



LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

INDOOR SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOVEMBER 2016

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the Indoor Sport and Leisure Assessment Report for the London Borough of Havering (LBH) for the fifteen year period 2016 – 2031. Recommendations set out in the accompanying strategy are drawn from this document which was researched and prepared between July – October 2015 by specialist sport and leisure consultancy, Knight Kavanagh and Page (KKP). Both the Assessment Report and Strategy were prepared in accordance with the 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG), Sport England, December 2014.

The consultant team would like to thank officers from LBH, Sport England, London Sport, national governing bodies of sport (NGBs), the Havering Sports Council and other organisations for the time and ideas they have contributed to the assessment and subsequent strategy formulation. All agencies will need to continue to work together to deliver this strategy.

Policy context

Engaging residents to take up and retain a level of physically literacy and activity is a high priority within the Government's strategy Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation. Sport England's response to the Government's strategy has been to develop Towards an Active Nation (2016 - 2021). A key priority within this is to get the inactive active and to deliver the wider benefits of this including physical and mental wellbeing, economic and social development.

To provide a context for the strategy a broad range of national, regional and local policy documentation was reviewed. This included:

- ◀ Government Strategy for Sport 2017 - 2020
- ◀ Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (2016 - 2021)
- ◀ National Planning Policy Framework 2012
- ◀ Strategic Planning: Effective Co-operation for Planning Across Boundaries 2015
- ◀ Public Health England: Everybody Active Every Day, October 2014
- ◀ London Plan 2015
- ◀ London Borough of Havering Vision – Clean, safe and proud
- ◀ Corporate Plan 2015 – 16
- ◀ London Borough of Havering Cultural Strategy 2012 – 2024
- ◀ Havering Sport and Physical Strategy 2013 – 25
- ◀ Health and Well-Being 2012 – 2014.

In general terms, these strategies identify a broad set of aims and objectives to encourage:

- ◀ Healthy lifestyles for individuals.
- ◀ Healthier communities.
- ◀ Residents to be physically active through any means - to just playing sport.
- ◀ Increasing activity amongst all groups, including the very young and the elderly.
- ◀ Residents to be aware and understand the threat that a poor diet and lack of exercise can pose to physical and mental health and the well-being of individuals.
- ◀ Physical activity and sport to become a habit that is maintained throughout life.

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The core message running through local strategic documentation is the requirement to ensure adequate, affordable opportunity for residents to take part in physical activity and to drive up participation levels. Providing facilities and programmes to help facilitate physical activity will, where appropriate, target the needs of identified groups in specific areas. It is, thus, essential that sports facilities of are available to the community and that the 'offer' is reflects local communities' needs.

The recent Government strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development.

Borough overview and influencing factors

Population

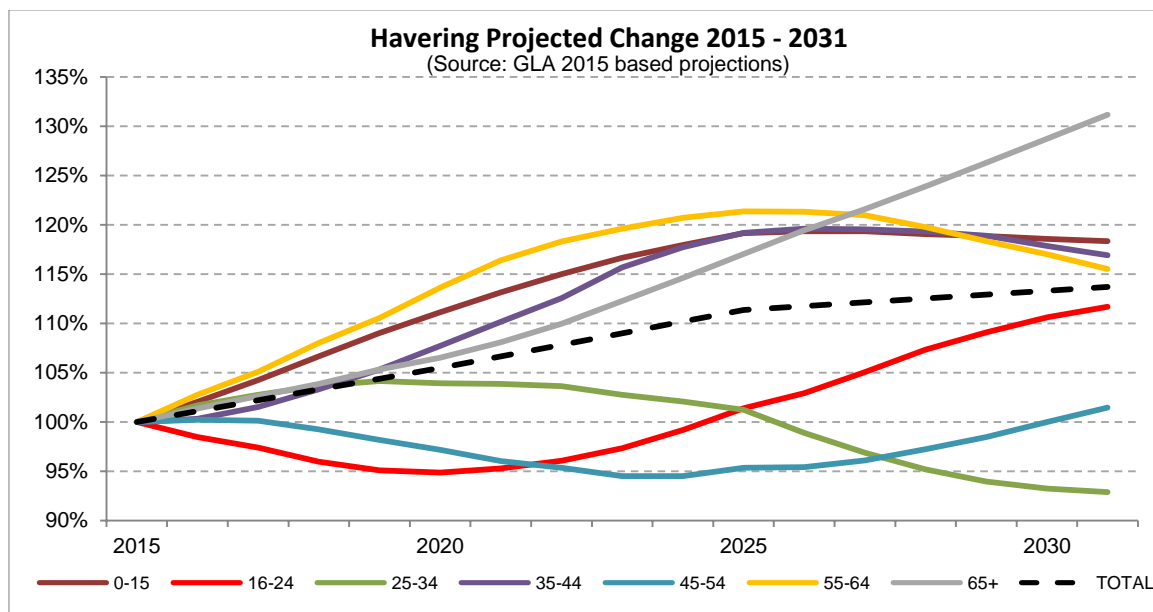
The current total population of Havering (2014 MYE) is 244,729 (117,525 males and 127,203 females). The most recent Greater London Authority (GLA) projections indicate a rise of 13.7% in Havering's population (+34,109) over the 16 years from 2015 to 2031. The majority of the population is spread over five key settlement areas, Romford, Harold Wood, Harold Hill, Upminster, Hornchurch and Rainham. Many of the areas bordering Essex are rural in character. Circa 10% of LBH population belong to BME groups.

In addition to population growth, Havering will see significant change to the population profile over the period to 2037 as follows:

- ◀ A continual increase in 0-15 year olds up to 2025 before it levels off at 18% increase by 2031.
- ◀ The number of 16-24 year olds falls by circa 5% between 2015 and 2019 before rising again to 11.7% more than its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ An initial 4% rise in 25 – 34 year olds before a gradual reduction to 7% below its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in 35 - 44 year olds up to 2025 before it levels off at 17% increase by 2031.
- ◀ A reduction in the number of 45 - 54 year olds throughout the majority of the timeline prior to it rising to 1% increase on its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in 55 - 64 year olds, reaching a peak of 19.5% by 2025 before reducing slightly to 15.5% by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in the 65+ age group with a 31% increase by 2037

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Figure 1: Projected population change (2015 -2031)¹



Health

An estimated 8,800 children in Havering live in poverty, obesity is an issue in children and adults. To tackle these and other health issues Havering has identified the following as priorities:

- ◆ Reducing levels of obesity
- ◆ Improving the identification and support given to people with dementia
- ◆ Improving the quality of health care

Source: PHE LB Havering Health Profile August 2014

Adult and childhood obesity rates in Havering (22.3% and 19.9% respectively) are generally similar to the national rates, reflecting the need to address these at a local level.

As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 10. Under 1 in 10 (9.6%) of children in Havering are obese in their Reception Year at school and 11.3% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to over 1 in 6 (19.9%) being obese and 15.1% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, over a third (35.0%) are either overweight or obese.

The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Havering is estimated at £4,306,560. When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, Havering (£1,802,051) is 0.8% below the national average (£1,817,285) and 1.4% above the regional average (£1,776,346).

Housing and economic growth

In 2014, Havering had an estimated 99,230 dwellings, accommodating 97,500 household at an average of 2.6 persons per dwelling. The London Plan has set it a new house building

¹ GLA Population Projections 2015 Round

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target of 1,170 per annum. There will be significant development in Romford Metropolitan Centre and at the London Riverside Opportunity Area in Rainham.

Crossrail, is expected to be a key driver of growth in Havering. Romford, a London Metropolitan Centre, is already a primary shopping and leisure destination and the new Crossrail links and the accessibility it affords will bring jobs, houses building, new residents and visitors directly into Havering.

It is anticipated that Crossrail will change the pattern of commuting in London opening up new areas for commuters to live, particularly in east London and Essex. The Crossrail service is expected to be completed and fully operational by 2019.

Havering Council intends to use this growth, and the opportunity presented by Crossrail as a driver to rejuvenate Romford town centre, through enhancing its character as a historic market town and as a developing centre for contemporary urban development. A significant element of this rejuvenation is the provision of a new leisure development in Station Quarter North to replace The Dolphin Pool which was closed in 1995 and the Romford Ice Rink which closed in 2013.

Sport and physical activity in LBH

The results of the Active People Survey (APS 8) indicates that 35.8% of adults in Havering participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This is equivalent to the national average and below regional averages.

Active People consistently demonstrates that adults from higher socio economic groups are more likely to take part in sport than the converse. According to APS 8 the most popular sports in LBH are going to the gym, cycling, swimming, fitness and conditioning, and athletics (running).

Table 1: Most popular sports in LBH²

Activity	Havering		London		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Gym	27.2	13.6%	885.0	13.9%	4,622.7	10.9%
Swimming	22.8	11.4%	757.6	11.9%	4,896.9	11.5%
Fitness & Conditioning	13.2	6.6%	519.2	8.1%	2,854.7	6.7%
Athletics	12.0	6.0%	550.1	8.6%	2,778.8	6.5%
Cycling	9.6	4.8%	421.5	6.6%	3,458.9	8.1%

The segmentation profile for Havering indicates Comfortable Mid-Life Males (Philip) to be the largest segment of the adult population at 9.9% (17,779) compared to a national average of 8.65%. Early Retirement Couples (Roger & Joy) and Settling Down Males (Tim) are the next two dominant groups, representing 19.8% (35,270) of the adult population, compared to 24.2% nationally.

² Sport England – Local Sports Profile & Active Places Survey

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Implications for LBH

The next ten years in LBH will, as a result of the house building target, forecasted economic growth and the impact of Crossrail see significant growth in both population and housing, notably in Romford and Rainham. The other key settlements will continue to see new house building, as sites are brought to market.

Demand for high quality sport and recreation facilities, offering value for money will prevail, as will the need for continued support for voluntary and commercial sector sports clubs and facilities.

The socio-economic profile of LBH will, during the lifetime of the strategy (2015 - 2025), remain similar to its present form. Opportunities and facilities in which to take part in sport and physical activity will remain important to the population. Given the high profile and importance of being active to long term health outcomes it is anticipated that sports participation and activity rates in LBH will rise very slightly as new participants are encouraged to be active and 'returners' are tempted back.

The sports which are popular now in LBH, going to the gym, exercise classes, cycling, swimming and running are expected to continue to be the most popular. The rise in older persons could create demand less vigorous activities and more preventative classes, such as armchair exercise, walking and swimming.

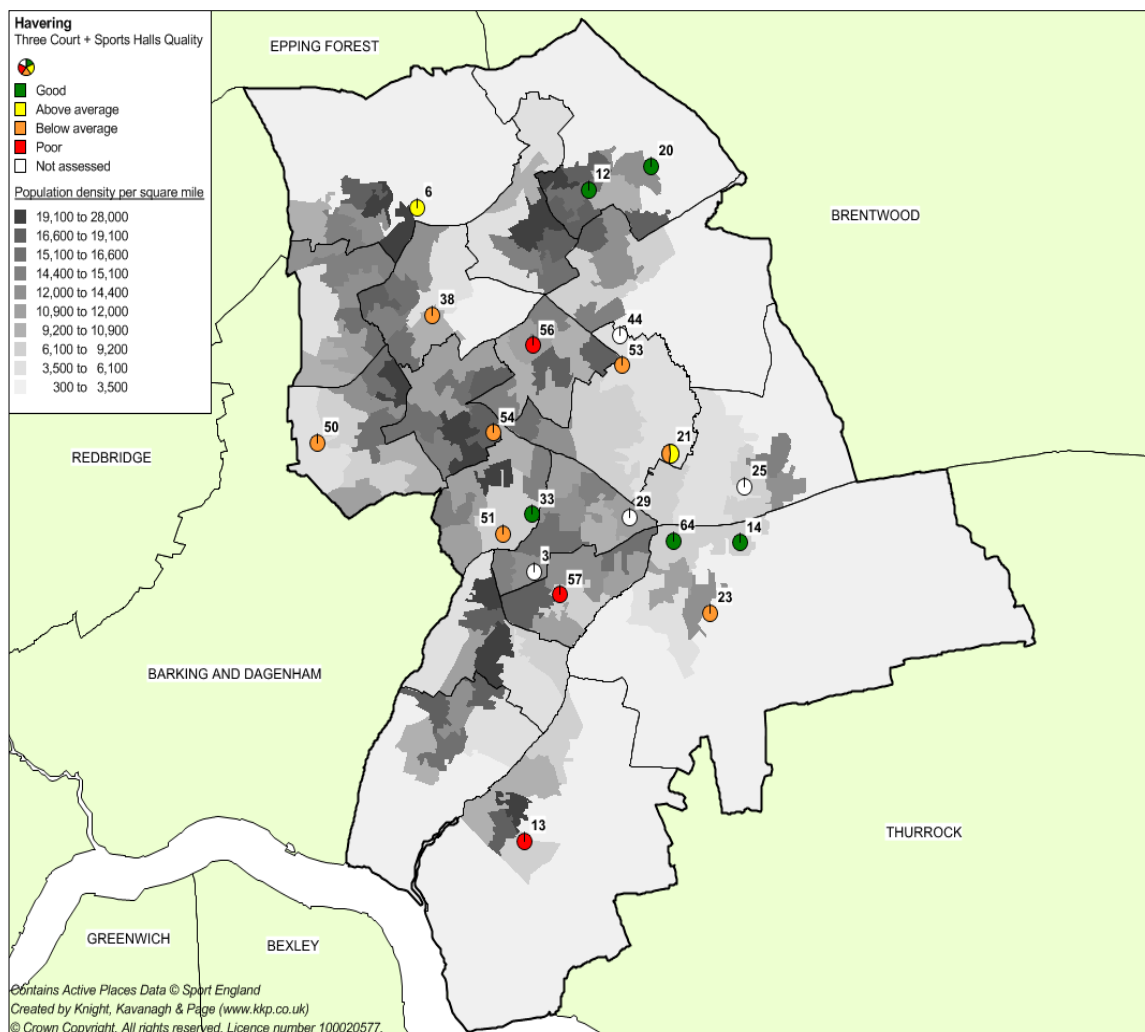
Core provision

Sports halls

There are 21 sports halls in LBH. One eight court hall (Hornchurch Sports Complex), one five court hall (The Frances Bardsley School), eighteen four court halls and one three court hall (Redden Court School). Emmerson Park Academy has two sports halls; one four and one six court.

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Figure 2: Three court plus sports hall provision in Havering location and quality.



Ref	Site	Court s	Condition	
			Sports hall	Changing
3	Abbs Cross Health and Fitness*	4	Not assessed	Not Assessed
6	Bower Park School	4	Above average	Below average
12	Central Park Sports Complex	4	Good	Good
13	Chafford Sports Complex*	4	Poor	Poor
14	Coopers Company & Coborn School	4	Good	Above average
20	Drapers Academy	4	Good	Good
21	Emerson Park Academy	6	Above average	Above average
21	Emerson Park Academy	4	Below average	Above average
23	Gaynes School Language College	4	Below average	Below average
25	Hall Mead School	4	Not assessed	Not Assessed
29	Havering Sixth Form College	4	Not assessed	Not Assessed
33	Hornchurch Sports Complex	8	Below average	Below average
38	Marshalls Park School	4	Below average	Poor

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Ref	Site	Courts	Condition	
			Sports hall	Changing
44	Redden Court School*	3	Not assessed	Not assessed
50	St. Edwards C Of E School & 6th Form College	4	Below average	Below average
51	The Albany	4	Below average	Above average
53	The Champion School	4	Below average	Below average
54	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	5	Below average	Below average
56	The Royal Liberty School	4	Poor	Below average
57	Sanders Draper School & Specialist Science	4	Poor	Below average
64	Sacred Heart of Marys Girls School	4	Good	Above average

(Source: KKP assessment visits made in October 2015)

Inspections identify that the majority (65%) of the assessed stock of sports halls, is below average or poor, with 35% assessed as good or above average quality. Public provision at Hornchurch Sports and Central Park Leisure complexes is good, although the structural issues at Hornchurch Sports Complex will necessitate significant investment.

Residents living in the south of the borough are very poorly served. The only centre in the area offering community access is Chafford Sports Complex, which is in a poor condition and requires refurbishment or replacing. There are no sports hall facilities in Rainham. There is community use at 80% of the school stock. It is however only being used at 47% of its total capacity. Lack of take up is largely due to a combination of poor quality halls and/or protective schools which do not permit extensive community use.

Overall, there is no evidence to suggest unmet demand for available sports hall space in LBH. Peak-time at Central Park Leisure Complex and Hornchurch Sports Complex is at capacity. Many schools report having spare capacity at both peak and off-peak times with several school facilities not used at all at weekends. The poor quality facilities on offer at some sites could be limiting demand.

In the case of Rainham, the absence of facilities is restricting demand (i.e. no supply and therefore no evident demand). However, there is potential latent demand from people who wish to take part in activity but have no facilities in which to participate.

Existing sports hall supply in LBH has capacity to meet current demand. The quality of the stock on school sites is mixed. The best quality facilities are at Coopers Company and Coborn School. Chafford School Sports Complex is clearly at the end of its useful life. The School aspires to replace both its main building and sports facilities via pursuit of external funding sources. It has submitted a planning application to LBH.

Hornchurch Sports Complex is an old facility and, from a management and user perspective, suffers from having been built in two phases; wet-side in 1956 and dry-side in 1980. Despite a good maintenance regime and some small improvements its condition reflects its age and some aspects of the building are no longer fit for purpose. The ageing plant and heat management systems are considerably less economical to run than modern plant and systems that can make full use of modern technology.

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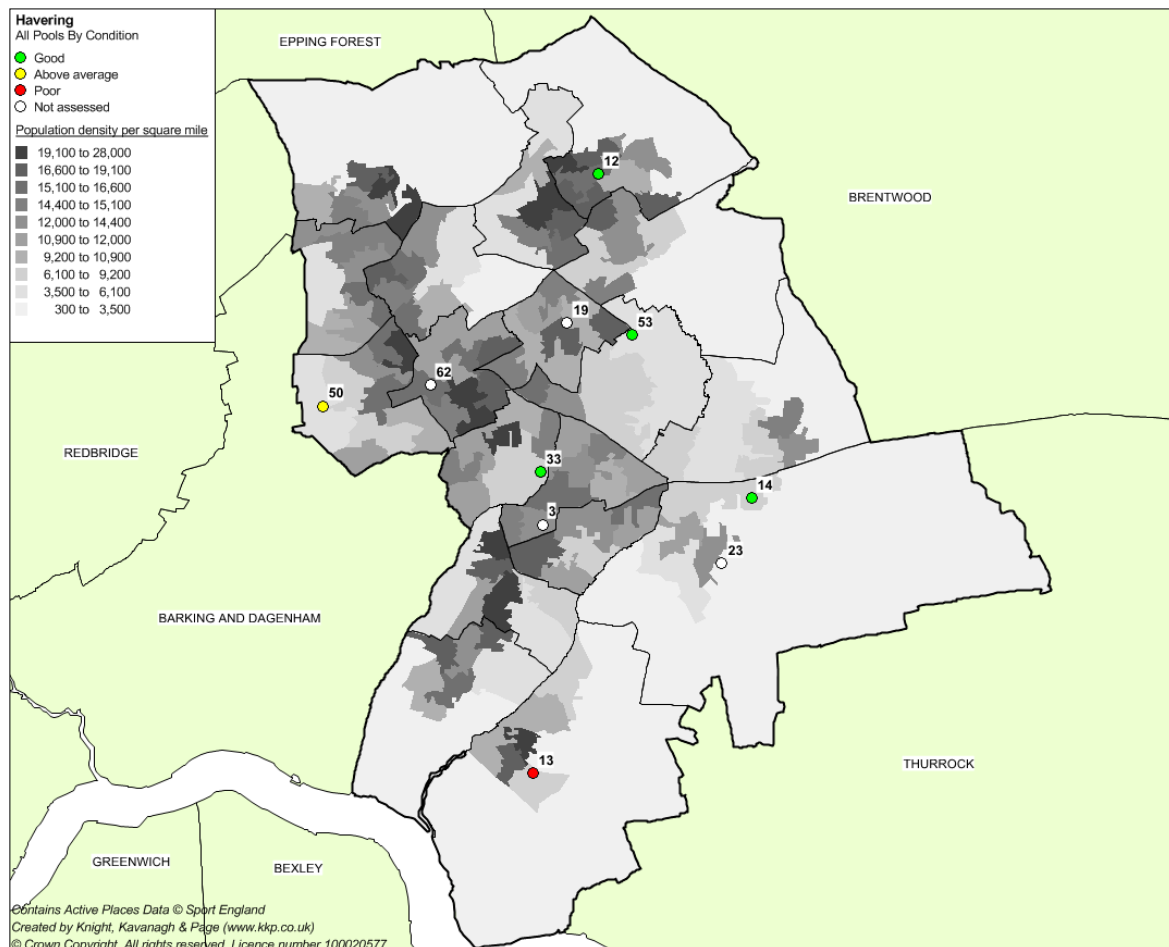
With the exception of the Rainham area, all residents in Havering have access to a sports hall within one mile of home. However, the only provision in the south area is the Chafford Sports Complex, which is ageing and, based upon the visual inspection, is no longer fit for purpose.

Existing capacity will be able to accommodate additional demand generated via latent demand and new housing and subsequent population growth. The quality of many school based facilities may, however, continue to be a barrier, particularly to new participants. Some schools may need encouragement to extend community use hours to meet growing demand, particularly if participation rises in accordance with Government targets.

Swimming pools

There are 14 swimming pools in LBH on ten different sites as illustrated in Figure 3. With the exception of the pool at Chafford Sports Complex, pool stock is assessed to be good.

Figure 3: Swimming pool provision in LBH



Ref	Site	Sub-type	Lanes	Length
3	Abbs Cross Health and Fitness	Main/General	6	15m
12	Central Park Leisure Complex	Main/General	6	33m
12	Central Park Leisure Complex	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	6m

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Ref	Site	Sub-type	Lanes	Length
13	Chafford Sports Complex	Main/General	4	10m
14	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Main/General	4	8m
19	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Main/General	3	10m
19	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Lido	1	10m
23	Gaynes School Language College	Main/General	0	9m
33	Hornchurch Sports Complex	Main/General	6	33yd
33	Hornchurch Sports Complex	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12m
50	St. Edwards C Of E School & 6th Form	Main/General	4	25m
53	The Champion School	Main/General	4	25m
62	Virgin Active Club (Romford)	Main/General	4	12m
62	Virgin Active Club (Romford)	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	6m

The planned new leisure centre in Romford, which will replace the Dolphin Pool (closed 1995) will include an 8 lane x 25m swimming pool and learner pool. The new complex will be a welcome addition to pool provision in Havering. It will not however address the access issues for residents living in the south of the Borough.

The picture for swimming pool provision is positive when compared to many London boroughs. However, the age and condition of the pool at the Chafford Sports Complex, the age of the pool at Hornchurch Sports Complex and the lack of provision in Rainham will make it increasingly challenging for a modern swimming offer to be provided without significant investment and/or new provision.

Health & fitness

LBH has a good geographical spread of gym/ fitness and conditioning provision and a wide range of health and fitness clubs to meet the needs of different users, from high end to budget facilities. Pay and play gym facilities are on offer at the main leisure complex and in many of the smaller community school gyms. Specific access issues have been identified as follows:

- ◀ Peak-time over-crowding and lack of peak time capacity, particularly at Central Park and Hornchurch complexes.
- ◀ Inability to run concurrent classes due to lack of suitable studio spaces, particularly at Hornchurch and Central sites.
- ◀ The size of the fitness suites at Hornchurch and Central complexes. These are considered to be too small to meet peak demand from members.
- ◀ Increasing market segmentation e.g. spin only clubs.

The demand for fitness suites in which to 'work out' seems set to continue to rise with many users young and old preferring the instant access and flexibility that gyms afford to more traditional teams sports and games. Aspirations to increase the activity levels of the population will add to demand for health and fitness provision as will the projected increase in size of population.

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Budget market entrants such as Pure Gym are potential threats to leisure centre operator business models as they may impact upon fitness provision profitability thus jeopardising the long term sustainability of non-surplus generating elements of sport/leisure provision such as swimming pools and sports halls. To date this trend has not been seen in Havering.

SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of sport to attract/engage young people Member/officer support for sport/leisure Knowledge base and experience of LBH and SLM staff Havering Local Sports Council School sport collective Swim schools and programmes GP Referral Programme Walking for Health Programme Voluntary sector clubs Scale of market for fitness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding cuts leading to service cuts e.g. shorter opening hours at Chafford Sports Complex Areas of multiple and health deprivation Poor/below average quality of many school facilities Old/inefficient LBH sports and leisure buildings e.g. Hornchurch and Chafford sports complexes Health & fitness offer too small at Hornchurch Sports Complex and Central Park Leisure Complex Insufficient studio spaces within the leisure centres to offer variety of class types, particularly at peak times Limited north – south public transport Not maximising NGB external programmes and investment
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging Local Plan Crossrail and associated investment in infrastructure Borough regeneration plans/housing growth areas Inward investment in jobs and housing Romford leisure development Capacity in school sport hall provision To do more activity and make use of the space Public health agenda Engagement with NGBs British Gymnastics funding Table Tennis England funding My place (adjacent to Central Park Leisure Complex) Next leisure centre management contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuts in local authority funding Austerity measures Areas of multiple and health deprivation Adult and child obesity Private sector investment in new gym and fitness facilities undermining the sustainability of public sector / social enterprise offer. Lack of direct control over (and thus possible inability to improve) access to school facilities

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Indoor Sport and Leisure Facilities Assessment Report, (and subsequent Strategy), is required to set out the long term approach to indoor facility provision in the London Borough of Havering (LBH). Based upon assessment of existing provision, population growth and other changes, increasing participation rates and future need it identifies the principles that inform how, and what resource will be needed to meet existing and future demand for built and indoor facilities. The key strategy drivers are:

- ◀ To ensure that planning for leisure services is supported by a robust body of evidence that is National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) compliant and provides an evidence base for Havering's Local Plan.
- ◀ The need for an evidence base to aid decision making regarding priorities for LBH and for its owned facilities.
- ◀ The Borough's role in respect of the public health agenda and a requirement to deliver healthier lifestyles and achieve positive health outcomes.
- ◀ The need to be more competitive and commercial in light of the economic, financial and political climate.
- ◀ The need to ensure value for money when providing sport and leisure services.
- ◀ To assist LBH when seeking to secure external funding.

LBH must increasingly manage on less funding from Central Government. This together with changes to welfare benefits, greater demand for social and elderly care and a new duty to improve the public's health is creating, and will continue to exert, pressure on already reduced budgets.

Thus, via the promotion of participation in sport and physical activity; the Indoor Sport and Leisure Facility Strategy for Havering must help to address health inequalities and result in the generation of a strategy and action plan which addresses facility needs and public health issues while taking account of the considerable constraints on local government spending.

1.2 Methodology

The assessment of provision is based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for Indoor and Built Sports Facilities (2013).

