



**CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY
2015-2031**

JUNE 2016

The table below lists the changes applied to the May 2016 version of the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy.

Section of the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy	Changes to the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (RD/CSF/200)
Whole document	<i>Reference to Indoor Facility/Facilities Strategy changed to Indoor Sports Facility Strategy</i>
Whole document	<i>Acronym IFS (for Indoor Facility/Facilities Strategy) changed to ISFS (for Indoor Sports Facility Strategy)</i>
Paragraph 2.11	<p><i>Delete final sentence of paragraph as no map is provided.</i></p> <p>South Cambridgeshire District completely encircles Cambridge. South Cambridgeshire District is bordered to the northeast by East Cambridgeshire District, to the southeast by St Edmundsbury District, to the south by Uttlesford District, to the southwest by North Hertfordshire District, to the west by Central Bedfordshire and to the northwest by Huntingdonshire District. The neighbouring counties are shown on Map 2.2 below:</p>
Paragraph 5.320	<p><i>Add additional sentence to the end of paragraph 5.320 to clarify the usage of squash facilities.</i></p> <p>All the pay and play squash facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are located on education sites; all but Kelsey Kerridge therefore have limited day time access. <u>However, the majority of squash is played in evenings and weekends, so this is less of an issue than it is for sports hall provision.</u></p>

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. Cambridge City Council (the City Council) and South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) are preparing their Local Plans for the Greater Cambridge area. In 2015 the two authorities commissioned a joint Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (ISFS), following on from the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), which has been developed for grass and all weather pitches covering both areas.
- 1.2. These documents will guide future provision and management of sports pitches, built facilities and community use services to serve existing and new communities in the City and South Cambridgeshire. In line with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework, the strategies set out to assess existing Built Facilities, the future need for sport and active recreation, as the region grows and develops for opportunities for new provision, and expansions of existing facilities.

'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.'

(Source: NPPF 2012 Paragraph 73)

Additionally, paragraph 74 of the NPPF emphasises that existing open space, sports and recreational facilities and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- **Any loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- **The development is for alternative recreation or open space facilities, the need for which clearly outweighs the loss.**

(Source: NPPF 2012 Paragraph 74)

- 1.3. The key context factors for both the City and South Cambridgeshire are:
- **The requirements of the 2012 NPPF and specifically paragraphs 73 and 74**
 - **The need to address planned population growth in each area and the sub-region as a whole**
 - **The growing focus on improving health and well-being at national level, as a result of identified and increasing levels of obesity and inactivity, and the need to plan opportunities for more active lifestyles (sport and physical activity) into new and existing communities**
 - **The new Government Sports Strategy which prioritises both informal and formal participation opportunities and the need to provide participation opportunities for both**
 - **The new Sport England Strategy which identifies the need for increased participation and recreational opportunities, and therefore the need to invest in both formal and informal facilities**

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- **The fact that both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are generally affluent areas (although there are very specific areas of deprivation e.g. north and east of Cambridge, and in other areas of higher urban density), and therefore communities are more likely to participate in sport and physical activity, which results in high demand for provision of facilities**
- **The growing interest and large scale participation in recreational activities such as, cycling, running and walking**
- **The priority to increase participation levels areas of deprivation to contribute to improved community health, and reduce known health inequalities**

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VISION

- 1.4. The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is:

'To enable opportunities for increased and more regular physical activity, particularly from those in areas of deprivation, and in new settlements, to improve community health and well-being, by facilitating provision of, and access to, a range of quality, accessible and sustainable facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District'.

- 1.5. Accessible community sport and leisure facilities for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities should be available for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces in which to play sport and be physically active.
- 1.6. Additional facility provision/capacity should be developed where need is evidenced.

AIMS

- 1.7. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision is to:
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
 - **Address the demand that will be generated by increased population, and the current under supply of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness facilities**
 - **Increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals to improve community health and well-being**
 - **Improve and increase community accessibility to a range of formal sports facilities, and informal spaces**
 - **Create active environments where the choice to become physical active is an integral part of everyday life in both existing and planned new communities**
 - **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
 - **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
 - **Support and provide opportunities for local sports clubs and community groups**

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NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 1.8. The assessment and analysis undertaken to develop this Strategy identifies a need for some additional provision, across a range of facility types, as well as more generic needs in terms of improvement to the quality of existing facilities, and the accessibility of provision. All new and improved facility provision should be fully inclusive to optimise participation opportunities across communities.
- 1.9. The facility needs have been identified as a result of the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility analysis undertaken.

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1.10. These are summarised in Table 1.1 below, by facility type.

Table 1.1: Summary of Facility Needs in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SPORTS HALLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of at least 2 badminton courts, but more likely 9 badminton courts (just over 2 sports halls - 4 badminton court size) by 2031 (reference Table 5.8). This assessment already takes into account new provision at Trumpington Community College and in Northstowe Phase 2. • Reliance on existing education site based sports halls e.g. Netherhall Sports Centre, and Swavesey Village College • Ageing facilities will require replacement /investment in the medium to long term, so planning for this needs to be considered now e.g. – Kelsey Kerridge, Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, Chesterton Community Sports Centre • Extension of an existing facility e.g. North Cambridge Academy’s 3 court sports hall could also provide an option to increase availability of courts at a centre with existing community access • Consideration of future needs for sports halls within new settlements and as a result of growth included in Local Plans
SWIMMING POOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 8 lane swimming pool of either 25m or 50m in length, serving both the City and South Cambridgeshire, potentially located at the University of Cambridge Sports Centre in West Cambridge • There is a need to consider planning now for future investment in extensions, refurbishment or replacement of Abbey Leisure Complex, and Parkside Pools by 2031, (equating to 51% of the swimming pool stock in the City) • Investment and improved facilities at Jesus Green Lido to provide year round access • Investment in the Frank Lee Centre (medium term), to make the facility suitable for community use
HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased supply of community accessible and affordable Gym fitness stations; current deficit of -18, with a future deficit of –78 in Cambridge

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FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased supply of community accessible and affordable Gym fitness stations; current deficit of -203, with a future deficit of -326 in South Cambridgeshire District
INDOOR TENNIS COURTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional courts to meet club demand; potential for partnership with the LTA. This could possibly be at least partially addressed by a new facility at the University of Cambridge. (Reference paragraphs 5.342-5.441)
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to sports hall facilities for club use, and continued development of club-led specialist gymnastics facilities (Reference paragraphs 5.335-5.341)
CYCLING FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 1.6km off road closed circuit; potential for a club operated BMX track
INFORMAL FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe cycling, running and walking routes

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1.11. It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for capital investment in some existing facilities, or replacement of them in the long term, to address both current and future needs in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. Whilst some of this investment relates to new additional facility provision, there is also a need for medium & long-term investment in existing ageing stock; existing levels of participation are more likely to be retained and increased participation more likely to be achieved, if the environment in which people take part is modern and fit for purpose. Current planning and developer contributions (CIL) can potentially assist with this.

1.12. It is also clear that delivery of the levels of investment required will only result from partnership approaches. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

1.13. In relation to getting more people active, particularly from deprived areas, it is important to highlight the following issues:

- **Some of the existing facility stock is ageing and deteriorating in quality.**
- **Increased populations will put additional demands on the capacity of existing facilities, along with increasing participation will increase demand on existing facilities**

1.14. There is a need to:

- **Replace and/or refurbish ageing facilities**
- **Optimise and increase the capacity for community use of sports facilities on education sites**
- **Develop new sports halls, swimming pools, and health and fitness facilities**
- **Develop cycling provision, and that for walking and running**
- **Improve informal recreational activities**

as highlighted in Table 1.1 above.

NEW SETTLEMENTS BEYOND 2031

1.15. Three new settlements (Reference table 4.3) are planned in South Cambridgeshire. These three developments are anticipated to start prior to 2031, but significant elements of these developments will be built in the longer term. Development of these sites will take place over a long period, and the sporting needs will need to be monitored as these sites come forward, including through future reviews of this strategy.

1.16. The new town of Northstowe will eventually deliver up to 10,000 dwellings. The first phase has planning permission (1500 dwellings), and the second phase (3500 dwellings) has been approved subject to section 106 agreements. A Sports Strategy for the town was developed through this process.

1.17. Two further new settlement sites have been identified in the Submitted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, a new town north of Waterbeach (8,000-9,000 dwellings) and new village at Bourn Airfield

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(3,500 dwellings).

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- 1.18. This Strategy provides an assessment of the need for new and improved sports facilities up to and including 2031.
- 1.19. Therefore, identification of the need for sports provision for these new developments (which go beyond 2031), will need to consider the dwelling mix and population, phasing, and undergo consultation through the planning application process. Policy SC/4 of the submitted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan requires proposals for sites of 200 or more dwellings to be accompanied by detailed assessments and strategies prepared in consultation with services providers and to be approved by the local authorities, including for sports facilities.
- 1.20. Prior to these more detailed assessments, this study has used the Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator to identify future long term needs. For Bourn Airfield a population estimate of 2.7 per household (based on the Bourn Ward in the 2011 census) has been applied, giving an overall population of 9,450. For the Waterbeach New Town a population estimate of 2.57 per household has been applied (this is based on the population per dwelling multiplier that was applied at Northstowe), giving a population of 23,130.

Table 1.2: Calculations of Facility need per new Development (based on 2016 prices)

NEW DEVELOPMENT	ADDITIONAL FACILITY PROVISION REQUIRED		
	SWIMMING POOLS	SPORTS HALLS	INDOOR BOWLS
BOURN AIRFIELD (POPULATION BASED ON 2.7 PER HOUSEHOLD – 9,660)	101.48 sqm of water space (equivalent to 1.91 lanes or 0.48 pools (4 lane x 25m) Meeting need for an additional 611 vpwpp	2.95 badminton courts (equivalent to 0.74 of a 4 badminton court sports hall) Meeting need for an additional 644 vpwpp	0.67 rinks (equivalent to 0.11 centres Meeting need for an additional 105 vpwpp
WATERBEACH (POPULATION BASED ON 2.57 PER HOUSEHOLD – 23,130)	242.99 sqm of water space (equivalent to 4.57 lanes or 1.14 pools (4 lane x 25m) Meeting need for an additional 1,464 vpwpp	7.06 badminton courts (equivalent to 1.77 4 badminton court sports halls) Meeting need for an additional 1,543 vpwpp	1.61 rinks (equivalent to 0.27 centres Meeting need for an additional 251 vpwpp

- 1.21. The above identified needs are based on a quantitative assessment, to provide the minimum level of new facilities required for each new development beyond 2031. These needs will require careful analysis in the context of the needs assessment up to and including 2031, to ensure that further provision complements and enhances that already made, and does not duplicate either type or location

THE SPECIFIC KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT ARE:

- **The age, condition and quality of some facilities – particularly swimming pools and sports halls (it is of concern that all the key community accessible swimming pools (Parkside Pools, Abbey Leisure Complex, Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres) are ageing and will require replacement/large scale refurbishment in the medium to long term) (Referenced in paragraphs 5.57-5.59 (sports halls), 5.168-5.173 (swimming pools))**
- **The reliance on education sites for all community accessible sports halls; whilst existing community use is secured in Cambridge, there is opportunity to increase this at new schools in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, or through the facility developments.**
- **In South Cambridgeshire District some schools are now Academies, which potentially impacts on the community access arrangements, particularly if unsecured. There is potential to increase provision through additional secured community use arrangements at new schools; funding for sports facilities providing for new areas of population could be accessed through S106 /CIL. (Referenced paragraphs 5.21-5.24, 5.35-5.38, 5.58, 5.143)**
- **Cambridge has an apparent over supply of swimming pools (but this is based on demand generated by City residents alone, and does not reflect the usage by students, nor residents from South Cambridgeshire District, turning then to operate at over capacity levels) (Referenced paragraphs 5.150-5.152)**
- **The proposal for a new pool at the University of Cambridge could assist in addressing capacity issues at the two existing local authority swimming pools (Parkside Pools and Abbey Leisure Complex), but only if new provision is complemented by an overall review of pool programming across the City. A new 50m pool would help to address the needs of water polo in the area, and for club training and competitions. The ASA is supportive of the need for additional water space in the City at this location. (Referenced paragraphs 5.304-5.309). There is also a need to consider future demand for swimming pool provision at Northstowe, Cambourne and Waterbeach**
- **South Cambridgeshire District has a significant under supply of water space; demand is only met because residents are able to access provision out of the District (Referenced paragraphs 5.219 -5.219, 5.150-5.152))**
- **There are some existing sports facilities in Cambridge to which community access cannot be gained, due to planning conditions (e.g. The Leys School) (Referenced paragraph 5.44)**
- **There is a wide range of sports facility providers across both areas, and particularly in Cambridge, so there is some variance between access, fees and charges etc. (Referenced Table 5.3, paragraphs 5.4-5.9)**
- **The vision of providing good quality, accessible community sport and leisure facilities for all Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District communities (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)**
- **The need to continue to increase participation in physical activity for community health benefits (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)**

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- **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)**
- **Long term population growth in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District by 2031 which will increase demand for community facilities, including sport and leisure provision, (Referenced Section 4)**
- **Population growth of around 60,000 across both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District by 2031. Key areas for future population growth include Northstowe (outside Cambridge), Waterbeach, Bourn Airfield, Cambourne West, (South Cambridgeshire District), the existing area of Melbourn (South Cambridgeshire District), and a number of areas on the fringes of Cambridge (Referenced Section 4)**
- **Population profiles – Cambridge has a younger population due to students, but overall, population in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is ageing. Older people have different sport and recreational needs, swimming being one of the key activities. Sports hall sports e.g. badminton are popular with older people; providing sports halls on education sites with a secured community use agreement is the best way to ensure operational sustainability and optimum use. (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)**
- **The student population overall and their usage of facilities is not included in Sport England’s Facility Planning Model (FPM) (Referenced paragraph 5.84)**
- **The commuter market and their use of facilities is also not included in the FPM (Referenced paragraph 5.84)**
- **Accessibility; in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is affected by location and high traffic levels, as well as facility type and management; (Referenced Section 3, and throughout Section 5)**

1.22. Overall, the City and South Cambridgeshire District has a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area, which is well-located; however, some are now ageing e.g. Melbourn, Impington, Frank Lee, along with Abbey &, Parkside Pools and Kelsey Kerridge, and will require large scale investment and/or replacement in future years.

1.23. However, across the City and South Cambridgeshire District there is insufficient provision of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness stations to meet current and critically future demand (as a result of population growth), never mind accommodating any increased participation from existing residents. There is therefore a need to increase the capacity for swimming, and to a lesser extent that of sports halls, to meet overall demand, not just that shown in terms of the demand generated by the overall population.

1.24. This additional capacity could be created where it would continue to provide for both residents, and students and non-residents, in South Cambridgeshire District. Locating new facility provision in South Cambridgeshire District could reduce the level of use of City facilities, if the provision is located in the appropriate location, to address both demand and accessibility.

1.25. A new swimming pool on the University of Cambridge campus (West site) would clearly assist in re-distributing demand for provision across the City, but it is unlikely to be the total solution to meet both current and future demand for swimming in the City and South Cambridgeshire District.

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- 1.26. The solution to the current and future demand for swimming in the City is a combination of new build (in the City and South Cambridgeshire District), increased capacity at existing pools (although this is likely to be limited given that the only pools where this could be achieved are in the commercial sector, or are pools on education sites where additional capacity is not offered and the local authority has no ability to influence this), and the development of more complementary programming across existing and future community accessible pools, particularly in relation to club use (when and where for training), swimming lessons, lane and casual swimming.
- 1.27. Whilst there are some indoor facilities on education sites, which are not available for community use, e.g. Long Road, The Leys (result of a planning condition), these are in the minority. Proposals for new schools should incorporate formal community use arrangements for use of sports facilities.
- 1.28. The population of the City and South Cambridgeshire District will grow significantly over the next few years, so there is a need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable facilities to meet local need.
- 1.29. There is a range of facility providers in the City and South Cambridgeshire District, and it is important to work with these in partnership to develop and deliver facility provision, given that the Councils cannot be the provider and funder of last resort, but need to adopt more of an enabling and facilitating role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION ISFS1

Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of new swimming provision on the University of Cambridge West Campus, accompanied by a review of pool programming across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS2

Jesus Green Lido should be developed to provide year round access for community use.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS3

The need to replace ageing Swimming Pool facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to invest in and retain/extend/replace Parkside Pools, and Abbey Leisure Complex (Cambridge), and in Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres (South Cambridgeshire District).

RECOMMENDATION ISFS4

There is a need for Investment in the Frank Lee Centre (medium term), to make the facility more suitable and open for community use.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS5

The need for new swimming provision should be considered, and an updated assessment undertaken, as part of planning for settlements beyond 2031 e.g. Northstowe Phase 2, Cambourne and Waterbeach. An updated assessment will be needed every 5 years to ensure the Strategy remains robust.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS6

The need to replace ageing Sports Hall facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to improve/replace existing education site based sports halls e.g. Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, and Netherhall and Chesterton Community Sports Centres.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS7

The potential for larger facilities should be considered in relation to the development of new/replacement/improved sports halls (given the identified under supply by 2031), to address identified needs of e.g. handball, and indoor tennis.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS8

The identified under supply of community accessible fitness facilities is addressed through future facility development in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS9

Additional indoor tennis courts are developed in Cambridge to meet club demand.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS10

An off road cycling circuit (1.6km) is developed, potentially also involving a BMX TRACK.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS11

Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum, commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority). All new secondary schools should provide secured community access (pay and play) to sports facilities.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS12

Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council work with local schools to extend existing provision for community access to benefit local sports clubs.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS13

The development of safe walking, running and cycling routes and appropriate infrastructure e.g. bicycle racks, storage, benches etc., across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, and in areas of new housing development to facilitate active lifestyles.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS14

Use this Sports Facilities Strategy to inform infrastructure needs of the area, including allocation of funding through the Community Infrastructure Levy. Where appropriate, contributions towards offsite provision may also be sought towards projects through the Section 106 process. Such funding could be used to improve the quality of facilities, or towards new facilities.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS15

This Strategy and analysis is reviewed and updated every 5 years to ensure the needs analysis remains robust and relevant and properly informs decisions about sports facility provision beyond 2031.

CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL - PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (PPS)

- 1.30. The summary of the PPS and its specific recommendations are included in this Executive Summary for ease of reference, although the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy does not cover the assessment of playing pitches (grass or all weather).
- 1.31. The Playing Pitch Strategy has been developed in line with Sport England's guidance set out in Sport England's Playing Pitch Guidance October 2013. The assessment has been carried out to establish whether there is sufficient playing pitch provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council currently and to meet the future requirements to 2031.
- 1.32. The two Local Authorities wish to understand both the needs of their playing pitch and playing pitch ancillary facilities portfolio, and future need for provision, driven by increased population, and identification of any gaps in the existing facility network.
- 1.33. The nature of the two areas, with South Cambridgeshire completely encircling Cambridge, means that the geographical location of provision is crucial to facilitating and encouraging participation, given the impact of accessibility.
- 1.34. The development of this new Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) will enable the two local authorities to shape their future playing pitch facilities offer; this may comprise direct provision and that undertaken with partners in the education, university, parish councils, voluntary, community and private sectors. Implementing a planned approach to future provision of sport and physical activity facilities in the local authorities over the medium term, will ensure that both local authorities' communities have access to high quality facilities, helping communities improve their health and remain cohesive. Where the local authorities and other bodies provide facilities, it is critical that they are as efficient and effective as possible due to continuing financial pressures. Provision through new development, section 106 developer contribution funding and Community Infrastructure Levy funding can be used to assist with new provision and improvements to playing pitches and ancillary facilities when these funds can be obtained and secured.
- 1.35. There is a need to protect and safeguard existing grass pitches. It is a known fact that the LPAs finances are being considerably reduced. The majority of the playing pitches in South Cambridgeshire District Council are provided and maintained by Parish Councils, and many sites have the dual role of providing invaluable green space within the villages in the district. It is recognised by SCDC that Parish Councils play an invaluable role in providing and maintaining these pitches. SCDC will continue to work closely with its Parish Councils to ensure the future of these pitches and their related facilities especially where the PPS requires individual site action plans.
- 1.36. With a possible reduction in budgets this may have an impact on the quality and frequency of maintenance of existing grass pitches in the future. It is paramount that this financial risk is understood and if there is a reduction in maintenance and the quality of good and standard rated pitches reduces then there will be a capacity issue, which could bring about a need for additional grass pitches to meet demand.
- 1.37. The PPS will help to protect playing fields from loss and make sure the right type, and quantity, of new pitches are provided as part of new developments and future growth sites.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- 1.38. The PPS identifies the formal sports needs for football, cricket, hockey and rugby. If the PPS identifies that playing pitches are no longer needed for formal playing pitch sports, this is not a reason to suggest that sites cannot be used for training purposes, and other or alternative informal sports, or other forms of physical activity that meets the new Government Sports and Activity Strategy, which identifies the need to be more active.
- 1.39. In most cases playing pitches are part of the wider park and open space environment enjoyed by the community on a regular basis.
- 1.40. The PPS will underpin the contribution that sport, and the facilitation of opportunities to have a healthy lifestyle, make to the Local Authorities Corporate Plans and priority objectives. It will also help provide a rationale to enable National Governing Bodies to further invest and deliver their working outcomes as outlined in their Whole Sport Plans. The PPS will also provide evidence to support funding bids from regional funders such as WREN (landfill tax), whilst also supporting requests for S106 developer contributions following building developments.
- 1.41. Additionally, the strategies will help focus internal revenue and capital spending in the medium term.
- 1.42. The development of the PPS is an opportunity to set out a strategic Vision for future provision of playing pitch facilities, based on robust evidence and a needs assessment.
- 1.43. There are a number of strategic recommendations and actions for individual sites which consider a range of options across football, cricket, rugby and hockey.
- 1.44. The Playing Pitch Strategy considers current levels of active participation from clubs based within Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council, their playing pitch requirements and the facilities available for use. Peak time of play and current and future carrying capacity has also been considered. Consideration is also given to the potential for clubs to increase teams in the future, quality of facilities and the secured future of playing pitches.
- 1.45. The analysis within the individual sport summaries is set out in two stages. First there is an analysis of the current supply and demand position. Second there is an analysis of the predicted future supply and demand.
- 1.46. The assessment has identified that some existing facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are of poor or standard quality and are not able to cope with current or future demand. In addition to new facility provision, the strategy identifies qualitative improvements required to improve existing facilities to enable facilities to cope with increased usage from population growth.
- 1.47. The Playing Pitch Strategy summarises the data collected as part of the assessment and identifies the strategic requirements for future provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The Playing Pitch Strategy facility requirements will seek to address the deficiencies by securing provision of new facilities or contributions from development to provide new or improved facilities where required.
- 1.48. The long term future of sites outside the control of the local authorities, particularly football, cricket, hockey and rugby pitch sites on University and Education sites, which form part of the existing useable provision and have significant influence on the current and future provision, need to be protected as part of planning policy.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

1.49. The Playing Pitch Strategy will inform the Councils' Local Plans and form part of the evidence base. The evidence base can also be used by partners and clubs to assist them in applying for funding. The strategy also identifies the need to work with Parish Council's, private sector, voluntary sector, schools, Universities, and National Governing Bodies (NGB) of Sport Pitches to ensure the ongoing access for community use of sites for now and in the future.

STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND ACTION PLAN FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF PLAYING PITCH PROVISION

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE - PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

FOOTBALL

There are 13 individual sites offering 41 secured community use grass football pitches of different types in Cambridge. In addition, there are 7 sites offering unsecured community use football pitches across Cambridge.

The Playing Pitch Strategy has divided Cambridge into four sub areas at the request of the PPS Steering Group. These are:

- **North Area, Kings Hedges, Arbury, West Chesterton and East Chesterton wards**
- **East Area; Abbey, Coleridge, Petersfield and Romsey wards**
- **West/Central Area; Castle, Market and Newnham wards**
- **South Area; Cherry Hinton, Queen Edith's and Trumpington Wards**

The South Area has the highest concentration of pitches used by football clubs. 16 football pitches are in secured community use and 5 pitches offer unsecured community use.

The North Area provides for 14 football pitches; of which all provide secured community use.

The East Area provides 11 secured community use pitches and 1 unsecured community use pitch.

The West Central Area has no secured community use pitches and provides 4 unsecured community use pitches. The unsecured community use pitches are all at University College sites that allow a small amount of community use.

There are 19 sites across Cambridge that have football provision but do not make the football provision available to community use football teams.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

The University Colleges football sites are used by the University Colleges teams. The University Colleges have their own League, the Cambridge University Football Association Football League. The League has a Premier Division and Five Leagues. In the 2014 – 2015 season the league had 73 teams participating and all games are played on Saturday mornings. Long Road Sixth College also participates in this League.

There are sufficient pitches to meet the demand of the League.

Education own 45% of the secured and unsecured community use football sites. Cambridge own 35% and the University Colleges 20%.

The Playing Pitch Strategy has identified that there are currently 130 football teams playing football in Cambridge. This includes Cambridge University College teams.

There are:

- **92 men's adult teams**
- **10 junior 11 v 11 boys teams**
- **7 junior 9 v 9 boys teams**
- **10 mini 7 v 7 teams**
- **1 women's adult teams**
- **3 junior 11 v 11 girls teams**
- **2 junior 9 v 9 girls team**
- **5 mini 5 v 5 teams**

The South Area has the highest concentration of 50 teams (College University teams 15 and Community teams 35), followed by the West Central Area 49 teams (College University teams 42 and Community Teams 7), then the East Area 16 teams (Community teams 16) and North Area 15 teams (University teams 3 and Community teams 12).

In addition to the above there are 5 University men's teams and 2 women's teams playing in the BUCs Leagues on Wednesday afternoon. **This takes the total number of teams across Cambridge to 137 teams.**

The football clubs in Cambridge providing the most teams are Cherry Hinton Lions 12 teams, followed by Cambridge Celts FC 10 teams, Chesterton Eagles 8 teams and Cambridge City Girls 7 teams. These are all youth teams wishing to expand and have their own football hubs for club development purposes.

DISPLACED / EXPORTED / IMPORTED DEMAND

Displaced demand is where City of Cambridge Teams would be accessing the use of pitches outside of the area. There are three teams that access pitches outside of the City of Cambridge area into South Cambridgeshire and 1 to East Cambridge. The general public do not recognise Local Authority boundaries when it comes to playing sport.

- **Cambridge Comets U8 play at Fen Ditton Recreation Ground 5 v 5 (South Cambs)**
- **Chesterton Eagles U12 teams play at Orchard Park 9 v 9 (South Cambs)**
- **Anglia Ruskin University football teams currently play at Girton Recreation Ground (South Cambs)**
- **Cambridge Women's FC and Reserves play in Ely (East Cambridge)**

There are 4 teams that come into the City of Cambridge from other Districts East Cambridge Burwell Rangers (2 teams) and South Cambridgeshire Fulbourn FC (2 teams).

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS

The key issues to address are:

- 1. Future playing pitch demand to 2031 for senior adult, junior 11 v 11, 9 v 9, mini soccer 7 v 7 and 5 v 5 football as a result of latent and sports development demand, and an increase in population,**
- 2. Use of University College football pitches by community football clubs and a provision of a strategic reserve.**
- 3. Improvements need to be made to improve the ongoing maintenance of existing pitches and provision of changing rooms.**
- 4. Provision of 3G rubber crumb pitches strategically placed to support football clubs across the LPAs particularly for training.**
- 5. Need to ensure sustainability of junior clubs by providing long term security of playing facilities, allowing junior clubs to grow and develop and investigating and investing in multi pitch hub sites, where possible e.g. Abbey Leisure Centre.**

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1. Protection of all community use and informal community use football pitches across City of Cambridge.**
- 2. Ensure sustainability of junior clubs and investigating and investing in multi pitch hub sites with 3G rubber crumb pitches e.g. Abbey Leisure Centre.**
- 3. To maximise the use of existing resources and to address future deficiencies in senior and junior football. This can be achieved through community use agreements at school sites and re marking of football pitches to accommodate different size football pitches.**
- 4. It is essential to work towards the supply identified for 3G rubber crumb pitches. This would also assist in providing 9 v 9, 7 v 7 and 5 v 5 on central venue sites for the future as per FA Policy 2015.**
- 5. Improve pitch quality and ancillary provision by:**
 - Seeking to provide changing accommodation at all adult football sites to include facilities for women and girls and as a minimum toilet provision at junior and mini football sites to include toilets for women and girls.
 - Address the drainage issues for all local authority sites.
 - Address the quality issues of on-going maintenance at Local Authority owned sites.
- 6. The Local Authority to work with the FA to support clubs applying for funding, planning, undertaking asset transfer / management agreements where clubs are able to demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways.**
- 7. Where possible use CIL or Section 106 developer contribution funding to develop (match fund) new playing pitch facilities and bring existing facilities up to the required FA and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches and changing accommodation. This needs to be linked to ongoing maintenance to maintain pitch quality.**

The following are key actions for **football** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

NORTH AREA

There is an over supplyoversupply of adult 11 v 11 pitch. This can be remarked as a junior pitch that is required and the requirement for an extra 9 v 9 pitch can be met by placing this on a 3G rubber crumb pitch.

SOUTH AREA

The housing development at Clay Farm is providing:

- **One 3G rubber crumb pitch full size at the Secondary school that is suitable for football. The pitch will need to be registered with the FA to provide for junior games. This will support teams in the South West Area of the City**
- **The 3G pitch should become a central venue for 9 v 9 football and negate the need for 6 additional 9 v 9 grass pitches.**

The Clay Farm Development has also secured 4.58ha of playing pitch space. Pitch requirements are 2 adult football pitches with run offs (1.41ha) and 4 junior pitches with run offs (2.23ha), a total of 3.64ha. This will negate the deficit of senior and junior pitches. Full NGB compliant ancillary provision should be provided and car parking must meet with LPA standards.

EAST AREA

Coldhams Common (Abbey Leisure Centre) to remark 3 of its adult pitches to cater for junior 11 v 11 use.

Change Abbey Leisure Centre sand dressed pitch to a 3G rubber crumb pitch. This 3G rubber crumb pitch would support the needs of teams in Cambridge in the North East and East and support teams in South Cambridgeshire District in the North Area, but is dependent upon alternative provision of sand dressed pitches for Hockey.

WEST AND CENTRAL AREA

The North West development is already providing for 1 adult and 2 junior pitches and a 3G rubber crumb pitch with additional pitch space not yet decided.

There is an opportunity to create a football hub. In this instance it is best suited to provide an allocation of space for football pitches rather than state individual pitch types so the actual typology of football pitches can be flexible. The football hub should provide a 3G rubber crumb pitch with floodlights, 1 adult pitch and 2 junior pitches plus a flexible space of 2.41 Ha of grass football space. In addition, full NGB compliant ancillary provision should also be provided and car parking must meet LPA standards.

ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCHES – 3G RUBBER CRUMB – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Football Clubs have confirmed that there are insufficient 3G rubber crumb pitches across the two LPAs for clubs to use as floodlit training venues midweek.

Through consultation with the Football Association, the Rugby Football Union and England Hockey the PPS has identified where additional 3G rubber crumb pitches and sand based/sand filled all weather pitches should be strategically located in the two LPAs in the future.

Any additional 3G rubber crumb pitches identified in the PPS are not a substitute for existing grass pitches but are there to enhance and provide additional facilities to meet the requirements of football clubs and those that wish to play socially or for fitness purposes in the evenings and at weekends and to meet the ever increasing needs of junior and mini soccer for competitive games at weekends. They also provide additional facilities when grass pitches are waterlogged.

The FA has requested that this study considers two calculations of number of teams per 3G rubber crumb pitch 45 teams and 56 teams. The lower figure relates to more rural areas and the higher figure relates to more built up areas.

The future requirements reflect the preferred options for provision of full size 3G rubber crumb facilities across the LPAs. These are:

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE 3G RUBBER CRUMB PITCHES

- **1 full size 3G - North West Cambridge Development. This pitch would support the needs of Cambridge and the North Area of South Cambridgeshire.**
- **Change Abbey Leisure Centre sand dressed pitch to a 3G rubber crumb. This pitch would support the needs of Cambridge in the North East and East and the North Area of South Cambridgeshire.**
- **Long Road Sixth Form College plan to build a new 3G rubber crumb pitch. This pitch should be supported as it will support the existing pitch at Netherhall Community Sports Hall.**
- **New 3G rubber crumb pitch full size at Trumpington School (Clay Farm Development) will cover the South West Area of Cambridge.**

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE 3G RUBBER CRUMB PITCHES

- **The south West Area of South Cambridgeshire would be covered by the planned 3G rubber crumb pitch at Cambourne and the existing pitch at Comberton Leisure Centre. If funding becomes available, the FA consider that it would be beneficial to change Bassingbourn Sports Centre artificial grass pitch to 3G rubber Crumb. England Hockey have no objection to this.**
- **The South East Area of South Cambridgeshire would be covered by the planned 3G rubber crumb full size pitch at the new Cambridge City Football Club ground in Sawston. This will also provide community use and support the existing Linton 3G rubber crumb pitch.**
- **The North Area of South Cambridgeshire would be supplied by Northstowe Phase 1 3G rubber crumb pitch that will be IRB compliant and Northstowe Phase 2 3G rubber crumb pitch. The FA also supports the development of a 3G rubber crumb pitch at Anglia Ruskin (Howe's Close) with a community use agreement in place. This facility will support the needs of both North Cambridge in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire North area.**
- **If funding becomes available, the FA has identified a need for a 9 v 9 3G rubber crumb pitch along the A14 corridor Histon /Milton**

CRICKET

SUPPLY

There are 23 sites that provide cricket throughout Cambridge. Of these 23 cricket sites 11 sites offer use of their facilities to cricket clubs.

Of the 11 sites providing community cricket usage only 2 provide secured community use. The two facilities are Parkers Piece and Hills Road Sixth Form College.

Parkers Piece is in the ownership of the Local Authority and Hills Road Sixth Form College is in Education ownership.

DEMAND

There are eight community cricket clubs using cricket facilities across Cambridge. The eight cricket clubs provide a total of 27 teams playing

across Cambridge with peak time usage for seniors being on a Saturday Afternoon.

The following are key actions for **cricket** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

LATENT DEMAND AND POPULATION GROWTH

2 additional cricket pitches have already been agreed to be provided at Darwin Green 1 and NW University Development. These will provide facilities for population growth.

COMMUNITY USE

The key action is for the Local Authority to work towards cricket facilities being less reliable on the unsecured cricket sites at the University of Cambridge in the future.

The sites secured for community use cricket currently are:

- **Parkers Piece**
- **Hills Road Sixth Form College**

KEY ISSUES

The future demand identifies that there will be insufficient cricket pitches in 2031 that are in secured community use.

There is a need to address the quality issues of Parkers Piece the only Council cricket site.

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1. Protection of all secured and unsecured community use and education cricket pitches across the City of Cambridge. Consider additional sites for new cricket facilities.**
- 2. Improve pitch quality at Parkers Piece by:**
 - Working with the EWCB, Cambridgeshire Cricket to improve the maintenance of Parkers Piece.
- 3. The Local Authority to work with Cambridgeshire Cricket and City of Cambridge Cricket Clubs so that the implication of this strategy and action plans can be implemented and that there are clear routes of communication and all decisions are taken with a full understanding of needs and aspirations.**
- 4. Work with the EWCB and Cambridgeshire Cricket to support clubs applying for funding, and planning, particularly with clubs that can demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways.**
- 5. City of Cambridge Council to work with Cambridgeshire Cricket to identify potential sites if the University Colleges were to stop the current use of community cricket at their facilities.**
- 6. Where possible use CIL or Section 106 funding (match funding) to develop new playing pitch facilities and bring exiting facilities up to the required EWCB and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches and changing accommodation.**

FUTURE PROVISION

- **1 cricket pitch Darwin Green 1 Development (this has been agreed).**
- **1 cricket pitch NW University Development (this has been agreed) – The NW University Development should also provide a second cricket pitch**

The LPA should consider additional cricket squares at Netherhall School and or Chesterton Community College.

Where possible formal Community Use Agreements should be put in place with cricket clubs and University Colleges.

Cambridge City Council should request that South Cambridgeshire District Council protect its existing cricket facilities that have secured

community use. If and when they are no longer used due to clubs folding, then they should be offered to City of Cambridge Cricket Clubs and or South Cambridgeshire District Council based cricket clubs to provide a secure community use facility.

RUGBY UNION

SUPPLY

The audit of Rugby Union pitches in Cambridge identifies that there are 2 club sites with 8 senior pitches, 2 of these are floodlit. Both club sites provide for secure community use currently. The two clubs are Cambridge Rugby Club and Cantabrigian Rugby Club,

There are rugby pitches on the University College Playing Fields. None of these are available for community use.

DEMAND

The Playing Pitch assessment has identified that there are currently 2 rugby clubs playing rugby union within Cambridge and these clubs provide 42 teams. There are:

- **7 men's adult teams**
- **0 Ladies Teams**
- **5 junior teams**
- **6 mini/midi teams**

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS

The following is the key action for **rugby** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

The key issues to address are:

- **There is an option to use underplay of pitches at Cambridge Rugby Club at weekends to provide floodlights for these pitches to be used for training purposes midweek. This would provide a medium term solution whilst providing for improvements to changing rooms and then an IRB compliant 3G rubber crumb pitch.**

- **Future consideration of a 3G rubber crumb pitch IRB compliant at Cambridge Rugby Club to assist with training and match day games in the future.**
- **Improvements need to be made to the changing rooms at Cambridge Rugby Club and the Cantabrigians would like to expand their clubhouse.**
- **Improvements to drainage will improve playing and training capacity**
- **Ensure clubs have access to high quality floodlit pitches to facilitate training and match play mid-week throughout the season**
- **Development of women and girls rugby needs to be addressed**

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1 Protection of all community use rugby pitches across the City of Cambridge.**
- 2 Cantabrigian's Rugby Club lease and agreement to use the rugby pitches at Hills Road Sixth Form College needs to be safeguarded or alternative facilities will need to be found in the future.**
- 3 Ensure all teams are playing on the right size pitches.**
- 4 Improve pitch quality and ancillary provision by:**
 - Over time address the drainage issues for all clubs to assist with current capacity issues
 - Ensure over time that all clubs have two floodlit pitches
 - Address the quality issues that clubs have with ancillary facilities such as changing room's and club houses.
 - In the long term provide a 3G Rubber Crumb pitch that is IRB compliant at the City of Cambridge Rugby Club.
- 5 The Local Authority to work with the RFU to support clubs applying for funding, and planning, with clubs that are able to**

demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways. The Local Authority and the RFU to discuss the development of women and girls rugby.

Where possible use CIL or Section 106 funding to develop (match funding) new playing pitch facilities and bring existing facilities up to the required RFU and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches, clubhouse and changing accommodation

A 3G rubber crumb artificial pitch should be considered for Cambridge Rugby Club in the future. This would assist the club with its flooding issues of pitches and ensure that training requirements could be met at the home ground.

HOCKEY CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

SUPPLY

Across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council there are 12 sand based artificial grass pitches (AGP), full size that could be used for Hockey. There are 10 sand dressed AGPs in Cambridge and 2 in South Cambridgeshire. Of the 12 AGPs 8 have floodlights. This means that these 8 AGPs can be used for midweek training and late afternoon weekend games in the hockey season when it is dark.

Of the 8 that can be used for hockey, there is only one sand dressed AGP, which can be used in South Cambridgeshire and this is at Bassingbourn Sports Centre. The second AGP in South Cambridgeshire, at Bassingbourn Barracks, is a sand dressed AGP, and is now closed for community use.

The Bassingbourn Sports Centre AGP has no hockey club usage. The FA has requested that if funds become available, that the pitch surface at Bassingbourn Sports Centre is resurfaced as a 3G rubber crumb pitch. England Hockey does not object to this request.

There are no hockey clubs in South Cambridgeshire. Demand for hockey from South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge is all provided for within Cambridge.

England Hockey have been very clear about the development of hockey and the pitch requirements of the National Governing Body, going forward to 2031 within Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. All hockey provision in the future to 2031 is required to be developed in Cambridge and close to its borders.

The remaining sand based artificial grass pitches within Cambridge are mainly owned by independent schools, University Colleges or the University, with the exception of sand based artificial pitches at Coldhams Common (Abbey Leisure Centre) and Long Road Sixth Form College.

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan for Hockey:

- 1. Protection of all community use artificial hockey pitches across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council.**
- 2. Ensure hockey continues to have primary use for mid-week training and match slots at weekends when required.**
- 3. Ensure that plans are in place to maintain AGP quality in the long term across all City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council Hockey AGPs and that sink funds are in place to replace carpets and refurbish pitches.**
- 4. The Local Authority to work with England Hockey, Cambridge University, Anglia Ruskin University and the hockey clubs to develop 3 AGPS [two new] at Wilberforce Road and 1 new AGP at Howes Close.**

The following is the key actions for **hockey** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

The Playing Pitch Strategy supports the proposal to provide 3 Artificial Grass Pitch hockey facilities at the Cambridge University, Wilberforce Road Sports Ground. This would provide for 12 match slots on a Saturday.

The Playing Pitch Strategy also supports the proposal for a new hockey Artificial Grass Pitch facility at Howes Close for the Anglia Ruskin University which must also provide a community use agreement. This would provide for a further 4 match slots.

With the Long Road Sixth Form College existing artificial grass pitch providing 4 match slots on a Saturday, Wilberforce road 12 match slots and Howes Close 4 match slots. This allows for a total of 20 match slots. This is sufficient match slot provision for Hockey up to 2031 and would cater for the training needs and requirements of club hockey across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL - PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

FOOTBALL

SUPPLY

There are 71 individual sites that could offer football pitches across South Cambridgeshire District Council. 56 sites offer secured community use and 15 unsecured community use football sites. In addition to this there are a further 5 sites that do not have any community use and are not

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

available for community hire but could provide football use.

153 grass football pitches offer secured community use with 55 grass pitches classed as unsecured community use.

There are 83 adult pitches, 70 adult pitches are in secured community use and 13 offer unsecured community use. There are 14 junior 11 v 11 pitches of which 6 offer secured community use and 8 offer unsecured community use. There are 32 junior 9 v 9 pitches, of which 24 offer secured community use and 8 offer unsecured community use. There are 62 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches, 44 offer secured community use and 18 offer unsecured community use. There are 17 mini soccer 5 v 5 pitches of which 9 offer secured community use and 8 offer unsecured community use.

The Playing Pitch Strategy has divided South Cambridge District Council into three sub areas at the request of the PPS Steering Group. These are:

- **North Area** – Milton, Waterbeach, Orchard Park, Girton, Impington, Landbeach, Histon, Cottenham, Oakington and Westwick, Dry Drayton, Bar Hill, Longstanton, Rampton, Willingham, Over, Swavesey, Lolworth, Childersley, Knapwell, Boxworth, Fen Drayton, Covington, Elsworth, Papworth Everard, Papworth St Agnes and Graveley.
- **South East Area** – Horningsea, Fen Ditton, Teversham, Stow Cum Quy, Little Wilbraham, Great Wilbraham, Fulbourn, Carlton, Weston Coleville, West Wrating, Balsham, West Wickham, Great Shelford, Little Shelford, Stapleford, Brabraham, Little Abbington, Great Abbington, Hildersham, Linton, Horseheath, Bartlow, Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, Newton, Sawston, Pampisford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Duxford, Thriplow and Whittlesford.
- **South West Area** – Madingley, Coton, Grantchester, Haslingfield, Hauxton, Harston, Foxton, Fowlmere, Heydon, Great and Little Chishill, Melbourn, Shepreth, Barrington, Harlton, Little Eversden, Comberton, Hardwick, Toft, Great Eversden, Orwell, Meldreth, Bassingborn Cum Kneesworth, Whaddon, Wimpole, Kingston, Caldecote, Cambourne, Caxton, Eltisley, Croxton, Bourn, Longstowe, Great Gransden, Gamlingay, Hatley, Arrington, Croydon, Tadlow, Shingay Cum Wendy, Abbington Pigotts, Litlington, Steeple Morden and Guilden Morden.

The North Area has the highest concentration of pitches used by football clubs 93 pitches. 63 of the 93 are in secured community Use and 30 pitches are in unsecured community use.

The South West Area provides for 60 football pitches of which 47 pitches provide secured community use and 13 provide unsecured community use. The South East Area provides for 55 football pitches. 43 of the 55 pitches offer secured community use and 12 pitches offer unsecured community use.

Parish Councils own 69% of the secured and unsecured community use football sites. Education facilities own 18.30%. Cambridge own 1 facility as do South Cambridgeshire District Council.

PLAYING PITCH CAPACITY

The quality assessment of pitches assists with the identification of how many games a pitch can be played on per week.

This then informs us of the playing capacity of each football pitch by typology.

- **North Area:** In the North Area there is capacity for more games to be played on adult pitches (52 games), junior 11 v 11 (6 games), junior 9 v 9 (17 games), mini soccer 7 v 7 (117 games) and mini soccer 5 v 5 (23 games).
- **South East Area:** There is currently under play on all pitch typologies in the South East Area. Adult pitches (24 games), Junior 11 v 11 pitches (1.5 games), Junior 9 v 9 pitches (16 games), Mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches (48 games), and Mini soccer 5 v 5 pitches (3 games).
- **South West Area:** The South West Area is currently under play on all pitch typologies. Adult pitches (31 games), Junior 11 v 11 pitches (4.5 games), Junior 9 v 9 pitches (7 games), Mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches (41 games), and Mini soccer 5 v 5 pitches (31 games).

DEMAND

The audit of demand for this assessment has been undertaken using club survey returns, league information and information provided by the Cambridgeshire FA. The audit has been agreed with the FA representatives on the PPS Steering Group. The Playing Pitch Strategy has identified that there are currently 354 football teams playing football in South Cambridgeshire. There are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • 124 men's adult teams | • 72 junior 9 v 9 boys teams |
| • 6 women's adult teams | • 2 junior 9 v 9 girls team |
| • 43 junior 11 v 11 boys teams | • 84 mini 7 v 7 teams |

- **7 junior 11 v 11 girls teams**
- **16 mini 5 v 5 teams**

The teams playing football across South Cambridgeshire are shown by Sub Area:

- **North Area: Currently provides for 150 teams**
- **South East Area: Currently provides for 108 teams**
- **South West Area: Currently provides for 98 teams**

The football clubs in South Cambridgeshire providing the most teams are:

- **Histon Hornets 28 teams**
- **Linton Aztecs 15 teams**
- **Sparton Swavesey and Comberton Crusaders 14 teams**
- **Milton Colts, Cottenham United and Shelford and Stapleford Strikers FC 13 teams**

43 clubs provide or have 1 team only.

DISPLACED / EXPORTED / IMPORTED DEMAND

Displaced demand is where South Cambridgeshire teams would be accessing the use of pitches outside of the area. There are 2 teams that access pitches outside of the South Cambridgeshire District Council area into the City of Cambridge. The residents of the Greater Cambridge area do not recognise Local Authority boundaries when it comes to playing sport. The teams that play come from the City of Cambridge and play in South Cambridgeshire are shown below.

- **Cambridge Comets U8 play at Fen Ditton Recreation Ground 5 v 5 (South Cambs)**
- **Chesterton Eagles U12 teams play at Orchard Park 9 v 9 (South Cambs)**

- **Anglia Ruskin University football teams play at Girton Recreation Ground (South Cambs)**

Fulbourn FC (2 teams) use the City of Cambridge football pitches for competitive games. These are known as exported teams from South Cambridgeshire

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS

The following are key actions for **football** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

The key issues to address are:

- 1. Future playing pitch demand to 2031 for senior adult, junior 11 v 11, 9 v 9, mini soccer 7 v 7 and 5 v 5 football as a result of latent demand, and an increase in population and provision of a strategic reserve.**
- 2. Improvements need to be made to improve the drainage of pitches of existing pitches and provision of improved/better changing rooms.**
- 3. Provision of 3G rubber crumb pitches strategically placed to support football clubs across the City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire**
- 4. Need to ensure sustainability of junior clubs by providing long term security of playing facilities, allowing junior clubs to grow and develop and investigating and investing in multi pitch hub sites, where possible e.g. the new Northstowe Playing Pitches.**
- 5. Need to have community use agreements in place to provide secure community use of education playing pitches.**

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1. Protection of all community use and informal community use football pitches across South Cambridgeshire District Council.**
- 2. To maximise the use of existing resources and to address future deficiencies in senior and junior football. This can be achieved through community use agreements at school sites and re marking of football pitches to accommodate different size football pitches and the use of AGPs as central venue sites for 9 v 9, 7 v 7 and 5 v 5 pitches.**

- 3. It is essential to work towards the supply identified for 3G rubber crumb pitches. This would also assist in providing 9 v 9, 7 v 7 and 5 v 5 on central venue sites for the future as per FA Policy 2015.**
- 4. Improve pitch quality and ancillary provision by:**
 - Seeking to provide improved changing accommodation at sites identified within the PPS.
 - Seek to address the drainage issues for Parish Council sites through Section 106 or CIL funding at sites identified through the PPS. This may also be used as partnership funding for other grants.
 - Seek to address dog fouling issue at publicly open sites.
- 5. South Cambridgeshire District Council to work with the FA to support clubs applying for funding, planning, undertaking asset transfer / management agreements where clubs are able to demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways.**
- 6. Where possible use CIL or Section 106 funding to develop (match fund) new playing pitch facilities and bring existing facilities up to the required FA and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches and changing accommodation. This needs to be linked to ongoing maintenance to maintain pitch quality.**

NORTH AREA:

When considering secured and unsecured community use football pitches the under supply of junior pitches and junior 9 v 9 pitches can be met by the re marking of 7 adult pitches.

