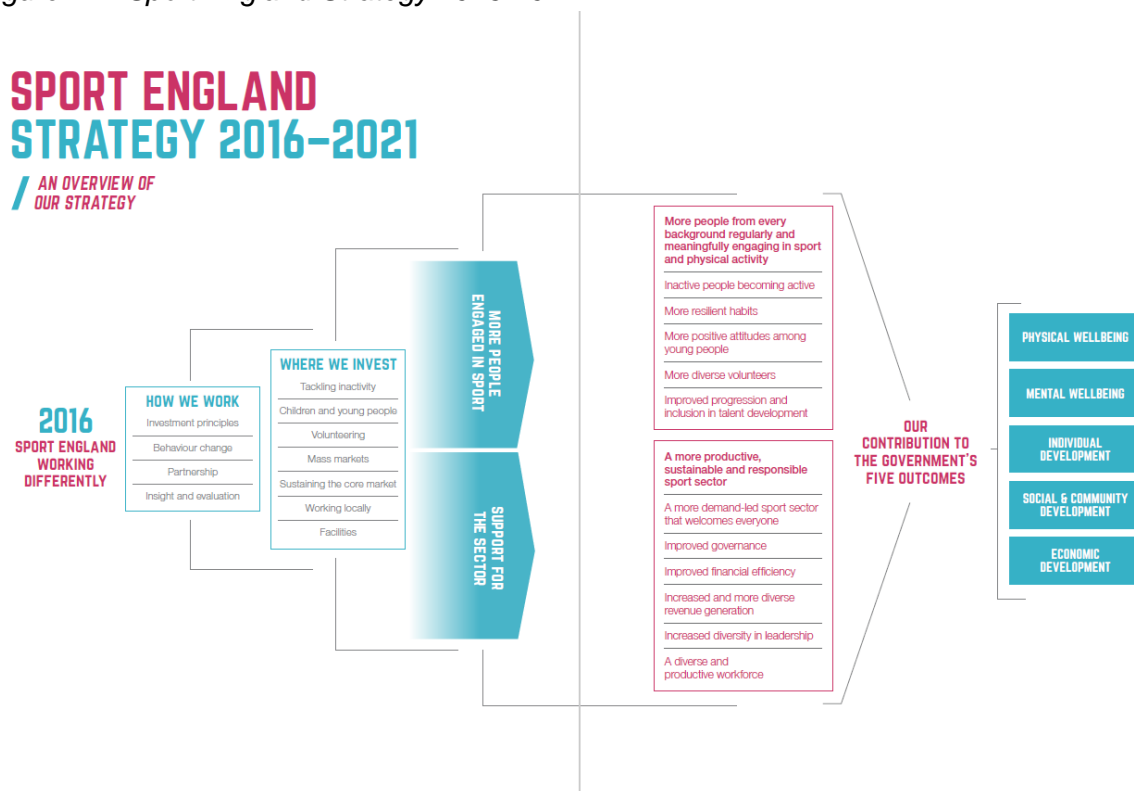
Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016-2021)

In its strategy, Sport England has identified that it will invest in:

- ◀ Tackling inactivity.
- ◀ Children and young people.
- ◀ Volunteering – a dual benefit.
- ◀ Taking sport and activity into the mass market.
- ◀ Supporting sport’s core market.
- ◀ Local delivery.
- ◀ Facilities.

These seven investment programmes are underpinned by a new Workforce Strategy and a new Coaching Plan.

Figure 2.2: Sport England Strategy 2016-2021



Sport England is looking to invest in projects, programmes and individuals that make sure everybody can experience the many benefits of sport and activity. Its seven investment principles include:

- ◀ Ensuring a clear line of sight to the objectives in Sporting Future, thereby making a wider impact on people's lives in terms of physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development, rather than simply driving numbers.
- ◀ Prioritising demographic groups which are currently under-represented; this includes women, older people, disabled people and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

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- ◀ Using the behaviour change model to guide its decisions focusing on three main challenges: tackling inactivity, creating regular activity habits and helping those with a habit to stay that way.
- ◀ Getting maximum value from all its resources which may mean contributing advice and insight or broker a collaboration rather than a cash injection.
- ◀ Expanding the supply chain, wanting to strike a balance between 'bankers' and 'innovators' to make sure it is investing in projects that deliver the outcomes while still investing in other areas that test new approaches.
- ◀ Reviewing its investment portfolio regularly, it could invest more in anything going particularly well and stop investment if a project is failing and cannot be rescue.
- ◀ Encourage increased efficiency by encouraging the sport and activity sector to diversify its funding from both private and other public sector sources.

Sport England's Strategic Facilities Fund is not a stand-alone funding stream, it is part of a portfolio of support and tools designed to strategically support the sector (local authority provision in particular). The Fund has been re-positioned within Sport England's new strategy in order to help the sector to be effective in their investment decision making. Creating a focus and vision on local outcomes, informed by customer insight and delivering interventions (capital and revenue) which effect behaviour change in the target audience and ultimately outcome delivery.

The 'Strategic Outcomes Model' (Figure 2.3) illustrates the process which Sport England would expect a local authority to follow as part of a local strategic planning process in partnership with key stakeholders and other sectors.

Figure 2.3 Sport England's Strategic Outcomes Model (vision)



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Revised National Planning Policy Framework 2018

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.

It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of economic, social, environmentally sustainable development:

A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making, the NPPF states that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs. It is clear about sport's role delivering sustainable communities through promoting health and well-being. Sport England, working within the provisions of the NPPF, wishes to see local planning policy protect, enhance and provide for sports facilities based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need, as well as helping to realise the wider benefits that participation in sport can bring.

The *promoting healthy communities* theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessment of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs, quantitative/qualitative deficiencies and surpluses should be identified and used to inform provision requirements in an area.

Economic value of sport to the nation

Sport, leisure, recreation and culture are all important economic drivers. In November 2015, sport and sport-related activity contributed £20.3 billion to the English economy. The contribution to employment is even greater with sport and sport-related activity estimated to support over 450,000 full-time equivalent jobs. Volunteering in sport, and the health benefits derived, also have an impact on the economy. The estimated economic value of sport-related volunteering is £6.9 billion. The annual value of health benefits from people taking part in sport is estimated at £21 billion.

Benefits of sport include the well-being/happiness of individuals taking part, improved health and education, reduced youth crime, environmental benefits, regeneration and community development, and to the individual and wider society through volunteering. Consumption of sport benefits includes the well-being/happiness of spectators and the national pride/feel good factor derived from sporting success/achievement.

Participation in sport contributes to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly among young people. It also has a net impact on the environment; where, for example, more people walk, and cycle, emissions and congestion can reduce. In summary, it can provide a range of economic and health benefits to Gloucester and its population as well as helping to provide jobs and opportunities to spectate and participate in physical activity.

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Public Health England: Everybody Active, Everyday

In October 2014, Public Health England (PHE) produced its plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, this identifies four areas where measures need to be taken at a national and local level:

- ◀ *Active society*: creating a social movement, shifting social norms so that physical activity becomes a routine part of daily life.
- ◀ *Moving professionals*: activating networks of expertise. Making every contact with the health sector count to push the 'active' message and to deliver the message through other sectors including education, sports and leisure, transport and planning.
- ◀ *Active environments*: creating the right spaces. Making available and accessible appropriate environments that encourage people to be active every day.
- ◀ *Moving at scale*: scaling up interventions that make us active. Maximising existing assets that enable communities to be active.

Investment in school sport

The Government 2013 Primary PE and Sport Premium fund of £150 million per annum provided two years of investment in school sport. Supported by the Government's Education, Health and DCMS departments, funds went directly to primary school head teachers for them to spend on sport. Its four objectives were to:

- ◀ Improve the quality of existing PE teaching through continuing professional learning in PE for generalists, so that all primary pupils improve their health, skills and physical literacy and have a broader exposure to a range of sports.
- ◀ Increase participation levels in competitive sports and healthy activity of pupils and maintain these into adolescence.
- ◀ Increase the quality of initial teacher training in PE and sport, and to promote PE specialisation in primary level workforce.
- ◀ Ensure that schools understand and value the benefits of high-quality PE and sport, including its use as a tool for whole school improvement.

Under this phase of the programme, schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils received £1,000 per pupil while those with 17 or more received £16,000 plus a payment of £10 per head. In 2017, the amount allocated doubled and Government ministers have confirmed that funding from a tax on sugary soft drinks will continue to be ring-fenced for school sports until 2020.

Evaluation of this investment has highlighted the need for clearer guidance to schools on how best to use this resource and the importance of good specialist PE knowledge for teachers of the subject. While this may cease in its present form Sport England is, in its Strategy, committed both to further investment in young people and to improving the skills of secondary school teachers, particularly in respect of physical literacy.

Summary of national context

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

GLoucester City Council

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2.2: Local context

Gloucester City Council Plan 2017-2020

A continuing theme for Gloucester City Council (GCC) is a focus on regeneration, housing and cultural provision as key drivers for improving outcomes for residents. Linked to this is the desire to make Gloucester a place where residents and visitors feel safe and the physical environment of the city is something that residents can be proud of. The Council wants to enable diverse communities to thrive, recognising and using their strengths. It is committed to ensuring that key services meet the evolving needs of residents, both in terms of access and delivery.

Core values include:

- ◀ *Efficiency and value for money:* it will strive to provide great services that are affordable for all.
- ◀ *Forward thinking with innovation:* GCC will adopt an entrepreneurial approach to find new and better ways to do things.
- ◀ *Making residents lives better:* GCC will support local communities to use their own strengths and assets while providing universal services and supporting the most vulnerable residents
- ◀ *Passionate about the City:* enthusiasm for, and pride in, Gloucester will be at the heart of everything GCC does.
- ◀ *Working together to make it happen;* GCC will build strong and trusted relationships with communities and partner organisations to achieve the best outcomes for residents

Gloucester City Vision 2012-2022

A city ambitious for its future and proud of its past. The Vision for the future of Gloucester is: *Gloucester will be a flourishing, modern and ambitious City, which all residents can enjoy.* The key aims of this strategy are:

- ◀ A flourishing economy and City Centre which meets the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.
- ◀ A vibrant evening economy.
- ◀ A City which improves through regeneration and development.
- ◀ A City where people feel safe and happy in their community.
- ◀ A healthy City with opportunities available to all.

It will deliver this by

- ◀ Creating a city centre which has a strong retail offer and a diverse mix of uses, which meets the needs of its residents, businesses and visitors.
- ◀ Encouraging a vibrant and diverse evening economy where people feel safe.
- ◀ Creating new affordable housing, as well as a good mix of property types across the City, to accommodate our growing population.
- ◀ Growing the City's tourism business through promotion and marketing of the City's existing assets, as well as encouraging new attractions within the City.
- ◀ Working with businesses, schools and higher education organisations to provide work experiences and apprenticeships to help keep our talented young people in the City.

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- ◀ Working with Colleges and the University to ensure our young people have the skills needed to work within Gloucester.
- ◀ Continuing the physical regeneration of the City attracting new employment opportunities for local people.
- ◀ Working together to maximise income for the City's residents.
- ◀ Designing out crime from new developments to reduce fear of crime.
- ◀ Celebrating the City's historic buildings and working to bring older buildings back into use, using them as a cornerstone of the City's visitor economy.
- ◀ Promoting green transport options to residents and lobbying for better and more regular train links and road routes.
- ◀ Promoting inward investment opportunities and employment land for both new and existing businesses, selling Gloucester as a great place to do business.

Gloucester's cultural vision and strategy 2016-2026

Putting Culture at the Heart of Gloucester for the Good of All

GCC is committed to making Gloucester a better place to live, work and play by engaging and empowering local communities and leaders to transform the city. Gloucester will be known for its distinctive culture; which will be innovative and excellent, quirky and edgy, diverse and community-based with a strong focus on young people. The objectives of the cultural strategy are:

Objective	Description
1	Develop artists and art organisations so as to build the cultural and creative industries
2	Broaden the cultural offer so as to support social and economic development
3	Develop a vibrant city full of cultural things to do
4	Develop audiences who enjoy the new cultural opportunities being created
5	Put Gloucester on the cultural map by developing high profile event
6	Make things happen to continue the momentum for change

This will be overseen by the Cultural Forum, which will be a vital part of the partnership whose purpose is to support the development of culture in Gloucester, contribute to the strategy of the Culture Board and to receive updates on its delivery. This strategy has been prepared on the basis that there will be limited funding available from the local authority and partnership funding will be essential if the strategy is to be successful.

Gloucestershire 2050 vision

Gloucestershire 2050 is a county-wide conversation to explore ideas and shape the long-term future for the county. The consultation ran from 1 February 2018 to 31 July 2018 and it received approximately 2,500 responses. The main aim of the Big Conversation was to test key components of Leadership Gloucestershire's Vision 2050 with a range of local stakeholder. A core ambition was to reach young people including school students, and young people under 25. Gloucestershire has endorsed the following Vision for Gloucestershire 2050.

Gloucestershire: a great place to live, work and do business, with a thriving future.

The outcomes expected from the 2050 vision are:

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- ◀ An inclusive county ensuring that the economic and social benefits of growth are felt by all.
- ◀ A magnet county: a growing working age population, by keeping and attracting more 18-40 year olds with high level qualifications, who want to live and work in the county.
- ◀ An innovative county: more businesses starting up, growing, and investing in research and innovation.
- ◀ A skilled county: more people with high-level skills and jobs in skilled occupations.
- ◀ A prosperous county: rising productivity and household income, offering higher living standards.
- ◀ A healthy, happy and safe county: people have a good work/life balance and see improved health and wellbeing.
- ◀ A connected county: improved transport and internet connections so that people and businesses can connect with each other more easily.
- ◀ A sustainable county more efficient use of resources and more use of sustainable energy.

There is already in existence a well-established multi-agency governance framework which can be built upon to provide robust strategic leadership for many of the ambitions in the Gloucestershire Vision 2050. These include:

- ◀ The Health and Wellbeing Board, which is currently undertaking a refresh of the joint health and wellbeing strategy for Gloucestershire.
- ◀ The Gloucestershire Economic Growth Joint Committee which has recently commenced work to coordinate strategic spatial planning in the county to advise developing local plans in the period to 2050.
- ◀ Safer Gloucestershire, a partnership body created to enhance public safety in Gloucestershire, working closely with the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- ◀ The Gloucestershire Employment and Skills Board, which provides a link between the workforce and training needs of local employers with the provision of local education, training and skills providers in the county, to ensure there are strong matches between them.
- ◀ The Gloucestershire Local Nature Partnership, which drives positive change in the local natural environment, taking a strategic view of the challenges and opportunities involved and identifying ways to manage it as a system for the benefit of nature, people and the economy.
- ◀ The Gloucestershire Local Enterprise Partnership, led by the business community, in partnership with voluntary, education and public sectors, and which drives sustainable economic growth throughout the county.
- ◀ The Gloucestershire VCS Alliance champions and supports voluntary sector organisations, aiming to make a difference to the quality of life for local people and contributing towards a sustainable future for Gloucestershire.

Active Gloucestershire (AG)

Active partnerships (previously county sports partnerships - CSPs) are networks of local agencies committed to working together to increase the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity. They are led by a central team of people whose job is to provide leadership and co-ordination of the network at a sub-regional level. Active Gloucestershire is the active partnership for Gloucestershire. The table overleaf identifies its key characteristics:

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Vision	Everyone in Gloucestershire active every day
Mission	It will unite organisations and people around the vision and enable them to make it a reality
Brand essence	Agents of change: it sees opportunities and bring people together to drive change
Brand values:	Collaboration: network, create partnerships and work together
Innovation:	Build on what works and look for new ideas
Sustainability	Doing things for the long-term

AG's stated aim is that it intends to work with:

- ✦ The most inactive individuals – as it models targeted interventions using behavioural insight techniques.
- ✦ The wider public – through campaigns designed to increase physical activity and sustain that behaviour within certain communities, it expects the most engaged will become part of its movement.
- ✦ Service providers – whether public, private or not-for-profit, anyone who provides a service or support that could potentially change people's behaviour will be welcomed into the movement
- ✦ Decision-makers – it will collaborate with individuals and organisations from across the movement to target those decision-makers who can help deliver an environment that encourages physical activity

The aims and objective of Active Gloucestershire's Strategy 2017-2021

Aims	Objectives
Get inactive people active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ 30,000 inactive people active (based on Gloucestershire Moves analysis)
Make physical activity the social norm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ A movement of at least 1,000 organisations signed up and actively contributing to Gloucestershire Moves ✦ Demonstrate changes in Gloucestershire's culture/system
Be a strong and sustainable charity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Decision made on whether to be GM's backbone organisation ✦ High performing staff and board ✦ Have a health and sustainable income that supports our developing role within GM

Gloucester Health and Wellbeing Board

The Gloucestershire Health and Wellbeing Board is responsible for overseeing the development and delivery of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy - a 20 year strategy which aims to improve the lives of people in Gloucestershire. Five principles underpin the plan of supporting communities to take an active role in improving health:

- ✦ Encouraging people to adopt healthy lifestyles to stop problems from developing
- ✦ Taking early action to tackle symptoms or risks
- ✦ Helping people to take more responsibility for their health
- ✦ Helping people to recover quickly from illness and return home to their normal lives
- ✦ Supporting individuals or communities where life expectancy is lower than the county average or where quality of life is poor.

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Although the Board would like to be able to tackle everything at once, using information from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) - a report which identifies the statistics behind the health and wellbeing of residents, the Board has identified five priority areas for action. The current action plans run from 2016 to 2019 and focus on:

- ◀ Tackling Health Inequalities
- ◀ Healthy Weight
- ◀ Healthy Ageing
- ◀ Alcohol Harm Reduction
- ◀ Mental Health and Wellbeing

The Action Plans are given a 'light touch' review on an annual basis and then undergo a more formal review every three years

Summary of local context

There is a recognition within local policy of the importance of regeneration, housing and cultural provision as key drivers for improving outcomes for residents. There is a desire and understanding to work in partnership with other organisations and key individuals to improve outcomes for all residents. There is a vibrancy around the city and council and a focus within many strategies of ensuring that residents are healthy, happy and safe with a good work/life balance, which will lead to improvements in health and wellbeing.

2.3: Demographic profile

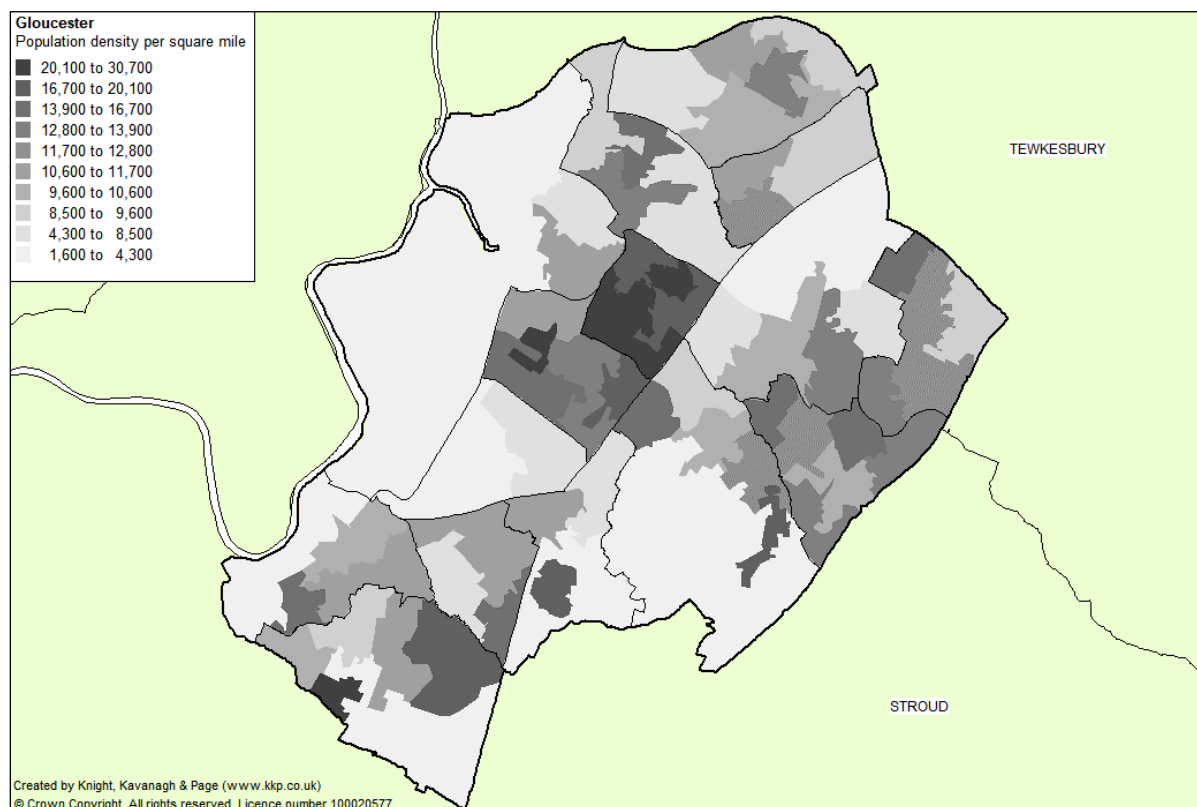
The following is an overview of Gloucester City based on data taken from nationally recognised sources. It reflects the most up to date information presently available although it should be noted that new data is published regularly, often at different intervals.

Population and distribution - The total population of the City of Gloucester is 129,083 (2017 MYE) with slightly more females (65,193) than males (63,890). There is a lower proportion of 65 - 74 year olds in Gloucester (9.0%) compared to the South West (11.9%) as a whole. There are, however, more in the age groups from 30-39 with Gloucester having 13.8% of its population compared with 11.5% in the South West. The age and make-up of the population is a key factor to consider when developing and implementing the sports and physical activity offer within the area.

The population density map is based on lower super output areas (LSOA) from ONS' most recent Census of population. Figure 2.4 indicates that the west of the borough is more rural with fewer people living there. The central area (Gloucester City), settlements to the east Hucclecote, Barnwood, Abbeymead and Abbeydale and south (Quedgeley) have areas of higher population density

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Figure 2.4: Population density 2017 MYE: Gloucester lower super output areas (LSOAs)



Ethnicity (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS) - Gloucester's ethnic composition differs slightly from that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (89.1%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 4.8% this is lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

Crime (Data source: 2017 Recorded Crime, Home Office) - During the 12 months to December 2018 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Gloucester partnership area was 92.0; this is higher than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 83.0. In both instances the crime rate has risen since December 2017 by around 10.8% for Gloucester and 2.5% for England and Wales.

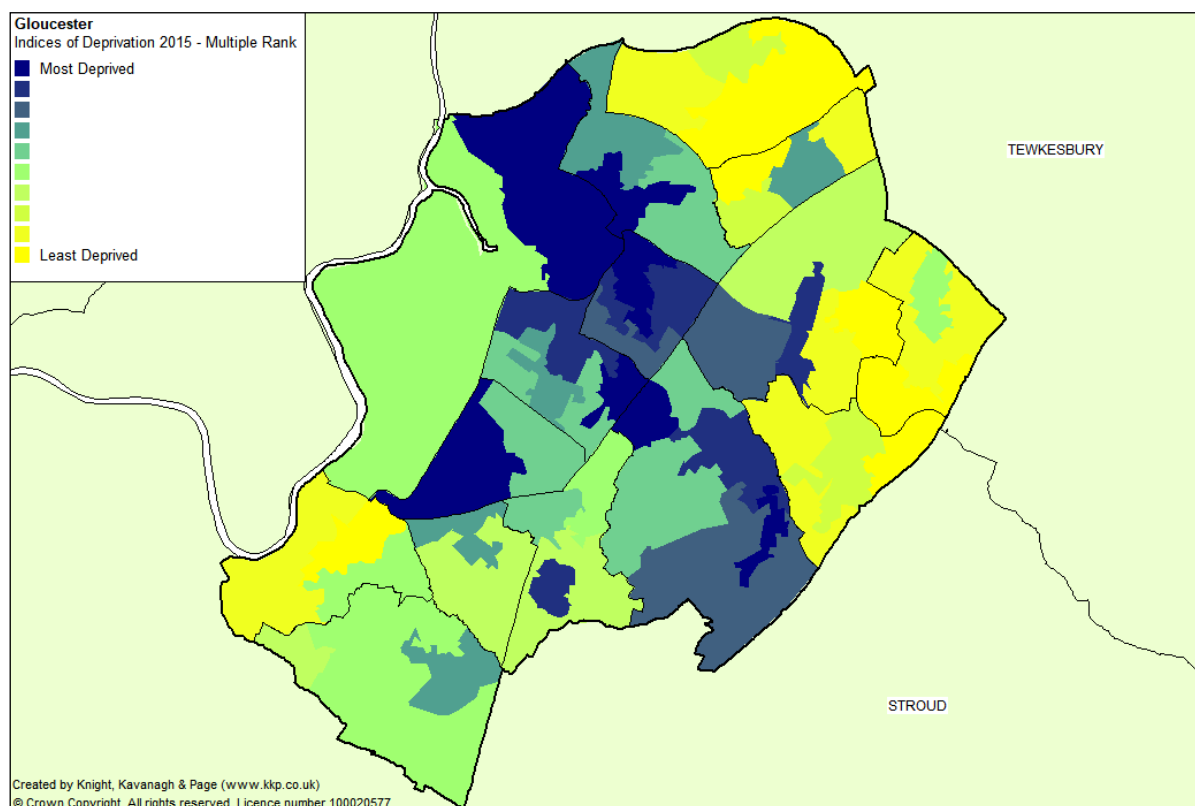
Income and benefits dependency - The median figure for full-time earnings (2017) in Gloucester is £26,374; the comparative rate for the South West is £27,955 (+6.0%) and for Great Britain is £29,697 (+12.6%). In March 2019 there were 2,095 people in Gloucester claiming out of work benefits¹; this represents a decrease of 23.2% when compared to March 2014 (2,580).

¹ This includes both Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit. Universal credit also includes other benefits including employment and support allowance (ESA) and child tax credits.

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Health data (Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP² and NOO³) - In keeping with patterns seen alongside similar levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Gloucester is similar to the national figure albeit slightly lower; the male rate is currently 79.1 compared to 79.6 for England, and the female equivalent is 82.6 compared to 83.2 nationally.⁴

Figure 2.5: Index of multiple deprivation for Gloucester



Deprivation (Data source: 2015 indices of deprivation, DCLG) - Relative to other parts of the country Gloucester experiences similar levels of deprivation; three in 10 of the City's population (29.4%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 32.6% live in the three least deprived groupings in the country, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%.

Whilst not an exact replica, the areas of higher deprivation tend to mirror the areas of higher population density. A similar pattern, to that seen for multiple deprivation, is seen in relation to health. A third of Gloucester's population (33.3%) falls within the areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts, this compares to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 22.4% live in the three least deprived groupings compared to a 'norm' of c.30% as identified overleaf in Figure 2.6.

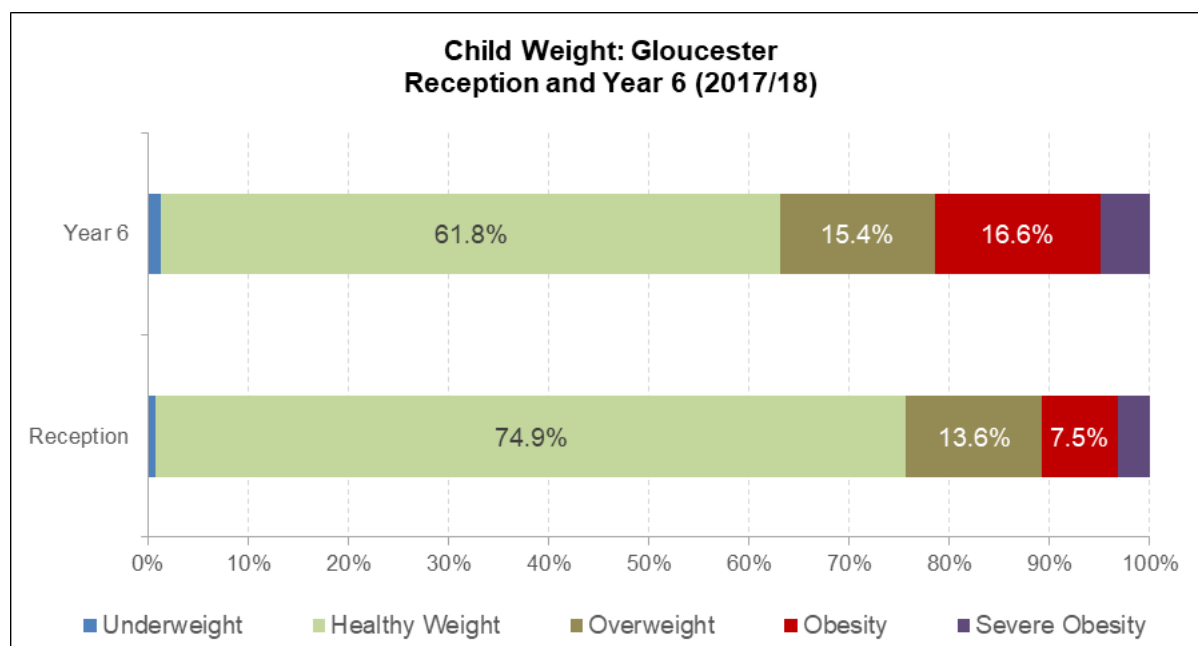
² National Child Measurement Program

³ National Obesity Observatory

⁴ Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

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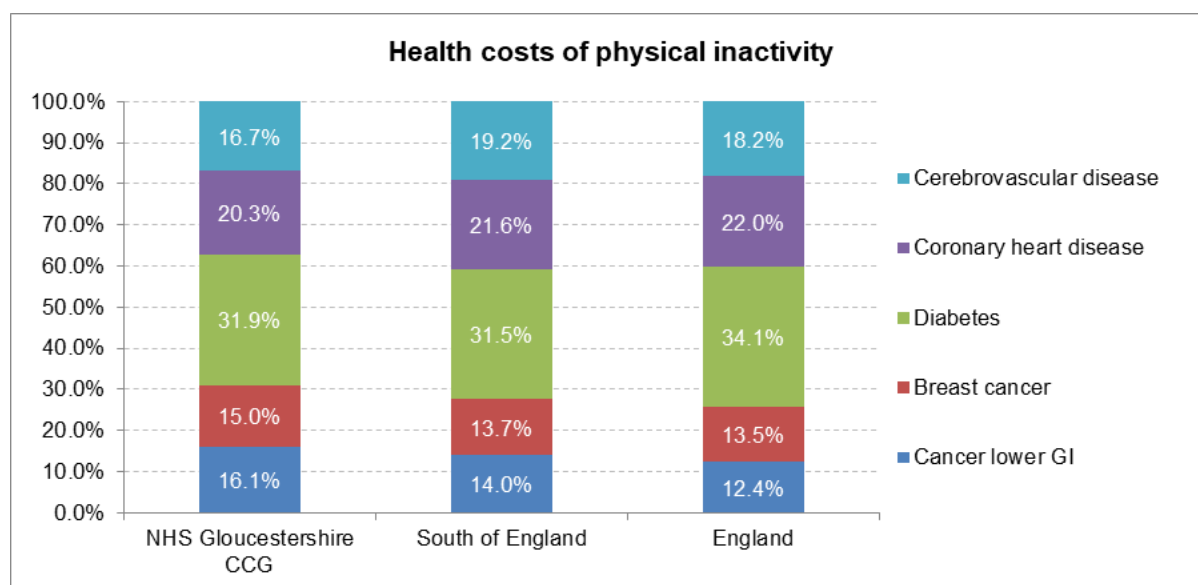
Figure 2.7: Child weight – reception and year 6



Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity.

Figure 2.8: Health costs of physical inactivity



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Initially produced for the DoH report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England and updated in 2014/15 by Public Health England. Illnesses that the BHF research relates to include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g., stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

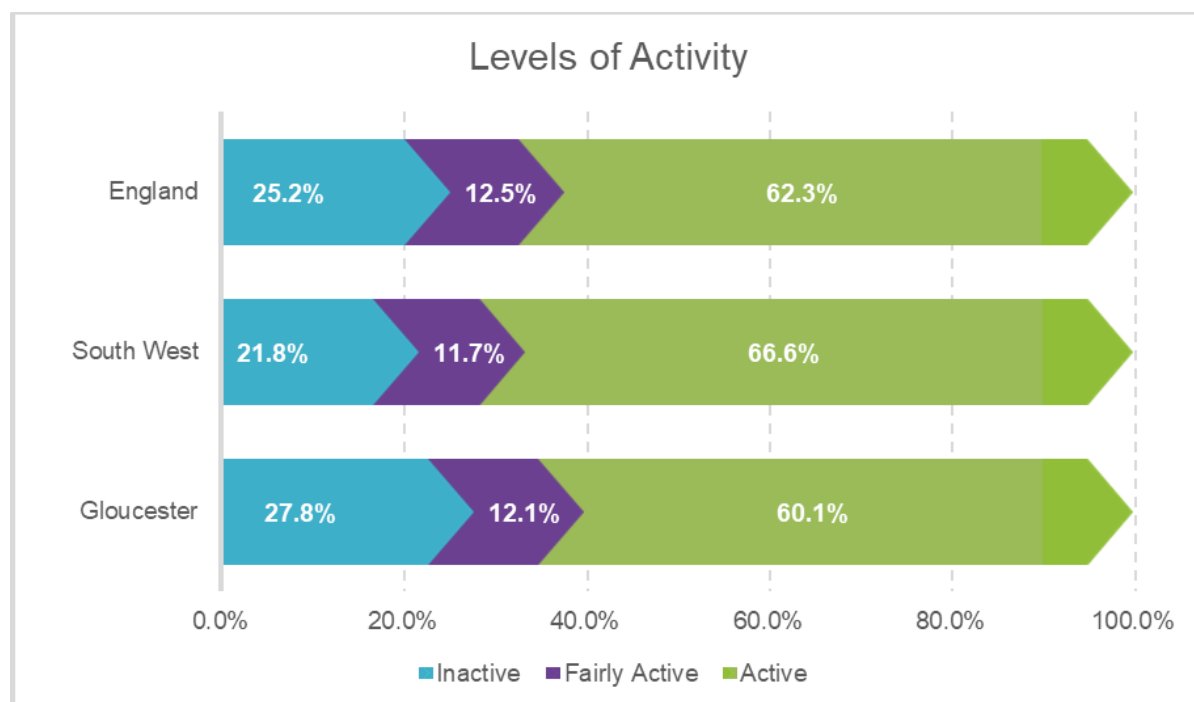
Gloucester is in one Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG): NHS Gloucestershire CCG (Cheltenham, Cotswold, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Stroud and Tewkesbury). Gloucester's population covers 20.6% of NHS Gloucestershire CCG. The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity for the CCG that Gloucester falls within is estimated at £4,689,729.78

When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, the costs for the CCG (£750,819.27) are 8.1% below the national average (£817,273.95) and 8.5% below the regional average (£820,207.13). It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

Active Lives Survey 2017/18

Sport England recently produced its Active Lives Survey (ALS) May 2017/18, based on 16+ year olds taking part in walking, cycling, fitness, dance and other sporting activity. As identified in Figure 2.9 the percentage of the population considered to be inactive in Gloucester is 27.8% which is significantly more than the regional (21.8%) and national averages (25.2%). Gloucester also has fewer active people (60.1%) than the national average (62.3%) and regional average (66.6%).