This guide recommends an approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor built sports facilities. It has primarily been produced to help local authorities meet the requirements of the NPPF which states that:

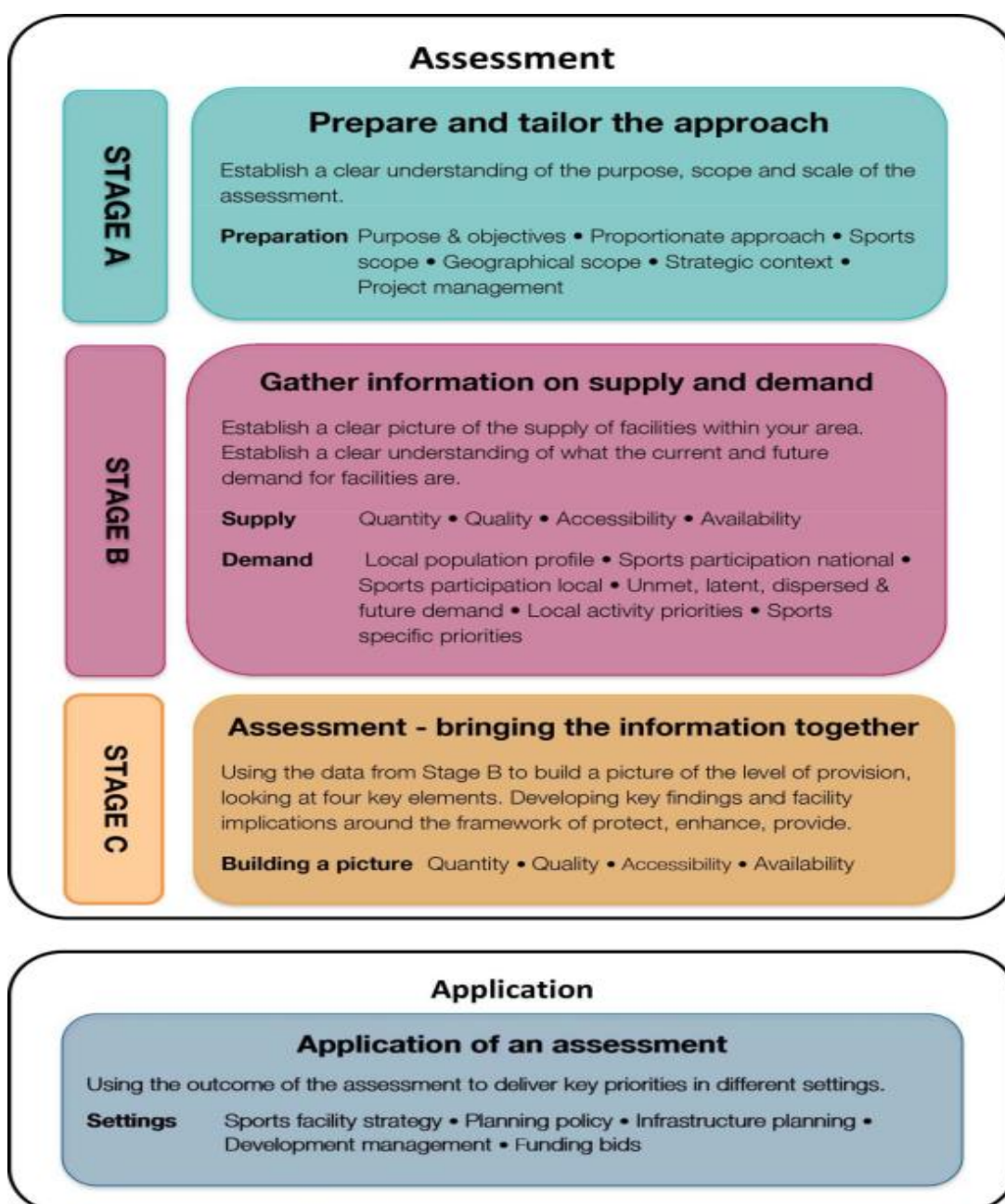
'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.' (NPPF, Paragraph 73)

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Assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability for the identified facility types (i.e., sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, so that it can be assessed for adequacy.

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between all facility types in the study area and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand. The strategy which follows 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. Figure 1.1 below illustrates the approach recommended by Sport England (ANOG) and adopted in this assessment of need in the LBH.

Figure 1.1: Sport England approach to assessing need (ANOG)



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The ANOG stages are as follows:

Stage A: prepare and tailor the approach. This was completed by LBH prior to project commencement.

Stage B: gather information on supply and demand. This is detailed in Sections 2 - 6.

Stage C: assessment. This is summarised in Section 7 and 8.

Stage D: application of the assessment. Assessment report findings are reflecting in and underpin the resulting Borough Strategy. (The Strategy, recommendations and action plan will be presented under separate cover).

1.3 Scope of the project

The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Audit existing facility provision
- ◀ Identify local needs and
- ◀ Quantify levels of existing and potential future demand

The specific tasks addressed as part of the ANOG process include:

- ◀ Review of the local, regional and national strategic context
- ◀ Review of relevant Council strategies, plans, reports, corporate objectives.
- ◀ Assessment of supply and demand for indoor and built sports facility provision.
- ◀ Analysis of the demographics of the local population and other influencing factors.
- ◀ Consideration of potential participation rates; modelling likely demand for facilities.
- ◀ Detailed audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.
- ◀ Consultation with key stakeholders, including LBH staff, staff from Sport and Leisure Management (SLM) trading as Everyone Active, NGBs and local sports clubs.
- ◀ Analysis of the balance between supply of, and demand for sports facilities and the identification of potential under and over provision.
- ◀ Identification of key issues to be addressed in the future provision of sports facilities across the Borough.

The assessment incorporates the following facility types:

- ◀ Sports halls
- ◀ Swimming pools / water space
- ◀ Fitness suites and gyms
- ◀ Dance / aerobic studios
- ◀ Indoor bowls centres
- ◀ Indoor tennis centres and
- ◀ Squash courts.

It also investigates supply and demand in respect of facilities for combat sports, cycling, gymnastics, trampolining and ice sports.

Pitch sport requirements including artificial grass pitches (AGPs) are considered in the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and the accompanying Assessment Report also being produced by KKP for the LBH in 2015-16.

Open spaces (OS) are assessed in the OS Assessment of Need which is also produced by KKP over the same time period.

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This document details what exists in the Borough, its condition, location and overall quality. It also considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and takes account of other socio-economic factors, such as health and economic deprivation. In delivering the report KKP has:

- ◀ Individually audited each of the identified swimming pools, sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls as per Sport England definition), health and fitness facilities (including several dance studios), squash courts (public, private and voluntary sector owned/managed) and other specialist facilities in the Authority area.
- ◀ Analysed the supply and demand of facilities (including specialist sports facilities) to identify gaps and opportunities for improved facility provision.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

It thus provides a robust audit based quantitative, qualitative assessment of the need for sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness plus the other specialist facilities identified above. It examines opportunities for new and/or rationalised provision and identifies specific deficiencies and surpluses to inform this process.

1.4 Report structure

- ◀ Section 2: examination of the strategic context for the assessment.
- ◀ Section 3: review of sports hall provision.
- ◀ Section 4: review of swimming pool provision.
- ◀ Section 5: review of health and fitness suites plus dance/exercise studio provision.
- ◀ Section 6: consider and review facilities for other identified specialist sports.
- ◀ Section 7: analysis of supply and demand plus a review of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) in LBH.
- ◀ Section 8: identification of emerging key issues.

KKP is grateful to all the individual consultees, clubs and national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) listed in Appendix 2 for their contributions to the assessment and for making time available to share their views about, and experiences of indoor and built sports facilities in LBH.

Following discussion and analysis of this report by the LBH Steering Group, a strategy with recommendations and an action plan will be produced.

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SECTION 2: POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 National context

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The 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 and identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- ◀ Economic
- ◀ Social
- ◀ Environmental.

A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF states that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs. It is clear about the role that sport plays in delivering sustainable communities via the promotion of health and well-being. Sport England, working with the provisions of the NPPF, wishes to see local planning policy protect, enhance and provide for sports facilities based on robust, 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 assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

Sporting Future: A new strategy for an active nation

The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows (see Appendix 3 for details):

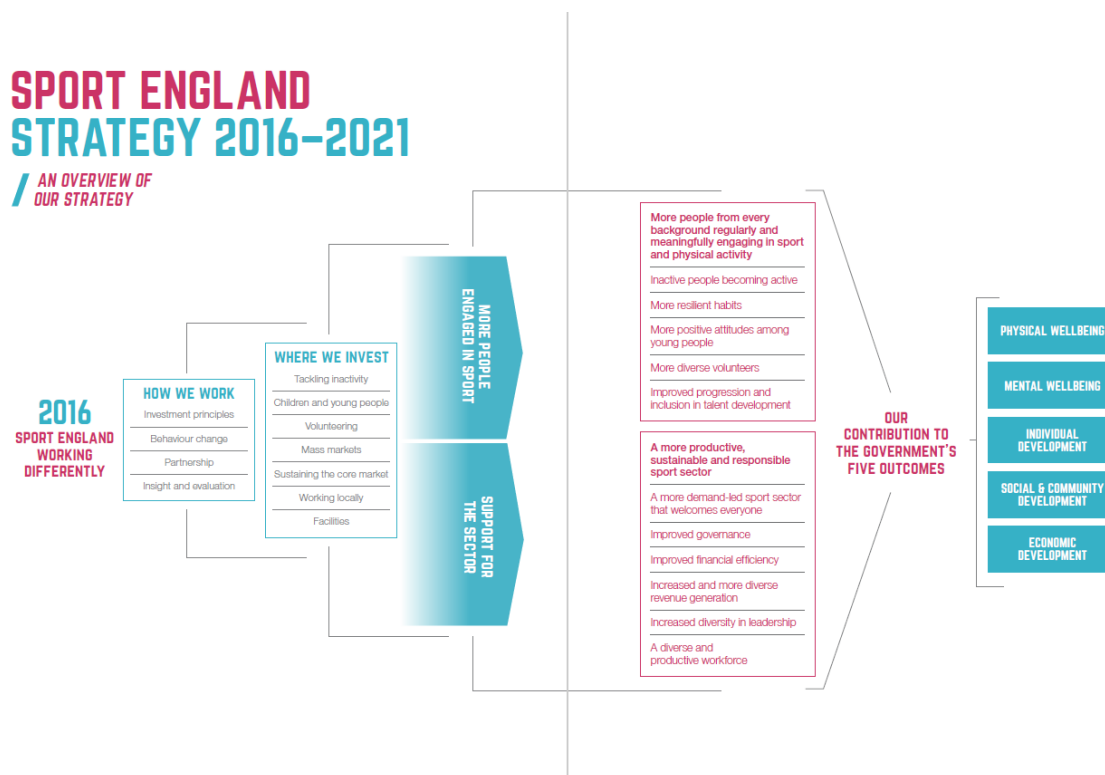
- ◀ More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- ◀ More people volunteering in sport.
- ◀ More people experiencing live sport.
- ◀ Maximising international sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising domestic sporting success.
- ◀ Maximising the impact of Major Events.
- ◀ A more productive sport sector.
- ◀ A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- ◀ A more responsible sport sector.

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Sport England: Towards an Active Nation

Sport England's response to the Government's strategy was to develop Towards an Active Nation:

Figure 2.1 Sport England Strategy 2016-2021



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 will be underpinned by a new Workforce Strategy and a new Coaching Plan.

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Figure 2.2: ANOG model



This framework is used to structure the recommendations for LBH. This assessment report reviews indoor sporting facility need in the LBH area and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

Strategic Planning: Effective Cooperation for Planning Across Boundaries, RTP1, February 2015

Drawn from best practice this report identifies six general principles for strategic planning:

- ◀ Have focus – being efficient in the use of resources and clear about its purpose.
- ◀ Be genuinely strategic – dealing only with matters which require resolution across boundaries.
- ◀ Be spatial – make strategic choices between places, not establish general criteria decision making.
- ◀ Be collaborative.
- ◀ Have strong leadership and
- ◀ Be accountable to local electorates.

The key finding is that top-down strategic planning tends to be less successful. Locally designed and enacted approaches that emphasise collaboration and co-operation between local authorities bring major benefits to all the local authorities in a given area.

Public Health England

In October 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced a plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, the plan 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.

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NHS Guidelines for physical activity (all ages).

To stay healthy, adults aged 19-64 should try to be active daily and should do:

- ◀ At least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity such as cycling or fast walking every week, and muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week that work all major muscle groups (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms) or
- ◀ 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity such as running or a game of singles tennis every week, and muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week that work all major muscle groups (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms) or
- ◀ An equivalent mix of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity every week (for example 2 x 30-minute runs plus 30 minutes of fast walking), and muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days a week that work all major muscle groups (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms).
- ◀ One way to do the recommended 150 minutes of weekly physical activity is to do 30 minutes on 5 days a week.
- ◀ All adults should also break up long periods of sitting with light activity as sedentary behaviour is now considered an independent risk factor for ill health, no matter how much exercise is taken.

To stay healthy children aged 0-5 should be:

- ◀ Encouraged, from birth, particularly through floor-based play and water-based activities in safe environments, to be physically active.
- ◀ All under 5s should minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (being restrained or sitting) for extended periods (except time spent sleeping). Individual physical and mental capabilities should be considered when interpreting the guidelines.

Examples of physical activity that meet the guidelines. For infants who are not yet walking, physical activity refers to movement of any intensity and may include: 'Tummy time' – this includes any time spent on the stomach including rolling and playing on the floor. Reaching for and grasping objects, pulling, pushing and playing with other people. Parent and baby' swim sessions. Floor-based and water-based play encourages infants to use their muscles and develop motor skills

To stay healthy young people (5-18) should try to be active and do:

- ◀ At least 60 minutes of physical activity every day – this should range from moderate activity such as cycling and playground activities, to vigorous activity, such as running and tennis
- ◀ On three days a week, these activities should involve exercises for strong muscles, such as push-ups, and exercises for strong bones, such as jumping and running

Examples of activities that require moderate effort for most young people include: walking to school, playing in the playground, riding a scooter, skateboarding, roller-blading, walking the dog and cycling on level ground or ground with few hills. Examples of activities that require vigorous effort for most young people include: playing chase, energetic dancing, swimming, running, gymnastics, football, rugby, martial arts, such as karate and cycling fast or on hilly terrain.

To stay healthy adults aged 65+ should try to be active and do:

- ◀ At least 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity such as cycling or walking every week, and
- ◀ Strength exercises on two or more days a week that work all the major muscles (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms), or
- ◀ 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic activity such as running or a game of singles tennis every week, and
- ◀ Strength exercises on two or more days a week that work all the major muscles (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms) or
- ◀ A mix of moderate and vigorous aerobic activity every week. For example, two 30-minute

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runs, plus 30 minutes of fast walking, equates to 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity, and

- ◀ Strength exercises on two or more days a week that work all the major muscles (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders and arms).

Examples of activities that require moderate effort for most people include walking, water aerobics, ballroom and line dancing, riding a bike on level ground or with few hills, playing doubles tennis, pushing a lawn mower, canoeing and volleyball.

There is also a need to provide accessible facilities that can help meet the physical activity needs of the physically and mentally disabled and those with learning difficulties and debilitating diseases, many of whom often find themselves discriminated against and socially isolated.

Investment in school sport

The Government's 2013 Primary PE and Sport Premium fund of £150 million per annum was invested in school sport over the next two years. Supported by various departments (Education: £80m, Health: £60m and Culture, Media and Sport: £10m) funds go directly into the hands of primary schools to spend on sport. Its four objectives are 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.

In 2014-15 primary schools in LBH received £515,965 from the Primary PE and Sport Premium Fund.

Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)

The PSBP is a centrally managed programme set up to address the needs of the schools most in need of urgent repair. Through it, 261 schools in England will be re-built between 2014 and 2017. In LBH beneficiaries of the programme will be Hacton Primary, Suttons Primary and The Mawney Foundation School.

Summary of the national context

Engaging residents to take up and retain a minimum or better level of physically literacy and activity is a high priority for national government. For many people, sport and recreational activities have a key role to play in facilitating physical activity. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need is, as noted earlier, a requirement of the planning system. In line with national policy recommendations, this report makes an assessment of indoor facility provision and need across LBH from which recommendations and policy will be formulated. It is, thus, important that this report is produced in accordance with Sport England guidance.

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2.2 Regional context

A range of agencies and policies influence the nature and extent of provision in the London region.

The London Plan 2015

The London Plan is the strategic plan for the development of London. It intends London to continue being a 'global city', or business capital, while also improving Londoners' standard of living and the places where people live. The main direction of the London Plan is to plan for a predicted rise of 1.25 million people by 2031. It seeks provision of an average of 33,400 homes per year across London.

The plan sets the tone for an alternative vision for London, taking on a broader, fairer, more inspired set of considerations and values. The improvement of London in this way should bring a set of new benefits, new growth and new enterprise. Key influences on policy direction include a change in age of the population (more younger and older people); persistent problems of poverty and polarization and a changing climate.

Local Borough plans must all conform to the policies and direction of The London Plan. In total 122 policies form the basis of London's planning regulations and cover the economy and employment, housing, open and green space, the built environment, transport, aviation, education, pollution, climate change, shops and town centres, health and infrastructure. Policy directions, most relevant to this assessment report, are highlighted below.

The plan divides London into planning zones: Inner London and Outer London; as well as the 'Central Activities Zone', 'Opportunity Areas', 'Regeneration Areas', 'Areas of Intensification' and 'Town Centres', 'Strategic Industrial Locations', a strategic network of open spaces etc.

Looking forward to 2031 is as hard as looking at 2009 from the perspective of 1987. However some of the signposts are clear. There is an urgent need to alter the current way of planning for the future so that there is:

- a) A value placed on the quality of life for all (both social and environmental impacts) rather than simply the economics of building and development.
- b) More economic diversity and less reliance on the financial and business services sector.
- c) Less waste and excess use of resources.
- d) Genuine community-led development and decision-making.

Health and well-being

Health is not only affected by access to good healthcare: other factors affect health, such as low pay, social exclusion, your job or lack of a job, your housing, the environment. The London Plan should:

- a) Understand how development growth affects health and well-being and prioritise health when making decisions.
- b) Chart the areas of deprivation to prevent further inequality. In some areas housing is a major cause of ill health through sub-standard housing and overcrowding.

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- c) Single out crowded Inner London on housing issues – but some would argue there is inadequate housing on parts of outer London as well.
- d) Plan social infrastructure – schools, recreation and health facilities, community centres and so on – in parallel with new development and ensure this is sufficient to develop sustainable communities or communities that are supported.

Open space

Open green space is strongly connected with health and its benefits are free, therefore policy must insist on adequate open space provision and must outlaw all removal of open space. This should include courtyards and play areas provided for social housing as well as sports grounds and open spaces that are used as recreation areas. The Plan proposes a ban on building on the gardens of houses.

Cycling and walking

Walking and cycling are recognised as key aspects of physical activity that can be fully integrated into daily life. There is a commitment to significantly increase cycling in London, so that it accounts for at least 5 per cent of modal share by 2026. The London Plan will:

- a) Identify, promote and implement a network of cycle routes across London which will include Cycle Superhighways and Quietways.
- b) Continue to operate and improve the cycle hire scheme.
- c) Fund the transformation of up to four outer London borough town centres into cycle friendly ‘mini-Hollands’.

With respect to walking the Plan will seek to bring about a significant increase in walking in London, by emphasizing the quality of the pedestrian and street environment, including the use of shared space principles, – promoting simplified streetscape, decluttering and access for all.

Transport

Public Transport: More night-time and off-hours staff on trains and stations are needed to improve safety and to encourage the all-round participation in London life. New development should be located on the public transport network that already exists or is planned and funded. The support for well-functioning neighbourhoods should reduce the general need to travel.

Cars: Traffic-generating developments should be rejected and the London Plan should clearly set out policies for reducing the volume of traffic on London’s roads. The public realm should also be more people-friendly and cars should not dominate.

Rail and Air: Rail travel should replace domestic air travel and make increased rail capacity unnecessary. The Mayor’s opposition to Heathrow expansion is welcomed but policy in favour of additional airport capacity should be abandoned. A Thames Estuary airport has no significant political support and would provoke widespread environmental and other opposition.

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Air quality

The aim of improving air quality by planting more trees is supported, but fewer cars are also needed: the extension of the congestion charge zone might support this aim. Developments should be required to work to sustainable best practice guidelines in their construction and demolition.

Climate change

Evidence suggests that we should be aiming ideally for a zero carbon economy and seek to create a demand for greener products, services and lifestyles. All new developments need to meet higher environmental targets right now. A clear, strong assessment is needed of the potentially damaging cost of the planned population expansion / increased energy consumption and major development growth. A lower concentration of growth in the centre of London would avoid creating a 'heat island'. More interim targets between now and 2025 are needed to ensure London is on track to reducing its carbon emissions. 'Retro-fitting' our homes would make a significant impact on energy use and should be prioritized.

Minority ethnic groups

The London Plan specifies problems facing black, Asian and other ethnic minority communities, especially in relation to a growing population – leading to increased housing demands, continuing poverty and unacceptable health inequalities.

London Sport

London Sport has an overall target to get one million Londoners more physically active by 2020. This reflects its other main aim - to make London the most physically active sporting city in the world. The key strategic aims/areas are:

- ◀ Make it easier for Londoners to find the right activity, stay in it, and achieve their potential.
- ◀ Get more resources by making best use of what we have, whilst securing more.
- ◀ Support grassroots organisations by making the sector simpler and better.
- ◀ Bigger and better workforce to support activity.
- ◀ Harness the power of elite sport to create sustained grassroots activity & inspire the next generation of talent.

2.3 Local context

LB Havering Vision - Clean, Safe and Proud

The council has articulated a vision:

- ◀ We want Havering to be clean and to look after our environment for future generations.
- ◀ We want you to be safe – whether you're a pensioner walking through a town after dark, or a young child growing up without the security of a loving home.
- ◀ And we want you to be proud to live in Havering – where we respect each other, value our traditions and work together to improve our quality of life.

The Council has identified that it will support its community by spending money on the things that matter most to residents - like clean, safe streets and protecting people in need. It will support local firms to grow and create jobs; it will re-energise its towns, to improve the

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quality of life in Havering and help local people to bring about the changes they want to see in their neighbourhoods.

The Council will use its influence to bring more jobs, homes, schools and transport to Havering. It will use its planning powers to balance the growth of business centres, with the protection of 'Green Havering' and its quieter communities, and it will encourage local people to do the right things: keep Havering tidy, be good neighbours and lead healthier lives.

The Council will lead by example by running a low-cost Council that respects residents, by using money wisely. It will work with others to reduce costs; help people do business with it at any time of the day or night; it will hold itself to the high standards residents expect and will spend each penny as if it were our own.

Source: Corporate Plan 2015-16

Local Development Framework (LDF)

A LDF is the spatial strategy introduced in England and Wales by the Planning and Compulsory Order Act 2004 and given detail in Planning Policy Statement 12. The LDF will soon be replaced by a new Local Plan, which will have regard to the London Plan 2015 (detailed above). The Local Plan will set out the key policies for Havering. This Assessment report is a key part of the evidence base required to produce a Local Plan.

The LDF will be used until the new Local Plan is adopted. In the LDF, the LBH policy is to work in partnership with other bodies to seek to retain and increase access to recreation and leisure opportunities by:

- ◀ Retaining existing facilities where a need exists.
- ◀ Address qualitative and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in open space and recreation facilities.
- ◀ Improving opportunities for creative play and physical activity in parks and open spaces.
- ◀ Improving opportunities for informal recreation in the countryside.
- ◀ Seeking developer contributions towards improvements to the quality and quantity of open space, recreation and leisure facilities.

(LDF Core Policy 7 Recreation and Leisure)

London Borough of Havering Culture Strategy 2012-2014

The stated vision is "To transform lives through participation in, and enjoyment of, culture". The strategic objectives and key principles are:

Objective 1: health and wellbeing: Support a high standard of mental, physical and emotional health for all by increasing the number of people taking part in sport and Physical Activity and accessing the natural environment.

Objective 2: learning and development: support learning opportunities for all, by enabling people to take part in new activities, ensuring development pathways are in place and providing access to coaching, officiating, leadership and club development training.

Objective 3: towns and communities: enriching our towns and communities, through investment and engagement in sport and physical activity.

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Principle 1: community empowerment: promote more active engagement in service delivery, from consultation, to volunteering, to devolving services to the local community.

Principle 2: work in partnership: continue to work with our partners, internal and external, and regionally across borough boundaries, to achieve shared objectives.

Principle 3: inclusion & cohesion: be smarter about collecting information on our customers and communities. Target new audiences and broaden access to our services, breaking down barriers to engagement where these exist, facilitating social progress and improved quality of life.

Principle 4: good value services: continue to develop innovative, modern and efficient methods of service delivery, thereby maintaining the high quality of our services against a backdrop of reduced budgets, and ensuring that activities are evaluated effectively to retain a focus on outcomes for local people.

Havering Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2013-15

Reflecting the Culture Strategy, the Borough Sport & Physical Activity Strategy is driven by the very simple ambition: “*to transform lives through participation in, and enjoyment of, sport and physical activity*”. Its stated purpose is to ‘*provide focus and added value to the efforts of everyone involved in the planning and provision of sport & physical activity in Havering, linked to a very clear view of what will be achieved by 2015*’.

The objectives of the sport and physical activity strategy are based on those of the Culture Strategy identified above. Specific actions are set out under three headings, health and well-being, learning and personal development and towns and communities.

Health and well-being

- ◀ Provide, co-ordinate and promote a diverse range of quality sport and physical activity opportunities for all ages.
- ◀ Maintain and improve satisfaction at Borough leisure centres.
- ◀ Continue to work with the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA), England Ice Hockey Association (EIHA) and National Ice Dancing Association (NISA) to ensure the best possible use is made of the Romford Leisure Development* for recreation and performance sport.

(*Romford Leisure Development is at the pre-construction phase. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that it will open in 2018; facilities will comprise an 8 lane x 25m pool, learner pool, 100 station health & fitness suite and ice rink with spectator provision).

Learning and personal development

- ◀ In conjunction with Pro-Active East London (now London Sport), NGBs, SLM and schools, ensure access to a range of sports specific coaching and officiating courses are run in or within easy reach of Havering.

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Towns and communities

- ◀ Maintain QUEST accreditation for leisure centres.
- ◀ Maintain IFI status for Hornchurch Sports Complex.
- ◀ Maintain and improve current leisure facilities.
- ◀ Deliver a new leisure facility in Romford.
- ◀ Investigate the feasibility of new or improved sport and leisure facilities in Rainham / South Hornchurch.
- ◀ In partnership with schools and NGBs work to identify potential facility developments and funding sources.

LBH Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2014

This is a plan aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of people in LBH. It focuses on a small number of local themes and priorities as follows:

Theme A: Prevention, keeping people healthy, early identification, early intervention and improving well-being.

- ◀ Priority 1: Early help for vulnerable people to live independently for longer.
- ◀ Priority 2: Improved identification and support for people with dementia.
- ◀ Priority 3: Earlier detection of cancer.
- ◀ Priority 4: Tackling obesity.

Theme B: Integrated support for people most at risk

- ◀ Priority 5: Better integrated care for the 'frail elderly' population..
- ◀ Priority 6: Better integrated care for vulnerable children.
- ◀ Priority 7: Reducing avoidable hospital admissions.

Theme C: Quality of services and patient experience

- ◀ Priority 8: Improving the quality of services to ensure that patient experience and long – term health outcomes are the best they can be.