REMOVAL OF UNSECURED COMMUNITY USE PITCHES FROM THE SUPPLY OF FOOTBALL PITCHES

When removing unsecured community use pitches from the supply of football pitches in the North Area, the remaining over supply of 14 adult pitches can provide for 9 junior 11 v 11 pitches and the 10 9 v 9 pitches (2 9 v 9 for 1 adult pitch). There would still be a deficit to be found of:

- **3 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches and 2 mini soccer 5 v 5 pitches.**

This identifies the need to have in place formal community use agreements with education sites across South Cambridgeshire District Council and to ensure the number of current pitches are maintained in case they are required as replacement for the unsecured pitches in the future.

POPULATION GROWTH

Agreement has been reached on pitches to be provided at Northstowe

4 adult pitches, 6 junior 11 v 11 pitches, 6 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches and 2 3G rubber crumb pitches.

The latest housing trajectory anticipates 1000 homes at Darwin Green 2, 2050 homes at Waterbeach by 2031. By applying an appropriate population estimate pitch provision has been identified for the purposes of this strategy. As Waterbeach New Town is of a similar scale to Northstowe 2.57 people per dwelling multiplier has been used at this stage as a proxy this is based on the population per dwelling multiplier that was applied at Northstowe which was identified following consideration of the demographics and dwelling mix of the new town. For Darwin Green 2 2.3 persons per dwelling has been applied based on assumption used for the Darwin Green 1 site in Cambridge. This will need to be reviewed through the planning application process, when further detail regarding the new settlement becomes available.

The Northstowe development will be providing 2 3G artificial grass pitches and these 3G pitches will pick up the deficit of the 3 adult grass pitches and the 6 9 v 9 junior pitches.

SOUTH EAST AREA

When considering secured and unsecured community use football pitches the under supply of junior pitches and a junior 9 v 9 pitch can be met by re marking 5 adult pitches.

REMOVAL OF UNSECURED COMMUNITY USE PITCHES FROM THE SUPPLY OF FOOTBALL PITCHES

When removing unsecured community use pitches from the supply of football pitches in the South East Area, the remaining over supply of 3 adult pitches can provide for the 3 junior 11 v 11 pitches.

There would still be a deficit to be found of:

- **1 junior 11 v 11 pitch, 1 9 v 9 pitches, and 7 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches.**

This identifies the need to have in place formal community use agreements with education sites across South Cambridgeshire District Council.

POPULATION GROWTH

Provision for development areas in the South East Area have population projections included until 2031. A number of major developments have potential to deliver additional pitches. The playing pitches have been suggested by using the FA Housing Calculator. These have been suggested by using the FA Housing Calculator for 540 homes at Sawston and 1300 homes at Wing and applying a population estimate of 2.76 per household.

There will still be a shortfall of 1 junior pitch, 2 9 v 9 junior pitches and 2 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitches. The new development of a 3G pitch at Cambridge City Football Club will meet the requirements of these pitches.

SOUTH WEST AREA

When considering secured and unsecured community use football pitches the under supply of junior pitches, junior 9 v 9 pitches and a mini soccer 7 v 7 pitch can be met by the re marking of 5 adult pitches.

REMOVAL OF UNSECURED COMMUNITY USE PITCHES FROM THE SUPPLY OF FOOTBALL PITCHES

When removing unsecured community use pitches from the supply of football pitches in the South West Area, the remaining over supply of 6 Adult pitches can be remarked to provide for the 6 junior 11 v 11 pitches and 3 more adult pitches can be re marked to provide for the 5 junior 9 v 9 pitches (1 adult pitch equates to 2 junior 9 v 9 pitches).

An adult pitch can be reconfigured to provide for a mini soccer 7 v 7 pitch. There are sufficient pitches in the South West Area to meet the needs of football if the unsecured community use pitches were withdrawn from use.

POPULATION GROWTH

Provision for development areas in the South West Area have population projections included until 2031. A number of major developments have potential to deliver additional pitches. The FA Housing Calculator has been used to project the number of pitches required. For Cambourne West and Bourn Airfield a population estimate of 2.7 per household (based on the Bourn Ward in the 2011 census)

There will still be a shortfall of 2 adult pitches. This will be covered by a S106 agreement to provide an adult football pitch at Toft and the new 3rd generation artificial pitch at Cambourne.

CRICKET

SUPPLY

The audit of cricket pitches in South Cambridgeshire identifies that there are 53 sites that provide cricket throughout South Cambridgeshire.

There are additional sites that could be brought back into use for cricket in the future. These are:

- **London Road, Six Mile Bottom (6 pitches)**
- **Buff Lane, Hatley St George (6 pitches)**
- **Papwoth Everard (10 pitches)**
- **Hauxton Parish Council – disused industrial sports club**
- **Stapleford Cricket club have played some friendlies in 2015. The ground is well maintained and along with Whadon Recreation Ground and Waterbeach Recreation Ground cricket facilities should be used in future as overflow pitches for neighbouring growing clubs where facilities are restricted for Saturday teams to grow**

Of the 53 sites providing community cricket club usage, 49 provide secured community use and 4 provide unsecured community use.

The North Area has 15 cricket squares 1 is unsecured community use at Girton College where there are 6 grass pitches. There are 2 other unsecured sites in the north Area, Swavesey Recreation Green and Cottenham District Sports Centre. Both sites have non-turf pitches with no community use identified. There are 14 secured community use sites providing 100 grass pitches.

The South West Area has 19 cricket squares all in secured community use. The 19 squares provide 157 grass pitches and 5 non-turf pitches.

The South East Area has 18 cricket squares providing 151 grass pitches.

The 19 squares are in secured community use.

There are 3 non-turf pitches. 1 non-turf pitch provides unsecured community use at Linton Community Sports Centre.

The non-turf pitch is used by Linton Junior cricket club.

DEMAND

There are 46 community cricket clubs using cricket facilities across South Cambridgeshire. Cambridge NCI and Cambridge Granta Cricket Clubs, which are City of Cambridge based clubs export some of their junior teams to play at Brabraham Recreation Ground, Girton Recreation Ground and Eversden Recreation Ground.

The South Cambridgeshire cricket clubs provide a total of 96 men's teams and 58 junior cricket teams playing across South Cambridgeshire.

The peak time usage for senior men's teams is Saturday Afternoon

KEY ISSUES

The future demand identifies that there will be insufficient cricket pitches in 2031 that are in secured community use.

There is a need to address the quality issues of facilities particularly pavilions and changing facilities.

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1. Address the issue of insufficient pitches for cricket across South Cambridgeshire**
- 2. Protection of all secured and unsecured community use and education cricket pitches across South Cambridgeshire.**
- 3. Improve pavilion and ancillary facilities where required in the action plan by:**
 - Work with the EWCB, and Cambridgeshire Cricket to improve the ancillary cricket facilities across South Cambridgeshire.
- 4. The Local Authority to work with Cambridgeshire Cricket and City of Cambridge Cricket Clubs so that the implication of this strategy and action plans can be implemented and that there are clear routes of communication and all decisions are taken with a full understanding of needs and aspirations.**

5. **Work with the EWCB and Cambridgeshire Cricket to support clubs applying for funding, and planning, particularly with clubs that can demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways.**
6. **Where possible use CIL or Section 106 funding (match funding) to develop new playing pitch facilities and bring existing facilities up to the required EWCB and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches and changing accommodation.**

The following are key actions for **cricket** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

NORTH AREA	
LATENT DEMAND	FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH
<p>There is currently underplay of 48 cricket games in the North Area.</p> <p>There is latent demand for 117 adult cricket games and 48 junior cricket games = 165 game.</p> <p>There are currently 2 squares not used Papworth Everard (10 pitches) and Waterbeach (9 pitches). These 2 squares can provide 95 games.</p> <p>This leaves 22 games to be found from underplay of 48 games in the North Area.</p>	<p>The future population team generation rates show a need for an additional 117 adult games and 56 junior games.</p> <p>The Northstowe development will provide an 8 pitch square with a non-turf wicket.</p> <p>There is still a requirement for a further 2 grass cricket squares with 8 pitches on each. It is suggested that one of these squares is provided at Longstanton and a second square as part of the Waterbeach Development.</p>

SOUTH WEST AREA	
LATENT DEMAND	FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH
<p>The latent demand is for 65 adult games and 12 junior games There is under supply currently of 250 games currently and this will take the under play down to 173 games. The clubs with identified latent demand have sufficient pitch supply to meet the latent demand. The exception to this would be Cambourne CC. Cambourne CC will</p>	<p>The demand from team generation rates is for an additional 134 games.</p> <p>An 8 pitch grass square can accommodate 40 games. On this basis there would be a need for 3 cricket squares and a non-turf pitch.</p>

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
 INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

require additional pitch space elsewhere.

The developments in West Cambourne and Bourn should provide an 8 pitch square each. Hauxton Parish Council are developing an old industrial sports club ground that will provide 1 cricket square.

SOUTH EAST AREA

LATENT DEMAND

The latent demand is for 51 games.

There is currently underplay of 146 games. The clubs that have identified latent demand have sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the new teams. The exception being Fulbourn Institute CC that will require additional pitches elsewhere. This could be Stapleford Recreation Ground which is being used as an overflow pitch for clubs with 3rd and 4th teams on a Saturday.

FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH

Team generation rates identify an additional need for 77 games.

Working on the basis of 8 pitches per cricket square there is a need for 2 additional squares.

There is a disused cricket site at London Road Six Mile Bottom that could be brought back into use. The site would provide 30 games. This leaves 47 games. Enhancements to the quality of facilities at Stow Cum Quy Recreation Ground and Balsham Recreation Ground would provide the remaining 47 games required using existing under play. Off-site payments should be used to bring these grounds up to standard.

RUGBY UNION

SUPPLY

The audit of Rugby Union pitches in South Cambridgeshire District Council identifies that there are 4 rugby club sites in South Cambridgeshire.

There are 2 rugby club sites in the South East Area. One of these is Shelford Rugby Club. The club has 4 senior pitches and a mini midi pitch, 2 of the senior pitches are floodlit.

The second rugby club in the South East Area of South Cambridgeshire is Sawston Rugby Club there are 2 rugby pitches on the Sawston Village School Field. The club lease the pitches from the school and the lease has 10 years to run. There are no floodlights and all training takes place away from the pitches.

The South West Area is home to Cambourne Exiles Rugby Club who have 1 pitch at Back Lane, Cambourne.

The pitch is not floodlit; however, the club does use portable floodlights on occasions but also train on a floodlit ATP elsewhere.

The North Area is home to Cottenham Renegades Rugby Club. There is 1 rugby pitch at Cottenham and District Sports Centre (Village School).

The club has no floodlights and trains at King George V Playing Fields (Cottenham Recreation Ground) on Wednesday evenings and the clubs junior section Rascals Youth U14 use the training ground on Wednesday evenings as well.

DEMAND

The Playing Pitch assessment has identified that there are currently 4 rugby clubs playing rugby union within Cambridge and these clubs provide 23 teams.

The total numbers of teams are:

- **8 men's adult teams**
- **1 women's Team**
- **7 junior teams**
- **7 mini/midi teams**

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS

The key issues to address are:

- **Future consideration of a 3G rubber crumb pitch IRB compliant at Shelford Rugby Club to negate the 7.75 overplay on mid-week**

training pitch equivalents.

- **Improvements to drainage will improve playing and training capacity**
- **Ensure clubs have access to high quality floodlit pitches to facilitate training and match play mid-week throughout the season**

KEY PRIORITIES

Strategically the following priorities need to be put in place within the Action Plan:

- 1 Protection of all community use rugby pitches across South Cambridgeshire District Council.**
- 2 If required assist Sawston Rugby Club in the negotiations to renew its lease of the rugby pitches at Sawston Village College.**
- 3 Ensure all teams are playing on the right size pitches.**
- 4 Develop rugby at the new Northstowe AGP and grass pitch when the pitches are delivered. Renegades RFU are recommended as the anchor club for this facility this would resolve clubs security of tenure issue and also that there will be an expected growth in membership. There is also a need in surrounding Council areas with clubs on sites that have training under supply that would likely wish to gain use of the 3G pitch.**
- 5 Improve pitch quality and ancillary provision by:**
 - Working with the RFU and club to provide a 3G Rubber Crumb pitch that is IRB compliant at Shelford Rugby Club. A 3G pitch could serve a number of rugby clubs locally to address midweek under supply if cooperation can be achieved and a timetable conducive to all parties agreed e.g. Sawston, Cambridge Rugby Club and Cantabrigians Rugby Club.
- 6 South Cambridgeshire District Council to work with the RFU to support clubs applying for funding, and planning, with clubs that are able to demonstrate long term development plans and have achieved the appropriate accreditations and provide player and sports development pathways.**
- 7 Where possible off site contributions for any further housing developments are the preferred option for rugby. This ensures improvement and sustainability of existing clubs and at the same time providing for new members from new housing development. Use of CIL or Section 106 funding to develop (match funding) and bring exiting facilities up to the required RFU and Sport England Guidance Standards for playing pitches, clubhouse and changing accommodation.**

The following are key actions for **rugby** and the site by site actions can be found in the site by site action plans.

NORTH AREA

A full size adult grass rugby pitch and 3G rubber crumb pitch IRB compliant is being provided as part of the Northstowe Phase 1 development.

The grass rugby pitch should be adjacent to the 3G rubber crumb pitch. These 2 pitches will meet the needs of rugby in the North Area. Renegades Rugby Club will become the anchor rugby club at the Northstowe Rugby AGP.

With future developments in Waterbeach Post 2031 any identified facilities should be used to provide Off-site funding to improve and upgrade the nearest existing rugby club facilities to cater for new members from the growth of the population through new development.

SOUTH EAST AREA

There are currently sufficient rugby pitches for match play in the South West Area - 4 pitch equivalents to meet future latent and population demand.

There is a requirement to support the development of a 3G rubber crumb IRB compliant pitch at Shelford Rugby Club to negate the training match equivalent over play. Off-site funding should be used to upgrade the nearest existing rugby club facilities in the future to provide sustainability for existing clubs and attract new members from new housing development.

SOUTH WEST AREA

Off-site funding should be used to upgrade the nearest existing rugby club facilities in the future to provide sustainability for existing clubs and attract new members from new housing development.

STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND ACTION PLAN FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF PLAYING PITCH PROVISION

1.50. The strategy framework focuses on the following three principles:

- **PROTECT:** The strategy seeks to make sure that the right amount of playing pitches and ancillary facilities of the right quality are in the right place. It promotes the protection of existing provision and recognises the benefits of multi pitch sites.
- **ENHANCE:** Key partners such as Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, Cambridge County Council Education, local schools, Private and Voluntary Sports Clubs, and NGBs must work together to maximise the full potential of playing pitch assets and the long term sustainability of these assets and recognise that an improvement in quality and ongoing maintenance can have an impact on the capacity of use.
- **PROVIDE:** In times of public sector austerity, investment needs to be directed at sites which will provide the best impact and highest increase in participation. It is the policy of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council to support projects and sports clubs that are able to demonstrate sustainable long term development, increase participation and support those clubs that have achieved the appropriate accreditations e.g. Clubmark and or Charter Standard and provide player and sports development pathways.

2. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 In 2015 Cambridge City Council (the City Council) and South Cambridgeshire District (SCDC) commissioned a joint Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (ISFS). This followed on from the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), which has been developed for grass and all weather pitches covering both these local authority areas.
- 2.2 These two strategies provide a comprehensive approach for the future provision of sports facilities (indoor and playing pitches) across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District – these two areas are known as the Greater Cambridge area. Both strategies have been developed using the same current and future population projections, and common strategic contexts.
- 2.3 Both strategies will be used to support the Local Planning Authorities' (LPAs) respective Local Plans & corporate objectives; support planning decisions & future development; and to help identify projects for S106/CIL monies.
- 2.4 The strategies will guide future provision and management of sports pitches, built facilities and community use services to serve existing and new communities.
- 2.5 In line with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework, the strategies set out to assess existing Built Facilities, the future need for sport and active recreation facilities, and opportunities for new provision.

'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.'

(Source: NPPF 2012 Paragraph 73)

Additionally, paragraph 74 of the NPPF emphasises that existing open space, sports and recreational facilities and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- **Any loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- **The development is for alternative recreation or open space facilities, the need for which clearly outweighs the loss.**

(Source: NPPF 2012 Paragraph 74)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

2.6 The national policy context is summarised in Appendix 1, Policy Context - National Level. The key context factors for both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are:

- **The requirements of the 2012 NPPF and specifically paragraphs 73 and 74**
- **The need to address planned population growth in each area and the Greater Cambridge area as a whole**
- **The growing focus on improving health and well-being at national level, as a result of identified and increasing levels of obesity and inactivity, and the need to plan opportunities for more active lifestyles (sport and physical activity) into new and existing communities**
- **The new Government Sports Strategy which prioritises both informal and formal participation opportunities and the need to provide participation opportunities for both**
- **The new Sport England Strategy which identifies the need for increased participation opportunities, and therefore the need to invest in both formal and informal facilities**
- **The fact that both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are generally affluent areas (although there are very specific areas of deprivation e.g. north and east of Cambridge, and in other areas of higher urban density), and therefore communities are more likely to participate in sport and physical activity, which results in high demand for provision of facilities**
- **The growing interest in recreational cycling, running and walking**
- **The priority to increase participation levels areas of deprivation to contribute to improved community health, and reduce known health inequalities**

2.7 The development of an Indoor Sports Facility Strategy will help to plan effectively for current and future sports facility provision, to address current and future need, population growth and increased participation in the Greater Cambridge area.

2.8 Implementing a planned approach to future provision of sport and physical activity facilities Cambridge, will help ensure that Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District communities have access to high quality facilities, helping communities improve their health and remain cohesive. Where the Councils provide facilities, it is critical that they are as efficient and effective as possible due to continuing financial pressures.

2.9 The Indoor Sports Facility Strategy also provides evidence to support funding bids from National Sports bodies like Sport England and National Governing Bodies (NGBs) of sport, regional funders such as WREN¹, whilst also supporting requests for developer contributions following building developments. Additionally, the ISFS will help focus internal revenue and capital spending in the medium term.

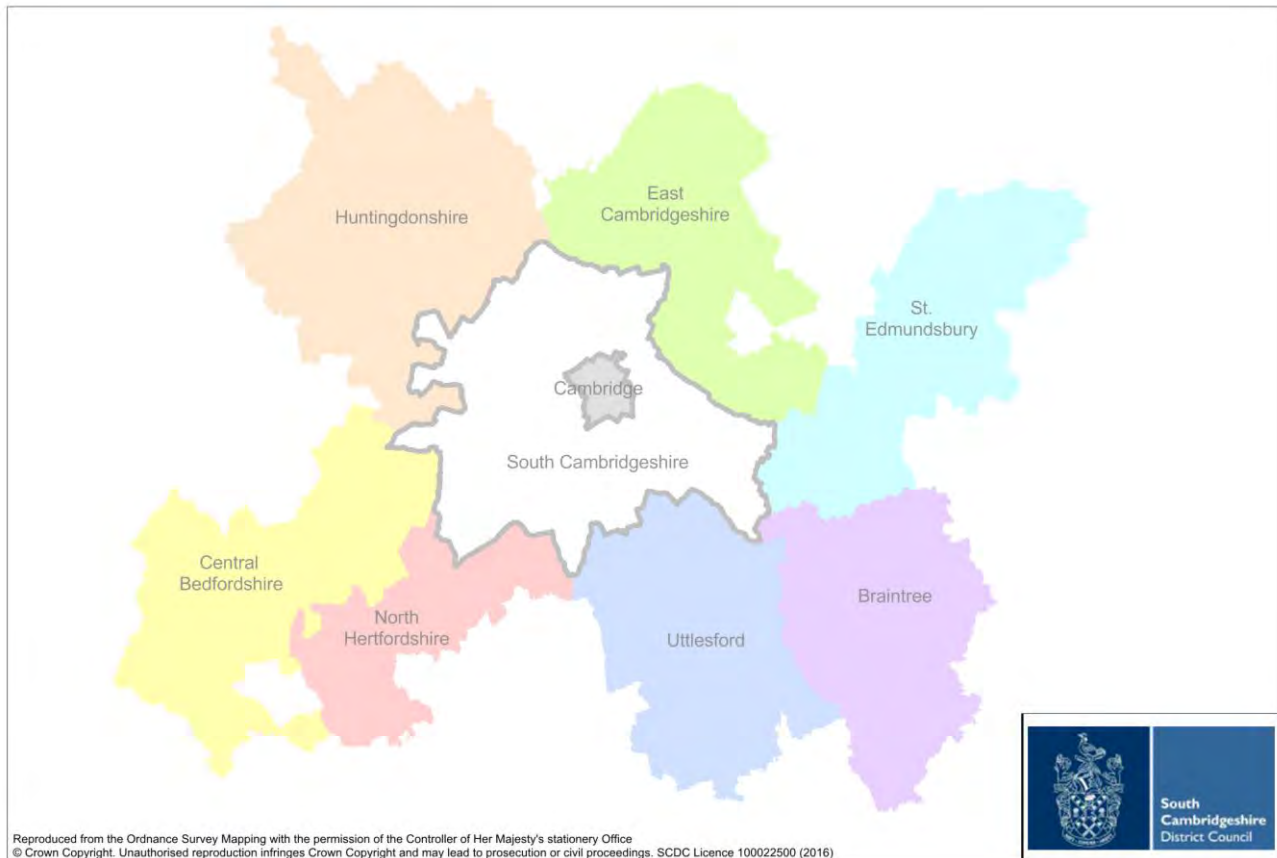
¹ WREN is a not-for-profit business that helps benefit the lives of people who live close to landfill sites by awarding grants for community, biodiversity and heritage projects; <http://www.wren.org.uk/>

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

THE STUDY AREA

2.10 Map 2.1 below shows Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District and their relationship to the rest of Cambridgeshire.

Map 2.1: ONS Map of Cambridgeshire (Source ONS)



2.11 South Cambridgeshire District completely encircles Cambridge. South Cambridgeshire District is bordered to the northeast by East Cambridgeshire District, to the southeast by St Edmundsbury District, to the south by Uttlesford District, to the southwest by North Hertfordshire District, to the west by Central Bedfordshire and to the northwest by Huntingdonshire District.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

2.12 Cambridge is located on the River Cam about 50 miles (80 km) north east of London. Cambridge covers an area of 4,070 hectares. Cambridge has a population of 133,436 including 29,087 students (2012).

(Source: Cambridge and South Cambridge population data Research Group Cambridge County Council August 2015)

2.13 Cambridge is the home of the University of Cambridge, founded in 1209 and one of the top five universities in the world. It is a successful city with a world-class reputation for education, research and knowledge-based industries, and its historic environment.

(Source: City of Cambridge Local Plan Submission, July 2014) \

2.14 Over 40% of the workforce in Cambridge has a higher education qualification, more than twice the national average.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

2.15 Located centrally in the East of England region South Cambridgeshire District is a largely rural district, covering 90,162 hectares, which surrounds Cambridge and comprises over 100 villages. It is surrounded by a ring of market towns just beyond its borders, which are generally 10–15 miles from Cambridge.

2.16 The population is now 152,761.

(Source: Cambridge and South Cambridge population data Research group Cambridge County Council August 2015)

2.17 South Cambridgeshire District has long been a fast growing district, and has become home to many of the clusters of high technology research and development in the Cambridge Sub-Region.

POPULATION GROWTH IN CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

2.18 Together Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire District and the Market Towns of Royston, Ely, Saffron Walden etc. has a population of over 281,000 (including students) and an area of 1,017.28 sq. km.

2.19 Significant population growth is anticipated in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District over the next few years; as a consequence of this, the councils wish to see a long term Strategy for the future provision and delivery of indoor sports facilities across the local authority area.

KEY ISSUES

- **The current population of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is circa 250,000 (excluding students)**
- **There is significant population growth planned for both areas – expected to result in an additional 60,000 residents by 2031**
- **Key areas for future population growth are the fringes of Cambridge (North West Cambridge, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and Cambridge East), a new town of Northstowe (to the north West of the City), and Cambourne. Two further new settlements, north of**

Waterbeach, and at Bourn Airfield, are identified in the Submitted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2014.

OTHER LOCAL FACTORS

- 2.20 Although generally affluent, there are pockets of deprivation in the north of Cambridge. Cambridge has a deprivation ranking of 16; regionally its ranking is 20 and nationally 207 (See Appendix 11)
- 2.21 South Cambridgeshire District has a deprivation ranking of 7, 52 regionally and 349 nationally (See Appendix 11)
- 2.22 32.3% of Cambridge residents do not have access to private transport, which reflects the density of the urban area, the high number of cyclists, and the better public transport links.
- 2.23 There is high dependence on private transport across South Cambridgeshire District, because although there are some larger villages in the area, many people travel to Cambridge or surrounding market towns for education, retail opportunities and employment. South Cambridgeshire is predominantly a rural authority where 80% of the population has access to private transport.
- 2.24 Overall communities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District have good health, although those living in the more deprived areas have shorter life expectancy. Although growing levels in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District present health challenges, levels of regular participation in physical activity are higher than regional and national averages, at 66.9% in the City and 61.7% in South Cambridgeshire District. This is higher than both the East of England average of 57.8% and the England average of 56%.

(Source: Active People Survey 9 (APS9) 2014/15 Q2)

- 2.25 Obesity levels in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are growing, with 54.3% of adults and 16.6% of children categorised as obese in Cambridge, and 64.7% of adults and 12% of children categorised as obese in South Cambridgeshire District. These levels are; however, lower than regional (adults 65.1% and children 17.2%) and national (adults 63.8% and children 19.2%) averages.

(Source: Sport England Local Sport Profiles August 2015)

- 2.26 A number of further factors inform the need for the development of this strategy:
- **Growth levels planned for within the Local Plans for both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
 - **Population growth beyond 2031 at planned new settlements i.e. Land North of Waterbeach, Bourne Airfield**
 - **Existing facilities range in age and condition**
 - **In Cambridge, existing facilities are located on Cambridge City Council owned sites, on education sites, and stand-alone commercially owned/leased sites; in South Cambridgeshire District facilities are predominantly located on education sites generally located at the larger villages, and in market towns bordering the district**
 - **The existing facilities have been added to incrementally over the years, and are likely to need further investment in the medium term**

- **Accessibility to facilities, in Cambridge and the more rural areas of South Cambridgeshire District**
- **The role of other providers – particularly education e.g. community and village colleges, the Universities and clubs given the existing range of facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
- **The national focus on health and well-being and the need to reduce health inequalities and increase participation in sport**
- **The growing role of informal sport and participation in walking, cycling and running, and the need to increase capacity of provision to meet growing demands for participation**

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

2.27 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under-estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- **Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’**
- **Health benefits - cardio-vascular, stronger bones, increased mobility**
- **Health improvement**
- **Mental health benefits**
- **Social benefits – socialisation, communication, interaction, regular contact, stimulation**

2.28 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability/performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.

2.29 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future provision of sport, leisure and physical activity in Cambridge; critically there is an existing audience in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, who already recognise the advantages of participating, and a latent community who are inclined to take part.

AIM OF DEVELOPING AN INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

2.30 The aim of developing the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy is to:

- **Inform the nature and quantity of future indoor sports facility provision required in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District given the anticipated population growth in the area**
- **Identify where, and how opportunities exist in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District to develop this community network of facilities**

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- **Ensure that the current and future demand for sports and recreation facilities are planned for holistically and that the needs of the current and growing population of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District can be fully met including those in the new settlements planned within the area.**
- **Where appropriate secure more community use in existing non-council owned facilities and new facilities through planning conditions**
- **Take into consideration the contribution Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District District's sports facilities offer neighbouring authorities and the wider region and catchments in planning for the future**
- **Provide evidence to support funding bids from National Sports bodies like Sport England, and support requests for contributions from Section 106 Planning Obligations or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).**

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING A SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY

- 2.31 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) wish to understand both the needs of their indoor existing sports facility portfolio, and future need for provision, driven by increased population, and identification of any gaps in the existing facility network.
- 2.32 The nature of the two areas, with South Cambridgeshire District completely encircling Cambridge, means that the geographical location of provision is crucial to facilitating and encouraging participation, given the impact of accessibility.
- 2.33 The development of this new Sports Facilities Strategy will enable Cambridge City Council and SCDC to shape their future sports facilities offer; this may comprise direct provision and that undertaken with partners in the education, university, voluntary, community and private sectors. It is important to note in this respect that South Cambridgeshire District does not have a history of directly providing and operating its own sports facilities. The Village College model has, however been developed to deliver services in rural areas.
- 2.34 The Strategy will underpin the contribution that sport and the facilitation of opportunities make to healthy lifestyles, each local authority's Corporate Plan and priority objectives. It will also help provide a rationale to enable National Governing Bodies to further invest and deliver their working outcomes as outlined in their Whole Sport Plans.
- 2.35 The development of the Strategy is an opportunity to set out a strategic Vision for future provision of indoor sports facilities, based on robust evidence and a needs assessment.
- 2.36 This will guide and inform future investment and partnerships, influence the Local Plan, future proof and increase participation opportunities to 2031 and beyond.

STRATEGY SCOPE

2.37 The project scope includes:

- **Sports Halls**
- **Swimming Pools and Leisure Pools**
- **Indoor Bowls**
- **Health and fitness facilities (including dance/aerobic studios)**
- **Sports Stadia**
- **Squash Courts**
- **Indoor Tennis Courts**
- **Cycling**

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

2.38 Facility Planning Model (FPM) reports have been developed by Sport England for halls and pools to inform this Strategy. Assessment of need has been informed by use of the Sport England Facility Calculator Model.

2.39 Current and future need for health and fitness provision has been modelled on the basis of participation and penetration rates. This approach reflects Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG guidance) (see paragraph 2.41).

2.40 The key sports covered by the Strategy are:

- **Basketball**
- **Cricket**
- **Health and Fitness (Fitness suites and dance studios)**
- **Tennis**
- **Gymnastics / trampolining**
- **Martial Arts**
- **Badminton**
- **Swimming (all disciplines)**
- **Bowls**
- **Squash**
- **Table Tennis**
- **Boxing**

2.41 As required by the ANOG guidance the strategy assesses and identifies the provision of all strategic scale indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities. Strategic scale is defined as facilities with 3 courts sports halls, 20m pools, full size artificial grass pitches or larger.

2.42 The Strategy addresses facilities provided by the following sectors:

- **Local Authority**
-
- **Education (local schools, Village and Community Colleges)**
- **Higher Education e.g. universities – (University of Cambridge, Anglia Ruskin University), Further Education i.e. 18+ colleges, and foreign language schools**
- **Voluntary and private sectors**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

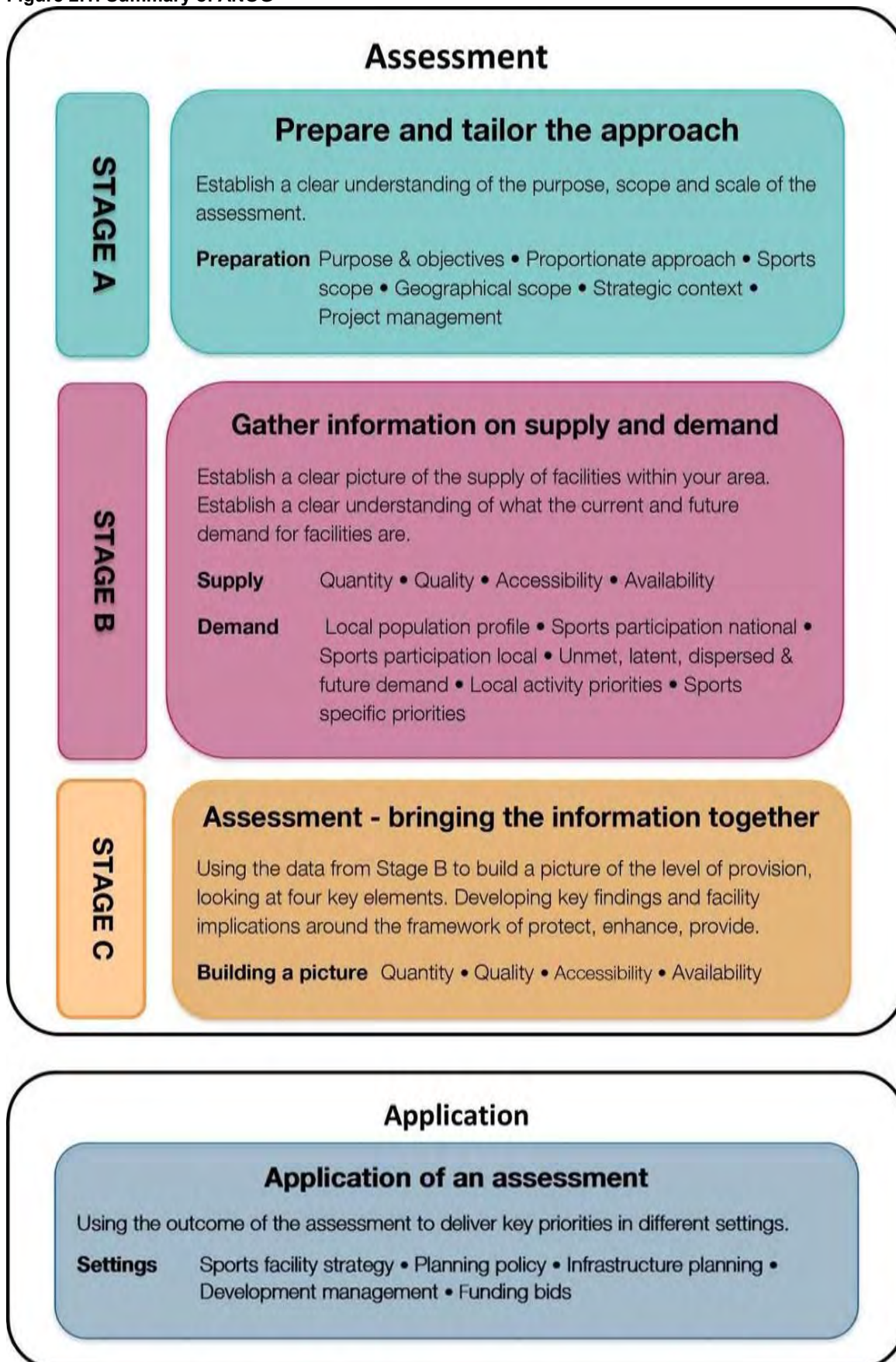
2.43 The elements of the study are set out below; these reflect the requirements and structure of the Sport England guidance:

- **Audit of existing strategic scale sports and recreation facilities**
- **Survey and analysis of demand and need for sports and recreation facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
- **Analysis of potential surpluses and deficiencies in sports and recreation assets in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility in comparison to national data sets where relevant**
- **Review of existing national, strategic and local policies for sport and recreation to understand what this may mean for the delivery of services/outcomes in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District**
- **Identifying a suitable mechanism for setting targets to deliver sports and recreation across the Greater Cambridge area**
- **Recommendations for how shortfalls and future needs should be addressed and where new facilities should be located. Forecasting future needs projections based on population and participation growth. Provision of guidance on the cost of provision, how this can be implemented and how investment can be secured including but not only through the planning obligations / CIL system. This is needed to ensure that the project methodology is robust and policy in the Local Plans accords with national planning guidance.**
- **Enhancing and increasing community use agreements for better provision and public access into new sports facilities not on Council owned land**

STRATEGY STRUCTURE

2.44 The Strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG), published in 2014, and reflects the following ANOG stages, as set out in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1: Summary of ANOG



3. LOCAL STRATEGIC VISION AND CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 Local Plan policies need to be informed by a robust and up to date assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sport.
- 3.2 The local policy context for this Strategy is summarised in below and further information relating to the national context is provided in Appendix 1. This addresses the planning policy position of each authority, the issue and impact of population growth, the population profile, the relevant strategies and policies, and the current participation profile of both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, as well as the cross-boundary issues impacting on both.
- 3.3 The policy documents summarised include:

Appendix 1 – National Context

A New Strategy for Sport – Department for Culture, Media and Sport (Consultation Draft August 2015)
Making England an Active and Successful Sporting Nation: A Vision for 2020 (2004)
A Summary of Sport England’s Strategy 2011-12 To 2014-15
Government Strategy for Sport – “Creating A Sporting Habit for Life- A New Youth Sport Strategy” 2012
Promoting Physical Activity for Children and Young People. NICE Public Health Guidance 17 (2009)
Developing A Sporting Habit for Life (Sport England 2011)
Public Health Reforms and Physical activity guidelines 2013
The Physical Activity Guidelines – Start Active, Stay Active – July 2011
Health and Social Care Reform Act (2012)
Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-2016

- 3.4 The local context for both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire district covers:
- **Corporate Plan/Vision**
 - **Corporate Statement**
 - **Health and Well-Being Profile**
 - **Physical Activity Strategy (City of Cambridge)**

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3.5 A number of current strategic policies, strategies and other factors influence current and future supply of, and demand for, sport and recreation facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, which are summarised in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, respectively.

Table 3.1: Cambridge Summary of Local Policies, Strategies and other Factors

POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS	CAMBRIDGE
CORPORATE PLAN/VISION	<p>CITY OF CAMBRIDGE – VISION</p> <p>The Council has a clear vision to lead a united city, ‘One Cambridge - Fair for All’, in which economic dynamism and prosperity are combined with social justice and equality.</p> <p>Cambridge City Council’s vision has three priorities, which will be shared and developed, working with City citizens and partner organisations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘One Cambridge – Fair for All’ 2. Cambridge - a great place to live, learn and work 3. Cambridge - caring for the planet
CORPORATE STATEMENT	<p>CITY OF CAMBRIDGE ANNUAL STATEMENT 2015/2016</p> <p>Cambridge City Council has identified a number of key priorities for the City which it aims to deliver. These are summarised below, with the specific objectives relating to sport and leisure provision highlighted:</p> <p>DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY FOR CAMBRIDGE AND FAIR SHARES FOR ALL</p> <p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement new sports development policies to promote greater opportunities for residents in most need of

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POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS	CAMBRIDGE
	<p>support to live healthy, active lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase use of community, leisure and arts facilities by people on low incomes • Fund free swimming lessons for children in low income families, and other children who cannot swim when they leave primary school • Tackling the city’s housing crisis • Making Cambridge safer and more equal • Investing in improving transport • Increase the number of cycle parking spaces available in the centre of Cambridge • Protecting our city’s unique quality of life • Implement community facilities in new development areas in south Cambridge and NW Cambridge and add community development and sports initiatives in NW Cambridge • Tackling climate change, and making Cambridge cleaner and greener • Protecting essential services and transforming council delivery <p style="text-align: right;">(Source Health Profile Cambridge 2012)</p>
<p>HEALTH AND WELL-BEING PROFILE</p>	<p>CAMBRIDGE HEALTH AND WELL- BEING PROFILE 2015</p> <p>The context for health and wellbeing in this Strategy is the Cambridge Health Profile, 2015 (Public Health publication)</p> <p>The health of people in Cambridge is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 14.9% (2,500) children live in poverty (lower than the England average). Life expectancy for women is</p>

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POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS	CAMBRIDGE
	<p>higher than the England average.</p> <p>Life expectancy is 8.2 years lower for men and 7.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cambridge than in the least deprived areas a distance of only 6 miles between the Wards</p> <p>LOCAL PRIORITIES</p> <p>Priorities in Cambridge for health improvement include improving mental health, addressing drug and alcohol misuse, and tackling health inequalities including homelessness.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL STRATEGY</p> <p>ACTIVITY</p>	<p>CAMBRIDGE SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY STRATEGY 2015-2017</p> <p>Following consultation with sport's National Governing Bodies (NGB's), local clubs and organisations, and Sport England, the following key themes were identified as being the main focus for the City Council's Sports Team to tackle over the next few years, to provide excellent sporting infrastructure and opportunities for residents and visitors to the City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adult & young people's obesity levels which are lower than national average but are still a growing concern in respect of the evidence linking obesity to poor health outcomes and medical conditions, such as diabetes and Coronary Heart Disease. ➤ Tackling low levels of activity - 17% of adults living in the City do no or very little physical activity (take part in less than 30 minutes per week) in addition 64.7% of adults are not achieving the recommended 150 minutes of physical activity per week to improving health. There is strong evidence linking low levels of physical activity to long-term conditions and all-cause mortality. ➤ The growing demand by local people for informal sport and recreation opportunities (for example, running) rather than belonging to a sports club. Participation at competition level not always the main goal and some people see as unobtainable, and would rather participate for fun. New research from Sport England finding similar results and are now encouraging sports deliverers to make sport more accessible and participation less

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POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS	CAMBRIDGE
	<p>formal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Helping those unable to swim - growing number of 11 year olds, younger people and adults who are unable to swim 25m unaided. 30% of key stage 2 pupils who do attend curricular lessons cannot swim 25m unaided, and 39% of pupils are not taking any swimming lessons. 1 in 10 parents do not take their children swimming because they cannot swim themselves, and 52% responding to a recent national survey said they now swim very rarely or never. ➤ Supporting the City's community groups and sports organisations in providing opportunity for local people to live more active lives. With the growing cost and numbers of qualifications to deliver sport and the reliance on volunteers to help make clubs sustainable, is a key area to help promote and provide support and assistance to help bring sporting opportunities into local communities. <p>Other areas highlighted as key issues to be considered in all work action planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sports activities more affordable • Improving geographical accessibility of sports centres • Providing more swimming opportunities and a 50m pool • Increasing awareness of sporting opportunities • Increasing disabled provision and more integrated activities

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Table 3.2: South Cambridgeshire District Summary of Local Policies, Strategies and other Factors

POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTOR	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
CORPORATE PLAN/VISION	<p data-bbox="548 405 1384 435">CORPORATE PLAN: 2015 – 2020: LONG TERM VISION AND AIMS</p> <p data-bbox="548 475 2128 576">South Cambridgeshire District will continue to be the best place to live and work and study in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment.</p> <p data-bbox="548 611 2128 676">The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <ul data-bbox="548 711 2128 979" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="548 711 2128 777">• ENGAGEMENT: Engage with residents, parishes and businesses to ensure we deliver first class services and value for money <li data-bbox="548 813 2128 879">• PARTNERSHIPS: Work with partners to create opportunities for employment, enterprise, education and world-leading innovation <li data-bbox="548 916 2128 979">• WELLBEING: Ensure that South Cambridgeshire District continues to offer an outstanding quality of life for our residents <p data-bbox="548 1016 1111 1046">Objectives relevant to this Strategy include:</p> <ul data-bbox="548 1083 2128 1386" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="548 1083 2128 1184">• OBJECTIVE 1: Develop the property company pilot scheme into full business plans to deliver a mix of high quality housing and generate income. <li data-bbox="548 1220 2128 1286">• OBJECTIVE 6: Ensure best use of Council assets and benefit from opportunities to achieve efficiencies from PARTNERSHIP working. <li data-bbox="548 1323 2128 1386">• OBJECTIVE 9: Work with GPs and partners to link health services and to improve the health of our communities.

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POLICY / STRATEGY / OTHER RELEVANT FACTOR	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBJECTIVE 11: Establish successful and sustainable New Communities with housing and employment at Northstowe and the Major Growth sites, served by an improved A14 and A428
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING PROFILE	<p>SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT HEALTH PROFILE JUNE 2015</p> <p>The context for health and wellbeing in this Strategy is the Cambridge Health Profile, 2015. (Public Health publication)</p> <p>The health of people in South Cambridgeshire District is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 8.4% (2,400) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.</p> <p>Life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the most deprived areas of South Cambridgeshire District than in the least deprived areas.</p> <p>Local priorities include supporting the independence of older people, ensuring access to mental health services, and creating a healthy environment through new housing development.</p>

POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

- 3.6 The population profile of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, the future growth projections and the locations of growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sports facilities. Maps 3.1 and 3.3 illustrate current population distribution and scale in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District respectively. Maps 3.2 and 3.4 illustrate the population growth expected in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District to 2031.
- 3.7 The demographic profile of Cambridge, current and future, is summarised in Table 3.5, and that of South Cambridgeshire District in Table 3.7.

CAMBRIDGE

- 3.8 Cambridge is the main settlement within a rapidly growing sub-region. As a county, Cambridgeshire encompasses over 632,000 people living in surrounding villages, new settlements and market towns.
- 3.9 In the 2014/15 academic year, 19,940 students studied at the University of Cambridge in comparison to 19,890 in 2013/14. Anglia Ruskin University has also seen an increase in its student population over the last few years and now has a student population of around 12,500 in Cambridge. (N.B The student population of the City is not included in the Market Segmentation assessment see paragraph 3.24).
- 3.10 The usual resident population by age group shows that Cambridge has a high percentage of residents in their twenties (25%), whilst 22% of the population is 19 years old or under. (See Table 3.4)

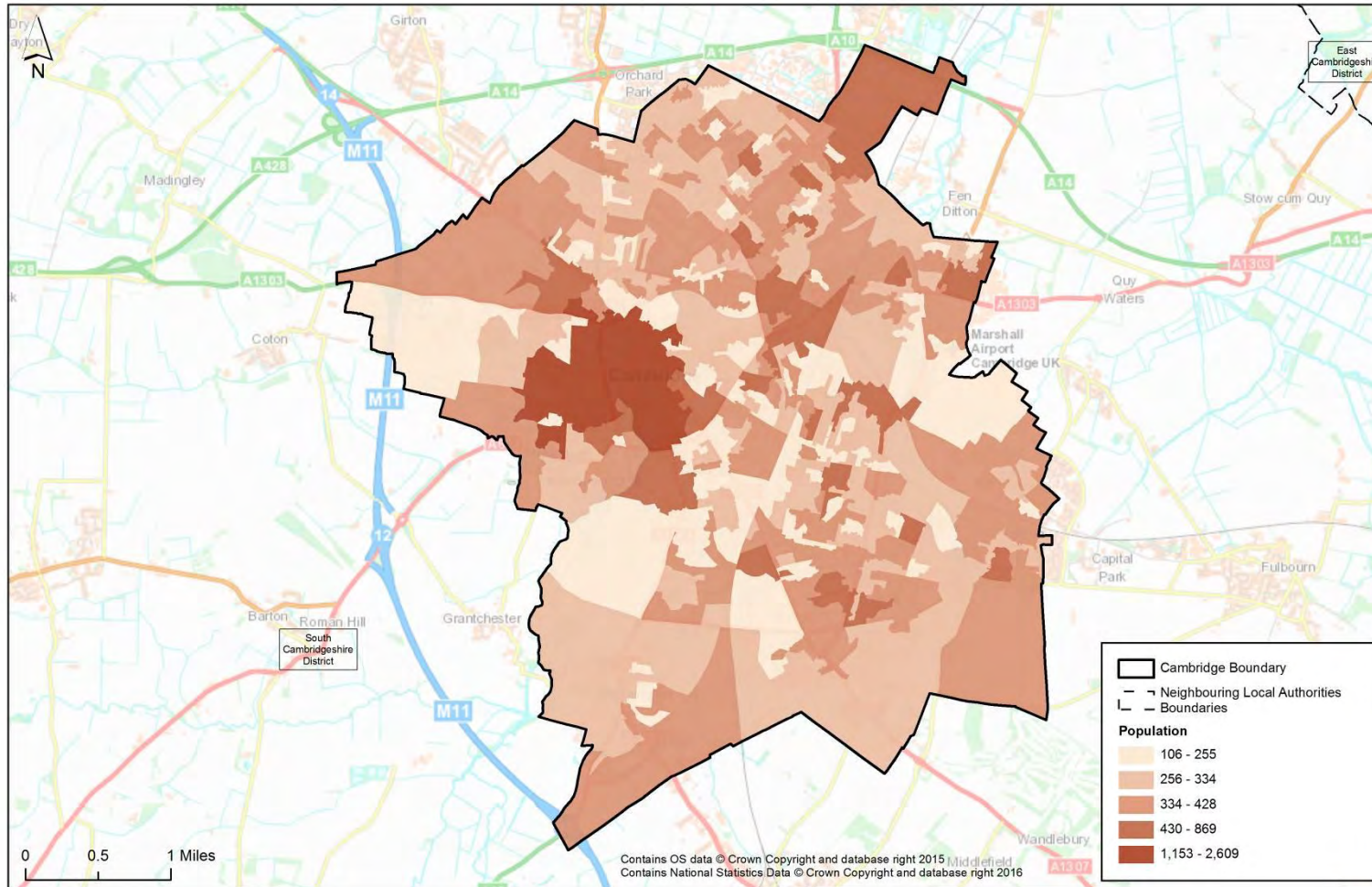
Table 3.4: Cambridge - Population by age 2015 and 2031

	0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	TOTAL
2015	7,137	6,207	5,273	10,476	20,510	13,375	12,051	9,601	7,822	40,983	133,436
2031	7,408	7,278	7,410	12,446	20,783	12,541	11,682	10,671	9,451	54,520	154,190

(Source: Research group Cambridge County Council August 2015)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 3.1: Existing Population Cambridge



Usual resident population by output area in Cambridge (2016)



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

3.11 Table 3.5 provides an overall summary of Cambridge demographic profile.

Table 3.5: Summary of Cambridge Demographic Profile

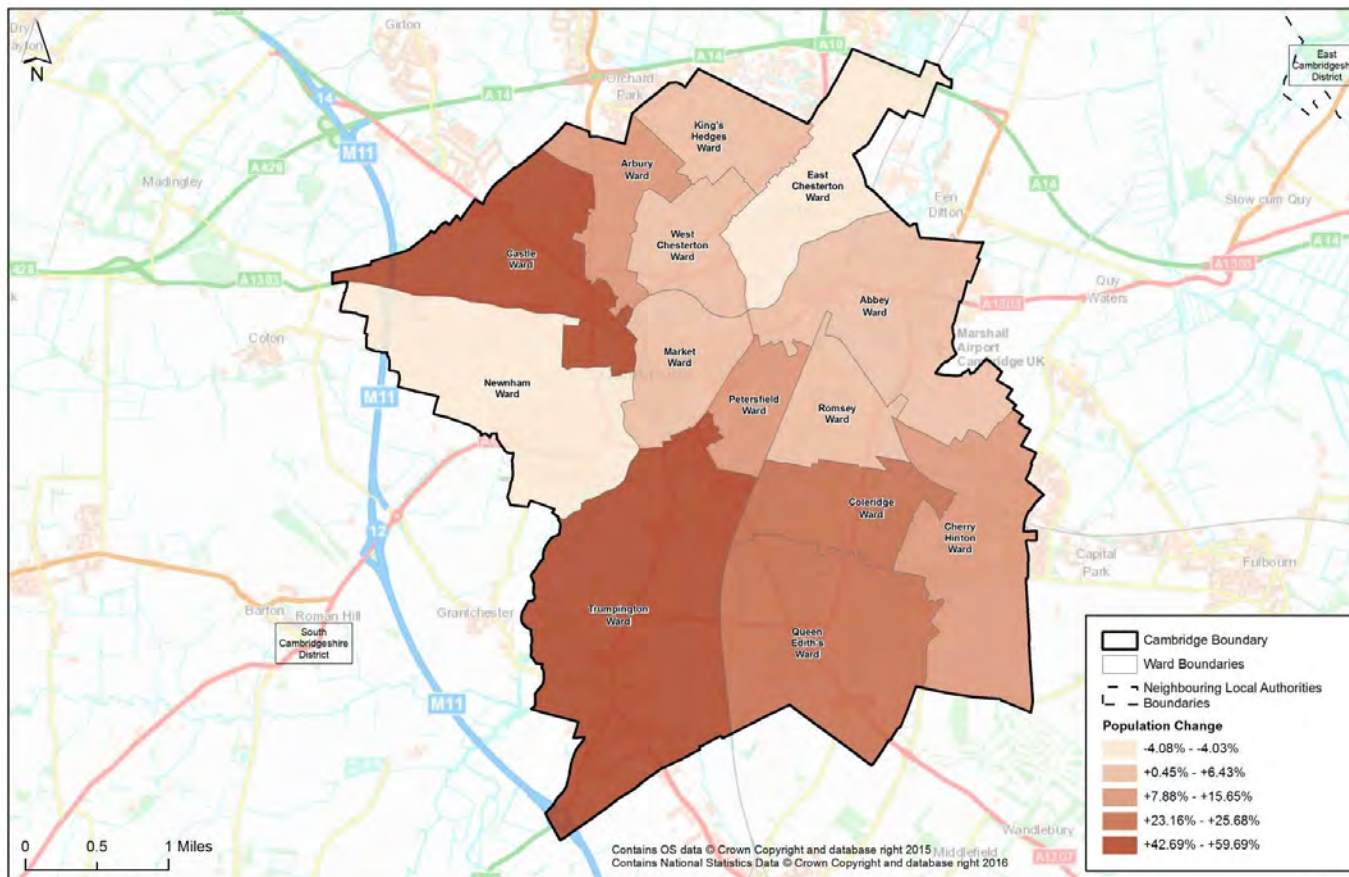
KEY FACTOR	CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
CURRENT POPULATION 2015	133,436***
FUTURE POPULATION 2031	154,190***
LIFE EXPECTANCY	Higher than the English average **
OBESITY	Adult obesity (54.3%) and growing childhood obesity (16.6% - but both lower than regional (adults 65.1% and children 17.2%) and national (adults 63.8% and children 19.2%) averages. **
DEPRIVATION	Although generally affluent, there are pockets of deprivation in the north of the City. Deprivation ranking 16; regionally 20 and nationally 207. ***
PARTICIPATION LEVELS	Participation levels at 16+ for 1 x 30 per week at 46% are higher than the East of England average of 35.6% and the England average of 35.8%*
CAR OWNERSHIP	32.2% of the City's population do not have access to a car; whilst this is to be expected in a major urban area, ability to access sports facilities by public transport needs to be a consideration, particularly in the planning of new provision
EXISTING SWIMMING POOL PROVISION	The two key public pools are Parkside and the Abbey, equivalent to 51% of the overall provision. The rest of the pools are on education sites, or are commercial facilities. **
EXISTING SPORTS HALL PROVISION	A significant number of existing sports halls in the City are on education sites which limits day time access; all those with community access, have a secured community agreement in place. There is limited use of private education facilities.
EXISTING FITNESS SUITE PROVISION	The majority of health and fitness provision in the City is through the private sector

(Sources: Sport England Active People Survey 9 2014/15 (APS 9) *; Sport England Local Sports Profiles**; Cambridge and South Cambridge population data Research group Cambridge County Council August 2015) (Source: Cambridge Local Plan 2014***)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

3.12 Map 3.2 illustrates the population growth forecast for Cambridge by 2031, and the locations in which it will occur. The darker the colour shade, the higher the population growth in that specific area.