Figure 2.9: Levels of Activity in Gloucester



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The most popular sports

A further aspect of ALS is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports and physical activities within Gloucester. As with many other areas, cycling and structured programme classes are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender. In Gloucester around under 1 in 5 adults go cycling, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is structured programme classes which 16.5% of adults do on a relatively regular basis.

Table 2.1: Most popular sports in Gloucester (Source: SE Active Lives Survey Nov 16/17)

Sport	Gloucester		South West		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Cycling	19,400	18.9%	867,200	19.1%	7,498,900	16.8%
Structured programme class	16,900	16.5%	797,000	17.5%	7,938,000	17.7%
Athletics	14,300	13.9%	732,500	16.1%	7,266,300	16.2%
Fitness	10,400	10.1%	533,300	11.7%	5,727,600	12.8%
Swimming	9,400	9.2%	538,200	11.8%	4,651,100	10.4%

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

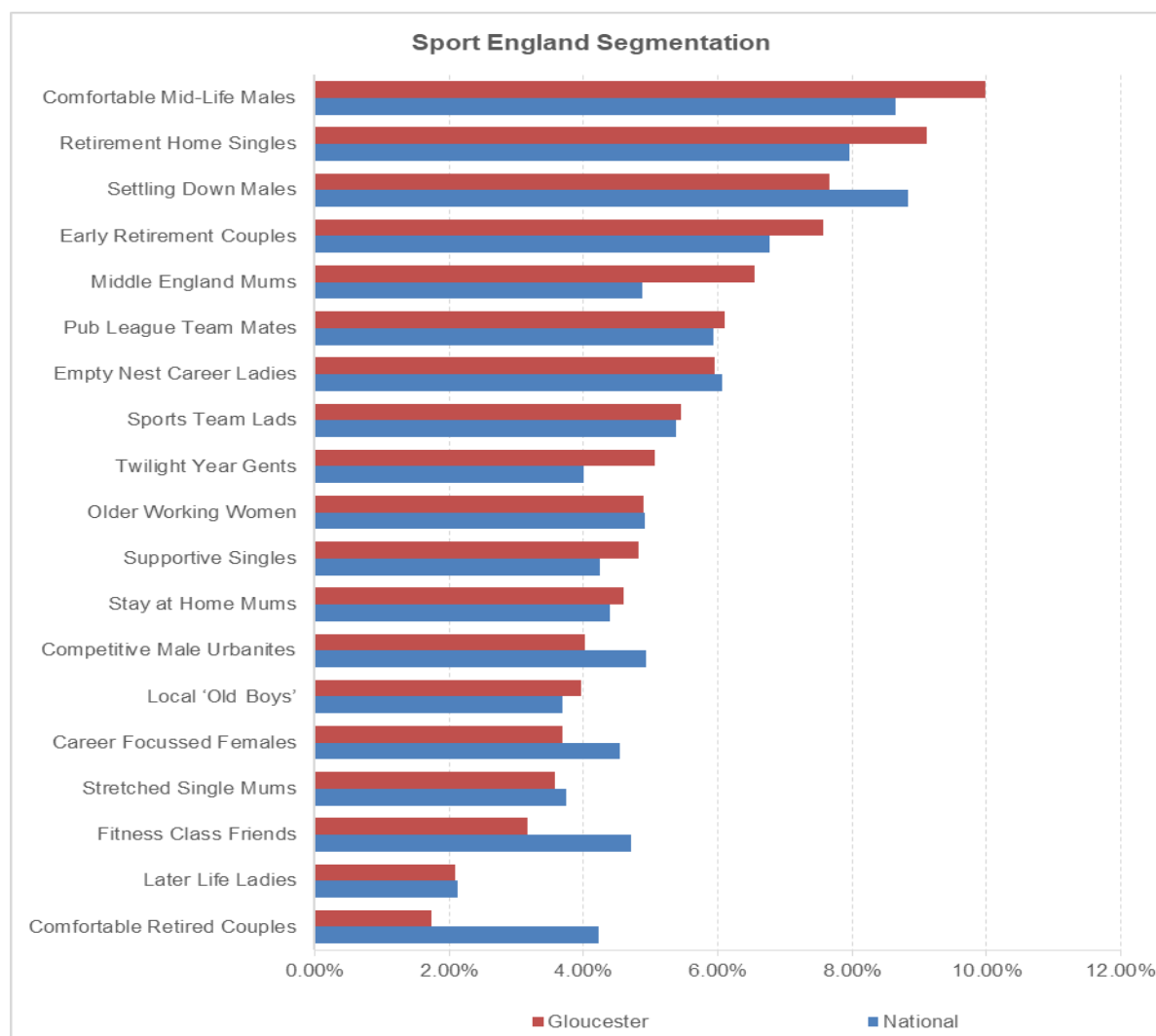
Sport England has classified the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people take part in, other interests, the newspapers that they read etc.

The segmentation profile for Gloucester indicates 'Comfortable Mid-Life Males' to be the largest segment of the adult population at 10.0% (8,820) compared to a national average of 8.6%. This is closely followed by 'Retirement Home Singles' (9.1%) and 'Settling Down Males' (7.7%). At the other end of the spectrum, there are fewest 'Comfortable Retired Couples with only 1.7% (similar in percentage to the national average), 'Later Life Ladies' (2.1%) and 'Fitness Class Friends' (3.2%).

Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

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Figure 2.10: SE segmentation of Gloucester compared to England



Mosaic (Data source: 2018 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2018 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. Table 2.2 shows the top five mosaic classifications in Gloucester compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent two thirds (66.5%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of just over a third (36.1%).

Table 2.2: Mosaic – main population segments in Gloucester

Mosaic group description	Gloucester		National %
	#	%	
1 - Aspiring Homemakers	26,413	20.3%	4.3%
2 - Suburban Stability	16,081	12.3%	12.6%
3 - Senior Security	15,474	11.9%	3.4%
4 - Transient Renters	14,423	11.1%	5.9%
5- Family Basics	14,301	11.0%	9.8%

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The largest segment profiled for Gloucester is the Aspiring Homemakers group, making up 20.3% of the adult population in the area compared to the national rate of 4.3%. This group is defined as younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.

Figure 2.11: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Gloucester

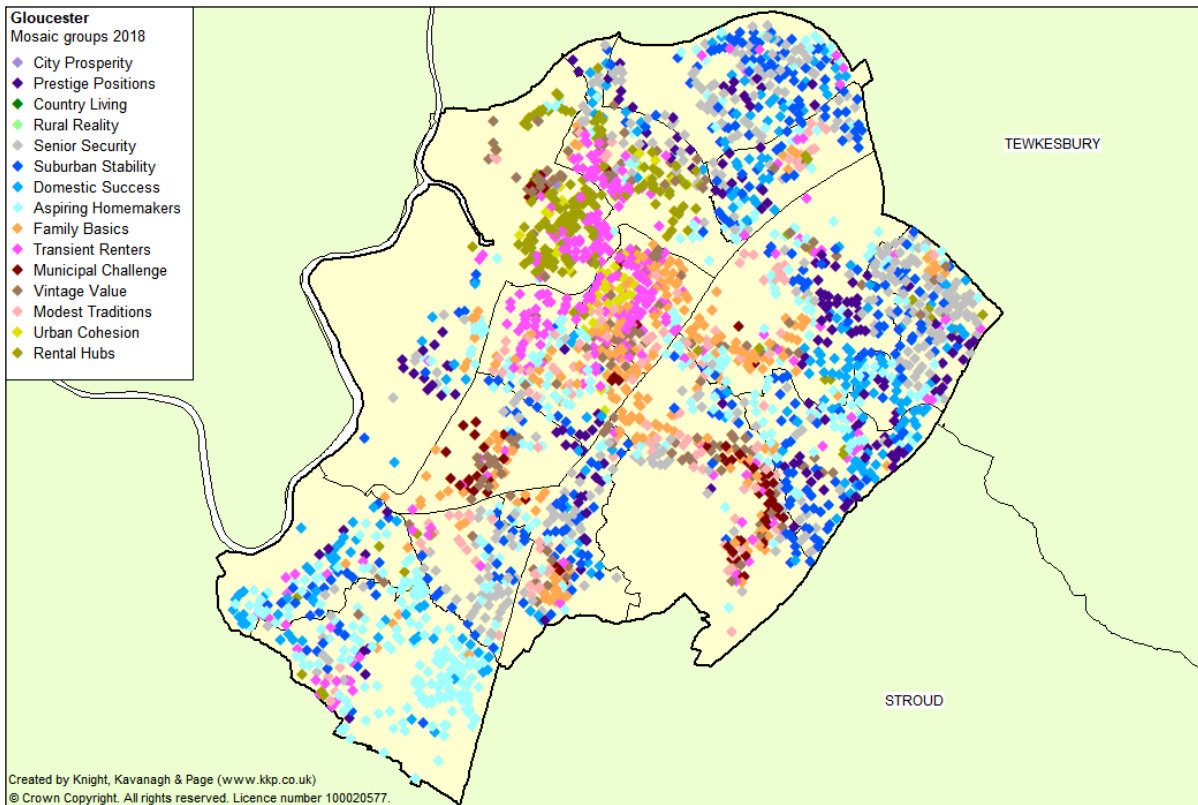





Table 2.3: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Gloucester

Aspiring Homemakers		Younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.
Suburban Stability		Typically, mature couples or families, some enjoying recent empty-nest status and others with older children still at home. They live in mid-range family homes in traditional suburbs where they have been settled for many years.
Senior Security		Elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles.

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Population Projections- Change over 25 years (2016 to 2031⁶)

The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 11.7% in Gloucester's population (+15,061) over the 15 years from 2016 to 2031. Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups.

Figure 2.12: Projected population change (2016 -2031)

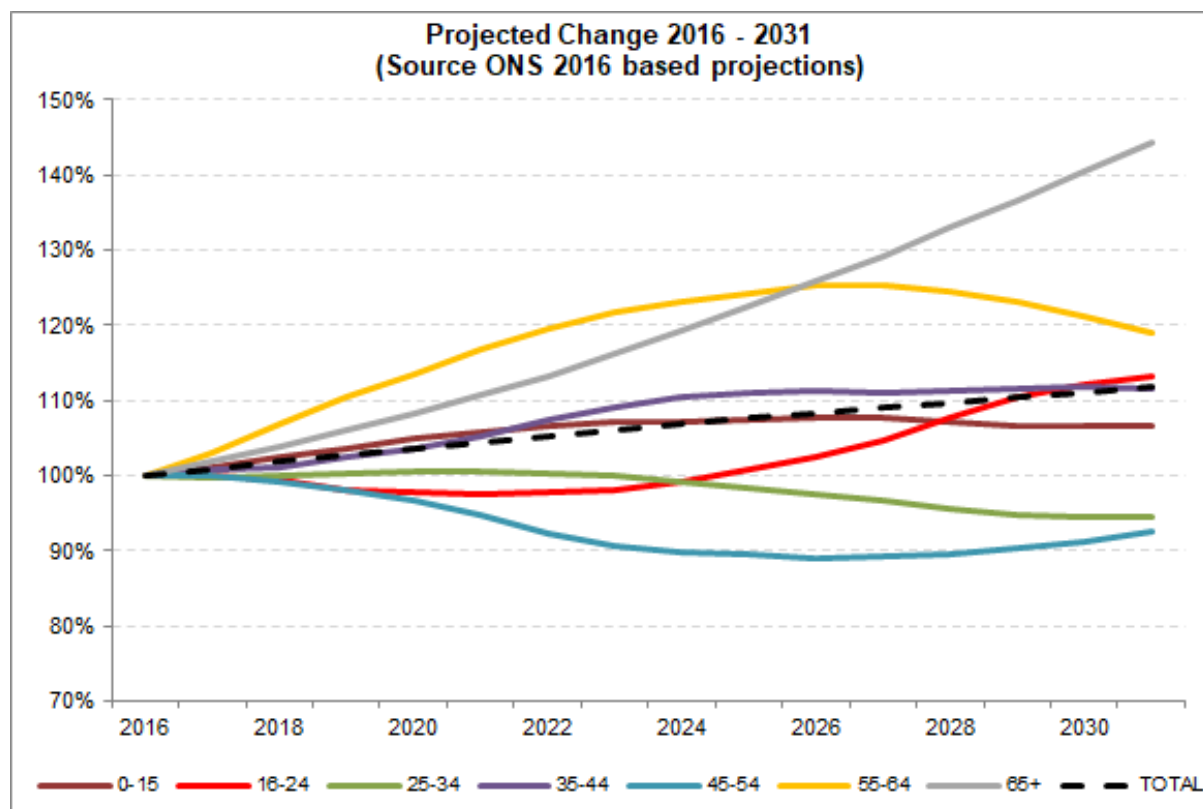


Table 2.4: Gloucester - ONS projected population (2016 to 2031)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure %			Change 2016 – 2031		
	2016	2025	2031	2016	2025	2031	2016	2025	2031
0-15	25,941	27,873	27,653	20.2%	20.2%	19.3%	100.0%	107.4%	106.6%
16-24	14,150	14,253	16,019	11.0%	10.3%	11.2%	100.0%	100.7%	113.2%
25-34	17,969	17,683	16,977	14.0%	12.8%	11.8%	100.0%	98.4%	94.5%
35-44	16,458	18,266	18,382	12.8%	13.2%	12.8%	100.0%	111.0%	111.7%
45-54	18,680	16,712	17,308	14.6%	12.1%	12.1%	100.0%	89.5%	92.7%
55-64	14,326	17,811	17,031	11.2%	12.9%	11.9%	100.0%	124.3%	118.9%
65+	20,831	25,518	30,045	16.2%	18.5%	20.9%	100.0%	122.5%	144.2%
Total	128,355	138,116	143,416	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	107.6%	111.7%

⁶ Office for National Statistics 2016-based population projections (data released May 2018)

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Several key points for Gloucester are outlined below:

- ◀ One of the most notable points is the progressive rise in the number of 0-15 year olds, rising by +1,932 (+7.4%) over the first half of the projection (to 2025).
- ◀ In contrast, there is predicted to be decline in the number of 25-34 year olds, -1.6% in the first period (-286) followed by further decline to -5.5% (-992) in the second period.
- ◀ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +22.5% (+4,687) in the first period continuing to rise to +44.2% (+9,214) between 2016 and 2031. While the age group represented 16.2% of Gloucester's population in 2016 it is projected to be 20.9% of the total by 2031.

Joint Core Strategy (JCS)

Gloucester City, Cheltenham Borough, and Tewkesbury Borough have jointly prepared a JCS as part of the development plan for the area and this was adopted in December 2017. The JCS, which covers the period from 2011 to 2031, is the strategic-level plan and sets out the identified needs for housing and economic growth and the spatial strategy for delivery. The JCS is currently being reviewed and an Issues and Options consultation was undertaken between 12th November and 11th January 2019.

Through Policy SP1: The Need for New Development the JCS sets out a total housing requirement for the three authorities. This is based on an OAN (Objectively Assessed Need) which tested at the examination. However, the OAN was just a starting point and economic growth forecasts as well as further aspirations for growth were also factored in. For Gloucester City there is a requirement of 14,359 dwellings from 2011-2031. The requirement consists of the demographic objectively assessed need, plus an uplift for economic growth and a further 5% uplift to boost the supply of housing. Over the 20-year plan period this housing requirement equates to the need for 718 dwellings per year. Since the start of the JCS 3,993 dwellings have been delivered in Gloucester and a further 2,339 are committed. Add to this c. 1,000 dwellings through City Plan allocations.

For Cheltenham Borough there is a housing requirement of 10,917 dwellings over the plan period and for Tewkesbury Borough the JCS indicates a requirement of 9,899 dwellings. Both Gloucester and Cheltenham are constrained urban authorities and the JCS brings about a position whereby a good proportion of their housing needs will be met in Tewkesbury Borough through strategic allocations / urban extensions.

The strategic allocations in the JCS meeting Gloucester's housing need are:

- ◀ Innsworth with 1,300 dwellings
- ◀ N. Brockworth with 1,500 dwellings
- ◀ Twigworth with 995 dwellings
- ◀ Winnycroft with 620 dwellings.
- ◀ S. Churchdown with 1,100 dwellings

Despite some delays, the City Council expects to see the build out of these dwellings over the next few years and expects to record some completions from 2019/20 (at Brockworth). Further, the borough's population swelled by 2,267 in 12 months, according to figures released by the Office for National Statistics. The number of people living in Tewkesbury in mid-2018 was 92,559, up from 90,332 in mid-2017. The 2.5 per cent increase is far above the UK average. The rise was mainly fuelled by internal migration - with more people moving to Tewkesbury from other parts of the UK than travelling in the opposite direction.

Projection implications

The projected increase in the size of the population in Gloucester City and surrounding areas is likely to lead increases in the number of people wishing to take part in sport and physical activity (potential customers of leisure facilities). Further, there are likely to be additional older people and a key challenge will be how the ageing population chooses to use its leisure time; this may well lead to changes in demand for different activities. It is fair to assume that there will be increased demand for sports facilities and physical activity opportunity in areas where housebuilding is planned.

The importance of ensuring that the proportion of the population which is currently active remains so and that more of the presently inactive become active (sustaining and improving the general health of the local population) will become increasingly relevant. Indoor and built facilities, and programmes of activity therein, need to be capable of adapting to any changing demands and needs associated with demographic change.

2.4: Local health and wellbeing activities

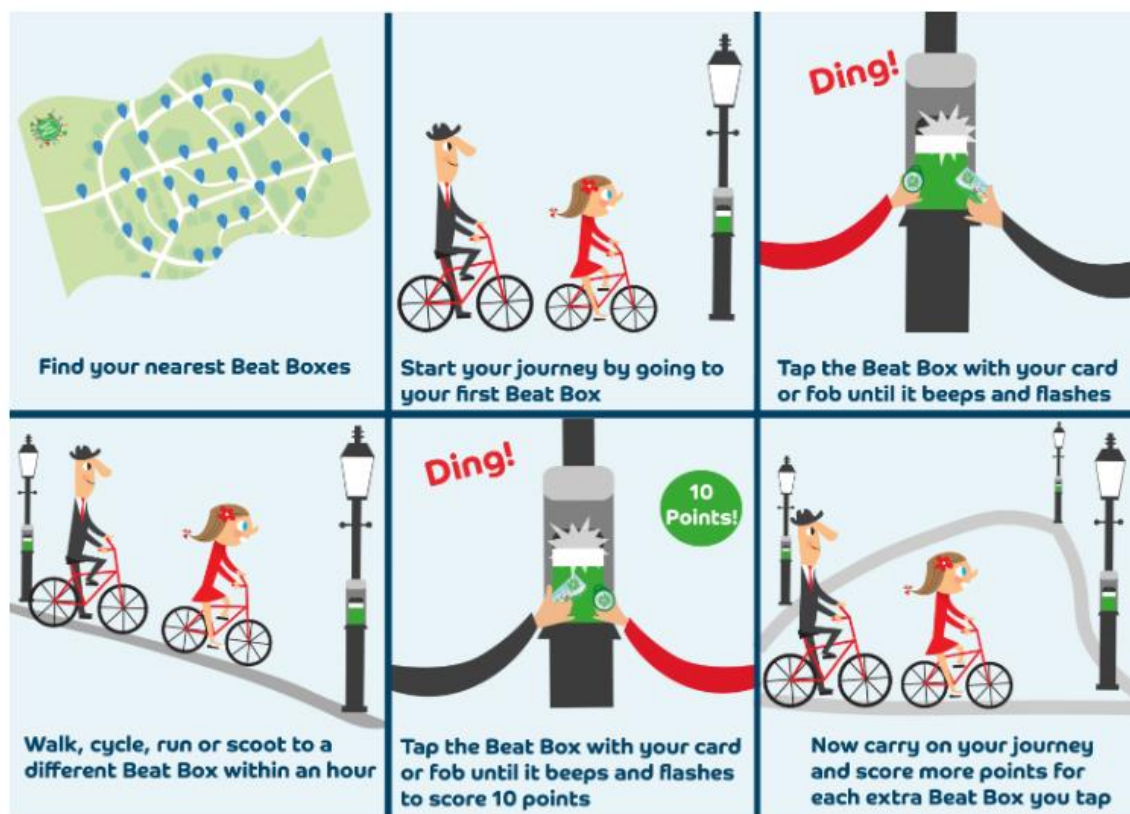
Consultation with a range of agencies, indicates that Gloucester has a number of health and wellbeing programmes in the area. Improving health and wellbeing and physical activity through partnership working are a key focus. As identified in the local context, the challenges for GCC are tackling childhood obesity, improving health and wellbeing and ensuring facilities and programming meet the needs of communities including hard to reach groups.

Big Health Check Day - this has over 100 organisations involved. It is a celebratory event sharing information and improving access to health and wellbeing support for people with disabilities, held at Oxstalls Sports Park. There is a host of activities will be taking place, including adapted bikes and trikes, boccia, trampolining, rugby, snooker and more. Agencies share information about staying healthy.

Gloucestershire Moves is a “whole system approach” to raise physical activity levels across the county and get everyone in Gloucestershire moving. It is holistic, addressing all aspects of daily life: travel, education, work, home and leisure. Sport, fitness, health and education, business, communities, tourism and housing and planning will all collaborate to create an active environment which allows everyone to integrate physical activity into their day. Two key programmes in Gloucester are Beat the Street and Falls Prevention.

Beat the Street - is a free activity that will see Gloucester transformed into a giant game. The aim is for children and young people, in particular, to see how far they can walk, run and cycle in six weeks. Anyone living, working or going to school is eligible to take part in Beat the Street.

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Falls Prevention was launched in April 2018 and looks at:

- ◀ New ways to support older adults by identifying where the greatest risks of falls lie.
- ◀ The people who are already close to older adults, who can help to eliminate risks, including not just health and physical activity specialists but family, friends and other people in the wider community.
- ◀ Providing training in methods that impact behaviour, using a model designed by University College London. It also involves extensive mapping and analyses, supported by the University of Gloucestershire.

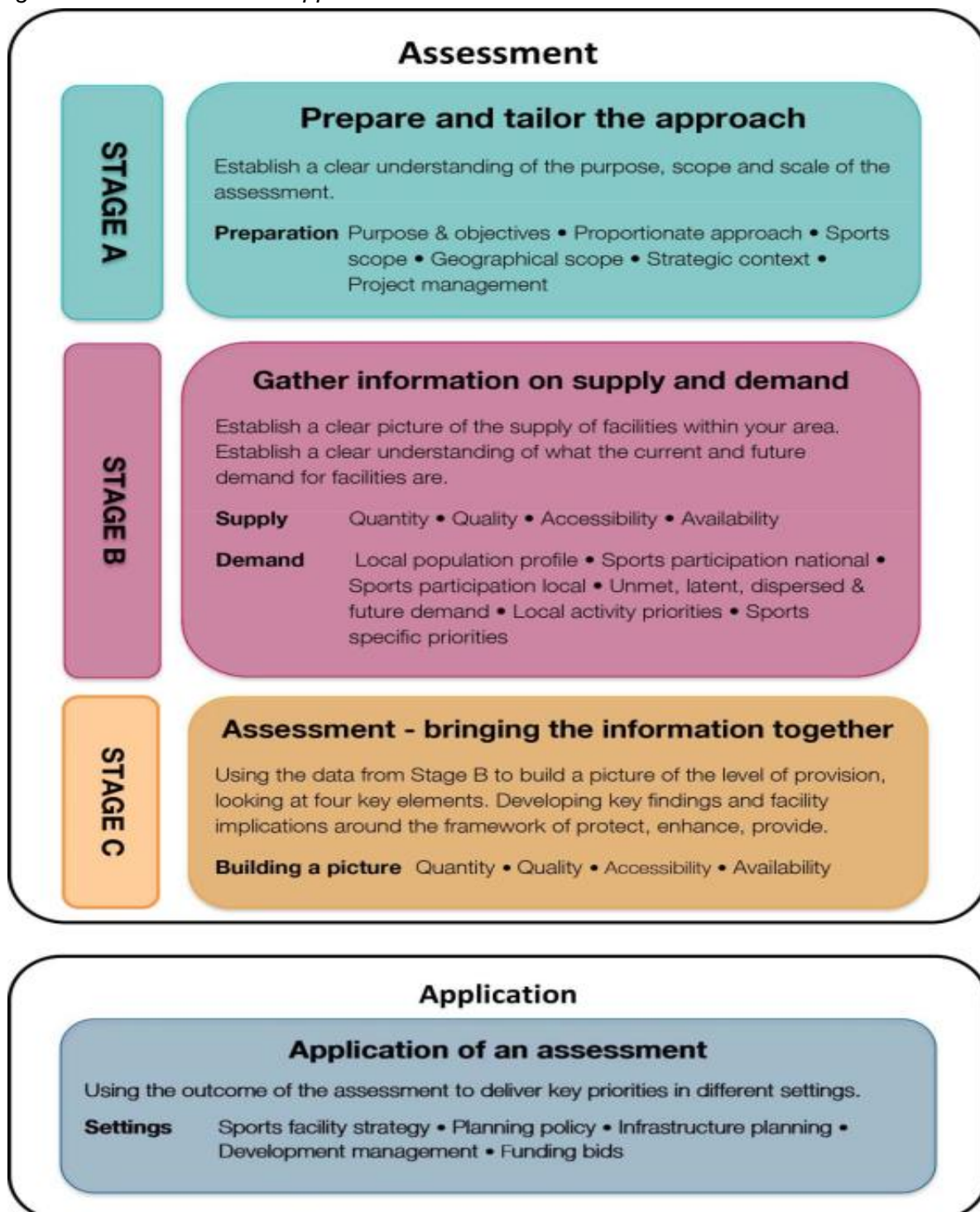
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SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1: Methodology

The assessment of provision is based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities.

Figure 3.1: Recommended approach



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This provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It has primarily been produced to help (local authorities) meet the requirements of the Government's NPPF, which states that:

'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.' (NPPF, Paragraph 96).

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

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

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between facility types in the City and provides a clear indication of areas of high demand. It will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and to, where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

3.2: Site visits

Active Places Power is used to provide baseline data to identify facilities in the study area. Where possible, assessments were undertaken in the presence of facility staff. This tends to add value as it enables access to be gained to more areas within venues and more detailed *in-situ* discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. Where possible it adds value to the audit (which is a 'snapshot' visit) enhancing the accuracy of insight gathered about the general user experience.

Site visits to key indoor facilities, those operated by other partners and the voluntary sector have been undertaken. Via the audit and via informal interviews with facility managers this report identifies 'relevance' and 'condition' and describes (e.g.):

- ◀ Facility and scale.
- ◀ Usage/local market.
- ◀ Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus, where available, facility owner aspirations).
- ◀ Management, programming, catchments, user groups, gaps.
- ◀ Location (urban/rural), access and accessibility.
- ◀ Condition, maintenance, existing improvement plans, facility 'investment status' (lifespan in the short, medium and long term).
- ◀ Existing/ planned adjacent facilities.

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The assessment form utilised captures quantity and quality data on a site by site basis and feeds directly into the main database allowing information to be stored and analysed. Quality assessments undertaken are rated in the following categories. These ratings are applied throughout the report, regardless of facility type.

Table 3.1: Quality ratings of indoor sports facilities using ANOG

Quality rating	Description
Good	Facility is assessed as being new or recently invested, up to date, well maintained, clean and well-presented and generally no older than ten years. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are new or relatively new with little if any wear and tear. The facility is well lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are welcoming, new or well maintained, fit for purpose, modern and attractive to use.
Above average	Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but may show some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear.
Below average	Facility is older and showing signs of age and poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are showing signs of wear and tear. The facility is usable, but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable.
Poor	The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and/or damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are low quality and unattractive to use.

Ratings are based on non-technical visual assessments. These consider facility age and condition. Surfaces, tiles and walls, line markings and safety equipment are considered and problem areas such as mould, damage, leaks etc. are noted. Condition of fixtures, fittings and equipment is recorded. Maintenance and facility 'wear and tear' is considered as is compliant with the Equality Act, although this is not studied in detail for the purposes of this report. When all data is collated, key facility elements receive an overall quality rating.

Catchment areas

Applying catchments areas for different provision types enables identification of areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that these can vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users (used in the Sport England Facilities Planning Model - FPM). Sport England data indicates that most people will travel up to 20 minutes to access sports facilities.

This, coupled with KKP's experience of working with leisure facilities and use of local data enables identification of catchment areas for sports facilities as follows in table 3.2:

It is understood that village halls and community centres generally cater for a much more local population. With that in mind, catchment areas for village halls are identified as 800m which is considered to reflect a 10-minute walk time.

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Table 3.2: Facility catchment areas

Facility type	Identified catchment area by urban/rural
Village halls/community centres	10-minute walk / 800m
Sport halls	20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Health and fitness	20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Swimming pools	20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive
Squash courts	20 minute drive
Indoor bowls centre	30-minute drive
Dedicated gymnastics centre	20 minutes' drive

3.3: Facilities Planning Model overview

The FPM helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities. It has been developed as a means of:

- ◀ Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale.
- ◀ Helping local authorities determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet local need.
- ◀ Testing 'what if' scenarios with regard to provision and changes in demand, this includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities and the impact population changes may have on need for sports facilities.

In its simplest form the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport are capable of meeting local demand considering how far people are prepared to travel to a facility (using the integrated transport network). To estimate the level of sports facility provision in an area, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) with the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will generate. The Model is prescriptive and not predictive in that it does not provide precise estimates of the use of proposed facilities. Rather, it prescribes an appropriate level of provision for any defined area in relation to demand and which reflects national expectations and policies.

The FPM is used to test scenarios by predicting the impact of creating a new facility or closing an existing venue, to the overall level of facility provision. It can also take account and model the impact of changes in population, for example, from major housing development. For this assessment, we have used FPM data from the Strategic Assessment of Provision for Sports Halls in Gloucester Report May 2019. It is based on current provision of sports halls and swimming pools and assessing the future needs to meet demand across the Council area up to 2041. Findings are compared directly with the audit and assessment carried out by KKP.

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SECTION 4: VILLAGE/COMMUNITY HALLS

4.1: Supply of village/community halls

Village halls and community centres are important recreational facilities, especially in rural areas that, in some instances, may lack access to purpose-built sport facilities. They are usually multi-functional, providing places for meetings, socialising and for sports and recreation clubs and activities. In some parishes, a church hall or a sports pavilion can also serve a range of functions depending on its size.