Summary of local policy context

The core message running through local strategic documentation is the requirement to ensure adequate, affordable opportunity for LBH residents to take part in physical activity and to reduce health inequalities in the Borough. It is therefore essential that sports facilities are fit for purpose, accessible and available to the community and that the 'offer' is developed based on local communities' needs. Such access is essential if LBH residents are to have the opportunity to meet national goals and individual activity targets to make sport or physical activity part of their everyday lives. Provision of facilities and programmes to help facilitate physical activity will, where appropriate, be targeted to meet the needs of identified target groups in identified areas.

Any new provision should be built to the highest standards of design and accommodate technology to minimise energy consumption and reduce operating costs. Facilities should be built in locations that encourage access via public transport and offer residents accessible and safe walking and cycling routes. Any surrounding environmental works should be incorporated into the design and where possible make links with other open spaces and linear walks and cycle routes.

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SECTION 3: BOROUGH OVERVIEW AND INFLUENCING FACTORS

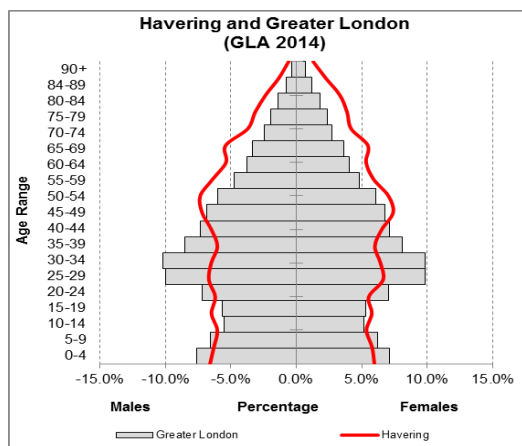
3.1 Demographic profile

Havering is an outer London Borough located on the east of the NE quadrant of the Greater London conurbation. Neighbours to the west are the London boroughs of Barking & Dagenham and the London Borough of Redbridge. To the north and east is the boundary with Essex County and the boroughs of Epping Forest, Brentwood, Basildon and Thurrock. Havering, despite its proximity, to Essex has a London focus. Near neighbour sport and leisure provision plays a key role in meeting some resident's needs

Figure 3.1: Greater London Conurbation



Figure 3.2: Comparative age/sex pyramid for Havering and Greater London³



The current total population of the Borough (2014 MYE) is 244,729 (117,525 males and 127,203 females). It is expected to rise to 273,234 by 2024 and to 311,223 by 2037.

Havering has a significantly lower proportion of 20-44 year olds (Havering 31.5%: GL 42.5%). It has more residents age 50-84 (Havering 34.4%: GL: 24.6%).

Comparative to the wider London profile LBH has an older and increasingly ageing population base

³ Greater London Authorities (GLA) – Population Projections 2014 Round

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Population distribution

LBH has five key settlement areas, Romford, Harold Wood, Harold Hill, Upminster, Hornchurch and Rainham. Many of the areas bordering Essex are rural in character.

Figure 3.3: Population density (2013 MYE): Havering lower super output areas⁴

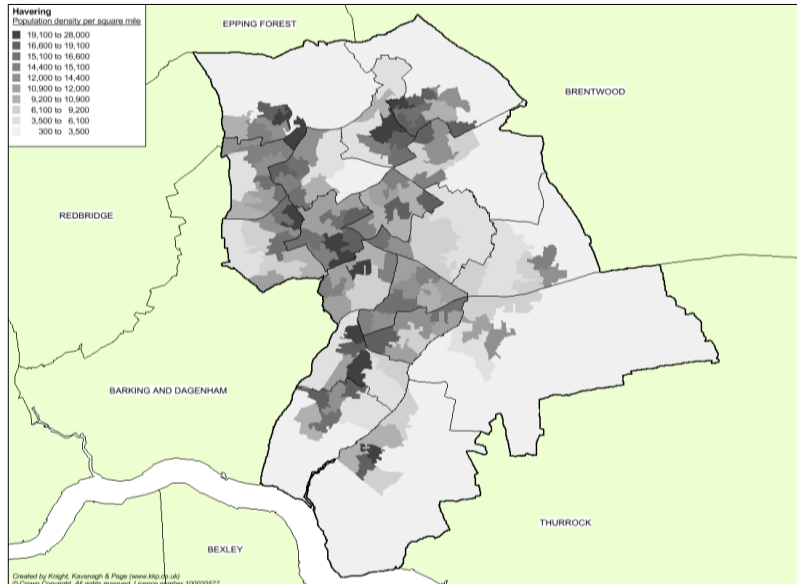
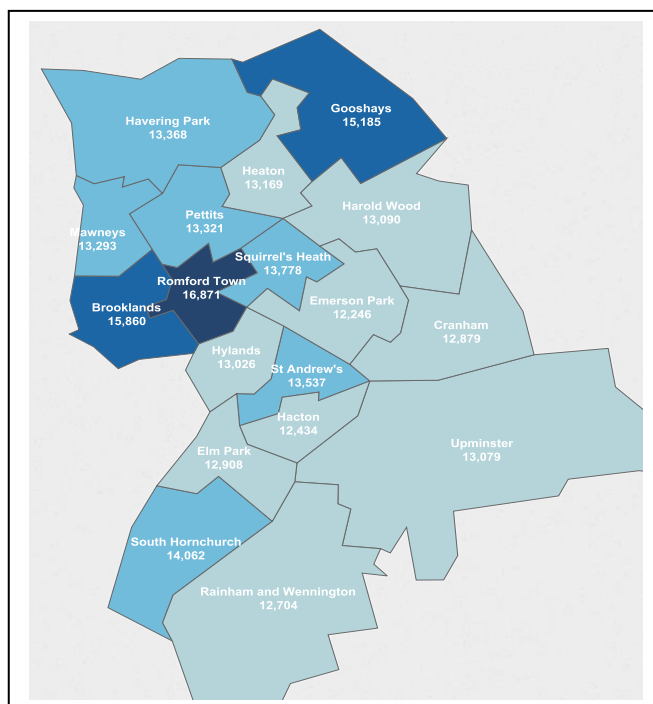


Figure 3.4 Havering Ward Population Distribution 2014⁵



Romford Town, Brooklands, South Hornchurch and Gooshays wards have the highest population concentrations. The lowest tend to be in the Borough's south and central wards which border Thurrock and Brentwood.

⁴ Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2013 Mid-Year estimates – Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

⁵ London Datastore, GLA (2015), '2014 Round of Demographic Projections - Ward projections. LA population projections - Trend-based population projections, short-term migration scenario.'

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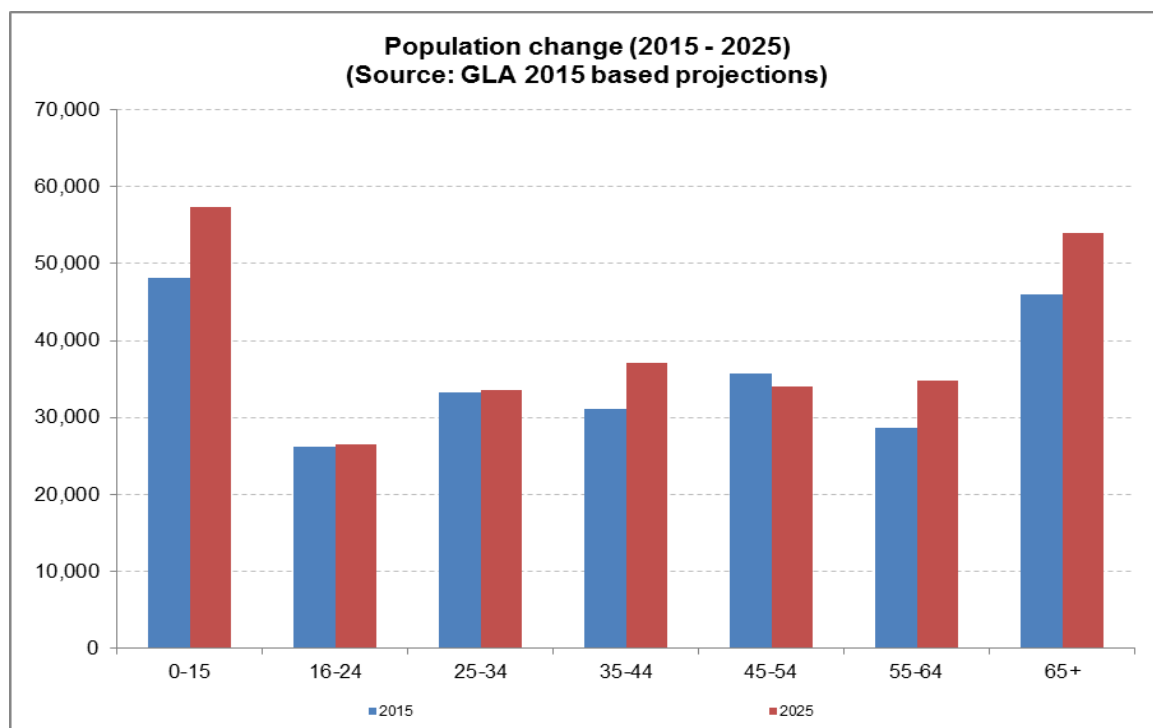
Population growth

The current total population of Havering (2014 MYE) is 244,729 (117,525 males and 127,203 females). The most recent Greater London Authority (GLA) projections indicate a rise of 13.7% in Havering’s population (+34,109) over the 16 years from 2015 to 2031. The majority of the population is spread over five key settlement areas, Romford, Harold Wood, Harold Hill, Upminster, Hornchurch and Rainham. Many of the areas bordering Essex are rural in character. Circa 10% of LBH population belong to BME groups.

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20 to 25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically 5 to 10 years. Over the decade to 2025 it is projected that the overall number of people in Havering will rise by +28,278 (+11.4%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

- ▶ +9,221 (+19.2%) more 0-15 year olds.
- ▶ -1,654 (-4.6%) fewer 45-54 year olds; and
- ▶ +6,113 (+24.4%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ▶ +7,859 (+17.1%) more 61+ year olds

Figure 3.5: Projected population change (2015 -2025)⁶



Population change throughout the period up to 2037 is detailed in Figure 3.6 overleaf. This shows the complex nature of population growth in LBH over this period. It is worth noting the 65+ age group which shows straight line growth over the period and does not appear to waiver from this continual increase.

⁶ GLA Population Projections 2015 Round

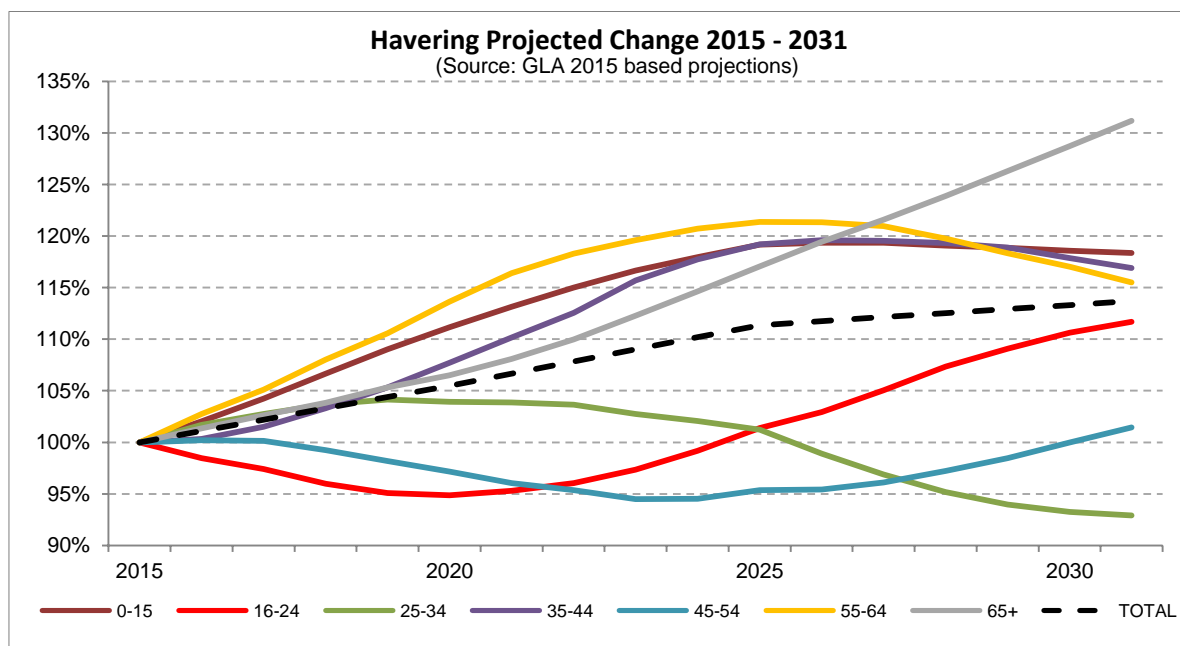
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In addition to population growth, Havering will see significant change to the population profile over the period to 2037 as follows:

- ◀ A continual increase in 0-15 year olds up to 2025 before it levels off at 18% increase by 2031.
- ◀ The number of 16-24 year olds falls by circa 5% between 2015 and 2019 before rising again to 11.7% more than its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ An initial 4% rise in 25 – 34 year olds before a gradual reduction to 7% below its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in 35 - 44 year olds up to 2025 before it levels off at 17% increase by 2031.
- ◀ A reduction in the number of 45 - 54 year olds throughout the majority of the timeline prior to it rising to 1% increase on its 2015 baseline by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in 55 - 64 year olds, reaching a peak of 19.5% by 2025 before reducing slightly to 15.5% by 2031.
- ◀ A continual increase in the 65+ age group with a 31% increase by 2031

Figure 3.6: Projected population change (2012 -2031)⁷



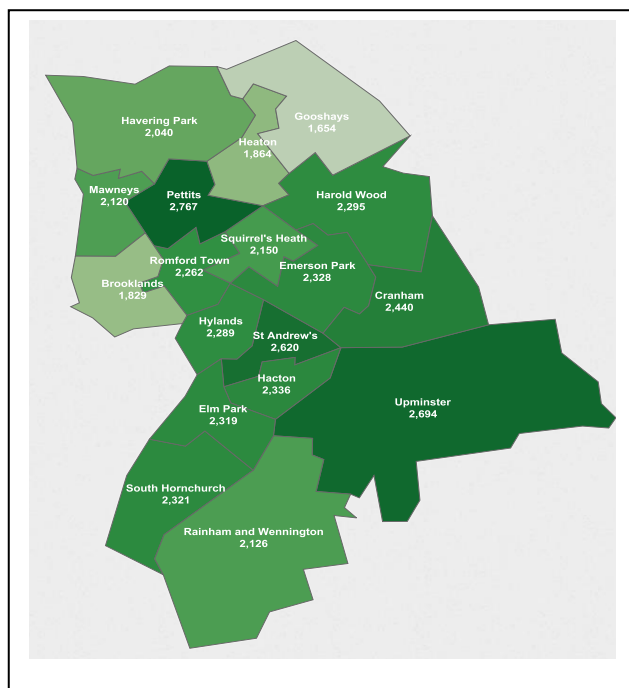
⁷ GLA Population Projections 2015 Round

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Figure 3.7 illustrates the anticipated distribution of residents aged 65 – 84 in 2020.

Figure 3.7: Residents aged 65 – 84 in 2020



These changes in the population profile will have an impact on the types of public services, including sport, leisure and cultural provision that Havering needs, and can, potentially, afford to provide.

Facilities planning for increases in the 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely, activities for 5-15 year olds tend to be focused more closely on after school and weekend activities

Map source: London Datastore, GLA (2015)

Ethnicity

LBH's ethnic composition closely reflects that of England as a whole. The largest proportion (87.7%) of the local population classifies its ethnicity as White; slightly higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 4.9% this is just over half the national equivalent (7.8%).

Table 3.1: Ethnic composition – Havering and England⁸

Ethnicity	Havering		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	207,949	87.7%	45,281,142	85.4%
Mixed	4,933	2.1%	1,192,879	2.3%
Asian	11,545	4.9%	4,143,403	7.8%
Black	11,481	4.8%	1,846,614	3.5%
Other	1,324	0.6%	548,418	1.0%
Total	237,232	100.0%	53,012,456	100.0%

(Source: 2011 census of population, ONS)

Circa 12% of LBH's population belong to BME groups. Planning for sport and leisure should take account of the potentially different cultural needs of BME groups.

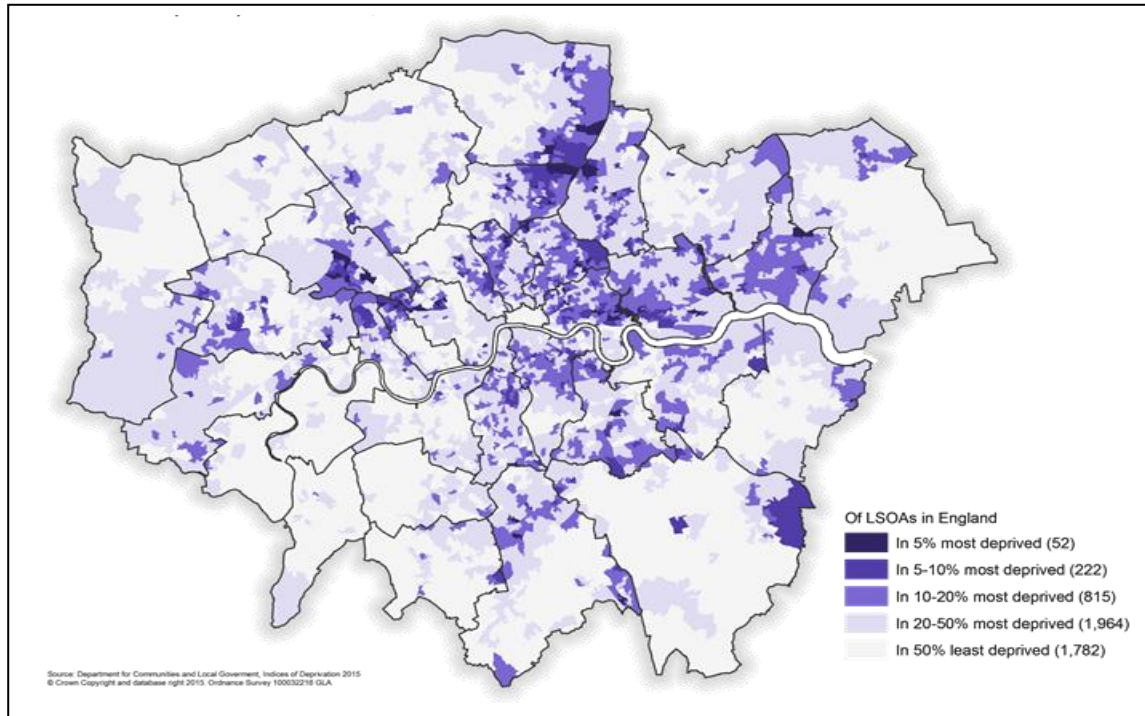
⁸ ONS 2011 Census

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Deprivation

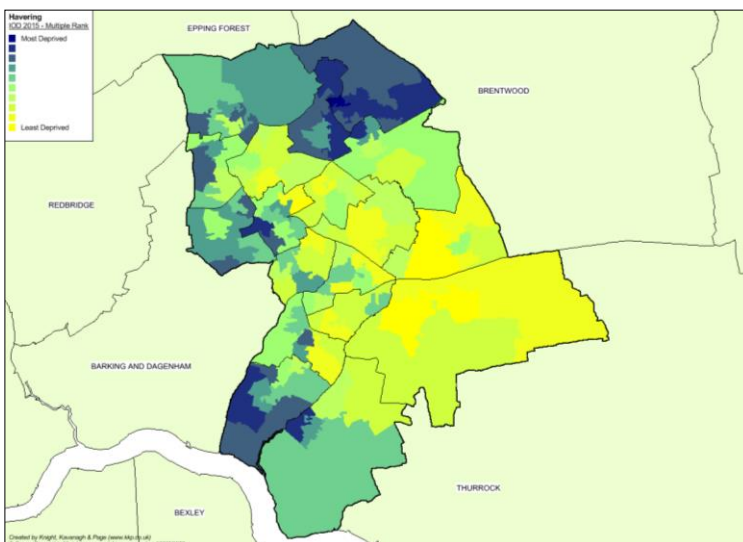
The maps below and overleaf illustrate the breadth of both multiple and health deprivation in London and Havering.

Figure 3.8: London Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015



Within the context of Greater London (Figure 3.8), LBH does not appear to have many specific areas within the top 20% of most deprived communities. However, this map can be misleading and a more detailed analysis indicates that deprivation is aligned to some of the more densely populated areas of the Borough. This includes the wards of Gooshay and Heaton, in the north, Romford in the central area and Rainham in the south.

Figure 3.9: Index of multiple deprivation⁹



⁹ GLA Indices of Deprivation 2015

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Figure 3.10: IMD Health and disability domain

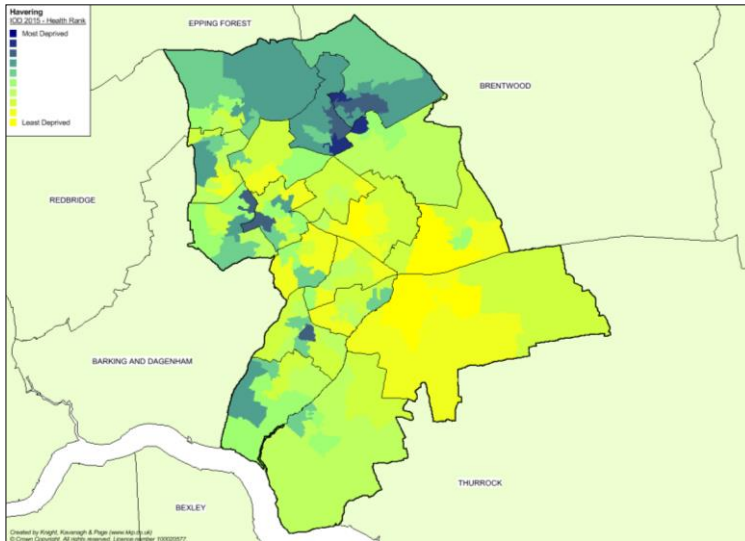
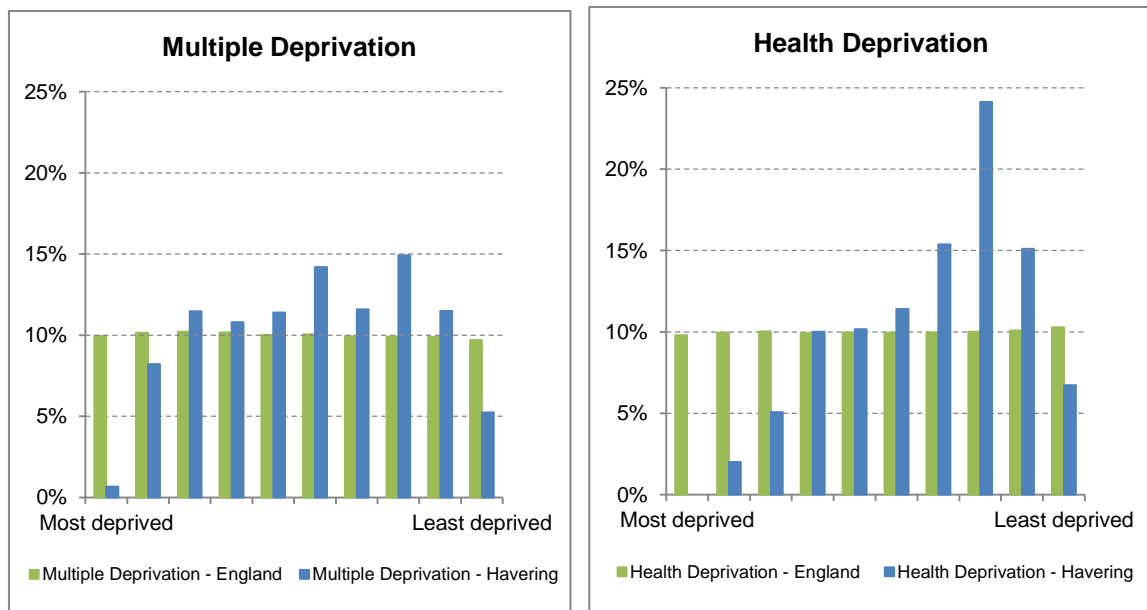


Figure 3.11: IMD and health domain comparisons – Havering and England.



Relative to some parts of Greater London, Havering faces modest deprivation and ill health issues, with circa 9% of residents living in the 20% most deprived areas in the country. National comparisons present a mixed picture; health deprivation is higher in the least deprived areas of the Borough. Put another way Havering’s least deprived residents suffer ill health and health deprivation than equivalent populations in England.

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Health

Children

- ◀ The majority of children in Havering are not poor, but around 8,800 live in income-deprived households.
- ◀ Gooshays and Heaton wards have the highest proportion of children living in poverty
- ◀ 19.9% of children in Year 6 are classified as obese.
- ◀ The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 31.3 per 100,000, better than the average for England. This represents 16 stays per year.
- ◀ Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.
- ◀ Breastfeeding levels are worse than the England average.

Adults

- ◀ In 2012, 22.3% of adults were classified as obese.
- ◀ The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 442 per 100,000, better than the average for England. This represents 274 stays per year.
- ◀ The rate of smoking related deaths was 302 per 100,000, worse than the average for England. This represents 417 deaths per year.

The picture in Havering is varied. An estimated 8,800 children live in poverty, obesity is an issue in children and adults. To tackle these and other health issues Havering has identified the following as priorities:

- ◀ Reducing levels of obesity
- ◀ Improving the identification and support given to people with dementia
- ◀ Improving the quality of health care

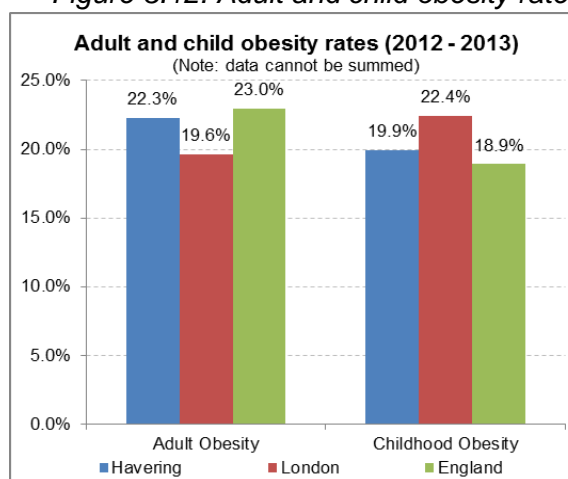
Source: PHE LB Havering Health Profile August 2014

Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity¹¹ are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

Adult and childhood obesity rates in Havering are generally similar to the national rates, reflecting the need to address these at a local level.