Map 3.2: Population Growth forecast for Cambridge by 2031



Percentage change in population by ward in Cambridge (2015-2031)



SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 3.13 South Cambridgeshire District is anticipated to see a significant increase in population to 2031, of around 142,000, which equates to two thirds of the overall growth across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 3.14 The demographic profile of South Cambridgeshire District, current and future, is summarised in Table 4.2.
- 3.15 The usual resident population by age group shows that South Cambridgeshire District has a lower percentage of residents in their twenties (9.4%) compared to Cambridge, whilst 22.4%% of the population is 19 years old or under. (See Table 3.6)

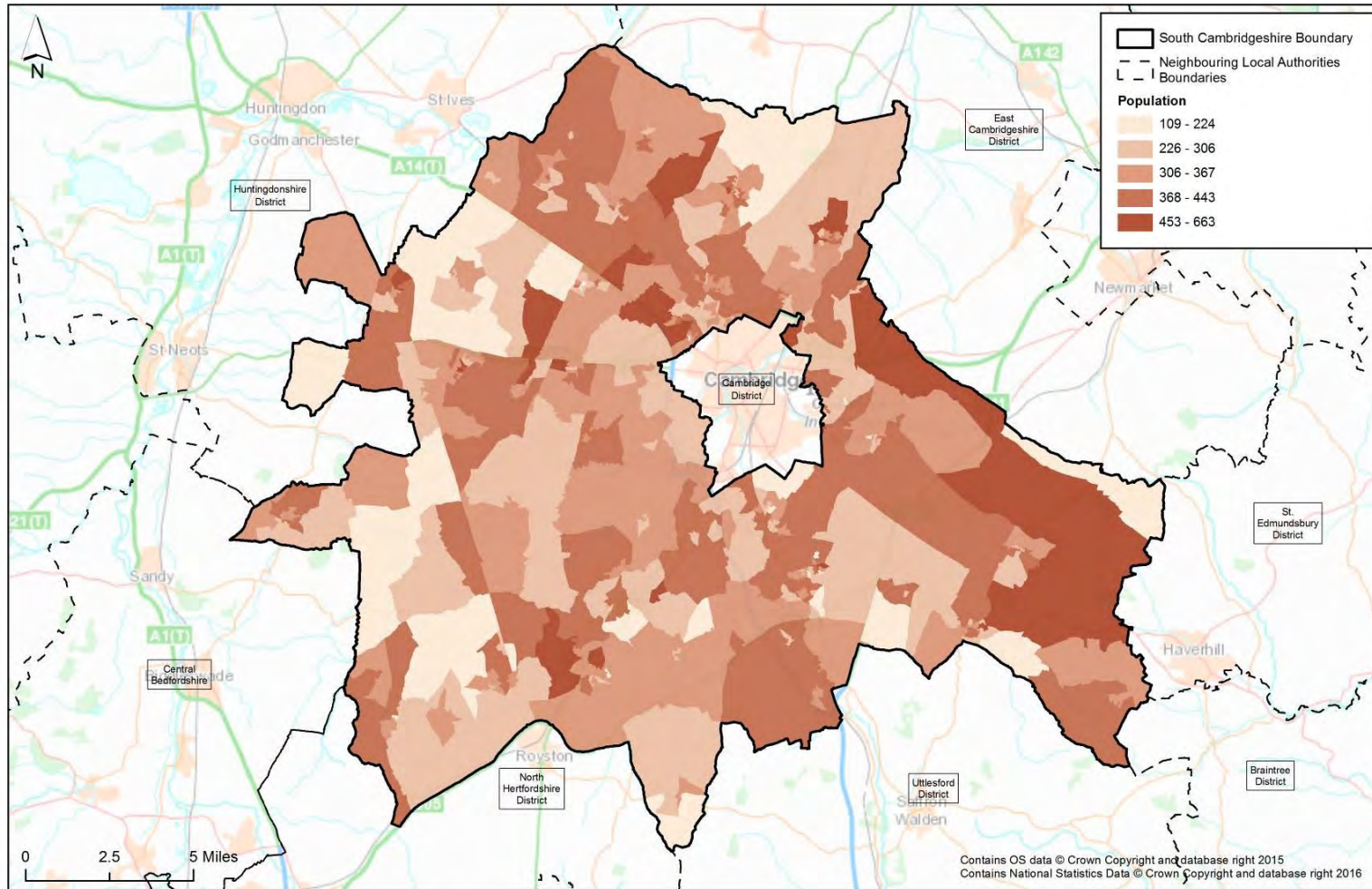
Table 3.6: South Cambridgeshire District - Population by age 2015 and 2031

	2015										
	0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Total
SOUTH WEST AREA	3,450	3,711	3,354	2,978	1,774	2,552	3,100	3,623	4,058	23,728	52,327
SOUTH EAST AREA	2,379	2,548	2,491	2,274	1,616	2,030	2,459	2,660	3,013	21,194	42,664
NORTH AREA	3,679	3,607	3,302	3,348	2,924	3,571	3,883	4,180	4,216	25,059	57,769
	2031										
	0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Total
SOUTH WEST AREA	3,813	4,282	4,255	3,704	2,216	2,672	3,439	4,367	4,770	30,252	63,770
SOUTH EAST AREA	2,479	2,791	2,958	2,652	1,740	1,822	2,415	2,947	3,285	26,135	49,224
NORTH AREA	4,920	5,095	5,109	4,782	3,896	4,590	5,284	6,085	6,068	36,028	81,857
											194,851

(Source: Research group Cambridge County Council August 2015)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 3.3: Existing Population South Cambridgeshire District



Usual resident population by output area in South Cambridgeshire(2016)



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
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Table 3.7: Summary of South Cambridgeshire District Demographic Profile

KEY FACTOR	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
CURRENT POPULATION 2015	152,760
FUTURE POPULATION 2031	194,851
LIFE EXPECTANCY	Higher than the English average
OBESITY	Adult obesity (64.7%) and growing childhood obesity (12%) – but both lower than regional (adults 65.1% and children 17.2%) and national (adults 63.8% and children 19.2%) averages.
DEPRIVATION	Deprivation ranking 7, 52 regionally and 349 nationally.
PARTICIPATION LEVELS	Participation levels at 16+ for 1 x 30 per week are higher than the regional and national averages – 36.2%, compared to 35.6% for the East of England, and 35.8% For England.
CAR OWNERSHIP	Around 10.5% of South Cambridgeshire District residents do not have access to a car.
KEY FACTS ABOUT CORE FACILITIES	
EXISTING SWIMMING POOL PROVISION	Very low level of swimming pool provision, all on education sites
EXISTING SPORTS HALL PROVISION	The majority of sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District are on education sites (limited day time access),
EXISTING FITNESS SUITE PROVISION	The majority of health and fitness provision is on education sites, with some smaller private facilities; no major fitness chains

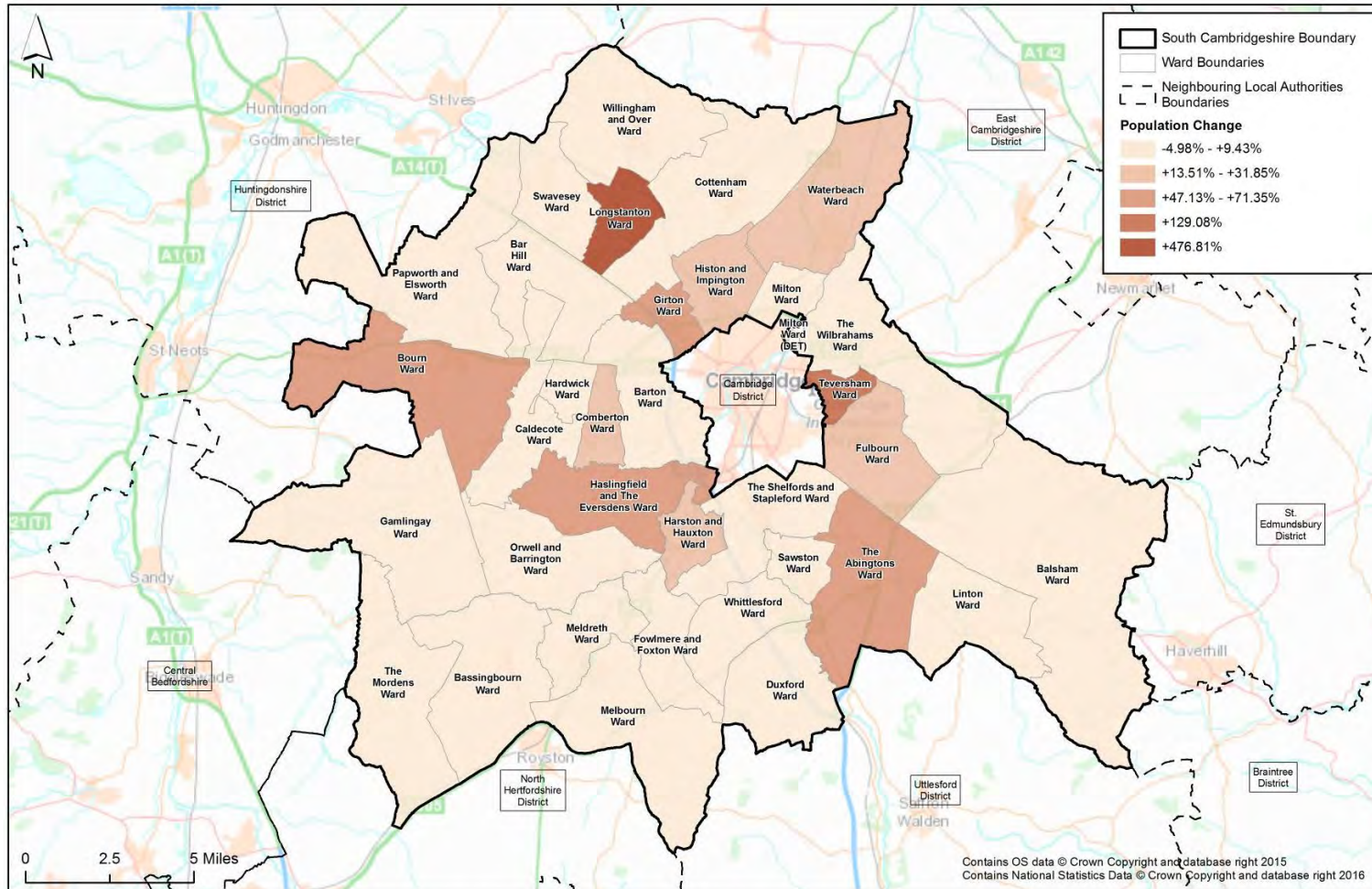
(Sources: Sport England Active People Survey 9 2014/15 (APS 9); Sport England Local Sports Profiles; Cambridge and South Cambridge population data Research group Cambridge County Council August 2015) (Source: Cambridge Local Plan 2014)

3.16 Map 3.4 illustrates the population growth forecast for South Cambridgeshire District by 2031, and the locations in which it will occur. The darker the colour shade, the higher the population growth in that specific area.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 3.4: Population Growth forecast for South Cambridgeshire District by 2031



Percentage change in population by ward in South Cambridgeshire (2015-2031)



CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- 3.17 In determining the nature and level of sports facility provision required for the future in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, it is also important to be aware of how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in areas other than where they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary.
- 3.18 Cambridge is completely surrounded by South Cambridgeshire District, so it is only this neighbouring authority (and parts of East Cambridgeshire) that has a direct impact on provision and use of sports facilities in the City. The relationship between the City and South Cambridgeshire is very different to that of most local authority areas because of the geography between the two areas. This is the rationale for developing a joint Strategy.
- 3.19 South Cambridgeshire District also has a relationship with the market towns surrounding it in North Herts, East Cambridgeshire, Uttlesford, Huntingdonshire etc., because some residents find it easier to access community services and facilities in these locations as opposed to Cambridge, or other towns in South Cambridgeshire District.
- 3.20 As already stated in discussing the planning approach between the two local authorities (Sections 3 and 4 Local Plans):

'The inter-relationship between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire is well established through the location of key employment sites, patterns of travel to work and access to services and facilities. This means that decisions cannot be taken in isolation and the future approach needs to remain joined up, as it has been in the past.'

- 3.21 Decisions relating to the future provision of sports facilities will impact on both areas because of the following:
- Cambridge has a higher level of sports facility provision for some facilities than South Cambridgeshire District, in particular swimming pools
 - The majority of the existing facility provision in South Cambridgeshire District, and some of that in Cambridge is on education sites, which means that day time access is limited, and the local authorities are not in control over whether facilities are provided (except where secured community use is in place), maintained, or who can have access
 - Many people live in South Cambridgeshire District and travel into Cambridge to work, school etc., so many use facilities in the City as opposed to those in the District
 - There are significantly higher levels of car ownership in South Cambridgeshire District than in Cambridge; more visits to sports facilities are made by car in South Cambridgeshire District than are in Cambridge
 - The majority of all demand for sports facilities from Cambridge residents is met in the City; in South Cambridgeshire District, the majority of resident demand is met through facilities outside the District

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- Cambridge is a net importer of visits to pools and sports halls; South Cambridgeshire District is a net exporter of visits to pools and sports halls
- The location and catchment areas of existing facilities, and whether these will be appropriate for areas of new housing growth
- Transport links and access between existing and new communities
- Location of population growth areas, which will also result in the development of a range of community provision, including sports facilities

3.22 Given this inter-relationship, the analysis of the future needs in the City and District for indoor sports facilities has been developed on the basis of:

- Identification of existing provision in each local authority area (to meet ANOG requirements) – see Section 5 of this report
- Analysis of indoor sports facility provision in each area (to meet ANOG requirements) – see Section 5 of this report.
- Strategy delivery (to meet ANOG requirements) – See Section 7 of this report

3.23 Table 3.8 summarises the feedback from adjacent local authorities in relation to future sports facility provision, which impacts on both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

Table 3.8: Neighbouring Local Authority Facility Developments

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FACILITY DEVELOPMENTS
EAST CAMBS DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a new pool in Ely is progressing; this will be a 6 lane x 25m main pool, a 4 badminton court sports hall and fitness suite. Development timescale around 3 years. • Development of a new facility in Ely will result in the closure of the existing Paradise Pool, Ely. • East Cambridge District Council is considering development of the existing Littleport Leisure Centre.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huntingdonshire DC is considering investing in improved fitness provision at the One Leisure site, Huntingdon. • The Council is also aware of a number of private sector developments in fitness provision in Huntingdon, St Neots and Alconbury.
NORTH HERTS DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment ongoing into North Herts Leisure Centre, Letchworth.
UTTLESFORD DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2015 Facilities strategy recommends additional pool provision is developed.
BRAINTREE DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Sports Facility Strategy being produced; • New facility opened in Witham in August 2014; three other facilities refurbished.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FACILITY DEVELOPMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other current plan for new facility development by the Council. Hedingham School has identified an interest in refurbishment of their current facilities, and potentially new facility development.
CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new wet and dry facility is being developed at Flitwick. Dunstable Leisure centre is to be re-developed. The Council is undertaking a feasibility study into future provision of indoor bowls facilities in the district, and potentially to cater for regional level.
ST EDMUNDSBURY DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new sports hall is being developed at Moreton Hall. There are proposals for new AGPs in St Edmundsury and Newmarket. Facility Strategy recommends additional community access to school sites, plus consideration of the development of an 8 court sports hall if opportunity arises, based on demand from netball and other hall sports. Potential development of an off road closed cycling track.

PARTICIPATION TRENDS AND RATES

CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES ACROSS BOTH AUTHORITIES

- 3.24 The Active People Survey (APS) 9 (2014/15 Q2) highlights that of those aged 14+ in Cambridge, 44.5% participates once a week in sport; this is higher than the Cambridgeshire, (35.8%), East of England (34.6%) and England average (35%), and is about the same as previous levels of participation in Cambridge in 2012/013 (44.6%). This means that circa 55% of Cambridge residents over 14 are not physically active at least once a week. Overall, participation rates are higher for males than females in Cambridge.
- 3.25 The Active People Survey (APS) 9 (2014/15 Q2) highlights that of those aged 14+ in South Cambridgeshire District, 38.1% participates once a week in sport; this is higher than the Cambridgeshire, (35.8%), East (34.6%) and England average (35%), but lower than previous levels of participation in the District in 2013/14 (44.8%). This means that circa 55% of South Cambridgeshire District residents over 14 are not physically active at least once a week.
- 3.26 Although participation rates are higher than the national average, the fact that over half the residents over 14 do not participate regularly is of some concern, given the corporate priority and objectives for health and well-being of both Councils.
- 3.27 Levels of participation (16+) population in sport have increased over the period the APS Survey has been undertaken, but are now decreasing again. Overall, participation rates are higher for males than females in South Cambridgeshire District.

(Source: APS 9 2014/15 Q2)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

3.28 Other Active People (APS 9) participation data for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is summarised below in Table 3.9:

Table 3.9: Adult (16+) Participation in Sport – Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

APS 9 MEASUREMENT	YEAR	CAMBRIDGE	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE	EAST OF ENGLAND	ENGLAND	COMMENT
16+ PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2005/2006	42.4 %	36.4 %	35.2%	35.8 %	
	2014/2015	46 %	36.2%	35.6 %	35.8 %	Rate in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is higher than East of England and England.
16+ 1-2 x 30 MINUTES OF MODERATE INTENSITY ACTIVITY PER WEEK	2014/2015	35.1%	30%	24.8%	25%	<p>Whilst higher than both the East of England and England average the rate is still only just over a third of Cambridge population.</p> <p>Whilst higher than both the East of England and England average South Cambridgeshire District District's rate is still less than a third of the population, and is decreasing.</p>
16+ 30 MINUTES MODERATE INTENSITY ACTIVITY 3 TIMES A WEEK	2014/2015	17.1%	27.6%	23.4%	23.3%	<p>The proportion of people (17.1%) in Cambridge taking part in 30 minutes' moderate intensity activity 3 times a week (formerly NI8 Sport and active recreation) has decreased significantly since APS1 2005/06, and since APS 8 2014/15 Q1 (31.7%).</p> <p>The proportion of people in South Cambridgeshire District taking part in 30 minutes' moderate intensity activity 3 times a week (formerly NI8 Sport and active recreation) has increased since APS1 2005/06, but decreased since APS 8 2013/14 Q1 (29.3%).</p>

Source: Active People Survey (APS) 9 2015 Q2

3.28 APS 9 Q2 also identifies that:

- In terms of Latent Demand, 61.6% of all adults in Cambridge, and 54.1% of all adults in South Cambridgeshire District want to do more sport
- 28.6% of adults in Cambridge, and 33.3% of adults in South Cambridgeshire District, who are already physically active, want to do more sport
- 33% of those who are physically inactive in Cambridge, and 24% of those who are physically inactive in South Cambridgeshire District want to do more sport
- Satisfaction with existing sports facilities has increased from 68.1% to 74.2% in Cambridge, and from 66.5% to 65.6% in South Cambridgeshire District over the last 3 years.

(Source: SE Local Sport Profile updated September 2015, and APS 9 2014/15 Q2))

MARKET SEGMENTATION

CAMBRIDGE

3.29 Table 3.10, Sport England's market segmentation model comprises 19 'sporting' segments. It is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles. Each of these segments is given a name. The Sport England Market Segmentation analysis for Cambridge identifies that the dominant segments are Jamie, Tim and Ben (See Appendix 12 for detailed explanation of Market Segmentation).

Table 3.10: Market Segmentation Summary – Dominant Segments in Cambridge

MARKET SEGMENT AND NUMBER	SEGMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	TOP PARTICIPATION SPORTS NATIONALLY	CAMBRIDGE	
				NUMBER	RATE
JAMIE (2)	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket, Keep fit/gym, Athletics	9,600	10.5 %
TIM (6)	Settling Down	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming,	9,200	10.0 %

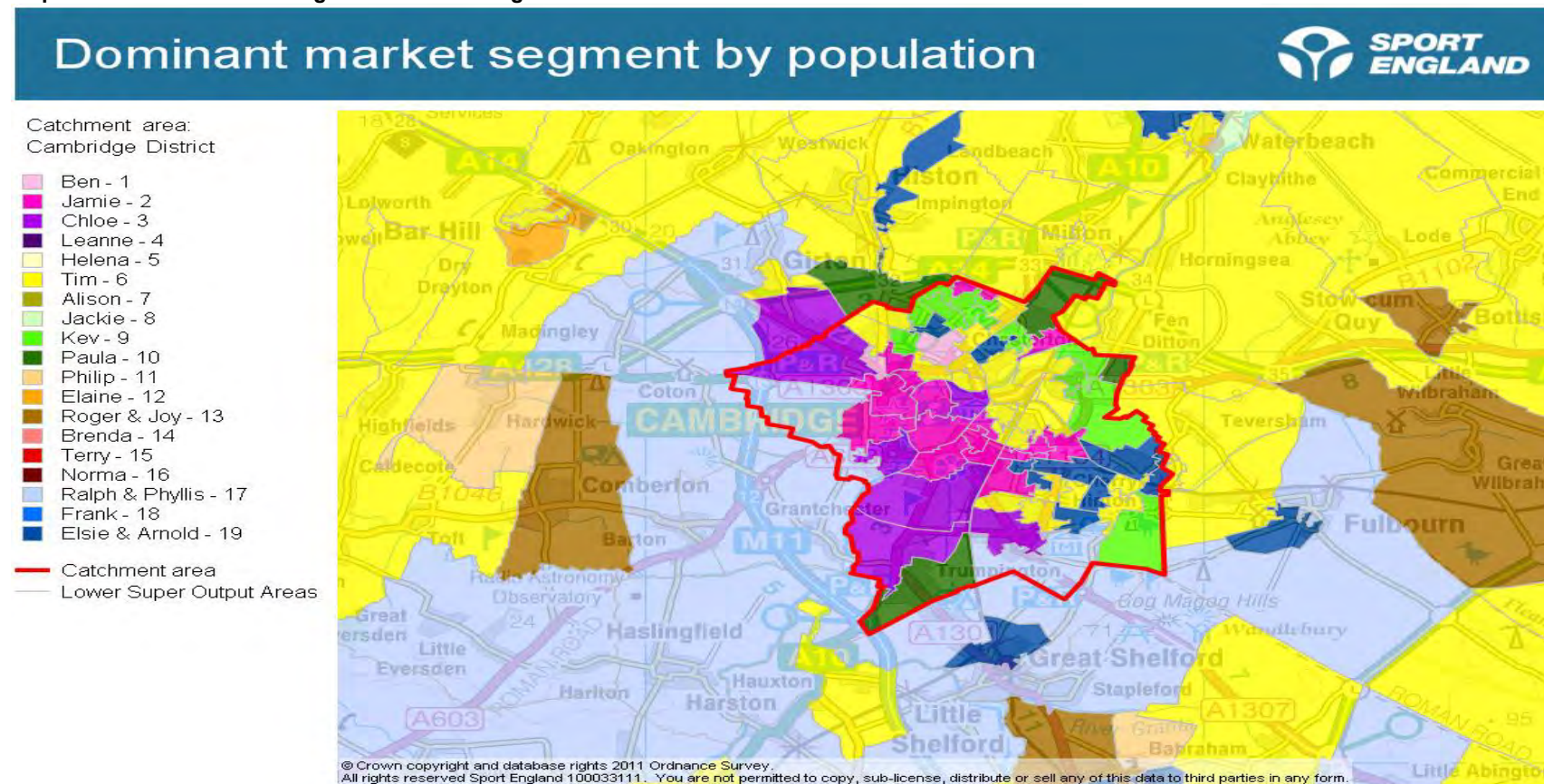
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

MARKET SEGMENT AND NUMBER	SEGMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	TOP PARTICIPATION SPORTS NATIONALLY	CAMBRIDGE	
				NUMBER	RATE
	Males	45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport.		
BEN (1)	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket, Keep fit/gym, Cycling	6,500	7.0 %

Source: Sport England, 2010, Measure: Sport Market Segmentation

3.30 There are also quite large groups of: Chloe, Leanne and Helena's across Cambridge (See Appendix 16). The implications of the above analysis are that there is a need to ensure provision of quality facilities for: cycling; fitness; keep fit/gym; swimming; football; cricket; athletics or running; and golf at local level.

Map 3.5: Dominant Market Segments in Cambridge



3.31 The distribution of the most dominant market segments in Cambridge is shown above in Map 3.5.

3.32 This map shows that in Cambridge, the majority segments across the district are Ben (north of Cambridge), Jamie (central area of City of Cambridge) and Tim (north east of Cambridge and central area). This type of local intelligence should be used to develop and drive programmes to maximise participation opportunities at local level, by providing activities in which people want to take part.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

3.33 Across South Cambridgeshire District, Sport England Market Segmentation data (set out in Table 3.11), indicates higher proportions of people in segments two, nineteen, four, nine and eleven (see below) relative to other segments locally, regionally and/or nationally. 'Tim' (14.3%) is the most significant market segment in the District.

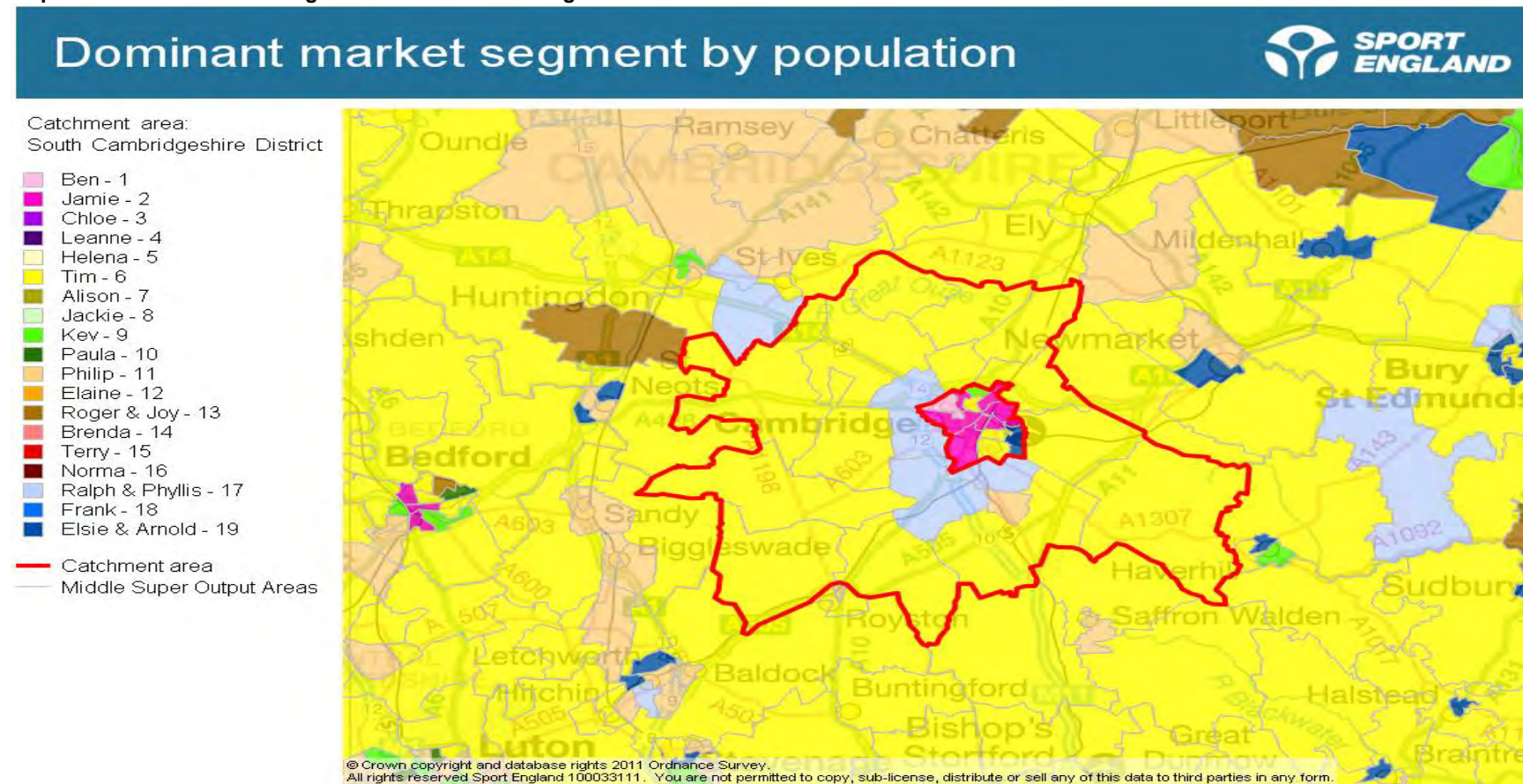
Table 3.11: Market Segmentation Summary – Dominant Segments in South Cambridgeshire District

MARKET SEGMENT AND NUMBER	SEGMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	TOP PARTICIPATION SPORTS NATIONALLY	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT	
				NUMBER	RATE
TIM (6)	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport.	15,700	14.3 %
PHILIP (11)	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.	11,200	10.2%
RALPH AND PHYLLIS (17)	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf	9,800	8.9%

Source: Sport England, 2010, Measure: Sport Market Segmentation

3.34 There are also quite large groups of: Chloe, Alison, Roger and Joys and Elaine's across South Cambridgeshire District (see Appendix 16). The implications of the above analysis are that there is a need to ensure provision of quality facilities for: cycling; fitness; keep fit/gym; swimming; football; athletics or running; and golf at local level.

Map 3.6: Dominant Market Segments in South Cambridgeshire District



3.35 The distribution of the most dominant market segments in South Cambridgeshire is shown above in Map 3.6. This map shows that in South Cambridgeshire District, the majority segments across the district are Philip (south west of the District), Ralph and Phyllis (south and east of District) and Tim (across the District). This type of local intelligence should be used to develop and drive programmes to maximise participation opportunities at local level, by providing activities in which people want to take part.

4. GROWTH STRATEGY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT LOCAL PLANS (SUBMISSION 2014)

- 4.1. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District submitted Local Plans in March 2014. Both Local Plans will seek to manage growth across each respective authority up to 2031. While both Local Plans are separate they have been prepared and submitted together for joint Examination in order to fully address the impact of growth across both authorities and the need for a coordinated approach to policy development. This highlights the strategic need to manage cross boundary issues to do with sport and recreation infrastructure and the cross usage of facilities by local residents.
- 4.2. This Strategy focuses on the period to 2031. This Strategy will inform growth beyond 2031 where possible, particularly where growth is planned that will extend beyond 2031.
- 4.3. The Councils have a long history of joint working reflecting the strong interaction between the two administrative areas and the two authorities have worked closely together on the preparation of their Local Plans, including joint consultation on issues and options of shared interest. The Local Plans were submitted to the Secretary of State in 2014, and at time of writing are undergoing Examination by an independent inspector before they can be adopted.
- 4.4. Both plans are underpinned by the new Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District 2013 and set out policies and proposals to meet the objectively assessed development needs of the area and guide future development to 2031.
- 4.5. The inter-relationship between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is well established through the location of key employment sites, patterns of travel to work and access to services and facilities. This means that decisions cannot be taken in isolation and the future approach needs to remain joined up, as it has been in the past. This is the reason why a joint strategy was commissioned by the two authorities to address the cross boundary issues of indoor sports facilities
- 4.6. On the whole, South Cambridgeshire District residents look towards Cambridge for services and facilities but they also travel to the surrounding market towns Cambridge is affected by a tight administrative boundary and is surrounded by Green Belt. Any decision relating to the spatial strategy in South Cambridgeshire District is likely to have an impact on Cambridge and vice versa.
- 4.7. The Vision Statement for Cambridge in the Local Plan is:

The vision for Cambridge is of a compact, dynamic city, located within the high quality landscape setting of the Cambridge Green Belt. The city will draw inspiration from its iconic historic core, heritage assets and structural green corridors, achieving a sense of place in all its parts, with generous, accessible and biodiverse open spaces and well-designed architecture. Building on the city's reputation for design excellence, Cambridge's new development will be innovative and will promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, helping to support the transition to a more environmentally sustainable and successful low carbon economy.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

4.8. The current Open Space and Recreation Standard for Cambridge in respect of indoor sports facility provision is:

Table 4.1: Cambridge City Council – Open Space and Recreation Standard (Appendix I)

OPEN SPACE	DEFINITION	STANDARD	CIL+	ONSITE OR S106+
INDOOR SPORTS PROVISION	Formal provision such as sports halls (4 badminton courts) and swimming pools (6 lane x 25m (312.50 sq. m))	1 sports hall for 13,000 people 1 swimming pool for 50,000 people	Yes *	No

* If on-site, a deduction from Community Infrastructure Levy liability will be made
+ subject to corporate approval of these delivery mechanisms

4.9. The Vision Statement for South Cambridgeshire District in the Local Plan is:

Policy S1. South Cambridgeshire District will continue to be the best place to live, work and study in the country.

Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment.

4.10. The current Open Space and Recreation Standard for South Cambridgeshire District in respect of indoor sports facility provision is:

Table 4.2: South Cambridgeshire District – Open Space and Recreation Standard

OPEN SPACE	DEFINITION	STANDARD	CIL	ONSITE OR S106+
INDOOR SPORTS PROVISION	Formal provision such as (4 badminton courts) and swimming pools (6 lane x 25m (312.50 sq. m))	112 m ² per additional 1000 population	Yes	No

4.11. Part of the rationale for undertaking the development of this Strategy is to test and challenge the existing Open Space and Recreation Standards in the context of significant population growth, existing usage patterns, and identified latent and future demand.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

4.12. The Local Plans seek to deliver at least 14,000 new homes in Cambridge, and 19,500 new homes in South Cambridgeshire. The main locations of new homes to be developed in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are summarised below:

Table 4.3: New Home Locations – Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

CAMBRIDGE		
LOCATION OF NEW HOMES	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	STATUS
Darwin Green One (between Huntingdon and Histon Road)	1,593	Planning Permission Granted
NW Cambridge University Site (cross boundary site with South Cambridgeshire)	Up to 3,000; up to 2,000 student bed spaces.	Planning Permission Granted
Southern Fringe – Clay Farm	up to 2,300	Planning Permission Granted
Southern Fringe/Trumpington Meadows (cross boundary site with South Cambridgeshire)	1,200	Under Construction
Northern Fringe East – An employment led area of regeneration including a new railway station (Cambridge Science Park). The area is allocated for high quality mixed-use development, including employment uses such as B1, B2 and B8, as well as a range of supporting commercial, retail, leisure and residential uses (subject to acceptable environmental conditions).	TBC	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation, Area Action Plan in preparation
Cambridge East land north of Cherry Hinton	1,200 (780 in City & 420 in South Cambridgeshire District)	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation
Clifton Road Area	550	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT		
LOCATION OF NEW HOMES (SITES OVER 500 DWELLINGS)	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	STATUS
Darwin Green Two (between Huntingdon and Histon Road)	1000	Local Plan allocation
NW Cambridge University Site (cross boundary site with Cambridge)	See above	Local Plan allocation
Cambridge East –land north of Cherry Hinton	1,200 (420 in South Cambridgeshire District and 780 in City))	Local Plan allocation
Southern Fringe/Trumpington Meadows (cross boundary site with South Cambridgeshire)	See above	Under Construction
Wing – land north of Newmarket Rd	1,300	Outline Planning Application received
Northstowe New Town	Up to 10,000 (3,445 anticipated by 2031)	Local Plan allocation Phase 1 Under Construction.
Cambourne (additional 950 dwellings)	499	Under Construction
Waterbeach New Town	8,000 – 9,000 (2,050 anticipated by 2031)	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation
New Village at Bourn Airfield	3,500 (1,360 anticipated by 2031)	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation
Cambourne West	1,200	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation (planning application in for larger numbers 2,350 dwellings extending over larger site than is proposed in local plan.)
Sawston – Babraham Road (3 allocations)	540	Proposed Local Plan 2014 allocation

4.13. Strategic sites included in South Cambridgeshire District's Local Plan only (where on-site pitch / Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) provision is expected as a minimum, but there could also be indoor facilities).

- **Land between Huntingdon Rd and Histon Rd** (1,000 dwellings) – Policy SS/2 includes the following ‘... Provision for outdoor sports facilities, provision for teenagers and children, and informal open space, and allotments will be made in accordance with Policies SC/7 and SC/8. If the most appropriate locations for provision in accordance with the Masterplan for the site are found to lie within the adjoining development in Cambridge, e.g. in the proposed local centre, the planning obligation will include a requirement for contributions to the provision of offsite services and facilities.’
- **Cambridge East** – north of Newmarket Rd – 1,200 dwellings and land north of Cherry Hinton will deliver 110 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire District Council. Policy SS/3 replaces policies in Cambridge East Area Action Plan.
- **Waterbeach New Town** 8,000 – 9,000 dwellings – Policy SS/5 includes the following ‘An AAP will be prepared for the area shown on the Policies Map. The AAP will establish a policy framework for the site, and will address issues and requirements including Open space, sports and leisure facilities.’
- **New Village at Bourn Airfield approx. 3,500** – **Policy SS/6 includes the following** ‘...The AAP will establish a policy framework for the site, and will address issues and requirements including: ... Open space, sports and leisure facilities;
- **Cambourne West** 1,200 – Policy SS/8 includes the following ‘...Development taking place in accordance with a Masterplan to be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority as part of the first application for planning permission.’
- **Northstowe** – Planning Permission for phase 1 - April 2014. Phase 2 yet to be determined at time of writing.
- **Phase Two - Provision Subject to Signing S106 (at Secondary School with Community Use Agreement) – indoor facilities only:**
 - **Land for swimming pool (six lane 25m)**
 - **4 court sports hall (with land to extend to an 8 court)**
 - **Up to 50 fitness stations**
 - **1 dance/aerobics studio (e.g. 150 m2)**
 - **2 studios (100 m2)**

4.14. Other new areas of housing development have the potential for indoor facilities to be considered. Specifically, the development of new secondary schools e.g. Waterbeach, NW Cambridge, East Cambridge, NIAB, and the expansion of Cambourne Secondary School, provide the opportunity, through the development of facilities required for curriculum delivery, to secure additional sports hall time for community use.

NEW SETTLEMENTS BEYOND 2031

4.15. As detailed at Table 4.3, three new settlements are planned in South Cambridgeshire. These three developments are anticipated to start prior to 2031, but significant elements of these developments will be built in the longer term. Development of these sites will take place over a long period, and the sporting needs will need to be monitored as these sites come forward, including through future reviews of this strategy.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- 4.16. The new town of Northstowe will eventually deliver up to 10,000 dwellings. The first phase has planning permission (1500 dwellings), and the second phase (3500 dwellings) has been approved subject to section 106 agreements. A Sports Strategy for the town was developed through this process.
- 4.17. Two further new settlement sites have been identified in the Submitted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, a new town north of Waterbeach (8,000-9,000 dwellings) and new village at Bourn Airfield (3,500 dwellings).
- 4.18. This Strategy provides an assessment of the need for new and improved sports facilities up to and including 2031.
- 4.19. Therefore, identification of the need for sports provision for these new developments (which go beyond 2031), will need to consider the dwelling mix and population, phasing, and undergo consultation through the planning application process. Policy SC/4 of the submitted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan requires proposals for sites of 200 or more dwellings to be accompanied by detailed assessments and strategies prepared in consultation with services providers and to be approved by the local authorities, including for sports facilities.
- 4.20. Prior to these more detailed assessments, this study has used the Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator to identify future long term needs. For Bourn Airfield a population estimate of 2.7 per household (based on the Bourn Ward in the 2011 census) has been applied, giving an overall population of 9,450. For the Waterbeach New Town a population estimate of 2.57 per household has been applied (this is based on the population per dwelling multiplier that was applied at Northstowe), giving a population of 23,130.

Table 4.4: Calculations of Facility need per new Development (based on 2016 prices)

NEW DEVELOPMENT	ADDITIONAL FACILITY PROVISION REQUIRED		
	SWIMMING POOLS	SPORTS HALLS	INDOOR BOWLS
BOURN AIRFIELD (POPULATION BASED ON 2.7 PER HOUSEHOLD – 9,660)	101.48sqm of water space (equivalent to 1.91 lanes or 0.48 pools (4 lane x 25m) Meeting need for an additional 611 vpwpp	2.95 badminton courts (equivalent to 0.74 of a 4 badminton court sports hall) Meeting need for an additional 644 vpwpp	0.67 rinks (equivalent to 0.11 centres Meeting need for an additional 105 vpwpp
WATERBEACH (POPULATION BASED ON 2.57 PER HOUSEHOLD – 23,130)	242.99 sqm of water space (equivalent to 4.57 lanes or 1.14 pools (4 lane x 25m) Meeting need for an additional 1,464 vpwpp	7.06 badminton courts (equivalent to 1.77 4 badminton court sports halls) Meeting need for an additional 1,543 vpwpp	1.61 rinks (equivalent to 0.27 centres Meeting need for an additional 251 vpwpp

- 4.21. The above identified needs are based on a quantitative assessment, to provide the minimum level of new facilities required for each new development beyond 2031. These needs will require careful analysis in the context of the needs assessment up to and including 2031, to ensure that further provision complements and enhances that already made, and does not duplicate either type or location.

5. EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION – ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY, CURRENT AND FUTURE DEMAND

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The current level and nature of indoor sports facility provision in Cambridge has been assessed across the City. It is important to highlight that the catchment areas for indoor sports facilities (based on a 20 minute drive time) are often bigger than the City itself, depending on the facility location. In Cambridge context, given both the proximity of provision, but also the challenges associated with travelling in the City, it is the actual accessibility and availability of provision that is critical i.e. is the facility available for community use, and does it have the appropriate level of capacity?

SUPPLY OF SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 5.2 Table 5.1 below summarises the existing indoor sports facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District:

Table 5.1: Existing Indoor Sports Facilities – City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITIES	CAMBRIDGE	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
Health & Fitness Suite	12	9
Indoor Bowls (halls)	2	0
Indoor Tennis (courts)	12 (plus 3 seasonal)	0
Sports Hall (minimum 3 badminton courts)	12	9
Studio	23	12
Squash Courts	32	11
Swimming Pool (main pools)	9	7
TOTAL	82	48

N.B Outdoor facilities are covered in the 2016 Cambridge Playing Pitch Strategy i.e. grass pitches, All Weather Pitches, cycling, tennis courts, bowls greens,

- 5.3 Active Places Power is a website containing a database about allows sports facilities across the country in an area. to be identified. Nationally, it contains information about over 50,000 facilities, across eleven different facility types It is possible to identify the sports facilities in a specific area. Primarily for Local Authorities and national governing bodies of sport it can help to build an evidence base when identifying and planning where to target interventions for facilities, clubs or other activities.
- 5.4 Based on the Active Places database (see paragraph 5.5 below), and the local sports profile data (Sport England), the maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing sport and leisure built facility provision in Cambridge, and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.5 Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise Local Authority administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users. The availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can, and does, influence sports facility usage patterns; in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, usage patterns are affected by local geography, facility location and accessibility, levels of car ownership and public transport availability (particularly in the more rural areas).

CATCHMENT AREAS

5.6 Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour, and are also very different in rural and urban areas. This problem is overcome by accepting the Sport England concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users i.e. 20 minutes. The maps 5.6 and 5.7 in Section 5 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, based on this approach.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

5.7 Car ownership in Cambridge is below the national average with 32.2% of residents owning one car compared with nearly 44% in England. Levels of car ownership in Cambridge reflect the fact that a significant number of people cycle and public transport is available.

5.8 In South Cambridgeshire District, only 20% of the population does not have access to private transport which reflects a more rural area where residents travel to access services and facilities in the surrounding market towns and larger villages, as well as Cambridge.

5.9 In light of aspirations to reduce private car journeys, improved links with the public transport network could improve access to sport and recreation facilities. Establishing or improving links with existing or proposed public transport networks should therefore be a key consideration in development of new sports facilities in Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District. Appropriate provision is being made in new communities e.g. Northstowe to reduce the need to travel. It is however recognised that in more rural areas this can present more of a challenge than in more urban communities.

5.10 This approach is clearly supported in Local Plan policy for both local authorities, which positively supports the development of additional opportunities for walking and cycling (within existing communities and those that will be developed), both on an informal basis i.e. new routes connecting to existing networks, and as a means of accessing community facilities, and thereby reducing the number of car journeys and contributing to Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District's health and well-being agenda.

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

5.11 Given the range of facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and critically future need.

5.12 The facility types assessed are:

- **Sports Halls (strategic size i.e. 3 badminton court +)**
- **Health and fitness facilities (including dance/aerobic studios)**
- **Swimming Pools and Leisure Pools (20m +)**
- **Squash Courts**
- **Sports Stadia**
- **Indoor Tennis Courts**
- **Cycling**
- **Indoor Bowls**

5.13 Quality assessments of the main and key existing facilities available for community use in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District were undertaken. (these are the priority to assess and understand as they provide for community use). The facilities were visited and audited, using the Sport England proforma. (The quality audits are summarised in Table 5.2, and are included in full detail in Appendices 2a - 2h). They are referenced in subsequent sections of this Strategy, as they clearly

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impact on future provision of sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness facilities etc.

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5.14 An audit of all the facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District covered by this Strategy is included at Appendix 15.

Table 5.2: Summary of the sample of City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Facilities where Quality Audits were undertaken

FACILITY	QUALITY AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL		KEY: SIGNIFICANT = INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO SIGNIFICANTLY UPGRADE/IMPROVE FACILITY; MODERATE = SOME INVESTMENT NEEDED TO IMPROVE FACILITY; MINIMAL = VERY LITTLE INVESTMENT NEEDED AT THE CURRENT TIME
PARKSIDE POOLS AND GYM	88% Excellent	Moderate
ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX	77% Good	Moderate
OTHER FACILITIES IN CAMBRIDGE		
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	68% Good	Moderate
THE LEYS	63% Good	Moderate
NETHERHALL SPORTS CENTRE	54% Average	Significant
FACILITIES IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	74% Good	Moderate
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	61% Good	Moderate
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	77% Good	Moderate

5.15 Other facilities have also been identified as needing investment e.g. Chesterton Community College, the Frank Lee Centre.