Figure 4.1: Location of village/community halls in Gloucester with 800m radial catchment

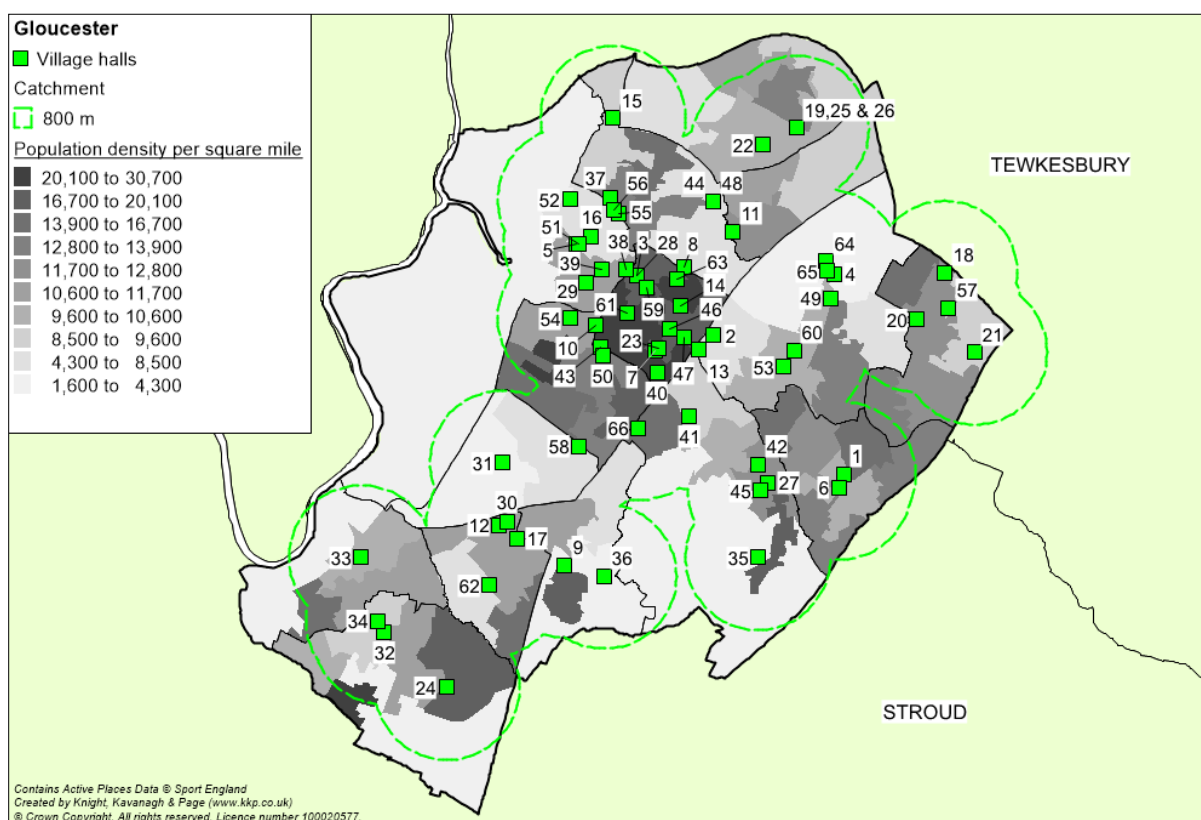


Table 4.1: Village/community halls in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
1	Abbeydale Sports & Community Centre	34	Quedgeley Village Hall
2	All Nations Community Centre	35	Redwell Centre
3	Anglo Asian Centre	36	Robinswood Hill Social Club
4	Barnwood Reading Rooms	37	Roots Coffee & Community
5	Brunswick Baptist Church	38	Salvation Army Church
6	Christchurch	39	Seventh Day Adventist Church
7	Church of God Prophecy	40	Seventh Day Church of God
8	Colwell Arts Centre	41	St Aldate's Church

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Map ID	Site name	Map ID	Site name
9	Court Community Association	42	St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church
10	Elim Community Church	43	St Barnabas Church
11	Elmscroft Community Centre	44	St Catherines Church
12	English Martyrs Roman Catholic Church	45	St Hilda's Hall
13	Friendship Café	46	St James Church
14	Gloucester City Works	47	St James Club
15	Gloucester Farmers Club	48	St Katherine's Anglican Church
16	Gloucester Guildhall	49	St Lawrence Church
17	Grange Baptist Church	50	St Luke's Methodist Church
18	Hillview Church	51	St Mary de Crypt
19	Holy Trinity Church	52	St Mary de Lode Church
20	Hucclecote Community Centre	53	St Oswald's Church
21	Hucclecote Methodist Church	54	St Paul's C of E Primary School
22	Kendal Road Baptist Church	55	St Peters RC Church
23	Kingfisher Church	56	St Peters Social Club
24	Kingsway Community Centre	57	St Phillip and St James C of E Church
25	Longlevens Community Centre	58	The Club @ Tuffley Park
26	Longlevens Community Church	59	The Olympus
27	Matson Baptist Church	60	The Vibe Youth Centre
28	Methodist Church	61	Trust Centre
29	Montpellier Community Hall	62	Tuffley Community Association
30	Murray Hall	63	Ukranian Catholic Church
31	Podsmead Community Centre (The Ramblers)	64	Walls Club
32	Quedgeley Community Centre	65	Wotton Hall
33	Quedgeley Methodist Church	66	White City Venture

There are 66 village halls, community centres and church halls identified in Gloucester. Radial catchment modelling suggests that approximately 90% of Gloucester's population, i.e. 115,915 out of a total population of 129,083 (MYE 2017) lives within 800m of such facility. It should be noted that the catchment is based on 800m (10-minute walk) many users travel by car to venues and parking is still an important requirement to facilities. Located throughout the City and in areas of both higher population density and some of the more rural areas, these facilities have the potential to offer different types of physical activity which are relevant to the local communities which they serve.

Availability

Most village halls rely on volunteers to operate them and service the local community. Many offer facilities to the local community at the times needed i.e. daytime and evening. Activities tend to reflect the needs of the local community with the different types including:

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Table 4.2: Sports and physical activities in community centres/village halls

Dance	Fitness	Physical activity	Sport
Ballroom Stepping Out Tots Dance	Zumba Pilates Boot camp Yoga RiKaSysTemZ	Aerobics (legs bums & tums) Keep fit Tai chi Boogy Beat Chi Chi Fit Clubbercise	Table tennis Badminton Martial arts (Krav Maga, kick boxing, Tae Kwon do, Kung Fu.) Short mat bowls

4.2 Demand

Research undertaken for the audit suggests that demand for village hall and community centre space is high. This highlights the importance of these sites in ensuring a good range of local sport and physical activity is provided for residents in Gloucester.

These sites can (and could) play an important role in ensuring older people or people in the more rural areas have access to facilities and can also contribute to getting the inactive active or retaining those already involved. Further analysis is required to understand whether, and the extent to which, activities in these facilities can meet the needs of the ageing population.

4.3 Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Village halls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	Sixty six village, community and church halls are identified within the City. They are well distributed across the populated areas City serving different communities. Rural areas to the west of the city do not have access to such a facility	The areas with higher population density are serviced by village, community and church halls.
Quality	No site visits were undertaken, however, it is understood that facilities generally deteriorate with age, unless sufficient maintenance, resources and investment are forthcoming.	GCC and partners need to understand the age and quality of its village, community and church halls with a view to establishing a register of need. GCC, with partners, should consider if and what support it can give to ensure that facility quality is improved and/or maintained.
Accessibility	Analysis indicates that 90% of the population lives within an 800m catchment of a site. New housing developments may place additional demand on current facilities. The more rural areas of Gloucester do not necessarily have access to village halls. The importance of	

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Facility type	Village halls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
	them should not be underestimated in the communities which they serve. .	
Availability (Management and usage)	Management varies between the halls, however, all management relies on the goodwill of volunteers. The range of activities varies between each hall and is considered to broadly reflect interpreted local need.	Continue to support the work of hall management to secure external funding, improve volunteer skills and enhance the quality and effectiveness of facility management, programming, and finance.
Summary	Support village, community and church hall committees to continue to offer, coordinate and publicise community spaces which contribute positively to the physical activity and health and wellbeing agenda.	

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SECTION 5: SPORTS HALLS

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

Sports halls are generally considered to be of greatest value if they are of at least 3+ badminton court size with sufficient height to allow games such as badminton to be played. It should be noted, however, that a 4-court sports hall provides greater flexibility as it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), basketball and netball. It also has sufficient length to accommodate indoor cricket nets and indoor athletics; as such they tend to offer greater sports development flexibility than the 3-court counterpart.

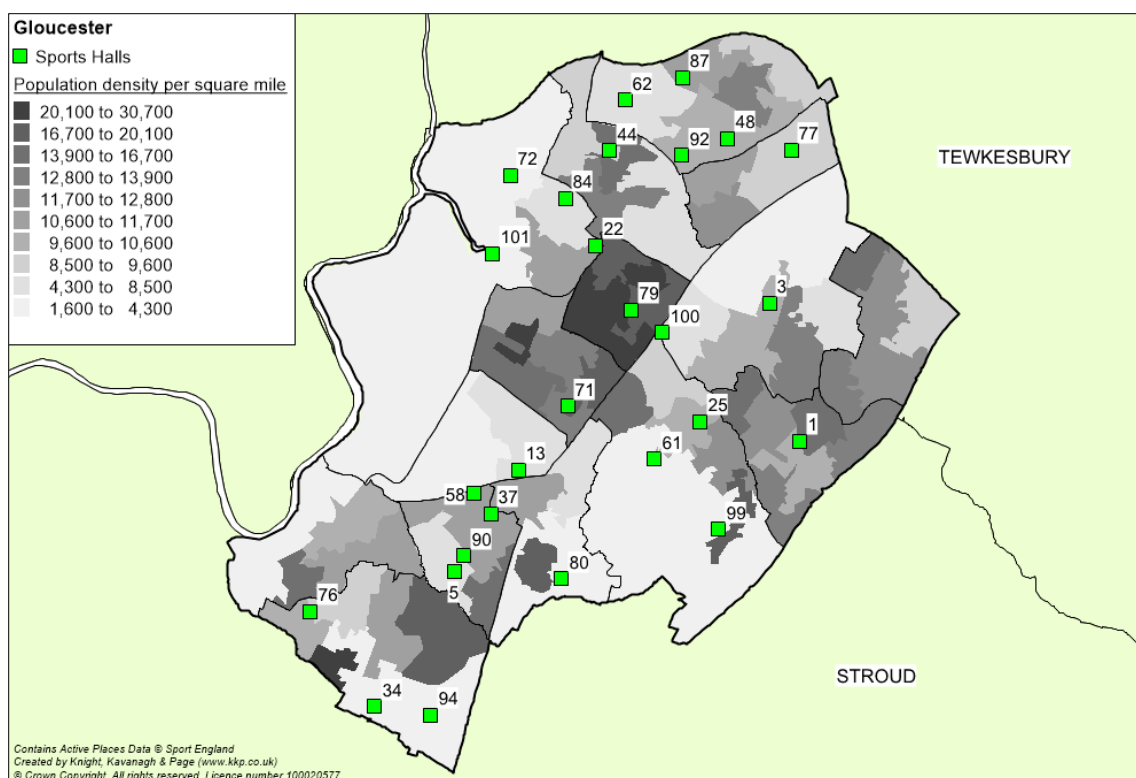
Larger halls, for example those with six or eight courts, can accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day need. They may also provide an option for more than one pitch/court increasing flexibility for both training and competition and hosting of indoor central venue leagues for sports such as netball. This assessment considers all 3+ court facilities in Gloucester. Halls that function as specialist venues, such as dance studios are excluded.

5.1: Supply

Quantity

Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1 identify all sports halls in Gloucester City regardless of size.

Figure 5.1: All sports /activity halls in Gloucester



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Table 5.1: All sports /activity halls in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Map ID	Site name	Courts
1	Abbeydale Sports & Community	1	76	Severn Vale School	1
3	Barnwood Park Arts College	1	76	Severn Vale School	4
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	4	77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports	4
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	1	77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports	1
13	Crypt School	4	79	St James Church Hall	0*
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	8	80	St Peters Roman Catholic	5
25	Gloucester Academy	4	80	St Peters Roman Catholic	1
34	Gloucestershire Constabulary	4	80	St Peters Roman Catholic	4
37	Grange Baptist Church	0*	84	The Kings School	1
44	Denmark Road High School	3	87	The Milestone School	2
48	Kendal Road Baptist Church	0*	87	The Milestone School	0*
48	Kendal Road Baptist Church	0*	90	Tuffley Community Centre	0*
58	Murray Hall	0*	92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	4
61	One Church Gloucester	0*	92	UOG (Oxstalls Campus)	2
62	Oxstalls Sports Park	12	94	Waterwells Sports Centre	2
71	Ribston Hall High School	0*	99	The Redwell Centre	1
71	Ribston Hall High School	1	100	The Friendship Café	1
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club (The Kings School)	4	101	Gloucestershire College	4
	Total	47		Total	37

0* All these halls are identified in Sport England's Active Places database but are not considered large enough to accommodate a 1 badminton court.

There are 36 sports halls in Gloucester which offer a total of 84 badminton courts. They are generally located in the areas of higher population density within the City. Of these, 22 sports halls have two or fewer badminton courts. While often appropriate for mat sports, exercise to music and similar provision, they inevitably limit the range and scale of recreational and sporting activity that larger halls can enable. Some venues have more than one activity/sports hall on site.

As identified in the scoping of this study Table 5.2 identifies those halls which are excluded from the audit and assessment due to their size.

Table 5.2: Halls courts which are excluded from the assessed supply because of size

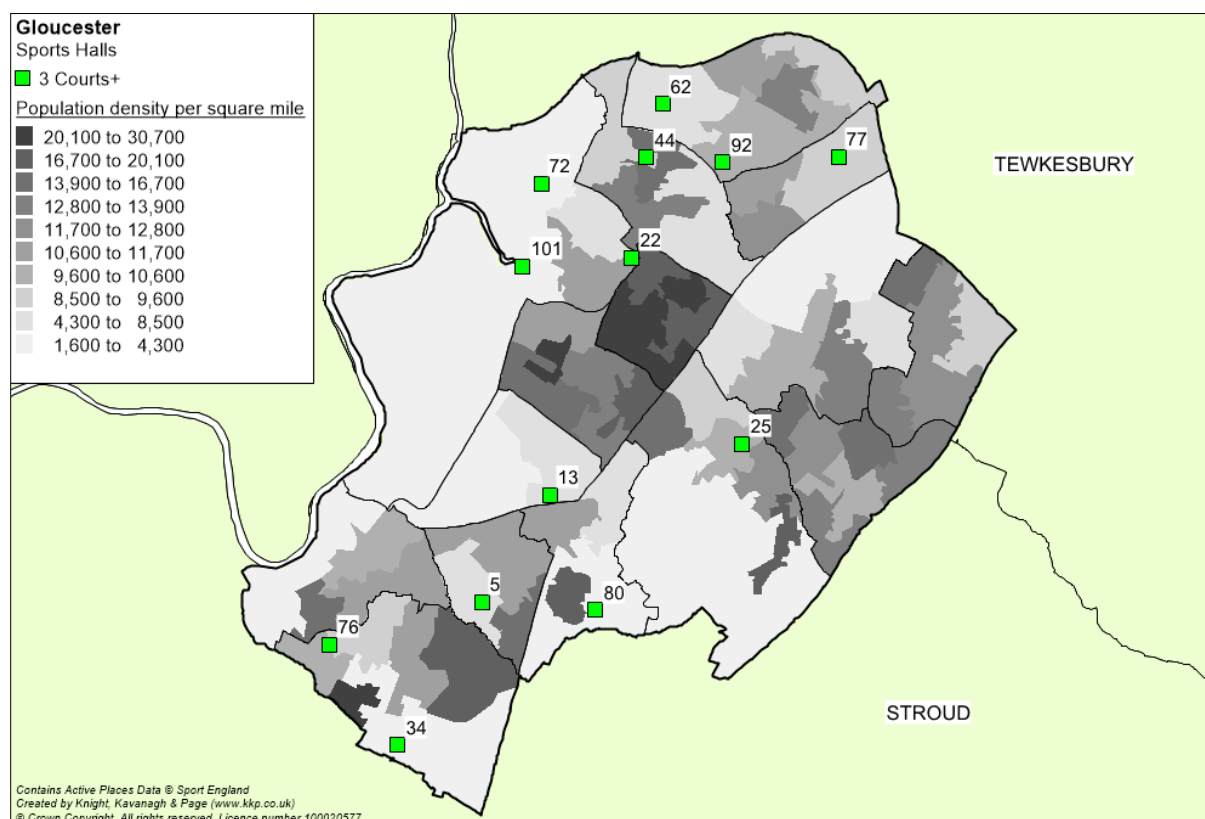
Map ID	Site name	Courts
37	Grange Baptist Church	0
48	Kendal Road Baptist Church (x2 halls)	0
71	Ribston Hall High School	0
79	St James Church Hall	0
87	The Milestone School	0
90	Tuffley Community Centre	0
1	Abbeydale Sports & Community Centre	1

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Map ID	Site name	Courts
3	Barnwood Park Arts College	1
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	1
71	Ribston Hall High School	1
76	Severn Vale School	1
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	1
80	St Peters Roman Catholic High School	1
84	The Kings School	1
99	The Redwell Centre	1
100	The Friendship Café	1
87	The Milestone School	2
92	UOG (Oxstalls Campus)	2
94	Waterwells Sports Centre (Robin Greaves)	2

The remaining 3+ court sports halls are identified in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 sports halls with 3+ courts on population density



There are 13 sites remaining which have 68 badminton courts of space available. Oxstalls Sports Park (Ref: 62) has a 12 court facility whilst St Peters School (Ref: 80) has a 4-court and 5 court hall. The majority of sports halls are located in the north of the city, several in the south and one towards the east. Spatially, it appears that the east of the city is not well served.

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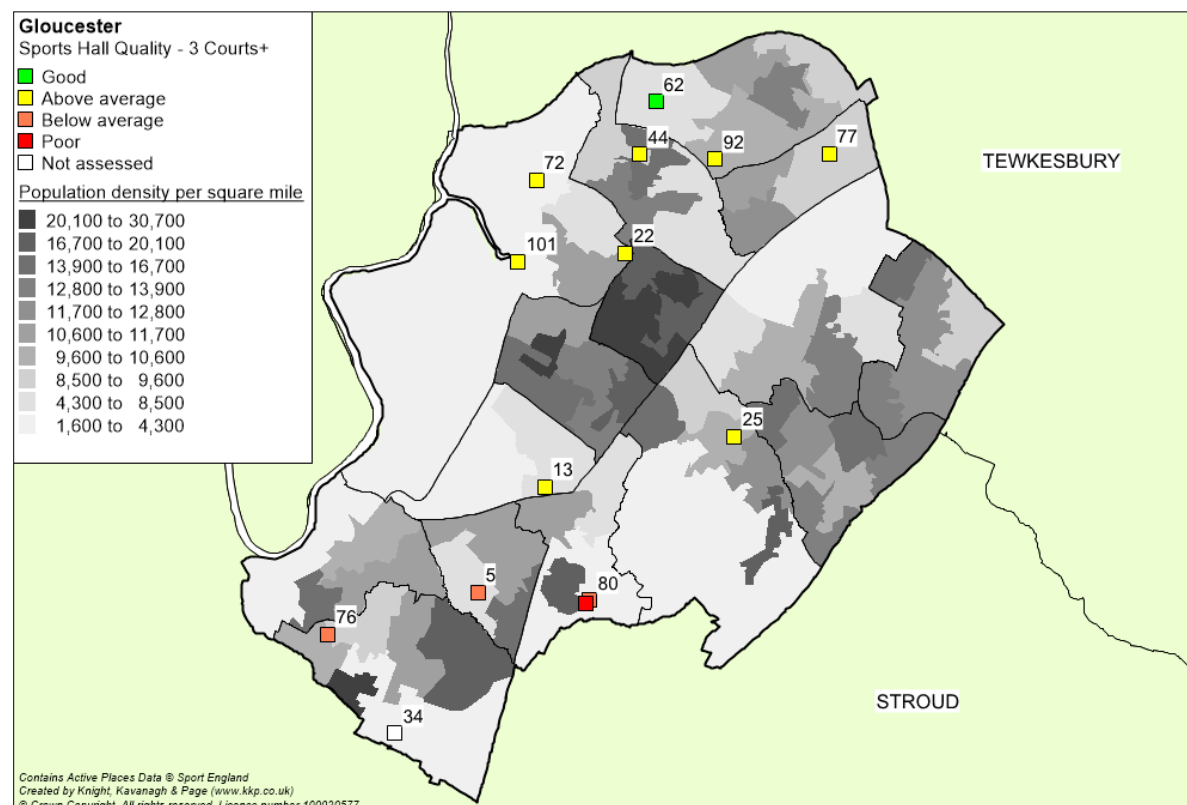
Table 5.3: Sports halls with 3+ courts on population density

Map ID	Site name	Courts
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	4
13	Crypt School	4
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	8
25	Gloucester Academy	4
34	Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters	4
44	Denmark Road High School (former HSFG)	3
62	Oxstalls Sports Park (Gloucester University)	12
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club (The Kings School)	4
76	Severn Vale School	4
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	4
80	St Peters Roman Catholic High School	5
80	St Peters Roman Catholic High School	4
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	4
101	Gloucestershire College	4
Total		68

Quality of facilities

All the 3+ court sports halls (except Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters) were subject to a non-technical assessment to ascertain quality.

Figure 5.3: Sports halls with 3+ courts in Gloucester by condition



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Table 5.4: Sports halls with 3+ courts in Gloucester by condition

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Assessment condition	
			Court	Changing
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	4	Below average	Below
13	Crypt School	4	Above average	Above
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	8	Above average	Above
25	Gloucester Academy	4	Above average	Above
34	Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
44	Denmark Road High School	3	Above average	Below
62	Oxstalls Sports Park	12	Good	Good
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	4	Above average	Below
76	Severn Vale School	4	Below average	Below
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	4	Above average	Above
80	St Peters Roman Catholic High School	5	Below average	Below
80	St Peters Roman Catholic High School	4	Poor	Below
92	Oxstalls Campus	4	Above average	Above
101	Gloucestershire College	4	Above average	Not assessed

(Section 3.2, Table 3.2 identifies the criteria regarding quality). Table 5.6 and Figure 5.3 indicate the findings of the non-technical assessments.

Only one sports hall (St Peters RC High School) is considered to be poor quality. The hall is located within a temporary structure and has a tarmacadam surface. The facility is marked for tennis and is best described as a covered outdoor surface rather than a sports hall. The floor requires resurfacing and the structure, whilst is being maintained regularly, has issues with leaks and being weatherproof. There is also no heating or ventilation systems. This sports hall is, therefore, in need of significant investment. It is, however, well used by the school for assemblies, PE and limited community use. Community use is kept to a minimum due to its condition.

Oxstalls Sports Park at Gloucester University (opened in 2018) is the only facility which is identified as good. Three sports halls are considered to be of below average quality (Beaufort Sports Centre, Severn Vale School and St Peters Catholic High School). The remaining sports halls, of which there are eight, are all above average. Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters remains unassessed.

The audit also identified that the floor at the 4-court hall at Oxstalls Sports Park (ref: 62) is in need of resealing as the top coating is wearing away. The Crypt School (Ref: 13) is currently in discussions with the installation company as the recently refurbished sports hall floor is considered to be slippery and is in need of rectifying.

There appears to be a clear demarcation of quality of facilities with the south of the City serviced by below average and/or poor-quality sports halls, whereas the north is serviced by above average and good quality sports halls.

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Table 5.5 indicates the year of construction and/or refurbishment of sports halls in Gloucester.

Table 5.5: Facility - year of construction and refurbishment details

Site name	Year built	Year refurbished	Age since opened / refurbishment
Beaufort Sports Centre	1964	*	55
Crypt School	2002	2017	2
GL1 Leisure Centre	2002		17
Gloucester Academy	2013		6
Gloucestershire College	2007		12
Gloucestershire Constabulary HQ	2005		14
Denmark Road High School	1969	*	50
Oxstalls Sports Park	2018		0
Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	2012		7
Severn Vale School	1999	2019	0
Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	1998	2019	0
St Peters Roman Catholic High School (4 court)	1994	2018	1
St Peters Roman Catholic High School (barn)	1994		25
University of Gloucestershire (Oxstalls Campus)	2001		18

(*some refurbishment has taken place - date unknown)

Table 5.5 indicates that most facilities have had some refurbishment or have opened this century. The exceptions to this are Beaufort Sports Centre, built in 1964, and St Peters School, built in 1994. Both have been identified as either poor or below average and are in need of refurbishment if they are to meet expectations of modern users.

Accessibility

Sports hall accessibility is influenced by how far people are willing and able to travel to and from them. Appropriate walk and drive-time catchments are applied to facilities to determine accessibility of facilities to different communities. The normal acceptable (industry) standard is a 20-minute walk time (one-mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20-minute drive time for a rural area.

Figure 5.4 and Table 5.6 identify the one-mile radial catchment of sports halls in Gloucester. Analysis indicates that 88.8% (109,475) of the population lives within a 20-minutes' walk (one mile) of a 3+ court sports hall. Residents who do not, tend to reside in the more rural, less populated areas of the City. The whole of Gloucester's population resides within a 20-minutes' drive of a community use sports hall with 3 courts or more equivalent hall space.

Research identifies that residents from more deprived areas are less likely to participate in sport than more affluent areas. The reasons for this include, for example, cost and access. Having facilities within a suitable distance (20-minutes' walk time) is important to ensure that all residents have access.

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As identified earlier, 29.5% of Gloucester's population lives in the most deprived areas compared to c. 30% nationally. Nearly all (28.8%) of these residents (97.6% of the cohort) live within one-mile walking distance of a sports hall, suggesting that the location of current sports halls is good.

Figure 5.4: 3+ court sports halls by condition with 20-minute walk time catchment IMD 2015

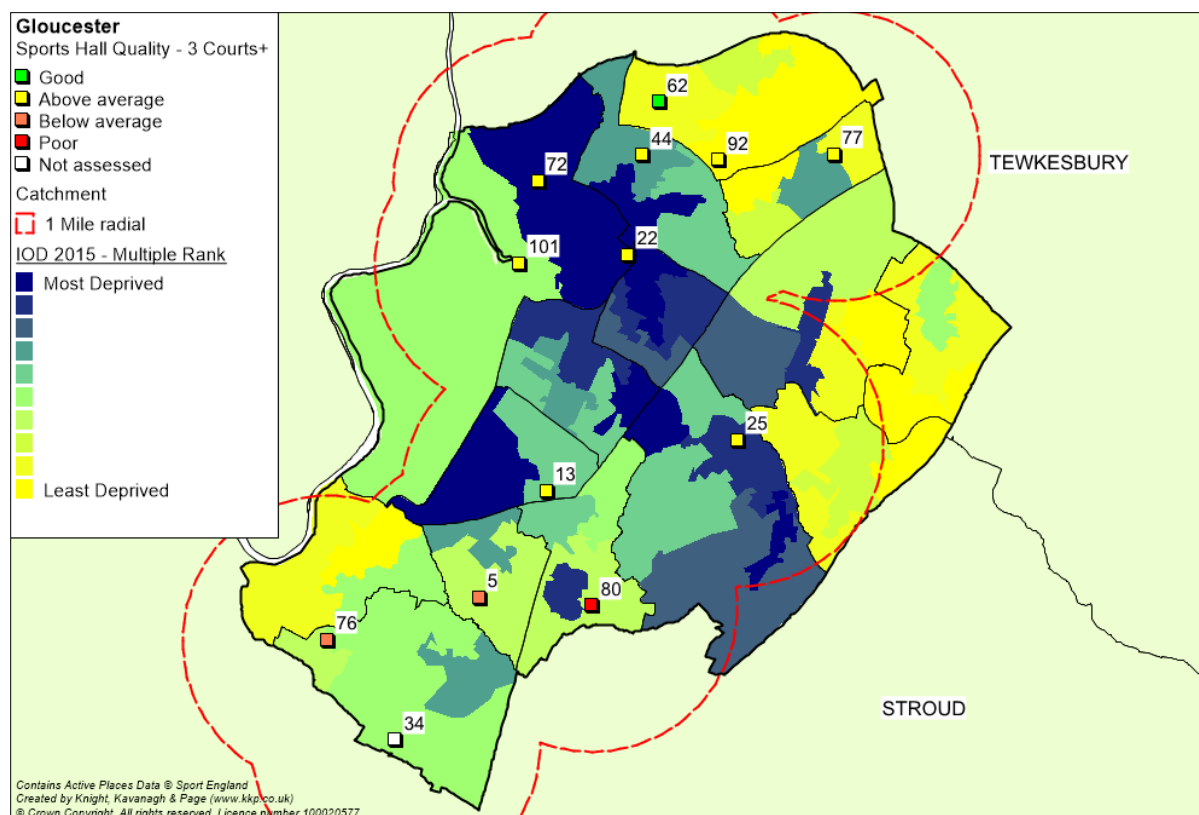


Table 5.6: Gloucester 3 court+ sports hall, 20-minute walk

IMD 2015 10% bands	Gloucester		All sports halls minimum 3 courts+ catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	15,508	12.6%	15,468	12.5%	40	0.0%
10.1 - 20	13,158	10.7%	12,937	10.5%	221	0.2%
20.1 - 30	7,584	6.2%	7,184	5.8%	400	0.3%
30.1 - 40	11,556	9.4%	11,556	9.4%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	11,414	9.3%	11,414	9.3%	0	0.0%
50.1 - 60	15,311	12.4%	13,195	10.7%	2,116	1.7%
60.1 - 70	8,628	7.0%	8,581	7.0%	47	0.0%
70.1 - 80	6,283	5.1%	6,097	4.9%	186	0.2%
80.1 - 90	18,092	14.7%	13,778	11.2%	4,314	3.5%
90.1 - 100	15,759	12.8%	9,922	8.0%	5,837	4.7%
Total	123,293	100.0%	110,132	89.3%	13,161	10.7%

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Availability

The majority of sports halls are managed independently by schools themselves, using in-house staff/teams. Venue ownership and management arrangements are described in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Ownership and management of sports hall facilities

Site	Ownership	Management
Beaufort Sports Centre	Academy	In house
Crypt School	School	In house
GL1 Leisure Centre	Local Authority	Aspire Trust
Gloucester Academy	Academy	In house
Gloucestershire Constabulary HQ	Government	Government
Gloucestershire College	College	In house
Denmark Road High School	School	In house
Oxstalls Sports Park	University	Aspire Trust
Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	Commercial	Aspire Trust
Severn Vale School	School	In house
Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	School	In house
St Peters Roman Catholic High School	School	In house
Oxstalls Campus	University	In house

Availability and facility management

The sports halls located on educational sites are not available during the day in term time. The 3- court hall at Denmark Road High School has a low ceiling and does not have appropriately sized court marking restricting the activities that can take place there. It is unsuitable for ball and racket sports and trampolining.

Table 5.7 indicates that all facilities offer community use with the exception of Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters. Denmark Road High School offers the least number of hours available for community use primarily due to the facility condition (limited height and lack of appropriately sized hall markings).

The overall programme indicates a variety of sports available at different sites with indoor cricket, badminton, basketball, football, netball, Korfball, hockey, futsal, gymnastics, trampolining, martial arts and archery all available. Whilst most facilities offer a range of sports, Gloucestershire College's programme is dominated by basketball, which has developed substantially over the past two years. There is limited scope to increase the number of hours available at schools for community uses as most appear to offer significant opportunity already.

Almost every sports hall has outdoor sports bookings. Addressing the undersupply of 3G pitches in the area (Playing Pitch Strategy 2017) could also alleviate some of the demand of halls for outdoor sports, and consequently increase the opportunity for indoor sports to grow.

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Table 5.7: Opening times and activities in sports halls in Gloucester

Community Use Hours	Map ID	Site	Total courts	Main sports played
None	34	Gloucestershire Constabulary Headquarters	4	No community use
20 – 40 hours	21.0	44 Denmark Road High School	3	Archery, health and fitness
	39.0	5 Beaufort Sports Centre	5	Badminton, football, netball
	36.0	13 Crypt School	4	Badminton, cricket, football, netball, handball, korfbal, disability multi sports
	34.5	76 Severn Vale School	5	Badminton, football
40+ hours	45.0	101 Gloucestershire College	4	Basketball
	101.5	22 GL1 Leisure Centre	8	Badminton, soft play
	43.0	25 Gloucester Academy	4	Futsal, archery, cricket, netball, fitness
	98.0	62 Oxstalls Sports Park	12	Netball, football, futsal
	107.0	72 Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	4	Badminton, football, netball, indoor cricket
	61.0	77 Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	5	Archery, football, badminton, netball, cricket
	46.0	80 St Peters Roman Catholic High School	5	Badminton, cricket, netball, futsal
	84.0	92 Oxstalls Campus	4	Badminton, volleyball, futsal, cricket, hockey, fitness, gymnastics, trampolining, badminton, dance, martial arts

GL1 has an 8-court facility, four of which are not always available to a range of sports. Management has invested in a soft play facility (Lunar City) which dominates programming in one of the 4-court halls. This investment is an attempt to increase participation and income. Aspire's contract with GCC ends in 2023 and it is in the second year of operating with zero nett subsidy.

Neighbouring facilities (Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019)

Accessibility is influenced by facilities located outside Gloucester. Seven sports halls on six sites are located within two miles (indicative of how far people may travel) of GCC's boundary. They offer 15 badminton courts in total. All are located within Borough of Tewkesbury to the east of GCC as identified in Figure 5.5 and Table 5.10.

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Figure 5.5 Sports halls with 3+ courts within 2 miles of Gloucester

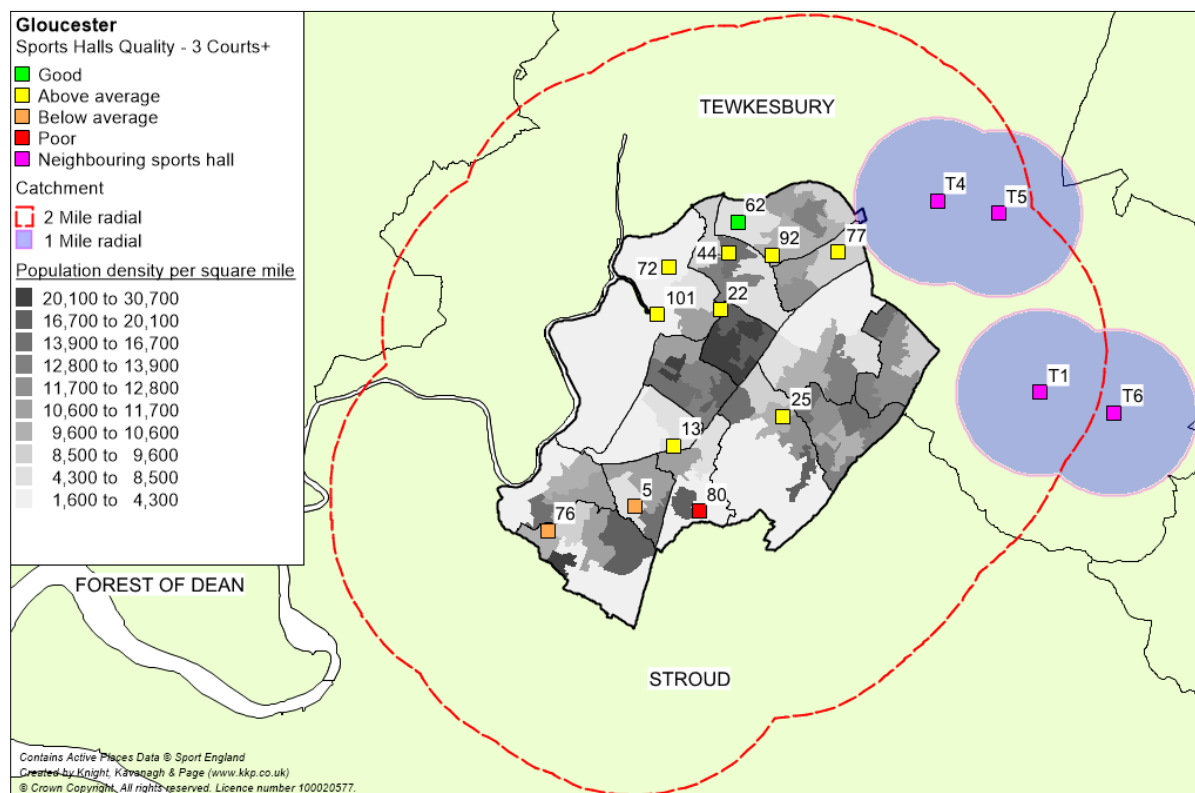


Table 5.8: Sports halls within 2 miles of local authority boundary

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
T1	Brockworth Sports Centre	4	Pay and Play	Tewkesbury
T4	Churchdown School Academy	3	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury
T5	Chosen Hill School	4	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury
T6	Bentham Country Club	4	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury
	Total	15		

NB: Sports Club / CA = Sports Club / Community Association use

Brockworth sports Centre is the only one of these facilities to offer pay and play availability as the others hire to sports clubs/community associations only.