Figure 3.12: Adult and child obesity rates¹⁰

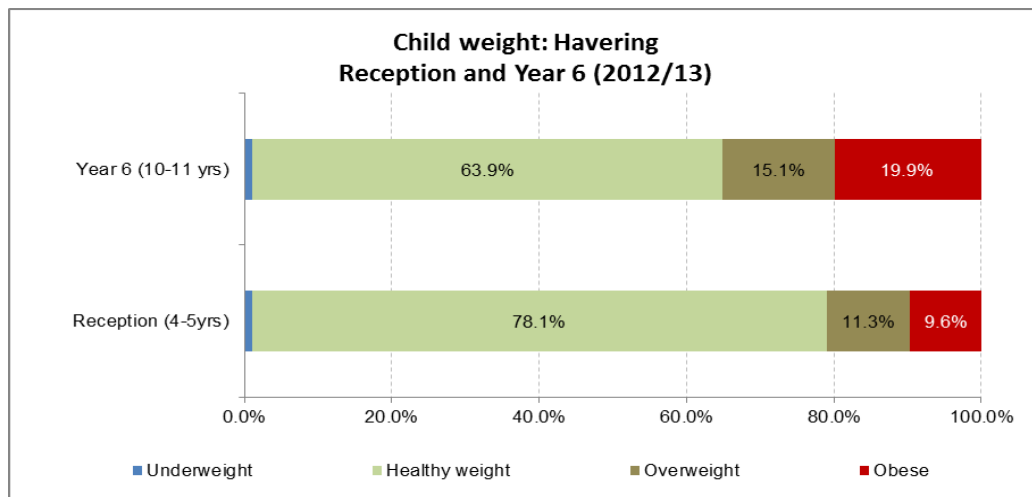


¹⁰ Adult Weight: Sport England Active People Survey; Childhood: National Measurement Programme, NHS

¹¹ In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.

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Figure 3.13: Child weight – Reception and Year 6

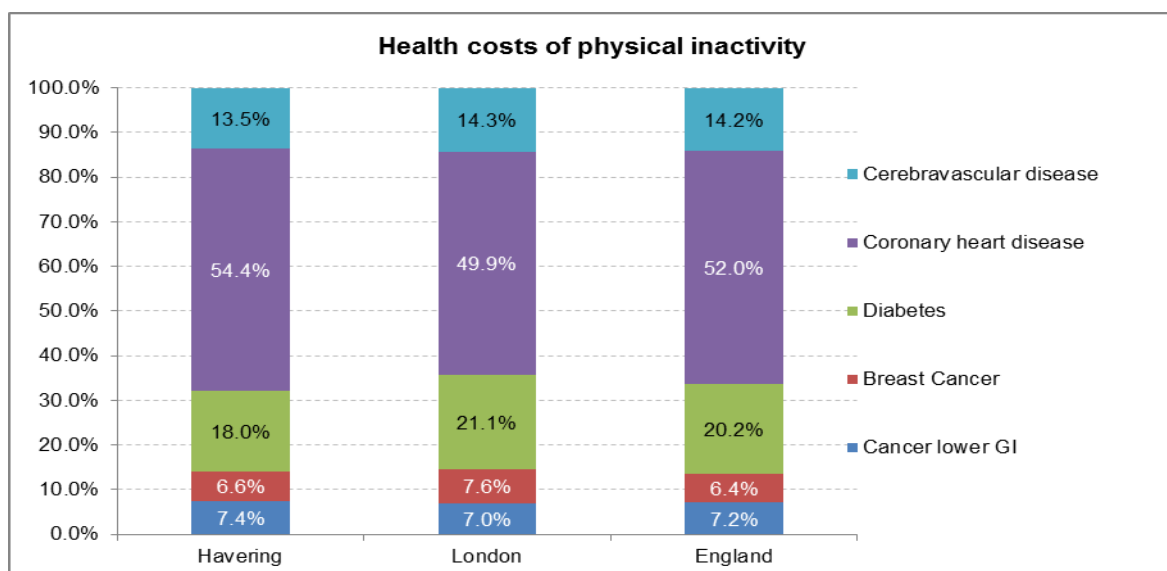


As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 10. Under 1 in 10 (9.6%) of children in Havering are obese in their Reception Year at school and 11.3% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to over 1 in 6 (19.9%) being obese and 15.1% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, over a third (35.0%) are either overweight or obese.

Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health considered to be attributable to physical inactivity. This research relates to cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease i.e. stroke. Local data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally. The annual cost to the National Health Service (NHS) of physical inactivity in Havering is estimated to be £4,306,560 (DoH Be Active Be Healthy 2009 / Sport England website)

Figure 3.14: Health costs of physical inactivity¹²



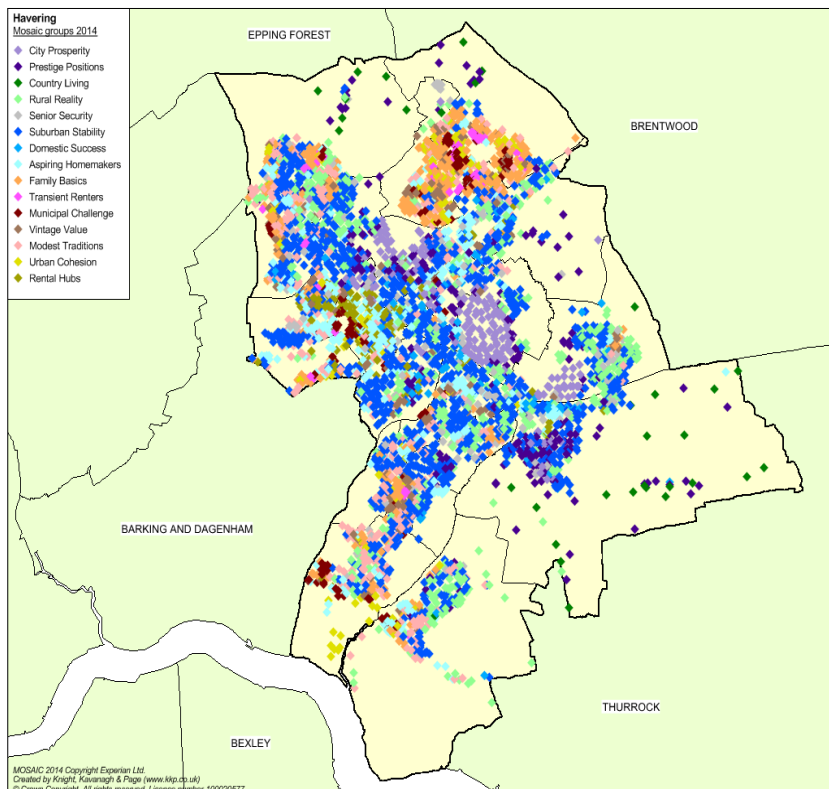
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Socio economic

Mosaic profiling

Mosaic 2014 is a consumer segmentation product and classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. This data is used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities.

Figure 3.15: Distribution of Mosaic segments in LB Havering¹³



This provides an immediate snapshot of the areas of poverty and comparative affluence and illustrates the domestic and suburban nature of the borough. The following table shows the mosaic classifications in Havering compared to the country as a whole.

¹³ Experian Mosaic 2014

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Figure 3.16: Mosaic segmentation – Havering compared to England

Mosaic group description	National	% of Havering popn.	Population mid-2013
City Prosperity	3.5%	0.0%	81
Prestige Positions	8.9%	7.1%	17,112
Country Living	4.5%	0.4%	1,009
Rural Reality	8.6%	0.1%	192
Senior Security	3.4%	20.6%	49,784
Suburban Stability	12.6%	14.6%	35,406
Domestic Success	6.1%	14.0%	33,867
Aspiring Homemakers	4.3%	13.2%	32,035
Family Basics	9.8%	8.2%	19,930
Transient Renters	5.9%	1.3%	3,195
Municipal Challenge	5.0%	3.3%	8,006
Vintage Value	3.4%	3.9%	9,353
Modest Traditions	7.8%	5.4%	12,970
Urban Cohesion	7.6%	2.6%	6,214
Rental Hubs	8.4%	5.4%	13,045
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	242,199

The largest segment profiled for Havering is ‘Senior Security’. It comprises one fifth of the area’s adult population. ‘Suburban Stability’ and ‘Domestic Success’ together with ‘Senior Security’ make up nearly half of Havering’s resident population.

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

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

Domestic Success - High-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes situated in sought after residential neighbourhoods. Their busy lives revolve around their children and successful careers in higher managerial and professional roles.

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Housing and economic growth

Romford, a London Metropolitan Centre, is already a primary shopping and leisure destination and the new Crossrail links and the accessibility it affords will bring jobs, houses builders, new residents and visitors directly into Havering.

Town centre redevelopment

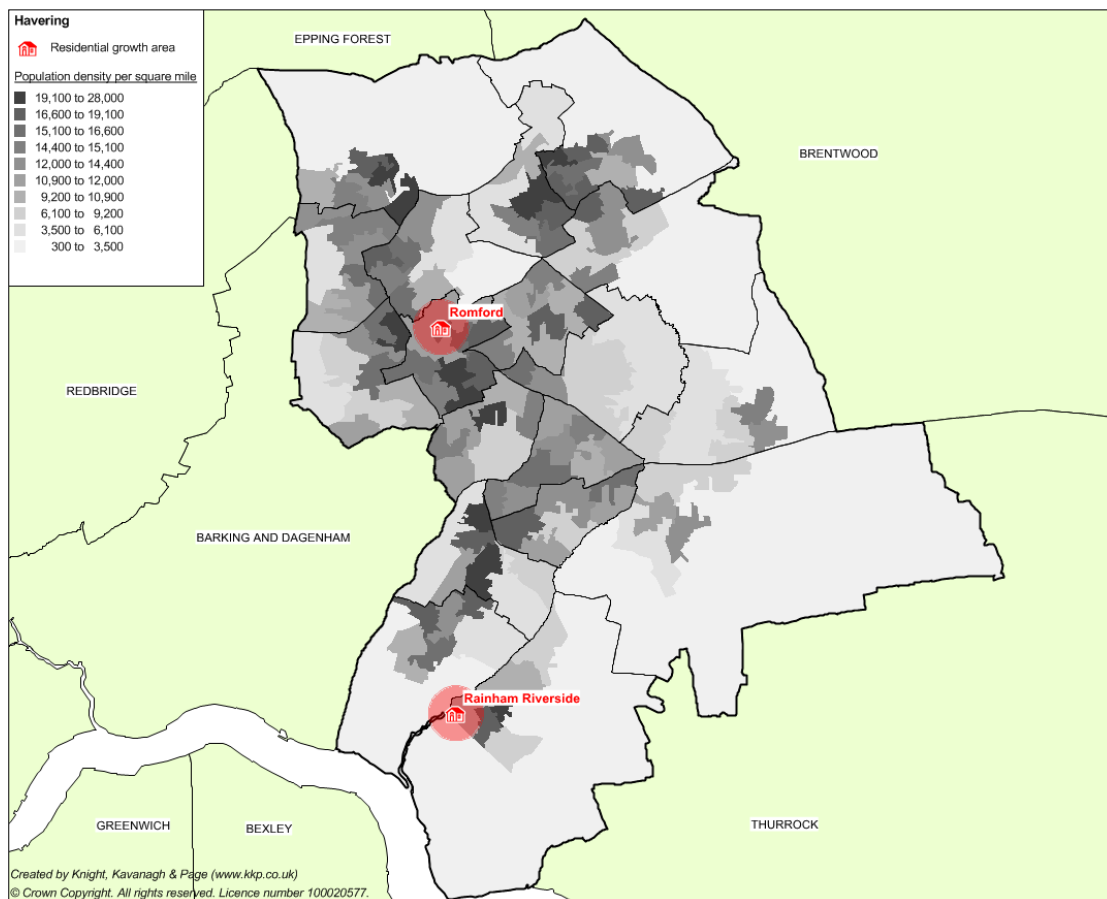
Havering Council intends to use this growth, and the opportunity presented by Crossrail as a driver to rejuvenate Romford town centre, through enhancing its character as a historic market town and as a developing centre for contemporary urban development. A significant element of this rejuvenation is the provision of a new leisure development in Station Quarter North to replace The Dolphin Pool which was closed in 1995 and the Romford Ice Rink which closed in 2013.

Housing growth

In 2014 Havering had an estimated 99,230 dwellings, accommodated 97,500 household at an average of 2.6 persons per dwelling. The London Plan has set a new house building target for Havering of 1,170 new dwellings per annum.

There will be significant development in Romford Metropolitan Centre and at the London Riverside Opportunity Area in Rainham. The main urban extension areas are identified in Figure 3.17.

Figure 3.17 Key residential growth areas in LBH



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Crossrail

A key consideration in development of the main urban extensions is the upcoming investment in Crossrail, stretching from Reading and Heathrow in the west, across to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east. Within Havering, Romford, Gidea Park and Harold Wood stations will become part of the Crossrail network. Plans have been set out to develop and enhance the public spaces around stations in a number of outer London boroughs. The proposed designs will include new landscaped areas, better way-finding and enhanced integration with other transport services.

It is anticipated that Crossrail will change the pattern of commuting in London opening up new areas for commuters to live, particularly in east London and Essex. The Crossrail service is expected to be completed and fully operational by 2019.

3.2 Sport and physical activity in LBH

Participation

Active People Survey (APS)

Active People is the largest survey of sport and active recreation in Europe and collects data on the type, duration, frequency and intensity of adult participation by type of sport, recreation and cultural activity. The survey also covers volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and satisfaction with local sports provision.

A further aspect of the Active People survey and SE segmentation is that it makes it possible to identify the five sports with highest participation levels within Havering.

Table 2.3: Most popular sports in Havering

Activity	Havering		London		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Gym	27.2	13.6%	885.0	13.9%	4,622.7	10.9%
Swimming	22.8	11.4%	757.6	11.9%	4,896.9	11.5%
Fitness & Conditioning	13.2	6.6%	519.2	8.1%	2,854.7	6.7%
Athletics	12.0	6.0%	550.1	8.6%	2,778.8	6.5%
Cycling	9.6	4.8%	421.5	6.6%	3,458.9	8.1%

(Source: SE Area Profiles)

Active People consistently demonstrates that adults from higher socio economic groups are more likely to take part in sport than the converse. It confirms that the most popular sports in Havering to be gym, swimming, fitness and conditioning, athletics (running) and cycling. It also illustrates that, in most headline categories, Havering performs below national and London averages. (APS statistics are based on a sample of 1000 interviews with Havering residents per quarter).

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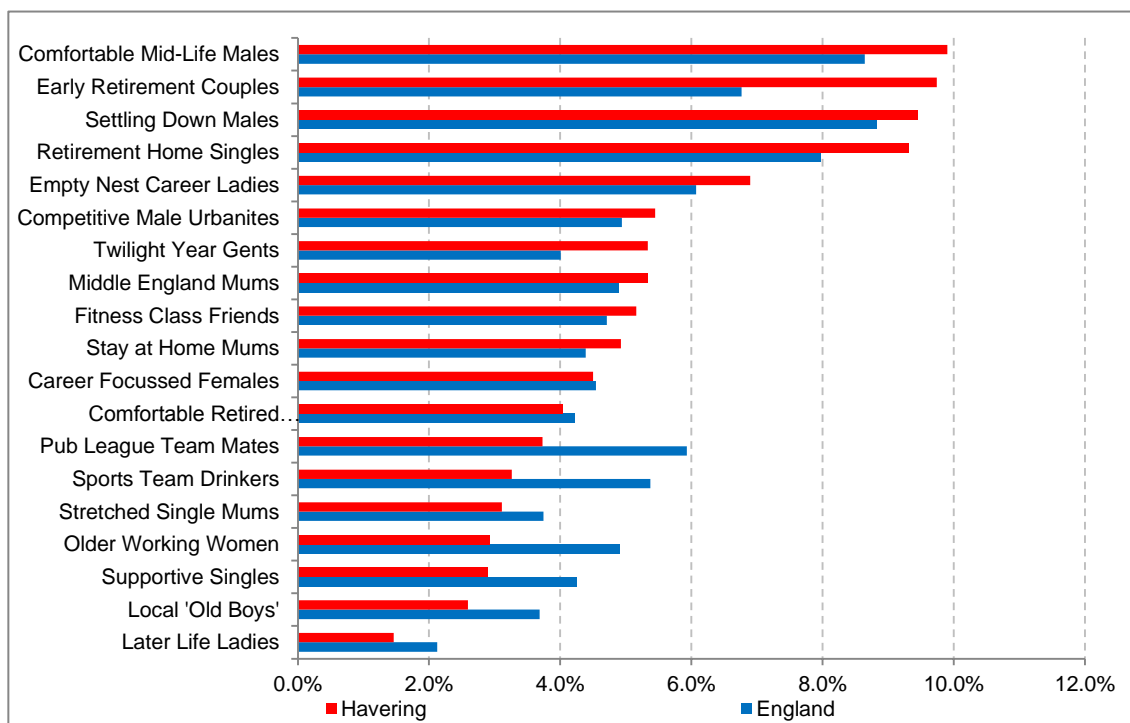
Key indicators from APS 8 for Havering identify that:

- More than one third (35.8%) of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was the same as the national (35.8%) and above all but one of its 'nearest neighbours' where participation ranged from 29.6% to 40.5%.
- Just over 1 in 6 (16.1%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the AP survey. This is below the national and regional (21.6%) rate and below all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.

Sport England segmentation profiles

The segmentation profile for Havering indicates Comfortable Mid-Life Males (Philip) to be the largest segment of the adult population at 9.9% (17,779) compared to a national average of 8.65%. Early Retirement Couples (Roger & Joy) and Settling Down Males (Tim) are the next two dominant groups, representing 19.8% (35,270) of the adult population, compared to 24.2% nationally.

Figure 3.18: SE segmentation – Havering compared to England



Leisure centre attendance levels

A review of the attendances at leisure centres in Havering identifies that more people are using the facilities compared to five years ago. The decrease in 2009/10 – 2010/11 is attributed to the declining economy and the withdrawal of Government support for the free swimming initiative for children during the school holiday periods. Hornchurch Sports Complex recorded the highest level of attendances, as a result of its events programme in the larger sports hall.

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Table 3.4: Leisure centre attendance levels

Year	Attendances	Increase/ Decrease (%)
2009/10	1,135,538	Base
2010/11	1,093,412	- 42,126 (3.7%)
2011/12	1,097,970	+4,558 (0.4%)
2012/13	1,161,225	+63,255 (5.4%)
2013/14	1,169,625	+8,400 (0.7%)

(Source: Facilities Development Strategy 2014)

In 2013/14 opening hours were reduced at Chafford Sports Complex resulting in a fall of 35,000 attendances. Despite this overall attendance levels, across all sites were maintained.

Leisure management operator SLM

The Borough Sport and Leisure Management Contract was awarded to SLM on October 1st 2006. SLM now trades under the brand name Everyone Active. The contract is due to conclude on September 30th 2016. The new contract tendering process is in progress. The indoor sports facilities included in the contract are:

- ◀ Hornchurch Sports Complex
- ◀ Central Park Sports Complex and
- ◀ Chafford Sports Complex at Chafford School.

Condition surveys and estimated maintenance costs

Non-intrusive surveys were conducted in September 2013. In-depth structural surveys are planned at both Hornchurch and Central Park leisure centres. Hornchurch sports complex has three major areas of concern, the main pool and the sports hall, both of which have cracks in the columns and building guttering which is leaking.

The condition surveys identified the investment requirements at facilities in order to bring the condition of the facility up to standard.

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Table 3.5 Estimated cost of future maintenance at Hornchurch sports and Central leisure complexes to 2024

Centre / Area	Estimated cost (£)
<i>Hornchurch Sports Complex</i>	
Mechanical Plant	351,850
Electrical Services	841,000
Building	439,000
Cost	1,632,750
<i>Central Park Leisure Complex</i>	
Mechanical Plant	307,000
Electrical Services	700,000
Building	192,000
Costs	1,199,000
Total cost	2,831,175

(Source: Spons M&W Guide/LBH Leisure Development Strategy 2016 – 24)

The pool hall in Hornchurch was constructed in 1956. Dry side provision was added in the 1980's. The building is ageing and to remain 'fit for purpose' resources will need to be spent on refurbishment or replacement. In addition to the structural issues the building is not energy efficient and the 5m high diving board is currently out of commission.

Facilities at Chafford Sports Complex are reported to be in need of replacement, the building having reached the end of its economic lifespan.

Havering Sports Council (HSC)

The role of HSC is to liaise with all affiliated clubs and to represent their best interests at meetings with LBH. It is a forum for clubs to collectively discuss individual and common issues in an environment where elected members are present to get a greater understanding of sport within their area. It also holds an annual awards evening and awards small sports bursaries to local talented athletes. Its 70 affiliated clubs cover the spectrum of indoor and pitch sports. Common themes raised are, reportedly:

- ◀ Poor facilities
- ◀ Facility security and
- ◀ Car parking complaints.

To encourage new members many local clubs are reported to be making links with schools with many succeeding in attracting new members and developing good social relationships within the local community.

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Summary of influencing factors

The vision for LBH in 2025 is to be a contemporary borough with a Metropolitan Central City (Romford) providing jobs, investment, shopping, leisure facilities and efficient and effective integrated public transport. The transformation driven by Crossrail will deliver significant local benefits and a rising standard of living for a growing vibrant population. An easily accessible, high quality sport and recreation offer is integral to the Council's vision to enhance quality of life and improve health outcomes across the borough.

The population is expected to grow by 29.1% (65,000 people) over the 25 years from 2014 to 2037. The most significant changes are the increases in children and residents aged 65+ (up by 25%). Currently 10% of the resident population has a BME background.

The population is dominated by Mosaic profiles senior security, suburban stability, domestic success and aspiring home makers, reflective of the commuting nature of Havering and as a place to make a home for a family.

Crossrail will have a significant impact in Romford, not only bringing economic growth but driving up demand for affordable housing. LBH has responded by identifying several large sites for re-development notably in Romford, Rainham and Hornchurch.

Tackling ill health attributable to physical inactivity, particularly obesity in children and adults is a high priority as is tackling multiple and health deprivation.

One third of adults in Havering meet the adult NHS activity target of one session of 30 minutes moderate activity per week. Many of the examples of how to be active at all ages involve playing sport or engaging in a physical activity typically hosted in a sports centre or swimming pool. Encouraging all residents to be more active whether via sport or other forms of physical activity is key to improving health outcomes and helping to address many of the health issues facing the area, a key target for both central and local government.

Currently the most popular sports in LBH are swimming, gym, fitness and conditioning, athletics and cycling. In most headline categories, LBH performs below national and London averages for the percentages of residents participating in these sports.

Leisure centre attendance at Hornchurch Sports Complex, Central Leisure Centre and the Chafford Sport Complex have risen modestly over the past 5 years (up 40,000). All three, if they are to remain relevant and 'fit for purpose' are in need of capital investment. These issues are discussed in more detail in the following report sections.

Future sport and leisure provision needs to take account of these factors, particularly the growth in population and the significant changes in the population profile.

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SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS

4.1 Introduction

Sports halls are key facilities for community sport because they are multi-purpose and provide for a range of different activities. The standard approach to measuring them is via the number of badminton courts accommodated within the floor area. They are, thus, made reference to as three, four, five, six, eight, nine and 12 (badminton) court halls.

The standard size of a 4 court sports hall was, until relatively recently, 18m x 33m x 7.5m. In 2012, Sport England, working with several indoor sport NGBs, sought to extend to 34.5m x 20m x 7.5m primarily to accommodate run off space for indoor netball. (*Source: Design Guidance Note – Sports Hall Design & Layouts, Sports England, 2012*).

A wide range of sports can be accommodated in sports halls; this includes, for example, archery, boxing, indoor athletics, badminton, basketball, bowls (short-mat), cricket (nets), dance/ exercise classes, dodgeball, fencing, fitness circuits, football, golf training, gymnastics, handball, hockey, martial arts, netball, roller hockey, table tennis, trampolining and volleyball.

4.2 Supply of sports halls

In general, the larger the hall the greater the flexibility and the more sports that can be accommodated concurrently, and/or the level of use that can be made of the venue for local and regional training, competitions and events. The review of the supply of sports halls (3 courts or more in size) examines:

- ◀ Quantity
- ◀ Quality
- ◀ Availability and
- ◀ Accessibility.

Quantity and quality

The audit research identified 21 sports halls in Havering. There is one eight court hall (Hornchurch Sports Complex), one five court hall (The Frances Bardsley School), and there are 18 four court halls and one three court hall (Redden Court School). Emmerson Park Academy has two sports halls; one four and one six court. (See Table 4.1).

New supply

Chafford Sports Complex

The Chafford School Sports Complex is managed out of school hours by SLM. The complex has a four court hall, a pool and a gym. The school has submitted a planning application to LBH to re-develop the school and the sports complex.

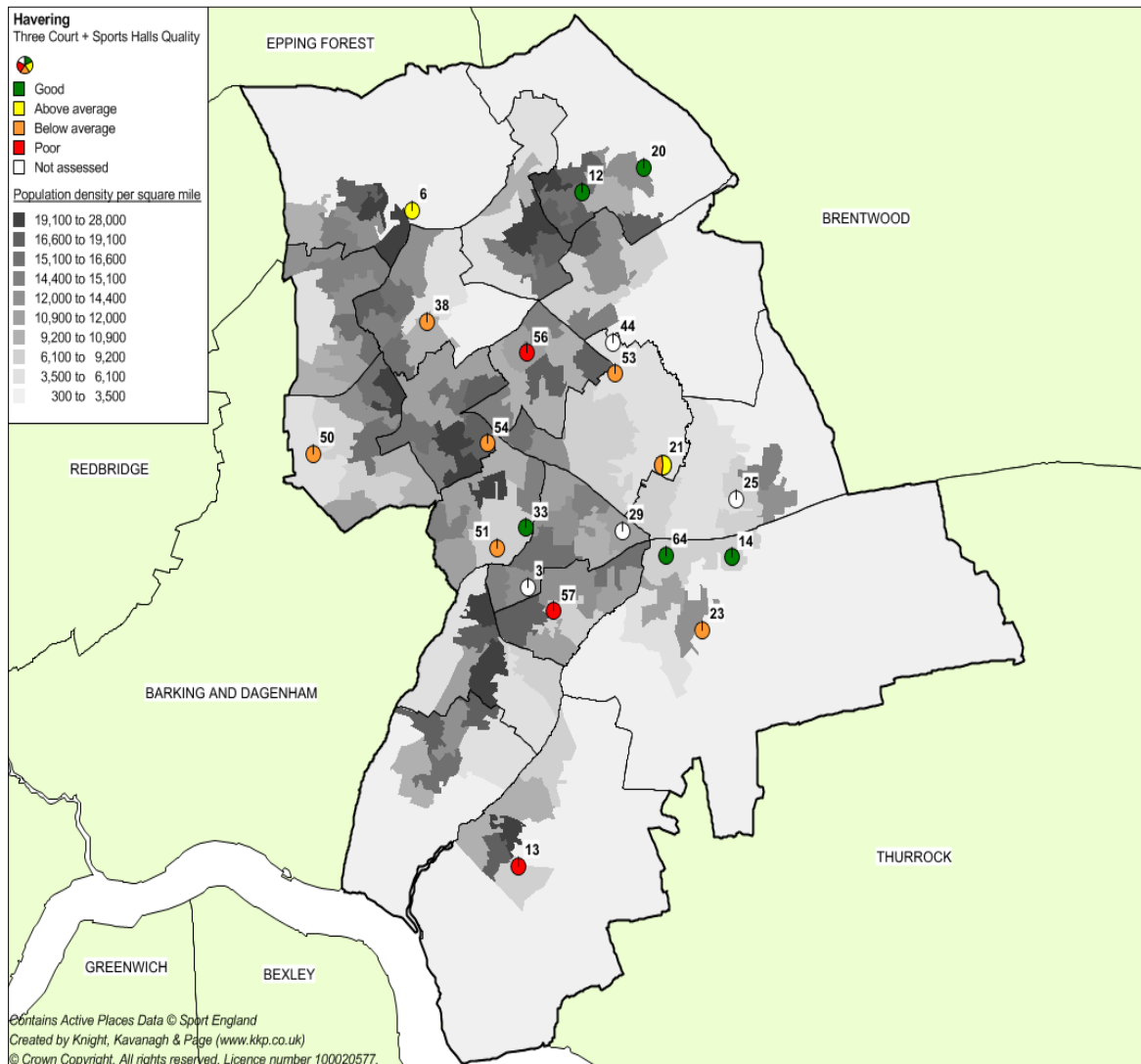
Funding has been sought through the PSBP, the Conditions Improvement Fund and other third parties. The respective bids have been rejected and therefore no funding is, as yet, committed to the proposed scheme.