5.16 Cambridge facilities are operated on behalf of Cambridge City Council by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL):

- **Parkside Pools**
- **Abbey Leisure Complex**
- **Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre**

5.17 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council play an important role in promoting opportunities for sport and physical activity to local communities. This is achieved by opening up sports facilities to the wider community, when they are not required by the main user e.g. education

5.18 Community use agreements are in place to secure community access for 'pay & play' opportunities for the general public and community club use.

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5.19 Facilities within Cambridge with secured community use agreements are:

Table 5.3: Facilities with secured Community Use – Cambridge

FACILITY NAME	FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	AVAILABLE HOURS OF USE
CHESTERTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	All Weather Pitch Sports Hall	Pay & play facilities are available for community use for up to 6 hours weekly, Monday to Thursdays from 5pm to 8pm. Community club usage during the week is for up to 3 hours weekly from 8pm to 10pm. During the weekend pay & play or community club use facilities for up to 4 hours between 9am to 9pm. Pre-programmed pay and play facilities are available for community use for up to 4 hours weekly, Monday to Fridays from 5pm to 8pm. Pay & play facilities are available for community use for up to 2 hours weekly, Monday to Fridays from 6pm to 8pm.
CHERRY HINTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	Sports Hall	Pay & play and community club usage during term time, Monday to Friday from 5.30pm to 9.30pm and from 9am to 6pm at the weekend.
HILLS ROAD SPORTS & TENNIS CENTRE	Sports Hall	Pay & play facilities are available for community use for up to 2 hours per day, Monday to Thursday from 7pm. Community club usage is available for 1 hour per day from 7pm.
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS HALL TRUST	Climbing Wall	Pay & play and community club usage is available for up to 6 hours per day at anytime.
LONG ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	All Weather Pitch	Pay & play and community club usage during term time, Monday to Friday from 5.30pm to 9.30pm and from 9am to 6pm at the weekend.
NETHERHALL SCHOOL	All Weather Pitch &	Local clubs can book the facilities during term time from 5pm and during the holidays from 9am

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FACILITY NAME	FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	AVAILABLE HOURS OF USE
	Dance Studio	
NETHERHALL SCHOOL	Cricket Nets and Artificial Wicket	Local clubs can book the facilities Monday to Friday from 5pm to 10pm and from 9am to 5pm at the weekend.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY (FORMERLY MANOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE)	Sports Hall & All Weather Pitch	<p>Pay & play facilities area available for community use for up to 6 hours weekly, Monday to Friday from 6pm to 10pm and during the weekend for up to 4 hours a day from 9am to 9pm.</p> <p>Community Club use is available for 4 hours weekly, Monday to Friday from 8pm to 10pm and for 2 hours per day at the weekend from 9am to 9pm.</p>
ST BEDES INTER CHURCH SCHOOL	Sports Hall	<p>Pay & play facilities are available for community use for up to 6 hours weekly, Monday to Thursdays from 5pm to 8pm.</p> <p>Community club usage during the week is for up to 3 hours weekly from 8pm to 10pm.</p> <p>During the weekend pay & play or community club use is for up to 4 hours between 9am to 9pm</p>
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	Sports Centre (sports hall, squash courts, fives courts, fitness suite, studios)	<p>Public access is available Monday to Friday from 6.30am to 10pm and at the weekend from 8am to 8pm (subject to memberships).</p> <p>Community club usage is available out of term time from 5pm to 10pm.</p> <p>Community club usage during the week is for up to 3 hours weekly from 8pm to 10pm.</p> <p>During the weekend pay & play or community club use facilities for up to 2 hours between 9am to 9pm.</p>

N.B Details of all the above facilities can be found at www.cambridge.gov.uk/community-use-of-facilities

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5.20 South Cambridgeshire District Council does not operate any community sports facilities directly. The provision of sports facilities is supported through a number of Community Use Agreements, Agreements plus a privately managed sports and fitness centre at Cambourne (managed on behalf of Cambourne Parish Council):

Table 5.4: Facilities with secured Community Use – South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITY NAME	FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	AVAILABLE HOURS OF USE	WEB LINK
BASSINGBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Sports Hall, Activity Hall	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time	www.bassingbournvc.net/Sports-Centre
CAMBOURNE VILLAGE COLLEGE	Sports Hall, fitness suite, 5-aside pitch	Mon – Fri: 06:30 – 22:00 Sat & Sun: 08:00 – 22:00	www.cambournevc.org
CAMBOURNE SPORTS AND FITNESS CENTRE (OWNED BY THE PARISH COUNCIL; PART OF S106)	Sports Hall, floodlit ATP	After 5pm; evenings; pre-book out of term time	https://www.everyoneactive.com/centre/cambourne-fitness-and-sports-centre/
COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	Lido	Seasonal	www.combertonvc.org
COMBERTON LEISURE CENTRE	Sports Hall, fitness suite, floodlit tennis courts, MUGA, full size floodlit ATP, squash courts	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time	www.combertonleisure.com
GAMLINGAY SPORTS CENTRE	Lido, Sports Hall, fitness suite, floodlit ATP, MUGA	Lido seasonal Sports Hall after 5pm; evenings; and weekends; out of term time	
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT	Sports Hall, fitness		cottenhamsportscentre.co.uk

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FACILITY NAME	FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	AVAILABLE HOURS OF USE	WEB LINK
SPORTS CENTRE	suite, MUGA		
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Pool, Sports Hall, fitness suite	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time Fitness suite daytime use also	www.impington.cambs.sch.uk/impingtonsportscentre
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Sports Hall, fitness suite, floodlit tennis courts, all-weather pitch	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time Fitness suite daytime use also	www.lvc.org/pages/Sports_Centre.php
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Pool, Sports Hall, fitness suite, squash courts, MUGA	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time	www.mc-sport.co.uk
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	Lido, Sports Hall, fitness suite, squash court, floodlit 5 v 5 ATP	Lido seasonal Sports Hall and fitness suite daytime, evenings and weekends	www.sawstonsports.com
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLEGE	Sports Hall, fitness suite, squash court, climbing wall, floodlit courts	After 5pm; evenings and weekends; out of term time	www.swaveseyvc.co.uk

INTRODUCTION TO FACILITY ASSESSMENT

5.21 Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model (FPM) National Run (December 2015 report, based on January 2015 data) has been used to inform the analysis of sports halls, and swimming pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. The FPM reports set out current assessments of the supply of facilities in each area, based on 2015 population. The full reports can be accessed at Appendices 6a – 7b. The FPM reports look at supply, demand, accessibility, level of use, and the import/export of facility usage across boundaries, to help inform future planning for, and of, provision.

SPORTS HALLS

THE FACTS ABOUT SPORTS HALL PROVISION IN THE GREATER CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.22 There are thirteen sports halls across Cambridge, of which eight are available for public pay and play usage (See Tables 5.4 and 5.13). All eleven sports halls in South Cambridgeshire (see Tables 5.5 and 5.13) provide community access, although this is limited in the daytime, as all but one sports hall is on an education site. All but four of the sports halls in Cambridge are also on education sites, with limited daytime access.

5.23 Based on both current and future demand (increased population and participation), despite the apparent over-supply of badminton courts, there is insufficient sports hall provision across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

5.24 This is because current demand for sports halls in Cambridge is actually far higher than just that of City of Cambridge residents. A significant number of sports hall users are imported every week from South Cambridgeshire District (2,497 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp), equivalent to 11.43 badminton courts).

5.25 Some sports halls in Cambridge are operating above optimum capacity (80%) at peak periods (Cherry Hinton (79%), Chesterton (80%), Kelsey Kerridge (100%) and North Cambridge Academy (91%) are modelled to be near to, or above, the recommended Sport England 80% comfort level capacity).

5.26 **The apparent over supply of badminton courts in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District (see Table 5.6, and as stated in the FPM reports) is a direct result of cross boundary use i.e. non-residents are using provision in Cambridge, and impacting on the availability and accessibility of capacity for residents in the City. Non-resident use of sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District is however marginal, despite low levels of provision in neighbouring Huntingdonshire and Braintree.**

Table 5.5: Apparent Over Supply of Badminton Courts in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Based on FPM Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FPM COURT MODELLING – APPARENT OVER SUPPLY
Cambridge	+24.10
South Cambridgeshire District	+7.3
TOTAL	31.4 (7.85 4 COURT SPORTS HALLS)

5.27 The reality on the ground is, however, very different. Table 5.6 illustrates the actual situation regarding current sports hall provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

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Table 5.6: Actual Sports Hall Situation – in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District (2016)

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FPM COURT MODELLING – APPARENT OVER SUPPLY	IMPORTED DEMAND (COURTS)	UNMET DEMAND (COURTS)	EXPORTED DEMAND (COURTS)	ACTUAL POSITION (COURTS)	OTHER FACTORS
CAMBRIDGE	+24.10	-11.43	-2.98	-2.97 (met in South Cambridgeshire District)	+6.72 (+24.10 - 11.43 - 2.98 - 2.97) (in reality this is 0, given the current level of student use; the impact of assuming no current over supply in the City is shown in brackets in Table 5.8)	<p>Student Use is not factored into these figures; at peak time there is in reality up to a further 12,000 people to cater for in terms of sports halls (this is just Anglia Riskin University), plus demand for the large number of foreign language schools in Cambridge.</p> <p>In reality any apparent over supply is subsumed by the demand from these sources, as demonstrated by the fact that sports halls in Cambridge are 'full' at peak time (reference 5.26).</p> <p>Based on the SFC calculations in section 4 (reference Table 4.4) 12,000 additional people will have demand for around 4 badminton courts.</p>

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LOCAL AUTHORITY	FPM COURT MODELLING – APPARENT OVER SUPPLY	IMPORTED DEMAND (COURTS)	UNMET DEMAND (COURTS)	EXPORTED DEMAND (COURTS)	ACTUAL POSITION (COURTS)	OTHER FACTORS
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT	+7.3	Some demand imported from neighbouring authorities with low levels of sports halls supply *Braintree and Uttlesford	- 4	-11.43 (dealt with in City calculation)	+3.3	Small amount of non-resident use from people in districts surrounding South Cambridgeshire
TOTAL	31.4 (7.85 4 COURT SPORTS HALLS)	11.43	6.98	2.97	+10.02	

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5.28 Based on the analysis in Table 5.6, there is, across the City and South Cambridgeshire District, an oversupply of 10.02 badminton courts, although this is likely to be lower, given that it does not take into account any student use in Cambridge (a figure of 12,000 students is the minimum to be taken into account). Table 5.7 illustrates the impact of population growth on demand for sports hall provision, also taking into account known and planned new provision. Table 5.7 highlights that in fact, treating the City and South Cambridgeshire as one integrated planning area for the purposes of identifying need for community facilities, there will be a slight under-supply of sports halls by 2031, if no new provision, (other than Trumpington Community College and Northstowe (Phase 2)) is developed.

5.29 **Based on the analysis in Table 5.7 there is a need for a minimum of an additional 1.69 courts, and more likely 8.41 badminton courts by 2031 to meet demand generated by increased population numbers.** This analysis does not include increased participation; if this, and student use in Cambridge is factored in, it is clear there is a need for additional sports halls in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

Table 5.7: Future Sports Hall Demand in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

LOCAL AUTHORITY	ACTUAL POSITION (COURTS)	POPULATION GROWTH INCREASED DEMAND (ADDITIONAL COURTS REQUIRED)	COURTS DEMANDED (OVER SUPPLY – ADDITIONAL DEMAND)	KNOWN NEW PROVISION (4 COURT SPORTS HALLS)	REMAINING DEMAND FOR COURTS – SUPPLY – NEW PROVISION (EXCLUDES PARTICIPATION INCREASE, AND EXISTING AND FUTURE STUDENT USE IN THE CITY)	EQUIVALENT IN SPORTS HALLS (4 COURT)
CAMBRIDGE	Over supply 6.72 (0)	6.89	0.17 (-6.89)	4 courts (Trumpington Community College)	Over supply +3.83 (under supply 2.89)	Over supply +0.95 (under supply -0.72)
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT	Over supply 3.3	12.82	9.52	4 courts (Northstowe)	Under supply -5.52	Under supply -1.2
TOTAL	+10.02 (+3.3)	19.71		8	Overall under supply of 1.69 courts (under supply of 8.41 courts)	Under supply -0.25 (under supply 1.92)

5.30 While it is not necessarily the responsibility of Cambridge City Council to provide sports halls for residents or non-residents (non-statutory provision), the relationship between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District means that this issue needs to be addressed in partnership.

KEY ISSUES FOR SPORTS HALL PROVISION IN THE GREATER CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.31 From the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), which is only one element of the needs assessment, the simplistic analysis of supply versus demand in relation to sports halls within Cambridge has identified a current over supply of sports hall space (+24.10 courts). This assumes retention of all existing community accessible facilities because some sports halls in Cambridge are 'full' (at or above the Sport England recommended 80% comfort level) in peak periods.

Table 5.8: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis – City of Cambridge

2015 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2015 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE CITY	DEMAND UNMET IN THE CITY
45.41	65.61	+24.10	9,362	5,647	735	78.3%	21.7%

Table 5.9: Future Facility Demand (2031) – City of Cambridge (red figures link to Table 5.8 i.e. future need for additional courts due to population growth)

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SPORTS HALL	6.89 Badminton Courts	1.72 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	1,504

5.32 From the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), which is only one element of the needs assessment, the simplistic analysis of supply versus demand in relation to sports halls within South Cambridgeshire District has identified a current over supply of sports hall space (+7.3 courts). This assumes retention of all existing community accessible facilities because some sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District are full in peak periods.

Table 5.10: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis – South Cambridgeshire District

2015 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2015 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
48	55.29	+7.3*	10,482	15,093	865	55.5%	8.3%

Table 5.11: Future Facility Demand (2031) – South Cambridgeshire District (red figures link to Table 5.7 i.e. future need for additional courts due to population growth)

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SPORTS HALL	12.82 Badminton Courts	3.21 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	2,801

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- 5.33 Governing Bodies (NGBs) specifically highlighted the need, and demand, for additional indoor sports hall space in the City or South Cambridgeshire District. **This is based on retaining the existing supply and community accessible courts, including existing secured community access agreements, and does not take in to account future population growth.**
- 5.34 **The existing non-resident demand for sports halls (2,497 visits per week per peak period (vpwpp), can continue to be accommodated into the future, but the supply/demand balance becomes far less flexible, moving forward. Clearly the development of new community accessible provision at e.g. Trumpington Community College (4 court sports hall), City of Cambridge, will assist in re-distributing demand, as will the development of any other new sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District, as this too is likely to reduce demand on the facilities in Cambridge.**
- 5.35 Anglia Ruskin University has highlighted the need for additional sports hall space as their priority, given their growing numbers of students, and the demand for indoor sports hall space. Anglia Ruskin University is looking to develop an 8 badminton court sports hall. There is also a local need for improved access and facilities for handball, and for indoor tennis courts.
- 5.36 Given there are a significant number of sports halls on education sites, it may be possible to achieve some increased capacity within the existing sports hall stock, by negotiating improved and extended access to existing facilities on educational sites through formal community use agreements, and opening existing community facilities for longer. Schools play a key role in providing facilities for community access; it is key that all new sports halls on school sites provide secured community access to a minimum 4 court sports hall, through a formal agreement.
- 5.37 The condition and quality of these facilities, despite various refurbishments, will need to be carefully monitored, to ensure that facility quality does not deteriorate.

SPORTS HALL SUPPLY IN CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 5.38 Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres. Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included.

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5.39 The analysis of the overall hall supply in the area is as follows:

Table 5.12: Analysis of Sports Hall Supply in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire

	CAMBRIDGE	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS (IN SPORTS HALLS)	64	40
TOTAL SPORTS HALLS	13	11
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 3+ COURT HALLS	8	11
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE BADMINTON COURTS	56	40
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 4+ COURT HALLS	5	7
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 5+ COURT HALLS	1	0
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 6 COURT HALLS	2	0
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 8 COURT HALLS	2	0
ACTIVITY HALLS 1 OR 2 COURTS	8	11
TOTAL ACTIVITY HALLS I.E. TOO SMALL TO HAVE FORMAL COURTS MARKED	17 (11 ONLY AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE/SPORTS CLUB/MEMBERSHIP USE)	21 (10 ONLY AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE/SPORTS CLUB/MEMBERSHIP USE)

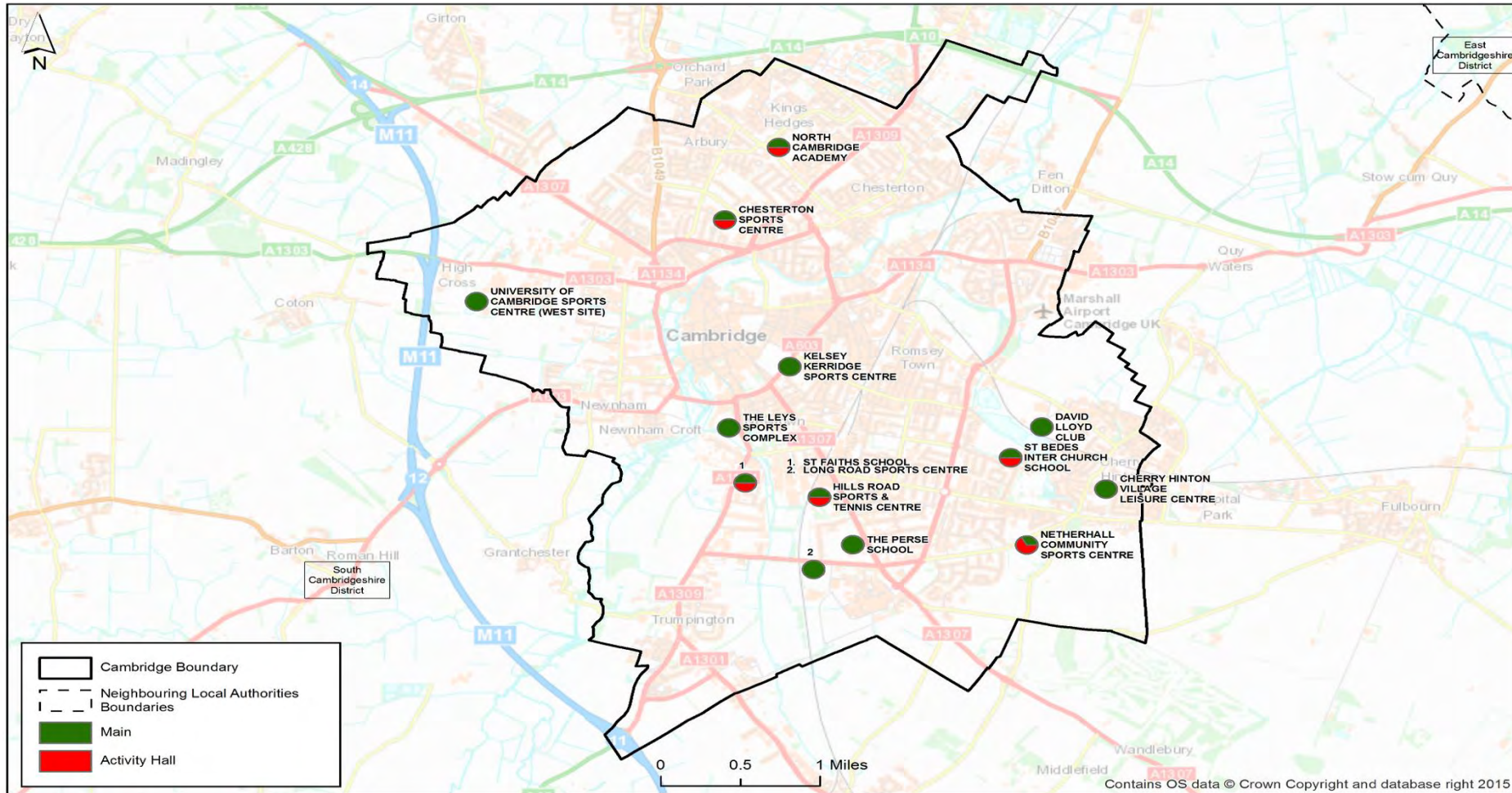
CAMBRIDGE

5.40 The supply analysis (Appendix 15) identifies that Cambridge has a total of 13 sports halls across 13 sites (Cambridge Facility Planning Model Report (December 2015) and Active Places, January 2016). Of these, 8 offer pay and play access, as highlighted in Tables 5.4 and 5.13. In addition to the 7 sports hall facilities with secured community access shown in Table 5.2, Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre (see Appendix 15) offers pay and play access.

5.41 Map 5.2 shows all the sports halls in Cambridge and their location. Sports halls are primarily located on education sites and in the David Lloyd facility. Sites with activity halls (informal multi-purpose spaces) are also shown where they are located alongside sports halls.

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Map 5.2: All Sports Halls in Cambridge (The new Trumpington Sports Centre is located in the south west of the map below adjacent to the A1309).



Sports and Activity Halls by type in Cambridge



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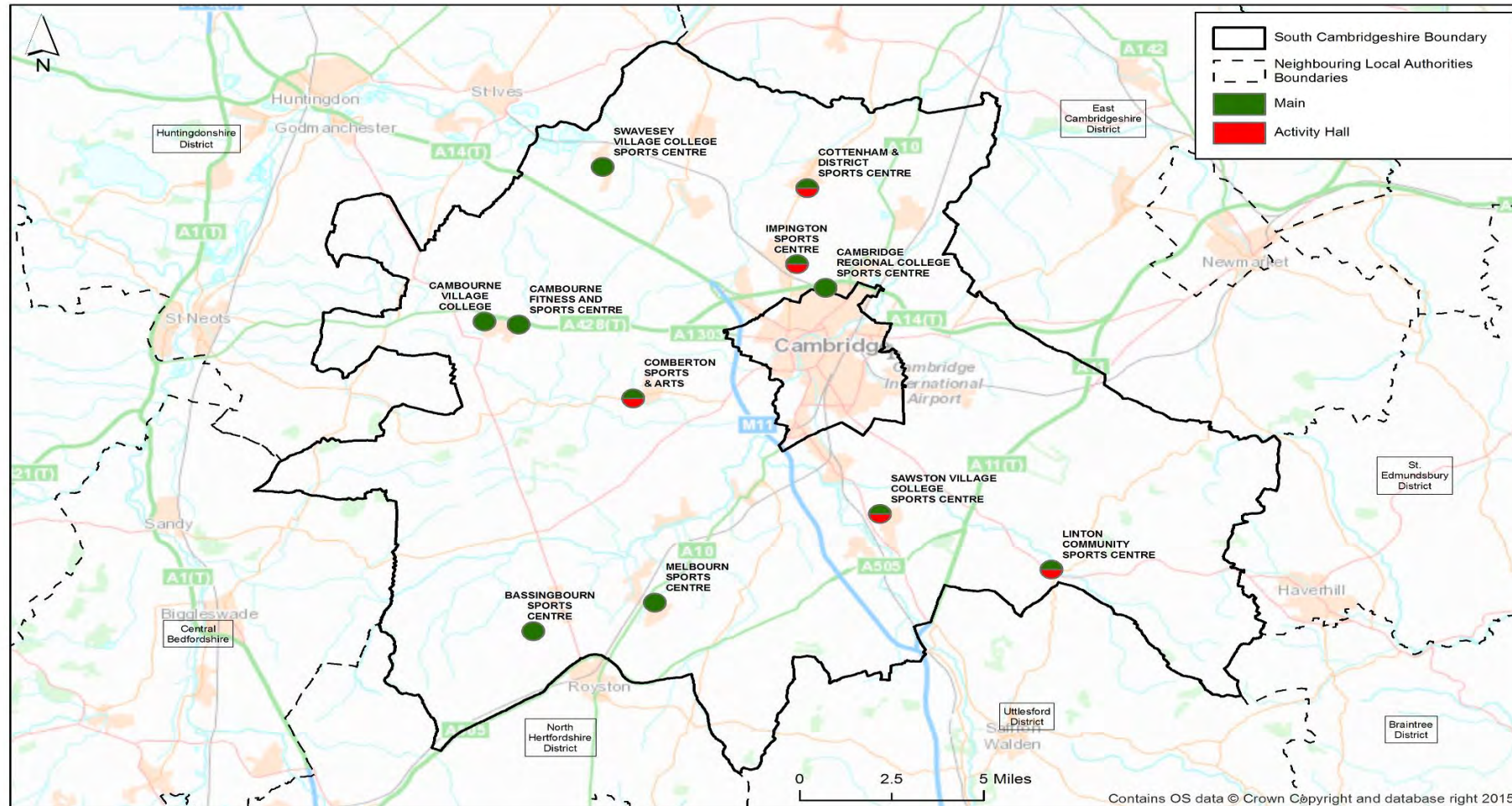
- 5.42 The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) for Cambridge highlights that there are 19 halls across the City, on 12 sites; of these 13 are formal sports halls (see Appendices 6a and 14) and 6 are activity halls. Based on the FPM there are a total of 83.20 badminton courts in Cambridge (this includes courts in activity halls). Based on accessibility (accessibility relates to whether community access is allowed and also how much hours are available), there is a total of 65.61 badminton courts available for community use. This equates to 6.65 badminton courts per 10,000 residents, significantly above the National (4.35), Regional (4.49) and County (4.31) averages. It is also far higher than South Cambridgeshire District (4.58) and CIPFA comparator Oxford (3.71).
- 5.43 **Of the overall supply of sports halls, Long Road Sixth Form College is not available for community use; St Faith's School, The Leys Sports Complex, and the Perse School have limited community access only (the Leys due to planning issues, as opposed to accessibility constraints) and this access is not secured. David Lloyd is a members' only facility.**
- 5.44 There are two 8 court sports halls in Cambridge, two 6 court halls, one 5 court hall and one 3 court hall. The rest are 4 badminton court halls. (See Appendix 15)
- 5.45 An additional 4 badminton court hall is due to open in Cambridge in September 2016 at Trumpington Community College. This will have secured community access, based on a formal community use arrangement, for use at evenings, weekends and out of term time.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 5.46 The supply analysis (Appendix 15) identifies that South Cambridgeshire District has a total of 11 sports halls across 11 sites (South Cambridgeshire District Facility Planning Model Report and Active Places, January 2016). Of these, 11 offer pay and play access, as highlighted in Tables 5.5 and 5.13, and Appendix 15.
- 5.47 Map 5.3 shows all the sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District and their location. Sports halls are primarily located on education sites and in the Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre facility. Sites with activity halls (informal multi-purpose spaces) are also shown where they are located alongside sports halls.

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Map 5.3: All Sports Halls in South Cambridgeshire District



Sports and Activity Halls by type in South Cambridgeshire



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- 5.48 The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) for South Cambridgeshire District highlights that there are 18 halls across the District, on 11 sites; of these 11 are formal sports halls (see Appendices 7a and 15) and 7 are activity halls. Based on the FPM, plus the two new facilities at Cambourne Village College and Swavesey Village College, there are a total of 72 badminton courts in South Cambridgeshire (this includes courts in activity halls (where an activity hall is on the same site as a strategic size(i.e. 3 courts+) sports hall, any badminton courts in the activity hall are also counted). Based on accessibility, there are actually a total of 55.29 badminton courts available for community use (because some facilities are only open for certain hours). This equates to 4.58 badminton courts per 10,000 residents, above the National (4.35), Regional (4.49) and County (4.31) averages (figures calculated nationally by Sport England in the FPM reports).
- 5.49 All sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District have at least some degree of community access. The issue is that all but one facility (Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre) are on education sites, which significantly limits daytime access, particularly for older people who may wish to access facilities in the daytime. This should be a consideration for future sports hall provision in South Cambridgeshire.
- 5.50 There are seven 4 court sports halls across South Cambridgeshire District at Cambourne, Swavesey, Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre, Cambridge Regional College, Bassingbourn Sports Centre and Comberton Leisure Centre. There are four 3 badminton court facilities at Cottenham, Linton, Melbourn and Sawston.
- 5.51 There are also 7 multi-purpose activity halls across the sports hall sites, plus other stand-alone activity halls in South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.52 3 court halls are limited in terms of which sports they can accommodate, although they provide important local facilities. A four court hall is the minimum preferred size for community use, as this caters for netball, basketball, volleyball, and indoor cricket etc.
- 5.53 There are no 6 or 8 badminton court halls in South Cambridgeshire, although there are two in Cambridge (at Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre and the University of Cambridge) .
- 5.54 Proposals for new sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District include the Phase 2 Northstowe development (4 badminton court hall). Given the scale of long term housing development proposed for Cambridge East, Cambourne West, Waterbeach, and Bourne Airfield the opportunity to secure additional community access to new sports halls provided as part of any new secondary schools or other provision should be sought. This would assist in meeting increased demand for secured community access to provision as a result of population growth.

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

- 5.55 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on a sample of the existing facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2h), and are summarised in Table 5.3 above.
- 5.56 In Cambridge sports halls range in age from 1978 (Kelsey Kerridge) to 2013 (University of Cambridge Sports Centre); the newest facility is the University of Cambridge sports hall. Only three of all the sports halls have been refurbished in the last 10 years (Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre, Chesterton Sports Centre, and Netherhall Community Sports Centre).

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

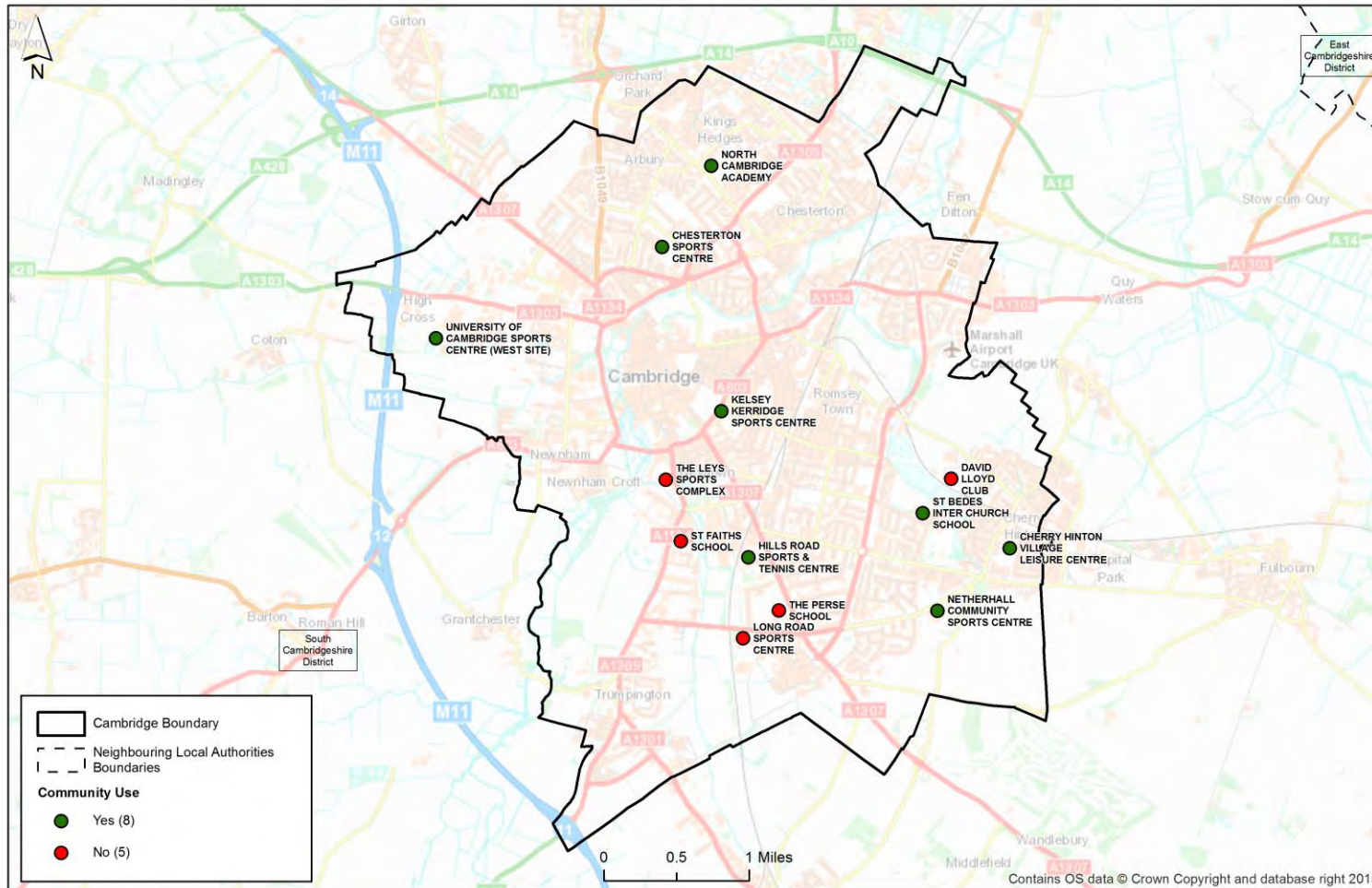
- 5.57 In South Cambridgeshire District, sports halls range in age from 1970 (Sawston Village College Sports Centre, refurbished in 2005) to 2015 (Cambourne Village College, and Swavesey Village College). Only one sports hall has been refurbished in the last 10 years (Comberton Leisure Centre, built in 1980).
- 5.58 The quality of the existing facilities is therefore variable, despite refurbishments undertaken in the last 10 years. In both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, only one facility has been refurbished in the last 5 years; this is however balanced by the new facilities developed at Cambourne Village College, the University of Cambridge, and that to be opened at Trumpington Community College (September 2016).

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.59 Geographical distribution of sports hall provision is based across Cambridge, and around the towns and larger villages in South Cambridgeshire District. Whilst the facilities in the urban areas are within walking distance of a large number of residents, walking catchment areas alone are not really an appropriate means of determining accessibility for those in the more rural areas. Use of private transport tends to be the norm to access leisure facilities from rural areas.
- 5.60 Map 5.4 shows the community accessible sports halls in Cambridge.

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Map 5.4 Sports Halls with Community Access in Cambridge (The new Trumpington Sports Centre is located in the south west of the map below adjacent to the A1309).



Sports Halls by community use availability in Cambridge

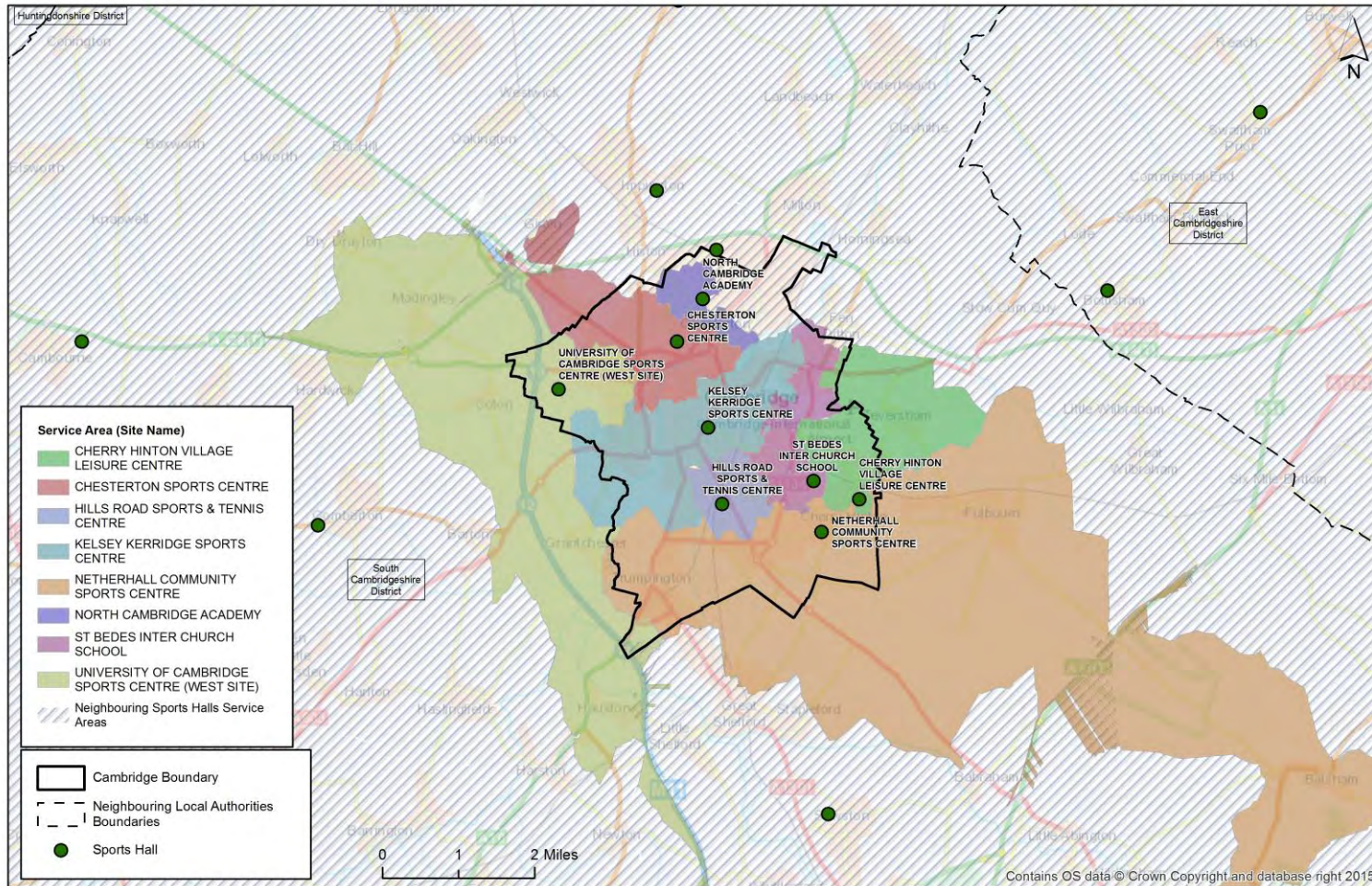


CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- 5.61 As illustrated in Map 5.5 the majority of Cambridge falls within the identified 20 minute drive time catchment areas for the identified pay and play facilities.
- 5.62 The areas of Cambridge outside the identified service areas are to north east and extreme south west of the district, where access to facilities in South Cambridgeshire District is available, assuming residents have transport. The challenge is using the sports halls, all of which are on education sites, with limited daytime access. It is also important to note that a new sports hall, with secured community access will be available at Trumpington Community College from September 2016.
- 5.63 The main issue for accessibility of sports halls in Cambridge is the fact that all but four sports halls (full size i.e.. minimum 4 badminton court) are on school sites (Chesterton Village College sports centre is not within the school boundary). Even if the schools have formal community use arrangements in place, this means that there is limited access to sports halls during the day. The one 3 badminton court sports hall is also on a school site.
- 5.64 The 8 court halls are both operated independently, one by the University of Cambridge, the other by Cambridge Sports Hall trust (Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre), both retain pay and play access. In term time, student activity tends to takes priority, as the facilities are owned and operated by the University of Cambridge and Kelsey Kerridge is hired out to local educational establishments for curricular activities.

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Map 5.5: Sports Halls in Cambridge – Service Areas Catchment (The new Trumpington Sports Centre is located in the south west of the map below adjacent to the A1309).



Sports Halls service areas in Cambridge with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)

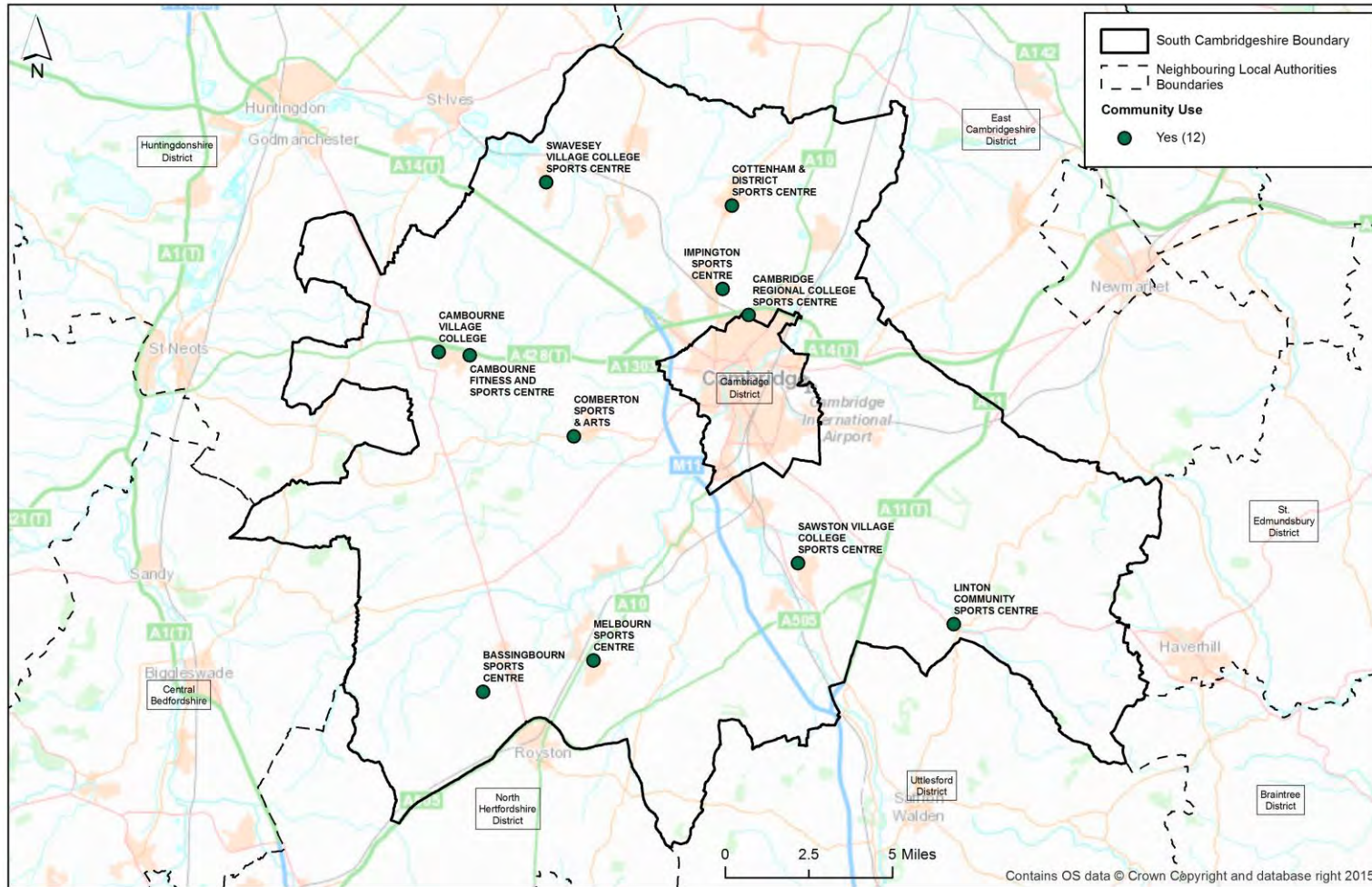


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- 5.65 Given that the majority of existing community accessible sports halls are 4 badminton court size, communities in Cambridge have reasonable access to a sports hall within their local area.
- 5.66 Given the proximity of some sports halls outside Cambridge boundaries, some communities may find it easier to access these facilities; however the FPM indicates that in the main participants travel into Cambridge to use facilities.
- 5.67 Map 5.6 shows the community accessible sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District.

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Map 5.6: Sports Halls with Community Access in South Cambridgeshire District



Sports Halls by community use availability in South Cambridgeshire

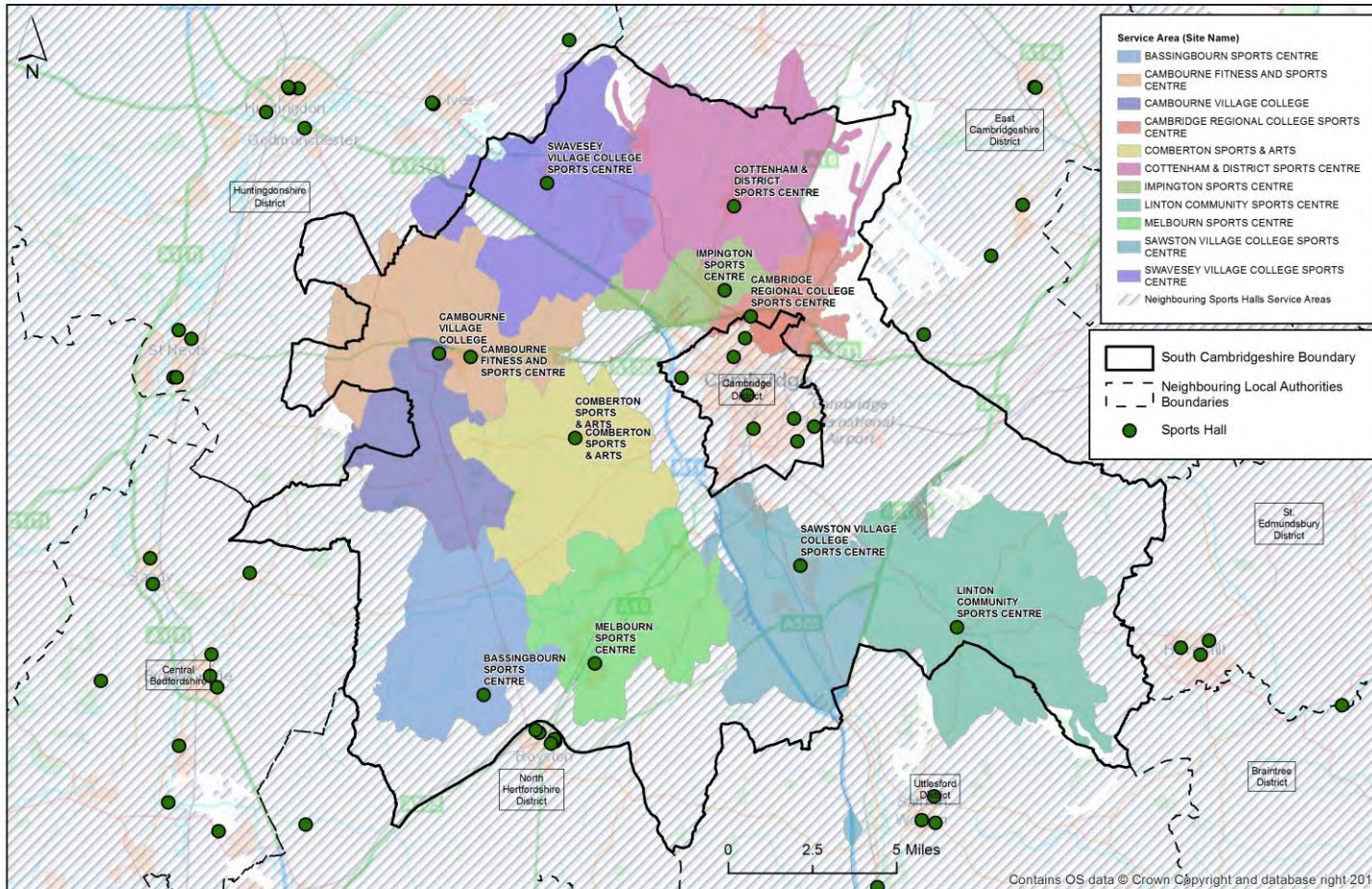


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- 5.68 As illustrated in Map 5.7, most of South Cambridgeshire District falls within the identified service areas for the identified pay and play facilities.
- 5.69 The main area of South Cambridgeshire District outside the identified service areas is to the east of the district, where access to facilities in East Cambridgeshire District is available, assuming residents have transport.
- 5.70 Residents living on the boundaries of South Cambridgeshire District are outside the catchment area for existing sports halls, but have access to facilities in St Edmundsbury (Haverhill), Uttlesford and Braintree to the south east, North Hertfordshire to the south, Central Bedfordshire to the south west, Huntingdonshire to the north west, and East Cambridgeshire District to the north and east.
- 5.71 The main issue for accessibility of sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District is the fact that all but one sports hall (full size i.e. minimum 4 badminton court) are on school sites. Even if the schools have formal community use arrangements in place, this means that there is limited access to sports halls during the day. The existing 3 badminton court sports halls are also on school sites.
- 5.72 The limited day time access to sports halls facilities on education sites predominantly affects those who do not work i.e. those who are retired, or at home looking after young children, the elderly or those with a disability. Given the market segmentation analysis, the limited access is unlikely to affect the majority of District residents, but this situation does highlight the importance of optimising use of other informal places and spaces for physical activity and sport e.g. village/community halls. Clearly day time use of facilities other than those on education sites e.g. fitness suites is available through membership, or pay and play access. Fitness facilities on school sites may be available for use, but only if the user has attended an introductory course on usage and safety, and the facility is accessible without impacting on the operation of the school, or putting at risk any young people on site.

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Map 5.7: Sports Halls in South Cambridgeshire District – Service Area Catchment



Sports Halls service areas in South Cambridgeshire with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)



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5.73 A further challenge in South Cambridgeshire is that whilst a minority of the community live in the rural areas, the majority of the sports facility provision is in the urban areas. This is where the provision of informal activity halls, or sports halls on education sites becomes even more important, as this type of facility can increase the level of local provision available for local people. Given the planned population increases in new settlements, and around the main and larger villages, it will be important to ensure there is adequate provision of, and access to, sports hall and other leisure facilities in both rural areas, and more urban centres. There will be a need to make provision in new towns (Northstowe, Waterbeach), and Bourn Airfield New Village, and Cambourne West.

VILLAGE HALLS / COMMUNITY HALLS

5.74 There are a number of village/community facilities in the rural villages with small halls operated by the parish councils; some already cater for short mat bowls, fitness classes, badminton, table tennis, or have the potential to do so. Such halls can, however, be limited in what they are able to offer due to a lack of storage, or size of room.