Facilities planning model (FPM)

Sport England's FPM report provides an overview of current levels of provision of sports halls in Gloucester; based on data from the Strategic Assessment of Need for Sports Hall provision in Gloucester City – National Run Report 2019. The FPM uses data from the Sport England Active Places Power Database. The audit found that the data used by the FPM is out of date and the FPM dataset differs somewhat from the audit as follows:

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Table 5.9: Differences between the FPM and the KKP audit

	Active Places (FPM)	KKP audit	Balance
The Kings School (Archdeacon Meadow)	4 court hall	Duplication of Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	-4 courts
St Peters Roman Catholic School	5 court hall 4 court hall	Better described as a covered playground/ sports barn. Poor quality surface (Tarmacadam flooring). Is available for community use but not in a condition that people want to use it.	-4 courts
The Kings School	8 court hall and 1 court hall	No 8 court hall	-8 courts
University of Gloucestershire (Oxstalls Campus)	2x 4 court halls	1x 4 court hall 1x 2 court hall	-2 courts
Oxstalls Sports Park	Not included in FPM 12 court Barn	12 court Arena hall built October 2018	+12 courts
GL1	8 courts	4 courts semi-permanently out of action for inflatable (this can be removed but is done for special events only).	Reduction of availability of 4 courts
Gloucestershire College	Not listed	4 courts	+4 courts
	Total	+2 courts overall	

The FPM National Run is completed on an annual basis and therefore a re-run is not currently available even though the data has now been updated. On that basis, it is recommended that should any further changes take place to the sports hall stock that a local run be sought to ensure the findings reflect the area based on current data.

The generic FPM findings (based on the old dataset) are as follows:

- ✦ Some sports halls are of significant age. Two are over 40 years old (Beaufort Sports Centre, and Denmark Road High School).
- ✦ The majority of sports halls are in education ownership and not available of a daytime.
- ✦ The FPM found a supply/demand balance of 15.7 courts, taking into account KKP audit findings this reduces the supply demand balance to a near balance.
- ✦ Demand is mostly satisfied and retained within the City.
- ✦ There is a small unmet demand, the majority of which is due to residents living outside the catchment area.
- ✦ Several sports halls are operating at capacity. (The audit found almost all halls to be fully booked).
- ✦ The model does not consider non-residents demand, visitor demand will have a bearing and is not considered in the FPM.
- ✦ There may be scope to increase the availability of some halls at peak times to accommodate additional demand.

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- ◀ Gloucester is a net importer of demand with less residents using halls outside the city compared to non-residents in adjoining local authorities using Gloucester City halls.

Future development

It is understood that there are plans to replace the two existing sports domes at Bentham Country Club in Tewkesbury and further develop the site including a £6.0m climbing centre. The plans include replacement of the existing two domes replaced by one brand-new sports dome. The dome will house multi-sport courts and pitches and an international standard bouldering competition wall. Consultation with Tewkesbury Council indicates that the facility development is subject to planning approval and that the existing sports using the site will be accommodated within the new plans.

White City Venture and White City Community

White City Venture is a community based voluntary organisation. Its primary purpose is to manage the indoor community centre and outdoor play area with adjoining land. Located at the end of a cul-de-sac in an area of higher population density it is not readily accessible by car and has off street parking.

It offers a variety of services to children, young people and their families attracting hard to reach groups via its offer of a wide range of physical activity and cultural activities. Management suggests that families using the centre currently come from all over Gloucester as it has data suggesting users come from 15 out of 18 wards in Gloucester. White City' Evaluation Report indicates informal playground users by children and young people on a repeated and regular basis for the past three years is:

- ◀ 2016 - 352
- ◀ 2017 - 373
- ◀ 2018 - 402

The playground is open access so can be used 365 days, which management suggests that it is. Due to open access at the site White City Venture is unable to estimate total annual footfall.

The current facility is in poor condition, however, it sits in the heart of the community which it serves. Management is keen to ensure that users of the site have access to quality facilities and programmes of activity in the future. Consultation with management indicates that it cannot develop its programme sufficiently as it does not have access to an indoor sports hall. Consultation also identified that local users of the facility are unlikely to travel to other sports halls (due to cost, travel and time constraints) and even if they could, availability is limited as they (the sports halls) are full at the times that White Venture has wanted to hire them.

White City Community 'Community Interest Company' is completely independent of the Venture but it has identified the need for a recreation and community centre on the same site. This is based on its own research and consultation which it has undertaken in the past three years. This organisation has been created with a view to leading the community centre project. Initial funding of the WCC CIC project is from the Diocese of Gloucester. Plans have been drawn up to develop a purpose built community and recreation hub. Proposed facilities include:

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- ◀ 3 badminton court hall.
- ◀ Appropriate changing room
- ◀ Sensory room
- ◀ Upstairs hall
- ◀ Ancillary hall- contracted space
- ◀ Café/bar
- ◀ Office space
- ◀ Training room

Management is especially keen that any new facility is environmentally friendly as well as financially viable. In order to ensure zero energy cost, facility new build costs are estimated at £5.5 million. The Venture is applying to the Diocese for £200,000 seed funding and is hopeful that it can apply to Gloucester City Council for Section 106 monies to support development of the project. It is highly unlikely that GCC will have significant levels of funding to support this development in this form.

Consultation with highways and planning departments at GCC indicate that:

- ◀ The development is perceived to be subject to a significant increase of multi-modal trips to and from the site.
- ◀ A further trip generation assessment will be needed either with a further pre-application or an application.
- ◀ Impacts on the junction with Stroud Road and A38 will need to be assessed further.

Highways comments on the site for strategic assessment of land availability (SALA) purposes indicate that there is a need for a *Transport Statement setting out likely trip rates to determine whether further assessments are required. Pedestrian and cycle links to and from the site should be considered.*

From a general planning policy perspective GCC suggests that it would prefer a smaller scale upgraded facility, not generating significant additional trips, would be likely to be acceptable, but anything bigger would potentially be problematic given that the site is accessed off a residential cul-de-sac.

5.2: Demand

As the supply of sports halls found in the audit differs substantially from that identified within the FPM run, it has been decided not to take account of the demand findings.

NGB consultation

Badminton England

Badminton England (BE) is the national governing body of sport (NGB) for badminton. Its latest strategy, Discover Badminton 2017-2025 presents a vision for the sport to become one of the nation's most popular and to consistently win medals at world, Olympic and Paralympic levels. To achieve this, it has identified three key objectives:

- ◀ Grow grassroots participation.
- ◀ Create a system that identifies and develops player potential to deliver consistent world class performers.
- ◀ Built financial resilience to become a well governed organisation and demonstrate compliance with the UK governance code.

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Consultation with BE indicates that there have not been any access issues for clubs recently, nor to badminton activity at local leisure centres. Many clubs are operating from school sites and BE is aware that rising court hire costs are becoming an issue for some clubs which are trying to maintain long-standing bookings at the sties.

BE identifies a great deal of badminton activity in the area and a number of key clubs including the Badminton Gloucestershire Performance Centre. Recent development work focused around Gloucester has seen growth in participation and membership with further development work expected to continue this trend in the area.

There have been a number of challenges regarding availability of sports halls for badminton use in Gloucester and the surrounding area in the past year. As a result, the facilities within the centre of Gloucester do not house a great deal of community activity with only one affiliated club being based in the centre. The majority of clubs are, therefore, based on the outskirts of the City. Badminton England has identified the following facilities as key to development of the sport due to size, current activity and hosting of key affiliated clubs:

- ◀ GL1 Aspire Leisure
- ◀ St Peter's High School
- ◀ Riverside Sports & Leisure
- ◀ The Crypt School
- ◀ Beaufort Sports Centre
- ◀ Churchdown Sports Centre

In addition, despite not currently hosting an affiliated club, the facilities at Oxstalls Sports Park (University of Gloucestershire) are key, due to its size and ability to host local and regional competitions. BE would welcome the opportunity to discuss increased usage of this facility to maximise opportunities.

BE identifies a number of key, affiliated clubs in the area of varying sizes, which are:

- ◀ Riverside Smashers
- ◀ GL1 Junior Badminton Club
- ◀ Gloucestershire Deaf Badminton Club
- ◀ Gloucester Borderers Badminton Club
- ◀ Gloucester Stringbreakers Badminton Club
- ◀ Churchdown Badminton Club.
- ◀ Badminton Gloucestershire Performance Centre

As identified above, only one of these clubs is based in Central Gloucester. The others use facilities on the outskirts due to availability, cost and quality of facilities within the different facilities.

BE has supported all of the clubs identified above as part of its club investment programme. They have, either, seen recent growth or expect to see this in the near future. The growth may result in increased court time demands. The Performance Centre is a key club in the local area and provides the county pathway; it offers additional opportunities and support for high performing players. They play at St Peters High School, which is highlighted above as a key facility for the player pathway offered locally.

It is expected that following the development work undertaken so far, this will continue to result in growth in participation, membership and facility demands. In addition, further development work is planned, particularly around primary age participation that is expected to lead to further growth in the sport.

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Considerable growth at junior level (particularly primary aged children) and the provision and opportunities available for these groups. At adult level we have seen growth in the core market linked to clubs, groups and organised activity. Over 1 million people now play badminton at least once a month.

Badminton England identifies the key challenge facing the sport is access to facilities in Central Gloucester. This includes Gloucester Stringbreakers who were, reportedly, based at GL1 Aspire Leisure Centre but had to relocate out of the City to St Peters High School due to lack of available courts for the club and its intended growth. There are currently several schools in the area engaging with curricular and extra-curricular delivery, but not currently hosting clubs. Improved access and availability for clubs within these facilities would be welcomed and help provide further opportunities for players in Central Gloucester.

Badminton is a vibrant sport with considerable growth at junior level (particularly primary aged children). At adult level, BE suggests there has been growth in the core market linked to clubs, groups and organised activity. Over 1 million people now play badminton at least once a month.

Club Consultation

Club	Overview and comments
Brockworth Nomads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 20 members (50/50 split male/female with an average age between 40-60 years) ◀ Although membership is down on 10 years ago it has stabilised over the past three years. ◀ Most people travel 3-5 miles to play. ◀ BE rules around vetting mean people can only turn up six times before they must join the club. ◀ It is both a social and competitive club with four teams ◀ It plays at Brockworth Sports Centre (school based) ◀ Facilities are described as adequate. ◀ A bit more flexibility around time of use of facilities would be useful. Block bookings are the norm but the Club struggles to get other slots if needed. ◀ The key challenge is an ageing membership and attracting juniors. ◀ Also, the cost of courts rises every year
Longleaver Badminton Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ It has 20 adult members of which c.60% are male. ◀ The numbers have decreased over the last few years- no specific reason ◀ All members live relatively locally. ◀ The Club has qualified coaches who are actively playing. ◀ New members are welcome and the Club does not have a waiting list ◀ It is both a social and competitive club and plays in the Gloucester League ◀ Playing at Brockworth Sports Centre, this club suggests that management at the Sports Centre is flexible in its arrangements as it can hire another court if it has more than four players attending. ◀ The Club suggests that hire of courts is expensive
Hatherley Badminton Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ It has 38 members of which 13 are female and three are under 20. ◀ It does not have a junior section. ◀ The Club is close to capacity (which currently stands at 40 playing members). ◀ Membership has grown over the past three years. ◀ The Club has turned away potential members and suggested other badminton clubs they might like to join.

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Club	Overview and comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ The 40 members limit is because the hall at Brockworth is a 4-courts hall and members do not want to wait for too long on club nights. ◀ Matches are played at Cheltenham Ladies College on a separate night. They have more courts available. ◀ Members prefer the location at Brockwith which, therefore, limits membership. ◀ Most members are from Cheltenham and Gloucester area with some travelling from Prescott, Newent and Berkeley. ◀ It competes in the Gloucester Badminton League entering three men's teams, three mixed teams and a ladies team. ◀ Approximately half of members play in teams, c.25% play competitively for other clubs and join this club for extra practice with the remainder playing social badminton. ◀ It is a lack of available facilities in the local area that is hindering growth. ◀ The Club will not apply for further support or help from BE due to the limits on growth.
Badminton Gloucester Deaf Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ The Club has c.30 members ◀ This has increased over the past three years. ◀ Most members are relatively local with the furthest member travelling from Cirencester. ◀ It has capacity to grow and there is no waiting list ◀ It plays at Crypt School ◀ The Club suggests that its key challenges are finding a deaf friendly coach and more deaf members

Basketball

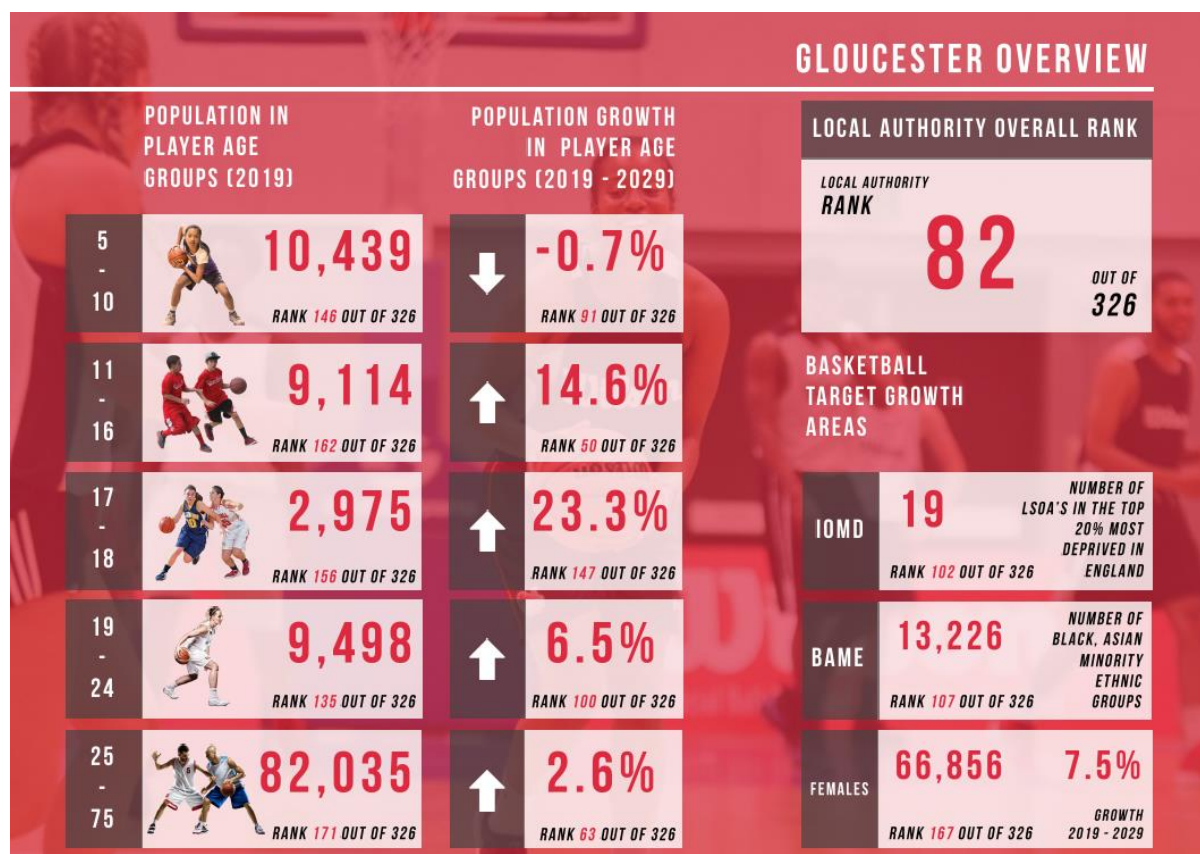
Basketball England (BBE) is the NGB for the sport in England. Its latest strategy, Transforming Basketball in Britain Together (2016 - 2028) aims to improve basketball from grassroots to GB teams, by adopting a whole sport approach and working closely with the basketball community. To achieve this, a series of key objectives have been identified:

- ◀ Develop successful GB teams.
- ◀ Build high-quality men's and women's leagues and teams.
- ◀ Support talented players, officials and coaches and coach development pathways.
- ◀ Drive increased awareness and profile of the sport.
- ◀ Increase opportunities to play the game at every level.
- ◀ Transform the leadership and culture of the sport.

Basketball England identifies the following:

To increase the opportunities to play the game at every level, BBE is in the process of producing a facilities strategy which aims to create community hubs including, where appropriate, arenas that sit at the heart of communities and are homes for the leading British Basketball League, Women's British Basketball League and community clubs.

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The stated intent is that as part of its facilities strategy implementation, BBE will regularly monitor provision in schools, colleges, universities, clubs and at local authority sites and identify any gaps, looking to improve connections between these organisations to increase the availability and affordability of facilities of the right quality.

Basketball England reports the following senior clubs in the area:

- ✦ Gloucester Saxons Basketball (Gloucestershire College)
- ✦ Gloucestershire School of Basketball (Gloucestershire College)
- ✦ Warriors (Gloucester) (Sir Thomas Rich's Centre)
- ✦ Gloucester Pumas (Gloucestershire College)
- ✦ University of Gloucestershire (Oxstalls Arena)

Gloucester Pumas Basketball Club has 16 members (all adult male) which has remained static over the last few years. The Club is purely competitive and plays in a local league. It is based at Gloucestershire College and is reported to meet the needs of the club. It does not report any issues currently.

Gloucester Saxons Basketball Club was founded in April 2016. Its venue is Gloucestershire College and is known as the Gloucestershire School of Basketball. It is the regions only basketball specific, seven day a week facility. It provides a designated home for basketball development in Gloucestershire.

Membership is growing year on year. Its current teams include:

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- ◀ Boys and girls team, u10s, U12s, U14s, U16s, open team, U18s men's, GC Academy, Senior Men.
- ◀ The site also hosts the GLOZBALL CVL (central venue league) which is for juniors.

All of Gloucestershire College's sports hall community hours used by basketball.

- ◀ Monday – 5:30pm – Close
- ◀ Tuesday- 5:30pm – Close
- ◀ Wednesday – 5:30pm – Close
- ◀ Thursday – 5:30pm – Close
- ◀ Friday – 7.00pm - Close
- ◀ Saturday – 9.00am – 8.00pm
- ◀ Sunday – 11.00am – 8.00pm

In 2016 Membership grew by 40% with the introduction of a whole club ethos, development and coaching plan allowing the growth of coaches to support the sessions. The Schools Partnerships Programme has seen the number of school partners with the Saxons Grow. This includes Primary and Secondary Schools. In partnership with Active Gloucester, The University of Gloucestershire and directly with schools this is set to grow further.

Glozball Central Venue Leagues was launched in 2016 which now has regular competition for Under 12/13, 14, and 16 age groups with over 24 teams represented. A weekend of CVL has over 250 young people engage in basketball. Supported by Basketball England the CVL will develop new age groups which include Under 11's and girls as a priority.

Gloucester Saxons is also in partnership with Aspire, which runs GL1 Leisure Centre and Oxstalls Indoor Tennis Centre, University of Gloucestershire, Sportivate and Sport England to help develop basketball in Gloucester.

Netball

England Netball's latest strategy, Your Game, Your Way, aims to establish it as a top performing, financially sustainable NGB that promotes 'Netball for Life' and develops more world class athletes. The four key stated priorities are:

- ◀ Grow participation in the game by an average of 10,000 participants per annum.
- ◀ Deliver a 1st class member and participant experience.
- ◀ Establish England as the number one team in the world by winning the World Netball Championships.
- ◀ Lead an effective and progressive infrastructure enabling all involved in the netball experience to collaborate as one team aligned behind one dream.

England Netball reports that netball is growing fast across the region and that there are a number of social leagues which play indoor with junior clubs playing outdoors. It would like to use the facilities at the New Arena for County Netball training and junior leagues. This, however, is only available for community use from 19.00-21.00 hours due to University use. It is reportedly fully booked. Discussions have previously taken place regarding the installation of 2 court markings at The Tennis Centre (Oxstalls), however, this does not seem to be moving forward. Consequently, some teams are travelling to Paignton and Cornwall.

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Walking netball and Back to Netball are increasing in popularity in the area. Again, England Netball reports lack of availability of facilities to increase the offer. The NGB is anticipating an increase in demand this year (2019) with the World Cup taking place in summer 2019, this is based on the experience of the increase in demand following the Commonwealth Games where there was a huge surge in demand and local junior clubs all had waiting lists with as many of 30 people on them.

Four new outdoor courts are under construction at The Crypt School and new outdoor courts have recently been developed at The Kings School.

Club consultation

The following clubs were contacted for consultation, however, there has been no response to date:

- ◀ Gloucester Ladies – Severn Vale School
- ◀ Seven Up – Sir Thomas Rich
- ◀ Freestylers – Gloucester Academy, Oxstalls Sports Centre
- ◀ Upton Ladies – Beaufort Sports Centre

Table Tennis

The Table Tennis England (TTE) Mission 2025 strategy will ensure that facility investment (£750k from Sport England) enables “A network of vibrant table tennis venues, meeting the needs of social and committed participants that cater for current participants and enable an increase to 200,000 regular participants”. The key to delivering this are schools and young people. TTE recognises that getting schools and young people to embrace table tennis is paramount to its long-term growth. TTE aims to offer table tennis for young people in 500 additional community venues and get it played in 1,000 more schools than in 2015.

It has a plan to re-launch a new school-club link programme to provide a vital and sustainable partnership. A key target is that by 2025 there should be a club and/or league within 30 minutes’ drive of 80% of the population.

Club	Overview and comments
Gloucester Table Tennis Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 140 members (30% junior, 7% female) ◀ Membership numbers been consistent over last few years ◀ Furthest members come 30/40 miles but most are local ◀ There is capacity within the Club and no waiting lists ◀ Both social and competitive table tennis is played ◀ The Club is affiliated to TTE and plays in local leagues ◀ Its home Robin Greaves sports hall (2 court hall) and Waterwells Sports Centre, Quedgeley which is smaller than a 3-court sports hall. ◀ The facility is at capacity and the Club is actively looking for larger premises. ◀ Any new facilities will need at least the space of 2 badminton courts (10 tables). It would be preferable not to have to set up and take down as this take 30 mins to set up and 30 mins to put away. ◀ There are currently different training times for different age groups
EDF Table Tennis Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ 21 members (all adult, all male) ◀ Membership numbers have gone up over the past few years

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ It does play within leagues and the furthest fixture is 20 miles away ◀ No waiting list- could accommodate another 4/5 members ◀ Practise during summer so social but winter is purely competitive in the Cheltenham and Gloucester League ◀ It plays matches at the bowls pavilion EDF ◀ The facility has room for 1 table for league but has a spare table for practise. ◀ It is limited for the other nights it can book due to other clubs.
Kendal Table Tennis Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Plays at Kendal Baptist church ◀ 2 teams ◀ Plays in the Gloucester League

Futsal

Futsal is administered by the Football Association. Its strategy “Fast Forward with Futsal” is The FA’s Futsal Strategy 2018 – 2024. The FA vision to *Make futsal The FA’s -and the nation’s indoor game of choice for young players* with an accompanying mission to ensure that every young player experiences Futsal as part of his/her development. Targets set by the FA to achieve by 2024 are:

- ◀ *Participation:* 150,000 futsal players participating regularly across genders & of all ages.
- ◀ *Workforce:* 15,000 FA qualified futsal coaches at FA Level 2 and UEFA ‘B’ (currently 900).
- ◀ *Facilities:* A defined network of Futsal facilities, covering every County FA
- ◀ *International:* An England men’s Futsal team in the top 20 of the FIFA world rankings (currently 54th) and an England women’s Futsal team.

Football is popular in the area with the majority of sports halls reporting that it takes place in sports halls. Considering the National and County FA drive there is a need to consider developing futsal, in the area. It is likely that demand for Futsal will increase and consideration should be given to the installation of futsal markings should any new sports halls large enough to accommodate the sport be built.

The audit indicates that Futsal is popular in the area with a number of sites reporting Futsal activity. Numerous attempts were made to contact the clubs however no response was received.

Handball

Club	Overview and comments
Gloucester Handball Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ The Club plays at Stroud mainly but has sessions in Gloucester as that is where most seniors are based ◀ It has c. 70 members (40male, 30 female with 20 adults and 50 juniors) ◀ Most travel up to 15 miles to train and compete. ◀ Capacity is hindered by lack of appropriate facilities. There is no waiting list currently. ◀ Members play both socially and to compete. ◀ Seniors and juniors are both affiliated to appropriate leagues (Seniors are in the SW Regional league with juniors in the regional and national league) ◀ Some juniors are on the performance pathway ◀ The Club offers turn up and play sessions as well as club nights ◀ Seniors train at Uni of (Oxstalls campus)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Juniors train at Crypt School ◀ There is a requirement of 40x20m which is not met by either sports hall, but they compromise for training ◀ The nearest full size facility is in Swindon which is c.30+ miles ◀ Currently have just enough coaches and volunteers (juniors on performance pathways have coach education programmes but could do with more adults) ◀ Struggle to find enough venues so the Club has to stop some sessions throughout the year ◀ Funding is not really an issue. The size and availability of courts is more of an issue. ◀ The Club struggles to get appropriate venues for regional competitions but states that it would increase demand if a facility was available.
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Cricket

Indoor cricket is a variant of and shares many basic concepts with cricket. The game is most often played between two teams each consisting of six or eight players. It can be played in any suitably sized multi-purpose sports hall as a means of giving amateur and professional cricketers a means of playing their sport during the winter months. Many clubs also use indoor cricket nets (within sports halls) for winter batting and bowling training from January until mid-April.

Indoor cricket is popular in the area with the majority of sports halls reporting indoor cricket activity.

The Gloucestershire Cricket Board runs the Cricket Academy at The Crypt School and Kings School where it coaches players and delivers coach education courses. It reports that there is current desire to expand provision in the area.

Other sports

Club	Overview and comments
Urban Kickboxing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ The Club has c. 200 members with a mixture of male, female, junior and seniors. ◀ Numbers have increased massively over the last 3 years. ◀ Members travel from all over Gloucestershire to attend including (Gloucester, Stroud, Ross On Wye, Forest Of Dean). ◀ There is no waiting list as kickboxing is offered everyday for all ages and experience. ◀ The Club is a growing business so has recruited assistant coaches and volunteers in the past year ◀ It is both a competitive and social activity. Many members learn self-defence, get more confidence and increase self-esteem. ◀ The Club is affiliated with WAKO (World Association Kickboxing Organisation) which is the leading organisation in Kickboxing. ◀ Competitions take place around the UK and internationally. ◀ The highest level of competition at which the Club competes is Worlds, Europeans and British Championships. ◀ It has its own Kickboxing Centre that is fully matted with Martial Arts jigsaw mats, Boxing Ring, Punch Bags

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	<p>Yes, our existing facility meets the needs of the club. Maybe in the future if we grow any more of students then maybe a bigger premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ The main challenges for kick boxing is to keep up to date as the sport is constantly evolving with new techniques, idea's, tactics etc
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Summary of current demand

There is a wide range of activities on offer, basketball, badminton, volleyball, netball, and futsal are all popular sports in the area all reporting to demand more time than is available. Consultation indicates a high level of demand for sports hall space from a wide range of sports and activities including traditional and non-traditional activities. The major development of basketball as a key sport at Gloucestershire College may lead to implications for other sports halls if growth in the sport continues.

Daytime access to sports hall provision is important for physical activity and programmes such as walking sports but is not available at sports halls based on education sites. Consequently day-time activity is limited to GL1 and Oxstalls campus (4-court sports hall) operated by Aspire Leisure. There is limited scope to expand community use time at schools and academies in the area as they (in most instances) offer significant community use.

5.3: Future demand and Sports Facilities Calculator

Sport England's Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) assists planning authorities to quantify additional demand for community sports facilities generated by new growth populations, development and regeneration areas. It can be used to estimate facility needs for whole area (City) populations but should not be applied for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension and does not take account of:

- ◀ Facility location compared to demand.
- ◀ Capacity and availability of facilities – opening hours.
- ◀ Cross boundary movement of demand.
- ◀ Travel networks and topography.
- ◀ Attractiveness of facilities.

	Population 2016 ONS	Population estimate 2031
ONS population projections	128,355	143,416
Population increase	-	15,061
Facilities to meet additional demand	-	+4.32 courts or 1.08 sports halls
Estimated cost	-	£2,576,814

Calculations assume that the current sports hall stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. It appears that the projected increase in population will lead to an increase in demand for sports hall space.

The SFC indicates that there will be a recommendation for an additional 4.32 (badminton) courts, up to 2031; the cost of this is estimated to be £2,576,814. The audit identified that current use of sport hall stock is high and that clubs are struggling to expand. Based on current assessment and availability there is a need for a minimum 4-court sports hall in Gloucester to

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accommodate the increase in population. It is understood that improving quality of facilities can sometimes lead to increases in participation. This is thought to be unlikely in Gloucester due to the high levels of use on education sites currently.

5.4: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Sports halls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	<p>There are 36 sports halls with 84 badminton courts.</p> <p>There are however 14 sports halls of 3+ courts across 13 sites with a total of 68 badminton courts.</p> <p>The Sports Park has a new 12- court hall which can also be used as a major events arena It is located in the north of Gloucester.</p> <p>St Peter's School a 4-court and 5-court sports halls and is located in the south.</p>	
Quality	<p>Sports halls in the north of Gloucester tend to be better quality than those found in the south.</p> <p>Several schools and academies have undergone refurbishment within the last few years.</p> <p>St Peter's has one poor and one below average sports hall.</p>	<p>There is a requirement to improve the standard of the below average sports halls, whilst maintaining the quality of those which are above average or good.</p>
Accessibility	<p>All of GCC's population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a sports hall.</p> <p>Nearly 90% of the population lives within 20 minutes' walk time of a sports hall</p> <p>There are four additional sports halls within 2 miles of the local authority border, which appear to service some sporting needs of Gloucester residents. They are all located to the east of the City boundary.</p>	<p>The main population settlements in Gloucester are all serviced by above quality sports hall facilities. Spatially it looks like there is limited access to the east of the City and in the centre, although sports hall space is located in Tewkesbury.</p>
Availability (Management and usage)	<p>Provision is shared between the University, local authority, which is operated by Aspire, schools and a commercial owner (also operated by Aspire).</p> <p>All sports halls apart from the Police Headquarters, offer substantial community availability. Many of them are full to capacity.</p> <p>Consultation with different sports clubs suggests that there is no room for</p>	<p>Maintenance of the good relationships between schools and clubs is required to ensure continued usage and room for increased use of sites.</p> <p>There appears to be high demand for sports hall space (as determined via club and NGB consultation) suggesting the requirement for either change of programming at GL1 to accommodate sports hall activities (rather than soft play) or additional 4-court sports hall.</p>

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Facility type	Sports halls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
	<p>expansion within the facilities which they currently use.</p> <p>The development of basketball as the key sport at Gloucestershire College is highly likely to increase demand for additional time at other facilities.</p> <p>Several schools offer outdoor sports indoors, such as football.</p> <p>In general, there is a wide range of activities taking place.</p> <p>The use of a 4-court hall for soft play at GL1 has effectively reduced the capacity for sports hall sports to play on a regular basis.</p>	
Strategic summary	<p>Improve the quality of the below average sports halls in the south of the city.</p> <p>Undertake a feasibility to identify demand and where best to locate an additional 4 court sports hall. This would need to take account of what else could be co-located, location of this site to best attract hard to reach groups (in line with council policy). Within the feasibility take account of the needs of White City Venture and White City Community CIC, which is keen to develop a new facility.</p> <p>Continue to support and develop good relationships with schools, college and university to ensure continued high levels of community use</p> <p>Retain daytime access to sports halls at the public facilities and work towards increasing daytime access at education sites, where possible (potentially at the university). Where possible extend community use availability at education sites (although this is relatively strong).</p> <p>Keep a watching brief on basketball development in the area as this may lead to even further pressure on community use of sports halls.</p>	

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SECTION 6: SWIMMING POOLS

A swimming pool is defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water-based sport and recreation”. It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving. Many small pools are used solely for recreational swimming and will not necessarily need to strictly follow the NGB recommendations. It is, however, generally recommended that standard dimensions are used to allow appropriate levels of competition and training and to help meet safety standards. Relatively few pools need to be designed to full competition standards or include spectator facilities.