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KKP has visited and completed non-technical visual inspections at 17 sports halls in LBH. These involve looking specifically at the physical condition of buildings and assessing the extent to which they are deemed to be 'fit for purpose'.

The supply and our assessment of quality of 3+ court sports hall provision in LBH is illustrated in Figure 4.1 and detailed in Table 4.1 below. Quality is assessed visually and is based on a four point scale: good, above average, below average and poor. The assessor considers quality of surfaces, lighting, environment, fixtures and fittings and overall presentation from a users' perspective.

Figure 4.1: Three court plus sports hall provision in Havering



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Table 4.1: Three court + sports hall provision in LBH

Ref	Site Name	Courts	Condition	
			Sports hall	Changing rooms
3	Abbs Cross Health and Fitness*	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
6	Bower Park School	4	Above average	Below average
12	Central Park Leisure Complex	4	Good	Good
13	Chafford Sports Complex*	4	Poor	Poor
14	Coopers Company & Coborn School	4	Good	Above average
20	Drapers Academy	4	Good	Good
21	Emerson Park Academy	6	Above average	Above average
21	Emerson Park Academy	4	Below average	Above average
23	Gaynes School Language College	4	Below average	Below average
25	Hall Mead School	4	Not assessed	Not Assessed
29	Havering Sixth Form College	4	Not assessed	Not Assessed
33	Hornchurch Sports Complex	8	Below average	Below average
38	Marshalls Park School	4	Below average	Poor
44	Redden Court School*	3	Not assessed	Not assessed
50	St. Edwards C Of E School & 6th Form College	4	Below average	Below average
51	The Albany	4	Below average	Above average
53	The Champion School	4	Below average	Below average
54	The Frances Bardsley School For Girls	5	Below average	Below average
56	The Royal Liberty School	4	Poor	Below average
57	Sanders Draper School & Specialist Science	4	Poor	Below average
64	Sacred Heart of Marys Girls School	4	Good	Above average

(Source: KKP assessment visits made in October 2015)

The inspections identify that the majority of the assessed stock of sports halls, is below average or poor, with 35% assessed as good or above average quality.

Changing provision quality is slightly higher with 59% of the assessed stock rated below average or poor and 41% assessed as good or above average quality.

Table 4.2 below identifies the LBH sports hall facilities and identifies some of the issues identified with the current stock.

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Table 4.2 LBH sports hall provision observations

School	Observations from inspections
Emerson Park	Between the main gym and the sports hall the school has cricket nets, basketball and badminton. This is the home of the Emerson Eagles Badminton Club. Facilities are adequate for the School's needs and use by the community.
Bower Park Academy	Meets school needs. Limited public access.
Frances Bardsley Girls	Dated facility but adequate for school needs.
Coopers Company & Coborn School	The sports hall has recently been upgraded and is in good condition. It is frequently used by the community.
Campion School	A dated sports hall. The School concentrates on rugby union and that is reportedly where most of its sport resource is focused.
The Albany School	A dated sports hall. The School also has a small gymnasium (0 courts) and is in partnership with Aspire gymnastics which provides high quality equipment. Non-gymnastics based community access is restricted.
St Edwards C of E	A dated sports hall. There is no evidence of community use of the dry side facilities.
Marshalls Park Academy	A dated facility used by the community for netball and karate.
Sacred Heart of Marys Girls	The sports hall is 10 years old and of a good standard. It has a floor suitable for county level indoor hockey. Apart from occasional <i>ad hoc</i> bookings notably for Essex County hockey competition, the School does not facilitate community use. The site manager is reluctant to offer facilities to the community because of the wear and tear that this would cause on facilities, increased maintenance and staff costs.
The Royal Liberty	The sports hall is dated and reportedly suffers from worn fittings and a constantly leaking roof which is frequently a problem. This facility is not suitable for community use.
Sanders School	The School has a large four court sports hall which is outdated. PE staff are reported to have regularly expressed concerns about the floor being slippery and dangerous. Investment is required to re-surface the sports hall. There is currently no budget for this work.
Gaynes School	The sports hall is below average but suitable for school needs.
Drapers Academy	A brand new sports hall - the best quality hall in Havering. It has indoor cricket nets, basketball hoops and a climbing wall. It is let out to the community but the School is selective about who it is used by and when it is used. It has a viewing balcony for spectators
Abbs Cross H&F	Declined request for KKP to visit.
Hall Mead School	Declined request for KKP to visit.
Havering 6 th Form College	Declined request for KKP to visit.
Redden Court School	Declined request for KKP to visit.
Central Sports Complex	A good quality community sports centre. Main uses are gymnastics, trampolining, fitness classes, football and badminton.
Hornchurch Sports Complex	1980's hall added to a 1956 pool. The two buildings do not 'fit' well together and there are reported airflow and condensation issues.
Chafford Sports Complex	A dated and poor quality facility.

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Summary of inspection findings

The majority of the sports halls in Havering schools are outdated. Significant investment is required to raise the quality of existing provision. Only three schools have sports halls rated as good, the rest are considered to be below average or poor. The highest quality facilities are located in the central and north east areas of Havering at:

- ◀ Central Park Leisure Complex (No.12)
- ◀ Coopers Company and Coborn School (No.14)
- ◀ Drapers Academy (No.20)
- ◀ Hornchurch Sports Complex (No.33)
- ◀ Sacred Heart of Marys Girls School (No.64).

There is only one centre in south Havering, the Chafford Sports Complex at Chafford School (No.13). This is rated poor, not fit for purpose and as noted earlier beyond its economic life. Chafford School has aspirations to rebuild the school and sports facilities. Rainham and the surrounding area have no sports hall provision.

Availability

Community use of an educational facility can involve the allocation of up to 41 hours per week (5 hours on weekday evenings and 8 hours per day at weekends). Thirteen schools with sports halls in LBH offer community use as identified in Table 4.3. In LBH the 13 schools available offer the community 257 hours access per week at an average of 19.7 hours per week. Assuming that 41 hours of community use could be available at all schools, use in Havering is at 47% of capacity. As detailed below Coopers and Company Coborn, Campion, St.Edwards C of E and Abbs Cross offer 41 hours of community use or more.

Table 4.3 Hours of community use of sports hall in LBH schools

Facility	Community opening hours	Total hours	Club users	Spare capacity
Chafford School	Monday-Thursday 16.00 – 22.00 Friday 16.00 – 17.30 Saturday 08.00–13.00 Sunday 08.00–12.30 Hours recently reduced to save on staff costs	27	Basketball, badminton and football – mostly casual users. 1 court used for circuit training class	Spare capacity on all days
Abbs Cross	Monday – Thursday 18.00- 22.00 Friday 18.00 – 21.00 Weekends 08.00–19.00	41	Not Known	Spare capacity
Bower Park Academy	Monday-Friday 18.00– 21.00	15	Dagenham & Redbridge FC (Juniors) Corinthians Badminton club	Spare capacity

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Facility	Community opening hours	Total hours	Club users	Spare capacity
Emerson Academy	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 21.00 Weekend 09.00–14.00	23	Emerson Eagles Badminton Club Hornchuch CC Upminster RUFC Jaybee Gymnastics Chelsea Foundation	Spare capacity on AGP at weekends
Frances Bardsley Girls School	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 21.00	15	Havering HC Frances Bardsley badminton	Spare capacity
Coopers and Company Coborn School	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00–18.00	42	Old Cooperians Rugby Club Upminster Hockey Romford Table Tennis OCCA Badminton Upminster CC	Gym/sports hall/school field room have spare capacity
The Champion School	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00–17.00	40	Essex Martial Arts Academy Champion Old Boys Rugby Upminster CC Upminster Park Rovers Havering Hockey Club EMH FC	At capacity
The Albany School	Currently only opens for club use. Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday 16.30 – 19.30	9	Aspire Gymnastics Hylands Tennis Club Hot Steps Dance	Spare capacity Weekend site management issues
St Edwards C of E	Monday – Friday 17.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00-19.00	45		Spare gym capacity.
Marshalls Park Academy	Monday – Friday 17.00 – 21.00 Weekend 09.00–16.00	34	Shotokan Karate Marshalls Netball Southern England School of Karate Elite Colts	Spare capacity on all days
Sanders School	Tuesday/Thursday 17-00 – 21.00	8	No data provided	Spare capacity
Gaynes School	Monday – Friday 17.00 – 21.00 Sunday 09.00- 13.00	24	Lane Badminton	Spare capacity - on all days
Drapers Academy	Monday – Friday 17.00 – 21.00	20	Not Known	Spare capacity on all days
13 Schools		257 Av. 19.7		

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Two schools do not facilitate community access to the indoor sports facilities; Sacred Heart of Marys Girls and the Royal Liberty School. Sacred Heart of Marys School has a 10 year old sports hall which it is cautious to let out to the community, wishing to preserve facility quality and not to have to hire extra staff to accommodate community. The Royal Liberty sports hall is available to hire but the quality of the facility and the floor in particular is an issue; it does not, therefore attract interest from the community.

Hornchurch Sports Complex and Central Park leisure complex, sports halls are extensively used and reported to be at capacity during peak times. There is, however, clearly capacity within the existing school based provision to accommodate additional non-school use. Investment in school sports halls would improve the quality and potentially extend hours available to the local community and the attractiveness of the offer, potentially accommodating unmet latent demand.

Neighbouring authority facilities

Sports hall provision in Havering and neighbouring authorities is illustrated in Figure 4.2 overleaf. The map illustrates the catchment covered by the supply of sports halls within Havering and outlines where neighbouring supply might provide access for Havering's residents.

The main issues arising from this analysis indicates that:

- ◀ The majority of residents reside within 1 mile of a sports hall
- ◀ The key area where this is not the case is to the north of Rainham on the border with Dagenham and Redbridge.
- ◀ There is some cross over of provision in the Romford area with at least six facilities in the Barking and Dagenham area serving Havering residents.
- ◀ In the key area of Havering where there is limited provision (i.e. Rainham) there is no facility within any neighbouring authority which serves Havering's residents. As such the Rainham area of Havering is significantly isolated from sports hall provision.

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Figure 4.2: Havering sports halls and provision within 1 mile of the Borough boundary

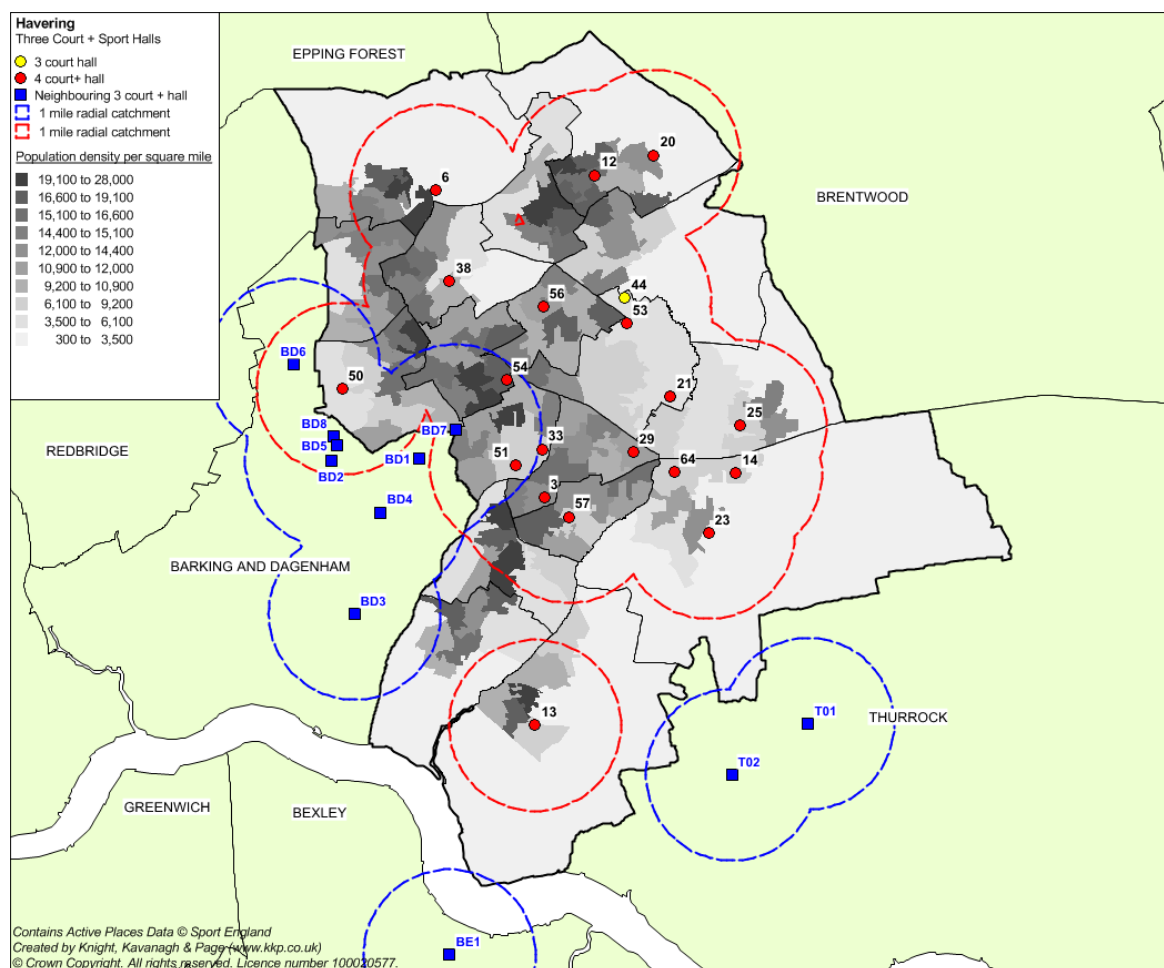


Table 4.4: Sports halls in Havering and neighbouring authorities - 1 mile of LBH boundary

Map ID	Site	Courts	Community Access	Local authority
BD1	Barking and Dagenham College	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD2	Becontree Heath Leisure Centre	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD3	Dagenham Park C Of E School	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD4	Eastbrook School	5	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD5	Robert Clack School Leisure Centre	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD6	Warren Sports Centre	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD7	YMCA (Romford)	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BD8	All Saints Catholic School & Tech. College	4	Yes	Barking and Dagenham
BE1	Erith Leisure Centre	4	Yes	Bexley
T01	The Ockendon Academy	4	Yes	Thurrock
T02	Ormiston Park Academy	4	Yes	Thurrock

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Summary of the supply of sports hall accommodation

There are 21 sports hall with 3 or more courts in LBH. The quality of much of the existing school based supply is poor or below average. Public provision at Hornchurch sports and Central Park leisure complexes is good, although there are structural issues at the Hornchurch Sports Complex that will necessitate investment.

Residents living in the south of the Borough are poorly served. The only centre in the area offering community access is Chafford Sports Complex. The centre is in very poor condition. There are no other sports hall facilities in Rainham.

Remaining LBH residents can access a sports hall within a 1 mile catchment / 20 minute walk. There is community use at 80% of the school stock. It is however only being used at 47% of its total capacity. Lack of take up is largely due to a combination of poor quality halls and therefore no demand or schools not wishing to permit extensive community access due to potential damage and cost of staffing.

4.3 Demand for sports hall facilities

As noted earlier, sports halls can accommodate a wide range of sports. In partnership with London Sport the following NGBs were invited to comment on the provision of sports halls in Havering (see Appendix 5):

- ◀ England Badminton*
- ◀ Basketball
- ◀ Boxing*
- ◀ Fencing
- ◀ British Gymnastics*
- ◀ Judo
- ◀ England Netball*
- ◀ Table Tennis England*
- ◀ England Volleyball*
- ◀ England Weightlifting*

Denotes responded*

Of the 10 sports hall related NGBs contacted 7 (70%) responded to the survey request. The key points made are detailed below.

NGB survey responses

Table Tennis England (TTE)

Mission 2025 is the table tennis strategy to develop the sport over the next 10 years. It has several key aims:

- ◀ Participation: TTE will increase participation among adults, disabled people, in schools, and our own membership.
- ◀ Places: TTE will grow the network of clubs and facilities within competitive league table tennis and at a social level.
- ◀ People: TTE will increase the number of qualified coaches; provide support for table tennis 'activators'; and grow the number of volunteers and officials and provide additional training and support

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- ◀ Performance: TTE wants our elite athletes performing at a world class level; and will provide the support and competitive structure at domestic level for all our players to achieve their potential.

<http://tabletennisengland.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Mission-Statement-for-web.pdf>

The strategy is designed to ensure that facility investment (of £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 aim is to support existing clubs to secure additional tables, and to support recreational table tennis with projects such as outdoor table covers

(<http://tabletennisengland.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/TTE-Facilities-Strategy-Final-30.6.15.pdf>)

LB Havering is not currently a priority area for the sport. TTE’s priority borough in London is Tower Hamlets. However the priority zone model is aimed at creating sustainable, increased activity in one area, and then identifying boroughs where there is an opportunity to develop the sport, in particular where there is support from the council and a local network of coaches and volunteers is available. This is the case in Havering, so there is potential for it to be a priority area for TTE in the future.

The essence of the facility strategy is that TTE will identify pre-existing clubs such as at Coopers Co & Coborn in Havering that qualify for investment in the context of purchasing new tables and equipment.

Given the popularity of table tennis there is insufficient access to it in the Borough. The main sports complexes at Hornchurch Sports Centre and Central Park Leisure Complex (Harold Hill) provide an opportunity to ‘hire a table’ for a period of time at a charge, but no Borough ‘table tennis centred’ facility exists.

Centres at Maylands Green (Maylands Juniors), Bretons Farm and The Coopers Co. & Coborn School (Havering TTC) offer options for junior-only coaching. There are locally run clubs at the Hornchurch YMCA, Ardleigh Green House, Ardleigh Green, Cranham Community Centre, Cranham and Tweed Way Hall, Rise Park. Some of these offer general public access on specific times/days.

Havering has an established table tennis league (Romford & District TTL). The league currently has 8 clubs providing 32 competitive teams which compete in a league programme between September and May. The majority of clubs do not provide access to the general public to play recreational table tennis as the venues are hired premises and consequently are limited to evening match play. Only one; Romford League club has a set up for coaching of juniors, this being Maylands Green; its junior coaching arm is called Maylands Juniors.

There is potential for growth in the sport. Both Maylands Green and the Havering TTC have waiting lists for juniors wanting to join. There is no adult coaching centre, despite the League receiving many approaches from adults who wish to be coached or simply attend a club to ‘have a go’. Whilst sports centres provide access to facility hire, the quality of equipment on hire is not always to a high standard and no coaching or support is provided. A more organised and structured centre at which to access the sport; allowing for coaching and a simple ‘have a go’ based opportunity could lead to a considerable uptake of the sport.

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TTE has taken a lead in trying to introduce more access to the sport. A number of key innovations have been put in place but money, volunteers and venue availability all contribute to make this roll out difficult to accomplish. It is, thus, left to local organisations (such as the Romford & District TTL) to try and fill the gaps. Within Havering, one innovation has been to open a cross-generational club at Harold Hill (Myplace Community project), for which funding is currently being sought.

The key issue for the Romford & District TTL is that of adequate venues for hire. Facility hire costs can be prohibitive and where clubs have been based at sports centres, a number have been priced out at key times as more income can be generated from higher attendance sports and activities. The League has considered the possibility of a single multi table venue for league matches and provision of coaching for more juniors and adults, but this would require access to the appropriate facility and the ability to secure tenure of it.

Volleyball England (VE)

Volleyball England has five priority areas, or 'investment zones', in England. LBH falls within one of them; East London and Essex. The area thus has a dedicated regional manager and a significant annual revenue budget. Funding strands are available for:

- ◀ Secondary school delivery
- ◀ Further education delivery,
- ◀ Higher education delivery and
- ◀ Adult participation.

Dependent upon the project type, Volleyball England also has a capital pot to assist, primarily, with the sourcing and installation of volleyball equipment such as fixed volleyball nets and volleyball floor markings.

It is anticipated that the brand new volleyball satellite club at Redden Court School will lead to and be able to cater for an increasing demand from players keen to continue with the sport after school age. This ambition is underpinned by the interest gauged from the students and sport makers at Havering Sixth Form College and Havering College. There is also potential to see development of sitting volleyball in the Borough.

In part, reflecting the perceived shift away from traditional club engagement, 'drop-in' sessions are becoming more popular. Where indoor facilities are scarce outdoor versions of the sport are growing in the form of, for example, grass-based social volleyball. This is weather dependant and typically also takes place in summer months.

Although LBH is not specifically identified in the facilities document, Volleyball England is keen to be consulted about future development of significant new facilities in the Borough in the future to ensure that existing or potential volleyball clubs can be catered for.

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Responses for other NGBs are outlined below:

Table 4.5: Other NGB responses

NGB	Key clubs	Issues	Aspirations/ resources
England Boxing	Romford ABC Hornchurch & Elm Five Star ABC	There is potential to develop boxing in LBH, particularly focused on young people. LBH/SLM could help to support the development of boxing clubs in leisure centres	To promote the JBO and England BOX course. Developing a Satellite club with Romford ABC
England Netball	Marshall's Netball Club	Back 2 Netball is well supported in LBH. Schools have good facilities but do not hire them to the community. England Netball uses Frances Bardsley and Redden Court schools.	Two indoor courts at one venue would help netball development and provide a good competition venue.
Weightlifting		Only a limited number of centres can offer facilities and opportunities for Olympic Weightlifting.	London is a target area along with Manchester and Newcastle to increase participation and support growth.
England Badminton	Satellite Cub at Redden School Battle Badminton at Central LC.	LBH is not currently an area for EB development. There is a shortfall in coaches and limited infrastructure to base development work around.	Investment boroughs in London include: Redbridge Tower Hamlets, Hounslow Lambeth, Croydon Islington and Barnet.

Summary of NGB findings

There is potential for LBH to work closely with TTE, VE and EB to help develop these three sports in the Borough. Both TTE and EV have some capital funding available to assist with the purchase of equipment. England Netball is keen to see an 8 court hall developed, built to appropriate dimensions where two matches can be played concurrently. Weightlifting would welcome the opportunity to establish a base for power lifting in Havering.

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Local club consultation

KKP consulted a range of local voluntary sector sports clubs. 32 were contacted and 13 responded. The main comments in respect of indoor sports provision are identified below:

- ◀ The quality of centres assessed is generally considered to be average.
- ◀ All clubs (with the exception of Emerson Eagles Badminton Club) believe the adequacy of provision to be average or poor.
- ◀ Only three clubs stated that the overall provision in Havering was of a good standard.
- ◀ Badminton is the sport most satisfied with indoor provision in Havering.
- ◀ Five clubs believe that sports hall provision in the local authority is not suitable to meet their needs:
 - ◀ Corinthians Badminton Club, uses of Bower Park Academy find booking courts for additional matches at short notice difficult.
 - ◀ Havering Triathlon Club would like access to a sports hall for indoor training
 - ◀ The Southern England School of Karate has moved for reason of cost from Marshal Park school sports hall to a community hall
 - ◀ Jaybee Gymnastics Club would like bigger premises from which to operate. It has a long waiting list which it cannot cater for due to lack of space and specialist equipment in the local area.
 - ◀ Storm Elite Trampolining Club based at Hall Mead School, commented that the quality of the equipment is poor and more specialised equipment is not available.

Clubs that responded to the on-line survey are listed in Appendix 2.

Summary of demand

Overall, there is no evidence to suggest that there is unmet demand for available sports hall space in LBH. Although there is potential latent demand i.e. people who wish to take part in activity but have no facilities in which to participate.

Peak-time at Central Park Leisure Complex and Hornchurch Sports Complex is at capacity. Many schools however report having spare capacity at both peak and off-peak times. Several of the Borough's school facilities are not used at all at weekends. This may be a reflection of the poor quality facilities on offer which hinders demand. In the case of Rainham, the absence of facilities potentially limits the demand for them.

The issues facing table tennis and karate are not untypical; leisure operators tend to look to maximise revenue at peak times and this is increasingly done at the expense of low volume (and, in relative terms, low income generating), sports. Therefore, there is scope to work with the local league to develop a central venue for competition, training and recreational play.

Accommodating future population growth

Existing capacity will be able to accommodate additional sports hall demand generated through latent demand and new housing and subsequent population growth. Although the quality of many school based facilities may continue to be a barrier, particularly to new participants. Some schools may need to be encouraged to extend the hours of community use to meet growing demand, particularly if participation rises in accordance with Government targets.

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Facility Planning Model (FPM) analysis and findings – sports halls

The FPM is a Sport England strategic planning tool to model supply and demand and help inform the scale and location of sports halls.

FPM analysis is based upon the Sport England data run carried out in January 2015. Its conclusion is that there is a good level of supply of sports hall accommodation in LBH; both the number of sports halls and sports hall sites is significantly above the average for London boroughs. In common with many London authorities most are located on education sites and sit outside the day to day control of the Council and its operator SLM.

None of the sports hall accommodation in LBH is open full time (90 hours per week) in the weekly peak period. This reduces supply to a level below that is considered possible with the existing stock.

The majority of sports halls in the Borough are considered to be old and may, therefore, be less attractive to customers/residents than more modern facilities. LBH residents have the highest levels of access to a car compared to other London boroughs, significantly improving their level of choice when considering which sports hall to access.

The FPM estimates that, compared to the London average, a greater percentage of the borough's residents have their demand for a sports hall met. This percentage is also significantly above the England average.

The FPM estimates that the level of unmet demand in Havering equates to five courts. This is the third lowest figure for all London boroughs. About 20% of the unmet demand is caused by insufficient capacity. If all of the sports halls in the borough were open for the full amount of time during the peak period it is estimated that the unmet demand figure would reduce.

The model calculates that eight sites are not at full capacity. This is borne out by KKP's research.

FPM conclusions

The FPM estimates that at a London wide level, Havering has a strong supply of sports halls, it should therefore be possible to meet the demand created by the majority of residents. However, the position could be improved were the Borough's existing sports halls to be of better quality and open for longer. Challenges going forward will include the age and condition of much of the stock, the need to ensure that facilities on school sites continue to be made available to the community and meeting the increasing demand from a growing population.

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4.4 Sports halls – analysis of supply and demand

The existing supply of sports hall accommodation in LBH has capacity to meet current demand. The standard of the stock on school sites is mixed. The highest quality facilities are at Coopers Company and Coborn School.

Chafford School Sports Complex is clearly at the end of its useful life. The School has aspirations to replace both main building and sports facilities via the pursuit of external funding sources. It has submitted a planning application to LBH. LBH facilities at Central and at Hornchurch sports centres are at capacity during peak times.

Hornchurch is an old facility and, from a management and user perspective, suffers from having been built in two phases; wet-side in 1956 and dry-side in 1980. Despite a good maintenance regime and some small improvements its condition reflects its age and aspects of the building are not fit for purpose. The plant and heat management systems are also considerably less economical to run than new build modern plant and systems that make full use of modern technology.