5.75 Some schools and colleges offer their sports hall facilities for community use although the nature, extent, practical arrangements surrounding this and 'usefulness' of said use varies considerably. This is critical in terms of both future accessibility and participation. Those education facilities with a formal community use arrangement provide community access and use based on this formal agreement e.g. times and types of use; education facilities which are not subject to a formal community use arrangement may withdraw community access at any time.

5.76 Some of the newest sports halls have been developed on education sites as a result of investment in education provision; these sites tend to have at least a form of formal community usage agreed, even if it is use by community sports clubs and associations.

5.77 Maintaining and indeed developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is critical in ensuring locally available access, and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits.

SPORTS HALLS SUPPLY AND DEMAND SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

5.78 Strategic Leisure was provided with the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) National Run (December 2015 report, based on January 2015 data) for sports hall provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

CAMBRIDGE

5.79 The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on 2015 population (125,143.79 population figure used in FPM). The full report can be accessed at Appendix 6a.

5.80 The FPM states:

'It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of sports hall supply provided by facilities based in Cambridge against demand created by the current residents of the City. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in Cambridge and the fact that Cambridge residents may also go out of the district to participate in sports hall based activity. However, it does provide a headline view that with regards to sports hall space accessible by the community Cambridge is relatively poorly served.

In terms of distribution of sports halls across the City they are relatively well distributed to serve the local residents. It is only the extreme south west near Trumpington and north east out towards Fen Ditton that have no direct facility in the locality but it is highly likely that residents will be within a catchment of existing provision. The City benefits from facilities in South Cambridgeshire with facilities at Impington, Comberton, Bottisham, Cambourne and Swavesey.'

(Source: Sport England National FPM Sports Halls, Cambridge December 2015, based on January 2015 data)

SUPPLY

- 5.81 The Facilities Planning Model analysis for Cambridge identifies 19 sports halls across 13 sites in the City (13 sports halls and 6 activity halls (included in supply when on the same site as a community accessible sports hall)) with a total supply of 83.20 marked out badminton courts. However, when the availability of sports hall space during the peak period is calculated, the number of courts actually available reduces significantly to 65.61. (This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space). This hall space provides a capacity for approximately 17,912 visits per week during the peak period (vpwpp).
- 5.82 The halls modelled are those identified as being community accessible, and take into account court availability. The halls modelled are those identified as being accessible to the community on a 'pay and play' basis (see Tables 5.4 and 5.13), and take into account court availability. This explains the small difference in the overall number of halls between the Facility Planning Model (FPM) and the supply/demand assessment (see Table 5.4).

DEMAND

- 5.83 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (125,143.79) generates a demand for 41.51 courts (based on 80% occupancy, which is comfortably full), and 9,067 visits per week during peak periods. Given current provision of 65.61 courts, and capacity for 17,912 vpwpp, there is an apparent over-supply of sports halls in Cambridge of around 24.1 courts.

N.B. This is calculated by taking the level of actual demand (9,067 vpwpp) away from the capacity actually provided (17,912 vpwpp) which identifies that there is remaining capacity of 8,845 vpwpp. The apparent 'over-supply' of 24.10 courts is calculated by taking the current demand for courts i.e.. 45.51 away from the actual number of available and community accessible courts i.e. 65.61.

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- 5.84 **It is very important to be clear that this apparent over supply of badminton courts relates only to demand from City of Cambridge residents, and does not take into account the significant levels of use of sports halls in Cambridge by non-residents, nor the usage by students. Sports halls in Cambridge have 2,497 visits per week from people who do not live in the City.**
- 5.85 **This number of visits equates to 11.43 courts. Although it might seem as if there remains an oversupply of courts in Cambridge based on these figures, in reality there is both exported sports hall usage from Cambridge, and unmet demand in Cambridge, both of which need to be factored in. This is set out in full in Table 5.7 above.**
- 5.86 32.2% of Cambridge residents do not have access to a car; this is significantly higher than England (24.9%), East of England (17.9%) and County (16.4%) averages, but not surprising as urban areas in general have lower levels of car ownership and the sustainable transport policies in place in Cambridge encourage this situation. However, it does have an implication for sports facility planning to ensure that sports facilities are sited within key locations served by safe cycling networks, with appropriate secure storage at the site and that sites are served by public transport.
- 5.87 Currently, 92.8% of all demand for sports hall provision is met in Cambridge; this is a higher figure than both the East of England (91%) and England (89.7%) averages.
- 5.88 60.9% of all available capacity in the existing and available community accessible provision is used during peak periods. This is lower than the regional (71.3%) and England (72.3%) averages. However, based on the modelled hours of availability Cherry Hinton (79%), Chesterton (80%), Kelsey Kerridge (100%) and North Cambridge Academy (91%) are modelled to be near to or above the 80% capacity. These sites are unlikely to have any spare capacity for further use by current users and any further demand generated by participation increases or population growth.
- 5.89 The percentage of demand satisfied by car users (62.85%) is lower than the national average (75.34%) and the regional average (82.25%). This reflects the high use of alternative transport modes in the City, such as cycling.
- 5.90 89.7% (7,549 visits per week in the peak period) (vpwpp) of all demand is retained in Cambridge. It is likely that the figures are relatively high due to the nature of the sports hall supply available in South Cambridgeshire District i.e.. all but one sports hall are on education sites, so daytime access is limited. In South Cambridgeshire, only 55.5% of all demand for sports halls is met within the District.
- 5.91 The highest level of unmet demand for sports hall provision is in and around the centre of Cambridge (1.1 courts) and the University sports centre (1.3 courts) (north west), whilst the lowest level of under provision is in the south east of the City, around Cherry Hinton. 649 vpwpp are unmet in the City; this equates to 7.2%, or 2.98 courts.
- 5.92 7.2% of demand from Cambridge residents is unmet by the current provision of community accessible sports halls. This equates to 649 vpwpp, or 2.98 courts, but must be seen in the context that this demand is unmet because existing courts are full of non-residents.
- 5.93 The FPM does highlight that currently demand for 2.98 courts cannot be satisfied in the City, and the equivalent of 2.97 courts (869 vpwpp) is exported.
- 5.94 Taking all these factors into account the current situation is, in reality, that there is very little capacity in existing sports hall facilities, if any at peak time. The apparent over supply of 24.10 courts is actually no more than 6.72 courts (and this excludes student use which easily uses this capacity); this does not provide for the additional demand which will be generated by future population growth, nor participation increases.

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5.95 The FPM provides very useful data but given that it treats Cambridge as an island, it does not reflect the reality of day to day usage of the sports hall stock. In effect, there is no spare capacity now, so the only way to provide for increased demand as a result of population growth is to develop additional provision, and/or increase capacity in existing facilities.

5.96 Table 5.13 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 5.83 – 5.95.

Table 5.13: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis – Sports Halls – Cambridge

2015 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2015 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
45.41	65.61	24.10*	6,362	5,647	735	78.3%	21.7%

5.97 This level of over-provision is actually significantly lower given the level of demand imported to Cambridge, and the current levels of student use.

FUTURE DEMAND

5.98 The Sport England FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of Cambridge will increase by 20,754 to 154,190 by 2031.

5.99 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.

5.100 Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities.

5.101 This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.

5.102 Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

5.103 The SFC for Cambridge identifies the following future facility demand (Table 5.14), based on a population increase of 20,754 by 2031.

Table 5.14: Future Facility Demand (2031) – Cambridge

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SPORTS HALL	6.89 Badminton Courts	1.72 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	1,504

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- 5.104 Using the SFC, the future demand for sports halls and badminton courts generated by 20,754 additional residents in Cambridge is 1.72 sports halls, equivalent to 6.89 courts. This future demand level is, however, likely to be higher given that it does not take into account any increase in participation levels due to encouragement by central government for general population to live healthier lifestyles and to encourage more participation in physical activity and sport.
- 5.105 This future demand level cannot be accommodated within existing capacity (at maximum over supply is 6.72 courts and is, in reality, non-existent). Even with the new four badminton courts opening at Trumpington Community College in September 2016, Cambridge will still not be able to meet the demand for sports hall provision.
- 5.106 At minimum it will require a further 2.89 (future demand of 6.89 courts, minus the 4 new courts), just for its own residents, and this does not take into account any rise in levels of non-resident use.
- 5.107 Taking this situation into account, there is a need to develop increased sports hall capacity in Cambridge. As it is unlikely that 1 or 2 courts can be added to existing facilities (apart from North Cambridge Academy), given site constraints, there is a need for new build provision. The development of new community colleges in extensions to Cambridge could create this opportunity.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 5.108 The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on 2015 population (157,183.27 population figure used in FPM). The full report can be accessed at Appendix 7a.
- 5.109 The FPM states:

'It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of sports hall supply provided by facilities based in South Cambridgeshire against demand created by the current residents of the district.

This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in South Cambridgeshire and the fact that South Cambridgeshire residents may also go out of the district to participate in sports hall based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report. However, it does provide a headline view that with regards to sports hall space accessible by the community South Cambridgeshire is relatively poorly served.'

SUPPLY

- 5.110 The Facilities Planning Model analysis for South Cambridgeshire District identifies 18 sports halls across 11 sites (11 sports halls and 7 activity halls (included in supply when on the same site as a community accessible sports hall)) with a total supply of 72 marked out courts. However, when the availability of sports hall space during the peak period is calculated, the number of courts actually available reduces significantly to 55.29. (This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space). This hall space provides a capacity for approximately 15,093 visits per week during the peak period (vpwpp).

5.111 The halls modelled are those identified as being community accessible, and take into account court availability (not all existing badminton courts are available for use all the time because they have varying opening hours) . The halls modelled are those identified as being accessible to the community on a 'pay and play' basis i.e. turn up and use (see Tables 5.5 and 5.13), and take into account court availability. This explains the difference in the overall number of courts and halls between the Facility Planning Model (FPM) and the earlier supply/demand assessment (which does not factor in a weighting for opening hours) (see Table 5.5).

DEMAND

5.112 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (157,183.27) generates a demand for 48 courts (based on 80% occupancy, which is comfortably full), and 10,482 visits per week during peak periods (vpwpp). Given current provision of 55.29 courts, and capacity for 15,093 vpwpp, there is an apparent over-supply of sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District of around +7.3 courts.

N.B. This is calculated by taking the level of actual demand (10,482 vpwpp) away from the capacity actually provided (15,093 vpwpp) which identifies that there is remaining capacity of 4,611 vpwpp. The apparent 'over-supply' of 7.3 courts is calculated by taking the current demand for courts i.e.. 48 away from the actual number of available and community accessible courts i.e.. 55.29.

5.113 **is very important to be clear that this apparent over supply relates only to demand from South Cambridgeshire District residents, and does not take into account any use of sports halls in the District by non-residents. South Cambridgeshire District is a net exporter of vpwpp, given only 55.5% of demand for sports halls is met within the District itself. (This figure will have increased with the opening of the new facilities at Swavesey and Cambourne Village College).**

5.114 10.5% of South Cambridgeshire District residents do not have access to a car; this is significantly lower than England (24.9%), East of England (17.9%) and County (16.4%) averages, but not **surprising** as rural areas in general have higher levels of car ownership. However, it does have an implication for sports facility planning to ensure that sports facilities are sited within key locations served by safe cycling networks, with appropriate secure storage at the site and that sites are served by public transport.

5.115 Currently, around 91.7% of all demand for sports hall provision is met in South Cambridgeshire District and its surrounding local authorities (predominantly Cambridge); this is a higher figure than both the East of England (91%) and England (89.7%) averages.

5.116 51.6% of all available capacity in the existing and available community accessible provision is used during peak periods. This is lower than the regional (71.3%) and England (72.3%) averages. Based on the modelled hours of availability only Cambourne Fitness is above the 80% capacity (100%). Cambridge Regional College is modelled at 70% capacity. These sites are unlikely to have any spare capacity for further use by current users and any further demand generated by participation increases or population growth.

5.117 The percentage of demand satisfied by car users (92%) is higher than the national average (75.34%) and the regional average (82.25%). This clearly shows that lack of car ownership has more of an impact in South Cambridgeshire District than in other areas.

5.118 Around 55.5% (5,334 vpwpp) of all demand is retained in South Cambridgeshire District. It is likely that the figures are relatively low due to the nature of the sports hall supply available in South Cambridgeshire District i.e. all but one sports hall are on education sites, so daytime access is

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limited. Two of the districts surrounding South Cambridgeshire Districts, Huntingdonshire (-16 courts) and Braintree (-14 courts), have high levels of sports hall under supply.

- 5.119 The highest level of unmet demand for sports hall provision is in the north and north west of South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.120 Around 8% of demand from South Cambridgeshire District residents is unmet by the current provision of community accessible sports halls. This equates to 865 vpwpp, or 4 courts. The level of unsatisfied demand will reduce with the opening of the two new sports halls at Cambourne and Swavesey.
- 5.121 South Cambridgeshire exports a net level of sports hall use equivalent to 11.43 courts or 2,497 vpwpp.
- 5.122 Based only on the current demand for sports halls from the South Cambridgeshire District residents, there is an apparent over supply of provision (+7.3 courts). However, it is critical to understand that this is not the reality of the situation, as highlighted through the club consultation (paragraphs 5.114-117). The FPM assessment does not take into account:
- **Current use of South Cambridgeshire District facilities by non-residents from adjoining local authorities with very low levels of sports hall supply**
 - **Participation increases**
 - **Future population growth (20,754 Cambridge, and 42,000 South Cambridgeshire District)**
- 5.123 Taking all these factors into account the current situation is, in reality, that there is very little capacity in existing sports hall facilities, if any at peak time. The apparent over supply of 7.3 courts does not provide for the additional demand which will be generated by future population growth, nor participation increases.
- 5.124 The FPM provides very useful data but given that it treats South Cambridgeshire District as an island, it does not reflect the reality of day to day usage of the sports hall stock. In effect, there is no spare capacity now, so the only way to provide for increased demand as a result of population growth is to develop additional provision, and/or increase capacity in existing facilities.
- 5.125 Table 5.15 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 5.111 – 5.123.

Table 5.15: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis

2015 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2015 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
48	55.29	+7.3*	10,482	15,093	865	55.5%	8.3%

- 5.126 This level of over-provision is actually significantly lower given the level of demand imported from neighbouring local authorities; if the level of exported use is taken into account (equivalent to 11.43 courts), there is actually an under supply of sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District supply (+7.3 – 11.43 = -4.13 courts).

5.127 Based only on the current demand for sports halls from South Cambridgeshire residents, there is an apparent over supply of provision (24.10 courts). However, it is critical to understand that this is not the reality of the situation, as highlighted through the club consultation (paragraphs 5.138 – 5.139).

5.128 The FPM assessment does not take into account:

- **Current use of Cambridge facilities by non-residents – i.e. 11.43 courts per week**
- **Participation increases**
- **Future population growth (20,754 Cambridge, and 42,000 South Cambridgeshire District)**

FUTURE DEMAND

5.129 The Sport England FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of South Cambridgeshire District is anticipated to increase by 42,000 to 194,851 by 2031.

5.130 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities.

5.131 This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.

5.132 Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

5.133 The SFC for South Cambridgeshire District identifies the following future facility demand (Table 5.16), based on a population increase of 42,000 by 2031.

Table 5.16: Future Facility Demand (2031) – South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SPORTS HALL	12.82 Badminton Courts	3.21 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	2,801

5.134 Using the SFC, the future demand for sports halls and badminton courts generated by 42,000 additional residents in South Cambridgeshire District is 3.21 sports halls, equivalent to 12.82 courts. This future demand level is, however, likely to be higher given that it does not take into account any increase in participation levels, or variations in demographic profiles between growth areas.

5.135 This future demand level cannot be accommodated within existing capacity (at maximum over supply is +7.3 courts and is, in reality, non-existent). Even with the new four badminton courts planned at Northstowe, South Cambridgeshire District will still not be able to meet the demand for sports hall provision. At minimum it will require a further 1.52 courts (future demand of 5.52 courts, minus the 4 new courts), just for its own residents, and this does not take into account any rise in levels of non-resident use.

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5.136 Taking this situation into account, there is a need to develop increased sports hall capacity in South Cambridgeshire District. It is unlikely that 1 or 2 courts can be added to existing facilities, given site constraints, therefore is a need for new build provision. Equally, given that the population growth will predominantly be in new settlements, as opposed to infill development or growth in existing towns, there is a need to build new, appropriately located provision.

CONSULTATION

5.137 Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs), and local clubs, highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for sports halls in the future.

Table 5.17: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
BADMINTON ENGLAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Young People 13-26 years • Casual Market • Club engagement • Badminton as a whole aim to improve the profile of the sport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response received
ENGLAND BASKETBALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Satellite Clubs, school and club competitions – national perspective. AP9 – shows that basketball participation has increased even though Sport England funding was cut from Basketball England in 2014 due to them not hitting their previous Active People targets. The AP9 increase could be legacy of Ball Again and IM basketball programmes that Basketball England used to promote. Mixed economy model now being used through alternative organisations to deliver basketball that are receiving Sport England funding e.g. British Basketball Foundation, Reach and Teach. Basketball England still received some funding from Sport England for Satellite clubs programme, which is one of the most successful Satellite programmes amongst NGBs, and is currently working on a higher education specific satellite clubs model. • Urban conurbations have the greatest potential and therefore are the main focus for Basketball England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is your current development and delivery in the area?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Club activity only, not currently delivering our satellite clubs or any other satellite activity. Club activity includes pay and play sessions as well as junior national league teams. • <i>What are your future plans for the development and delivery of your sport?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Not a priority area for 2015-17. • <i>What are your NGB's facility needs and requirements for the future?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need to speak with the clubs to ascertain this.

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NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
ENGLAND NETBALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the last year netball has seen an increase in participation rates. There are now more than 150,000 netballers across the country who are playing the sport for at least half an hour every week. • 'Back to Netball' for women over 16 provides coached sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response received
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go Spike – Adult participation programme (16+) • Satellite Clubs – Children and young people (11-25) • Further Education – Colleges and Sixth Forms (16-18) • Club Development • Sitting Volleyball – Disability offer (14+) • Since 2013 nationally there has been lots of effort put in to develop new clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a priority area • Several clubs registered with Volleyball England • Anglia Ruskin University: 0.5 Miles • Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge): 0.5 Miles • Hills Road Sixth Form College: 1.3 Miles • Cambridge: 1.4 Miles • Cambridge University: 1.6 Miles • Cambridge Regional College: 2.1 Miles • St Philips Volleyball Club: 2.5 Miles

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- 5.138 Consultation was undertaken at local level with local sports clubs , who were asked their views on the current facilities they use, whether they are likely to increase their membership in the future, and what the main issues are for them in terms of facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.139 The key points from consultation with sports clubs using sports hall facilities (i.e. badminton, basketball, netball, handball, tennis, volleyball) is set out below. Detailed feedback is included at Appendices 5a (Cambridge) and 5b (South Cambridgeshire District).
- 5.140 Sports clubs using sports hall facilities identified the following issues:
- **Club membership is growing**
 - **More sports hall time is required for training and competitive play**
 - **It is very hard to access additional sports hall time in the existing facilities (comments made by volleyball, tennis, handball)**
 - **There is a lack of accessible facilities in the Cambridge City**
 - **More indoor courts are needed for badminton, tennis, volleyball, handball etc.**
 - **There is a need for an events venue in Cambridge City**
- 5.141 Cambridge Handball Club (see detail in Appendix 5a) is unable to host its home matches in Cambridge, or County, and has to hire facilities in London. There are currently no suitable sports halls in the City, or County for handball, either for training or competition; the Club finds it hard even to get access to small halls for training, which is holding back the growth of the club, and particularly increased junior participation. The Club requires access to a sports hall a minimum of 42m x 24m (this is larger than a 4 badminton court hall).

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

- 5.142 Consultation with the two Universities identifies the following in respect of sports hall provision in Cambridge:
- **University of Cambridge** – the 8 court sports hall opened in 2013 has priority use for students in term time (3pm – 10pm), and is fully booked; there are three 8 week terms and in term 3 the sports hall is used for exams, so is unavailable. Out of term time i.e.. for 28 weeks of the year the sports hall is available for community use, but on-site parking is limited until after 3pm. School use of the sports hall is increasing during daytime term time hours. Although available for pay and play community access, in reality, given the demands of student sport, there is limited availability for community use.
 - **Anglia Ruskin University-** has no sports hall itself and hires courts around the City but is in a partnership with Kelsey Kerridge Sports Hall to host university games and matches. The Kelsey Kerridge 8 court sports hall is 100% full, as a result of both student and community demand. The University is actively seeking opportunities to develop additional indoor facility provision to meet their current demand.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – SPORTS HALLS

- 5.143 Based on both current and future demand (club demand, increased population and participation), despite the apparent over-supply of badminton courts, there is insufficient sports hall provision across Cambridgeshire City and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.144 Although it appears that there is an oversupply of badminton courts in both Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District, in reality this is not the case, given the levels of import and export between Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District, and the fact that all sports halls (except David Lloyd and Cambourne Sport and Fitness), are on education sites, with limited daytime access.
- 5.145 **Based on the analysis in Table 5.8 there is a need for a minimum of an additional 1.69 courts, and more likely 8.41 badminton courts by 2031 to meet demand generated by increased population numbers, clubs, and higher levels of participation. These are particularly needed in the north east and extreme south west of Cambridge, and the east of South Cambridgeshire District.**
- 5.146 Working in cross-border partnership for future provision of sports halls in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District will be very important moving forward, due to the reliance on import/export between the two areas.
- 5.147 New sports halls should be a minimum of 4 badminton court size to ensure they provide appropriately for both curriculum and community use. This minimum scale will also ensure sustainability as this size of sports hall is required for club/community use. Where possible, sports halls should be managed through a dual-use agreement, with the local authority and school working in partnership. This will have the greatest impact on community participation, and contribute to more active lifestyles generally, as students can be linked through after school programmes to sports local clubs and organisations.
- 5.148 There is also a need to secure long term access to school sports facilities, and if possible, ensure that community use agreements are part of the process of schools changing to Academy status, and that this is part of policy in relation to the development of new schools. Linked to this is the need to consider investing CIL and/or wider local authority funding in to school sites to meet community need for sports facilities.
- 5.149 Need has also been identified for indoor handball courts given the lack of any appropriate training/competitive facilities for this sport in the county.
- 5.150 Sports hall-based clubs have also highlighted the need for additional provision for indoor tennis, as well as increased accessibility to facilities.

SWIMMING POOLS

THE FACTS ABOUT SWIMMING IN THE GREATER CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.151 Based on both current and future demand (increased population and participation), there is insufficient swimming pool provision across the Cambridgeshire City and South Cambridgeshire District. There are eleven swimming facilities across Cambridge, of which only six (see Table 5.14 and Appendix 15) are available for public pay and play usage. The six pools (4 facility sites) available for community use in Cambridge are:

- **Abbey Leisure Complex (main pool 5 lane x 25m, plus learner pool)**
- **Chesterton Community Sports Centre (excluded from FPM modelling as too small)**
- **Parkside Pools (main pool 8 lane x 25m, diving pool, leisure pool (the leisure pool is not included in any modelling of supply and demand)),**
- **Frank Lee Centre (3 - 4 lanes x 25m)**
- **In addition, there are two Lidos (seasonal use only at Jesus Green (94m x 3 lanes), Sheeps Green (8m X 4m)), and Kings Hedges Learner Pool (15m X 6m) providing community access in Cambridge**

5.152 The three facilities providing community accessible swimming pools in South Cambridgeshire District (see Table 5.26 and Appendix 15) are:

- **Impington Sports Centre (main pool 4 lane x 25m,)**,
- **Melbourn Sports Centre (main pool 20m x 8m, 4 lane), and the**
- **Sawston Village College Sports Centre (15m x 7.5m 4 lanes).**

5.153 The swimming pools which do NOT provide pay and play usage are:

Table 5.18: Existing Swimming Pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District which DO NOT provide for pay and play community access

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge Fitness and Wellbeing Centre
David Lloyd
DWSports Fitness
The Leys Sports Complex (Community Use for Groups/Clubs Only)
Pure Gym
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
Bourn Health and Fitness Club
Comberton Village College
Cottenham and District Sports Centre
Cottenham Primary School
Girton College
Girton Glebe Primary School
Imagine Health and Spa, Stow cum Quy
Spirit Health Club, Holiday Inn Histon

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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
Steeple Morden C of E Primary School
The Belfry Cambridge
Waves Health and Leisure Club, Bar Hill

- 5.154 The Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) has highlighted the need to provide additional facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.155 Current demand for swimming in Cambridge is actually far higher than just Cambridge residents. There is higher than average resident participation in swimming in the City, plus a significant level of before and after work swimming from the working population. In addition, a significant number of swimmers are imported every week from South Cambridgeshire (4,681, equivalent to 2.5, 6 lane x 25m pools). The two Cambridge City Council pools are already almost full (Parkside is operating at 98% capacity, and the Abbey Leisure Complex at 62% which is not far below the Sport England comfort factor of 70%). In addition, The Leys is operating at 89% capacity and Cambridge Fitness at 69%. The two Cambridge City Council pools (Parkside Pools and the Abbey Leisure Complex) are crucial to future supply and access.
- 5.156 **The reality is that there is a need for additional capacity in Cambridge; the apparent current over supply (against the 6 pools available for community use), equivalent to two 6 lane x 25m pools is actually used by residents outside Cambridge. Clearly, as demand levels grow in Cambridge, (vpwpp will increase by 1,894), it will be impossible to accommodate even the existing level of non-resident demand, let alone increased resident, and non-resident demand as a result of increased population in South Cambridgeshire District.**
- 5.157 While it is not necessarily the responsibility of Cambridge City Council to provide pools for residents or non-residents (non-statutory provision), the relationship between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District means that this issue needs to be addressed in partnership.

KEY ISSUES FOR SWIMMING PROVISION IN THE GREATER CAMBRIDGE AREA

- 5.158 The FPM, which is only one element of the analysis, and is based on both current and future demand, identifies a significant over supply of swimming pool provision in Cambridge, because this assessment is based only on the demand generated for Cambridge population (in other words the FPM treats every local authority as an island for the purpose of modelling supply and demand in relation to population, which is not necessarily how people actually use sports facilities). In reality demand is much higher, because residents from outside Cambridge (predominantly those in South Cambridgeshire District), use the pools in Cambridge. The assessment is therefore based on needs identified from a smaller population i.e. Cambridge only, as opposed to the wider sub region, which is actually the population that use the existing pools. South Cambridgeshire District residents migrate into Cambridge and neighbouring authorities so their secured access is almost totally at risk.
- 5.159 Tables 5.19 and 5.20 provide a summary of the current and future supply/demand analysis, based **only** on Cambridge population.

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Table 5.19: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis – City of Cambridge

2015 DEMAND FOR POOLS Sq. M	2015 SUPPLY OF POOLS Sq. M	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF POOLS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE CITY	DEMAND UNMET IN THE CITY
1,353.93	2,038.27	+ 684 sq. m (over 2 6 lane x 25m pools)	8,158	7,684	475	94.2%	5.8%

Table 5.20: Future Facility Demand (2031) – City of Cambridge

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	VPWPP
SWIMMING POOL	4.23 lanes (224.62 sq. m)	1.06 of a 4 Lane x 25m Pool	1,504

5.160 In total by 2031, assuming no new pools are opened, and the existing facilities remain open, there will be a total need for the equivalent of just over one 4 lane x 25m pools, or 224.62 sq. m of water space. **There is already an apparent over supply of swimming pools in Cambridge of 684 sq. m of water space, equivalent to over two 6 lane x 25m pools, so in theory there is no need for any additional provision of swimming pools in Cambridge. It appears that future demand can be met within existing capacity. However, the reality of the current situation is somewhat different, given that Cambridge pools are actually used by the residents of both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District (as a minimum) and already operate at or above Sport England comfort factors.**

5.161 There is also a need to consider the age of the existing Cambridge City Council pools over the term of this strategy, as the quality of the current offer will reduce over time; the need to replace facilities will need to be a medium - long term priority (10 -20 years).

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5.162 The FPM, which is only one element of the analysis, and is based on both current and future demand, identifies a significant under supply of swimming pool provision in South Cambridgeshire District. It is important to highlight that this assessment is based only on the demand generated for the population of South Cambridgeshire District. Whilst there is clearly a deficit in pool provision, existing demand is catered for because South Cambridgeshire District residents use the pools in Cambridge.

5.163 Tables 5.21 and 5.22 provide a summary of the supply/demand analysis, based only on the population of South Cambridgeshire District.

Table 5.21: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis – South Cambridgeshire District

2015 DEMAND FOR POOLS SQ. M	2015 SUPPLY OF POOLS SQ. M	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF POOLS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
1,650	329	-1,321 sq. m (over four 6 lane 25m pools)	9,946	8,528	1,413	85.7%	14.3%

Table 5.22: Future Facility Demand (2031) – South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SWIMMING POOL	8.31 lanes (441.23 sq. mm)	2.08 4 Lane x 25m Pools	2,658

5.164 In total by 2031, assuming no new pools are opened, and the existing facilities remain open, there will be a total need for the equivalent of an additional 8.31 lanes, or 441.23 sq. m of water space in South Cambridgeshire District. This is equivalent to 2.08 4 lane x 25m pools. **There is already an under supply of swimming pools in South Cambridgeshire District, so this additional demand simply exacerbates the current position, resulting in an overall under supply of-1762.23 sqm of water space (1321 sq. m +441 sq. m). This is equivalent to 5.64, 6 lane x 25m pools. Future demand cannot be met within existing capacity.**

5.165 Based on current supply and demand, whilst there is a significant under provision of water space in South Cambridgeshire District, 85.7% of demand is met. However this is only achieved through the use of facilities in neighbouring authorities. Clearly there is a significant knock on effect of the 4,468 swims imported into Cambridge, from South Cambridgeshire District; there is no capacity in Cambridge for increased current or future demand, and key pools are already almost full e.g. Parkside at 98% of capacity, Abbey and Parkside jointly are 83% full, well above the Sport England ‘comfort’ factor of 70%.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT – CURRENT SWIMMING POOL PROVISION

5.166 The existing swimming pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are summarised in Table 5.23.

Table 5.23: Existing Swimming Pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

FACILITY	LENGTH	WIDTH	NO. OF LANES
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL			
Abbey Leisure Complex Main Pool	25m	12m	5
Abbey Leisure Complex Learner Pool	12m	12m	
Cambridge Fitness and Wellbeing Centre	25m	8m	4
Chesterton Community Sports Centre	17m	7m	3
David Lloyd	25m	10m	
Dw Sports Fitness	20m	9m	1
Frank Lee Centre	25m	9m	3
Parkside Pools and Gym Main Pool	25m	18m	8
Parkside Pools and Gym Learner/Diving Pool	13m	13m	
Parkside Pools and Gym Leisure Pool	10m	3m	
The Leys Sports Complex	25m	10m	4
Jesus Green Lido	91.4m	12m	3
Kings Hedges Learner Pool	15m	6m	3
Livingwell Health Club	10m	5m	
Pure Gym	17m	10m	3
Sheeps Green Pool	8m	4m	
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT			
Bourn Health and Fitness Club	15m	7.6m	
Comberton Village College	25m	10m	
Cottenham and District Sports Centre (outdoor pool closed in 2010)	22m	9m	3
Cottenham Primary School	15m	8m	
Girton College	25m	12m	
Girton Glebe Primary School	16m	7m	
Imagine Health and Spa	12m	8m	
Impington Sports Centre	25m	10m	4
Melbourn Sports Centre	20m	8m	4
Sawston Village Collage Sports Centre	17m	7.5m	4
Spirit Health Club	15m	9m	1
Steeple Morden C of E Primary School	15m		
The Belfry Cambridge	12.5	8.5	
Waves Health and Leisure Club	16m	9m	

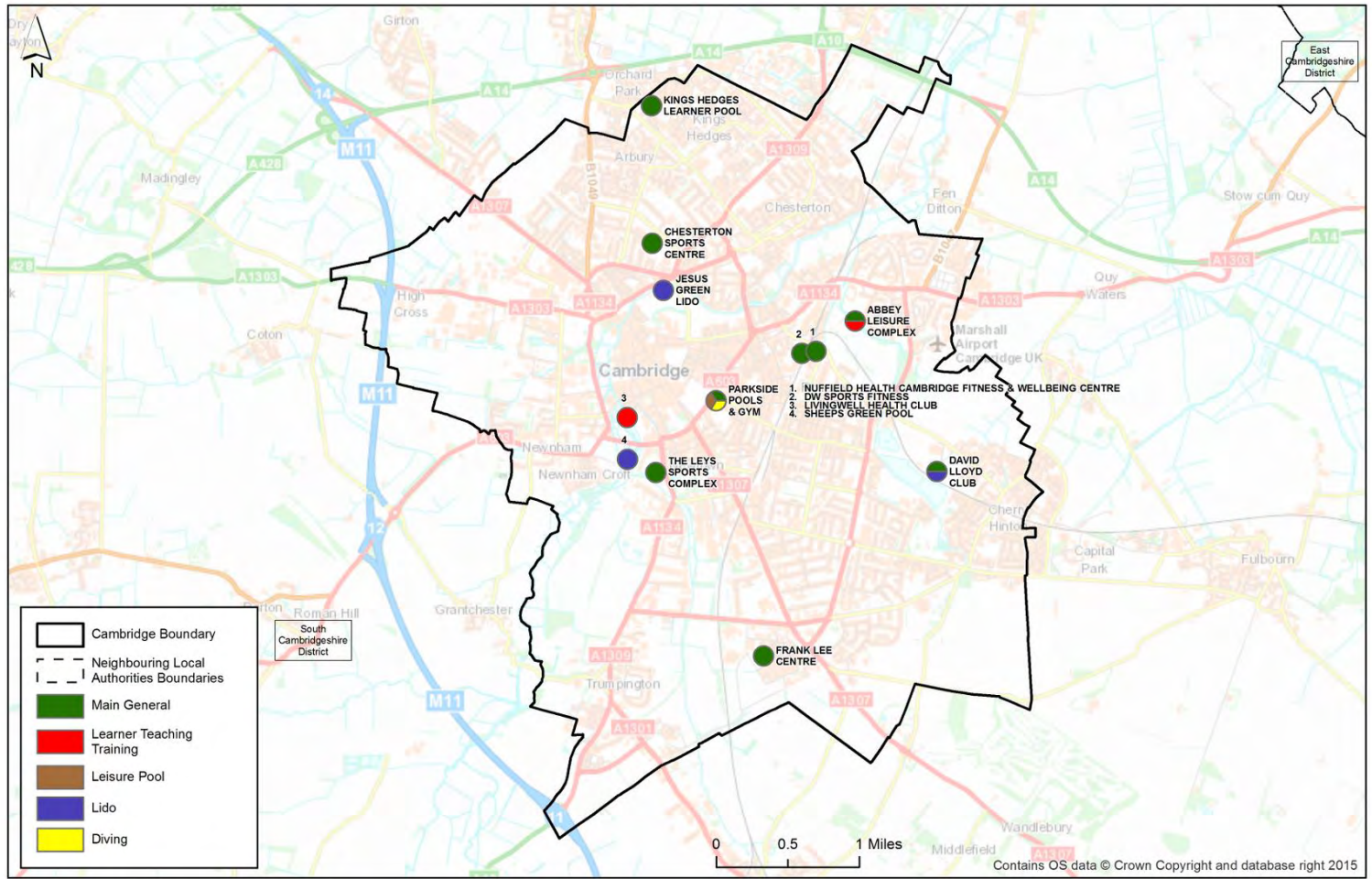
N.B The FPM modelling only includes certain facilities (20m or bigger or 160 sqm is size and indoor)

CAMBRIDGE

- 5.167 The supply analysis identifies that there are a total of 16 swimming pools (all types) in Cambridge, across 12 sites (FPM December 2015 (Data January 2015), Active Places January 2016). Of these 16 pools, 9 are main pools (3 of which are commercial facilities, and 2 are too small to be modelled in the FPM), 2 are learner/teaching/training pools (but only 1 is large enough to be modelled in the FPM), 1 is a diving pool, 1 is a leisure pool, and 3 are lidos (David Lloyd, Jesus Green, and Sheep's Green). All pool sizes are shown in detail in Appendix 15.
- 5.168 Four sites have pay and play access: Abbey Leisure Complex (main pool 5 lane x 25m, plus learner pool) and Parkside Pools (main pool 8 lane x 25m, diving pool, leisure pool), Jesus Green Lido (94m x 3 lanes) and the Frank Lee Centre (3-4 lanes x 25m). Abbey, Parkside and Jesus Green Lido are managed by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) on behalf of Cambridge City Council.
- 5.169 David Lloyd, DW Sports and the Cambridge Fitness and Wellbeing Centre are commercial facilities, requiring membership. Livingwell and Pure Gym (pool closed) are also commercial facilities but are too small to be modelled in the FPM. Chesterton Sports Centre has a pool, but it is too small to be modelled in the FPM. The Leys Sports Complex has a main pool; this is available for some community use (groups, classes and swimming lessons), but not pay and play.

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Map 5.8: Swimming Pools in Cambridge



Swimming Pools by type in Cambridge



5.170 Map 5.8 shows the swimming pools in Cambridge and their location. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Cambridge, is as follows:

Table 5.24: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Cambridge

TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS	16
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS	6 (5 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS (2 MAIN; 1 LEARNER, 1 LEISURE, 1 DIVING AT PARKSIDE POOLS AND ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX), PLUS THE FRANK LEE CENTRE
TOTAL MAIN POOLS	9 (2 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS, AND 7 PRIVATE/EDUCATION POOLS). TWO POOLS ARE TOO SMALL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE FPM.
TOTAL LEARNER POOLS	2

5.171 Table 5.24 highlights that only 6 swimming pools (excluding lidos) in Cambridge are available for community use. All Cambridge City Council swimming pools operated by GLL are 25m in length.

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

5.172 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on a sample of facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2h), and summarised in Table 5.3.

5.173 The Frank Lee Centre is the oldest pool in the City, built in 1973. The newest commercial facility is DW Sports Fitness, built in 2008. Parkside Pools, built in 1999, is the newest of the Cambridge City Council facilities. Abbey Leisure Complex was built in 1991, and refurbished in 2009.

5.174 The quality of the existing swimming pool facilities is therefore variable.

5.175 Although ageing facilities, Abbey Leisure Complex (24 years old) and Parkside Pools (16 years old) are in reasonable states of repair; however, thought will need to be given to their replacement in the medium to long term, given that public swimming facilities are typically designed with a life of 30-40 years. Frank Lee Centre pool will also require investment/replacement in the medium term given its age.

5.176 The quality of the swimming offer moving forward will be critical, given that the majority of community swimming is provided through the two Cambridge City Council pools. This equates to 51% of the overall supply of water space in Cambridge.

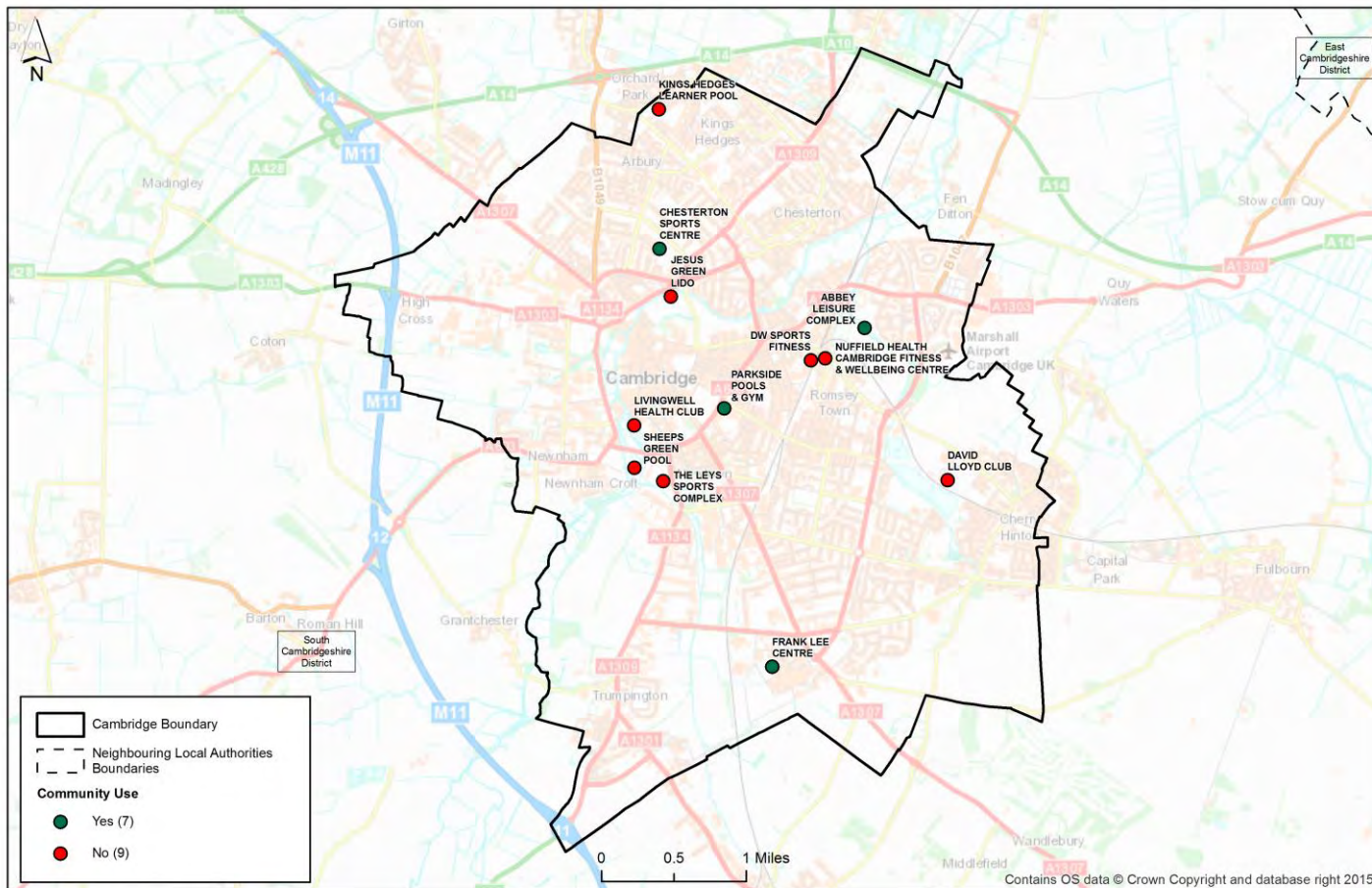
5.177 Jesus Green Lido also provides for a significant amount of swimming in Cambridge; this is a lido facility, which operates on a seasonal basis. Lidos are not included in the FPM modelling in terms of overall water supply, but the important role that this facility plays in providing for swimming needs in Cambridge is recognised. Providing some form of roof/cover for this pool could extend its operation to all year round.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

5.178 Replacement of ageing pools could potentially be addressed through leveraging Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) monies; the establishment of a medium- long term sinking fund to replace ageing sports facilities could be one means of addressing this need. To use CIL money in this way it would need to be demonstrated that existing swimming pools will provide for both existing and future communities. Given that Parkside Pools and the Abbey Leisure Complex are the two main public pools, providing 51% of the existing water space in the City, it is clear these facilities are crucial to current and future supply and access. Parkside Pools and Abbey Leisure Complex will need to be replaced given their age in the medium to long term (i.e. within 10 -20 years). Providing a larger pool on the same site as part of an overall pool investment programme in the City could assist in addressing the forecast under supply of water space.

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Map 5.9: Community Use Swimming Pools in Cambridge N.B Jesus Green is a seasonal Lido and does have community use, but is shown in red as it is not a year round swimming pool.



Swimming Pools by community use availability in Cambridge

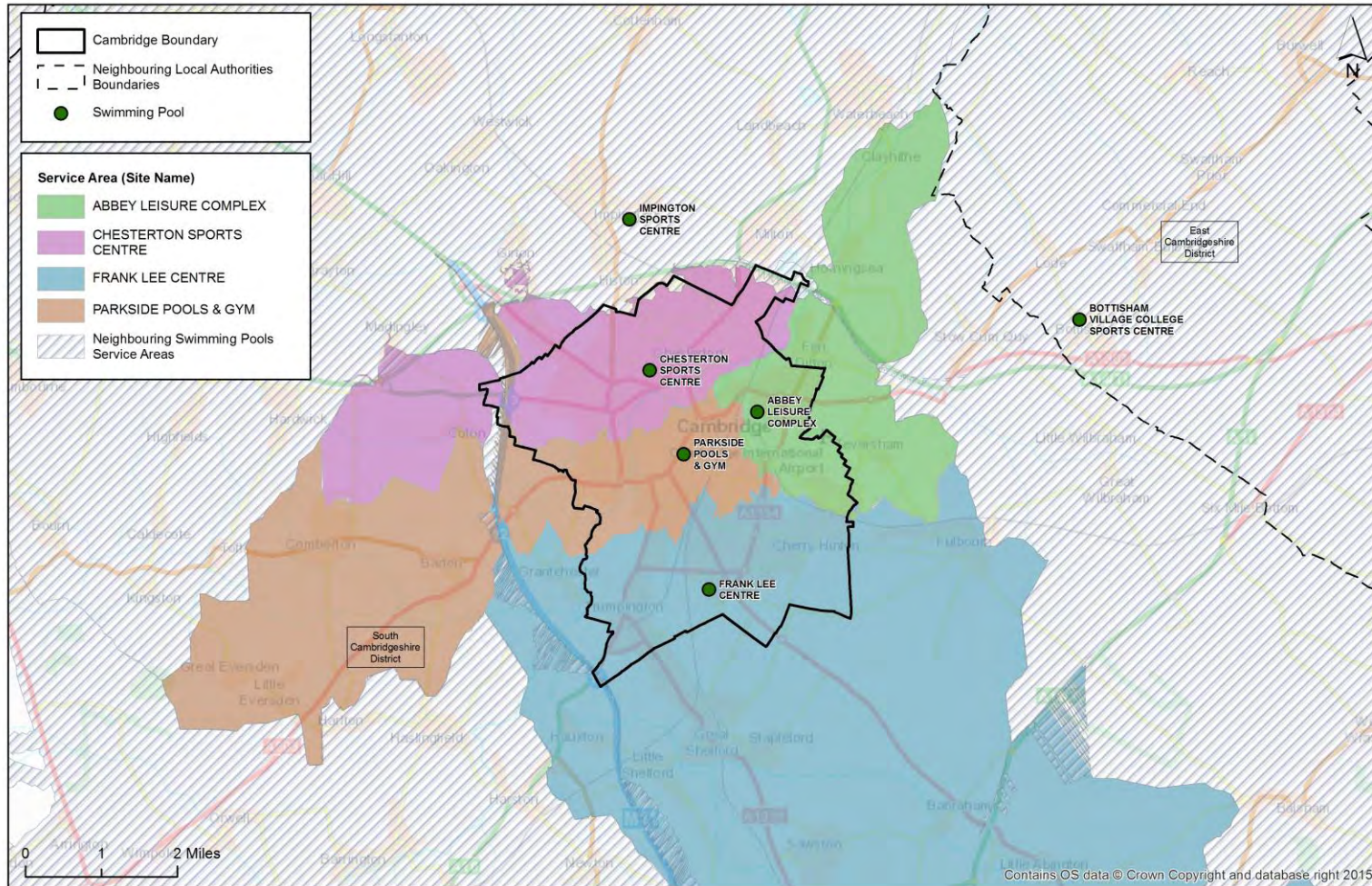


EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.179 As illustrated in Map 5.10 below, most residents in Cambridge have reasonable access to the existing community swimming pools, particularly given that 32.2% of the population does not have access to a car. This highlights the fact that existing community accessible swimming pools are generally well-located in Cambridge. The areas without good access to a community accessible pool are the west of the City, and the central south area.
- 5.180 Based on a 20 minute catchment area, residents in Cambridge who live in the extreme south, the west, and central south areas of Cambridge, are currently outside the catchment area of a Cambridge City Council pool.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.10: Swimming Pools in Cambridge– Service Areas



Swimming Pools service areas in Cambridge with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)



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5.181 The proposed University of Cambridge swimming pool, located in the west of the City, could, if developed, address the accessibility issue for residents living in that area, and in the east of South Cambridgeshire. The location of this proposed development could also address some future demand generated by increased population in the west of the City and in South Cambridgeshire District. Development of a new swimming pool would need to be complemented by a review of current pool programming across the City, and re-allocation of some uses, to optimise community access, and address existing accessibility issues.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

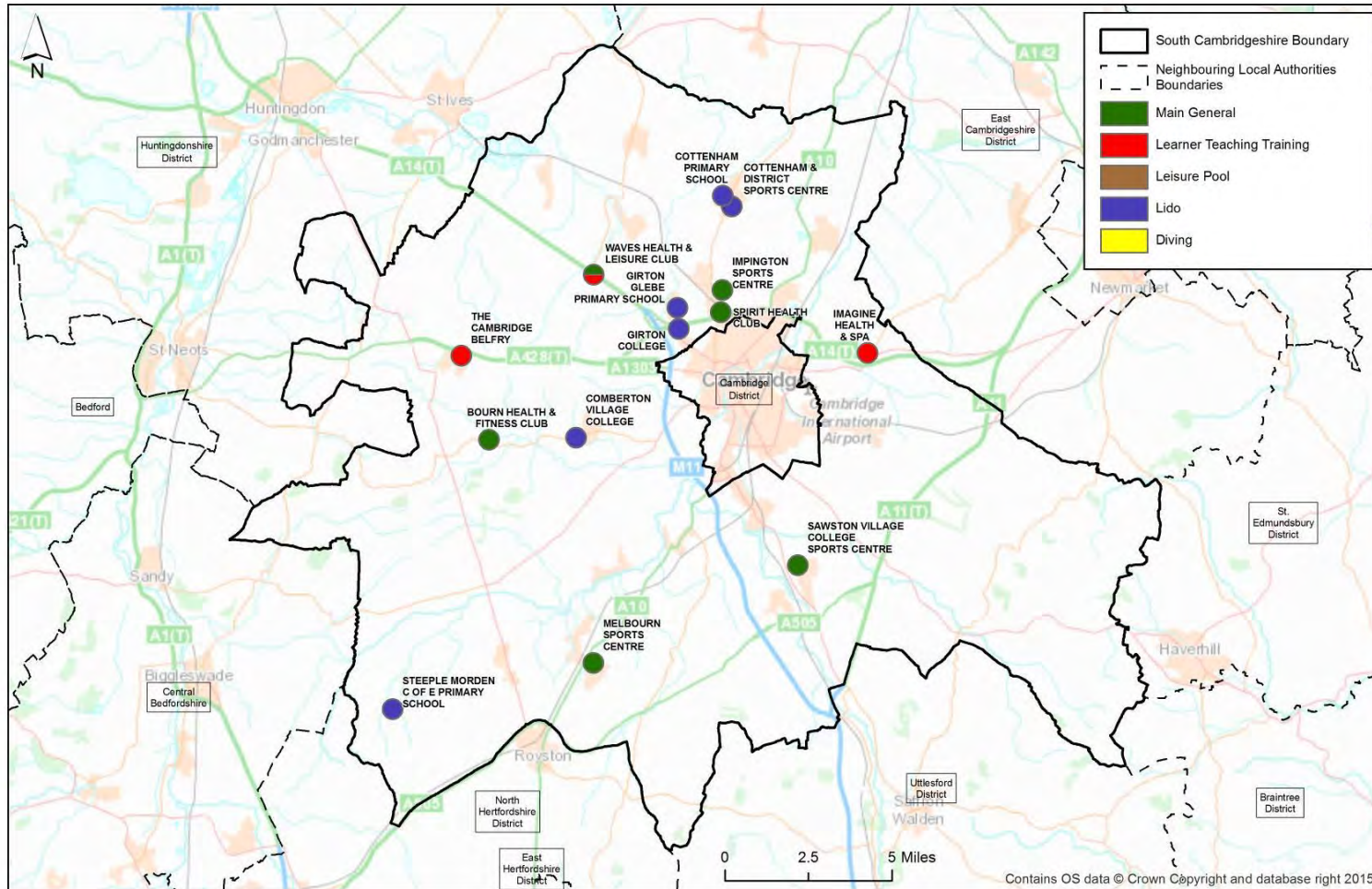
5.182 The supply analysis identifies that South Cambridgeshire has a total of 15 swimming pools (all types), across 14 sites (**FPM December 2015 (Data January 2015), Active Places January 2016**). Only pools of 20m or more are included in the analysis. Of these 15 pools, 7 are main pools (3 of which are commercial facilities, too small to be modelled in the FPM), 1 of which is a private College facility too small to be modelled in the FPM, 2 are pay and play facilities and 1 is a pay and play facility on an education site, but is too small to be modelled by the FPM), 3 are learner/teaching/training pools (but none are large enough to be modelled in the FPM), and 4 are lidos (Comberton Village College, Steeple Morden C of E Primary School, Girton Glebe Primary School, and Cottenham Primary School). Details of all swimming pool facilities are included in Appendix 15.