Training for competition, low-level synchronised swimming, and water polo can all take place in a 25m pool. With modest spectator seating, pools can also accommodate competitive events in these activities. Diving from boards, advanced synchronised swimming and more advanced sub-aqua training require deeper water. These can all be accommodated in one pool tank, which ideally should be in addition to the main pool.

The NGB responsible for administering diving, swimming, synchronised swimming and water polo in England is Swim England.

6.1: Supply

This assessment is mostly concerned with larger pools available for community use (no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria). As such, pools less than 160m² (e.g. 20m x 4 lanes) water space and/or located at private member clubs offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation. They are, therefore eliminated from the supply evaluation, when regarding accessibility and availability later in this section.

Quantity

The audit identified nine sites which have 12 pools. This includes all pools in the City irrespective of size and access.

Table 6.1: All swimming pools and sites in Gloucester

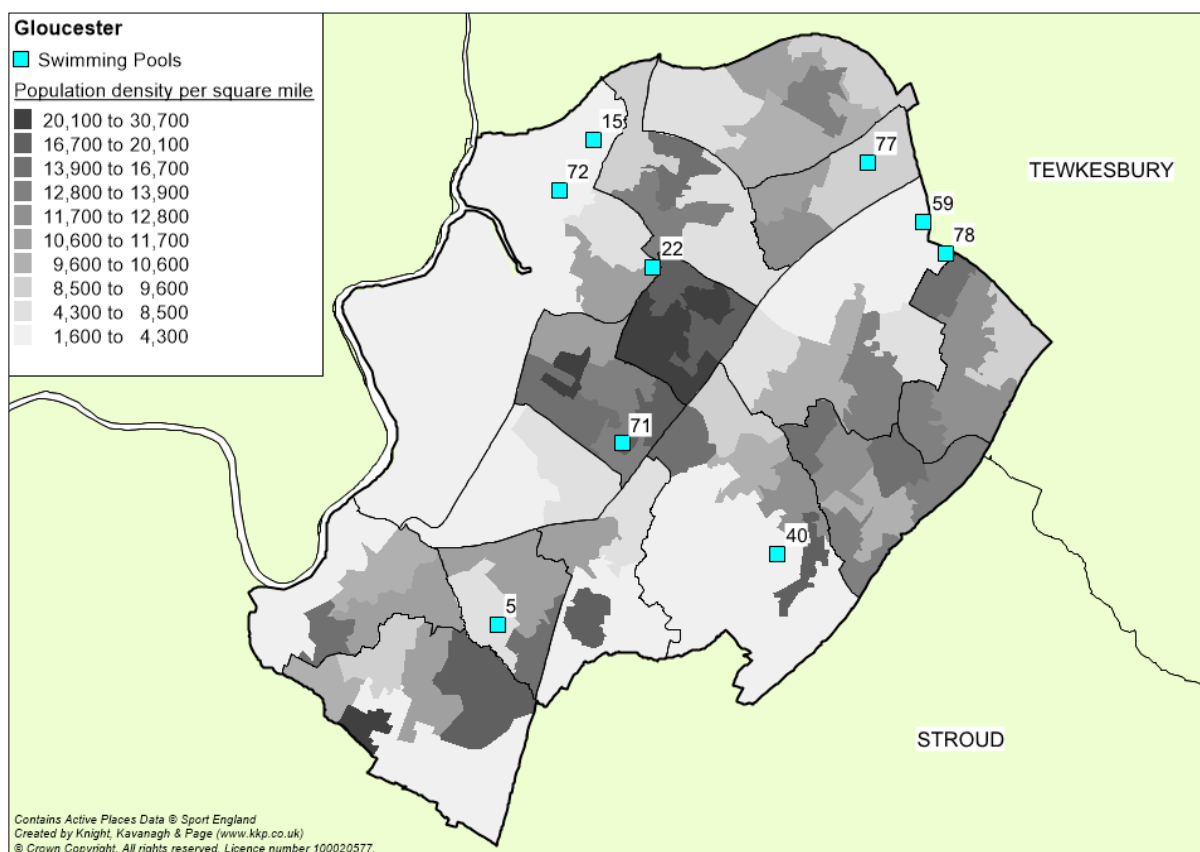
Map ID	Site name	Facility type	Lanes	Length (m)	Area M ²
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	Main/General	4	20	160
15	DW Sports Fitness	Main/General	1	20	180
22	G11 Leisure Centre	Main/General	8	25	425
22	G11 Leisure Centre	Main/General	4	25	225
22	G11 Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	15	120
22	G11 Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	15	180
40	Hallmark Health Club	Leisure Pool	0	12.5	100
59	Nuffield Health	Main/General	0	25	250
71	Ribston Hall High School	Main/General	4	20	200
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	Main/General	4	20	160
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	Main/General	4	18.3	139.08
78	Spirit Health Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	1	12.5	100

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As identified in Section 3, this study is concerned with swimming facilities which are normally 160m² or larger in size, whilst recognising that swimming pools smaller in size may offer learning/teaching sessions but are deemed unable to offer a full swim programme.

As noted in Figure 6.1, most swimming facilities are located in the north of the authority with all settlements of higher population density having a swimming pool within close proximity.

Figure 6.1: All swimming pools in Gloucester



Quality

As part of the assessment, KKP visits main swimming pools and completes non-technical visual assessments. This encompasses assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in influencing and attracting users. Quality is assessed as previously described in section 3.2.

Nuffield Health and Hallmark Health Club are considered to be a good quality pools, four swimming pools (Ribston Hall, Riverside, Beaufort and Sir Thomas Rich) are rated below average with the remaining five swimming pools (GL1 and DW) rated above average.

Changing provision was generally assessed to be in the same condition as the swimming pools however changing rooms were not accessible at the time audit due being utilised at the time of audit.

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Figure 6.2: Quality of swimming pools in Gloucester

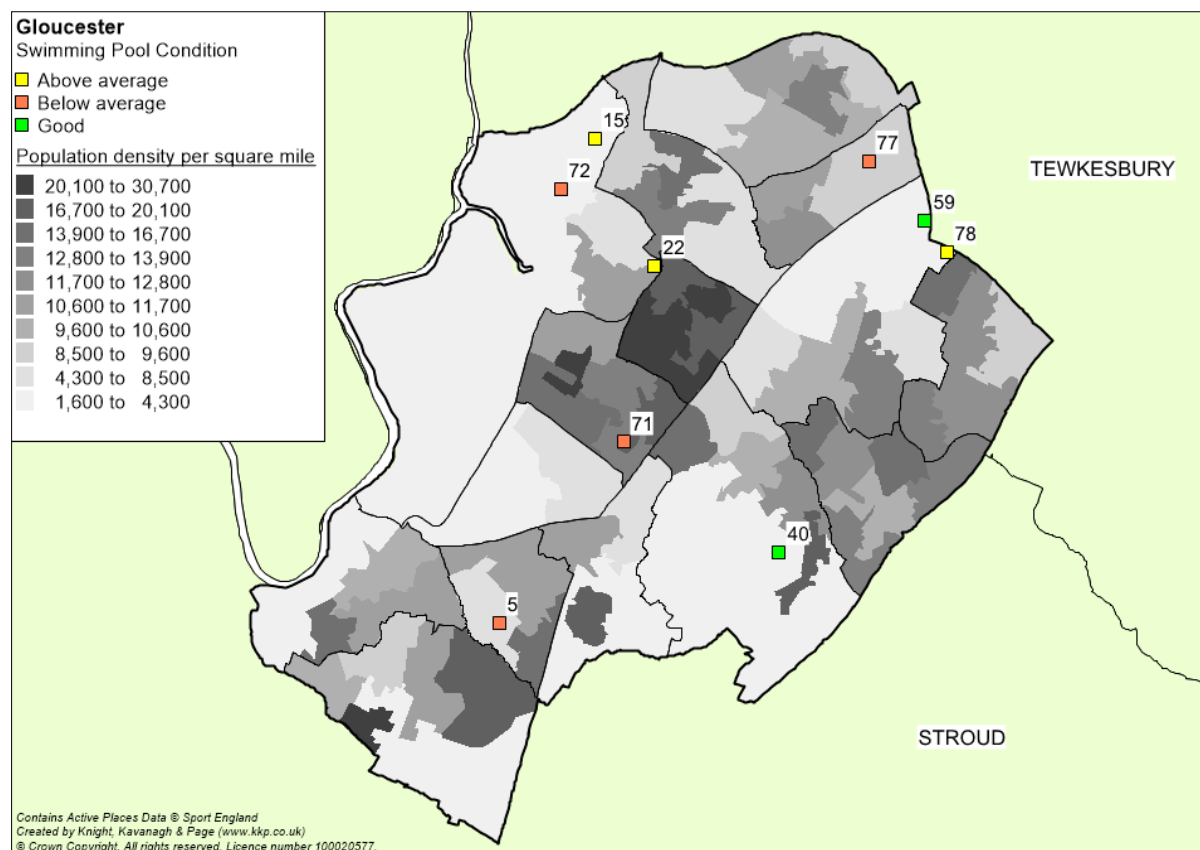


Table 6.2: Swimming pools in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Lanes x length (m)	Condition	
			Pool	Changing
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	4x20m	Below average	Below average
15	DW Sports Fitness	1x20m	Above average	Not assessed
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	8x25m	Above average	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	4x25m	Above average	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	0x15m	Above average	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	0x15m	Above average	Above average
40	Hallmark Health Club	0x12.5m	Good	Not assessed
59	Nuffield Health	0x25m	Good	Not assessed
71	Ribston Hall High School	4x20m	Below average	Not assessed
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	4x20m	Below average	Below average
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	4x18.3m	Above average	Not assessed
78	Spirit Health Club	0x12.5m	Above average	Not assessed

Table 6.3, overleaf, identifies the age of swimming pools and if and when it has undergone any significant refurbishment.

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Table 6.3: Age of pools in Gloucester

Site name	Year built	Refurbishment	Age (years) since refurbishment
Beaufort Sports Centre	1964	2002	17
DW Sports Fitness	2006		13
GL1 Leisure Centre	2002		17
Hallmark Health Club	1988	2006	13
Nuffield Health	1999	2018	1
Ribston Hall High School	1960		60
Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	1973		46*
Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	1964	2005	14
Spirit Health Club	1986	2006	13

Consultation indicates Ribston Hall Swimming Pool is the oldest pool in Gloucester (built in 1960). The School leases the pool to a commercial swim school provider who is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of it. It is reported that the building has asbestos which results in significant costs to repair and the Swim School is continuously performing reactive maintenance on the pool, plant and building to keep it operational.

Ribston Hall High School, Beaufort Sports Centre, and Sir Thomas Rich Sports Centre all had pools built in the 1960's.

Availability of swimming pools

Swimming pool availability differs dependent upon ownership and/or management. Facilities audited all offer swimming lessons to the public. There are no private use swimming pools in Gloucester.

Table 6.4: Access policy of swimming pools

Site name	Access policy
Beaufort Sports Centre	Pay and Play
DW Sports Fitness	Registered membership
GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play
Hallmark Health Club	Registered membership
Nuffield Health	Registered membership
Ribston Hall High School	Sports Club/ Association
Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	Registered membership
Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	Sports Club/ Association
Spirit Health Club	Registered membership

DW, Nuffield Health, and Spirit Health are commercially managed and require a monthly/annual membership to access facilities. Hallmark Health Club and Spirit Health Club are spa facilities and access is gained either via the hotel or health club. Nuffield Health has an arrangement with the adjacent Premier Inn for guests to access the facilities on a Pay and Play day rate basis for the duration of their stay.

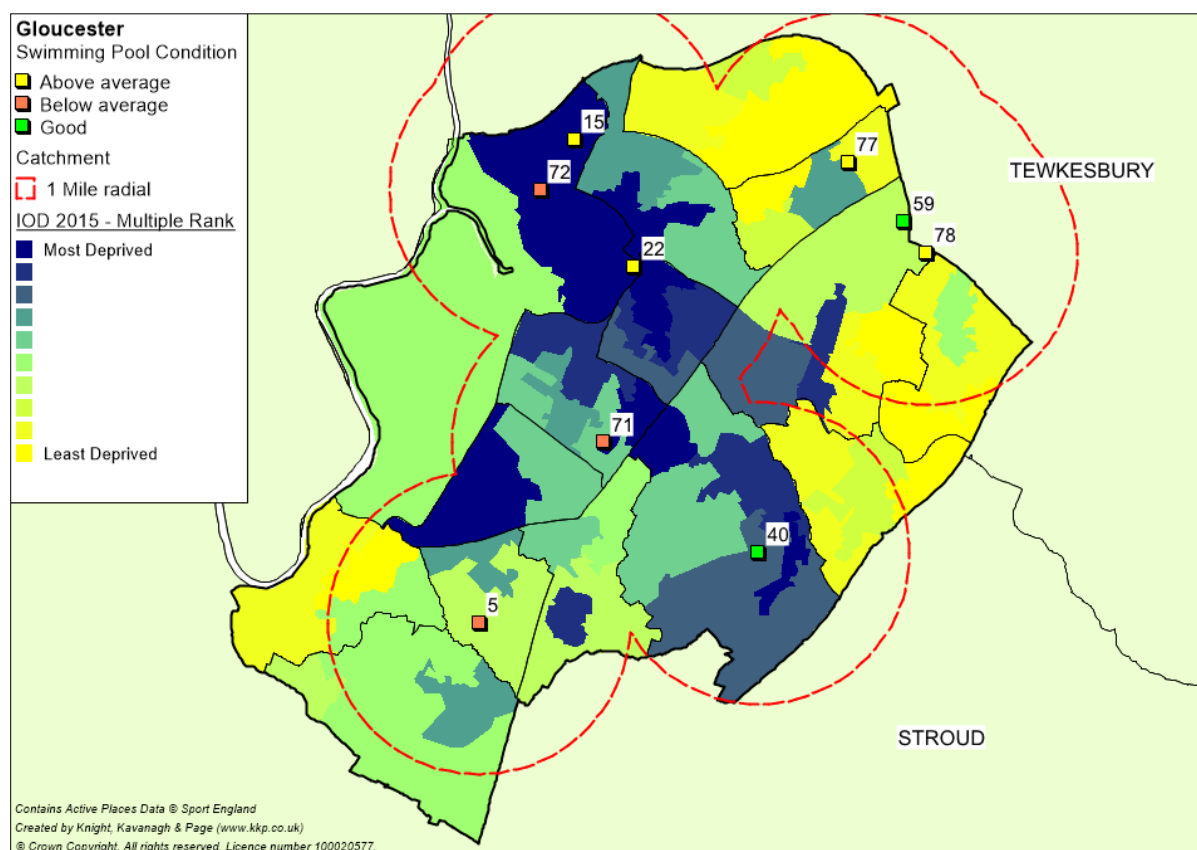
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Whilst acknowledging that these cater for specific market segments, they are not available to all sections of the community due to restrictions identified. Pay and play opportunities are available to the community at Beaufort Sports Centre, GL1 and Riverside leisure centres. They are, therefore, considered fully available to the community.

Accessibility

Swimming pool accessibility is influenced by physical (i.e. built environment). Appropriate walk and drive-time catchments are applied to determine accessibility to communities. The normal acceptable standard is a 20-minute walk time (1-mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20-minute drive time for a rural area. This enables analysis of the adequacy of coverage and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision. Table 6.3 identifies accessibility of all swimming pools in Gloucester.

Figure 6.3: All swimming facilities in Gloucester with 20 minutes' walk time



All of Gloucester's population of 129,803 (ONS MYE 2017) is within a 20-minutes' drive time of a swimming pool.

Figure 6.3 and Table 6.5 indicate that c.85% of the population live within one mile of a swimming pool, of which 27.8% out of 29.5% (which equates to 94% of the most deprived communities) who live in the areas of higher deprivation (the national average is 30%).

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Table 6.5: Accessibility of swimming pools in Gloucester

IMD 2015 10% bands	Gloucester		All pools catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	15,508	12.6%	15,508	12.6%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	13,158	10.7%	12,536	10.2%	622	0.5%
20.1 - 30	7,584	6.2%	6,212	5.0%	1,372	1.1%
30.1 - 40	11,556	9.4%	11,556	9.4%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	11,414	9.3%	11,414	9.3%	0	0.0%
50.1 - 60	15,311	12.4%	11,702	9.5%	3,609	2.9%
60.1 - 70	8,628	7.0%	7,349	6.0%	1,279	1.0%
70.1 - 80	6,283	5.1%	5,279	4.3%	1,004	0.8%
80.1 - 90	18,092	14.7%	13,457	10.9%	4,635	3.8%
90.1 - 100	15,759	12.8%	11,632	9.4%	4,127	3.3%
Total	123,293	100.0%	106,645	86.5%	16,648	13.5%

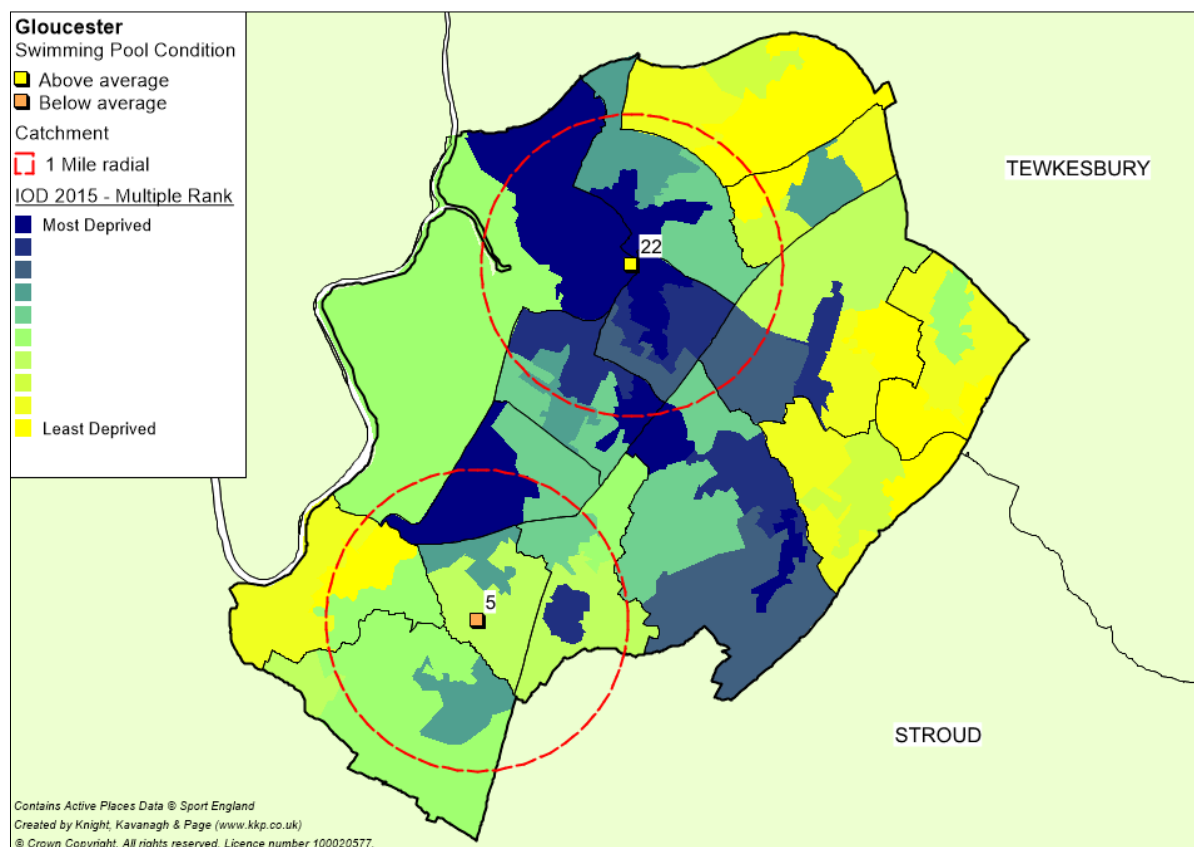
When swimming pools which require membership are removed from the IMD analysis, as per Figure 6.4 and Table 6.6, accessibility reduces to 45.1% of the population who live within a one-mile catchment of an available swimming pool, of which 19.3% (which is 65% of this cohort) live in areas of higher deprivation.

Table 6.6: Population within one mile of community available swimming pools

IMD 2015 10% bands	Gloucester		Pay and Play pools catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	15,508	12.6%	10,767	8.7%	4,741	3.8%
10.1 - 20	13,158	10.7%	8,990	7.3%	4,168	3.4%
20.1 - 30	7,584	6.2%	4,085	3.3%	3,499	2.8%
30.1 - 40	11,556	9.4%	7,951	6.4%	3,605	2.9%
40.1 - 50	11,414	9.3%	5,357	4.3%	6,057	4.9%
50.1 - 60	15,311	12.4%	8,388	6.8%	6,923	5.6%
60.1 - 70	8,628	7.0%	5,749	4.7%	2,879	2.3%
70.1 - 80	6,283	5.1%	1,069	0.9%	5,214	4.2%
80.1 - 90	18,092	14.7%	578	0.5%	17,514	14.2%
90.1 - 100	15,759	12.8%	2,677	2.2%	13,082	10.6%
Total	123,293	100.0%	55,611	45.1%	67,682	54.9%

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Figure 6.4: Community available swimming pools in Gloucester (Pay and Play)



All of the population is within a 20 minutes' drive time of a community available swimming pool. Just under half of Gloucester's population (46.59%- 60,134) using ONS MYE 2017 is estimated to be within a 20-minutes' drive of a pay and play swimming pool in Gloucester. As identified above, 29.5% of the population lives in areas of higher deprivation compared to c.30% nationally. From this population 19.3% live within one mile of a community available pool (this equates to 23,842 out of 36,250 which equates to 65% of people living in areas of higher deprivation) suggesting that the two community available pools are relatively well placed.

Facilities in neighbouring authorities

Accessibility is also influenced by facilities within easy reach of the local authority. Figure 6.5 and Table 6.7 detail swimming pools located within 2 miles of GCC boundary. One swimming pool is identified and is available to the community via pay and play.

Table 6.7: Swimming pools in neighbouring authorities

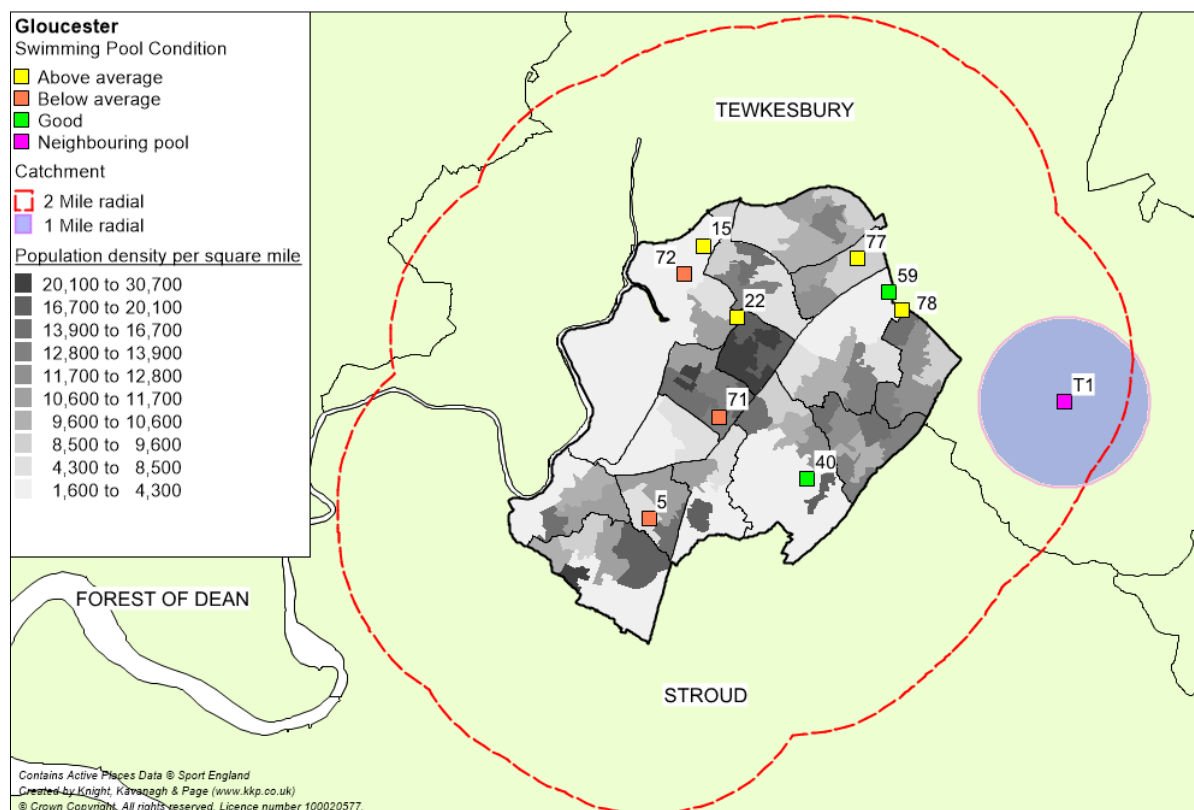
Map ID	Site name	Pool type	Lanes / length	Local authority
T1	Brockworth Sports Centre	Main / General	4 x 25m	Tewkesbury

Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

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Brockworth Sports Centre is located to the east of Gloucester and is likely to service some of the rural population of Gloucester, given its proximity to the border.

Figure 6.5: All swimming pools by condition with 2-mile radial catchment



6.2: Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

Sport England's FPM report provides an overview of the current level of provision of swimming pools in Gloucester. It uses data from the Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools provision in Gloucester City – National Run Report May 2019.

The FPM identifies that:

- Customers of swimming pools do not reflect local authority boundaries, and whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which swimming pools people will choose to use.
- These are based on: how close the venue is to where people live; other facilities on the swimming pool site, such as a gym; the programming of the pool with swimming activities that appeal and are available at times which fit with the lifestyle of residents; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness. Increasingly, the quality of the swimming pools and the swimming offer are of more importance to residents.
- In determining the position across Gloucester City, it is important to take full account of the swimming pools in the neighbouring local authorities. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities located inside the City and those located outside the authority.

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The FPM report found that:

- ◀ Gloucester has a higher level of supply of swimming pools per head (14m²) of the population than national levels (12m²) and similar to the regional (14m²) and county levels (14m²).
- ◀ Several pools are not fully available in the peak period indicating that there is spare capacity in the current supply to cater for the increased future demand.
- ◀ The average age of swimming pools of 29 years with a few relatively old sites (over 40 years old) bringing the average age of pools down, most pools are relatively modern.
- ◀ There is a mix of facility providers with the local authority GL1 site being the biggest with half the supply of the City on the one site.
- ◀ Based on resident's demand only, the pools operate just over the used capacity level deemed comfortable, and some sites (GL1, Beaufort, and Ribston) are operating at maximum or near maximum capacity.
- ◀ Additional capacity could be offered by extending the opening times at some of the pools.
- ◀ Gloucester City residents have a significant amount of their demand satisfied by pools outside the city, and as an area Gloucester is a net importer of demand with non-residents in adjoining local authorities using Gloucester City pools.
- ◀ Local share across the City shows that overall, supply is not fully meeting demand and residents have a lower "share" of access compared to the national benchmark.
- ◀ Almost all unmet demand is due to living outside the catchment area of a pool and there is very little unmet demand due to pools being at capacity. Of those living outside a catchment of a pool 77.2% of these do not have access to a car.

Table 6.8: Demand findings from the FPM in Gloucester

Element	FPM 2019	Gloucestershire County	SW region	National
Satisfied demand	94.4%	92.6%	90.4%	91.3%
Satisfied demand retained within Gloucester	79.4%	93.4%	98.8%	99.9%
Levels of unmet demand	5.6%	7.4%	9.6%	8.7%
% of unmet demand of residents living outside catchment of a swimming pool (as opposed to no capacity)	86.9%	92.6%	97.2%	91.1%
Used capacity	72.2%	59.4%	54.8%	62.4%
Imported use (% of used capacity)	21.7%	3.5%	0.7%	0.1%
Exported demand (% of used capacity)	20.6%	6.6%	1.2%	0.1%

*visits per week in the peak period

It should also be noted that the model considers resident demand and use and not by non-residents. In the case of areas such as Gloucester where visitors are more common, this will have a bearing on demand and is not picked up in the FPM.

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The level of unmet demand equates to 76m² of waterspace. This is 5.6% of the total demand from residents which is not currently being met. To put this into context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 212-250m² of water, depending on lane width.

The overall capacity used in Gloucester is 72.2% which is higher than all regional and county and national levels. The FPM is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

Pools exceeding the 70% benchmark are GL1 (100%), Beaufort Sports Centre and Ribston Hall (80%). Conversely significantly below the 70% benchmark is Riverside (21%).

The FPM, therefore, identifies that public swimming pool sites are estimated to be full at peak times, because of their availability for all swimming activities and the scale of demand in their catchment area. The projected increase in demand from population growth, does not warrant consideration of further swimming pool provision as improvements to the current stock and increasing the availability (opening times) will accommodate the increased demand.

6.3: Demand

Swim England's latest strategy, *Towards a Nation Swimming: a Strategic Plan for Swimming in England 2017-21*, aims to creating a happier, healthier and more successful nation through swimming. To achieve this, several strategic objectives have been set:

- ◀ Provide strong leadership and be the recognised authority for swimming.
- ◀ Substantially increase the number of people able to swim.
- ◀ Significantly grow the number and diversity of people enjoying and benefitting from regular swimming.
- ◀ Create a world leading talent system for all disciplines.
- ◀ Deliver a high quality, diverse and motivated workforce within swimming.
- ◀ Strengthening organisational sustainability for future generations.

Consultation with Swim England confirms that in relation to UK wide participation all local authority areas are priority areas but areas with swimming pool water deficit are a greater priority. Swim England goes on to indicate that the local swimming club would benefit from increased access to water time. Nationally, participation levels are steadily increasing, which is a reverse of the previous decade.

Club consultation

Gloucester City Swimming Club (GCSC) – is based at GL1. It is Swim Mark accredited. It uses two of the pools and completes land training at Beaufort Sports Centre and GL1. It has 13 squads. GCSC's vision is to provide swimmers with the optimum environment and the right opportunities at each stage of their development to enable them to achieve excellence.... with a programme designed to encourage swimmers of all abilities to enter a competitive environment with enjoyment.

The Club suggests that facilities are of an excellent standard which draws many competitive swimming clubs to its open meetings. With an experienced coaching team, the Club is keen to get the best out of the swimmers whatever their goals may be. It has swimmers of all abilities from county, district, national and international standard.

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GCSC is committed to providing quality swimming coaching to young people with a large variety of disabilities. It has one of the strongest para squads in the South West, with swimmers competing in a wide range of competitions from local galas to international meets. It offers both disability specific sessions and fully inclusive sessions with able bodied swimmers, all of which are coached by its coaching team who are all fully trained in coaching swimmers with a disability.

GCSC has been made the hub club for disability swimming in Gloucestershire. It is responsible for assessing all young disabled people in the county who have expressed an interest in swimming and then signposting them to an appropriate club or swim school, depending on where the individuals lives and their level of ability. The Club has six coaches headed by a level 3 senior coach and is supported by a large number of volunteers.

Brockworth Swimming Club is based at Brockworth Sport Centre. It is a relatively small club offering competitive swimming for all levels of swimmers. This includes friendly galas, leagues, county and regional competitions up to opportunities in the British national championships

The Club itself was established in 1976 and has been based at Brockworth Sports Centre from the beginning. It has a pre-swim group, swimming development group, two junior squads and one senior squad.

GL1 management reports that it has 2,000 swimming lessons per week. It also identified that GL1 (built in 2002), is the key swimming facility in the area but is starting to show signs of wear and tear with a recent problem with a moveable floor leading to a temporary closure of that specific pool. This has since been rectified. Aspire reports additional challenges of car parking and the Council's focus on developing the Quays, which has seen a reduction of footfall in the town centre.

Future demand

Sport England's FPM identifies that there will be sufficient pool space available in 2031 due to the use of neighbouring authority pools.

6.5: Sport England's facilities calculator (SFC)

This assists local planning authorities to quantify additional demand for community sports facilities generated by new growth populations, development and regeneration areas. It can be used to estimate facility needs for whole area (City) populations but should not be applied for strategic gap analysis as it has no spatial dimension as it does not take account of:

- ◀ Facility location compared to demand.
- ◀ Capacity and availability of facilities – opening hours.
- ◀ Cross boundary movement of demand.
- ◀ Travel networks and topography.
- ◀ Attractiveness of facilities.

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Table 6.9: Sports facilities calculator

	Population 2016	Population estimate 2031
ONS population projections	128,355	143,416
Population increase	-	15,061
Facilities to meet additional demand	-	3.04 lanes or 0.76 swimming pools
Cost	-	£2,771,046

Calculations assume that the current pool stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. It appears that the projected increase in population will lead to an increase in demand for pools. The SFC indicates that there will be a recommendation for an additional 3.04 swimming lanes, up to 2031; at an estimated cost of £2,771,046.

Both the FPM and the KKP audit identify availability within the area of a near supply/demand balance at peak times. Current and increased demand can be accommodated by the current supply of swimming pools by increasing availability of pools. However, the below average pool at Beaufort Sports Centre and GL1 which is already starting to show signs of wear and tear, suggest that additional provision may be required (especially in the south of the city) in the future.