With the exception of the Rainham area, all residents in Havering have access to a sports hall within one mile of home. However the only provision in the south area is the Chafford Sports Complex, a site which is ageing and clearly not fit for purpose.

Existing capacity will be able to accommodate additional sports hall demand generated through latent demand and new housing and subsequent population growth. Although the quality of many school based facilities may continue to be a barrier, particularly to new participants. Some schools may need to be encouraged to extend the hours of community use to meet growing demand, particularly if participation rises in accordance with Government targets.

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SECTION 5: SWIMMING POOLS

5.1 Introduction

A swimming pool is defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation”. Potentially a valuable teaching resource, the National Curriculum states that all children should be taught to swim. Swimming pools accommodate a range of sports; swimming, sub aqua, synchronised swimming, kayaking, octopush and water polo plus diving (increasingly, only available in specialist venues). Pools are extensively used for fitness swimming and fitness classes, e.g. aqua aerobics. The main NGB for pool based activities is the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA). Pools come in many shapes and sizes; the primary forms are:

- ◀ Main / competition pools
- ◀ Community pools
- ◀ Learner / learner training pools
- ◀ Diving pools and
- ◀ Leisure pools.

The ASA headline strategic objectives are ‘more people learning to swim, more people swimming regularly, more medals on the world stage. (Source: ASA Strategic Plan 2013 – 17). Its Participation Strategy is being re-written but it is understood that the headline objectives will remain the same.

Table 5.1 Pools - key design characteristics

Type	Length (m)	Width	Depth	Key features
50m ASA national competition pool	50	Minimum 8 lane 19 or 21m	1.0m – 1.8 min 2.0m preference	White or pale blue finish Lane markings Timing system
25m county standard pool	25	Minimum 6 lane 13m	1.0m – 1.8 min	White or pale blue finish Lane markings Timing System
25m community pool	25	5 lanes 10.5m	1.0m – 2.0m preference	White or pale blue finish Lane markings
25m community pool	25	4 lanes 8.5m	1.0m – 2.0m preference	White or pale blue finish Lane markings
20m community pool	20	4 lanes	0.8m – 1.00/1.5m	
Learner pool	13 (min.) 20 (pref.)	7.0m	0.6m – 0.9m	White or pale blue
Leisure pools	Variable	N/a	Variable	Freeform shape Shallow water/beaches Wave machine Water rides/ Lazy river Spa pools/ geysers Cannons Slides/other play equipment
Diving Pools				Separate/purpose built

Source: Design Guidance Note, Swimming Pools, Sport England, 2013

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5.2 Supply of swimming pools

Quantity

There are 14 swimming pools in LBH on ten different sites as illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Swimming pool provision in LBH

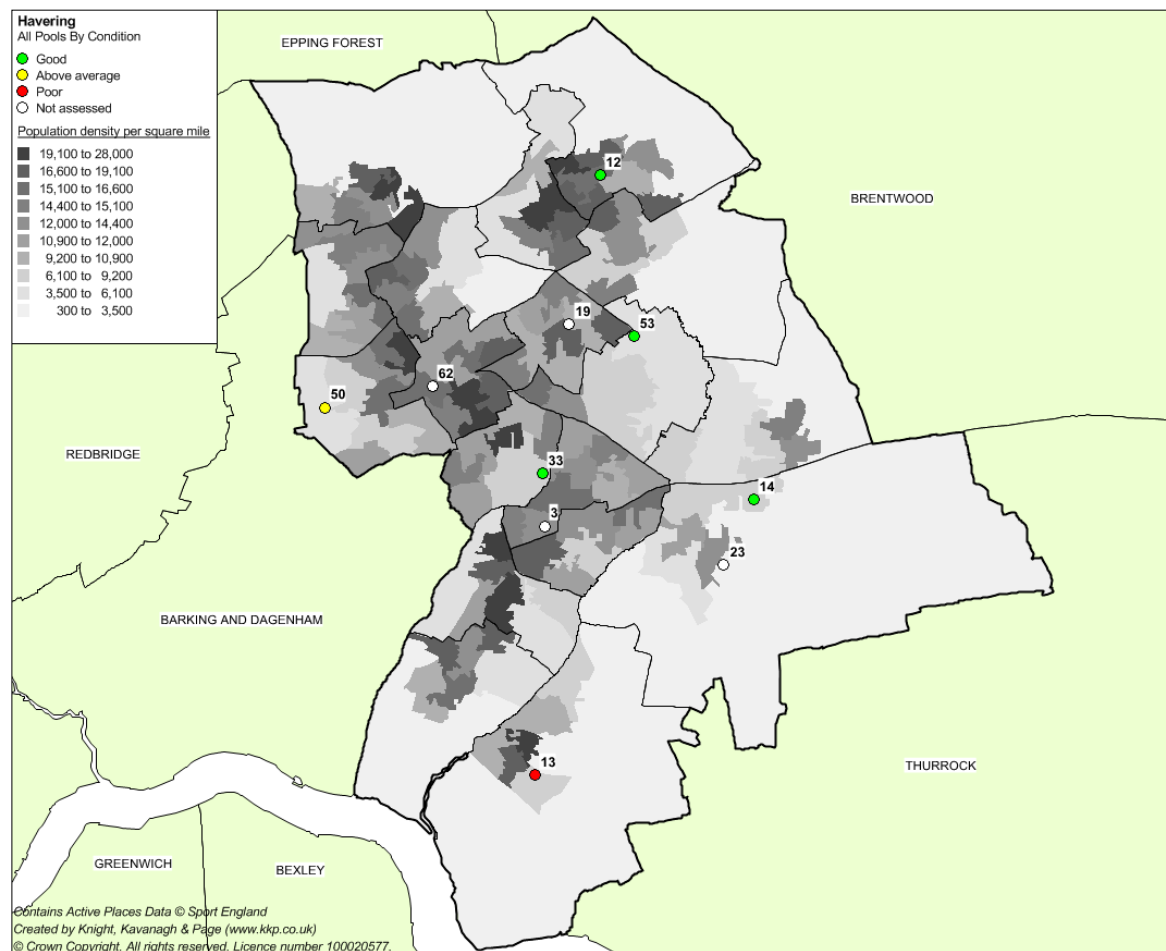


Table 5.2: Key to swimming pool provision in LBH

Ref	Site	Sub-type	Lanes	Length
3	Abbs Cross Health and Fitness	Main/General	6	25m
12	Central Park Leisure Complex	Main/General	6	25m
12	Central Park Leisure Complex	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	13m
13	Chafford Sports Complex	Main/General	5	25m
14	Coopers Company & Coborn School	Main/General	4	23m
19	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Main/General	3	25m
19	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	Lido	3	20m
23	Gaynes School Language College	Main/General	0	18m
33	Hornchurch Sportscentre	Main/General	6	33m
33	Hornchurch Sportscentre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12m
50	St. Edwards C Of E School & 6th Form	Main/General	4	25m

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Ref	Site	Sub-type	Lanes	Length
53	The Champion School	Main/General	4	25m
62	Virgin Active Club (Romford)	Main/General	4	20m
62	Virgin Active Club (Romford)	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	6m

New supply in Romford

The new leisure centre in Romford, which replaces the Dolphin Pool (closed 1995) will include an 8 lane x 25m swimming pool and learner pool.

Specialist facilities

The pool at Hornchurch has diving provision and has, reportedly, in the past, successfully produced elite level divers. The 5m high board is currently out of commission.

50m pool supply

LBH does not have a 50m swimming pool. Swimmers and other aquatic users (water polo teams and synchronised swimmers) who require access to provision on this scale must travel to other local authority areas. The nearest facilities to the LBH are:

- ✦ Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, London Borough of Newham
- ✦ Basildon Sports Village in Basildon District.

Both these 50m pools have been built within the last 5 years and provide visitors with a modern swimming experience, whilst the operators benefit from technology and modern equipment and fittings to reduce energy, maintenance and cleaning costs.

5.3 Quality of provision

With the exception of the pool at the Chafford Sports Complex, pool stock is assessed as good. See Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Quality rating of assessed public swimming pools in LBH

Quality rating of assessed swimming pools in LBH				
Good	Above average	Below average	Poor	Not assessed
Central Park Champion School Coopers & Co David Lloyd Ltd Virgin Active		Hornchurch	Chafford Sports Complex	Abbs Cross Gaynes School St Edwards C of E
5		1	1	3

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5.3 Accessibility of provision

Figure 5.2: All pools in LBH and neighbouring authorities with 1 mile radial and 20 minute drive time catchments

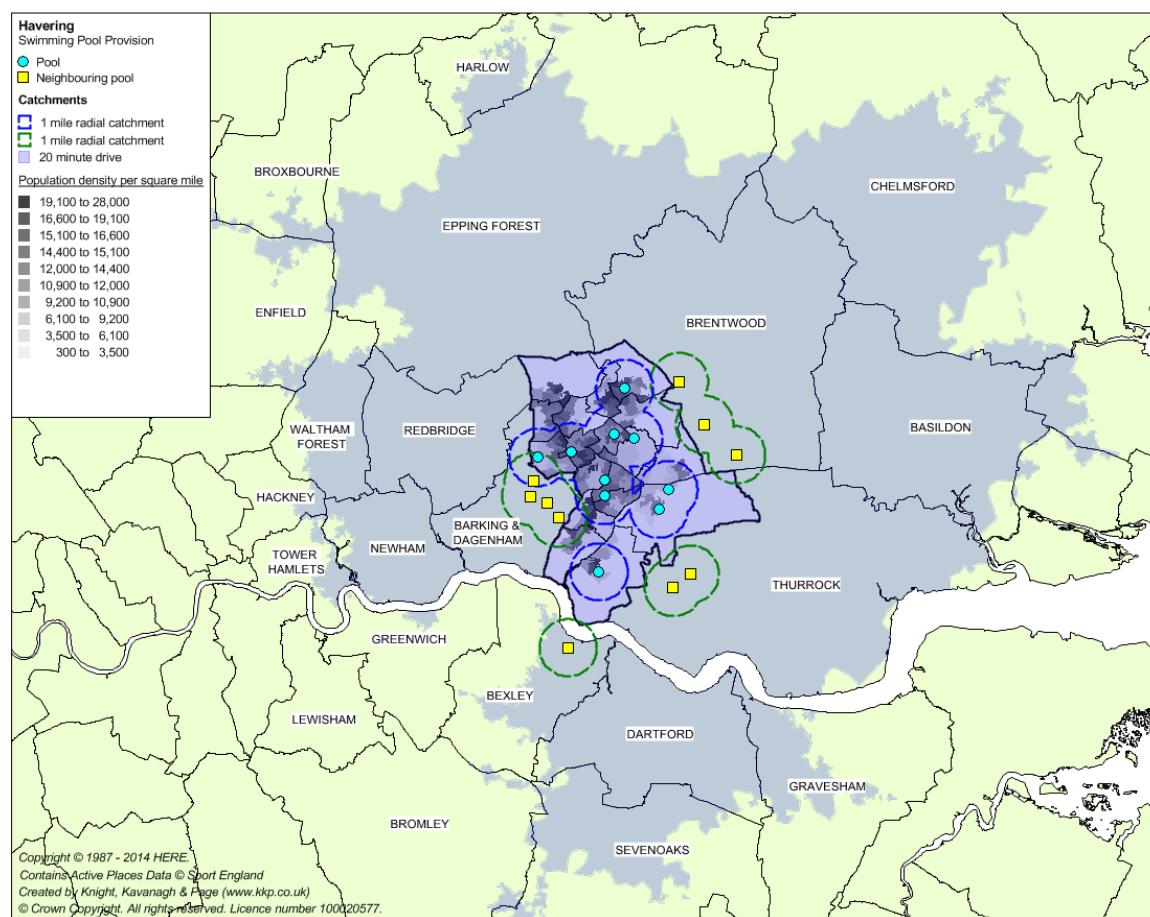


Table 5.4: Key to pools in LBH and neighbouring authorities

ID	Site	Facility	Lanes	Authority
BDP1	Becontree Heath Leisure Centre	Main/general	10	B&D
BDP1	Becontree Heath Leisure Centre	Learner/teaching/training	0	B&D
BDP2	Golds Gym (Dagenham)	Main/general	0	B&D
BDP3	John Perry Primary School	Learner/teaching/training	0	B&D
BDP4	Trinity School	Learner/teaching/training	0	B&D
BP1	Erith Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	Bexley
BP1	Erith Leisure Centre	Learner/teaching/training	0	Bexley
BRP1	Clearview Health & Racquets Club	Main/general	6	Brentwood
BRP1	Clearview Health & Racquets Club	Lido	0	Brentwood
BRP2	Spirit Health Club (Brentwood)	Learner/teaching/training	0	Brentwood
BRP3	The Manor Health & Beauty	Lido	0	Brentwood
TP1	Impulse Leisure (Belhus Park Golf & Country Club)	Main/general	5	Thurrock
TP1		Learner/teaching/training	0	Thurrock
TP2	The Ockendon Academy	Main/general	6	Thurrock

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Analysis of the mix of swimming pools serving the Havering area (including those within neighbouring boroughs) identifies that there is a relatively even split of public, school and private pool operations in the area. However, it is clear that the majority of provision within the Borough is located within school facilities, which limits pay and play access. Furthermore Havering has two of the key private sector health and fitness operators with pools, which operate on a member access basis.

As such, Havering residents currently have access to two swimming pools which offer pay and play access. This will increase to three once the new facility in Romford opens in 2017.

Table 5.5 LBH and neighbouring authority pool accessibility by governance structure

Public pools	School pools	Private pools
London Borough of Havering		
<i>Community access and club use</i>	<i>Club use</i>	<i>Member access</i>
Hornchurch SC	Chafford SC	David Lloyd Ltd
Central Park LC	Coopers Co. & Coborn	Virgin Active
Romford (from 2017)	Gaynes School	
	St Edwards	
	The Champion	
Neighbouring authorities		
Beacontree Heath LC	The Ockendon Academy	Clearview H&RC
Impulse Leisure		Spirit HC
		The Manor H&B

Table 5.6 outlines the known spare capacity of school pools in Havering, following the site visits and consultation undertaken by KKP.

Table 5.6 School pools with community club access

Facility	Community opening hours	Total hours	Club users	Spare capacity
Coopers and Company Coborn School	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00–18.00	42	Havering Dolphins Paddlers Swimming Cridders Swimming Elaine’s Swim School	No spare swimming capacity
The Champion School	Monday – Friday 18.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00–17.00	40	Havering School of Swimming Upminster Flyers Killer Whales Swimming Club Romford Town Swimming Club Hornchurch School of Swimming Havering Dolphins	No spare swimming capacity

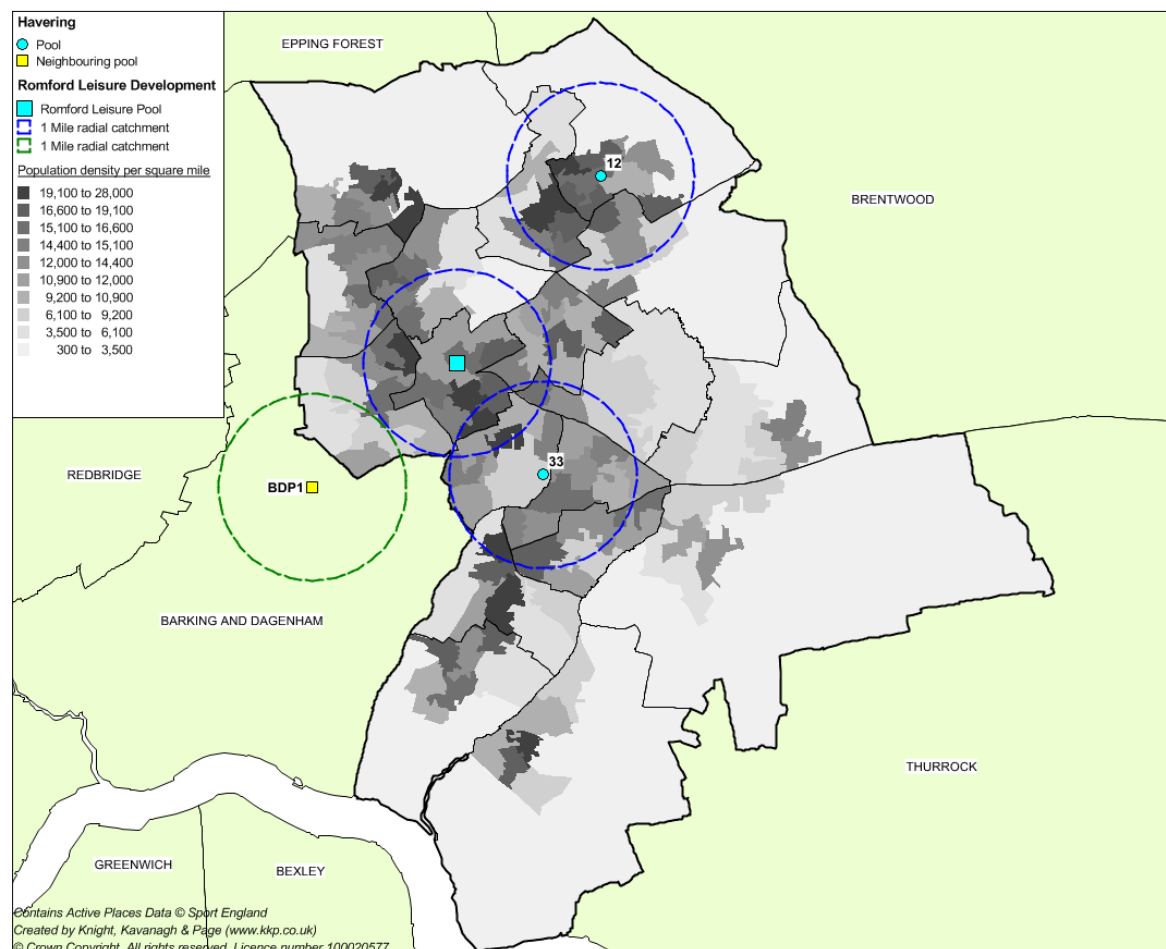
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Facility	Community opening hours	Total hours	Club users	Spare capacity
St Edwards C of E	Monday – Friday 17.00 – 22.00 Weekend 09.00-19.00	45	Romford Town Swimming club Killer whales Hornchurch School of Swimming 3s Swim School	No spare swimming capacity

Source: KKP visits October 2015

School pools are providing 127 hours of community swimming and significantly helping to meet demand for water space throughout Havering from swimming clubs and swim schools. This is important given that it takes the pressure off council owned facilities to deliver these sessions.

Figure 5.3. Central Park and Hornchurch pools, with Romford Leisure Development site and 1 mile (20 minute walk) catchment areas



Provision in neighbouring local authority areas is having limited impact on meeting LBH based demand. Many venues in the immediate neighbouring areas are privately operated. Only Beacontree Heath Leisure Centre, a ten lane pool in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (shown on the map) is actively helping to meet the needs of Havering residents.

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Figure 5.3 illustrates that significant areas of LBH remain without access to a publicly accessible swimming pool. This applies particularly to the northwest and south of the Borough, the latter of which is a key area for housing and population growth.

5.4 Availability and capacity

The main pool programmes for Hornchurch Sports Complex and Central Park Leisure Complex indicate a full programme of club, school and community swimming and classes from 06.00 through to 22.00 all week, except for Saturdays when pools close at 18.00. Swim school and schools swimming are also reported to be exceptionally busy at both pools.

Consultation with facility managers identifies a shortfall in water space to accommodate the wide range of pool users groups; swimming lessons, competition squads, fitness swimmers, aqua-fit, synchronised swimming and other water based games such as water polo and underwater rugby. Pool capacity is a particular issue at peak-times.

The new pool in Romford town centre will be a welcome addition to the available water space in Havering. Managers at the existing Central Park and Hornchurch complexes have emphasised the importance of free parking and the ability to easily accommodate buses and coaches bringing school swimmers. There is concern that these important operational criteria may not be able to be accommodated at the new development.

Summary of supply

There are 13 pools at nine sites in the LBH. Two are LBH owned (both with teaching provision), five locations are school site based and two are private health clubs (one of which offers teaching provision).

A new 8 lane x 25m pool with a learner pool is being developed in Romford Town Centre. It is expected to open in 2017.

The general quality of pool venues is good. The pool at the Chafford Sports Complex is in poor condition and at risk of closure.

There are substantial areas of LBH where residents are unable to access a publicly accessible pool within a one mile of where they live. A 20 minute drive time enables extensive choice to use facilities in neighbouring boroughs although traffic congestion is a significant deterrent.

The relatively small size of the main pools limits flexibility to accommodate different activities. All publicly accessible pools are fully programmed and at capacity during peak times.

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5.6 Demand for swimming pools

NGB consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Divisional Business Manager for the ASA London and East Region. Their comments are set out in Table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7. ASA survey response

NGB	Key clubs	Issues	Aspirations/ resources
ASA	Romford Town SC Killer Whales of Havering Havering SC Hornchurch SC Havering Dolphins SC Havering Cormorants Diving Club	Delay in the redevelopment of the Romford facility which includes a new 8 x 25m pool and teaching provision. Ongoing issues with high diving boards at Hornchurch. Consideration needs to be given to re-provision or replacement.	New 8 x 25m pool in Romford town centre is essential and will increase water space, enabling increased participation and club use. Hornchurch Swimming Club is recognised as a high quality performance club with the capability to develop elite standard divers.

Source: local club consultation

Responses drawn from the consultation with local voluntary sector clubs elicited the following main observations in respect of swimming provision:

- ◀ Clubs which use swimming facilities are the least satisfied with provision due to cost of hire and the availability of water space particularly at peak time.
- ◀ There is a consensus that swimming pool provision in Havering is insufficient. Pool time is limited and public pools are unable to meet club requirements.

The clubs which responded to the on-line survey are listed in Appendix 2.

Swim schools and lesson programmes

As Table 5.8 below, indicates that swim schools are highly prevalent in LBH and there are high levels of competition within this sector.

Table 5.6 Swim schools in LBH and key pool facilities used

Swim school	Location
3S Swimming School	St Edwards C of E School & Sixth Form
Aqua Splash Swim School	Abbs Cross Leisure Centre/School
Cridders Swim School	Various schools
Elaines Swim School	Gaynes School
Havering Dolphins Swimming	Campion School
Everybody Active	Hornchurch Sports Complex Central Park Leisure Complex Chafford Sports Complex

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Swim school	Location
Paddlers Swim School	Coopers & Company Coborn School
Palmers Swim School	Abbs Cross Leisure Centre
Swim Mania	Various private clubs/schools
The Swim School	Various schools
Wards Swim School	Coopers & Company Coborn School

Accommodating future population growth

The new leisure development in Romford town centre is essential to meet the public swimming/water needs of the existing and future population of this significant housing growth area (3,500 new homes).

Similarly a new pool will be required to meet the needs of the new population of Rainham and replace provision at the Chafford Sports complex.

Replacement of the pool at Hornchurch will help to meet existing unmet demand and new growth from new residents and anticipated new participants.

Facility Planning Model (FPM) analysis and findings – swimming pools

The FPM is a strategic planning tool, used by Sport England to model supply and demand and help inform the scale and location of swimming pools.

The FPM analysis is based on the Sport England data run carried out in January 2015. It therefore relates only to current provision of swimming pools in Havering and does not take account of the situation which will apply when the new pools proposed for Romford are built.

Current supply of swimming pools in Havering, based upon the number of pools and volume of water space per resident, is positive with higher figures achieved than the averages for London boroughs overall. Despite the positive aspects of supply further capacity could be generated at the Borough's existing public pools if they were open for the full peak period. The model estimates that a significant number of extra visits could be catered for if existing water space were available for longer.

This said, 75% of the public pools are more than 40 years old and despite some refurbishment over the last ten years, they could be considered less attractive and are likely to be more expensive to operate than more modern provision.

Nearly 80% of Havering's residents have access to a car which means that the majority have some level of choice in respect of which swimming pool to access to meet their swimming needs. In this regard, Havering compares well to its London borough counterparts. More than 94% of the demand to use a swimming pool from Havering's residents can be met. This percentage exceeds both national and London average figures by a considerable amount.

A significant proportion of the demand from residents is met at swimming pools inside the Authority. This is unsurprising given the substantial number of pools and the greater choice available to Borough residents as a consequence of levels of household car ownership.

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The FPM analysis indicates that there is unmet demand for swimming pool provision in Havering; this equates to circa 150 square metres of water space. 75% of this unmet demand can be attributed to residents who reside outside the catchment of a swimming pool and who are without access to a car. Some of the balance of unmet demand, that caused by insufficient capacity, could be addressed were public swimming pools to open for the full peak period.

The area in Havering with the greatest unmet demand is in the north west of the Borough around Havering Park and Collier Row.

Public pools in Havering are considered to be very busy during the hours that they are open in the peak period. This picture of used capacity is reflected across many public pools in London.

The FPM concludes that the picture for swimming pools provision in Havering is currently positive when compared with many of the London boroughs. However, the age of most of the public pools in the borough is likely to make it increasingly challenging for a modern swimming offer to be provided without new provision being built.

Summary of demand

Swimming is a popular recreational and club activity in Havering. The demand for swimming lessons is high, spawning a large swim school industry in both the public and private sectors.

Swimming has the potential to be the activity of choice for residents new to exercise who would like to achieve the NHS activity targets and become a regular participant.

The relatively small size of pools in LBH makes it difficult for facility managers to multi-programme pools effectively to meet the different demands placed on the water space. School based facilities meet much of the demand from local swimming clubs. However, all of the swimming clubs and the tri-athlon club would like more sessions. Greater space would allow for more squads and enable the clubs to grow. Growth in the club swimming sector is constrained by the shortfall in pool lane space.

6.7 Swimming pools - analysis of existing supply and demand

The picture for swimming pool provision in Havering is currently positive when compared with many London boroughs. However, the age and condition of the pool at the Chafford Sports Complex, the age of the pool at Hornchurch Sports Complex and the lack of provision in Rainham will make it increasingly challenging for a modern swimming offer to be provided without significant investment and/or new provision.

The new 8 lane x 25m and teaching pool provision in Romford will be a welcome addition to pool provision in Havering, it will not however address the access issues for residents living in the south of the Borough.

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SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES AND EXERCISE STUDIOS

6.1 Introduction

For the past three decades health and fitness and ‘working out’ has become a very popular way of keeping fit. Accompanying the growth in the number of increasingly sedentary jobs ‘going to the gym’ has become for many a regular lifestyle activity. Static fitness equipment, swimming pools and exercise studios make up the ‘core’ facilities, with sauna and steam rooms, hot tubs, squash and tennis courts adding value, depending on the type of club and the market at which it is aimed.