5.183 3 sites have pay and play access: Impington Sports Centre (main pool 4 lane x 25m,), Melbourn Sports Centre (main pool 20m x 8m, 4 lane), and the Sawston Village College Sports Centre (15m x 7.5m 4 lanes). All facilities are managed by different organisations, and all are based on school sites. All have community access, but daytime use is limited.

5.184 Bourn Health and Fitness, Waves Health and Leisure Club, Spirit Health Club, The Cambridge Belfry (learner pool), and Imagine Health and Spa are all commercial facilities.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.11: Swimming Pools in South Cambridgeshire District



Swimming Pools by type in South Cambridgeshire



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5.185 Map 5.11 shows the swimming pools in South Cambridgeshire District and their locations. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in, South Cambridgeshire District is as follows:

Table 5.25: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in South Cambridgeshire District

TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS	15 (INCLUDING LIDOS)
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS	3 (3 MAIN (IMPINGTON AND MELBOURNE SPORTS CENTRES), BUT ONLY 2 MODELLED IN FPM AS SWAVESEY COLLEGE POOL IS TOO SMALL)
TOTAL MAIN POOLS	7 (5 MAIN POOLS ARE TOO SMALL TO BE MODELLED BY THE FPM; OF THESE 3 ARE COMMERCIAL FACILITIES)
TOTAL LEARNER POOLS	3 (ALL TOO SMALL TO BE MODELLED IN FPM)

5.186 Table 5.25 highlights that only 3 swimming pools (of more than 20m in length) in South Cambridgeshire District are available for community use. Sawston, which is a small pool, is also available for community use.

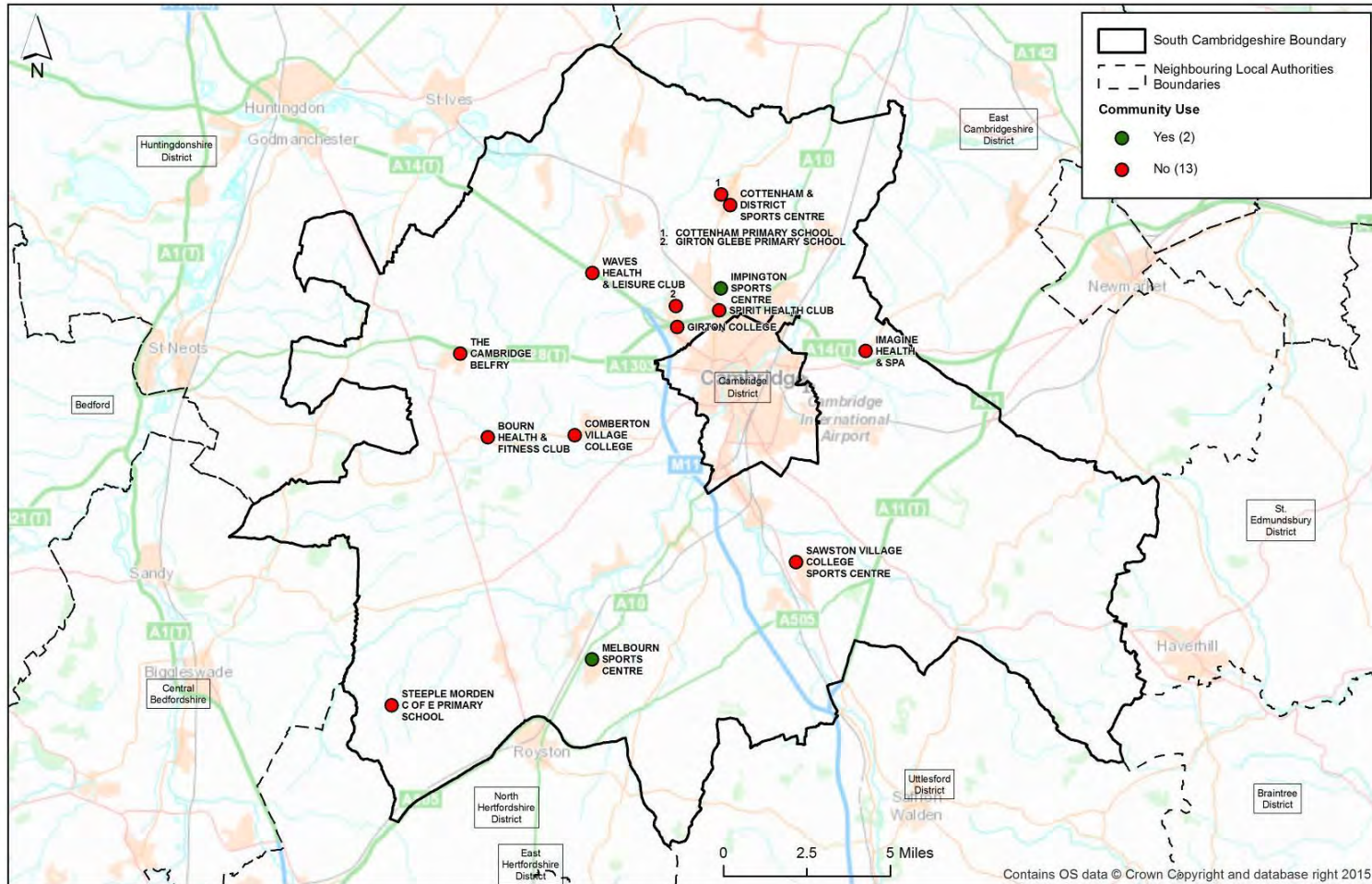
EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

- 5.187 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on a sample of facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2h), and summarised in Table 5.3.
- 5.188 Melbourn Sports Centre was built in 1991 and Impington Sports Centre in 1995. Melbourn Sports Centre was refurbished in 2003. The oldest pool in South Cambridgeshire District is Waves Health and Fitness, built in 1974; the newest is The Cambridge Belfry, built in 2004.
- 5.189 The quality of the existing swimming pool facilities is therefore variable.
- 5.190 Although ageing facilities, Melbourn Sports Centre (25 years old) and Impington Sports Centre (21 years old) are in reasonable states of repair; however, thought will need to be given to their replacement in the medium to long term, given that public swimming facilities are typically designed with a life of 30-40 years. The quality of the swimming offer moving forward will be critical, given that none of the community swimming provision is made directly by South Cambridgeshire District Council.
- 5.191 Map 5.12 shows the community use swimming pools in South Cambridgeshire District. Sawston, although available for public use, is not shown on Map 5.12 as it is too small to be included in the modelling i.e. it is not a strategic size pool as defined in section 2 of this report.

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Map 5.12: Community Use Swimming Pools in South Cambridgeshire District



Swimming Pools by community use availability in South Cambridgeshire

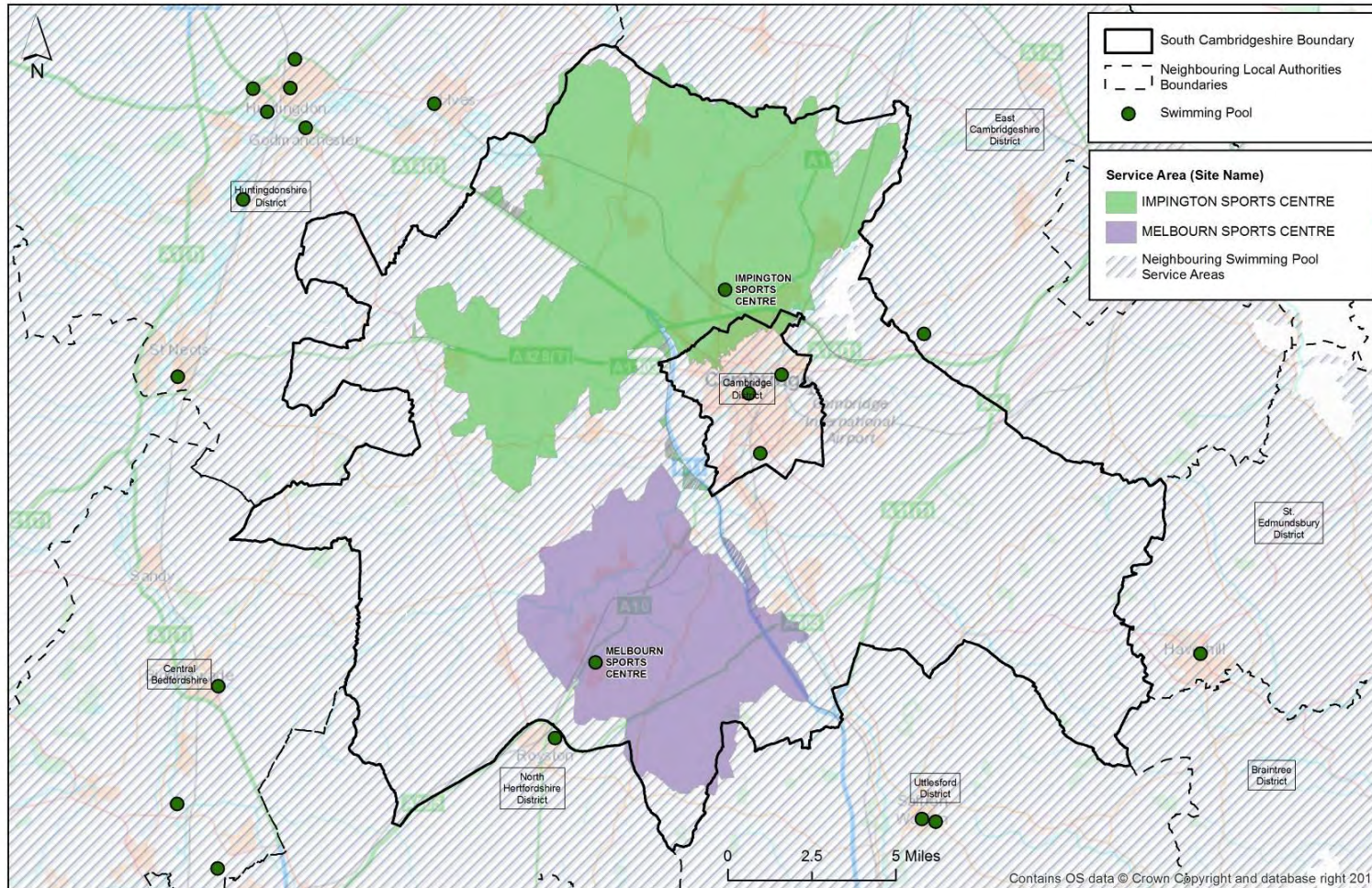


EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.192 Only one swimming pool in South Cambridgeshire District is a minimum 25m in length. None of the existing pools conform to the Sport England recommended guidelines for width. The scale of the existing pools is likely to have some impact on the range of participative activities offered, and the capacity of provision as a whole.
- 5.193 As illustrated in Map 5.13 residents in the far North West, west, east and south west of South Cambridgeshire District are outside the catchment area of an existing community accessible swimming pool. Although 80% of the population has access to private transport, this still means that residents are reliant on accessing swimming pools in neighbouring authorities – City of Cambridge, Huntingdonshire, Uttlesford, East Cambs, St Edmundsbury, and North Herts.
- 5.194 The development of a new swimming pool on the University of Cambridge site in the west of Cambridge would assist in addressing the accessibility issues for residents in South Cambridge District. If a new pool was developed, some existing club use at Parkside Pools could potentially transfer to the new facility which would increase capacity for community use in the City.

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Map 5.13: Swimming Pools in South Cambridgeshire– Service Areas



Swimming Pools service areas in South Cambridgeshire with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)



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- 5.195 In terms of the distribution of pools across the District, Impington sits in the north and Melbourn in the south. City of Cambridge facilities are located in the middle; South Cambridgeshire residents also benefit from facilities in Bottisham, Haverhill, Royston, Biggleswade, St Neots, St Ives and Ely. Despite the very limited provision directly provided in South Cambridgeshire District, it is likely that many residents enjoy good access to facilities across the wider region.
- 5.196 However, the existing community accessible facilities are not under the control of the local authority; this means that security of access for South Cambridgeshire residents cannot be guaranteed and does raise a risk with regards to ongoing access.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS - SWIMMING POOLS IN CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGE

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

- 5.197 Strategic Leisure was provided with the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (November 2015; data from January 2015 report) for swimming pool provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on 2015 population (133,436). The key findings are summarised below. The full reports can be accessed at Appendices 6b and 7b.

CAMBRIDGE

SUPPLY

- 5.198 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies 10 pools across 7 sites in Cambridge. (Parkside, Abbey and David Lloyd having two pools each)
- 5.199 The 10 swimming pools have a capacity of 17,672 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp), based on the current supply of 2,172 sqm of water space, if it is assumed that all pools are full to 100% capacity.
- 5.200 The existing community accessible pools provide a total of 2,038 sq. m of water space, compared with a current demand (City of Cambridge residents only) for 1,353.93 sq. m of water space (based on pools being 70% full, using the Sport England comfort factor), i.e. an apparent over supply of 684.07 sq. m, or 9,514 vpwpp. To put this in context, 684 sq. m equates to just over two 6 lane x 25m pools (312.5 sq. m = 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool).
- 5.201 Although this appears to be a high level of over provision, the situation on the ground is very different. Cambridge provides 17.36 sqm of water space per 1,000 residents. This level of provision is high in comparison to the England (12.46), East of England (12.51) and County (8.94) averages.
- 5.202 The figure for the whole of Cambridgeshire is low in comparison to Cambridge but a key statistic is the low level of provision in South Cambridgeshire District at just 2.61 sqm of water space per 1,000 residents. This is the 4th lowest level of provision for any authority in England. This highlights the fact that the facilities in Cambridge and the surrounding market towns are likely to play a major role in serving the needs of many South Cambridgeshire communities.

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- 5.203 Residents in the central and southern areas of Cambridge have good physical access to the community accessible swimming pools. This is emphasised by the fact that 94.2% of demand for swimming is retained in the City. Residents to the west and north are more poorly served in terms of access to pools.
- 5.204 The facility at Impington is likely to be the most accessible facility for some City of Cambridge residents; this is the only facility in neighbouring authorities that is likely to be within an appropriate travel time to access for most City of Cambridge residents.
- 5.205 Getting around Cambridge in a private vehicle is challenging, and therefore the location of sites may have an impact on residents' propensity to participate; whilst the travel distances are short travel times may have an impact.
- 5.206 The other pools in Cambridge (those too small to be considered valuable for community swimming (under 20m in length and / or under 160 sqm), or lido facilities which have a limited weeks of access) have a role to play, even on a seasonal basis, in increasing levels of, and access to, pool provision.

DEMAND

- 5.207 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (133,436) generates a demand for 8,158 visits per week during peak periods i.e. 1,353.93 sq. m based on pools operating at 70% capacity, as paragraph 5.17 above. Clearly there is a current imbalance between the level of demand in the City and the available capacity in existing swimming pools, if demand is just considered as being from Cambridge City residents.
- 5.208 Currently 94.2% (7,684 visits per week in peak periods) of all demand for swimming pool provision is met; this figure is higher than the England (91.4%), and East of England (90.2%). Of the 94.2% demand met, 95% is retained in Cambridge.
- 5.209 68.8% of all available capacity in the existing community accessible provision is used during peak periods, higher than the England (64.8%) and East of England (63.3%) averages. Abbey Leisure Complex is modelled to be at 62% capacity and Parkside Pools at 98%. This indicates that Parkside Pools is almost full, meaning there is potential for users to have lower quality swimming experiences due to levels of use at the site. Cambridge Fitness at 69% is close to the 70% capacity line and The Leys is over at 87%. David Lloyd (37%), DW (56%) and Frank Lee (33%) are the only sites with any spare capacity in the City. However, these sites are all commercially operated so it is unlikely that they can play much of a role in addressing increased demand for community accessible swimming pools. Only certain members of the community can afford to access these facilities. Jesus Green Lido provides for significant swimming demand in the City, but currently only operates on a seasonal basis.
- 5.210 5.8% (475 vpwpp, or 1.5 lanes of a 25m pool) of demand is unmet, low in comparison to England (8.6%), and East of England (9.8%) averages, with the current provision of community accessible swimming pools. Chesterton has the highest amount of unmet demand, along with areas to the north and west of the City. Unmet demand is lower in the central and southern areas of the City as this is where pools are located. 99.5% of the unmet demand is due to some residents being outside the catchment of an existing swimming pool. The only way to address this level of unmet demand is to provide additional facilities.

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- 5.211 4,852 vpwpp are imported into City of Cambridge based facilities. This equates to 39.9% of the pools' overall used capacity which is very high. Overall, Cambridge is a net importer of swimmers at around 4,681 per week, equivalent to 777 sq. m, or nearly two 6 lane x 25m pools. Only 5% of demand for swimming (384 swims per week) is exported from Cambridge,
- 5.212 Population growth to 2031 will increase demand for swimming in Cambridge.
- 5.213 Based on current supply and demand, whilst it appears that there is a significant surplus of water space in Cambridge, this is not the reality, given the very significant level of imported i.e. non-resident use. In effect, the level of imported use negates the apparent over-supply of pools in Cambridge; there is therefore no capacity for increased participation now, nor increase demand and participation in the future.

FUTURE DEMAND

- 5.214 The FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of Cambridge is anticipated to increase by 20,754, to 154,190 by 2031.
- 5.215 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.
- 5.216 Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.
- 5.217 Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SUPPLY

- 5.218 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies 2 pools across 2 sites in South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.219 The 2 swimming pools have a capacity of 2,853 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp), based on the current supply of 410 sqm of water space, if it is assumed that all pools are full to 100% capacity.
- 5.220 The existing community accessible pools provide a total of 329 sq. m of water space, compared with a current demand (South Cambridgeshire District residents only) for 1,650 sq. m of water space (9,946 vpwpp) (based on pools being 70% full, using the Sport England comfort factor), i.e. an under supply of 1,321 sq. m, or 7,093 vpwpp. To put this in context, 1,321 sq. m equates to just over four 6 lane x 25m pools (312.5 sq. m = 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool).
- 5.221 This is a high level of under provision; only 2.61 sqm of water space per 1,000 residents is provided

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in South Cambridgeshire District, low in comparison to the England (12.46), East of England (12.51) and County (8.94) averages.

- 5.222 This is the 4th lowest level of provision for any authority in England. This highlights the fact that the facilities in Cambridge are likely to play a major role in serving the needs of many South Cambridgeshire District communities.
- 5.223 The low level of swimming provision in the District also means that it may be harder for the 20% of residents without a car to access this type of provision.
- 5.224 The other pools in South Cambridgeshire District (those too small to be considered valuable for community swimming (under 20m in length and / or under 160 sqm), or lido facilities which have a limited weeks of access) have a role to play, even on a seasonal basis, in increasing levels of, and access to, pool provision.

DEMAND

- 5.225 The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (157,183) generates a demand for 9,946 visits per week during peak periods i.e. 1,650 sq. m based on pools operating at 70% capacity, as paragraph 5.163 above. Clearly there is a current imbalance between the level of demand in South Cambridgeshire District, and the available capacity in existing swimming pools, if demand is just considered as being from South Cambridgeshire residents.
- 5.226 Currently 87.5% (8,528 visits per week in peak periods) of all demand for swimming pool provision is met; this figure is lower than the England (91.4%), and East of England (90.2%). Of the 85.7% demand met, only 21.6% is retained in South Cambridgeshire District, which illustrates the reliance on pools in neighbouring authorities to meet demand.
- 5.227 80.3% of all available capacity in the existing community accessible provision is used during peak periods, much higher than the England (64.8%) and East of England (63.3%) averages. This reflects the low level of provision, and high demand in the area. Impington is modelled to be at 100% capacity and Melbourn 54%.
- 5.228 This indicates that Impington is almost full, meaning there is potential for users to have lower quality swimming experiences due to levels of use at the site. The difference in used capacity reflects where existing communities are located in South Cambridgeshire, and the high levels of demand in the north of the District.
- 5.229 14.3% (1,413 vpwpp, or over one 4 lane x 25m pool) of demand is unmet, high in comparison to England (8.6%), and East of England (9.8%) averages, by the current provision of community accessible swimming pools. East Cambs has a higher level of unmet demand at 18%.
- 5.230 Unmet demand is spread across South Cambridgeshire District, but is high around Barr Hill and Impington. 94% of the unmet demand is due to some residents being outside the catchment of an existing swimming pool. The only way to address this level of unmet demand is to provide additional facilities.
- 5.231 Overall, South Cambridgeshire District exports 6,684 swims per week, 78.4% of the total demand. Only 447 swims are imported, making South Cambridgeshire District a net exporter of 6,237 swims.
- 5.232 Population growth to 2031 will increase demand for swimming in South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.233 Based on current supply and demand, whilst there is a significant under provision of water space in South Cambridgeshire District, 85.7% of demand is met. However, this is only achieved through the

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use of facilities in neighbouring authorities. Clearly there is a significant knock on effect of the 4,468 swims imported into Cambridge, from South Cambridgeshire; there is no capacity in Cambridge for increased current or future demand, and key pools e.g. Parkside Pools are almost full.

FUTURE DEMAND

- 5.234 The FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of South Cambridgeshire District is anticipated to increase by 42,000, to 194,851 by 2031.
- 5.235 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

CONSULTATION

- 5.236 Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs) highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for swimming pool provision in the future.

Table 5.26: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Aquatic Activities

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)	<p>Encouraging and facilitating more people to swim more often.</p> <p>Development of the Talent pathway.</p>	<p>Consultation with the ASA supports the provision of additional community accessible swimming pool provision in the City. The ASA would support the development of a new pool (proposed 8/10 lane x 50m at the University of Cambridge West campus site, adjacent to the sports hall. Any new pool on the University site would need to provide for community use (clubs and pay and play; re-locating at least some club training sessions would free up time at Parkside Pools for increased pay and play access.</p> <p>Consultation with the ASA identifies a significant need for new swimming provision in South Cambridgeshire. The ASA identifies a particular need for additional swimming facilities in Cambourne i.e. at the north end of South Cambridgeshire; where there is no current pool provision (the leisure centre in Cambourne does not include a pool). The ASA identifies a new pool as a priority and suggest a minimum 6 lane x 25m pool, plus a learner pool. This has been identified despite proposals for future pool provision in Northstowe (6 lane x 25m).</p>

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N.B No local aquatic clubs in Cambridge or South Cambridgeshire have yet responded to consultation.

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

- 5.237 The University of Cambridge has planning permission in place to develop two more phases of facility provision on its West Cambridge site. One of these phases is a proposed 8 lane x 50m pool (could also be a 25m pool). The pool would have some community access (programme and details to be negotiated, depending on scale and nature of the pool developed).
- 5.238 The University of Cambridge is currently reviewing its proposals for the pool development in the context of capital costs and funding availability, timescales etc. Cambridge City Council has identified a wish to partner with the University of Cambridge in the pool development, in terms of securing community use at the facility.
- 5.239 Clearly the development of this scale of new pool provision would make a significant contribution to addressing the need for additional water space in Cambridge, to meet future demand, and facilitate increased participation.
- 5.240 The development of any new swimming pool provision in Cambridge will need to be complemented by a review of existing programming of water space across the City. This will assist in distributing demand for swimming at peak periods, improve accessibility, and create the opportunity for increased pay and play access, without compromising club and squad training.
- 5.241 A new swimming pool in the west of the City would provide improved access for many in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District communities. Whilst primarily providing for University of Cambridge students and staff, a new swimming pool of the scale proposed will clearly offer a significant opportunity to local clubs, schools and the wider community. A new pool would make an important contribution to providing for student health and well-being
- 5.242 Development of a new swimming pool on the University of Cambridge West Cambridge Campus will need to take into account the planned provision of a new swimming pool in Northstowe (Phase 2); Northstowe will be a new town of up to 10,000 dwellings. New swimming provision will be needed here.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – SWIMMING POOLS

- 5.243 Given the major developments of new housing in and around the City, sufficient provision of good quality and accessible water space for both current and future residents is necessary. The need for additional swimming pool provision should be part of the development masterplan for new housing developments, so that S106 contributions can be secured towards its development. The priority areas for additional swimming pool provision are in the extreme south, west and central south areas of Cambridge, and in the north west, west, east and south west of South Cambridgeshire District. Clearly the major new housing developments of Northstowe, and Waterbeach present opportunities for development of new swimming pools.
- 5.244 Consideration should also be given to the fact that swimming is the most popular sport in Cambridge, and that it provides a significant opportunity to increase participation. This means that good quality, affordable and accessible facilities should be provided to meet community demand, and facilitate opportunities for healthier lifestyles.
- 5.245 It is only by increasing the available pool capacity i.e. increased access to existing swimming pools, and additional water space, that current and future demand for swimming will be appropriately met in the City and South Cambridgeshire.

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5.246 The future provision of swimming is the major issue in the Cambridge area, whilst there is clearly a need for more provision, this could be addressed in a number of ways. However, the clear recommendation from the assessment of need is the requirement for additional water space across

- **The Greater Cambridge Area**

5.247 Table 5.27 illustrates the actual situation regarding current swimming pool provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

Table 5.27: Actual Swimming Pool Situation

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FPM COURT MODELLING (CURRENT)- +OVER SUPPLY/-UNDER SUPPLY	IMPORTED DEMAND (IN LANES)	UNMET DEMAND (IN LANES)	EXPORTED DEMAND	ACTUAL POSITION	OTHER FACTORS
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	+684 sqm	2.5 6 lane x 25m pools)	1.5	Minimal (5%)	NO actual over supply	Non-resident use Student Use
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT	-1321 sqm		4	2.5 6 lane x 25m pools	Under supply met by City provision	
TOTAL	-637 sqm (equivalent to 2.04 6 lane x 25m pools)	Cancel out apparent City over supply	6.5 lanes (equivalent to 1 6 lane x 25m pool)	Cancel out apparent City over supply		

5.248 Based on the analysis in Table 5.27, there is, across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, an under supply of pools, equivalent to just over 3 6 lane x 25m pools (excluding student use).

5.249 Table 5.28 illustrates the impact of population growth on demand for swimming pool provision, also taking into account known and planned new provision. Table 5.28 highlights that in fact, treating Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire as one integrated planning area for the purposes of identifying need for community facilities, there will be an under-supply of swimming pools (equivalent to 1 6 lane x 25m pool) by 2031, if no new provision, (other than the University pool highlighted) is developed.

5.250 **Based on the analysis in Table 5.28 there is a need for a minimum of an additional 1,302.85 sqm of water space across Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire by 2031 to meet demand generated by increased population numbers.** This analysis does not include increased participation; if this, and student use in Cambridge is factored in, it is clear there is even more need for additional swimming pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

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Table 5.28: Future Swimming Pool Demand

LOCAL AUTHORITY	ACTUAL POSITION (Sq. M)	POPULATION GROWTH INCREASED DEMAND (ADDITIONAL WATER SPACE REQUIRED)	WATER SPACE REQUIRED (UNDER SUPPLY + ADDITIONAL DEMAND)	POTENTIAL NEW PROVISION	REMAINING DEMAND FOR WATER SPACE– SUPPLY – NEW PROVISION (EXCLUDES PARTICIPATION INCREASE, AND EXISTING AND FUTURE STUDENT USE IN CAMBRIDGE)	EQUIVALENT IN POOLS
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	-637 sqm (equivalent to 2.04 6 lane x 25m pools)	224.62 sqm + 441.23 sq. m				
TOTAL	Under supply of -637 sq. m (equivalent to 2.04 6 lane x 25m pools)	665.85 sq. m	-1302.85 sq. m	1000 sqm minimum (8 lane x 50 m pool)	-302.85 sq. m (but in reality would need to be higher to allow for actual levels of community access to a new University pool)	1 6 lane x 25m pool (minimum)

- 5.251 The solution to the future provision of swimming in Cambridge is not necessarily simply one new facility; although increased water space at the University would facilitate some club use, which could move from Parkside Pools to free up community access, the proposed location of the University pool is likely to have some challenges e.g. parking, amount and times of access.
- 5.252 The need to provide more community access in Cambridge is an integrated issue – change one factor at one pool and it will have a domino effect. The key challenges are timescale and funding for the University pool, as more water space is needed now. The decision on the scale of pool provision also needs to be confirmed, as this will impact on all other pool planning factors, in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.253 Future planning for water space is critical – the solutions need to be future-proofed, and optimise use of resources available through planning gain. Equally, decisions need to consider the needs of both local authorities, and how location can best address needs in both areas.

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5.254 The options for addressing the need for additional water space are:

Table 5.29: Options for the provision of Water Space required by 2031

OPTION	WATER SPACE REQUIRED – EQUIVALENT TO 2 X 6 LANE X 25M POOLS
1	Increase access to existing commercially operated swimming pools in the City
2	Open a new pool at the University with secured community access (minimum 8 lane x 25m, but preferred option currently is a 50m x 8 lane pool)
3	Open a new pool at the University (minimum 8 lane x 25m) with secured community access, and re-locate at least some club training time from Parkside Pools to the new facility
4	Develop additional swimming facilities in South Cambridgeshire as part of future facility strategy updates on needs generated by new communities at Northstowe, Cambourne and Waterbeach
5	Open a new pool at the University (minimum 8 lane x 25m) with secured community access, and re-locate at least some club training time from Parkside Pools to the new facility, and develop additional swimming facilities in South Cambridge District
6	Adapt Jesus Green Lido to enable an all year round opening and usage.
7	Investment and updates to the Frank Lee Centre and open to community use

5.255 Clearly the options for the development of additional swimming pool provision in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District will need to be further considered in relation to the specific proposals for the University development and specifically its size, community accessibility and timescale. Progressing the development of a new facility (any scale of pool), will impact positively on capacity at existing pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, and also on existing swimming usage patterns for residents.

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- 5.256 Development of a 50m pool would offer the most potential for secured community usage (clubs and individuals) because of the scale of water space, and would reduce the need for other new swimming facility provision/increased swimming capacity at existing pools in either Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. However, increased swimming capacity will still be required in either Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District to meet identified need, because a 50m pool at the University would not be programmed for 100% community use, and all the additional water would be in one location. A decision to build a University pool (of any scale), would, however, help to inform the considerations of where other new swimming facilities might be located.
- 5.257 Based on this analysis, the optimum solution for the future provision of water space would be an 8 lane x 25m pool at the University site, plus implementation of options 3,4,5, 6 and 7 in Table 5.30 above.
- 5.258 Refurbishment work on Jesus Green Lido to allow for all year round usage (i.e. possible split of the 100-yard pool to 50m pool and 25m pool with children's pool facility), and investment in the Frank Lee Centre to allow for general public access and community usage would also increase capacity for community use which would benefit residents in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.259 Assessing future need for both pools and halls across both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District as an integrated whole, will ensure sustainability of future provision; the operational benefits of cross boundary use are important and should not be lost; it is the practical issue of developing additional capacity to meet and address demand that is the key priority.
- 5.260 From the FPM, which is only one element of the overall assessment of swimming pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, it is clear that there is a current under-supply of pools in the District, but an apparent over supply in the City. Clearly, in reality, the imported non-resident use into the pools in Cambridge negates any apparent over supply identified across the two authorities.
- 5.261 Levels of unmet demand are high in South Cambridgeshire, evidenced by the significant level of swims imported to facilities outside the District, and predominantly into Cambridge. There is insufficient capacity in Cambridge in peak periods to meet all demand and certainly not to meet future demand or increased participation levels. Existing supply and demand analysis (FPM) does not take into account the level and impact of student use, either.
- 5.262 Used capacity figures for existing pools highlight that Parkside and Impington are both full; other pools are close to the 70% benchmark.
- 5.263 There is a need to consider the age, condition and quality of the existing pools in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District as the quality of the offer will reduce over time; the need to replace facilities will need to be a medium term priority (5 + years).
- 5.264 Given the quantum of development proposed at Northstowe, Waterbeach, and the Cambourne area, and the fact that areas for new pools have been identified at Northstowe (Phase 3, but funding still to be identified), it will be important to consider provision of new and additional swimming pools in these locations given the identified need for additional water space. The proposed swimming pool provision identified for Northstowe and Cambourne has been taken into account in this Strategy and analysis. Clearly the scale of any other future swimming pool provision will need further analysis to ensure sustainability.
- 5.265 Working in cross-border partnership for future provision of swimming pools in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District will be very important moving forward, due to the reliance on import/export between the two areas.

HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

THE FACTS ABOUT HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITE PROVISION IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

- 5.266 There is a significant amount of fitness provision in Cambridge and south Cambridgeshire District, however the majority of facilities are provided by the commercial sector. Some commercial facilities are high end e.g. David Lloyd and therefore may be inaccessible on affordability grounds e.g. in excess of £70 per month membership, to some City of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire District residents. There are also some facilities on education sites. Two new fitness facilities will be opened in Cambridge in 2016, both on education sites, at Trumpington Community College (40 stations) and Netherhall School. (24 stations).
- 5.267 Access is generally good to fitness facilities across the City but some areas in South Cambridgeshire District to the north west and north east, plus areas to the south west and south east which are outside existing catchment areas for facilities in South Cambridgeshire District, although within catchment areas of fitness facilities outside the District. Overall there is a lack of community accessible facilities.
- 5.268 There is insufficient provision of community accessible fitness facilities to meet current (-82 stations) and future demand (-78 stations). The two new facilities opening in 2016 are counted in the current supply as they will be open shortly; this new provision reduces the current under supply in the City to -18 stations, and future demand to -78 fitness stations.
- 5.269 There is a current under supply of fitness stations in South Cambridgeshire District of -203; this increases to -326 by 2031.
- 5.270 Whilst some of this demand will clearly be met by existing commercial provision, as some will be affordable and accessible, given all fitness suites require membership for use, there is also a need for additional provision. It is also worth remembering that the supply and demand figures are based on Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District populations only, and do not include students, or non-resident users. Therefore, under supply could be higher.
- 5.271 In this context it is also worth highlighting that there are numerous outdoor fitness and exercise stations in Cambridge; and some in South Cambridgeshire although not assessed as part of the fitness supply, these clearly have a role to play, and offer free and accessible opportunities for physical activity.
- 5.272 There is therefore potential to consider the inclusion of additional fitness provision in any new/refurbished facilities which are community accessible.

SUPPLY OF HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES IN CAMBRIDGE

- 5.273 The supply analysis identifies that Cambridge has a total of 26 fitness suites across 26 sites (Active Places January 2016).
- 5.274 The analysis of the overall fitness suite supply in Cambridge is as follows:

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

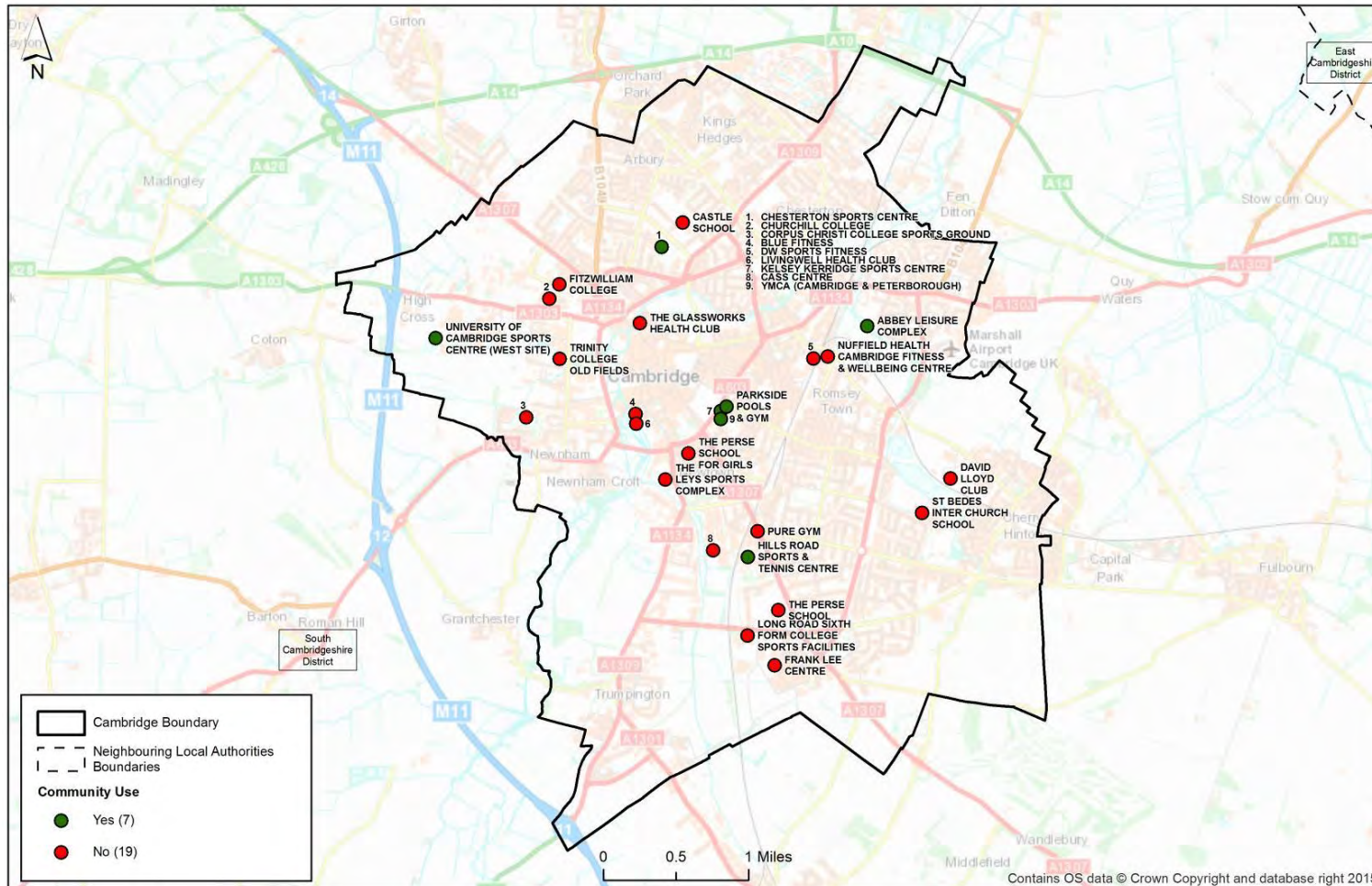
Table 5.30: Analysis of Fitness Suite Supply in Cambridge

TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	26
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	1270
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (ALL WILL REQUIRE SOME FORM OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO USE/MONTHLY DD, MEMBERSHIP ETC.)	6
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	316

- 5.275 Table 5.30 highlights that there is a significant supply of fitness stations in Cambridge.
- 5.276 There are 26 health and fitness suites in Cambridge, across 26 different sites, with a total of 1270 fitness stations. Of these, 6 offer pay and play use (total 316 stations), 9 are commercial or private facilities, and 2 provide for sports club use. The number of fitness facilities provided in Cambridge has increased in recent years, as has the actual number of fitness stations.
- 5.277 The majority of the existing provision is commercially provided, with membership fees, which are likely to be higher than those in the public sector.
- 5.278 All fitness facilities will require some form of payment/membership before use so in this sense the Cambridge City Council facilities are no different to those in the commercial sector; however, it is the level of membership fee which can present a barrier to use, and is why pay and play usage is still offered.
- 5.279 Map 5.14 shows all the fitness suites in Cambridge and their location. Fitness suites are located on education sites, in commercial fitness facilities and in some of the area's leisure centres e.g. Parkside Pools and Gym. Gamlingay Village College has a fitness suite which may have community use; this is a very small facility at 22 stations and is identified as being under commercial management. Similarly, Comberston Sports and Arts Centre s identified as an education facility, not community use, so neither of these facilities are on Map 5.14, although it is understood there may be some community use.
- 5.280 There will be new fitness provision (minimum 40 fitness stations based on the fitness suite being 205 sq. m and each fitness station requiring 5 sq. m) opening in due course for community pay and play use at Trumpington Community College.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.14: Health and Fitness Facilities in Cambridge



Health and Fitness Suites by community use availability in Cambridge



EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

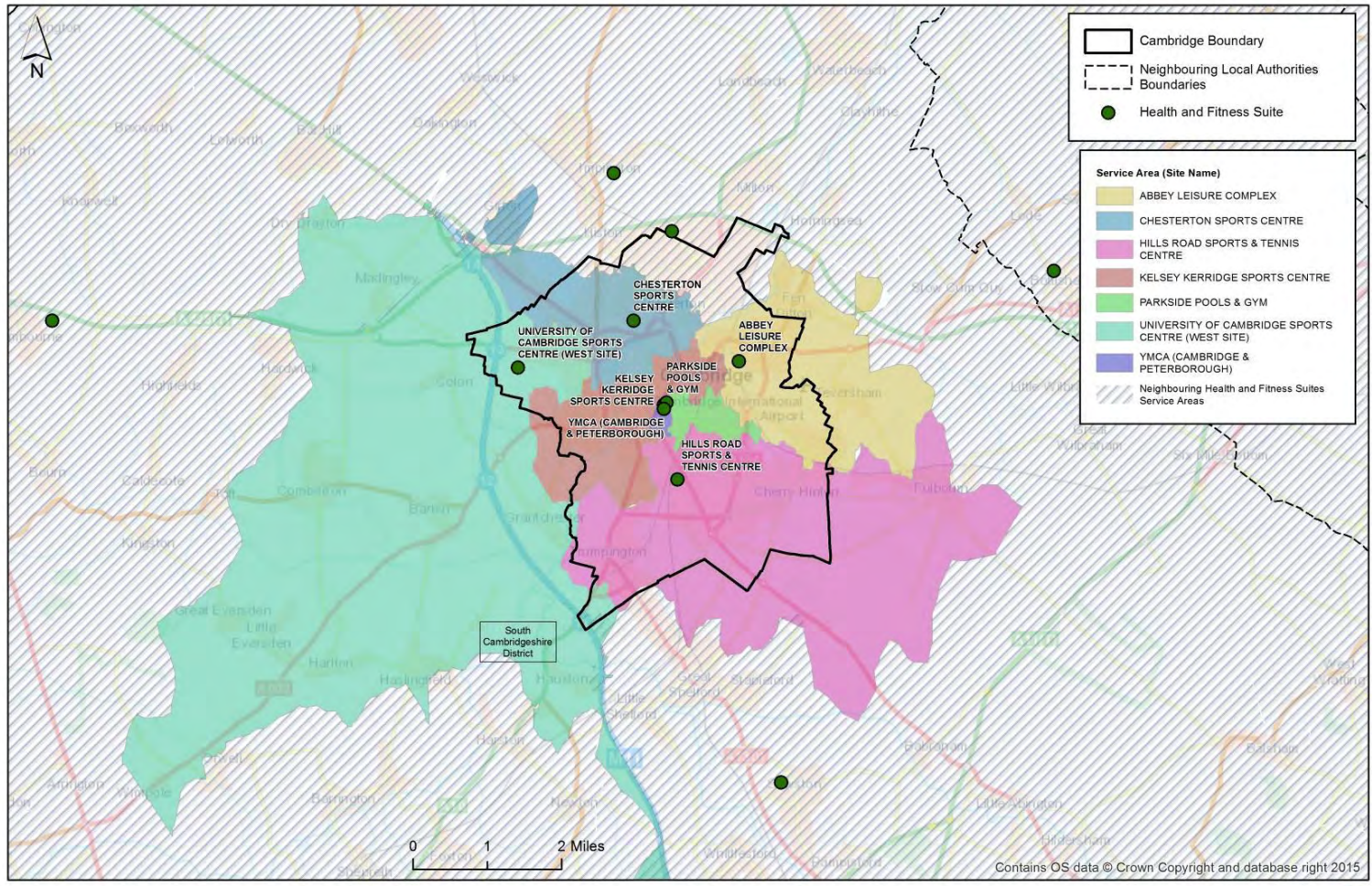
- 5.281 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on a sample of facilities in Cambridge. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a - 2f), and summarised in Table 5.3 above.
- 5.282 Many of the existing fitness facilities in Cambridge were built from 2000 onwards; some have been refurbished in the last 5-10 years.
- 5.283 The quality of the existing facilities is therefore generally better than that of pools and halls.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.284 Geographical distribution of fitness facilities provision is generally good, across Cambridge, although the majority are located centrally. There appears to be a 'gap' in provision in the far south of the City, and also in the north of the City, which is outside existing catchment areas.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.15: Fitness Suites in Cambridge – Service Areas



Health and Fitness Suites service areas in Cambridge with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

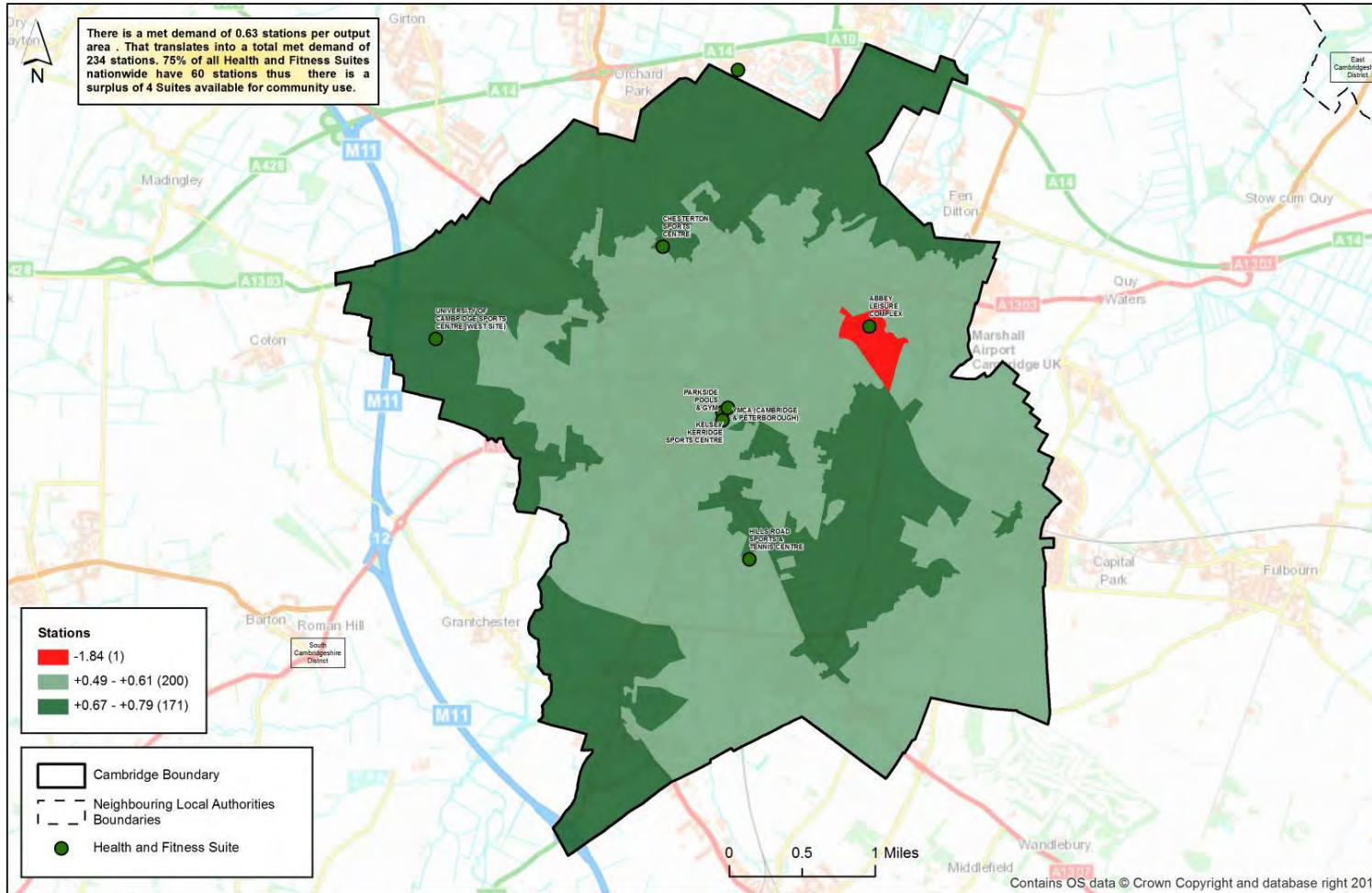
- 5.285 The local provision of fitness facilities on education sites is important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people, and in the City can reduce the travel distances.
- 5.286 Maintaining and indeed developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is critical in ensuring locally available access, and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS .

- 5.287 Appendices 8 and 8a model the current supply and demand of community accessible fitness stations in more detail; based on current population demand for fitness there is a current under supply of -18 fitness stations in Cambridge (See Appendix 8 which reflects opening of the new Trumpington Community College facility and the new fitness suite at Netherhall Community Sports Hall) which reflects opening of the new Trumpington Community College facility and the new fitness suite at Netherhall Community Sports Hall) and by 2031 -78 (See Appendix 9, which reflects opening of the new Trumpington Community College facility and the new fitness suite at Netherhall Community Sports Hall); clearly there is significant provision in Cambridge but many of the facilities are high end fitness clubs, which may not be affordable for everyone in Cambridge.
- 5.288 If new additional facilities are built in Cambridge, and/or new provision replaces existing, but ageing facilities, the existing level of pay and play fitness stations should be maintained as a minimum. Additional demand will be generated by population growth and increased participation, so there is a need for increased provision of affordable fitness provision.
- 5.289 Map 5.16 illustrates areas of unmet demand for fitness provision in Cambridge. This shows that the highest are of unmet demand is around Abbey Leisure Complex; there is very low unmet demand across the rest of Cambridge, which bears out paragraph 5.221. Essentially there is a lot of fitness provision in Cambridge, much of which is high end, some of which is community accessible. The unmet demand of -82 fitness stations relates to the demand generated by the population scale; this will increase to 2031 to -102 fitness stations, based on population numbers and accessibility of existing provision.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.16: Supply and Demand Analysis – Fitness Suites – Cambridge



Cambridge Health and Fitness latent demand in stations per output area



SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

5.290 The supply analysis identifies that Cambridge has a total of 18 fitness suites across 18 sites (**Active Places January 2016**).

5.291 The analysis of the overall fitness suite supply in South Cambridgeshire District is as follows:

Table 5.31: Analysis of Fitness Suite Supply in South Cambridgeshire District

TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	18
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	568
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (ALL WILL REQUIRE SOME FORM OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO USE/MONTHLY DD, MEMBERSHIP ETC.)	12
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	228

5.292 Table 5.31 highlights that there is a large supply of fitness stations in South Cambridgeshire District.

5.293 There are 18 health and fitness facilities in South Cambridgeshire district across 18 sites with a total of 568 stations, of which 228 are community accessible. 12 facilities provide pay and play access, although the commercially operated facilities who state they provide this are actually unlikely to do so; the likelihood is that only 8 facilities actually provide pay and play access.

5.294 6 of the facilities are commercially operated, and do not provide pay and play access. On this basis it would appear that South Cambridgeshire has a higher level of pay and play health and fitness facilities than the City.

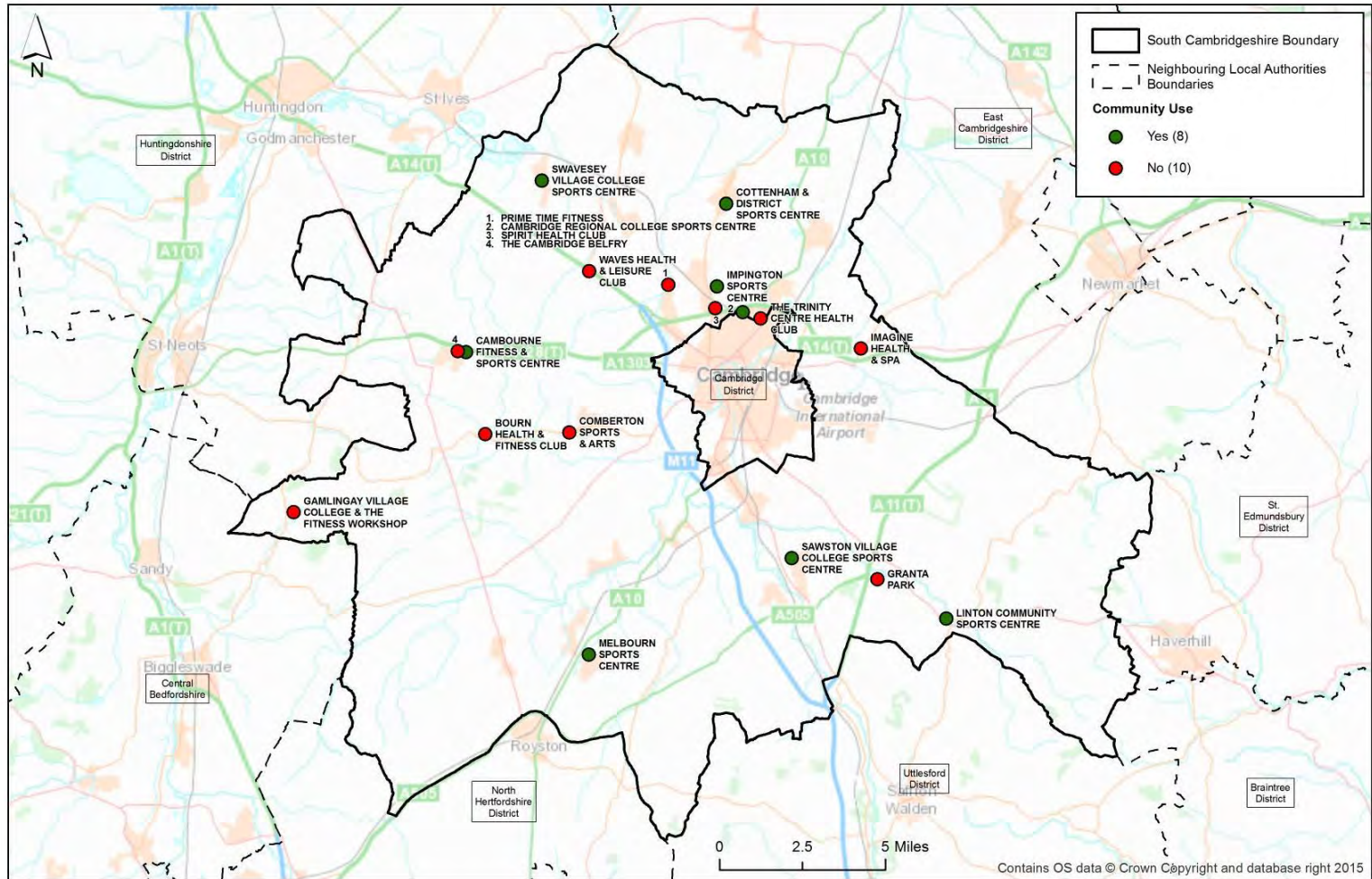
5.295 Some of the existing provision is commercially provided, with membership fees, which are likely to be higher than those in the public sector.

5.296 All fitness facilities will require some form of payment/membership before use so in this sense the South Cambridgeshire District Council facilities are no different to those in the commercial sector; however, it is the level of membership fee which can present a barrier to use.

5.297 Map 5.17 shows all the fitness suites in South Cambridgeshire District and their location. Fitness suites are located on education sites, in commercial fitness facilities and in some of the area's leisure centres

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.17: Health and Fitness Facilities South Cambridgeshire District



Health and Fitness Suites by community use availability in South Cambridgeshire



EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

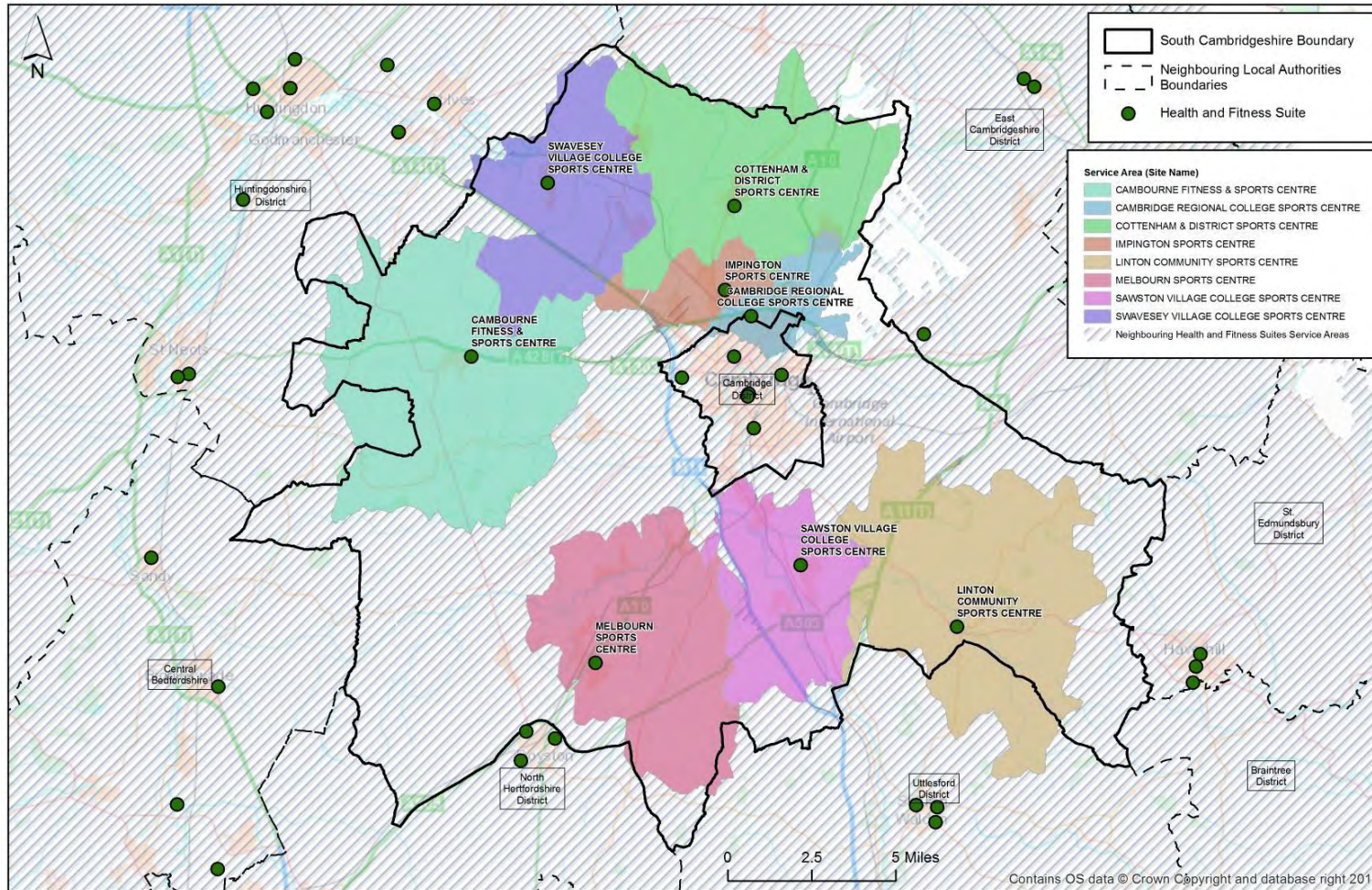
- 5.298 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on a sample of facilities in South Cambridgeshire District. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2f), and summarised in Table 5.3 above.
- 5.299 Many of the existing fitness facilities in South Cambridgeshire District were built from 2000 onwards; some have been refurbished in the last 5-10 years.
- 5.300 The quality of the existing facilities is therefore generally better than that of pools and halls.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.301 Geographical distribution of fitness facilities provision is reasonable, across South Cambridge District, but there are areas in the North West and north east of the District, plus areas to the south west and south east which are outside existing catchment areas, as illustrated on Map 5.18.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.18: Fitness Suites in South Cambridgeshire District – Service Areas



Health and Fitness Suites service areas in South Cambridgeshire with community access (up to 20 minute drive time)



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

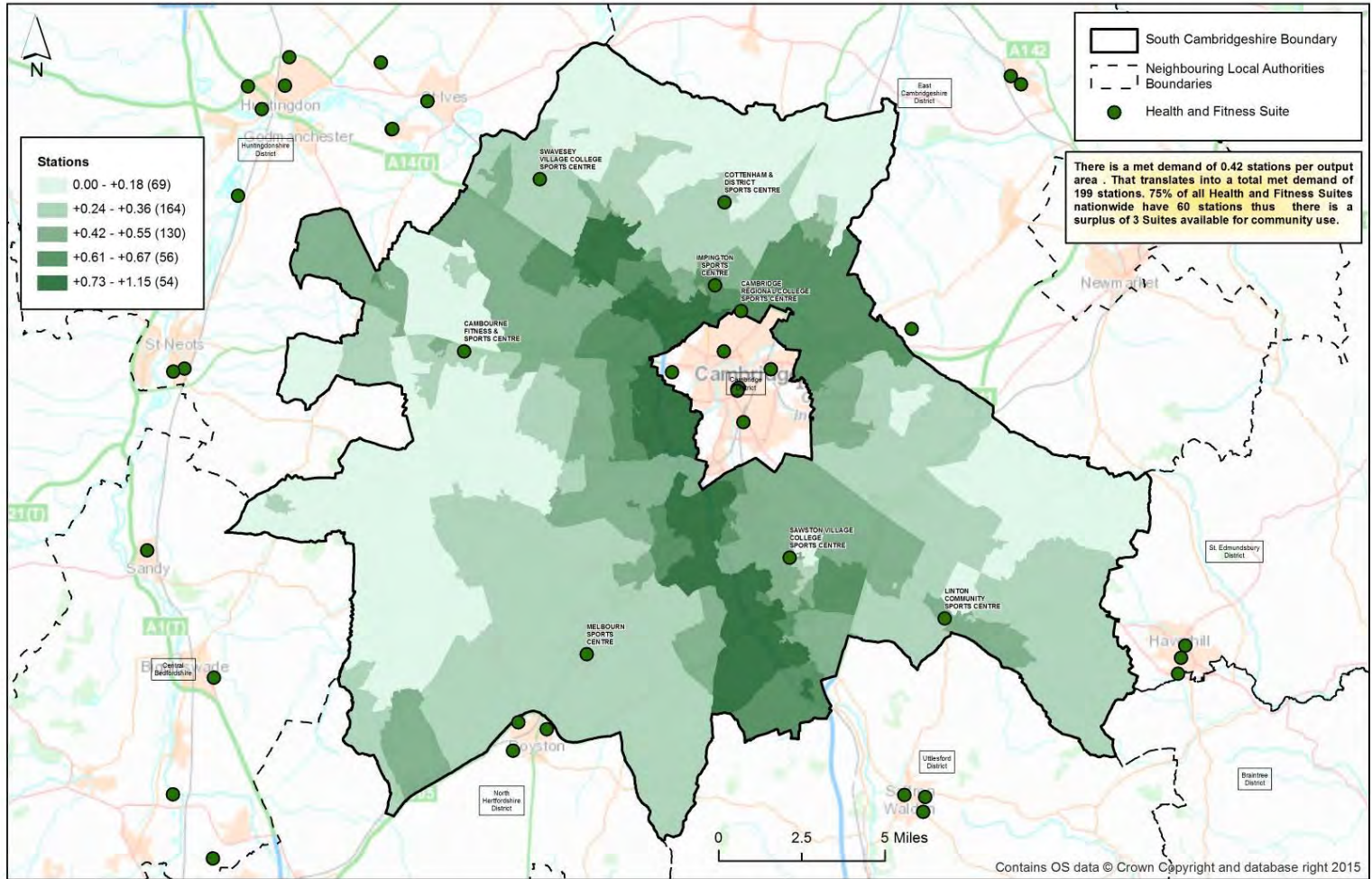
- 5.302 The local provision of fitness facilities on education sites is important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people, and in South Cambridgeshire District can reduce the travel distances.
- 5.303 Maintaining and indeed developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is critical in ensuring locally available access, and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits. Equally, the provision of a few fitness stations in a village hall/community hall could increase access to provision, particularly in a rural area.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

- 5.304 Appendices 8a and 9a model the current supply and demand of community accessible fitness stations in more detail; based on current population demand for fitness there is an under supply of - 203 community accessible fitness stations and by 2031 this increases to – 326.
- 5.305 Map 5.19 illustrates that the areas of highest unmet demand for fitness suite provision in South Cambridgeshire District are in the south, and central areas of the District (around the boundary with Cambridge), and into the north of the District. This map is based on an analysis of only those fitness suites with identified community use.
- 5.306 Clearly despite the existing levels of provision, there is a need for additional affordable and community accessible fitness suite provision, to meet both current and future demand in South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.307 Future population growth will increase demand for community accessible i.e. pay and play health and fitness facilities.
- 5.308 If new additional facilities are built in the District, and/or new provision replaces existing, but ageing facilities, the existing level of pay and play fitness stations should be maintained as a minimum. Additional demand will be generated by population growth and increased participation, so there is a need for increased provision of affordable fitness provision.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.19: Supply and Demand Analysis – Fitness Suites – South Cambridgeshire District



South Cambridgeshire Health and Fitness latent demand in stations per output area



SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – FITNESS SUITES

- 5.309 Overall there is significant provision of fitness suites across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District; the challenge is that a lot of existing facilities are commercially operated (and some are high end commercial facilities), so may not, in reality, be community accessible.
- 5.310 Generally, the quality of fitness provision is better than that of pools and sports halls, because the facilities are newer.
- 5.311 There is insufficient provision of community accessible fitness stations to meet current and future demand, although the level of under provision may be lower, given that affordability of access is an individual decision. The key areas of unmet demand are in the north west and north east, plus areas to the south west and south east of South Cambridgeshire District, and in the extreme south and north of Cambridge.
- 5.312 New/replacement facilities in Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire District, should where possible incorporate additional community accessible fitness provision. Equally, opportunities to extend current provision of fitness facilities, by increasing the number of fitness stations should be considered, where possible.
- 5.313 The optimum size for any new community fitness facility is around 30-40 stations, depending on location and the facilities around it, given the opportunity for revenue generation from this type of provision.

SQUASH

THE FACTS ABOUT SQUASH FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

- 5.314 Assessing need for squash courts is not undertaken in the same way as for sports halls or pools. Although there are some local authority facilities, across the UK the trend is for courts to be part of sports club facilities, often commercially operated. There are no models for the assessment of squash courts as there are for pools and sports halls. Assessment of need is more about ensuring there is a balance of community accessible courts and commercially/membership operated courts in an area.
- 5.315 Clearly whilst increased population is likely to increase demand for squash courts, there is no model to assess or calculate this. To meet such demand, which given the number of squash players within any community is likely to be lower than that for e.g. swimming, the priority is to ensure that there are community accessible courts available.
- 5.316 There are 29 squash courts in Cambridge; 12 of these are glass-back courts. The courts are located across 14 sites. Assessing need for squash courts is not undertaken in the same way as for sports halls or pools.
- 5.317 In Cambridge, existing squash courts are managed by sports clubs (4 sites), 3 provide pay and play access, and 7 are commercially managed facilities, requiring membership.
- 5.318 There are 11 squash courts in South Cambridgeshire District; of these 4 are glass-back courts. The courts are located across 6 sites.
- 5.319 In South Cambridgeshire District, there are three pay and play facilities for squash, 2 sports club managed facilities and 1 commercially managed facility.

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INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

5.320 All the pay and play squash facilities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are located on education sites; all but Kelsey Kerridge therefore have limited day time access. However, the majority of squash is played in evenings and weekends, so this is less of an issue than it is for sports hall provision.

DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

5.321 There is a reasonable distribution of squash courts across Cambridge and, South Cambridgeshire District given that in the main this type of provision is part of a larger sports facility.

5.322 The majority of the courts were built in the 1970's and late 1980's. Girton College courts were built in 1990 but refurbished in 2013. 6 sites have had court refurbishments in the last 10 years. The University of Cambridge squash courts are the newest to be built, in 2014.

5.323 Consultation with England Squash and Racketball identified the following feedback:

Table 5.32: Consultation with England Squash and Racquetball

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
ENGLAND SQUASH AND RACKETBALL	<p>Going through period of change. New CEO 10 months ago. Changing structure and strategy of organisation.</p> <p>Recently drawn up a list of priority areas; key factors are: Key partners.</p> <p>Facility infrastructure.</p> <p>Nationally a downward trend in Squash via APD past 5 years.</p> <p>Membership has stayed generally the same.</p>	<p>No response received to consultation.</p>

5.324 No need for additional squash courts has been identified in the area, however this assumes the existing level of supply is retained. (No response received to consultation from local clubs).

TABLE TENNIS

THE FACTS ABOUT TABLE TENNIS FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.325 All sports halls in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District have the capability to provide table tennis facilities. The leisure centres provide facilities for training and competition, plus casual use.

5.326 There are no purpose built table tennis facilities in Cambridge City or South Cambridgeshire District.

5.327 Consultation with Table Tennis England identifies:

Table 5.33: Consultation with Table Tennis England

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
<p>TABLE TENNIS ENGLAND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas are not a priority. However, Cambridge has had funding for the last 4 years to 'Ping' summer festival. This has seen free come & try it sessions, outdoor tables being installed, signposting to clubs. There are still wider opportunities to take forward following on from each summer festival. It would be good to have a steering group to take forward, as funding has now come to an end. • Clubs are not quite ready to develop from the above due to culture, capacity etc. Need to establish more informal sessions in leisure centres and non-traditional venues such as cafes, bars, retail settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking to future in terms of facility development the NGB would like to see leisure centres have 10-12 tables set up in sports halls for a couple of hours a week with activator to support drop-in/informal table tennis. This would make Table Tennis more visible and increase the sport's profile. • Locate outdoor concrete tables outside of centre near to main entrance, provide bats and balls free. • New range of Table Tennis products branded 'In the Loop'

INDOOR BOWLS

THE FACTS ABOUT INDOOR BOWLS FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

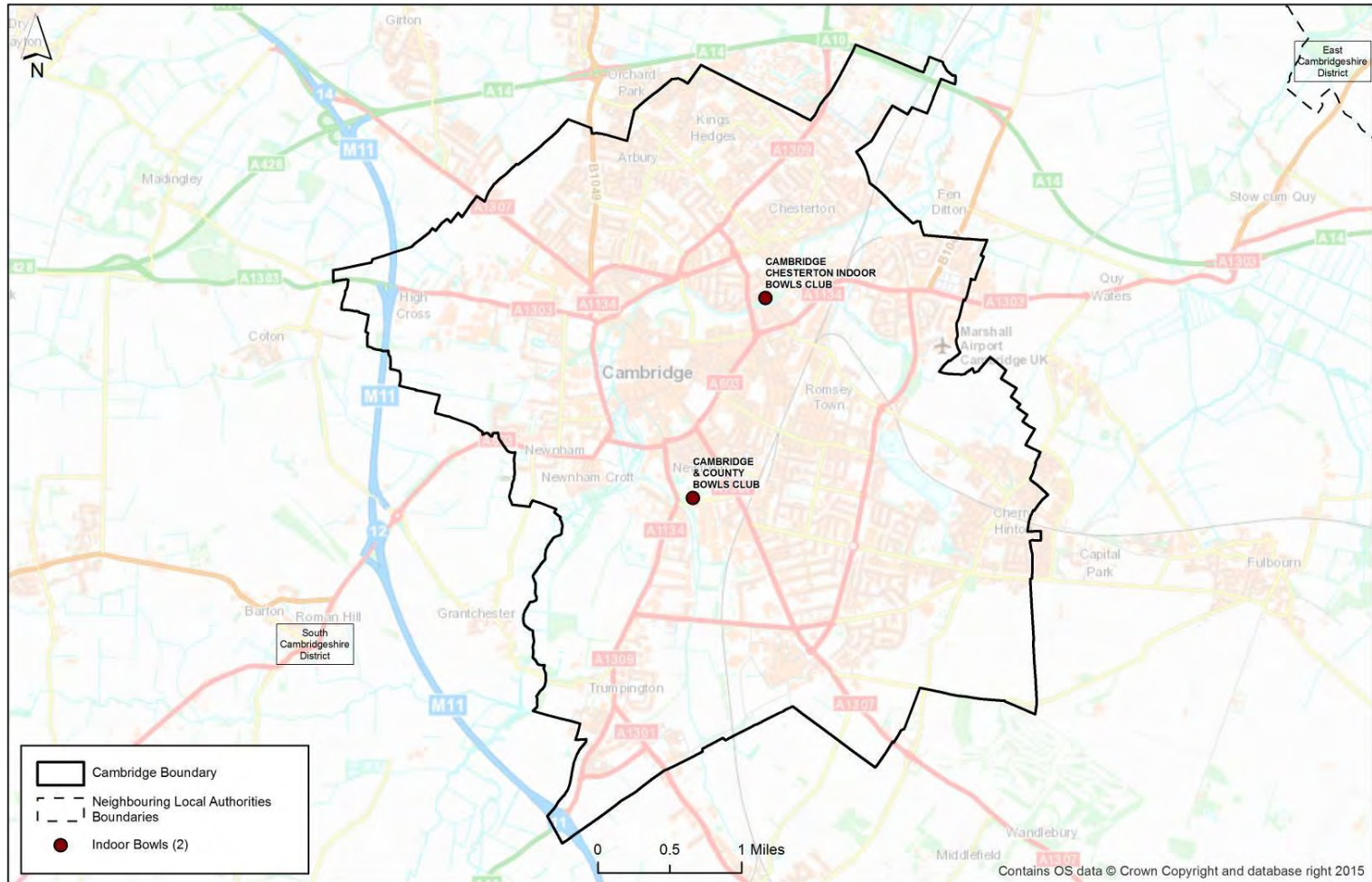
5.328 There are 2 indoor bowls facilities in Cambridge, both provided through bowling clubs – Cambridge and County Bowls Club and Cambridge Chesterton Indoor Bowls Club. Both are purpose built facilities.

5.329 There are 10 rinks across the 2 sites; Cambridge and County Bowls Club (2 rinks), and Cambridge Chesterton Indoor Bowls Club (8 rinks).

5.330 The indoor bowls facilities were built between 1932 and 1973, respectively. Cambridge Chesterton Indoor Bowls Club was refurbished in 1995, and the Cambridge and County Bowls Club in 2012. Map 5.20 shows the locations of the indoor bowling facilities in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.20: Indoor Bowling Facilities



Indoor Bowls in Cambridge



DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 5.331 Existing indoor bowling facilities are located in the central area of Cambridgeshire City. Given that the population of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is ageing, it will be important to ensure there are appropriate and sufficient opportunities for participation in physical activity; bowling is one such activity.
- 5.332 As a consequence of population growth, there will be future demand for indoor bowls provision in Cambridge for an additional 1.03 rinks. In South Cambridgeshire District, population growth will create demand for an additional 2.92 rinks.
- 5.333 There is a growing national trend for participation in indoor bowls given a number of factors e.g. ageing population, the fact that outdoor bowls is very seasonal (April to September) and the growth in indoor leagues. Participation in indoor bowls is year round.
- 5.334 Although no need has been identified at the current time to develop additional facilities, as there is capacity in the two existing centres, this will need to be reviewed in the future, as the population grows.
- 5.335 Consultation with Bowls England identifies:

Table 5.34: Consultation with Bowls England

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
BOWLS ENGLAND	No response received to consultation.	

INDOOR BOWLS – SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

- 5.336 Although no specific needs have been identified at this stage, it is clear that population growth will increase demand for this activity (see paragraph 5.328). The need for additional provision of indoor rinks needs to be monitored and regularly reviewed, to ensure demand can be met as stated in paragraph 5.330 above i.e. a total of 3.95 rinks.

GYMNASTICS

THE FACTS ABOUT GYMNASTICS FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.337 There is one purpose built gymnastics facilities in Cambridge, 'The Little Gym'.

DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

5.338 There are a significant number of gymnastics clubs across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District; the majority use school halls for training.

5.339 No specific need for additional purpose built facilities has been identified through consultation; clubs just highlight the need for more time in sports halls which have the appropriate height for trampolining, and can also be used for gymnastics training.

5.340 Consultation with British Gymnastics identified:

Table 5.35: Consultation with British Gymnastics

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
<p>BRITISH GYMNASTICS</p>	<p>No High performance clubs in this area – Huntingdon just out of the area.</p> <p>Haverhill is just out of the area – a new dedicated centre opened here in November 2015.</p> <p>10 registered clubs in area; more clubs offering trampoline and tend to book schools and leisure centres where there is the height rather than clubs developing stand-alone gymnastics centres. See two clubs below who are in the midst of developing facilities.</p> <p>Cambridge Cambridge Gym and Trampoline Club –, The Leys SC – 399 members – train 11-20 hours Cambridge University Gymnastics Club – University of Cambridge – 25 members - train less than 10 hours Cambridge University Trampoline Club –University of Cambridge – 75 members – train 10-21 hours Cambridge Gymnastics Academy – North Cambridge Academy (The Manor Community College) – 499 members – train 20-30 hours. Have inspired facilities funding Round 8. Going into dedicated centre on college site Feb 2016. (Developing own facility) Netherhall Gymnastics Club – Netherhall Secondary School – 201 members</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire District Council Cambourne SC, Burwell SC, Morley Primary Cambridge Cangeroos – Sawson College, Saffron Waldon, The Parks SC - on project list – 203 members</p>	<p>More time for clubs in sports halls with the appropriate height for trampolining and which can also be used for gymnastics training.</p>

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
	<p>– train 11-20 hours. Talks with Cambridge FC re dedicated facility on FC's land. Possible second floor added to new build to give height needed for trampolining. Have looked at the Improvement Fund (developing own facility). Comberton Gymnastics Club – Comberton LC – 122 members Comberton Aspire Trampoline – Comberton LC -166 members – train less than 10 hours Cottenham Gymnastics Club – Cottenham LC – No members Cambourne Comets Trampoline Club – Cambourne SC – 157 members – train 11-21 hours</p>	

5.341 The growth in population is also likely to increase demand for gymnastics participation, given that families are likely to be moving into Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District as part of population growth; gymnastics provides initial participation opportunities for young children, who may not wish to play team games.

GYMNASTICS FACILITIES – SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

5.342 There is a need to increase access wherever possible to existing sports halls for gymnastics use, although it is recognised that existing sports halls are in many cases under pressure in terms of capacity. Development of new sports hall facilities, and extending access to existing sports halls wherever possible will help to increase capacity, and therefore potentially access for gymnastics use.

5.343 Two clubs are already developing dedicated facilities (Cambridge Gymnastics Academy started work on their new facility in January 2016 at North Cambridge Academy, and this is now open); this provides a 'model' for the clubs in the local area, who may wish to develop provision. British Gymnastics does not identify the need for any additional specialist gymnastics facilities given the investment in specialist facilities.

INDOOR TENNIS

THE FACTS ABOUT TENNIS FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

5.344 There are two indoor tennis facilities in Cambridge. These are at David Lloyd (8 permanent indoor courts, and 3 seasonal indoor courts in an airhall (temporary tent-like structure)), and 4 indoor courts at Hills Road Tennis and Sports Centre. This equates to 12 permanent courts in Cambridge.

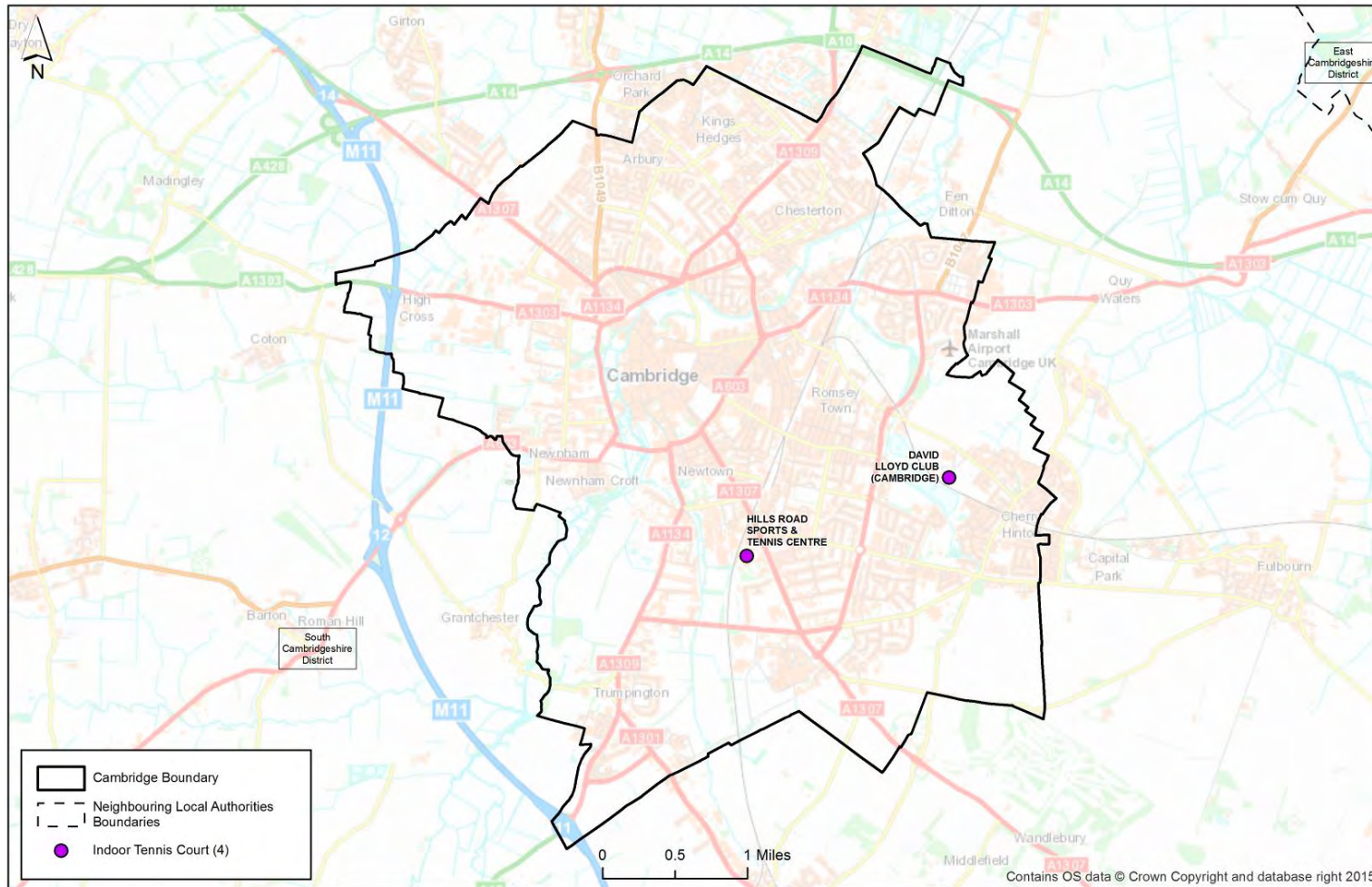
5.345 David Lloyd is a commercially managed facility, but Hills Road offers pay and play access.

DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

5.346 Map 5.21 shows the location of the existing indoor tennis courts in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

Map 5.21: Indoor Tennis Facilities – Cambridge



Indoor Tennis Centres in Cambridge



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

5.347 Consultation with the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) identifies:

Table 5.36: Consultation with the LTA

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor tennis centres are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hills Road Sports & Tennis Centre ➤ David Lloyd Club Cambridge • Other facilities offering indoor tennis include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mikes Tennis Academy Club ➤ Melbourn & District Tennis Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LTA will be completing a full facility audit for Cambridge, and is potentially looking into Cambridge as a possible focused area for the East region.

5.348 The University of Cambridge has planning permission for the development of an indoor tennis centre on its West Cambridge campus. Given the current discussions regarding development of a pool on that site, the timescale and scale of indoor tennis provision is still to be confirmed.

5.349 A number of local clubs using existing sports hall facilities in Cambridge identified the need for additional indoor tennis provision.

5.350 The need for additional courts is based on the fact that there are only 12 permanent indoor courts available, and there is currently insufficient court time to accommodate recreational tennis, schools' tennis, club tennis, and a range of developmental programmes, including performance development.

5.351 The future focus of the LTA would appear to support the need to provide additional courts in Cambridge, to provide both for club development but also increased community access.

5.352 There is a growing trend for indoor tennis given the weather in the UK, the fact that outdoor courts are not always good quality, and the opportunity this provides to play year round. Outdoor courts (except for club courts/use) tend to be busiest round the Wimbledon fortnight.

INDOOR TENNIS – SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

5.353 The LTA may make Cambridge a future priority for facility development. Local clubs have identified the need for additional indoor tennis courts. The proposed development of an indoor tennis centre at the University of Cambridge has potential to address at least some of this need, and could help to address the current under-supply of provision, if appropriate community access is provided. There are no detailed operational plans as yet related to this development which set out levels of community access and availability. Once these are available it will be possible to assess whether there is a need for other additional indoor courts in the area, to meet increased demand to 2031 as a result of population growth.

CYCLING

THE FACTS ABOUT CYCLING FACILITIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

- 5.354 Cycling is a strategically significant sport and activity in Cambridge and surrounding area of South Cambridgeshire District. It is important from both a sporting perspective and in relation to local transport and healthy living.
- 5.355 The 6 disciplines of cycling require 5 different facility types (track racing (velodrome), road racing, speedway, Cycle speedway, Cyclo cross, and mountain biking). However recreational cycling can also be based from formal facilities providing a meeting place, toilets etc.
- 5.356 There are currently no cycling specific facilities in the City or South Cambridgeshire District. There are no cycle speedway clubs in the City.
- 5.357 The main focus of local cycling clubs is road cycling and BMX, but the most growth has been seen in the road cycling clubs.
- 5.358 The existing cycling clubs in and around Cambridge and wider afield have predominantly road cycling members, which in turn means that they are mostly adult.
- 5.359 Local cycling clubs identify their major challenge as the ability to accommodate young people. Understandably, clubs are unwilling to take under 16s out on the road due to health and safety and insurance concerns. The Cambridge Junior Cycling Club does however offer weekly road based training in Cambridge and weekly off-road sessions at Milton Country Park for 10-16 year olds.
- 5.360 There is therefore significant unmet demand for cycling among young people in the area. This results both from sports development initiatives undertaken on the back of the Tour de France and the fact that there is a lack of appropriate cycling facilities for young people in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 5.361 The key needs identified by the local cycling clubs are a safe, off road cycling circuit for use by young people, to develop their cycling ability, and potentially a BMX track. Cambridge Sport Lakes Trust has planning permission to develop facilities on the edge of Cambridge, near Milton Country Park, which include a 3-mile long cycle circuit built to international competition standards and a combined competition and training BMX track and a network of cycle paths connecting Cambridge and Milton Country Park. Secured funding for this project is not yet agreed, however.
- 5.362 Consultation with British Cycling identifies:

Table 5.37: Consultation with British Cycling

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
BRITISH CYCLING	<p>British Cycling confirms the growth in cycling participation in and around Cambridge, and the interest in the development of an off road closed circuit.</p> <p>British Cycling is very clear that such facilities need to be in/close to an area of high population density.</p>	<p>There is a need for an off road closed cycling circuit to provide a safe environment for younger cyclists learning road biking; this facility would also lend itself to club based competitive cycling.</p> <p>A closed road circuit could operate well adjacent to a competition BMX track, which could be club operated.</p>

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SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
	<p>British Cycling does not support the concept of a velodrome development in or around the City, nor a cycle speedway track.</p> <p>Their preferred location for the development of a velodrome is towards St Edmundsbury (centre of the region), as this would provide better access to the overall region. The Sports Facility Strategy for St Edmundsbury identifies the need for cycling facilities but focusses on off road circuit provision. Whilst this would address need in that area, the provision is unlikely to be significant enough to provide at sub regional level.</p>	<p>British Cycling is supportive of this kind of facility in the City.</p> <p>They are supportive of the development of a 1.6km off road circuit which could be used for competition, training and casual use. All the cycling clubs in Cambridge are road cycling clubs and such a facility would provide a safe environment for both adults and young people.</p> <p>The potential to provide a BMX track adjacent to an off road track is also supported; the two facilities can work together in both revenue and operational terms. However, British Cycling is very clear that BMX Track provision needs to be developed in partnership with a Club, who will then effectively operate the facility, and take responsibility for its maintenance etc.</p>

CYCLING - SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

- 5.363 There is a need for an off road closed cycling circuit to provide a safe environment for younger cyclists learning road biking; this facility would also lend itself to club based competitive cycling. A closed road circuit could operate well adjacent to a competition BMX track, which could be club operated. British Cycling is supportive of this kind of facility in the City.
- 5.364 They are supportive of the development of a 1.6km off road circuit which could be used for competition, training and casual use. All the cycling clubs in Cambridge are road cycling clubs and such a facility would provide a safe environment for both adults and young people.
- 5.365 The potential to provide a BMX track adjacent to an off road track is also supported; the two facilities can work together in both revenue and operational terms. However, British Cycling is very clear that BMX Track provision needs to be developed in partnership with a Club, who will then effectively operate the facility, and take responsibility for its maintenance etc.

ICE RINKS

THE FACTS ABOUT ICE RINKS IN THE CAMBRIDGE AREA

- 5.366 There has been a long held ambition to develop an ice rink in Cambridge, driven by the University of Cambridge for its ice hockey teams, but clearly supported by the high levels of recreational participation on the temporary rinks installed in Cambridge over the last few years at holiday periods.
- 5.367 Currently, University ice hockey teams have to travel out of the area to use rinks in e.g. Peterborough to train and play competitive matches.

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- 5.368 A site has now been found in Cambridge, (in partnership with Cambridge City Council), although there remain some negotiations to be held over lease arrangements etc. (likely to be for 25 years). The project is being led by a Steering Group, which is also taking responsibility for project funding and operational delivery (likely to be through an operator)
- 5.369 There remains a funding gap but the project is now more likely to be agreed later in 2016, and to move forward.
- 5.370 The proposed Facility Features are:
- **Full international size ice pad - 57m x 26m, ice thickness 38mm (capacity 500 skaters)**
 - **Rink shop at the front of the building adjacent to box office**
 - **Cafe**
 - **Skate Hire, storage lockers, changing rooms (4) and toilets,**
 - **600 spectator seats**
 - **Rink will have facilities to host 'Elite Ice Hockey League' fixtures for Cambridge University Teams e.g. team benches, penalty boxes, timekeepers' booth, electronic scoreboards, plasma screens, stage for cheerleaders and team mascots, hospitality area for VIP's/Sponsors**
- 5.371 Clearly the development of an ice rink in Cambridge is likely to have an impact on other rinks in the region e.g. Peterborough, given this is where the University teams currently travel to train and play matches. This will equate to some loss of income for the Peterborough rink.
- 5.372 There is, however, unlikely to be significant impact on existing community use and revenue generation at the Peterborough ice rink, given that residents from Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are likely to use the rink occasionally, based on the travel distance involved.

NEED FOR INFORMAL FACILITIES

- 5.373 Other future facility provision need, linked particularly to the population growth and housing development, is the development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes, to encourage active travel, and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily life.

6. STRATEGY DELIVERY

KEY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 6.1 Based on the local context and the supply and demand analysis, there is clearly a need to consider additional provision of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness suites across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, as well as other facility provision, to meet future demand as a result of population growth.
- 6.2 As well as new provision (new build/replacement enlarged facilities), there is a significant opportunity in relation to future provision of sports halls and swimming pools. Alongside new provision it will be critical to review how best to secure and manage the existing usage demands on sports halls and pools in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. Such a review should seek to increase opportunities for day time usage of sports halls on school sites, to better distribute demand across available opening hours, freeing up some peak period capacity. Re-allocating existing programme demands across existing and any new pools (specifically club and squad training) will optimise capacity for community use, particularly in Cambridge.
- 6.3 The specific key issues to be addressed in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District are:
- **The age, condition and quality of some facilities – particularly swimming pools and sports halls (it is of concern that all the key community accessible swimming pools (Parkside Pools, Abbey Leisure Complex, the Frank Lee Centre, Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres) are ageing and will require replacement/large scale refurbishment in the medium to long term) (Referenced in paragraphs 5.57-5.59 (sports halls), 5.168-5.173 (swimming pools))**
 - **The reliance on education sites for all community accessible sports halls; whilst existing community use is secured in Cambridge, there is opportunity to increase this at new schools, or through the facility developments. In Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District some schools are now Academies, which potentially impacts on the community access arrangements, particularly if unsecured. There is potential to increase provision through additional secured community use arrangements at new schools; funding for sports facilities providing for new areas of population could be accessed through S106 /CIL. (Referenced paragraphs 5.21-5.24, 5.35-5.38, 5.58, 5.143)**
 - **Cambridge has an apparent over supply of swimming pools (but this is based on demand generated by City residents alone and does not reflect the usage by residents from South Cambridgeshire District, or indeed students) (Referenced paragraphs 5.150-5.152)**
 - **The proposal for a new pool at the University of Cambridge could assist in addressing capacity issues at the two existing local authority swimming pools (Parkside Pools and Abbey Leisure Complex), but only if new provision is complemented by an overall review of pool programming across the City. A new 50 pool would help to address the needs of water polo in the area, both for training and competition. The ASA is supportive of the need for additional water space in the City (Referenced paragraphs 5.304-5.309)**
 - **South Cambridgeshire District has a significant under supply of water space; demand is only met because residents are able to access nearby Cambridgeshire City provision (Referenced paragraphs 5.219 -5.219, 5.150-5.152))**

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- There are some existing facilities in Cambridge to which community access cannot be gained, due to planning conditions (Leys School) (Referenced paragraph 5.44)
- There is a wide range of providers across both areas, and particularly in Cambridge, so there is some variance between access, fees and charges etc. (Referenced Table 5.3, paragraphs 5.4-5.9)
- The vision of providing good quality, accessible community sport and leisure facilities for all Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District communities (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)
- The need to continue to increase participation in physical activity for community health benefits (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)
- The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)
- Long term population growth in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District by 2031 which will increase demand for community facilities, including sport and leisure provision, (Referenced Section 4)
- Population growth of around 60,000 across both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District by 2031. Key areas for future population growth include the new town of Northstowe, and proposals in the submitted local plan for a new town north of Waterbeach, a new village at Bourn Airfield, and expansion of Cambourne (South Cambridgeshire District), and a number of areas on the fringes of Cambridge City Council (Referenced Section 4)
- Population profiles – Cambridge has a younger population due to students, but overall, population in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is ageing. Older people have different sport and recreational needs, swimming being one of the key activities. Sports hall sports e.g. badminton are popular with older people; providing sports halls on education sites with a secured community use agreement is the best way to ensure operational sustainability and optimum use. (Referenced Section 3 – Strategic Context)
- The student population overall and their usage of facilities; this is not included in the Facility Planning Model (FPM) (Referenced paragraph 5.84)
- The commuter market and their use of facilities; this is not included in FPM (Referenced paragraph 5.84)
- Accessibility; in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District accessibility is affected by location and traffic levels, as well as facility type and management; (Referenced Section 3, and throughout Section 5)

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- 6.4 Housing development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is set to grow significantly by 2031, and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand. CIL/S106 will be useful sources of funding for such provision.
- 6.5 A further driver for considering investment/replacement in terms of sports facilities is accessibility; this is related both to geographic location and programming.
- 6.6 If particular activities are not provided, or are programmed at times which are unsuitable for participants, they are unlikely to take part, and therefore the facilities may become unviable. In addition, to promote access and usage, there is a need to have the appropriate infrastructure in place to create and deliver a good environment and participation experience e.g. sufficient and accessible parking, lockers that work, efficient and informed staff, etc.
- 6.7 The way in which a sport and recreation facility is managed often determines the level and type of community use allowed/encouraged. For example, local authority owned sport and recreation facilities are more likely to encourage use by disadvantaged groups than those owned by commercially sector operators and are, thus, more accessible.
- 6.8 Ensuring continued quality of provision is particularly important in given that 43.6% of Cambridge residents (16+) and 36.2% of South Cambridgeshire District residents (16+) currently take part in sport and physical activity at least once a week, on a regular basis. Obesity is a challenge for 54.3% of the adult population, and 16.6% of children in the City, and for 64.7% of adults and 12% of children in South Cambridgeshire; although these levels are lower than regional and national averages, ensuring continued access to good quality sports facilities will contribute to reducing further growth in obesity levels.
- 6.9 Priority is placed on increasing participation in physical activity in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District to improve health, particularly those in the more deprived areas; the provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth.
- 6.10 Based on the quality audits and assessments, facility age and condition, current and future levels of demand, and critically the current nature of use of pools and halls, the priorities to consider for future investment in facility provision are:
- **Swimming Pools – due to age (by 2031) – Abbey Leisure Complex (currently 24 years old – 40 years old in 2031); Parkside Pools (currently 16 years old – 32 years old in 2031); the Frank Lee Centre (currently 43 years old – 58 years old in 2031)**
 - **Education Sports halls due to age (by 2031) – Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre (currently 38 years old – 54 years old in 2031), and Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre (currently 27 years old – 43 years old in 2031), Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, Chesterton Community Sports Centre**
 - **Other existing sports halls requiring investment e.g. Chesterton Community Sports Centre, Netherhall Sports Centre, North Cambridge Academy**
 - **Additional swimming pool facilities**

- **Additional sports hall facilities; the scale of this needs consideration given identified needs for handball facilities**
- **Increased/extended daytime access to existing facilities on education sites**
- **Secured community access to any new secondary school sports facilities (similar situation as for Trumpington Community College, due to open 2016)**
- **Additional community accessible fitness stations**
- **Additional indoor tennis courts (likely to be met through the University of Cambridge)**
- **Off road cycling circuit and BMX track**
- **Investment in informal facilities for cycling, running and walking (with appropriate infrastructure e.g. access to toilets, seating areas, cycle storage) to facilitate more active lifestyles across communities**

6.11 As a consequence of there being a need for additional facility provision, there is an important opportunity to consider the options for partnership, particularly in relation to future swimming pool facilities.