6.6: Summary of key facts and issues

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

Facility type	Swimming pools	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 12 pools of varying size on nine sites in Gloucester, three of which were built in the 1960's. Two sites (GL1 and Beaufort Sports Centre) are open to the public as pay and play facilities. There is an additional pool which offers swimming lessons and some pay and play availability at Brockworth Sports Centre. located to the east of Gloucester in Tewkesbury.	
Quality	The general stock of swimming pools is above average in quality or good. Ribston Hall, Riverside Sport and Leisure and Beaufort Sports Centre are, however, below average. GL1 (built in 2002), as the key swimming facility in the area, is starting to show signs of wear and tear with a recent problem with a moveable floor leading to a temporary closure of that specific pool.	Ribston Hall Swimming pool and Beaufort Sports Centre are in need of current investment. GL1 is likely to require additional and increasing investment in its plant over the lifetime of the Local Plan.
Accessibility	All of Gloucester's population lives within 20 minutes' drive time of a swimming pool in Gloucester. Just under half of Gloucester's population (45.1%-55,611) is estimated to live within 20-minutes' walk	Residents in the South of the City only have access to a below average swimming pool.

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Facility type	Swimming pools	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
	of a pay and play swimming pool in Gloucester of which 19.3% out of a total of 29.5% live in areas of higher deprivation (as outlined above).	Two thirds of those living in areas of higher deprivation have a community available pool within one mile walk.
Availability (Management and usage)	<p>The FPM identifies significant movement from outside the City to use its swimming facilities.</p> <p>There are several strong aquatic clubs in the area which produce very strong regional swimmers.</p> <p>There is a wide aquatics programme on offer with 2,000 swimming lessons taking place per week.</p> <p>There appears to be no waiting list for lessons.</p> <p>Other facilities do have limitations due to either being located on a school site or being commercially operated requiring membership fees.</p>	GL1 provides community available swimming throughout the day and evening.
Summary	<p>As the key facility, GL1 is likely to require increasing investment over the lifetime of the Local Plan, a fully costed repair and maintenance plan will be required to ensure that it remains fit for purpose in the 21st century.</p> <p>Beaufort Sports Centre swimming pool is in need of refurbishment in the shorter term but a longer term option could be to plan for its replacement and increase the size and scale of the pool to meet future demand.</p> <p>There are several pockets of higher deprivation which are not currently serviced by a walk to swimming facility. Consideration could be given to extending and improving Ribston Hall School facility, ensuring additional community availability. This has the potential to 'plug' the gap in the middle of the City.</p>	

SECTION 7: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES

For the purposes of assessment health and fitness suites are normally defined as venues with 20 stations or more. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment; larger health and fitness centres with more stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and casual users.

They can provide a valuable way to assist people of all ages, ethnicities and abilities to introduce physical exercise into their daily lives with the obvious concomitant benefits to health, fitness and wellbeing.

The current state of the UK fitness industry is complex with a variety of providers including the private sector (ranging from low cost operators to the high-end market), trusts, schools and local authority operators. Within the UK private fitness market has continued to grow steadily over the last 12 months with an estimated increase of 2% in the number of members, 4.6% in the number of facilities and 2.9% in market value. The growth however is lower than last year; which saw increases of over 5% in both members and market value.

According to the State of the UK Fitness Industry Report (2018) there are now 7,038 fitness facilities in the UK, up from 6,728 last year. Total industry membership is up 2% to £9.9 million which means that one in seven people in the UK is a member of a gym. The total market value is estimated at £4.9 billion, up 2.9% on 2017. The UK penetration rate is at 14.9%, the same as the previous year.

A total of 275 new public and private fitness facilities opened in the last 12 months, up from 272 in 2017. Pure Gym and GLL have strengthened their positions as the UK's leading private and public operators (by number of gyms and members). Pure Gym has become the first operator to reach 200 clubs and passed the one-million-member mark earlier in 2018. GLL, with 194 gyms, is also likely to break the 200 milestones within the next year. (There are no figures available to indicate the number of gyms which have closed).

7.1: Supply

Quantity

As is illustrated in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 overleaf, there are 19 health and fitness gyms in Gloucester with 1,165 stations; generally, health and fitness gyms are located in more densely populated areas. Fitness facilities containing fewer than 20 stations are generally not considered within the assessment although they can be available and service small sections of the community; where this is considered to be the case they are included. In general, however, they are discounted because of their scale.

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Figure 7.1: All health and fitness facilities in Gloucester on population density

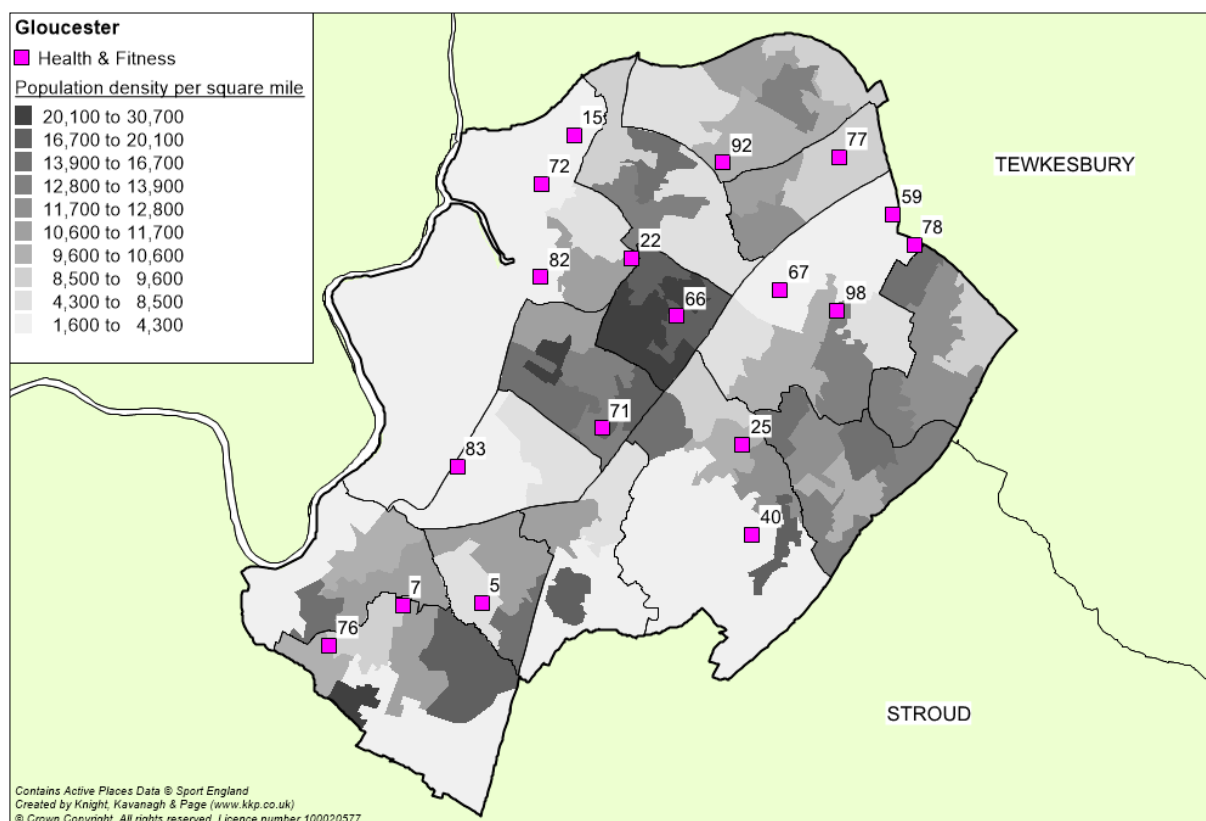


Table 7.1: All health and fitness facilities in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Stations	Access type
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	18	Pay and Play
7	Bodyflex	30	Registered Membership
15	DW Sports Fitness	124	Registered Membership
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	75	Pay and Play
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	22	Pay and Play
25	Gloucester Academy	16	Private Use
40	Hallmark Health Club	19	Registered Membership
59	Nuffield Health	120	Registered Membership
66	Pro Systems MMA Gym	26	Registered Membership
67	Pure Gym (Gloucester Retail Park)	220	Registered Membership
71	Ribston Hall High School	5	Private use
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	122	Pay and Play
76	Severn Vale School	26	Pay and Play
77	Sir Thomas Rich's Sports Centre	20	Private Use
78	Spirit Health Club (Gloucester)	30	Registered Membership
82	The Gym (Gloucester)	150	Registered Membership

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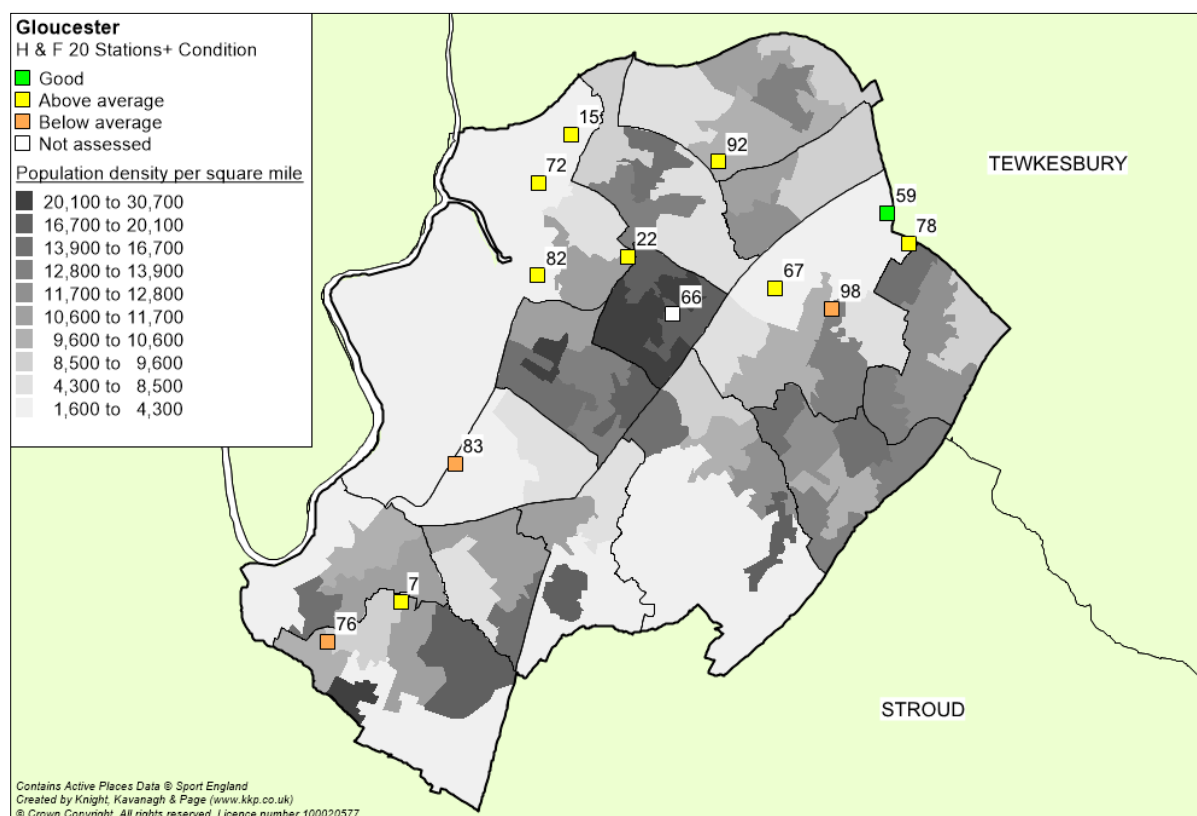
Map ID	Site name	Stations	Access type
83	The Gym Gloucester	45	Registered Membership
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	34	Sports Club / CA
98	Sevenside Gym Church of Pain	40	Registered Membership
	Total	1,165	

When those with fewer than 20 stations are excluded (as identified in Figure 7.2 and Table 7.2) the number of available health and fitness suites available in Gloucester reduces to 13, which have 1,064 stations.

Quality

All community available health and fitness sites received a non-technical quality assessment. Of the 13, one is rated as good, eight are above average, three below average and one facility is unassessed. (Pro systems MMA).

Figure 7.2: Health & fitness suites with 20+ stations on population density by condition



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Table 7.2: Health & fitness suites with 20+ stations on population density by condition

Map ID	Site name	Stations	Condition
7	Bodyflex	30	Above average
15	DW Sports Fitness	124	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	75 + 22*	Above average
59	Nuffield Health	120	Good
66	Pro Systems MMA Gym	26	Not assessed
67	Pure Gym (Gloucester Retail Park)	220	Above average
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	122	Above average
76	Severn Vale School	26	Below average
78	Spirit Health Club (Gloucester)	30	Above average
82	The Gym (Gloucester)	150	Above average
83	The Gym Gloucester	45	Below average
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	34	Above average
98	Severnside Gym Church of Pain	40	Below average
	Total	1,034	

*GL1 has a main gym and a ladies only gym

Accessibility

The Sport England classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly available. For health and fitness suites, this generally means a monthly membership fee which can vary considerably.

Private operators do not have a contractual obligation to, for example, offer exercise referral nor do they necessarily actively target hard to reach groups. It is also acknowledged that some of the memberships available are considered expensive while others are cheaper than those made available by public sector managed venues. There is little doubt that the various private operators can take pressure off the more available public facilities.

As with swimming pools and sports halls, appropriate walk and drive-time accessibility standards are applied to health and fitness suites to determine provision deficiencies or surpluses. The normal acceptable standard is a 20-minute drive time.

Most of Gloucester's population (85.3%) is within a 20 minutes' walk time of a health and fitness facility having 20 stations or more with all of the population living within 20 minutes' drive time. Consequently, just under 15% of the population are likely to need to use a car or public transport to access health and fitness facilities. As identified in Figure 7.3, it is the ward of Matson and Robinswood in the south east of the city who live more than one mile away from facilities. (There is, however, smaller provision nearby, Beaufort Sports Centre and Hallmark Health Club).

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Figure 7.3: Health and fitness suites with 20 minutes' walk time catchment on IMD

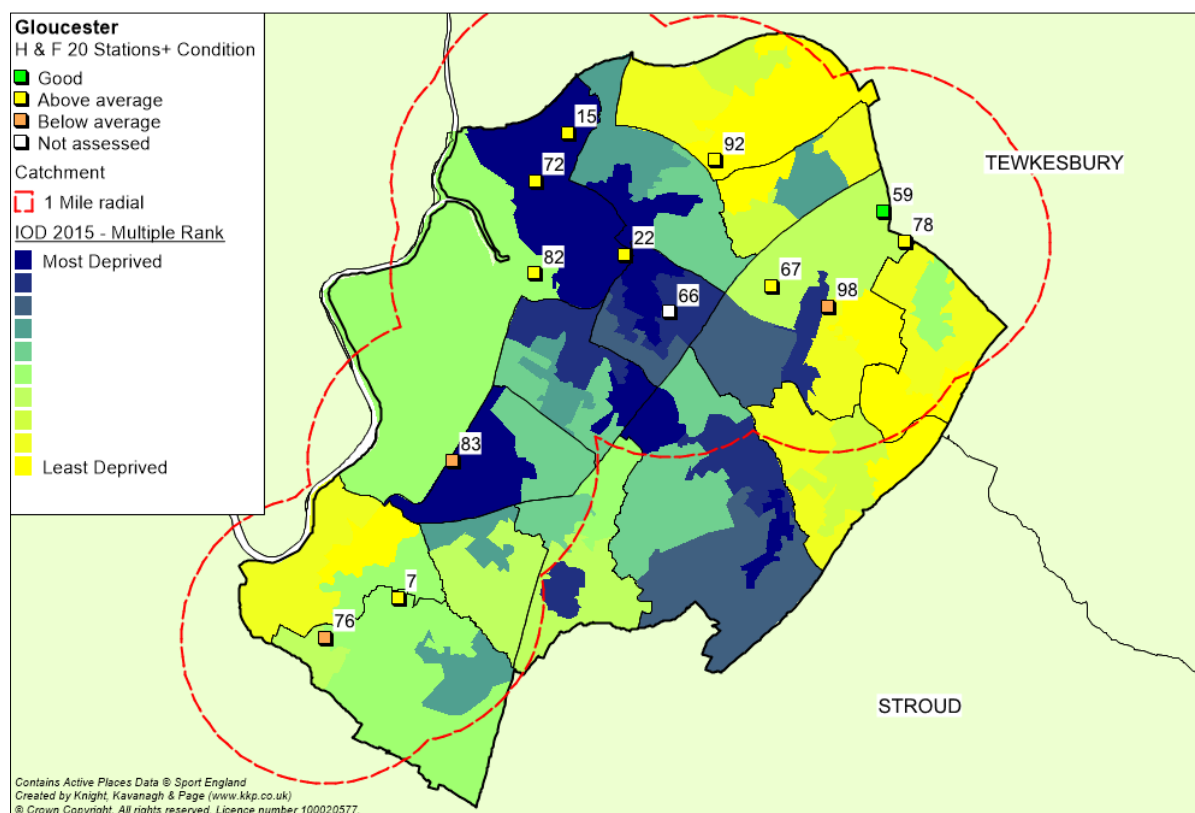


Table 7.3 identifies that nearly all of the population who live in areas of higher deprivation live within one mile of a health and fitness facility 5.1% do not (which equates to 82% of this cohort)

Table 7.3: Health and fitness suites with 20 minutes' walk time catchment on IMD

IMD 2015 10% bands	Gloucester		Health & Fitness (20 stations+) catchment populations by IMD			
	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside (%)	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	15,508	12.6%	14,032	11.4%	1,476	1.2%
10.1 - 20	13,158	10.7%	9,630	7.8%	3,528	2.9%
20.1 - 30	7,584	6.2%	6,065	4.9%	1,519	1.2%
30.1 - 40	11,556	9.4%	11,556	9.4%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	11,414	9.3%	9,993	8.1%	1,421	1.2%
50.1 - 60	15,311	12.4%	13,312	10.8%	1,999	1.6%
60.1 - 70	8,628	7.0%	7,518	6.1%	1,110	0.9%
70.1 - 80	6,283	5.1%	4,245	3.4%	2,038	1.7%
80.1 - 90	18,092	14.7%	15,675	12.7%	2,417	2.0%
90.1 - 100	15,759	12.8%	13,181	10.7%	2,578	2.1%
Total	123,293	100.0%	105,207	85.3%	18,086	14.7%

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Neighbouring facilities

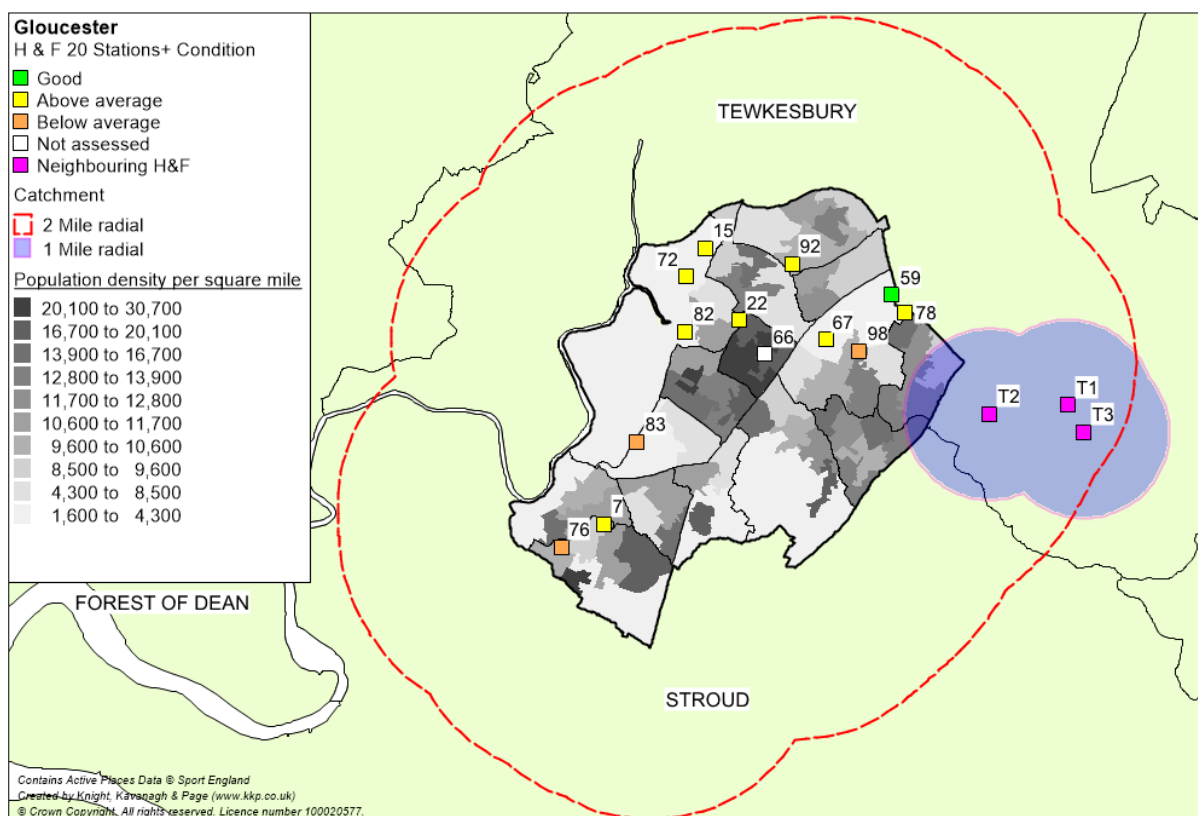
As with swimming and use of sports halls, users of health and fitness facilities do not just use facilities within their own local authority, consequently those with two miles of the border are considered within the report.

Table 7.4: Health and fitness (20+ stations) within two miles of Gloucester LA boundary

Map ID	Site name	Stations	Access type	Local authority
T1	Brockworth Sports Centre	20	Pay and Play	Tewkesbury
T2	David Lloyd (Gloucester)	165	Registered Membership	Tewkesbury
T3	The Cheltenham Chase Hotel	26	Registered Membership	Tewkesbury

As identified in Table 7.4 and Figure 7.4, there are three health and fitness facilities located within two miles of the GCC boundary, all three are located to the East of the authority in Tewkesbury. It is likely that they will serve the more rural communities in the east of the City. Only Brockworth Sports Centre offers pay and play, the others require a membership to access. Further, it is highly likely that David Lloyd pulls from further afield and penetrates into the east of Gloucester.

Figure 7.4: Fitness gyms in Gloucester and within 2 miles of GCC boundary



Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

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Availability and programming

The Sport England classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly available. For health and fitness suites, this generally means a monthly membership fee, the cost of which can vary considerably. It is acknowledged that memberships which might be considered expensive offer access to different market segments and can ease pressure on more available facilities (i.e. those with cheaper membership options).

Gloucester Academy, Ribston Hall and Sir Thomas Rich fitness gyms are used privately and are not available for community use.

Table 7.5: Pricing structure of health and fitness facilities in Gloucester

Site name	Pay & play	Monthly	6 months	12 months direct debit	Notes
Bodyflex		£30.00		£23.99	
DW Sports Fitness	1 month £58.00	£38.00	£48.00		
GL1 Leisure Centre		£49.95		£39.00	Ladies only £29.95 Includes swimming
Nuffield Health	£10.00 per day*			£49.00	P&P offer only available for hotel guests
Pro Systems MMA Gym			£19.99 Just gym £60.00 includes martial arts		
Pure Gym (Gloucester Retail Park)				Basic £14.99 £16.99	Basic includes £10.00 joining fee- 12 months package
Riverside Sports & Leisure Club		£32.99		£32.99	
Severn Vale School	£4.50	£22.00	£115.00	£200.00	
Spirit Health Club (Gloucester)	£10			£39.00	
The Gym (Quays)				£12.99	
The Gym Gloucester	£6.00	£32.00		£20.00	
UoG (Oxstalls Campus) (student use) *		UoG £16.00 Other £19.00		UoG student £110.00 Other student £135.00	Only for student use / Community groups
Severnside Gym Church of Pain					

UoG student use only, however, does accommodate health and wellbeing programmes and initiatives booked as groups such as cardia rehab, stroke rehab, falls prevention etc.

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Table 7.5 shows that monthly costs for an adult single usage vary from £4.50 for a day pass at the public sport centres to £49.00 per month Nuffield Health for adult standard anytime use. The cheapest monthly membership is £12.99 at The Gym (Quays).

It is recognised that well run health and fitness facilities with studios can support the financial viability of other facilities such as swimming pools and in many instances are used to cross subsidise such facilities. Consultation with Aspire suggests that the proliferation of health and fitness facilities across the city centre (13 sites) with Pure Gym (220 stations) and The Gym (150 stations) located within one mile of GL1 are having a particularly negative impact on gym memberships. They currently operate with c.1,700 members. It offers c.60 classes per week.

There may well be an argument to suggest that Aspire needs to consider a more flexible approach to pricing with a view to increasing its membership base, which has reportedly, reduced to c.1,700 this year.

Future developments

Consultation indicated planning permission has been granted for two additional national chain fitness gyms to open in the near future, a second Pure Gym facility and an Energie Fitness.

7.2: Demand

Health and fitness via exercising in a gym or class environment is a highly popular form of exercise, appealing to men and women across a range of age groups. To identify the adequacy of provision quantity a demand calculation based upon the assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future is applied. Population increases are also factored in to enable a calculation of whether current supply will meet future demand.

Table 7.6: UK penetration rates; health/fitness in Gloucester (ONS Data)

	Curent (2016)	Future (2031)
Adult population (16+ years)	102,414	115,762
UK penetration rate	15%	16%
Number of potential members	15,362	18,522
Number of visits per week (1.75/member)	26,884	32,413
% of visits in peak time	65	65
No. of visits in peak time (equated to no. of stations required i.e. no. of visits/39 weeks*65%)	448	21,068
Number of stations (with comfort factor applied)	672	810

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

Based upon UK penetration rates there is a current need for 672 stations across Gloucester. This is expected to grow to 810 by 2031; taking account of a comfort factor (particularly at peak times).

When comparing the number of community available stations currently available (1,034) and accounting for the comfort factor, there are sufficient facilities to service the adult population based on the calculations above. This does not include the planned two new facilities (Pure

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Gym and Energie Fitness) nor smaller facilities or those offering group fitness. Projecting forwards to 2031, if the 50% comfort factor is applied and the predicted penetration rate of 16% is applied there will still be an oversupply of health and fitness in the area.

It is not uncommon for the private sector to identify niche markets and fill them with a range of health and fitness stations which can appear to look as though the market is congested. The key issue is that while some of these may be budget operators this does not necessarily make them available to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage (as cost is only one factor which may hinder usage). Especially those that require transport to access such facilities.

Supply and demand analysis

As noted earlier, health and fitness facilities are an important facet of leisure provision and have been a successful addition to sports centres over the past three decades. Income derived can help to offset the cost/underpin the viability of other aspects of leisure provision, especially swimming and targeted physical activity programmes such as Exercise on Referral.

For the City of Gloucester, the challenge is to provide opportunity for people from areas of higher deprivation and rural areas who are less likely to be able to afford or choose to access health and fitness opportunity and do not have the transport to access the facilities. In the more rural areas, use of greenspace and flexible community spaces for fitness / physical activity is likely to be of key importance.

7.3: Dance studios

Dance studios are an important element of the wider health, fitness and conditioning market.

They vary in size, shape, quality of environment, access to sprung wooden floors and quality of ancillary facilities. There has been an increase in the number of people accessing fitness classes as identified in increased UK penetration rates. Activity types offered also vary from low impact classes such as Pilates and yoga to dance, step, boxercise and Zumba. It is worth noting that dance classes/clubs are key users of studio spaces throughout the country.

The audit found 32 studios, 29 of which were subject to a non-technical assessment. The quality of dance studios generally is in good condition, 24 sites found to be above average and five studios considered below average in quality.

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Figure 7.5: Dance studios in Gloucester

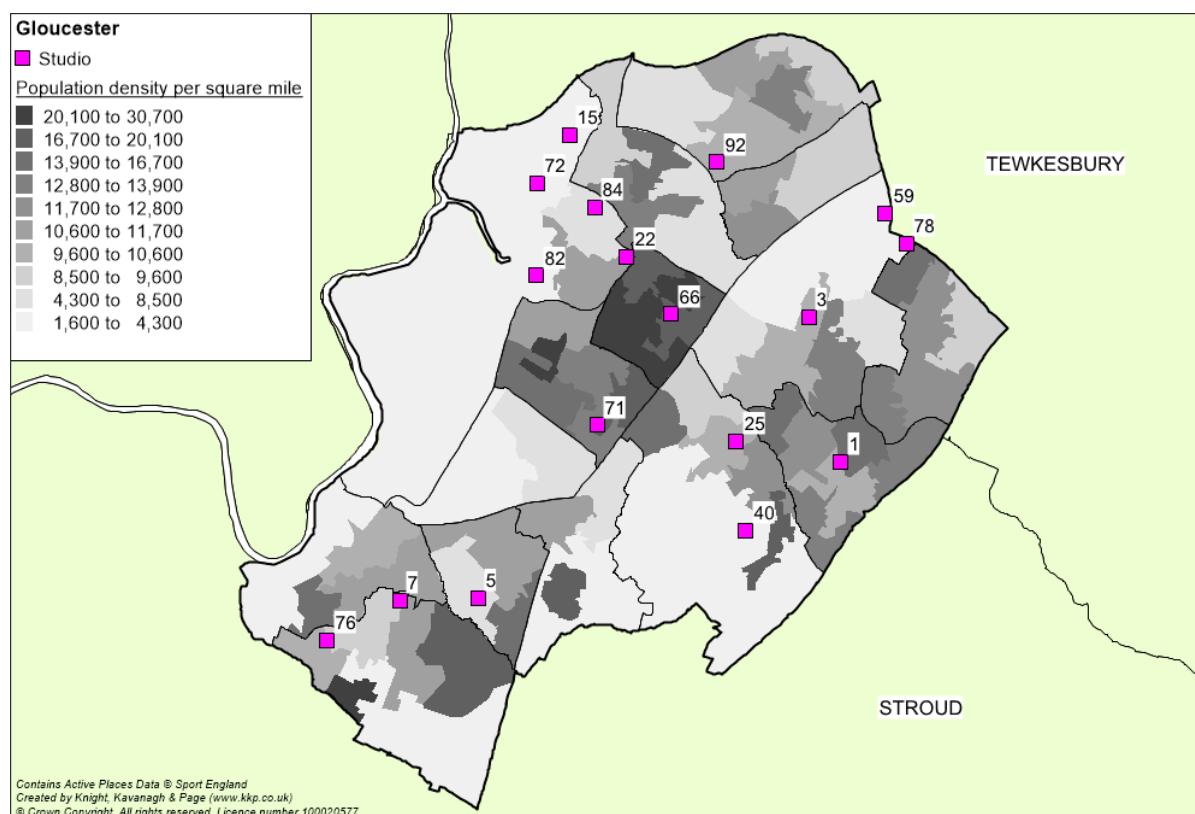


Table 7.7: List of Gloucester studios

Map ID	Site name	Access	Condition
1	Abbeydale Sports & Community Centre	Pay and Play	Not assessed
3	Barnwood Park Arts College	Private Use	Not assessed
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	Pay and Play	Below average
7	Bodyflex	Registered Membership	Below average
13	Crypt School	Sports Club / CA	Below average
15	DW Sports Fitness	Registered Membership	Above average
15	DW Sports Fitness	Registered Membership	Above average
15	DW Sports Fitness	Registered Membership	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	Above average
25	Gloucester Academy	Private Use	Above average
40	Hallmark Health Club	Registered Membership	Above average
59	Nuffield Health	Registered Membership	Above average
59	Nuffield Health	Registered Membership	Above average

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Map ID	Site name	Access	Condition
59	Nuffield Health	Registered Membership	Above average
66	Pro Systems MMA Gym	Pay and Play	Not assessed
67	Pure Gym (Gloucester Retail Park)	Registered Membership	Above average
67	Pure Gym (Gloucester Retail Park)	Registered Membership	Above average
71	Ribston Hall High School	Sports Club / CA	Below average
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	Registered Membership	Above average
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	Registered Membership	Above average
76	Severn Vale School	Pay and Play	Below average
78	Spirit Health Club	Registered Membership	Above average
80	St Peters RC High School	Sports Club / CA	Above average
82	The Gym (Gloucester)	Registered Membership	Above average
84	The Kings School	Sports Club / CA	Above average
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	Sports Club / CA	Above average
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	Sports Club / CA	Above average
92	UoG (Oxstalls Campus)	Sports Club / CA	Above average

*CA= Community Association

7.4: Summary of key facts and issues

Facility type	Health & fitness	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 19 health and fitness facilities of which 13 have 20 stations or more. The 13 facilities offer 1,034 stations in Gloucester. There is sufficient supply of health and fitness both at present and in the future. In addition, there are 32 studios. There is planning for a further two fitness gyms in the city centre.	There does not appear to be a need for additional health and fitness provision in GCC at present or in the future (to 2031). However, this may also be determined by the potential for future investment in other facilities.
Quality	The quality of the gyms and dance studios generally mirror one another with Nuffield Health being in good condition, the majority found to be above average and three below average.	There is a need to maintain quality and where possible improve the condition of the average/below average rated gyms and dance studios.
Accessibility	All the main population areas have health and fitness facilities. Over 85% of the population live within one mile of a health and fitness facility and all residents in Gloucester live within 20 minutes' drive of a health and fitness and dance facility.	There is a need to ensure that harder to reach groups and people with specific health needs can access facilities.
Availability (Management and usage)	There are three publicly accessible pay and play health and fitness facilities with 20+ stations in Gloucester and two sports centres with just under 20 stations. Eleven require a membership to access.	The key need is to ensure health and fitness facilities cater fully for the full range of different market segments within the Gloucester community.