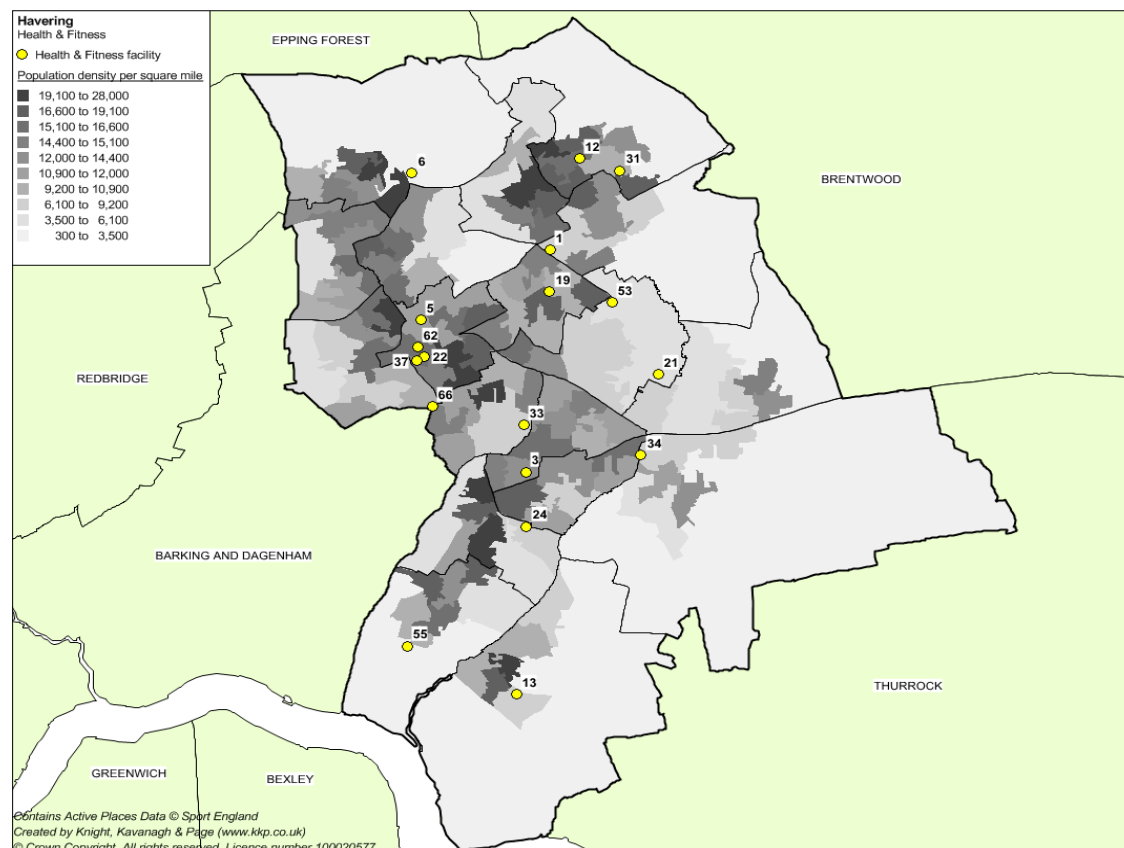
In addition to the health impact, expansion of facilities serving this market has benefitted leisure operators as the ‘fitness product’ is accessed by high volumes of users and can be profitable. In the case of trusts and local government providers helping to subsidise typically less profitable operational areas such as swimming pools and sports halls.

6.2 Health and fitness – supply in LBH

Quantity

The popularity and profitability of health and fitness has attracted a range of different suppliers and the market has become increasingly segmented. In addition to council owned facilities in Hornchurch and Central Park, attracting several thousand members, there are a number of private sector providers targeting different market segments.

Figure 6.1: Health & Fitness Provision in LBH



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Table 6.1: Key - Health & Fitness Provision in LBH

Ref	Site	Stations
1	AB Salute Gym Ltd (Romford)	85
3	Abbs Cross Health and Fitness	50
5	Better Gym Romford	152
6	Bower Park School	15
12	Central Park Sports Complex	80
13	Chafford Sports Complex	20
19	David Lloyd Club (Gidea Park)	110
21	Emerson Park Academy	20
22	Fitness First Health Club (Romford)	170
24	Girls Allowed Gym	12
31	Heavenly Ladies Gym	11
33	Hornchurch Sportscentre	90
34	Hornchurch Stadium	14
37	LDG Fitness Centre (Romford)	64
53	The Champion School	40
55	The Origin Health and Fitness (Rainham)	130
62	Virgin Active Club (Romford)	118
66	YMCA Romford (in Barking and Dagenham; used by LBH residents)	100

Source: Sport England Active Places

The new leisure centre in Romford will have a 100 station fitness suite, adding to supply. No health and fitness clubs are reported to be full; all are accepting new members.

Quality

At the 'high end' of the spectrum are the David Lloyd Club at Gidea Park and Virgin Active in Romford. Low cost providers include Better Gym (run by GLL) a direct competitor to Everyone Active. In between are several privately run facilities (Fitness First, Abbs Cross Health and Fitness, LDG Fitness and Origins Health and Fitness; one of the few in Rainham) and several located on school sites. Generally clubs which charge higher memberships offer a wider range of facilities, classes, equipment and often a pool.

KKP visited 10 venues and completed non-technical visual inspections. The fitness suite facilities at Hornchurch and Central Park are of a high standard. Equipment is modern and regularly renewed reflecting new trends where possible. The gym at Hornchurch Sports Centre is Inclusive Fitness Initiative (IFI) accredited and popular with disabled users as is the gym at YMCA Romford.

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Table 6.2 Quality Rating of Assessed Fitness Suites in LBH

Quality rating of fitness suites in Havering			
Good	Above average	Below average	Poor
Central Leisure Centre Cooper & Co. School Hornchurch Campion School DLL Virgin Active	St Edwards C of E School	Emmerson Park Academy Bower Park	Chafford Sports Complex

Source: KKP visits September / October 2015

Accessibility and availability

LBH has a good geographical spread of gym/ fitness and conditioning provision and a wide range of health and fitness clubs to meet the needs of different users, from high end to budget facilities. Pay and play gym facilities are on offer at the main leisure complex and in many of the smaller community school gyms. Specific access issues have been identified as follows:

- ✦ Peak-time over-crowding and lack of peak time capacity, particularly at Central Park and Hornchurch.
- ✦ Inability to run concurrent classes due to lack of suitable studio spaces, particularly at Hornchurch and Central sites.
- ✦ The size of the fitness suites at Hornchurch and Central. These are considered to be too small to meet peak demand from members.
- ✦ Increasing market segmentation e.g. spin only clubs.

6.3 Health and fitness - demand in LBH

The demand for fitness suites in which to 'work out' seems set to continue to rise with many users young and old preferring the instant access and flexibility that gyms afford to more traditional teams sports and games. Aspirations to increase the activity levels of the population will add to demand for health and fitness provision as will the projected increase in size of population.

The fitness market is highly segmented with a 'fitness suite' offering to suit different lifestyles and budgets. Competition between providers is keen and 'new' styles of training are constantly emerging. Currently in vogue are Boot Camps, Kettle Bell workouts, Cross-Fit and Spinning. Flexible space in which to meet new trends is an advantage, as operators compete to attract and retain members.

Summary of demand

Within LBH the market for 'fitness suite' facilities is as keen and competitive as ever. It is likely that it will continue to evolve as more people are encouraged to be active. All the operators will need to keep abreast of market developments to keep pace with trends and maintain and grow their membership base.

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Budget market entrants, such as Pure Gym are a potential threat to the leisure centre operator's business model as they may have an impact upon fitness profitability thus jeopardising the long term sustainability of non-surplus generating elements of sport/leisure provision such as swimming pools and sports halls. To date this trend has not been seen in Havering. There is however potential in Romford Town Centre as the population grows and LBH opens the new leisure development that will add to the health and fitness supply.

6.4 Health and fitness – analysis of supply and demand

The issues at Central Park Leisure Complex and Hornchurch Sports Complex need to be tackled if LBH is to retain its share of the health and fitness market. This is also important in the context of ensuring that current or replacement facilities do not operate at a deficit and present a burden on the Council's limited resources. New supply in Romford town centre leisure development will meet new demand from new residents.

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SECTION 7: OTHER SPECIALIST PROVISION

In this section specialist provision for the following is assessed:

- ◀ Combat sports
- ◀ Cycling
- ◀ Indoor bowls
- ◀ Indoor tennis
- ◀ Squash
- ◀ Gymnastics and trampolining and
- ◀ Ice sports.

7.1 Combat sports

Combat sports in LBH: aikido, boxing, judo, karate, kick-boxing and wrestling are delivered in a multi-purpose venues across the Borough There is no specialist facility provision with purpose built/permanent matted or competition areas. Many combat sports clubs use spaces in community and church halls and four use school facilities:

- ◀ The Essex Martial Arts Academy at The Champion School
- ◀ Shotokan Karate at Marshalls Academy
- ◀ Kaizen Gunns at Frances Bardsley School for Girls and
- ◀ Karate Club at Chafford School.

Demand

No unmet demand for combat sports has been identified.

Combat sports – analysis of supply and demand

A purpose built facility for combat sports would help to meet their specialist needs in the Borough although there has been no suggestion from the NGBs or clubs that this is required. This said, many combat clubs which run as small businesses are finding the increasing cost of sports hall hire prohibitive and are turning to smaller and cheaper facilities such as community and church halls.

7.2 Cycling

The residents of Havering are circa 15 miles from the Lee Valley Velo Park at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and are, as a consequence, able to access the specialist cycling provision developed for the 2012 Olympic Games; now part of the Olympic legacy infrastructure. The Velo Park offers opportunities for beginners through to elite cyclists and the facilities it offers include:

- ◀ Velodrome
- ◀ 30 jump BMX track
- ◀ Mountain biking runs and a
- ◀ One mile closed road circuit.

In addition there are excellent facilities for road, mountain and BMX cycling at the Redbridge Cycling Centre at Hog Hill near Hainault Forest Country Park, circa 6 miles from Romford.

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There is a small BMX grass track at Central Park adjacent to the Leisure complex and My Place. This is co-located with the Skatepark.

British Cycling operates Sky Rides in the Borough. These are local bike rides led by volunteers.

Cycling is the fifth most popular sport in Havering with an estimated 10,000 regular participants. However, the estimated Havering participation rate of 4.8% is below London (6.6%) and national (8.1%) averages.

Bike Life, a recent survey on attitudes to cycling conducted by the Charity Sustrans, questioned 11,000 people across the UK. It found that three quarters of the public would like to see the government invest more in making cycling safer. The average respondent wants £26 per person to be spent on cycling annually, as part of the £300 per person currently spent on transport. Current cycling spend in England is just £4 per head.

The survey also found that the sentiment was shared by both cyclists and non-cyclists. 71 per cent of those who said that they never used a bike still backed an increase, rising to 87 per cent among those frequently riding a bike.

Jason Torrance, policy director at Sustrans, said *“People want governments to spend more, and say that they would cycle more if it were safer. Now governments must close this gap between current spending and public demand. Physical inactivity, congestion and declining air quality cost our economy billions. Governments must act to secure a greater share of current transport investment for cycling and walking.”*

Cycling – analysis of demand and supply

Because of the presence of the Velo Park in the Lee Valley it could be argued that LBH residents have relatively good access to specialist facilities. Investment in making roads safer and providing off road cycling routes would be welcomed by the cycling community and would encourage new participants to try cycling.

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7.3 Indoor bowls

National governing body

The English Indoor Bowls Association is the NGB for bowls; its stated objectives are:

- ◀ A growth in participation across the adult population in local communities. Targeted work to increase female participation.
- ◀ A growth in participation in the 14-25 age range, plus working with primary schools (Year 3 & 4 – age 7 to 9).
- ◀ The provision of an excellent sporting experience for new and existing participants.
- ◀ A growth in indoor bowls participation by people who have disabilities.

Segmentation and targeting

Sport England data shows adult (16+) participation in bowls to be as follows:

- ◀ Franks, Ralphs and Phyllis' are the groups most likely to play. However, as these vary in size those most likely to play are not always the groups with the largest numbers of potential participants; in the case of bowls these are Franks and Elsie & Arnolds.
- ◀ Frank is described as possibly married or single, aged 66+ and retired. He tends not to be very active although if he is, the main sports he takes part in are golf, keep fit, bowls, swimming and cycling. Bowls is the fifth most likely.
- ◀ Elsie & Arnold are described as aged 66+, to be widowed and retired. Their activity levels are consistent with those in this age range although they are likely to do progressively less as they get older. Their main sports are keep fit, swimming and bowls. Bowls is the fifth most likely sport for them to say they would like to take part in (if not currently already doing so).

Supply

LBH has one indoor flat green bowls club located at Harrow Lodge Park in Hornchurch. There are several indoor bowls facilities in the neighbouring London boroughs of Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge, and also in Epping Forest, Thurrock and Brentwood – as is illustrated below.

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Figure 7.1: Indoor bowls supply in Havering and neighbouring authorities

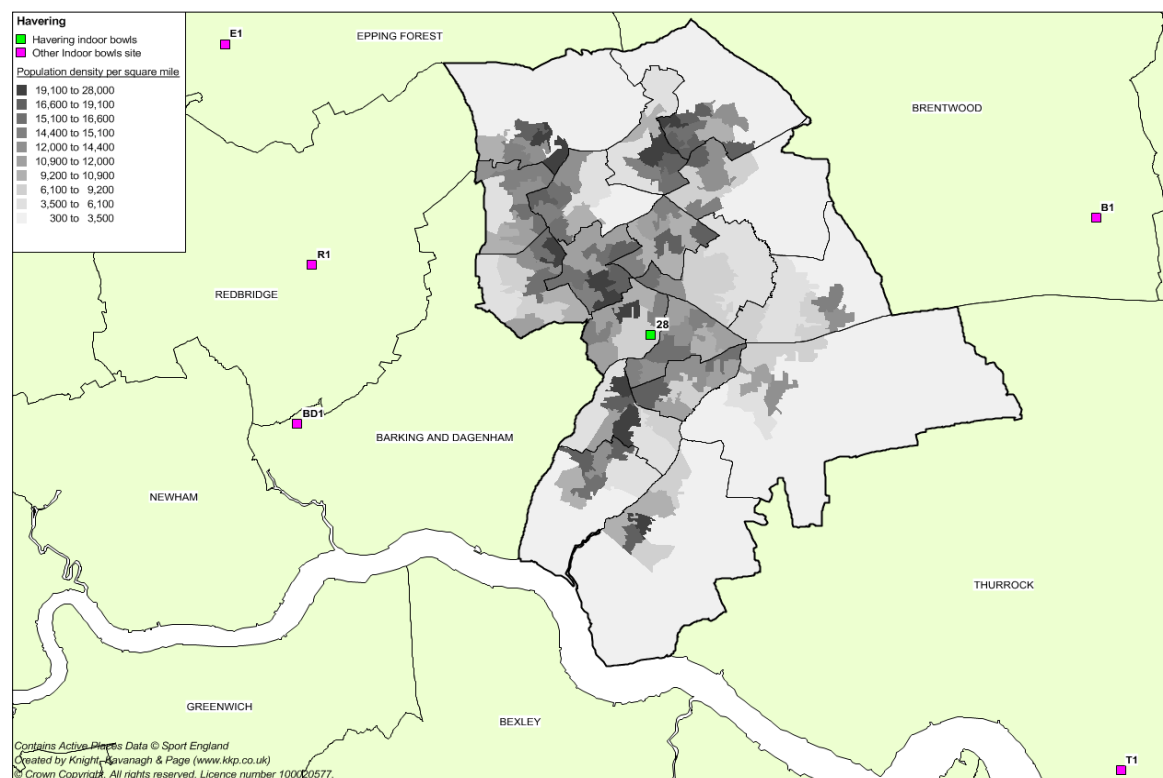


Table 7.1 Indoor bowls supply in Havering and neighbouring authorities

Map Ref	Site	Rinks
28	Havering Indoor Bowls (HIB) Club, Harrow Lodge Park	8

Map ref	Site	Local authority area	Rinks
B1	Stonyhill Bowls Club	Brentwood	7
BD1	Barking & District Indoor Bowls Club	Barking and Dagenham	6
E1	David Lloyd Club (Chigwell)	Epping Forest	7
R1	Ilford & District Indoor Bowls Club Ltd	Redbridge	4
T1	Tilbury Community Association	Thurrock	6

Demand

The indoor facilities at Hornchurch Indoor Bowls Club (HIBC) in Harrow Lodge Park run regular indoor winter leagues but are not used to capacity. The EIBA supports the retention of these facilities and would like to see all bowls clubs re-building membership up to the levels enjoyed in the 1980's thus ensuring sustainability.

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Table 7.2: EIBA Survey Response

NGB	Key clubs	Issues	Aspirations/ resources
EIBA	Harrow Lodge Park Indoor Bowling Club	Retaining/recruiting new players. Working with club volunteers to deliver robust sports development plans	To grow participation. EIBA considers current capacity at Harrow Lodge Park to be sufficient to accommodate potential growth.

Indoor bowls – analysis of supply and demand

The facilities in LBH do attract users and it has been identified by the NGB as a key facility for the area and should be retained. There is spare capacity at the facility, especially during the summer months when a lot of bowlers choose to bowl outdoors. An increasingly ageing population may help to sustain and/or re-kindle interest in indoor bowls.

7.4 Indoor tennis

National governing body

The LTA has a stated objective to grow the sport and ensure that more people are able to play tennis more often at first class facilities, with high quality coaching programmes and well organised competition.

Its overall aim for 2011-2016 has been to ensure that, as far as practicably possible, people have access to and are aware of such opportunities in their local area, including:

- ◀ Access for everyone to well-maintained high quality tennis facilities that are either free or pay as you play.
- ◀ A Clubmark accredited place to play within a 10 minute drive of their home.
- ◀ Indoor tennis courts within a 20 minute drive time of their home.
- ◀ A mini tennis (10 and under) performance programme within a 20 minute drive of their home (Performance Centres).
- ◀ A performance programme for 11-15 year olds within a 45 minute drive time of their home (High Performance Centre).
- ◀ A limited number of internationally orientated programmes strategically spread for players 16+ with an international programme (International High Performance Centres).

Note: These targets are guidelines and subject to demand, population density and existing provision.

Segmentation and targeting

Sport England data shows adult (16+) participation in tennis to be as follows:

- ◀ Bens and Tims are the groups most likely to play. However, as groups vary those most likely to play are not always the ones with the largest numbers of potential participants; in the case of tennis these are Tims and Alisons.
- ◀ Tim is described as possibly married or single, aged 26-45, employed in a professional capacity and may have children. He tends to be quite active and to take part in sport on a regular basis. The main sports in which he takes part are cycling, keep fit, swimming, football and athletics. Tennis is the eighth most likely activity for him to do and the sixth in the order of those he would like to take part in (if not currently involved).

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- Alison is described as aged 36-45, to be a married, stay at home mum with children. She is fairly active and her main sports are keep fit, swimming, cycling and athletics. Tennis is the sixth most likely sport for her to do and the fifth in which she says she would like to take part (if not currently involved).

Supply

There are eight tennis clubs in Havering providing tennis coaching and competition structures. None of the clubs have indoor provision and are currently restricted to floodlit courts. There are indoor tennis facilities at the David Lloyd Club (DLL) in Gidea Park. This is a members' only facility and as such access to these courts is restricted to one's ability to pay the membership fees. It has seven indoor courts.

Demand

There are an estimated 1500 members within the eight clubs in Havering. Demand to join a tennis club has fallen over the past three years with clubs reporting reduced membership at senior level.

Indoor tennis – analysis of supply and demand

Players that wish to play indoor tennis must join DLL or travel to neighbouring authority facilities to do so. A detailed analysis of the supply and demand for outdoor tennis courts is contained in the 2015-16 Playing Pitch Strategy. The NGB has not identified LBH as a priority to develop an indoor tennis facility and this has not been deemed a priority for the Council.

7.5 Squash

National governing body

The NGB's 2008 – 2013 vision was to ensure that squash and racketball increased in popularity and profile, continued and increased success at international level and ran according to the highest standards of governance, management and ethics. A new strategy is currently understood to be in production). England Squash key aims, drawn from the 2008-2013 strategy, are centred on:

- Participation, accessibility & membership and
- Stability, independence & governance.

They are underpinned by commitments to competition, coaching, refereeing, facilities and marketing.

Segmentation and targeting

Sport England data shows adult (16+) participation in squash in as follows:

- Bens and Tims are the groups most likely to play. However, as groups vary those most likely to play are not always the one with the largest numbers of potential participants; in the case of squash these are Tims and Philips.
- Tim is described as possibly married or single, aged 26-45, employed in a professional capacity and may have children. He tends to be quite active and to take part in sport on a regular basis. The main sports in which he takes part are cycling, keep fit, swimming,

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football and athletics. Tennis is the eighth most likely activity for him to do and the sixth to say he would like to take part in (if not currently involved).

- Philip is described as a comfortable mid-life male, aged 46-55, with children. His sporting activity level is above the national average. The main sports in which he takes part are cycling, keep fit, swimming, football and golf. Squash currently lies in tenth position and is ninth in the list of those in which he would like to take part.

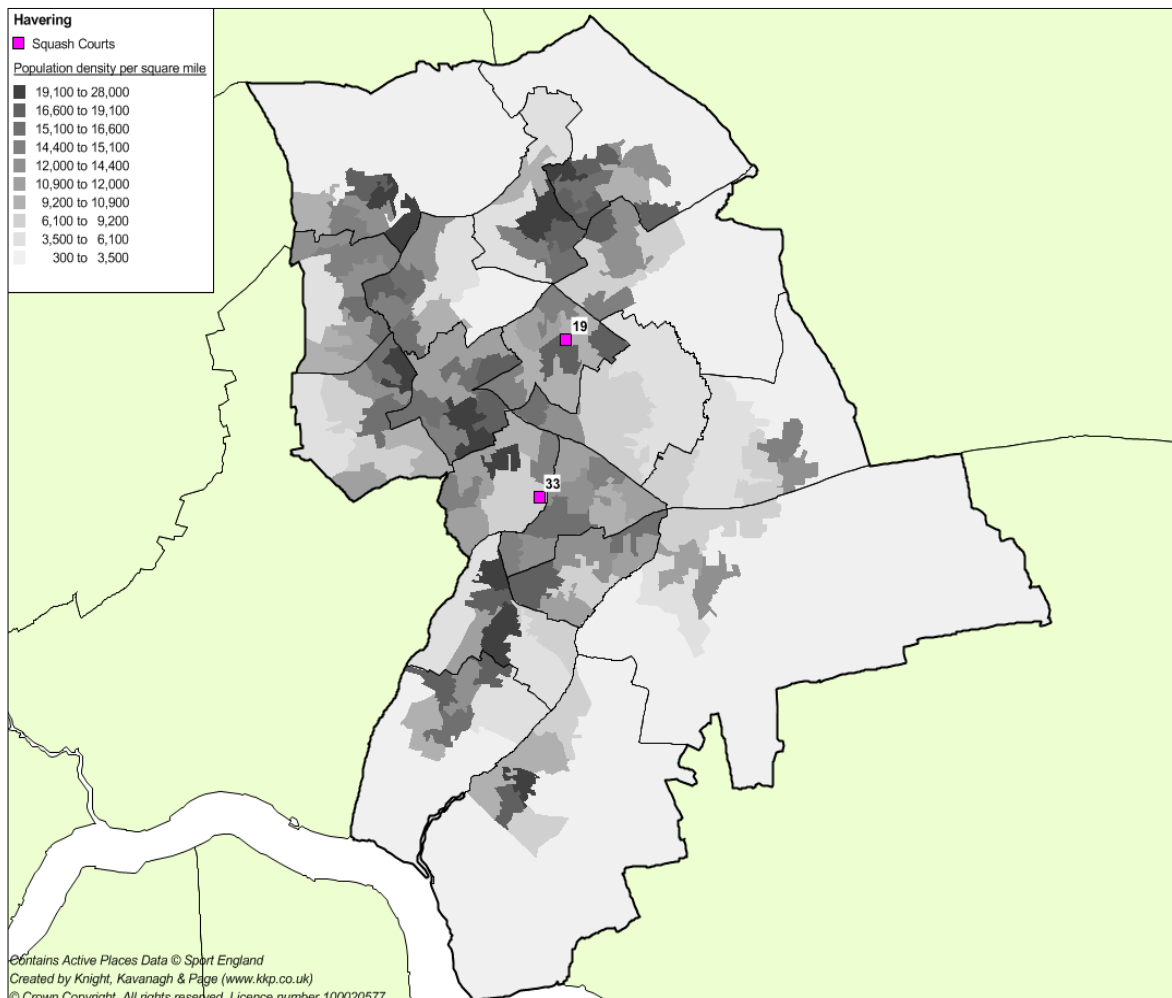
Supply

During the past three decades the sport of squash has declined in popularity and participation has fallen drastically. There are some signs of a mini-resurgence but many of the courts that existed in the 1970/80's have been closed or converted for other uses, notably dance studios or health and fitness gyms. As is illustrated in Figure 7.2 below, the only (three) public squash courts in LBH are located at Hornchurch Sports Complex. The quality of these is good with repaired and maintained walls, floors and lighting. Two courts are provided at the David Lloyd Club in Gidea Park.

Demand

Courts at Hornchurch Sports Complex are reasonably well used at peak times (18.00 – 20.30), there is however considerable capacity during off-peak times.

Figure 7.2: Squash provision in LBH



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Table 7.3: Key to squash provision in LBH

Site / figure ref no.	Number of courts	Provider
Hornchurch Sports Complex (33)	3	Everyone Active
David Lloyd Club Gidea Park (19)	2	DLL (Members only)
Total number of courts	5	

Table 7.4: England Squash and Racketball (ES&R) survey response

Key clubs	Issues	Aspirations/ resources
None identified.	<p>Following a period of decline participation has levelled out. APS 9 figures show evidence of growth</p> <p>Limited supply of public courts: just 3 at Hornchurch.</p> <p>More public courts needed to drive participation.</p>	<p>London/Essex as a whole is one of four core cities in which ES&R is prioritising activity (to 2016) to increase participation. It delivers workforce development programmes across sites in London.</p> <p>The ES&R Whole Sport Plan includes a budget for capital investment projects to fund refurbishment and expansion of courts/linked facilities</p>

Squash – analysis of demand and supply

There is off peak capacity at Hornchurch Sports Complex. NGB capacity to develop programmes to re-build demand in London/Essex is limited. If LBH wishes to raise participation in squash, additional courts will be required. ES&R's whole sport plan (WSP) does have capital funding available to refurbish existing squash courts and develop new facilities.

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7.6 Gymnastics and trampoline

Supply

A substantial number of gymnastics and trampoline clubs operate out of sports halls in Havering. Total membership of these clubs is in excess of 2000, with the majority of members taking part in weekly activity with some more frequently.

Figure 7.3 Gymnastic club (GC) provision in LBH

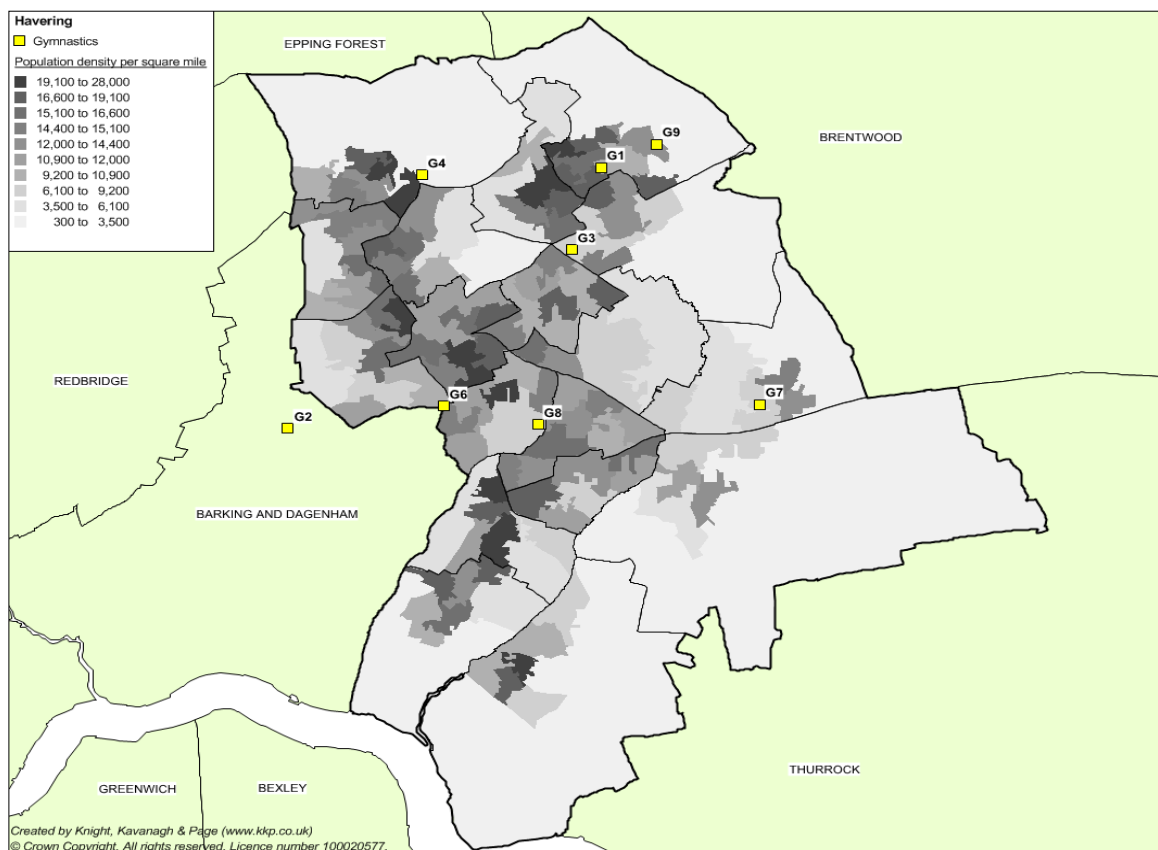


Table 7.5: Key to gymnastic club (GC) provision in LBH

	Site	Local authority
G1	Aspire Gymnastics Club	Havering
G2	Catleaps Gymnastics Club	Barking and Dagenham
G3	Harlequin Gymnastics Club	Havering
G4	Havering Gymnastics Club	Havering
G6	Jax Gymnastics Club	Havering
G7	Storm Elite & Storm Breakers TC	Havering
G8	Total Gymnastics Academy	Havering
G9	Ultima Trampoline Club	Havering
G10	Jaybee Gymnastics Club	Havering

(Source: British Gymnastics: KKP information request October 2015)

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There are three clubs in Havering with access to permanently set out facilities: Havering GC based at Bower Park School, Harlequins GC in Harold Wood and Aspire GC based at Albany School. All other Havering based clubs use existing sports halls to deliver their programmes. Catleaps GC in the adjoining London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is expected to open a purpose built gymnastic facility in 2016. British Gymnastics is supporting the development of this centre.

Demand

Participation in gymnastics is increasing rapidly: British Gymnastics reports membership growth of more than 7% per annum since 2011 with an accompanying 9% rise in participation in 2013-2014 and predicted further expansion of 14% in 2014-2015. There has been a notable increase in the number of teenagers and adults (11-25 year olds) taking part in the sport on a regular basis; this is reportedly due to the increased level of opportunity and wider range of suitable activities available within clubs.

Nationally the average length of a waiting list is 35 participants. This national picture of high unmet demand is repeated in LBH where there are waiting lists for gymnastic clubs.

Supply and demand analysis

A key part of the NGB's strategy is to increase participation by assisting clubs to move into their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. As a result of the range of products and programmes and expert assistance offered to support local delivery of gymnastic activity, British Gymnastics is reporting success in supporting growth in the numbers of and associated member retention across the country.

7.7 Ice sports

Supply and demand

The ice rink in Romford town centre closed in 2013. It is being replaced as part of the Romford Town Centre Leisure Development. The nearest alternatives are in Chelmsford town centre and at the Picketts Lock Leisure Centre, owned by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA). It is understood that LVRPA is investigating the feasibility of adding a second ice pad at Picketts Lock. This is considered to reflect a reasonable level of confidence in the level of demand for ice sports facilities in the region.

The Romford senior ice hockey team has temporarily relocated to Picketts Lock, 13.5 miles away. In advance of the new rink opening in Romford, LBH is preparing an ice sports development plan to encourage the return of previous users and introduce new participants to ice skating and ice dance disciplines, ice hockey and recreational skating.

Ice sports – analysis of supply and demand

The new leisure development in Romford town centre is an opportunity for Havering residents to rediscover the benefits of a local ice rink. Implementation of the recently drafted LBH ice sports development plan is important to help generate demand at the new ice facility both for recreation and sport when they open in 2018.

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7.8 Other specialist provision

Audit based research has identified the following other specialist built facilities in the borough:

PlayFootball, Romford - a specialist floodlit soccer facility that provides pitches for 5, 6 and 7 a-side league play, kick-about and training.

My Place - a purpose built youth and community facility immediately adjacent to the Central Park Sports Complex. It was developed in 2012 as part of Havering Council's overarching regeneration scheme; Harold Hill Ambitions. The facility includes a dance and music space, a recording studio, bike workshop, computer suite, a juice bar and café and a crèche. It was funded by a Big Lottery Fund £4m grant and council funding.

Athletics track; Hornchurch Stadium – this is home to Havering AC which has 400+ affiliated members and a waiting list of 50–100 all reportedly for track access. It also hosts two jogging clubs Havering '90 and Havering Up Joggers. The multi-use nature of the venue makes it difficult for clubs to access track facilities beyond Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Sunday mornings. This is reportedly inhibiting the growth and development of Havering AC and to a lesser degree the jogging clubs.

Hornchurch & Elm Amateur Boxing Club – this is a boxing club catering for adult and junior members. The club trains on a Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening at its home venue in an old RAF building.

7.9 Havering health and sports development

www.haveringACTIVE.co.uk aims to increase sport and physical activity opportunity in the Borough and encourage physical activity. Specific initiatives in Havering include:

- ◀ Adult (50+) physical activity programmes at Central Park Leisure Complex and Hornchurch Sports Complex
- ◀ A Walking for Health Programme
- ◀ Physical Activity Referral Scheme

There is some sports development, for example, Battle Badminton is being trialled at Central Park and Hornchurch. Other health and well-being services include:

- ◀ Moving Forward – in partnership with the YMCA a well-being programme for residents over 16 with a cancer diagnosis.
- ◀ Weight watchers
- ◀ Stop smoking
- ◀ NHS health check
- ◀ Drug and alcohol services
- ◀ Falls community exercise and
- ◀ Dementia friends

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Summary

LBH has a good range of specialist sports provision, with access to facilities for cycling, boxing, indoor bowls, gymnastics, 5-a-side, tennis and with, the completion of the Romford leisure development in 2018, ice sports. More could possibly be done to improve access to the athletics track and to match clubs in other sports with suitable venues at affordable prices. There is further potential at My Place to develop sports activities, for example, table tennis, but this would need to be focused on junior development given the potential safeguarding issues associated with a youth club facility.

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SECTION 8: SUMMARY

8.1 Supply and demand

Engaging all residents in physically activity is a high priority for national and local government. For many people sport and recreation has a key role to play in facilitating physical activity. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need is a requirement of the planning system.

Currently an estimated 36% of LBH adults participate in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sporting activity per week. Most users are aged between 18 and 46. The most popular activities are working out in a health and fitness gym, taking a fitness class and swimming.

The core message running through local strategic documentation is the requirement to ensure opportunities for all LBH residents to take part in physical activity thus contributing to the reduction in health inequalities across the borough.

Access to facilities and opportunities at/in which to participate in physical activity and sport is essential if LBH residents are to have the opportunity to make sport or physical activity a part of their everyday lives and LBH is to meet national physical activity targets. It is, thus, essential that the 'offer' is developed based on assessed need.

The corporate vision is for LBH to be 'a safe, clean and proud borough'. Much is expected of Crossrail and the inward investment and changes to commuting patterns that it will bring.

The population is presently 244,729. By 2024 it will rise by 20,792 and by 2037 by a further 23,867. This is an overall increase of 17% from the current position. Non-white ethnic groups account for 10% of the population. A key change will be the rise in the number and proportion of 65+ year olds; this cohort will increase 25% by 2024.

The house building target for Havering is 1170 new homes per annum. Housing growth is expected in the areas of Romford, Hornchurch, Rainham and Chafford.

Ensuring the health and well-being of communities, and the delivery of modern and a 'fit for purpose' range of community sports facilities is a key priority. Like many other strategic bodies, LBH is keen to ensure that the population takes regular exercise and has a good diet. Unhealthy, unfit residents who eat badly and take no exercise, together with a rapidly aging population put huge pressure on local resources and the simple message is 'get active! – it is good for you and will help save valuable public sector resources@.

Facilities in which to take part in sport and other forms of physical activity are highly significant in helping to deliver the 'get active' message and providing opportunity to engage and 'be active'.

The 'mixed economy' of indoor and built sports provision in LBH is provided and managed by several different types of organisations, including the Council's leisure management contractor - SLM, schools, private companies and social enterprises.

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Table 8.1 Provision of the main types of indoor facilities in LBH are as follows:

Facility type	Number	Key providers
Sports halls (min 3 court)	21	LBH Schools
Swimming Pools	13	LBH Schools Commercial clubs / private pools
Health & Fitness	42	LBH Social Enterprise Private sector
Squash courts	3	LBH
Indoor bowls	8 rinks	LBH / commercial club
Indoor tennis	7	Commercial club
Athletic track	1	LBH
Soccer centre	1	Commercial club
Gymnastics facility	3	Commercial clubs

The following conclusions can be drawn from the assessment. The Strategy will need to address these in order to make the service stronger and deliver the required outcomes of the Council and partners.

LBH has a good range of specialist sports provision, with access to facilities for cycling, boxing, indoor bowls, gymnastics, 5-a-side, tennis and with the completion of the Romford leisure development in 2018 ice sports. More could possibly be done to improve access to the athletics track and to match clubs in other sports with suitable venues at affordable prices. There is further potential at My Place to develop sports activities, for example table tennis, but this would need to be focused on junior development given the potential safeguarding issues associated with a youth club facility.

In very general terms LBH is able to accommodate demand for sports hall accommodation. There is significant capacity within the sports hall stock but it is generally of poor or below average quality.

Water space at publicly accessible pools is fully programmed and operating at capacity in peak periods. School provision is helping to meet club demand although club users expressed the desire for access to more pool time. The age of the pools at Hornchurch Sports Complex and Chafford School Complex is a concern that will, unless addressed, continue to impact on the viability, sustainability and net cost of operating these facilities.

The new 8 x 25m swimming pool in the proposed Romford Leisure Development is much needed and will make a significant difference in tackling existing unmet demand for recreational and club swimming, and the needs of new participants.

A further weakness is the scale of the gym and fitness suite facilities in the Hornchurch Sports Complex and Central Park Leisure Complex. More space for fitness stations and flexible studio spaces are needed to run classes and adapt to changing trends. Increased membership levels will also contribute to off-setting the cost of operating the swimming pool facilities.

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Geography and the 'A' road network play an important role in LBH effectively splitting the Borough into three areas – north, central and south. Most public transport routes run east to west and traffic congestion can make short journeys difficult to undertake quickly, particularly in peak times.

South Havering and in particular Rainham is very poorly resourced with sports facilities. Given that Rainham is to be the location for development of 3,250 new homes over the next few years, the availability of serviceable local sport/leisure provision will need to be addressed.

8.2 SWOT analysis

<p>Power of sport to attract and engage young</p> <p>Member and officer support for sport and leisure</p> <p>Knowledge base and experience of LBH and</p> <p>Swim schools and programmes</p> <p>GP Referral Programme</p>	<p>Funding cuts leading to service cuts e.g. shorter opening hours at Chafford Sports</p> <p>Below average to poor quality of many school</p> <p>Old/inefficient LBH sports and leisure buildings e.g. Hornchurch Sports Complex and Chafford Sports Complex</p> <p>Health & fitness offer too small at Hornchurch Sports Complex and Central Park Leisure</p> <p>centres to offer variety of class types,</p> <p>Limited north – south public transport</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Emerging Local Plan</p> <p>Crossrail and associated investment in infrastructure</p> <p>Borough regeneration plans and housing growth areas</p> <p>Inward investment in jobs and housing</p> <p>Romford leisure development</p> <p>Capacity in school sport hall provision</p> <p>To do more activity and make use of the space</p> <p>Public health agenda</p> <p>Engagement with NGBs</p> <p>British Gymnastics funding</p> <p>Table Tennis England funding</p> <p>My place (located adjacent to Central Park Leisure Complex)</p> <p>Next leisure management contract for the leisure centres</p>	<p>Cuts in local authority funding</p> <p>Austerity measures</p> <p>Areas of multiple and health deprivation</p> <p>Adult and child obesity</p> <p>Private sector investment in new gym and fitness facilities undermining the sustainability of public sector / social enterprise offer.</p> <p>Lack of direct control over (and thus possible inability to improve) access to school facilities</p>

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SECTION 9: EMERGING KEY ISSUES

Through the background research and extensive consultation process the following key issues have emerged.

Geography

- ◀ 'A' road network creating three distinct geographical areas – north, central and south
- ◀ Key settlements: Romford, Harold Hill, Harold Wood, Hornchurch, Upminster, Gidea Park, Rainham and Chafford
- ◀ East – west public transport links

Crossrail

- ◀ Changing commuter pattern economic and social impact on Romford

Housing and population growth

- ◀ Current population 244,729
- ◀ Population growth
 - ◀ 20,000 by 2014
 - ◀ 34,109 by 2031 (+13.7%)
- ◀ Profile changes
 - ◀ Increase of 18% in 0 – 15 year olds
 - ◀ Initial decrease in 16-24 year olds before a rise of 11.7% above the 2015 baseline.
 - ◀ An eventual decrease of 7% in the number of 25 – 34 year olds.
 - ◀ An increase of 17% in the 35 - 44 year olds.
 - ◀ An eventual 1% increase in the number of 45 - 54 year olds, but preceded by a 14 year decline.
 - ◀ An eventual increase of 15.5% in the 55 - 64 year olds.
 - ◀ A continual increase in the 65+ age group with a 31% increase by 2031
- ◀ 1,170 new homes per annum
- ◀ Growth areas – Romford and Rainham Riverside

Health and physical activity agenda

- ◀ Health deprivation and inequalities
- ◀ 36% of population active
- ◀ Cost of inactivity
- ◀ Raising activity levels amongst all age groups in society
- ◀ Ensuring opportunity for those with poor physical and mental health and learning disabilities

New leisure management contract

- ◀ New contract awarded in 2016
- ◀ Investment opportunities / necessity aligned to the contract.

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Sports halls

- ◀ 21 sports halls
- ◀ Poor and below average quality in majority of school facilities
- ◀ Some no longer fit for purpose
- ◀ Good access across north and central areas
- ◀ Limited provision in the south area
- ◀ Spare capacity at most sites
- ◀ No evidence of unmet demand
- ◀ Opportunities to work more closely with NGBs – ETT, ABA and EV to innovate investment and more use.

Swimming pools

- ◀ 14 swimming pools
- ◀ Ageing pool stock – Hornchurch Sports Complex and Chafford School Complex
- ◀ Small pool sizes limited multi-use programming
- ◀ High (5m) diving boards at Hornchurch out of commission
- ◀ Significant areas of LBH more than 1 mile from a public pool
- ◀ No provision in Rainham
- ◀ Unmet swimming club and triathlon club demand

Health and fitness provision

- ◀ 42 H&F providers
- ◀ Peak time over-crowding / lack of peak-time capacity in main LBH leisure complexes in Hornchurch and at Central Park
- ◀ Lack of studio space at Central Park and Hornchurch complexes
- ◀ Need for more stations and more studio spaces
- ◀ Increasing market segmentation
- ◀ Potential budget gym threats to multi-use site business model

Specialist provision

- ◀ Opportunity to develop a combat centre
- ◀ Opportunity to work with ES&R and the ABA
- ◀ Opportunity to develop a gymnastic centre
- ◀ Opportunities to extend athletic club access to the track at Hornchurch Stadium
- ◀ Opportunities to develop table tennis at My Place

Accommodating population growth and rising levels of participation

The following will be needed to meet unmet and rising demand from increases in the population and rising levels of activity and participation in sport.

- ◀ Romford Leisure Development
 - ◀ 8 lane x 25m pool
 - ◀ Learner pool
 - ◀ Ice pad
 - ◀ 100 station H&F suite
- ◀ Improvements to existing school sports halls and access for community use.
- ◀ New wet / dry centre in Hornchurch
- ◀ New wet / dry centre in the south of the Borough

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APPENDIX 1 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

- ◀ Havering Open Space and Sports Assessment (2005)

Available at:

<http://www.havering.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Evidence-base.aspx?l1=200252&l2=200128>

- ◀ Havering Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2008)

Available at:

<http://www.havering.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Adopted-LDF-documents.aspx>

- ◀ Havering Site Specific Allocations DPD (2008)

Available at:

<http://www.havering.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Adopted-LDF-documents.aspx>

- ◀ Havering Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2013-2015

Included in the 'invitation to tender' email.

- ◀ Havering Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Strategy 2014-16

Included in the 'invitation to tender' email.

- ◀ Mayor of London - All London Green Grid SPG (2012)

Available at:

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/all-london-green-grid>

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APPENDIX 2 - ASSESSMENT REPORT CONSULTEES

Organisation/Role
CONSULTEES
Sport England – Planning Manager
LBH – Health & Well Being Manager
LBH – Health and Sports Development Officer (now retired)
LBH - Leisure Contracts Manger
LBH - Planning Manager
Leisure Consultant to LBH
Leader of the Opposition
East Havering Residents Association
SLM – Contract Manager / Centre Manager Hornchurch Sports Complex
Central Park Sports Complex Manager
Chafford Sports Complex – Duty Manager
London Sport
ASA Divisional Business Manager (London & East)
EIBA Development Manager
British Weightlifting – Regional Development Officer
Table Tennis England – London Development officer
Table Tennis Coach in Havering
British Gymnastics – Business Support Officer (Facilities)
England Netball – Netball Development Community Coach
Volleyball Relationship Manager
England Badminton
Havering Sports Council
Gidea Park College – Business Manager
Bower Park Academy – Deputy Business Manager
Emerson Park Academy – Director of Specialism
Frances Bardsley School – Premises Manager
Coopers Coborn School – Site Manager
Campion School – Site Manager
Albany School – Head Teacher
St Edwards C of E School and Sixth Form – Business Manager
Marshalls Park School – Business Manager
Sacred Heart of Mary Girls School – Senior Leader
The Royal Liberty School – Site Manager
Havering College of FE – Head of School
Sanders School – Business Manager
The Brittons Academy – Deputy Finance & Facilities Manager

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Organisation/Role
Gaynes School – Director of Finance
Drapers Academy – Estates Manager
ONLINE CLUB SURVEY RESPONDENTS
Corinthians Badminton Club – Treasurer
Storm Elite Trampoline Club – Head Coach
Minster Badminton Club – Club Captain
Hornchurch & Elm Boxing - Secretary
Ford Judo Club - Secretary
KAS - Coach
Havering Triathlon - Secretary
Jaybee Gymnastics - Coach
Abbey Bowmen - Secretary
Bowmen of Ardleigh - Secretary
Five Star Boxing – Secretary
Eagles Badminton – Head Coach
Southern England School of Karate – Secretary

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APPENDIX 3 - SPORTING FUTURE: A NEW STRATEGY FOR AN ACTIVE NATION (EXTRACT TAKEN FROM GOVERNMENT STRATEGY).

An important shift in this strategy is the move beyond participation in sport and winning medals as the only outputs we want to encourage. Both are clearly very important and are retained in our new strategy, but sport has other ways of delivering the overall outcomes. Recognising and understanding how sport makes a positive difference through broader means will help the sector to deliver the five outcomes more effectively. We have designed a set of indicators for each output to support this new way of thinking.

The data that underpin these KPIs will be drawn from a variety of sources including the new Active Lives survey, the Taking Part survey, the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey¹⁴ and the Sport Satellite Account as well as being gathered by UK Sport and Sport England through the course of their work.

More People Taking Part in Sport and Physical Activity

Taking part in sport and physical activity contributes to all of the outcomes of this strategy. To make the link to physical wellbeing in particular as strong as possible, we will measure both taking part in sport and levels of physical inactivity. This will also help ensure an adequate focus on under-represented groups in the population whose sporting behaviour we will monitor as part of the population-level KPI on taking part. The barriers to taking part for these groups are likely to be greater and so changes in behaviour may initially be slower. However, we would ultimately like to see a faster rate of change among under-represented groups than the population as a whole. We expect Sport England to provide the right incentives to tackling under-representation through their performance management approach.

Given the evidence of the enhanced impact on mental wellbeing of exercising outdoors, we will monitor taking part in this way. To get more people to enjoy an active lifestyle, we need to support children and young people to develop the confidence and skills to take part and to be positive about sport and activity. We will therefore also have specific KPIs for 5-18 year olds to track this alongside their behaviour.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 1 – Increase in percentage of the population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month

KPI 2 – Decrease in percentage of people physically inactive (KPI 1 and 2 from *Active Lives* survey)

KPI 3 – Increase in the percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/ health reasons (MENE survey)

KPI 4 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving physical literacy standards

KPI 5 – Increase in the percentage of children achieving swimming proficiency and Bikeability Levels 1-3

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitor-of-engagement-with-the-natural-environment-survey-purpose-and-results>

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KPI 6 – Increase in the percentage of young people (11-18) with a positive attitude towards sport and being active (KPI 4, 5 and 6 from *Taking Part*)

More People Volunteering in Sport

Volunteering has previously been treated like any factor that supports participation. But volunteering is different as it allows the volunteer themselves to benefit from the outcomes we are seeking. We will therefore measure how many people are volunteering in sport. As this is a complex area to measure accurately Sport England will take time to design and test the right questions and introduce them to *Active Lives* in 2016.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 7 – Increase in the number of people volunteering in sport at least twice in the last year (from *Active Lives* survey)

KPI 8 – The demographics of volunteers in sport to become more representative of society as a whole (from *Active Lives* survey and ONS population data)

More People Experiencing Live Sport

People who regularly turn up and experience live sport, particularly when they support a specific team or athlete, can experience improved wellbeing or greater community engagement.

This strategy is not about getting people to watch sport on television instead of taking part in sport. Activity under this heading must clearly and demonstrably contribute to the overall outcomes to the same extent as participating or volunteering in sport.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 9 – Number of people who have attended a live sporting event more than once in the past year (from *Active Lives* survey)

Maximising International Sporting Success

The public's support for the UK's Olympic and Paralympic athletes is incredibly high and the results of UK Sport's recent strategy review showed continued support for the 'no compromise' principle that has underpinned Olympic and Paralympic investment since 1996. We do not need to change the overall output being sought here. We will, however, ensure that the link between Olympic and Paralympic success and the overall outcomes for the public is clear and incentivised through our continued support for elite sport.

There are some sports that either do not feature in the Olympic or Paralympic Games or whose highest international achievement is not at the Olympic or Paralympic Games. Despite this, there is still significant value to be gained and a significant contribution to be made to delivering the outcomes from success at the highest level in these sports and we will measure our overall performance.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 10 – Number of Olympic and Paralympic medals won at Summer and Winter Games

KPI 11 – Position in Olympic and Paralympic Summer and Winter medal tables

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KPI 12 – UK/Home Nation performance in pinnacle World, European or

Commonwealth competitions (provided by UK Sport)

Maximising Domestic Sporting Success

Domestic success can also inspire and therefore can be part of getting more people involved in sport. It can also provide the positive wellbeing and social benefits that international sporting success brings along with the economic benefits from ticket sales, merchandising and attracting tourists.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 13 – Average attendance levels at national-level domestic sport

Maximising the Impact of Major Events

The UK has a strong track record of delivering world class major sporting events and this is something we want to continue, for the vital role many events play in preparing our athletes for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, for the economic impact they can bring and the potential to inspire those that experience the events themselves. In ensuring these benefits are maximised, we can ensure that major events continue to play an important role in the overall success of sport in this country.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 14 – Attendance at events supported through government and UK Sport major events programmes

KPI 15 – Economic impact of events supported through government and UK Sport major events programmes (both from UK Sport figures)

A More Productive Sport Sector

A more productive sport sector will be one that maximises its available resources and assets (including facilities, skills and workforce) and contributes directly to economic development. By ensuring it can be more productive, the sector can better deliver everything else in this strategy.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 16 – Employment in the sport sector (from Sport Satellite Account)

KPI 17 – Position of the UK in the *Nation Brands Index*, both a) overall and b) in answer to the specific question about the UK excelling at sport (from *the Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index*)

KPI 18 – Percentage of publicly owned facilities with under-utilised capacity (through revised National Benchmarking Service)

A More Financially and Organisationally Sustainable Sport Sector

Financial and organisational sustainability are vital to build the strong foundation needed for successful delivery. This means that individual organisations and the sector as a whole must become more sustainable, including through robust governance and a capable workforce with a good pipeline of the right skills for the future.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

INDOOR SPORT & LEISURE FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 19 – Increase in the amount of non-public investment into sport bodies which are in receipt of public investment

KPI 20 – Increase in the number of publicly funded bodies that meet the new UK Sports Governance Code (collated annually by UK Sport and the Home Nations Sports Councils)

A More Responsible Sport Sector

A more responsible sport sector is one that makes sure that the people within it, whether playing, working, volunteering or watching, feel welcome and can do so safely. Sport should be inclusive and open to everyone that wants to take part, and also meet its responsibilities towards the rest of the sector, ensuring that organisations work in partnership and those areas that enjoy commercial success are able to support those for whom a commercial business model may not be feasible.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI 21 – Number of sports that meet the Sport and Recreation Alliance's Voluntary Code to reinvest 30% of their net UK television broadcasting revenues in grassroots sport (collated by the SRA)

KPI 22 – Headline results of the new Sport Workforce People Survey (Sport England benchmarking)

KPI 23 – Relevant indicator to be developed as part of Duty of Care review

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING INDOOR SPORT & LEISURE FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

APPENDIX 4 - NGB SURVEY TEMPLATE

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING - INDOOR & BUILT FACILITIES STRATEGY NGB CONSULTATION TEMPLATE

No	Question	NGB comments and advice
1.	Sport	
2.	Contact details	
	Name	
	Position	
	Email	
	Phone	
	Length of time in post	
3.	What are your WSP priorities? Please summarise, reference the document and the period it covers.	
4.	Does your sport have a facility strategy? Please summarise, reference the document and the period it covers.	
5.	Is LB Havering / Outer London a priority area for your sport?	
6.	Does the facility strategy or WSP identify any capital or revenue spending relevant to this area?	
7.	Are there enough facilities / access to facilities for your sport in the LB Havering?	
8.	Are there any key facilities for you sport in LB Havering?	
9.	Does your sport have any key clubs in the LB Havering?	
10.	Do you think there is potential for your sport to grow in LB Havering? Why is that?	
11.	What is the overall participation trend in your sport? Are there any innovations emerging in your sport?	
12.	Any other comments. For example, facilities at risk or other access issues?	