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Facility type	Health & fitness	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
	A further three health and fitness facilities are located within 2 miles of the GCC boundary.	
Strategic Summary	<p>There is sufficient supply of health and fitness facilities in Gloucester currently and projected up to 2031 even taking into account that the market for health and fitness nationally is still growing.</p> <p>The importance of the financial contribution that health and fitness provision can make to the viability of (and to enable) other publicly accessible facilities as swimming pools is an important facet. Continued development of health and fitness facilities which are not in the local authority domain, may lead to increased financial pressures on local authority owned facilities.</p> <p>Health and fitness facilities along with dance studio space have the potential to increase physical activity in the wider population.</p> <p>GL1 has seen its health and fitness base reduce over the past few years due (reportedly) to a saturation within the area. Aspire reports additional challenges of car parking and the Council's focus on developing the Quays, which has seen a reduction of footfall in the town centre.</p>	

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SECTION 8: SQUASH

Squash, having experienced challenging times, is now on a new strategic path, implementing a rebrand and undergoing a major restructure. England Squash has achieved core strategic goals agreed with Sport England one of which was to arrest the decline in participation. It is committed to supporting the traditional infrastructure of county associations, clubs, coaches and officials to grow the game through key programmes (e.g. Squash101) and campaigns (e.g. Squash Girls Can) but will need to apportion resources in a significantly different manner.

Table 8.1: England Squash Strategic aims:

Element	Aim
Governance	Adhere to the highest standards of organisational governance.
Membership	Provide a membership model that caters to and provides benefits for anyone interested in playing and coaching squash irrespective of their ability.
Programmes	Enabling and supporting partners to be at the forefront of adult and player recruitment and retention.
Talent & high performance	Provide a support and development programme that identifies, develops and delivers world leading individuals and teams.
Commercial	Create a diversified and effective revenue model that minimises risk and reduces dependency on funding.

Enhancing Squash (2017-2021) outlines the vision, principles and strategic pillars for England Squash. Its vision is *to make squash the #1 racket sport in England*. Its Mission is to create a thriving squash community by redefining and enhancing the experience for players, coaches, officials and volunteers - enabling England Squash to sustain the sport, maximise revenue potential and develop world leading teams and individuals. The 2017-2021 strategy aims to:

- ◀ Continue to build a model sport NGB that enables participation and enjoyment of squash whilst delivering a robust talent pathway and successful performance programme.
- ◀ Deliver a membership scheme that caters to and encourages players/coaches at all levels.
- ◀ Form a progressive organisation with an enhanced international reputation.

8.1 Supply

There are 11 squash courts in Gloucester located at four sites across the City. The courts are in above average condition with the exception of Beaufort Sports Centre which is rated below average. There are only two glass backed courts in the area.

Table 8.2: Squash courts in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Courts			Condition
		Normal	Glass backed	Total	
5	Beaufort Sports Centre	1	0	1	Below average
22	GL1 Leisure Centre	3	0	3	Above average
40	Hallmark Health Club	3	1	4	Above average
72	Riverside Sports & Leisure Club	2	1	3	Above average

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Figure 8.1: Location of squash courts in Gloucester

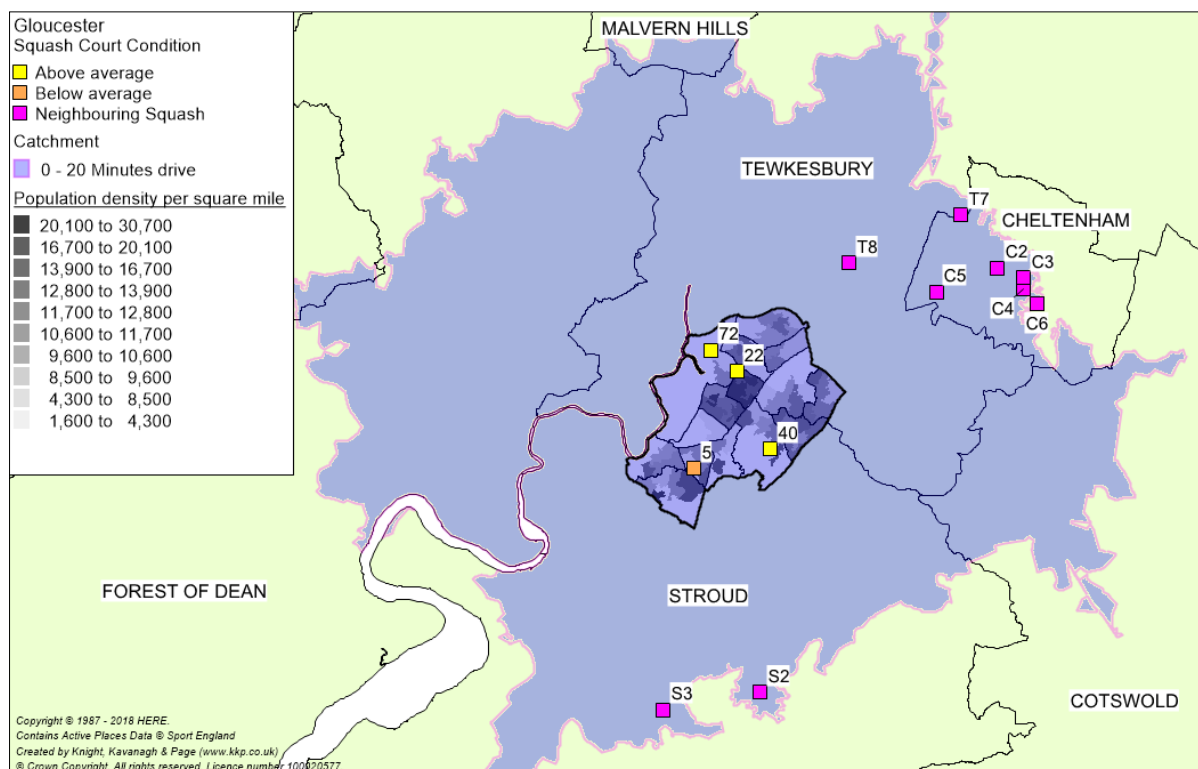


Table 8.3: Squash facilities within 20 minutes' drive of the local authority

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Access type	Local authority
C2	CLC Sports Centre	5	Registered Membership	Cheltenham
C3	YMCA	2	Sports Club / CA	Cheltenham
C4	Cheltenham College	6	Pay and Play	Cheltenham
C5	The Pavilion	1	Sports Club / CA	Cheltenham
C6	East Gloucestershire Club	4	Sports Club / CA	Cheltenham
S2	Stratford Park Leisure Centre	4	Sports Club / CA	Stroud
S3	Wycliffe College Senior School	4	Sports Club / CA	Stroud
T7	Civil Service Sports Association	2	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury
T8	Dowty Sports & Social Club Ltd	2	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury

Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

NB: Sports Club / CA = Sports Club / Community Association use

NB: YMCA at Cheltenham temporarily closed as at 20/06/2019

All of Gloucester's population (ONS MYE 2017 population of 129,803) reside within a 20-minute drive of squash court facilities in Gloucester. There are 30 squash courts on eight sites located within 20 minutes' drive of Gloucester City. Six courts at Cheltenham College offer pay and play opportunity. Five courts at CLC sports centre require a membership to access and all the others require access via a sports club or community association.

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8.2: Demand

Informal play

Consultation with Riverside and GL1 indicates that squash is a very popular sport with a lot of recreational play and informal leagues taking place. The courts are regularly fully booked at peak times and local squash club use facilities also. Racketball is reported to be increasing in popularity in the area with informal leagues establishing at the centres.

Club consultation

Riverside Squash Club has five teams and plays in the Gloucestershire Squash and Racketball Association. Consultation indicates that:

- ◀ It has c. 150 members with approximately 50 dedicated members who play regularly. The remaining 100 use the facility on a more ad hoc pay and play basis.
- ◀ Nearly all members (95%) are male and it is really struggling to attract juniors and females.
- ◀ Membership has decreased slowly over the past few years replicating national trends.
- ◀ Most members are from within Gloucester however, the facility has incorporated members from clubs that have folded over past few years.
- ◀ The Club has the capacity to expand and has no waiting list.
- ◀ The courts are fully booked at peak times, but at non-peak times there is significant capacity.
- ◀ The club has five teams that play in local leagues but also has 6/7 internal leagues for social members
- ◀ The Club itself uses all three courts to accommodate its internal leagues.
- ◀ There is a range of social members and members who play for county.
- ◀ Junior coaching is on offer but may be removed in the future due to lack of interest and reportedly juniors travelling to Cheltenham.
- ◀ Racketball equipment is offered on a pay and play basis but is not popular.
- ◀ The Club suggests that it has plans to convert one squash court to additional health and fitness space in the next couple of years.

8.3: Summary

Facility type	Squash	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There are 11 squash courts Gloucester.	
Quality	They are above average quality with the exception of the one court at Beaufort Sports Centre.	There is a need to maintain quality and where possible improve the courts.
Accessibility	All of the population lives within 20 minutes' drive time of the squash courts located in Gloucester.	

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Facility type	Squash	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Availability (Management and usage)	Both club and management indicate that the facilities are well used. Racketball is a growing sport nationally but not in Gloucester There is a large amount of informal play in the area with a number of internal leagues.	There is a need to grow the junior game, develop workforce, which in turn will be used to help drive up participation in squash and racketball.
Strategic Summary	There is a relatively high demand of squash in the area but the current level of squash courts have capacity to accommodate increased demand. There is a need to maintain the quality and preserve the function of existing courts. Continue to develop the sport through developing the local workforce and supporting it to focus on junior development.	

SECTION 9: ATHLETICS

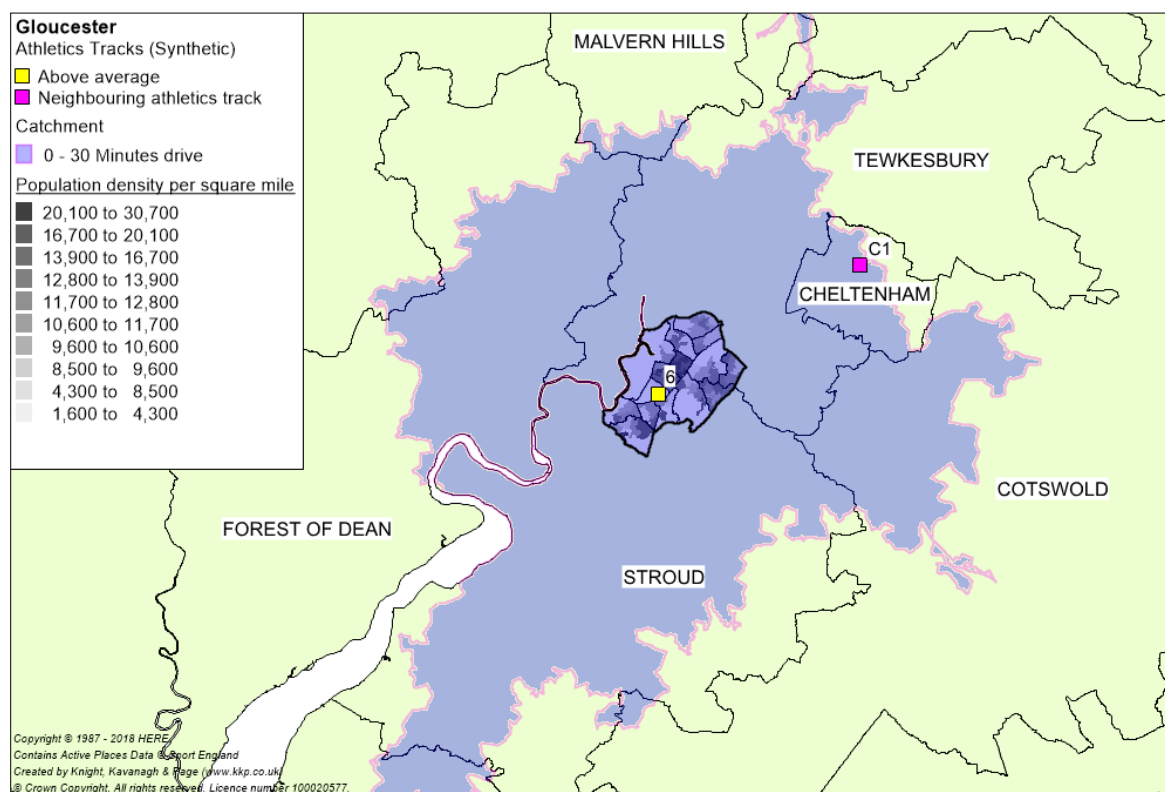
Athletics is administered in the UK by UK Athletics. It has responsibility for developing and implementing the rules and regulations of the sport, anti-doping protocol, health and safety, facilities and welfare, training and coach education and permitting and licensing. At England level, governance is the responsibility of England Athletics. Clubs compete in leagues and travel to various venues across the region and country to perform.

9.1 Supply

Blackbridge Athletics Track is the only athletics track in the authority. Located fairly centrally, it was built in 1993 and resurfaced in 2012. It is home to Gloucester Athletics Club and features:

- ◀ Floodlit six-lane track with an eight-lane 100m straight.
- ◀ Hammer/discus cage
- ◀ Shot putt circle
- ◀ 2x Javelin runways
- ◀ Pole vault
- ◀ Steeple chase with adjustable barriers
- ◀ Sprint and 400m hurdles
- ◀ Long and triple jump with 7m, 9m, 11m and 13m take off boards
- ◀ High jump area
- ◀ Racing wheelchairs
- ◀ Throwing frames

Figure 9.1: Location of athletics track in Gloucester with 30 minutes' drive time



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Table 9.1: Athletics track in Gloucester

Map ID	Site name	Lanes	Condition
6	Blackbridge Athletics Track	6	Above average

All of Gloucester's population of 129,803 (ONS MYE 2017) lives within 30-minutes' drive of the athletics facility at the Blackbridge. Figure 9.1 indicates that the Prince of Wales Stadium in Cheltenham is within 30 minutes' drive time.

Table 9.2: Athletics tracks within 30 minutes' drive of Gloucester City's boundary

Map ID	Site name	Lanes	Access type	Local authority
C1	Prince of Wales Stadium	8	Sports Club / CA	Cheltenham

Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

A clubhouse is located adjacent to the track which accommodates ancillary facilities. The facility does not have any heating and the clubhouse is not considered accessible for those with disabilities. The Athletics Club leases the facility from the City Council. Also adjacent to the track is a playing field and open space area earmarked for development. Subject to planning and funding being sought, the plans will include a new clubhouse facility that can cater for the athletics club amongst other organisations.

Known as the Blackbridge Project, it is intended that it will include a new 3G pitch, a multi-purpose room to accommodate fitness classes, coach education, community use and ancillary provision to meet the needs of the athletics club and outdoor pitches. The new facility may also include a community hub with health consultation rooms. Consultation with Active Gloucestershire indicates that some funds have been raised towards the project already through Section 106 contributions. The estimated cost of the project is £3million.

Gloucester Athletics Club has expressed concerns that the proposed facility may be located too far away from the track for track users to access and for officials at events. This could prohibit use by the track users for competitions and events and there will be no alternative facilities.

Quality

The track had significant refurbishment in 2012 and is currently good quality. Blackbridge Athletics Track is considered a priority facility by England Athletics. It is a regional coaching centre regularly delivering coach education courses.

Accessibility

All residents of Gloucester reside within 30 minutes' drive time of the track.

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Availability

It is available during the day (for schools and groups) and during the evening to the club. There is a service level agreement (SLA) in place with four local grammar schools to use the track during the daytime. Their use is, reportedly, not on a regular basis and takes place a few times per annum.

9.2: Demand

Club consultation

Gloucester Athletics Club has approximately 250 members, of which c. 80% are under the age of 18 years. It reports a very long waiting list for children in Year 3 and upwards for its Athletics 365 Academy (junior section). The Club reports that it does not have enough coaches to meet the demand. It caters for ages 8 years and upwards providing competitive and training opportunities for all abilities from beginner to international standard. It uses the track on three evenings per week and has a weekend morning session.

The Club competes in the full range of disciplines and events; local, regional and national and cross country and multi terrain events. It has produced several international athletes including Olympic and World Championship level. It offers a structured training programme which enables the progression of athletes from beginners to elite.

For those wishing to participate recreationally Blackbridge Runners caters for beginners, joggers and recreational participation.

Over the winter months, the Club hires the sports hall at Crypt School for the Athletics 365 Academy sessions. It reports access to sports halls is particularly challenging due to lack of sports hall availability.

Gloucester Athletics Club has been recognised by England Athletics as an ‘Ambassador Club’ for its work with athletes with a disability. Established in 2014 it has developed a squad of wheelchair racers, seated throwers and sessions for those with intellectual impairment. There is also regular Wheels for All sessions held on the track. Table 9.2 identifies the track leagues it competes in.

Table 9.3: Gloucester athletics track leagues

Type of activity	Detail
Midland Track and Field League	Available for men and women aged under 17 to senior. A full range of track and field events is available at each fixture
	<i>Youth Development League</i> Lower Age Group– for under 13 and under 15 age groups. Upper Age Group– for under 17 and under 20 age groups. Depending on performance there is an opportunity to progress to regional and National finals. A full range of track and field events is available at each fixture.
Avon League	Not as competitive as the Midland League or Youth Development League, for ages under 11s to masters
Cross Country	<i>Gloucestershire League</i> Suitable for men and women of all age groups from under 11 to veterans.

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Type of activity	Detail
	<i>Birmingham League</i> Men only in the age groups over 17 to veteran age groups.
	<i>Midland Women Cross Country League</i> Women only in the age groups under 20, senior and veterans.
	<i>Championships</i> Gloucestershire County Championships Midland Championships National Championships Midland 7 County Relays Midland Relays
Athletics 365 Academy	Learn to Run, Jump and Throw! Grassroots programme, aiming to give 8 to 15-year olds real athletics experiences and help them to develop skills. It helps teachers, coaches and sports leaders to provide year-round coaching and training opportunities after school, during holiday periods and at weekends.
Road running	Its road running section includes people who compete as individuals in races and events nationally.
Club races	The club organises two races the Gloucester 20 Cranham Boundary Chase. 24 hour track race
Open meetings	Graded track opens – electronic timing (UKA rules)
Sports hall athletics	Sports hall time trials

School use is reportedly highly significant during the summer months when many schools use it for summer sports days. The track is also used by the following:

- ◀ Yate Athletics Club (currently having own track refurbished)
- ◀ Forest of Dean Athletics Club
- ◀ Shroud Athletics Club
- ◀ Cheltenham Athletics Club

Recreational running groups

There is one recreational running club in the area, which is a ladies only club, Angels Running Club based at Oxstalls Sport Park. It holds regular Get Up and Run courses led by qualified coaches, working up to 5k. Some of the runners compete in the Gloucestershire Road Race Series and also the Cross-Country Series.

Parkrun

There are two Park run events in Gloucester, Gloucester City parkrun is based at Gloucester Park, with Gloucester North parkrun at Oxstalls Sports Park. There are currently no junior parkrun events. Parkrun events are 5k and held in areas of open space around the UK. They are open to all, free, and are safe and easy to take part in.

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9.3: Summary

Facility type	Athletics	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There is one athletics track (of regional standard) in Gloucester with all 'field' opportunities.	
Quality	The ancillary facilities are in need of refurbishment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Maintain the quality of the track. ◀
Accessibility	The whole GCC population resides within 30 minutes of the athletics track.	
Availability (Management & usage)	<p>The track is floodlit and is available during both summer and winter (weather dependent).</p> <p>There is a Service Level Agreement in place for 4 grammar schools to use the track during the daytime.</p> <p>Other clubs and groups (such as Wheels for All) are able to use the track.</p>	
Summary	<p>Blackbridge Athletics Track is a key venue for the Club and events in Gloucestershire and beyond. It acts as a City-wide athletics club venue.</p> <p>There is a need to retain the current track's status and the level of competition accommodated.</p> <p>Continue to maintain the quality of the track.</p> <p>There are plans to develop the playing field adjacent to the track with new sports facilities which will accommodate new ancillary provision for the track. It needs to be located within proximity to the track if the facility is to accommodate track users and events</p>	

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SECTION 10: SKI

A dry ski slope or artificial ski slope is one that mimics the attributes of snow using materials that are stable at room temperature, to enable people to ski, snowboard or snow tube in places where natural, snow-covered slopes are inconvenient or unavailable. Although commonly known as "dry ski slopes", many slopes are lubricated using a mist or jet system to increase speed and prevent damage to equipment from friction heat build-up. As a general rule, they are found predominantly in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

10.1: Supply

Figure 10.1: Location of Gloucester Ski Centre with 30 minute drive time

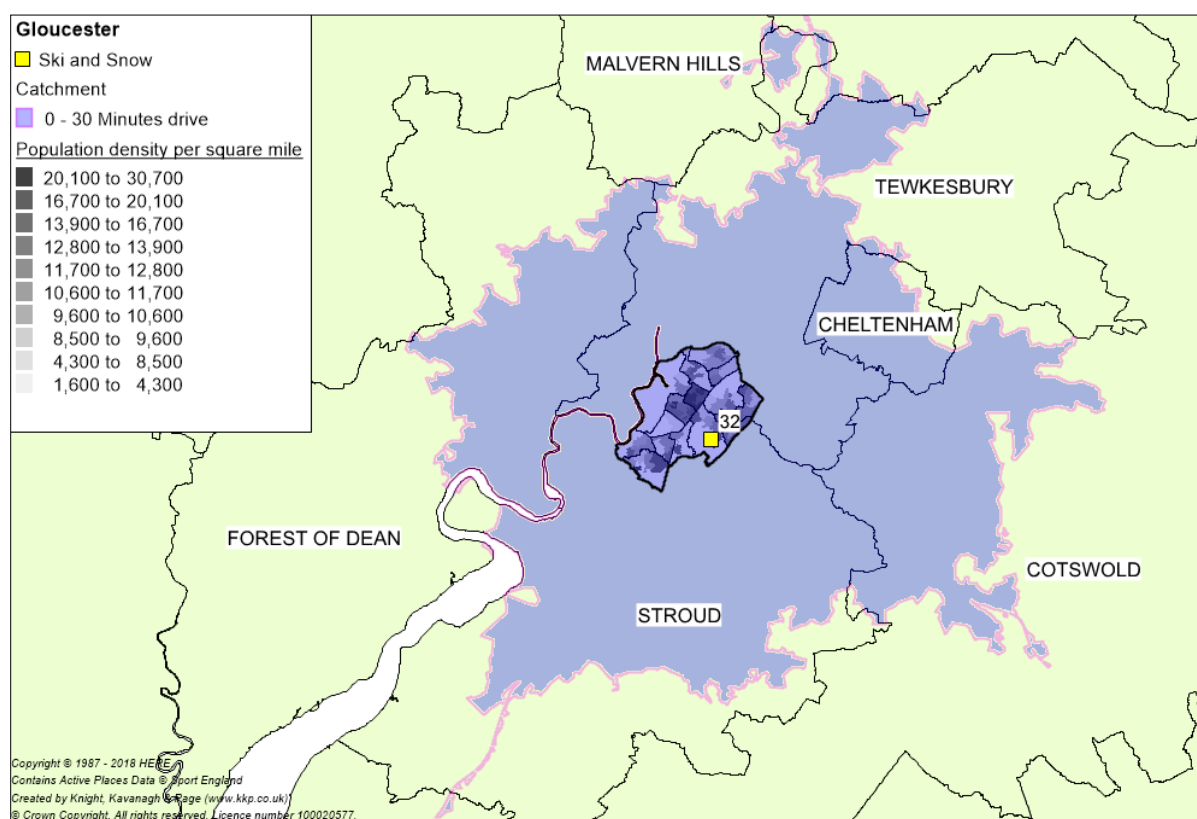


Table 10.1: Gloucester Ski & Snowboard Centre

Map ID	Site name	Slope	Built (Refurbished)
32	Gloucester Ski & Snowboard Centre	Nursery 15m	1973 (2008)
		Other 60m	1973 (2008)
		Intermediate 200m	1973 (2008)
		Advanced 255m	1973 (2008)

The Gloucester Ski and Snowboard Centre is privately owned. It has four slopes, a 230m long dry slope and a smaller nursery slope with freestyle jumps. The slope is the longest in

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England and Wales. In addition to the freestyle slope there is a Snowflex (softer landing) Fun Park. Its features include:

- ◀ Grind rail
- ◀ 2 gas pipe rails
- ◀ 2 quarter pipes
- ◀ 1 rainbow rail
- ◀ 3 boxes
- ◀ kickers

The top quarter of the fun park has recently been refurbished which cost approximately £40,000. The centre is one of two in the country with a big air bag used on freestyle training sessions.

Management at the Centre reports that the slopes and ancillary facilities are well maintained, however, the button tow lifts are in desperate need of replacement. Installed in 1973 they were second hand when purchased, the majority of parts are obsolete with repairs costly and time consuming. It reports that it does not have the funds to replace the tow lifts currently, which is the key challenge and biggest risk factor to the Centre. Should the tows fail, the Centre cannot operate.

All of Gloucester's population of 129,803 (MYE2017) is within a 30-minute drive of the Gloucester Ski and Snowboard Centre. There are no other ski or snow facilities within a 30-minute drive of the Gloucester Ski and Snowboard Centre. The two closest facilities ('The Ackers' in Birmingham and The Mendip Activity Centre at Winscombe, North Somerset) are both more than a 60-minute drive from the centre.

10.2: Demand

The Centre is open all year round and can be accessed on a pay and play basis or through club membership. There are also skill development courses for learning and improving skills. Other events and opportunities available at the centre include:

- ◀ Ski races
- ◀ Ski Camps in school holidays
- ◀ Snowboarding
- ◀ Birthday parties and snow tube opportunities.

The slopes were built in 1973 and refurbished in 2008.

The increased promotion and delivery of events and snow tube parties has led to an increase in income. This, in turn, has led to increased investment in the facilities, thereby leading to improved quality.

The Centre has diversified its offer and also runs Laser Tag (Battle of the Hill) sessions in the Forest adjacent to the slopes.

There are a number of clubs using the facilities including Gloucester Ski Club, Weston Counties Race Club, Gloucester Disabled Skiers, Kandahar Race Club. It also hosts snow camps for underprivileged children from Gloucester, Cardiff, and Bath.

Gloucester Ski & Snowboard Centre suggests that it is really keen to develop the freestyle aspect and is looking for opportunities to enhance the offer locally. Consultation did not highlight any plans for additional facilities in the region which could put the facility at risk.

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10.3: Summary

Facility type	Ski Centre	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There is one ski centre in Gloucester with four slopes	
Quality	All the slopes have had some level of refurbishment within the last five years. Facilities have been and continue to be being invested in and are good quality. The tows are in need of replacement.	Continued maintenance and investment is needed to maintain quality and attractiveness. The tows are in need urgent of replacement.
Accessibility	The ski centre in Gloucester is the only centre within 60 minutes' drive time.	
Availability (Management & usage)	The Centre can be accessed both on a pay and play or on a membership basis.	
Summary	Continued investment into the facility, marketing and promotion will ensure that the venue remains high quality, attractive and therefore financially viable. (we are unaware of any indoor facilities being developed in the wider region).	

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SECTION 11: GYMNASTICS

The British Gymnastics (BG) Strategic Framework 2017-2021 identifies three key priorities, to:

- ◀ Diversify sources of revenue to develop and grow the provision of gymnastics.
- ◀ Build the capacity and grow the demand in gymnastics.
- ◀ Raise the profile and increase the appeal of gymnastics.

Its facility development priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) are to:

- ◀ Support increased capacity within gymnastics through clubs, leisure providers and other delivery providers.
- ◀ Guide funding investment through the United Kingdom from BG, home country sports councils, local authorities and other potential funders.
- ◀ Maintain/improve the quality of facilities and equipment within existing delivery partners.
- ◀ Develop insight, understanding and direction of how facility developments can contribute towards other BG strategic priorities.

Participation in gymnastics is reportedly increasing rapidly. BG membership reached 390,500 in 2017 and has been increasing at about 12% per year between 2013-17. The emphasis for this strategy period is on using gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5 to 11-year olds. Across the country, BG reports extensive demand for more gymnastics opportunity and many clubs report having long waiting lists.

One million people are estimated to be on waiting lists for gymnastics (Freshminds Latent Demand Research, 2017). This research also suggests that a further 1.9 million would like to participate but are not currently on a waiting list. A key part of BG's strategy to increase participation is to support clubs moving into their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to do this.

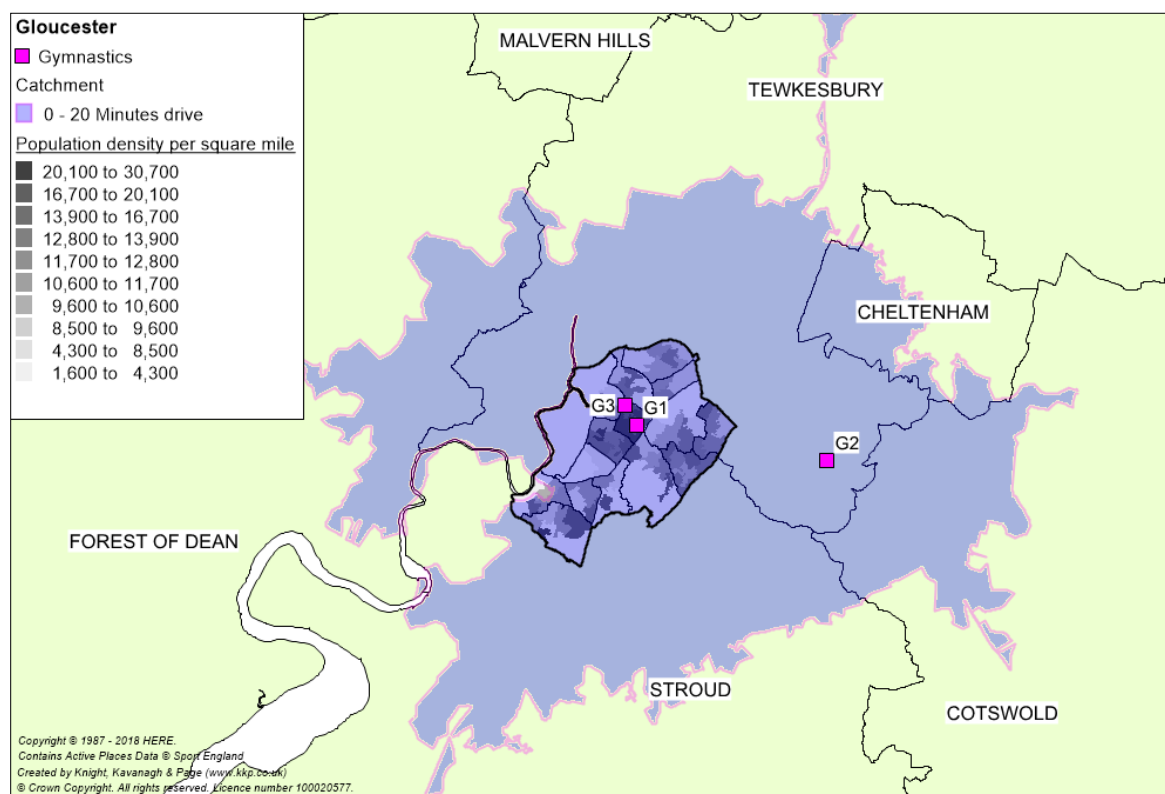
There are also initiatives for older people funded by Sport England, such as, Love to Move focused on dementia patients.

11.1: Supply

There are three dedicated gymnastics venues supporting gymnasts in Gloucester as shown in Figure 9.1 overleaf and Table 9.1 below. The gymnastics club is located in an area of higher population density

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Figure 11.1: Gymnastics clubs in Gloucester on population density with 20 min drive time



Dedicated centre on pop density with 20 min drive time

Table 11.1: Key Gymnastics clubs

Map ID	Site name
G1	Checkers Gymnastics Club
G2	Aspire Gymnastics*
G3	Cheltenham Gymnastics

Catchment modelling indicates that approximately 99% of Gloucester’s population (127,547 of the ONS MYE 2017 population of 129,803) is within a 20 minutes’ drive of a dedicated gymnastics facility in Gloucester.

11.2: Demand

BG reports that participation in gymnastics is increasing rapidly. British Gymnastics membership reached 390,500 in 2017 has been increasing at about 12% per year over 2013-17. The emphasis for 2017 – 2021 will be using gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5 to 11 year olds.

BG reports that:

- Checkers Gymnastics Club is based in its own dedicated facility with 433 members.
- Aspire Trampoline Club has 364 members.
- Gloucester Gymnastics Club has 337 members.

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British Gymnastics reports that there is a large demand for more gymnastics opportunities and clubs in the area with all clubs reporting large waiting lists. This was confirmed via consultation. A key part of BG's strategy to increase participation is to support clubs, leisure providers and other partners moving into their own dedicated facilities, offering more time and space for classes. BG has a range of products and programmes and expert assistance to support local delivery; gymnastic activities which are proving successful in the growth of membership and retention of members across the country.

Club/Location	Comment
GL1	<p>Aspire operates recreational gymnastics programmes at GL1.</p> <p>Other clubs based in the facility are:</p> <p>The Gym & Cheltenham School of Gymnastics Gloucester Gym Club Severn Vale GC University Cheerleading</p>
<i>Checkers Gymnastics Club</i>	<p>This dedicated gymnastics Club has c.530* members of which 95% are under 16 years. The Club reports an increase in membership in recent years and is currently training experienced gymnasts to become leaders and assistant coaches with a view to increasing the capacity of the Club. It does not, however, reporting waiting lists at present.</p> <p>It accommodates both recreational and competitive gymnasts competing in local, regional national and international invitational competitions.</p> <p>The facility has a dead floor, a sprung floor, a fast track and a tumble track. Equipment includes trampoline, mini trampette and some rigs.</p> <p>The existing facility meets the needs of the Club. It would, however, like a larger facility to improve the retention of recreational gymnasts. It reports challenges of finding a facility large enough and then having issues getting the permission from the Council for change of use. It feels that this is hindering the growth of the sport.</p>
<i>Aspire Trampoline Club</i>	<p>The Club has 195 registered members which has decreased in the past year. The Club suggests that this is due to being displaced as a result of the changes in use of the sports hall at GL1 in June 2018. (Lunar City Inflatable). It further reports that members are travelling up to 45 miles to participate with the Club.</p> <p>It offers competitive gymnastics up to national level and recreational for all levels including people with disabilities.</p> <p>The Club is currently located at Bentham Country Club (Tewkesbury). It reports that the venue is old and does not meet Club expectations. It was the only venue that could accommodate the Club at the times it needs. The facility is not available during the day which limits the sessions that the Club can offer. The key challenge faced by ASC is the need for new safety equipment but does not have the available funds to purchase this. It would also like to invest in coaching courses for its volunteers.</p>
<i>The Gym and Cheltenham School of Gymnastics</i>	<p>The Club hires GL1 for 22 hours per week and is very keen/desperate for more time. This is not available due to other clubs and wider leisure centre programme.</p> <p>It reports that it is at capacity with 700 children and young people on its programme. There are good links with schools and the Club helps deliver primary PE programmes. In particular, there is demand for more boy's provision with no opportunity to expand. It also operates satellites in Tewkesbury, Bourton on Water, Cheltenham and GL1.</p>

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Club/Location	Comment
	<p>It has aspirations for its own dedicated facility and is currently in discussion with Active Gloucester and British Gymnastics in order that it can accommodate up to 1000. With the right venue it is also keen to accommodate trampoline as a discipline.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the new facility development will cost approximately £2 million. This would enable them to deliver all disciplines including rhythmic gymnastics as there is reported to be only one other club in the whole of the South West.</p> <p>It is a CASC registered Club and it understands that its inability to take people off the waiting list is both a lost participation and lost income opportunity., which could be re-invested into, for example, workforce development.</p>

**Membership numbers supplied by BG sometimes vary from that of the clubs due to the timing of registering of members*

11.3: Summary

Facility type	Gymnastics	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	BG identifies three key clubs in Gloucester with over 1,000 registered members. In addition, there are four recreational and non-registered gymnastics opportunities.	Consider making additional provision available in leisure centres to cater for recreational demand.
Quality	Clubs experience different facility quality. In general, clubs are not satisfied with the quality and are looking to either improve the quality of facilities or move to new ones. The displaced Trampoline Club from GL1 has found alternative facilities in Bentham (outside of the City). It is not totally satisfied with the quality of facilities, nor with the amount of availability. Demand exceeds supply in a number of clubs.	Continued maintenance and investment are required to maintain quality. Continue to work with Active Gloucester and British Gymnastics to support The Gym and Cheltenham School of Gymnastics to find new appropriate facilities.
Accessibility	Gymnastics is accessible to Gloucester residents as all are within 30 minutes' drive of a gymnastics club. GL1 is a key venue with a range of gymnastic opportunities offered by different clubs and the leisure centre itself. Aspire Trampoline Club has been displaced from GL1 in the past year and now offers its programme at Bentham (outside of the City).	Travel times to gymnastics clubs for all residents is less than 30 minutes. The key issue is more about what is available at what time and for what level of gymnast.
Availability (Management & usage)	The dedicated centre (Checkers Gymnastics Club) is operational during the day and in the evening. It has capacity to increase its membership. At present, opportunity to grow participation in gymnastics is limited by the limitations in spatial capacity.	Waiting lists suggest that there is a need to provide more opportunities for gymnastics in Gloucester. This needs to be supported by an increase in the coaching and volunteer workforce.

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	<p>There is an understanding in clubs of the need to develop the coaching and volunteer workforce in order to maintain and lead to increases in participation in gymnastics.</p>	
<p>Strategic Summary</p>	<p>Work is underway to support The Gym and Cheltenham School of Gymnastics identify appropriate premises so that it can meet current demand for the sport in Gloucester. If appropriate premises are found, this could also lead to the wider development of trampoline in the wider area. Investigate whether there could be a coordinated approach to gymnastics and trampolining in the area (e.g. a single, large dedicated gymnastics facility).</p> <p>It could also free up more time at GL1 for alternative indoor sports and physical activity.</p> <p>There is a need to support clubs as they look to increase the available qualified coach workforce and volunteers which underpin existing provision and enable future expansion.</p>	

SECTION 12: INDOOR BOWLS

The five forms of bowls that are played indoors that require a different venue are flat/level green, crown green, longmat, short mat and carpet mat. Each format of the game requires a different technical specification for their indoor facility.

Indoor flat / level green bowls is played on a purpose-built indoor green which complies with the Laws of the sport of Bowls. The NGB is EIBA (English Indoor Bowling Association). It requires a standard bowling green; a flat area 31-40 metres long divided into playing areas called rinks. The number of these varies, depending on the width of the green.

Crown Green bowls requires a standard crown green, artificial grass (carpeted) area of approximately 38m square which is crowned i.e. higher in the centre than round the perimeter. Indoor crown greens are relatively rare – substantially less common than those provided for flat green bowls. The NGB is the British Crown Green Bowling Association.

Carpet bowls is played on a rectangular carpet (45 x 6 feet) that is rolled out. It can be accommodated in any indoor space large enough to accommodate the mats which come in different lengths. It tends to be played at a recreational level. The NGB is the English Carpet Bowls Association.

Short mat bowls is typically played in sports halls, parish council rooms, outdoor bowls club pavilions; on indoor flat green bowls club greens. The NGB is the English Short Mat Bowling Association. Longmat bowls is played on a rolled carpet typically laid on a sports hall floor. There are no ditches in this game. It is typically found in areas of low flat-green supply and/or where Crown Green bowls is played outdoors. There is no NGB for this version of the game.

An indoor bowling centre typically comprises a single flat green with a number of rinks and ancillary accommodation such as changing rooms, lounge/bar, viewing area, kitchen, office/meeting rooms and stores plus designated car parking. The size of ancillary accommodation varies according to the number of rinks available. A successful indoor bowls centre requires a combination of the right location, design, and financial and general management. Sport England⁷ guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres are set out to be interpreted in the light of local circumstances:

- ◀ Assume the majority of users live locally and not travel more than 30 minutes.
- ◀ Assume that 90% of users will travel by car, with the remainder by foot.
- ◀ As a guide, calculate demand on the basis of one rink per 14,000-17,000 total population.
- ◀ The number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members, assume 80-100 members per rink.

The stated priorities of EIBA are:

- ◀ Recruitment of participants.
- ◀ Retention of participants.
- ◀ Clubs obtaining “Clubmark Accreditation”.
- ◀ Retention and improvement of facilities.
- ◀ New indoor facilities in areas of low-supply and high-demand.

⁷ Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

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EIBA Outline Plan 2017 - 2021

The EIBA plan is focused on: *recruit and retain 45+* and *recruit and retain 70+*. Both markets require growth. The idea is that people aged 45+ need new versions/formats of the game to play and the 70+ will wish to continue with current formats. Its focus areas are:

- ◀ Facilities: build, improve, retain.
- ◀ Youth and the family.
- ◀ Women – increase participation and retention.
- ◀ Disability.
- ◀ Competitions.
- ◀ Internationals.
- ◀ Promotion.
- ◀ Commercial partnerships.

The “Recruit and Retain Strategy” is to concentrate on encouraging and supporting clubs to increase participation and improve the experience of all participants. Its objectives include:

- ◀ Growing participation across the adult population in local communities. Targeted work to increase female participation.
- ◀ Growing participation in the 12-18 age range as part of the EIBA Development Pathway.
- ◀ The provision of an excellent sporting experience for new and existing participants.
- ◀ A growth in Indoor Bowls participation by people who have disabilities.

Running alongside this is the Sport England funded development work provided jointly by the Indoor NGB (EIBA); Outdoor NGB (Bowls England) and the “Bowls Development Alliance” (BDA). Each NGB has two directors on the Board of BDA.

The Sport England funding for the 2017-2021 period, focuses on the delivery of:

- ◀ **Club Development Programme:** supports clubs across the country where they have identified greatest need.
- ◀ **Play Bowls Package Scheme:** supports clubs with their recruitment.
- ◀ **Coach Bowls:** providing qualifications for coaches and developing the best tutor workforce to deliver these qualifications across the whole sport including BE, EIBA, British Crown Green BA and English Short Mat BA
- ◀ **Facilities:** providing funding support for BE and EIBA to research the facility requirements of their clubs.

Alongside these core objectives the BDA works with key partners on:

Safeguarding: ensuring the sport is safe for everyone to play by working across all five National Governing Bodies (NGBs) [BE, EIBA, British Crown Green BA, English Short Mat BA and English Bowling Federation] to have policies and processes in place. Training is also available to support the network of Club Safeguarding Officers.

Disability: the BDA works in partnership with Disability Bowls England, Activity Alliance, BE and the EIBA to ensure everyone regardless of disability can access the sport of bowls.

Women Can: the BDA is driving a campaign alongside BE and the EIBA to encourage more women to play bowls, coach bowls and volunteer in bowls.

Equality & Diversity: the BDA, BE and the EIBA are all striving to ensure the sport of bowls is as diverse as it can be.

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12.1: Supply

There is one indoor bowls facility in Gloucester, located within GL1. It has four rinks and is rated above average in quality. There are two indoor bowls facilities within 30 minutes' drive of Gloucester, one located in Tewkesbury and one within Stroud.

Figure 12.1: Indoor bowls facilities within 30 mins drive of Gloucester

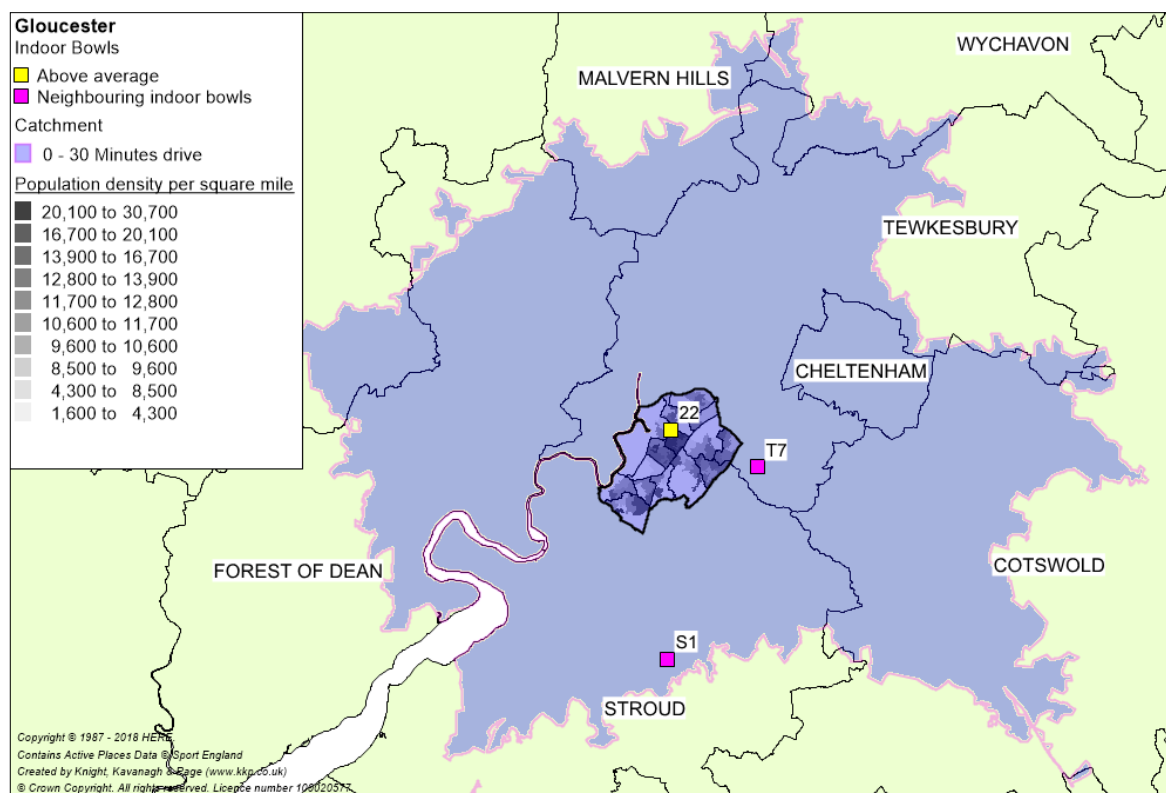


Table 12.1: Indoor bowls within 30 minute drive of Gloucester's LA boundary

Map ID	Site name	Rinks	Access type	Local authority
S1	Cotswold Bowls Club	6	Sports Club / CA	Stroud
T7	Midglos Indoor Bowls Club	7	Sports Club / CA	Tewkesbury

Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

Quality

The audit and non technical assessment identified the facility at GL1 to be above average in quality. There has recently been a problem with the roof leaking, consultation reports this has now been remedied.

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Accessibility

Figure 12.1 identifies a further two indoor bowling facilities within 30 minutes of the local authority with a combined total of 13 rinks. All of the population within Gloucester lives within 30 minutes' drive time of an indoor bowls facility.

Availability

The facility is available both are available during the day and of evening.

12.2: Demand

EIBA considers that the three affiliated Clubs at Gloucester, Stroud and Tewkesbury will meet both present and future requirements for the Sport.

Club consultation

Consultation with Aspire Trust indicates that usage of the facility is predominantly seasonal with the majority of use over the winter months. It reports little usage over the summer and places boards on the green to enable it to be used for other activities.

12.3: Summary

Facility type	Indoor bowls	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There is one indoor bowls facility in Gloucester with 4 rinks.	
Quality	The indoor bowling clubs are above average in quality.	
Accessibility	All of Gloucester's population lives within 30 minutes' drive of the indoor bowls facility.	
Availability (Management and usage)	All facilities are available during the day and in the evening. Demand is seasonal with majority of use over the winter months.	Continue to market and promote the indoor bowls facility to drive up participation.
Strategic Summary	Consultation did not highlight any additional demand for indoor bowls. Based upon current membership figures, EIBA's view is that retention of the existing facility and the two clubs within neighbouring authorities will be able to accommodate current and future demand.	

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SECTION 13: INDOOR TENNIS

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the NGB for all tennis provision within the UK. It administers the sport at national and regional level. One of its key objectives is to get more people playing tennis more often. Its most recent Strategic Plan 2015 – 2018, highlights three key objectives:

- ◀ Deliver great service to clubs.
- ◀ Build partnerships in the community.
- ◀ Grow Participation among children and young people.

This section considers indoor tennis facilities provision in Gloucester. It uses two terms to describe indoor building types:

Traditional - A permanent structure made of traditional materials using traditional construction techniques. This commonly takes the form of steel or timber portal frame spanning the full length of the court (including run backs) clad in a material to suit local conditions e.g. metal cladding, brickwork or timber boarding.

Non-traditional - A permanent or non-permanent structure made of non-traditional materials using non-traditional construction techniques. Three types of structure fall into this category:

- ◀ Air supported structures (air halls).
- ◀ Framed fabric structures.
- ◀ Tensile structures.

The LTA has a tiered approach to local authorities when prioritising its investment and loans for its park courts and the community hub programme. Indoor courts are not referenced within the current strategy.

13.1 Supply

Indoor tennis provision is based on specialist facilities which appeal beyond a local authority boundary. Consequently, this report considers provision within Gloucester and neighbouring authorities and has mapped venues with a 30-minutes' drive time catchment to demonstrate accessibility. (Sport England suggests that drive time to specialist sports facilities can be modelled at 30 minutes as opposed to the 20 minutes modelled for sports halls and swimming pools). The location and catchments of these facilities are illustrated in Figure 9.1.

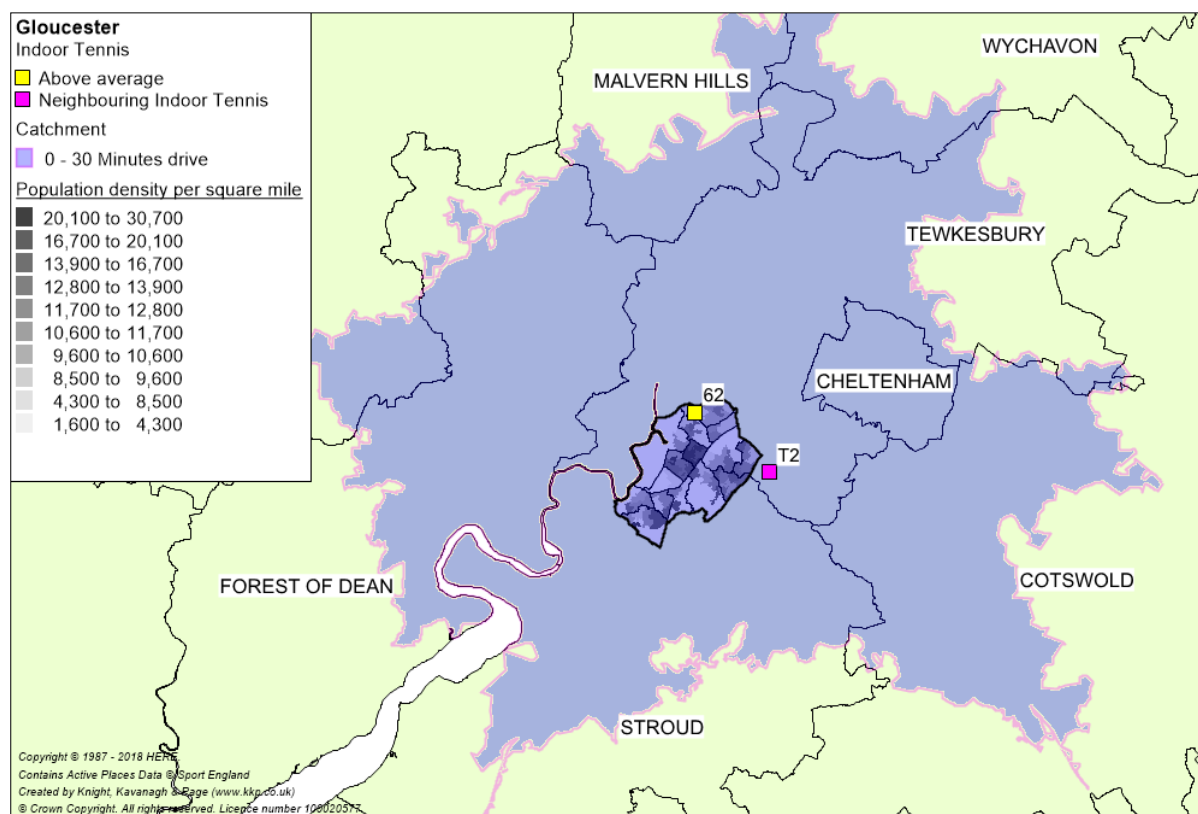
Table 13.1: Gloucester indoor tennis venue

Map ID	Active Places site name	Courts	Condition
62	Oxstalls Sports Park	6	Above average

(NB: CA = Community Association)

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Figure 13.1 Location of indoor tennis courts with 30 minutes' drive time



There is one indoor tennis facility in Gloucester (Oxstalls Sports Park) as identified in Figure 9.1. All of Gloucester's population (129,803- MYE 2017) is within a 30-minute drive of the indoor tennis facility at Oxstalls Sports Centre. Figure 9.1 also identifies an indoor tennis facility at the David Lloyd Club, Tewkesbury.

Table 13.2: Indoor tennis centres within 30 minutes' drive of Gloucester City boundary.

Map ID	Site name	Courts	Sub Type	Access type	Local authority
T2	David Lloyd Club	2	Traditional	Registered membership	Tewkesbury
T2	David Lloyd Club	4	Traditional	Registered membership	Tewkesbury
T2	David Lloyd Club	1	Airhall	Registered membership	Tewkesbury

Source: Active Places Power 20/06/2019

3.2. Demand

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the organisation responsible for the governance of tennis and administers the sport locally in Gloucester. It has recently restructured its strategic approach to target key national focus areas, enabling close partnership working with club, community and education venues and partners in order to grow participation.

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The LTA's future investment in tennis facilities will be based on detailed analysis of potential demand through the country. The governing body for tennis in Britain has identified 96 priority target areas in England, Scotland and Wales for the development of new indoor courts.

Consultation with the LTA indicates that the tennis centre at Oxstalls Sports Park is of strategic importance to the region. The LTA invested significant capital into the centre which is subject to clawback as the funding was based on the current facilities remaining in situ. The LTA reports there is a requirement for the centre to maximise its programme and revenue as it feels it is currently working well and could do better. It is willing to continue to support this more commercial mindset. The LTA reports there is the demand to sustain what there is and make it viable.

In simple, the LTA wants to see all courts at the Centre retained for the future as it is a key strategic centre for the South West Region and is one of the highest performing centres in terms of number of people on programmes. The LTA understands that there have been conversations around a potential change of use of courts. It is and will continue to strongly resist any suggestion of these courts being permanently changed for use of other sports and activities.

It is reported that the Tennis Centre has a strong foundation development programme (general participation) and the LTA's recommendation is to concentrate on further enhancing participation programmes which are efficiently run and effective. It is expected that a well run foundation programme will produce players who will move through to performance levels as a by-product of the programme. The ambition to develop into a performance centre would place additional financial pressures on the centre. There is an established good disability programme, daytime and evening availability and good links to schools and the University.

13.3: Summary

Facility type	Indoor Tennis	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There is one indoor tennis facility with 6 indoor courts located in the North of Gloucester. There is 7-court David Lloyd tennis centre located in Tewkesbury	The centre is recognised as a key regional facility by LTA.
Quality	The centre is rated good quality.	Maintain the quality
Accessibility	All of Gloucester's residents are within 30 minutes' drive of an indoor facility.	No specific needs
Availability (Management and usage)	There appears to be pressure on the courts to accommodate alternative activities. The facility offers pay and play and participation programmes both during the day and evenings. It also has good links with schools and the University.	The LTA is keen to ensure that the facility retains its status as a key tennis facility in the South West. The LTA will resist any attempts to change the use of courts from tennis as it is a strategic facility for the region.
Strategic Summary	Continue to work with the LTA and partners to drive up participation and ensure the facility is financially viable.	

SECTION 14: CLIMBING WALLS

The British Mountaineering Council (BMC) is the NGB for climbers, hill walkers, mountaineers and ski mountaineers in England and Wales. It is also the Government recognised NGB for competition climbing. Its vision is '*to be the organisation that every climber and hill walker wants to join*'. Its stated mission is '*to be the natural champion and community hub for all those who climb hills, mountains, rocks, ice and indoor walls; to promote the interests and protect the freedoms of climbers, hill walkers, mountaineers and ski mountaineers*'. Its strategic aims focus on hill walking, young people and membership development. Key climbing types are:

- ◀ *Mountaineering* - climbing/hiking up mountains.
- ◀ *Trad* - rock climbing in which a climber or group of climbers places all gear required to protect against falls (pitons, etc.), and removes it when a passage is complete.
- ◀ *Sport* - climbing that relies on permanent anchors/bolts fixed to the rock, for protection
- ◀ *Bouldering* - rock climbing undertaken without a rope and normally limited to very short climbs over a crash pad (called a bouldering mat). It is typically practiced on large natural boulders or artificial boulders in gyms and outdoor urban areas. However, it may also be practiced at the base of larger rock faces.
- ◀ *Top roping* - a style in which a rope, used for climber safety, runs from a belayer at the foot of a route through one or more carabiners connected to an anchor system at the top of the route and back down to the climber. This can occur indoors or outdoors.
- ◀ *Lead climbing* - unlike top-roping, the lead climber takes the rope up with them, clipping it through metal gates at intervals as they go ascend.
- ◀ *Free Solo* - where the climber forgoes ropes, harnesses and other protective gear while ascending and relies only on his or her physical strength, climbing ability, and psychological fortitude to avoid a fatal fall.

14.1: Supply

The Warehouse Climbing and Caving Centre (WCCC) is the only climbing facility in Gloucester.

The centre has a main arena (13m high) has over 150 routes on top ropes, lead climbing and auto belays. There is also 4,400sq ft of bouldering. It also has a dedicated children's zone features auto belay room, bouldering walls and an interactive DigiWall. In addition, it also has a 100m long artificial caving system featuring a realistic series of subterranean tunnels and chambers.

Consultation with WCCC indicates that the centre is an accredited NICAS (National Indoor Climbing Award Scheme) and NIBAS (National Indoor Bouldering Award Scheme) centre, and delivers a number of instructor-led courses and tuition offering introduction and accredited climbing schemes for young people aged 7 and upwards.

The centre is also a recognised centre for competitions, regularly hosting for all abilities and disciplines. WCCC has a classroom facility which caters for conferences, education, parties etc.

The WCCC also has the largest mobile climbing wall operator in the UK with mobile climbing walls, DigiWall and mobile caving system. The mobile facilities catering for community events, corporate and social events ranging from private parties, to trade shows and school outreach education sessions.

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Figure 14.1: Climbing Centre in Gloucester and surrounding authorities

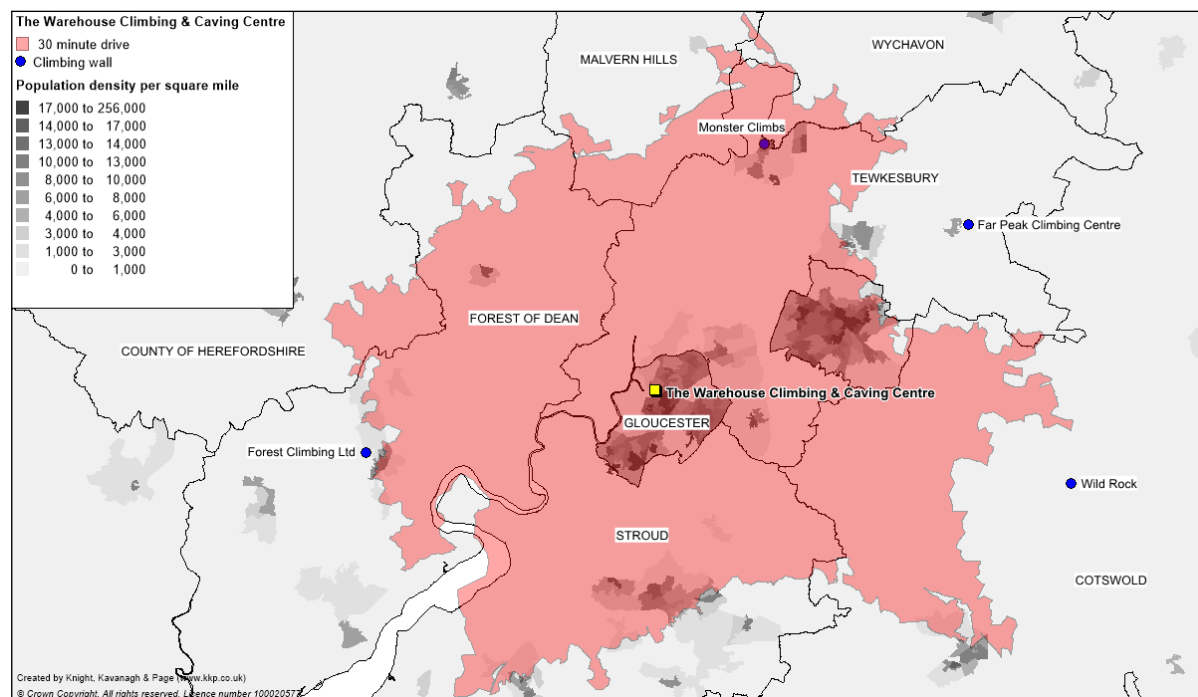


Figure 14.1 indicates WCCC is the only climbing facility within Gloucester. There is only one other facility (Monster Climbs) within 30 minutes' drive time of WCC.

Future developments

Consultation indicates that WCCC does not have security of tenure. It is understood that the owner of the building has put the building up for sale. Discussions are taking place regarding the re-location of the facility with plans (subject to planning approval) to build a new climbing centre at Bentham Country Club (Tewkesbury). The plans include a range of indoor climbing walls, (15m high) a large dedicated bouldering centre and a dedicated Olympic standard speed climbing wall. It is hoped the development will be completed as early as 2020.

The plans also include the existing two domes replaced by one brand-new sports dome. The dome will house multi-sport courts and pitches and an international standard bouldering competition wall.

14.2: Summary

Facility type	Climbing Centre	
Elements	Assessment findings	Specific facility needs
Quantity	There is one climbing and caving centre in Gloucester.	A climbing facility should be retained in the area.
Quality	The WCCC is good quality.	
Accessibility	WCCC is the only climbing centre in Gloucester, and there is one other within 30 minutes' drive of the centre	There is demand for a climbing facility from

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		Gloucester residents and beyond.
Availability (Management and usage)	WCCC offers climbing opportunity for people of all ages and ability levels and is open both during the day and evenings.	
Strategic Summary	The Climbing Centre does not have security of tenure. Work with WCCC and other partners and stakeholders to find a solution and secure a long-term future for the centre.	

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SECTION 15: SUMMARY AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account the needs assessments related to specific facilities and sports, the demographic make-up and potential growth in the City and adjoining local authorities, current vision of the Council and associated organisations, as well as Sport England's Planning Model which encourages Protection, Enhancement and Provision of new facilities, GCC should take account of the following strategic recommendations:

Protect- *to protect the right opportunities in the right places*

Enhance - *to enhance opportunities through better use of existing provision*

Provide- *to provide new opportunities to meet the needs of current and future generations/*

Protect

- ◀ Identify ongoing investment, maintenance and refurbishment requirements to protect and improve existing sports facilities, especially in the south of the city.
- ◀ Maintain the quality and preserve the function of existing squash courts given the relatively high levels of current demand.
- ◀ Ensure that GCC owned facilities (currently managed by Aspire) make a progressively greater (and measured) contribution to reducing health inequalities and are fully accessible from all the City's communities through targeted initiatives, appropriately targeted concessionary pricing, programming and staff training.
- ◀ Improve the breadth, depth and quality of performance management data collected (and shared) and the associated analysis of facility usage to inform future marketing, promotion, programming and pricing etc.

Enhance

- ◀ Ensure that all school sports facilities continue to be made fully available for community use (this is currently a strong feature of supply and needs to remain so).
- ◀ Link this directly to, wherever feasible, judicious investment in improving the quality of the sports hall stock to ensure it remains attractive and fit for purpose, which includes GL1 as the building starts to age.
- ◀ Retain a watching brief in respect of ensuring that sufficient daytime access is available to indoor sports and other facilities across the city.
- ◀ Consider if investment in Ribston High School with accompanying robust community use agreements could plug the gap in the centre of Gloucester and increase swimming participation from people living in areas of higher deprivation.
- ◀ Ensure that programming and pricing of facilities and activities consider hard to reach groups and are accessible for all e.g. ladies only swimming.
- ◀ Undertake a full sports hall programme review to understand the level of undersupply now and in the future. There appears to be a shortfall of at least one 4-court sports hall. Given the growth of gymnastics, basketball, table tennis etc in the area, the demand may be even greater.
- ◀ Continue to work with the LTA to create flexible solutions to enhance the viability, financial sustainability and contribution to increasing participation in tennis and others sports of the indoor tennis centre.
- ◀ Given the regional and local importance of the Blackbridge Athletics Track, continue to work with Gloucester Athletics Club to develop ancillary facilities which are fit for purpose for athletics and which can be used to increase participation and improve the financial viability of the site.

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- ◀ Working with the Active Gloucestershire and NGBs in key sports, create a workforce development plan to ensure there is sufficient volunteers, officials and coaches across a range of sports.

Provide

- ◀ Investigate the longer term replacement of a swimming pool with a larger facility to accommodate any increased demand for water space in the south of the City. This may require health and fitness to underpin the revenue performance of the facility (notwithstanding the current level of supply).
- ◀ Support the development of a dedicated gymnastics centre which can accommodate trampolining (potential of a single facility to accommodate all existing clubs and facilitate increases in participation). This may well impact upon the availability of sports hall space making more time available for other sports at GL1, for example.

Other/ general

- ◀ Support the above developments (via planning, developer contributions and officer expertise) which may assist in increasing sport and physical activity within the wider community.
- ◀ Support other developments (via planning and officer expertise) which will assist in increasing the level and quality of provision catering for sport and physical activity in the wider community (specifically in sports including gymnastics and athletics).
- ◀ Working with the Active Gloucestershire and NGBs in key sports, create a workforce development plan to ensure there is sufficient volunteers, officials and coaches across a range of sports.

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APPENDIX 1: ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

Table A1.1: Economic value of sport (Nov 2015) – Comparative overview

Measure	England		Gloucester	
Participation impacts				
Sports & fitness memberships	£4,646.4m	22.8%	£8.0m	19.8%
Sports participation	£1,267.2m	6.2%	£3.3m	8.2%
Sports equipment	£1,267.2	6.2%	£5.7m	14.1%
Sportswear	£84.5m	0.4%	£0.4m	0.1%
Education and training	£4,630.3m	22.7%	£10.8m	26.7%
Sub-total	£11,895.6m	58.3%	£28.2m	69.8%
Non participation impacts				
Spectator sports	£1,161.6m	5.7%	£2.0m	5.0%
Sports equipment	£1,584.0m	7.7%	£7.1m	17.6%
Sportswear	£422.4m	2.1%	£1.9m	4.7%
Sports related gaming/betting	£690.0m	3.4%	£1.1m	2.7%
TV and satellite broadcasting*	£4,646.4m	22.8%	£0.0m	0.0%
Sub-total	£8,504.4m	41.7%	£12.2m	30.2%
Overall total	£20,399.9m	100.0%	£40.4m	100.0%

Note: Totals in local authority based figures may differ slightly due to rounding

* This relates GVA to employment connected to broadcasting as opposed to subscriptions by area.

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Appendix 1: Economic impact of sport – Gloucester (Source: Sport England 2015)