6.12 The need to replace some existing facilities is likely, given they are on education sites, to mean that replacement facilities would be re-developed in the same location. Anglia Ruskin University is also trying to develop additional facilities on other sites in Cambridge.

6.13 Key issues informing future provision include:

GENERAL

Age and current Condition

1. The age of two of the existing City of Cambridge Council swimming pool facilities means there is a need to consider planning now for future investment/replacement (Abbey Leisure Complex, and Parkside Pools, equating to 51% of the swimming pool stock in the City)
2. The age of some existing education site based sports halls e.g. Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre, Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre
3. Other ageing facilities will also require replacement /investment in the medium to long term, so planning for this needs to be considered now – Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, Frank Lee Centre (medium term), Chesterton Community Sports Centre
4. Lack of available capacity in existing City swimming pools, due to high demand, and that pools are already operating at capacity (Parkside Pools, Abbey Leisure Complex, plus the Leys and Cambridge Fitness Centre)
5. Current levels of swimming pool provision are barely sufficient in the City to meet current demand, because so much use is from residents outside the City
6. Some demand in the City cannot be met because there is insufficient capacity in the existing public pools
7. Lack of existing capacity in existing sports halls
8. Existing levels of provision (not necessarily specific sites/locations) should be retained as a minimum

Participation Levels

- 1.** High levels of participation in sport and physical activity across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District
- 2.** High levels of use at the Cambridge City Council swimming pool facilities (two facilities operating at almost full capacity (98% Parkside Pools) and (62% Abbey Leisure Complex)), meaning existing facilities are at capacity
- 3.** Consideration should be given to complementary facility programming across pools in Cambridge to mitigate the impact of demand at certain facilities
- 4.** High levels of demand for facilities from South Cambridgeshire residents, and significant reliance on access to provision in neighbouring local authorities, predominantly in Cambridge

Accessibility

- 1.** Sport and leisure facilities, should, wherever possible, be accessible to communities by foot, cycling, or public transport, as well as private car.
- 2.** The need to ensure appropriate provision is available for both an ageing population, and for younger participants
- 3.** Ensuring access is available to those without access to private transport
- 4.** Ensuring provision (even if informal, in multi-purpose space) is local to the communities in which people live, given that some people will not travel out of their immediate area
- 5.** Amount of swimming and diving club use and gala times currently impacting on pay and play community access at Parkside Pools, given available pool capacity, and the high demand levels
- 6.** The need for additional community accessible fitness facilities
- 7.** The need to increase/extend provision for community access on existing education sites

Resources

- 1.** The growth in population will result in increased demand for sports facilities in the areas of new housing development, as well as in existing settlements. There is significant potential to access funding through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or through S106 for additional facilities required as a consequence of population growth
- 2.** Investment in future facility provision could be made by Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, local partners, national/regional agencies, and potentially local organisations, depending on the nature and scale of development
- 3.** Impacts of the Carbon management plan and reducing energy consumption and carbon footprint from the sports facilities.

GEOGRAPHIC

- 6.14 Unmet demand for swimming pools is focussed on the north and north west of the City. Unmet demand for water space is distributed across South Cambridgeshire District, although levels are higher around Impington. The planned development of a new swimming pool on the University of Cambridge West Cambridge Campus clearly has very significant implications in terms of addressing these accessibility issues.
- 6.15 Unmet demand for sports hall provision is highest in the centre of Cambridge and around the site of the new Cambridge University Sports Centre; in South Cambridgeshire District highest levels of unmet demand for sports hall provision are in the north and north west.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

- 6.16 Overall, Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District have a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area, which is generally well-located; however, some are now ageing e.g. Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, Frank Lee, Abbey, Parkside Pools, Chesterton Community Sports Centre, and Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre, and will require investment and/or replacement. This is particularly true of sports hall and swimming pool facilities in both the City and South Cambridgeshire District.
- 6.17 However, across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District there is insufficient provision of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness stations to meet current and critically future demand (as a result of population growth), never mind accommodate increased participation. There is therefore a need to increase the capacity for swimming, and to a lesser extent that of sports halls to meet overall demand, not just that shown in terms of the demand generated by Cambridge population.
- 6.18 This additional capacity could be created in Cambridge, where it would continue to provide for both residents and non-residents, or in South Cambridgeshire District. Locating new facility provision in South Cambridgeshire District would reduce the level of use of City facilities, if the provision is located in the appropriate location, to address both demand and accessibility.
- 6.19 The most effective way of planning for and delivering new facility provision is to work in partnership.
- 6.20 A new swimming pool on the University of Cambridge (West Cambridge Campus) would clearly assist in re-distributing demand for provision across Cambridge, but it is unlikely to be the total solution to meet both current and future demand in the City and South Cambridgeshire District. Continuing dialogue between Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire District and the University of Cambridge is crucial to ensuring the appropriate scale of provision, and its operational approach (including the need to address on-site daytime parking).
- 6.21 The solution to the high demand for swimming in Cambridge is a combination of new build (in the City and South Cambridgeshire District), increased capacity at existing pools (although this is unlikely given that the only pools where this could be achieved are in the commercial sector, or are pools on education sites where additional capacity is not offered and the local authority has no ability to influence this), and the development of complementary programming across existing and future community accessible pools, particularly in relation to club use (times, frequency and location), swimming lessons, lane and casual swimming. There is also a need for new pools, e.g. in the Northstowe and Cambourne area. Into the future, additional swimming pool provision is likely to be needed in the new Waterbeach development.
- 6.22 Whilst there are a few facilities on education sites, which are not available for community use, e.g. Long Road, The Leys (result of a planning condition), these are in the minority. All sports halls in South Cambridgeshire District, and seven in Cambridge provide community use, albeit this is limited during the day (except Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre, which is open all day). Proposals for new schools should incorporate formal and secured community use arrangements for use of sports facilities.
- 6.23 The population of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District will grow significantly over the next few years, so there is a need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable facilities to meet local need.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

- 6.24 There is a range of facility providers in the City and South Cambridgeshire District, and it is important to work with these in partnership to develop and deliver facility provision, given that the Councils can no longer be the provider and funder of last resort, but need to adopt more of an enabling and facilitating role.
- 6.25 Equally, working in cross-border partnership for future provision of sports facilities in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District will be very important moving forward, due to the reliance on import/export between the two areas.

VISION

- 6.26 The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District is:

To enable opportunities for increased and more regular physical activity, particularly from those in areas of deprivation, to improve community health and well-being, by facilitating provision of, and access to, a range of quality, accessible and sustainable facilities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District

- 6.27 Accessible community sport and leisure facilities for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities should be available for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces in which to play sport and be physically active.
- 6.28 Additional facility provision/capacity should be developed where need is evidenced.

AIMS

- 6.24 The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision is to:
- Increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals to improve community health and well-being
 - Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District
 - Improve and increase community accessibility to a range of formal sports facilities, and informal spaces
 - Address the demand that will be generated by increased population, and the current under supply of sports halls, swimming pools and fitness facilities
 - Create active environments where the choice to become physical active is an integral part of everyday life in both existing and planned new communities
 - Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity
 - Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District
 - Support and provide opportunities for local sports clubs and community groups

- 6.25 The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across the City and South Cambridgeshire District, and help people to live and age better.
- 6.26 Sustainability of facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District need to plan now, for the investment requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the priorities identified through this Strategy.

PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

- 6.27 Analysis of existing provision also identifies the principles that should underpin all future sport and leisure facility development in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. These are to:
- **Ensure residents across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District have good quality, local, accessible and affordable facilities,**
 - **Replace ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive**
 - **Rationalise existing provision where new fit for purpose facilities can replace/improve existing buildings**
 - **Invest in existing provision to maintain and improve quality where economically viable or replace where refurbishment is not viable**
 - **Development of additional swimming pool, sports hall and fitness facilities to address future demand generated by population growth**
 - **Invest strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision**
 - **Aim to ensure that more facilities on education sites provide secured opportunities (on a formal basis) for community access**
 - **Work with local partners e.g. schools, Universities, local sports clubs to develop facility provision that is sustainable and ideally operates at nil subsidy**

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 6.28 The assessment and analysis undertaken to develop this Strategy identifies a need for some additional provision, across a range of facility types, as well as more generic needs in terms of improvement to the quality of existing facilities, and the accessibility of provision. All new and improved facility provision should be fully inclusive to optimise participation opportunities across communities.
- 6.29 The facility needs have been identified as a result of the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility analysis undertaken.
- 6.30 These are summarised below, by facility type.

Table 6.1: Summary of Facility Needs in the City and South Cambridgeshire District to 2031

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SPORTS HALLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing education site based sports halls e.g. Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre, Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre • Other ageing facilities will also require replacement /investment in the medium to long term, so planning for this needs to be considered now – Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, Chesterton Community Sports Centre • Provision of an additional minimum 2 badminton courts, but more likely 8.41 badminton courts (just over 2 sports halls (4 badminton court size) by 2031 (reference Table 5.8). This assessment already takes into account new provision at Trumpington Community College, and at Northstowe Phase 2. • Extension of an existing facility e.g. North Cambridge Academy could also provide an option to increase availability of courts for community access • New provision at new settlements (Bourn, Waterbeach)? • Require dual use of new schools from all new developments in South Cambridgeshire District e.g. north west Cambridge secondary school and Cambridge east secondary school (through planning conditions)

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SWIMMING POOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to consider planning now for future investment in (extension)/ replacement of Abbey Leisure Complex, and Parkside Pools, (equating to 51% of the swimming pool stock in the City) • Investment in the Frank Lee Centre (medium term), to make the facility suitable for community use • Investment in Jesus Green Lido to provide year round access • Option 1 - Provision of an additional one 6 lane x 25m pool, and opening up of existing facilities e.g. Jesus Green, Frank Lee to optimise community use (assumes The University of Cambridge develops a 50m x 8 lane pool). • Option 2 – Provision of an additional two 6 lane x 25m pools, and opening up of existing facilities e.g. Jesus Green, Frank Lee to optimise community use (assumes The University of Cambridge develops a 25m x 8 lane pool). <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Reference Table 5.29)</i></p> <p>New swimming pool provision at Northstowe, and potentially at Cambourne, and Waterbeach – overall scale and requirement for additional provision will need to be in the context of what is built at the University of Cambridge</p>
HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased supply of community accessible and affordable fitness stations; current deficit of -18; future deficit of -78– Cambridge • Increased supply of community accessible and affordable fitness stations; current deficit of -203; future deficit of -326 –South Cambridgeshire District
INDOOR TENNIS COURTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional courts to meet club demand; potential for partnership with the LTA
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to sports hall facilities for club use
CYCLING FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1.6km off road closed circuit; potential for a club operated BMX track
INFORMAL FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe cycling, running and walking routes

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

6.31 It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for capital investment in some existing facilities, or replacement of them, to address both current and future needs in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District. Whilst some of this investment relates to additional facility provision, there is also a need for medium – long-term investment in existing ageing stock; existing levels of participation are more likely to be retained, and increased participation more likely to be achieved, if the environment in which people take part is fit for purpose. Current planning and developer contributions can potentially assist with this.

6.32 It is also clear that delivery of the levels of investment required will only result from a partnership approach. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

6.33 In relation to getting more people active, particularly from deprived areas, it is important to highlight the following issues:

- **Some of the existing facility stock is ageing and of worsening quality.**
- **Increased population will put additional demands on the capacity of existing facilities. Increasing participation will increase demand on existing facilities**

6.34 There is a need to:

- **Replace ageing facilities**
- **Optimise the capacity for community use of sports facilities on education sites**
- **Develop new sports hall, swimming pool, health and fitness facilities**
- **Develop cycling provision and safe routes for walking**

as highlighted in Table 6.1.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION ISFS1

Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of new swimming provision on the University of Cambridge West Campus, accompanied by a review of pool programming across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS2

Jesus Green Lido should be developed to provide year round access for community use.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS3

The need to replace ageing Swimming Pool facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to invest in and retain/extend/replace Parkside Pools, and Abbey Leisure Complex (Cambridge), and in Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres (South Cambridgeshire District).

RECOMMENDATION ISFS4

There is a need for Investment in the Frank Lee Centre (medium term), to make the facility more suitable and open for community use.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS5

The need for new swimming provision should be considered, and an updated assessment undertaken, as part of planning for settlements beyond 2031 e.g. Northstowe Phase 2, Cambourne and Waterbeach. An updated assessment will be needed every 5 years to ensure the Strategy remains robust.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS6

The need to replace ageing Sports Hall facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to improve/replace existing education site based sports halls e.g. Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, and Netherhall and Chesterton Community Sports Centres.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS7

The potential for larger facilities should be considered in relation to the development of new/replacement/improved sports halls (given the identified under supply by 2031), to address identified needs of e.g. handball, and indoor tennis.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS8

The identified under supply of community accessible fitness facilities is addressed through future facility development in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS9

Additional indoor tennis courts are developed in Cambridge to meet club demand.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS10

An off road cycling circuit (1.6km) is developed, potentially also involving a BMX TRACK.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS11

Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum, commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority). All new secondary schools should provide secured community access (pay and play) to sports facilities.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS 12

Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council work with local schools to extend existing provision for community access to benefit local sports clubs.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS13

The development of safe walking, running and cycling routes and appropriate infrastructure e.g. bicycle racks, storage, benches etc. across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, and in areas of new housing development to facilitate active lifestyles.

RECOMMENDATION ISFS14

Use this Sports Facilities Strategy to inform infrastructure needs of the area, including allocation of funding through the Community Infrastructure Levy. Where appropriate, contributions towards offsite provision may also be sought towards projects through the Section 106 process. Such funding could be used to improve the quality of facilities, or towards new facilities

RECOMMENDATION ISFS 15

This Strategy and analysis is reviewed and updated every 5 years to ensure the needs analysis remains robust and relevant and properly informs decisions about sports facility provision beyond 2031.

ACTION PLAN

6.31 The Action Plan underpinning the Strategy is summarised in the table below:

Table 6.2: Strategy Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 - 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10 - 20 YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS1 Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of new swimming provision on the University of Cambridge West Campus, accompanied by a review of pool programming across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. This work will also need to reference Northstowe P2 & Cambourne land allocation for a swimming pool.</p>	Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to work with the University of Cambridge, Sport England and the ASA on the new pool project, in the context of this Strategy, to determine its scale. Once the project is agreed, address the remaining under-supply of water space through the specific recommendations in this Strategy i.e. new build/investment to improve and / or extend.	University of Cambridge Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council Sport England ASA	Short		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers University of Cambridge Sport England The ASA
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS2 Jesus Green Lido should be developed to provide year round access for community use.</p>	Undertake a technical feasibility study to assess the potential for, and extent of, investment to develop this existing facility into one providing for year round use. The study needs to consider minimum and optimum investment levels, revenue implications, plus participation and health impact, and timescales.	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council	Medium		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers Friends Group
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS3 The need to replace ageing Swimming Pool facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to invest in and retain/extend/replace Parkside Pools, and Abbey Leisure Complex (Cambridge), and in Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres (South Cambridgeshire District).</p>	Ensure the needs for improvement to/replacement of identified swimming pools are reflected in the Local Plan	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council	Medium – Long term		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers
	Ensure identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council	Short		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS4 There is a need for Investment in the Frank Lee Centre (medium term), to make the facility more suitable and open for community use.</p>	Undertake a technical feasibility study to identify the nature and level of investment required to improve the existing facility, and increase its capacity for community swimming.	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council The Frank Lee Centre management	Medium – Long term		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers The Frank Lee Centre Manager
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS5 The need for new swimming provision should be considered, and an updated assessment undertaken, as part of planning for settlements beyond 2031 e.g. Waterbeach. An updated assessment will be needed every 5 years to ensure the Strategy remains robust.</p>	Ensure the potential need for additional future provision of swimming pools in relation to areas of major new population growth are reflected in the Local Plan	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council Sport England ASA	Medium – Long Term		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers Sport England The ASA

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 - 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10 - 20 YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS6 The need to replace ageing Sports Hall facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately, including identification of the investment required. Investment will be required to improve/replace existing education site based sports halls e.g. Melbourn and Impington Sports Centres, and Netherhall and Chesterton Community Sports Centres.</p>	<p>Ensure the needs for improvement to / enhancement of / replacement of identified sports halls are reflected in the Local Plan e.g. Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre, Netherhall Sports Centre</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council, Cambridge County Council, individual school/Academy Melbourn Village College governors Impington Village College governors etc.</p>	Medium – Long term		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers</p> <p>Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre Improvements / Enhancements Public Changing room extension and improvements - £120,000 Increase the current Outlooks Gym footprint- £75,000 Conversion of Fenners Gallery - £150,000 New Multi activity/ studio room – £40,000 Improvements for the Sports Hall Floor- £50,00 Scoreboard, PA and displays - £10,000</p> <p>An electronic scoreboard/s with Public Address system to cater for indoor sports such as 5-a-side football, basketball, badminton, handball and volleyball.</p> <p>New mobile spectator seating – £70,000 To replace and update the dated spectator bleacher seating used for public events and competitions.</p> <p>Netherhall Sports Centre New Floor for the Sports Hall - £85,000 To install a new sports hall floor upgrading the existing floor to an improved playing surface for disabled sports such as basketball, goalball, handball and volleyball.</p> <p>Scoreboard, PA and displays - £5,000 An electronic scoreboard with Public Address system to cater for indoor sport's such as 5-a-side football, basketball and volleyball.</p>
	<p>Ensure identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	Short		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers</p>

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 - 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10 - 20 YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS7 The potential for larger facilities should be considered in relation to the development of new/replacement/improved sports halls (given the identified under supply by 2031), to address identified needs of e.g. handball, and indoor tennis.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council seek to secure S106/CIL monies to fund the extension of the North Cambridge Academy sports hall from 3 to 4 courts to realise additional community capacity, and other improvements/enhancements to facilitate community access and increase the rate and nature of participative opportunities.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council North Cambridge Academy – Governors and Headteacher Sport England</p>	Short to Medium		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers North Cambridge Academy Sport England</p> <p>New indoor court - £100,000 New Floor for the Sports Hall - £75,000 New Studio space for multi activities - £100,000 (Linked to the new indoor gymnastics facility being run by Cambridge Gymnastics Academy). Scoreboard, PA and displays - £5,0007</p> <p>An electronic scoreboard with Public Address system to cater for indoor sports such as 5-a-side football, basketball and volleyball.</p>
	<p>To work with ARU to identify a suitable site for the development of an 8 court Sports Hall, Squash courts and fitness gym and studios</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council and ARU</p>	Short - Medium		<p>Feasibility study for combined use on the Chesterton Indoor Bowls site off Logans Way.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS8 The identified under supply of community accessible fitness facilities is addressed through future facility development in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council ensure that any new/extended sports facility provision includes community accessible fitness stations, to address the identified current and future under-supply of fitness stations in both areas. Additional fitness stations should be a prerequisite of any new sports provision in new areas of housing growth in South Cambridgeshire District, given the identified lack of facilities.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	Medium – Long term		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers</p>
	<p>Ensure identified facility need is reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	Short		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS9 Additional indoor tennis courts are developed in Cambridge to meet club demand.</p>	<p>Ensure the need for additional indoor tennis courts is reflected in the Local Plan</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	Medium – Long term		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers</p>

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 - 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10 - 20 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION ISFS10 An off road cycling circuit (1.6km) is developed, potentially also involving a BMX TRACK.	Ensure the need for new cycling facilities are reflected in the Local Plan	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council	Medium – Long term		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers
RECOMMENDATION ISFS11 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum, commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority). All new secondary schools should provide secured community access (pay and play) to sports facilities.	Maintain the partnership approach to discussions with Cambridge County Council (CCC), existing, and all new secondary schools to develop formal community use agreements for on-site sports facilities.	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council CCC Sport England	Ongoing		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers CCC Sport England Individual schools
RECOMMENDATION ISFS12 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District Council work with local schools to extend existing provision for community access to benefit local sports clubs.	Maintain the partnership approach to discussions with Cambridge County Council (CCC), existing, and all new secondary schools to develop formal community use agreements for on-site sports facilities - as a minimum these should cover usage for local sports clubs	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council CCC Sport England	Ongoing		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers CCC Sport England Individual schools
RECOMMENDATION ISFS13 The development of safe walking, running and cycling routes and appropriate infrastructure e.g. bicycle racks, storage, benches etc. across Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, and in areas of new housing development to facilitate active lifestyles	Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to work in partnership to design in opportunities for active living in all new housing developments, and where possible, introduce these into existing areas of housing.	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council	Ongoing		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers
RECOMMENDATION ISFS14 Use this Sports Facilities Strategy to inform infrastructure needs of the area, including allocation of funding through the Community Infrastructure Levy. Where appropriate, contributions towards offsite provision may also be sought towards projects through the Section 106 process. Such funding could be used to improve the quality of facilities, or towards new facilities	Ensure identified facility need is reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire District, so that opportunities to invest in school sites to open up facilities for community access can be developed.	Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council CCC	Ongoing		Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 - 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10 - 20 YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION ISFS15 This Strategy and analysis is reviewed and updated every 5 years to ensure the needs analysis remains robust and relevant and properly informs decisions about sports facility provision beyond 2031.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council regularly review the Strategy and progress on implementation, to ensure the needs analysis is updated and remains robust, to ensure that developer contributions can be secured for investment.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>		<p>Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council - planning and leisure officers Sport England NGBs Local clubs and schools Key stakeholders</p>

DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY

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CAMBRIDGE CITY AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
NATIONAL CONTEXT	
<p>A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT (CONSULTATION DRAFT AUGUST 2015)</p>	<p>The Department for Culture, Media and Sport released a new strategy for Sport in December 2015 - the government's sport strategy Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation.</p> <p>Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five. The move will see Sport England's remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.</p> <p>Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people's lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.</p> <p>Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.</p> <p>At the elite end of sport, government is supporting our Olympic and Paralympic athletes beyond Rio 2016 through to Tokyo 2020 with increased exchequer funding.</p> <p>The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone.</p>
<p>MAKING ENGLAND AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SPORTING NATION: A VISION FOR 2020 (2004)</p>	<p>The strategy aims to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups. Changing the culture will lead to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and provide the basis for progression into higher levels of performance.</p> <p>Six priority areas for change are identified including promotion and marketing, legislation and regulatory change, innovation and delivery and strategic planning and evidence.</p>
<p>A SUMMARY OF SPORT ENGLAND'S STRATEGY 2011-12 TO 2014-15</p>	<p>Vision: A summary of Sport England's strategy 2011-12 to 2014-15</p> <p>For England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport.</p>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Mission Sport England aims to deliver a world leading community sport system. We will make participation in sport a regular habit for many more people, and ensure the delivery of sporting opportunities in the ways and places that people want.</p> <p>Strategy Rationale For sport's own sake and for the wider benefits it can bring. These include economic benefits, improved public health, happiness and well being, and stronger and safer communities.</p> <p>5 strategic approaches will be implemented to achieve the above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By maximising the value delivered from our current investment in NGBs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping them achieve their grow and sustain targets by developing interventions to capture and leverage demand from current and potential participants • Applying our knowledge and intelligence to help them solve their problems • Withdrawing funding and re-investing it when necessary to maximise value for money • Supporting their talent pathways through their excel programmes • Joining up work between NGBs to achieve critical mass and grow demand 2. By delivering Places People Play to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a major improvement in local club facilities, linked to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games • Create iconic facilities for community sport • Create a new generation of volunteer 'sport makers' inspired by the Games • Improve the sporting experience of young people through Sportivate • Capitalise on the interest in sport generated by the London 2012 Games, and provide opportunities for spectators to become participants 3. By developing the right criteria and support system for the next round of NGB investment which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewards success in growing and sustaining participation • Incentivises an approach centred on what existing and potential participants really want • Uses our insight about what works and what doesn't • Helps NGBs to convert latent demand in their sport to drive participant numbers • Supports the development of specific programmes to build participation among younger adults, aged between 16 to 25

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>4. By creating an environment in which the key providers continue to invest in sport, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sport a better business proposition by continuing to drive excellence and equality in sports structures and provision • Identifying how we can work with the private sector providers of sport, for example by improving market conditions to incentivise private sector investment in sport • Encourage a focus on consumer needs, driving demand and generating volumes of participants • Helping local authorities make positive decisions about their sports provision • Setting a clear priority to improve community access to education facilities • Working with the voluntary sector (including clubs) to increase its capacity and skills, to develop sustainable solutions for community ownership and operation of sports facilities (looking in particular at asset transfer) <p>5. By providing strategic direction and market intelligence, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and sharing evidence about the impact of our investment • Disseminating insight into cross-sector trends and analysis • Providing easy to use tools that support local development and delivery • Working with the appropriate partners to develop our knowledge of those people who are currently inactive and the encouragement they need to participate in sport
<p>GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR SPORT – “CREATING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE- A NEW YOUTH SPORT STRATEGY” 2012</p>	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range. The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships. A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by;</p> <p>Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games.</p> <p>Improving links between schools and community sport clubs Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students.</p>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Working with NGBs focussing on youth NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Investing in facilities Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.</p> <p>Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.</p>
<p>PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. NICE PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE 17 (2009)</p>	<p>This strategy informs the future commissioning of physical activity provision, and contributes to the Physical Activity pathway. It emphasises the importance of physical activity for health in children and young people, and sets out how health can be improved through regular participation in physical activity.</p>
<p>DEVELOPING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE (SPORT ENGLAND 2011)</p>	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range.</p> <p>The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys.</p> <p>The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.</p> <p>A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by;</p> <p>Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games.</p>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Improving links between schools and community sport clubs Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students.</p> <p>Working with NGBs focussing on youth NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Investing in facilities Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.</p> <p>Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.</p> <p>The Localism Bill This Bill provides new local powers including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater freedom and flexibility for local government • Reforms to the planning system placing more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference • New rights and powers for local communities. For example, makes it easier for local people to take over amenities and keep them part of local life • Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with ideas for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done. <p>This Act effects a “passing of power to a local level creating space for local authorities to lead and innovate, and give people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them”</p>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
<p>Public Health Reforms and Physical activity guidelines 2013</p>	<p>Public Health White Paper (2013) The White Paper outlines the Government's plans for funding of 'public health' to be decentralised and controlled at a local authority level from 2013 onwards. £4bn will be ring-fenced for local authorities to spend on areas within the definition of 'public health'</p> <p>Background This paper forms part of the wider Government plans to reform the NHS. The Coalition's ambition is to reform the NHS by devolving power from the centre and commissioning GPs to run their own practices.</p> <p>Key announcements include the introduction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Public Health England' - a 'dedicated new public health service' sitting within the Department of Health • Directors of Public Health, who will work at a local authority level and lead on the public health offer • A health premium, to reward local authorities for progress against a new outcomes framework. This will take into account health inequalities <p>Statutory health and well-being boards, bringing together local authorities and health officials.</p> <p>Relevance to sport The White Paper contains a number of key themes. These range from mental health, tobacco control, pandemic flu and social marketing through to sexual health and pregnancy.</p> <p>Of direct relevance to sport are the areas focussing on physical activity and obesity. While there is little detail in the paper at this stage, sport and physical activity are referenced throughout the document as examples of how to improve public health from a health and well-being perspective.</p> <p>The paper specifically references physical activity initiatives, noting the mass participation legacy, as one part of the public health drive. The Olympic and Paralympic style sports competition is also referenced.</p> <p>While both of these initiatives are already in the public domain, it is welcome that sport and physical activity feature so predominantly in the paper. Given the ring-fenced nature of the £4bn budget, sport needs to be included within the definition of 'public health' in order to benefit from funding at a local level. While the definition has not been set, the frequent mentions of sport and physical activity demonstrate that they are on the public health agenda.</p>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
<p>THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES – START ACTIVE, STAY ACTIVE – JULY 2011</p>	<p>A report from the Chief Medical Officer presents guidance on the volume, duration, frequency and type of physical activity across the full age ranges to achieve general health benefits. It is aimed at all authorities and organisations developing services to promote physical activity, and it is aimed at professionals, practitioners and policymakers concerned with planning and implementing policies and programmes that use the promotion of physical activity, sport, exercise and active travel to achieve health gains.</p> <p>The report covers early years, children and young people, adults and older adults; there are specific recommendations for each sector, with a succinct fact sheet setting out recommendations for each age group.</p>
<p>HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM ACT (2012)</p>	<p>The Act was passed in Parliament in March 2012 as part of the Government’s vision to modernise the NHS. The bill moves commissioning responsibilities to both the GP consortia and also to Local Authorities for public health. These will come together in health and wellbeing boards.</p>
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK 2013-2016</p>	<p>Published in January 2012, the Public Health Framework identifies two overall outcomes to be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased healthy life expectancy • Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities <p>Public health will be measured against 66 health measures, including a physical activity indicator.</p>

APPENDIX 2A: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE

Name of facility **Kelsey Kerridge Sports Centre**
 Address **CB1 1NA**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
8 court hall	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Climbing Wall	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
3 squash courts	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Function Room	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Ancillary Hall	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Aerobics Studio	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Spinning Room	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Suite	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Weights Room	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Reception	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
Changing Rooms	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
Café	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Studio	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										13

Disability Access	Full		Partial	X	No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No				
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor
Well Signposted	Good	X	Some	X	Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	X	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

68%

Built 2012
 Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2B: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - PARKSIDE POOLS

Name of facility **Parkside Pools**
 Address **CB1 1LY**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Café</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Aerobics Studio</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Main Pool 8 lane x 25m</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fun Area and flumes</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Diving Pool</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										8

Disability Access	Full	X	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	X	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good	X	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

88%

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2C: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - THE LEYS

Name of facility
Address

The Leys
CB2 7AD

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>5 Court hall</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Main Pool 4 lane x 25m</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>3 squash courts</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>AGP F/S, Floodlit</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>All weather tennis courts</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										8

Disability Access	Full		Partial	X	No	
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No			
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	X
Well Signposted	Good		Some	X	Poor	
Car Parking	Good		Some	X	Poor	
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential	

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

63%

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2D: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - NETHERHALL SPORTS CENTRE

Name of facility Netherhall Sports Centre
 Address CB18NN

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	X				
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	X	Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 Court hall</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>AGP F/S, Floodlit</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										5

Disability Access	Full		Partial	X	No	
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No			
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average	Poor
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	X
Car Parking	Good		Some	X	Poor	
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential	

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

51%

Built 2012

APPENDIX 2E: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX

Name of facility **Abbey Leisure Complex**
 Address **CB5 8NT**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>2 x aerobic studios</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>AGP F/S, Floodlit</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>6 lane x 25m pool</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Learner Pool</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										7

Disability Access	Full	X	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	X	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good	X	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

77%

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2F: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE

Name of facility **Sawston Village College**
 Address **CB22 3BP**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>1 Squash court</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 lane x 25m pool</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Gymnasium</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>3 court hall</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Climbing Wall</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										8

Disability Access	Full	X	Partial		No	
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No			
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average	Poor
Well Signposted	Good	X	Some		Poor	
Car Parking	Good	X	Some		Poor	
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential	

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

74%

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2G: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - MELBOURNE SPORTS CENTRE

Name of facility **Melbourne Sports Centre**
 Address **SG8 6EF**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 lane x 20m pool</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 court hall</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X				
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										6

Disability Access	Full	X	Partial		No				
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No						
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		
Well Signposted	Good		Some	X	Poor				
Car Parking	Good		Some	X	Poor				
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential				

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

61%

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2H: INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE

Name of facility Impington Sports Centre
 Address CB24 9LX

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 lane x 25m pool</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
										5

Disability Access	Full	X	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	X	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some	X	Poor			
Car Parking	Good	X	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	X	No potential			

77%

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

Built 2012

Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 3: STRATEGY CONSULTEES

Key Stakeholders
Cambridge City Council
Ian Ross - Sport and Recreation, Sports Facilities Manager
Bruce Waller - Senior Planning Policy Officer
Sharon Brown - New Neighbourhoods Development Manager
Education
Karen Pearce - Acting Director Of Sport, University of Cambridge
Martin Beaver - Anglia Ruskin University
South Cambridgeshire
Gemma Baron - Sustainable Communities and Partnerships Manager
Jonathan Dixon - Principal Planning Policy Officer
Andrew Winter - Senior Planning Officer
Paul Mumford - Team Leader - New Communities
Sport England
Nick Boulter - Sport England

APPENDIX 3: STRATEGY CONSULTTEES

Education
Cambridge City Council
Cambridge Regional College
Cambridge University Sports Centre
Hills Road Tennis Centre
Long Road Sixth Form College
The Leys School
St Faith's
Coleridge Community School
Chesterton Sports Centre
Nethehall Sports Centre
North Cambridge Academy
St Bedes Church School
Fawcett Primary School
Trumpington Meadows Primary School
Impington Village College
Linton Village College
South Cambridgeshire
Babraham C of E Primary School
Bar Hill Community Primary School
Barrington C of E Primary School
Barton C of E Primary School
Bassingbourn Community Primary School
Bassingbourn Village College
Bellbird Primary School
Bewick Bridge Primary School
Bourn C of E Primary School
Caldecote Primary School
Cambridge Village College
Castle Camps Primary School
Comberton Village College
Coton C of E Primary School
Cottenham County Primary School
Cottenham Village College
Dry Drayton C of E Primary School
Duxford C of E Primary School
Elsworth Primary School
Fen Ditton Community Primary School
Fen Drayton Primary School
Fowlmere Primary School
Foxton Primary School
Fulbourn Primary School
Gamlingay County First School
Gamlingay Village College
Gilton Glebe Primary School
Great Abington Primary School
Great and Little Shelford C of E Primary School
Great Wilbraham Primary School
Guilford Morden Primary School
Hardwick Community Primary School
Hartston and Newton Primary School
Haslingfield Primary School
Hatton Park School
Hauxton Primary School
Histon and Impington Infant School
Histon and Impington Junior School
Impington Village College
Jeevens Wood Primary School
Linton C.E. (Aided) Infants School
Linton Heights Junior School
Linton Village College
Melbourn Primary School
Melbourn Village College
Meldreth Primary School
Milton C of E Primary School
Monkfield Park Primary School
Oakington Primary School
Orchard Park Primary School
Oxey Community Primary School
Pendragon Community Primary School
Petersfield Primary School
Sawston Village College
Stapleford Community Primary School
Staple Morden Primary School
Swavesey Primary School
Swavesey Village College
Teversham C of E Primary School
The Icknield Primary School
The Meadow Primary School
The Meridian Primary School
The Newton Primary School
The Vine Inter-Church Primary School
Thriplow C of E Primary School
Waterbeach Community Primary School
William Westley Primary School
Willingham Primary School
Cambridge Steiner School
Gretton School
Holme Court School
Meldreth Manor School (SCOPE)

APPENDIX 3: STRATEGY CONSULTEES

Clubs	South Cambridgeshire
Cambridge City Council	5 A side football SCDC
City of Cambridge Bowmen	Air Training Corp
Netherhall Archers	Athletics
Cambridge & Coleridge Athletics Club	Cambridge United
Hawks Badminton Club	Cambs Badminton Academy
Cambridge Cats Basketball Club	Camyoga
Cambridge Cougars Basketball Club	Community Education
Cambridge Hotshots Basketball Club	Cambourne Eagles Football Club
Hereward Heat Wheelchair Basketball Club	Jill Bridger School of Dance
Cambridge & County Bowls Club	Junior Netball (J Scarboro)
Chesterton Indoor Bowls Club	Primary Netball (J Scarboro)
Trumpington Bowls Club	Karate
DC Boxing Academy	Norwich City
Trumpington Boxing Club	Stagecoach
Cambridge Cobras	Crescent Cambourne
CamKerala	Cambourne Cricket
Cambridge Dive Team	Cambs Cricket Ltd
Cambridge Fencing Club	Dance Fit
Cambridge Sword Fencing Club	
Forever Active	
Cambridge Floorball	
Cambridge Futsal Club	
Cambridge Dons Goalball Club	
Cambridge Gymnastics Academy	
Cambridge Gymnastics & Trampoline Club	
Dynamics Gymnastics	
Homerton Gymnastics Club	
Cambridge Handball Club	
Comberton Judo Club	
Happidojo	
Cambridge City Korfbal Club	
Bujinkan Cambridge Dojo	
Cambridge Academy of Martial Arts	
Cambridge Karate Club	
Cambridge Kung Fu	
Cambridge Zanshin Black Belt Karate Academy	
Just Karate	
Kinnerz Coaching	
Universal Sports Coaching	
Cherry Hinton Netball Club	
M17 Netball Club	
Trumpington Netball Club	
Cambridge Gun Club	
Cambridge Squash Club	
Cambridge Sub-Aqua Club	
Cambridge Disabled Kids Swimming Club	
City of Cambridge Swimming Club	
Level Water	
Cambridge Table Tennis Club	
Cambridge Taekwondo	
Cambridge University Press Lawn Tennis Club	
Cocks & Hens Lawn Tennis Club	
David Lloyd Tennis Club	
Great Shelford Tennis Club	
Hills Road Tennis Club	
Over & In Ltd	
ParkTennis	
Stapleford Tennis Club	
Cambridge Kangaroos	
Cambridge Triathlon Club	
Cambridge Volleyball Club	
Rhinos Volleyball Club	
St. Phillips Volleyball Club	

APPENDIX 3: STRATEGY CONSULTEES

NGB's
Amateur Swimming Association
Badminton England
England Basketball
Bowls England
British Cycling
England Athletics
England Netball
England Volleyball
Gymnastics
LTA
England Squash and Racketball
Table Tennis England
Taekwondo England

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION FINDINGS – NGB’S

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL – DECEMBER 2015

NGB	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
ENGLAND ATHLETICS	<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development and support for affiliated clubs. • To establish informal running groups linked to Run England. <p>Indoor track facilities at Bedford (nearest for Cambridge), Lee Valley and Lynthorpe serve the region and meet demands</p> <p>Cambridge and Coleridge AC train at University West Site both track and sports hall for winter training. Club is able to book what they need and facilities. are good. Club has 800 registered members and have a good number of coaches but still have a waiting list. If they were to grow further they would need access to more time/space.</p> <p>Most other clubs in a area are road running and might book sports halls for winter training.</p> <p>Currently working with National trust and Cambridge District Council to set up 3,2,1 running routes. Should look in the future to link routes from sports facilities. as an option. Ideally with space to deliver leaders courses.</p>	
ENGLAND NETBALL	Nil return	
SQUASH	Nil return	
ENGLAND VOLLEYBALL	<p>Not a priority area. If you visit our club finder and search Cambridge we have a number of results (as below)</p> <p>https://www.volleyballengland.org/club_finder</p> <p>Anglia Ruskin University : 0.5 Miles</p> <p>Anglia Ruskin University (Cambridge) : 0.5 Miles</p> <p>Hills Road Sixth Form College : 1.3 Miles</p> <p>Cambridge : 1.4 Miles</p>	

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION FINDINGS – NGB’S

NGB	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
	<p>Cambridge University : 1.6 Miles</p> <p>Cambridge Regional College : 2.1 Miles</p> <p>St Philips Volleyball Club : 2.5 Miles</p> <p>Newmarket : 12.1 Miles</p> <p>Stortford Stags Volleyball Club : 23.0 Miles</p> <p>You will be able to view contact details and websites for the clubs</p>	
<p>TABLE ENGLAND</p> <p>TENNIS</p>	<p>Areas not a priority. However, Cambridge City Council have had funding for the last 4 years to 'Ping' summer festival. This has seen free come & try it sessions, outdoor tables being installed, signposting to clubs.</p> <p>There are still wider opportunities to take forward following on from each summer festival. Would be good to have a steering group to take forward, as funding has now come to an end.</p> <p>Clubs not quite ready to pick up from the above due to culture, capacity etc. Need to establish more informal sessions in leisure centres and non traditional venues such as cafes, bars, retail settings.</p> <p>Looking to future in terms of facility development would like to see leisure centres have 10-12 tables set up in sports halls for couple hours a week with activator to support drop-in/informal table tennis. Make TT more visible and increase profile.</p> <p>Locate outdoor concrete tables outside of centre near to main entrance, provide bats and balls free.</p> <p>New range of TT products branded 'In the Loop'</p>	
<p>BOWLS</p>	<p>Nil return – seem to still be having IT problems</p>	
<p>LTA</p>	<p><i>What is your current development and delivery in the area?</i></p>	

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION FINDINGS – NGB’S

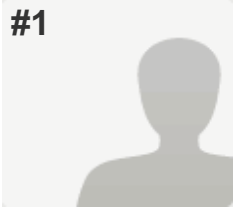
NGB	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
	<p>Please see link of current facilities within Cambridge with contact and court details</p> <p>http://www.lta.org.uk/play/venues/?tennis-in-cambridge</p> <p>Indoor tennis centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hills Road Sports & Tennis Centre • David Lloyd Club Cambridge • Mikes Tennis Academy Club • Melbourn & District Tennis Club <p><i>What are your future plans for the development and delivery of your sport?</i> Please see attached Strategy and Facility funding Strategy. Attached WSP and 2015-18 plan if needed</p> <p><i>What are your NGB's facility needs and requirements for the future?</i> Currently we haven't completed a full facility audit for Cambridge. We are potentially currently looking into Cambridge as a possible focused area for the East region.</p> <p>Review priority areas annually</p>	
BASKETBALL	<p><i>What is your current development and delivery in the area?</i> Club activity only, not currently delivering our satellite clubs or any other satellite activity. Club activity includes pay and play sessions as well as junior national league teams.</p> <p><i>What are your future plans for the development and delivery of your sport?</i> Not a priority area for 2015-17.</p> <p><i>What are your NGB's facility needs and requirements for the future?</i> Need to speak with the clubs to ascertain this. Club contacts attached.</p>	<p>Clubs list</p> <p>Anglia Ruskin University BC Wisbech Wizards Cambridge Cats Basketball Club Cambridge Cougars Cambridge University Basketball Club East Cambs Warriors Basketball Club Huntingdonshire Hawks Littleport LTU Nene Valley Basketball Club Newmarket LTU St Neots Vytis</p>

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION FINDINGS – NGB’S

NGB	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
BADMINTON ENGLAND	Nil return	
GYMNASTICS	<p>10 registered clubs in areas more clubs offering trampoline and tend to book schools and leisure centres where there is the height rather than clubs developing stand alone gymnastics centres. See two clubs in blue below who are in the midst of developing facilities.</p> <p>City of Cambridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge Gym and Trampoline Club – Cambourne SC, Burwell SC, Morley Primary, The Leys SC – 399 members – train 11-20 hours • Cambridge University Gymnastics Club – University of Cambridge – 25 members - train less than 10 hours • Cambridge University Trampoline Club –University of Cambridge – 75 members – train 10-21 hours • Cambridge Gymnastics Academy – North Cambridge Academy (The Manor Community College) Witchford Village College – 499 members – train 20-30 hours. Have Inspired Facilities funding Round 8. Going into dedicated centre on college site Feb 2016. • Netherhall Gymnastics Club – Netherall Secondary School – 201 members <p>South Cambridgeshire District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge Cangeroos – Sawson College, Saffron Waldon, The Parks SC - on project list – 203 members – train 11-20 hours. Talks with Cambridge FC re dedicated facility on FC’s land. Possible second floor added to new build to give height needed for trampolining. Had looked at the Improvement Fund but I haven’t had any recent contact with the club. Tony Fragleman contact. • Comberton Gymnastics Club – Comberton LC – 122 members • Comberton Aspire Trampoline – Comberton LC -166 members – train less than 10 hours • Cottenham Gymnastics Club – Cottenham LC – No members • Cambourne Comets Trampoline Club – Cambourne SC – 157 members – train 11-21 hours <p>No High performance clubs in this area – Huntingdon just out of the area.</p> <p>Haverhill just out of the area – new dedicated centre opened Nov 2015.</p>	

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION FINDINGS – NGB’S

NGB	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
TAEKWANDO	<p><i>What is your current development and delivery in the area?</i> We have just 2 clubs within 10 miles of Cambridge http://www.britishtaekwondo.org.uk/try-taekwondo/find-a-club/</p> <p>Tuji Taekwondo Fawcett Primary School, Alpha Terrace, Trumpington, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, Cb2 9fs</p> <p>Cambridge University Taekwondo Cu Sport Centre, Cb3 0as</p> <p><i>What are your future plans for the development and delivery of your sport?</i> To encourage more clubs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation through offering more classes • Improve retention rates through better teaching and membership offers • Gain Clubmark accreditation which includes better club governance and structure • Send existing instructors onto the new coaching award course. TKD instructors have not previously had to have any formal training in teaching, instructing or coaching - they have become 'instructors' by virtue of gaining a black belt. A system we have recently changed. <p><i>What are your NGB's facility needs and requirements for the future?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More dedicated centres, but not until we have addressed the coaching and governance issues described above. 	



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, December 08, 2015 8:09:11 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, December 08, 2015 8:14:26 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:14
IP Address: 78.109.10.6

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Jon Rademeyer
Club	Parktennis
Address	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

tennis

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Chesterton

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 70

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Increase

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? indoor courts would a huge advantage, tennis and or badminton

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses Chesterton Sports Centre, Gilbert Rd, Cambridge

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday		4pm - 5pm	7pm - 8pm
Tuesday		4pm - 5pm	7pm - 8pm
Wednesday		4pm - 5pm	7pm - 8pm
Thursday		4pm - 5pm	7pm - 8pm
Friday			
Saturday	9am - 10am	12noon - 1pm	
Sunday			

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

the indoor sports hall badminton courts and outdoor tennis courts

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens

	Number of Floodlit	Number of non Floodlit
Netball / Tennis: Number of Courts	4	
Bowling: Number of rinks / greens		
Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse?	Other (please specify) the sports centre bar	

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Very Good	Yes	Very Good

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with most What is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?

Access to good quality facilities, even if it means travelling further

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.

Respondent skipped this question



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Tuesday, December 08, 2015 10:35:16 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, December 08, 2015 10:46:47 PM
Time Spent: 00:11:30
IP Address: 82.26.1.212

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Catherine
Club	Cambridge Cobras
Address	
City/Town	
Email Address	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

Cheerleading

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Arbury/ Kings Hedge's

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present?	30 give or take
---	-----------------

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect:	Increase
--	----------

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require?	a cheerleading gym
--	--------------------

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses	the North Cambridge Academy
--	-----------------------------

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday		3pm - 4pm	5pm - 6pm
Tuesday			
Wednesday			8pm - 9pm
Thursday			
Friday			7pm - 8pm
Saturday			
Sunday		2pm - 3pm	
Other (please specify)		monday 15:00-20:00 wednesday 20:00-22:00 Friday 19:30-21:30 Sunday 13:00-16:00	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

Gymnasium, with sprung floor. Studio with flexi roll mats. Tall ceilings!

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

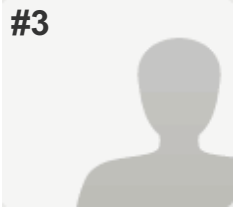
	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Good	Yes	Average

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below: *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?
 Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.

A multi sport facility would be amazing for Cambridge. Especially a gym for all type of acrobatic sports: Cheerleading, gymnastics, parkour, circus.



#3

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 7:11:18 AM

Last Modified: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 7:25:21 AM

Time Spent: 00:14:03

IP Address: 197.224.230.174

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Alistair Dawson
Club	Cambridge Squash Club
Address	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

Squash

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Inner Cambridge CB1-CB5 55%
Outer Cambridge CB21-CB24 35%
Other 10%

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 140

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Number of member Increase / Decrease: 60+

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? More Squash Courts

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses University of Cambridge Sports Centre

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday			
Other (please specify)		7 days a week 9am - 10pm	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

The 5 Squash courts and the small players lounge

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

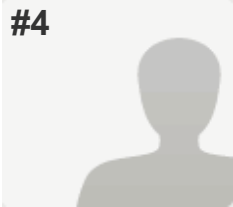
	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Very Good	Yes	Excellent

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below: *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?
 Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.

The number of public accessible Squash courts in Cambridge are already at full capacity and there is no room for continued growth of Squash within Cambridge.



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 10:19:19 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 10:24:42 AM
Time Spent: 00:05:23
IP Address: 108.171.128.169

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter you contact information below:

Name	Johan Skatt
Club	Cambridge Floorball Club
Address	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

Floorball

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Cambridge

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 40

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Increase

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? Additional training slot at the sports hall

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses Chesterton Sport Centre, Gilbert Road, Cambridge

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			
Tuesday			8pm - 9pm
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday			5pm - 6pm
Other (please specify)		Tuesdays practice is 8pm-10pm	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

The main sports hall

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Good	Yes	Good

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below: *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with most What is more important to your club with regard to your home venue? Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant. *Respondent skipped this question*

#6



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, December 11, 2015 1:50:04 PM
Last Modified: Friday, December 11, 2015 2:07:45 PM
Time Spent: 00:17:41
IP Address: 95.151.105.199

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Pamela Gallacher
Club	Cambridge Kung Fu
Address	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

We are a Kung Fu club that teaches Kids (aged 2-11), Youth (aged 11-16) and Adults.

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

South Cambridge

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 850

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Increase

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? Additional times available at our current venues or other suitable venues

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses St. Matthews Primary School - Monday 5-10pm, Tuesday 6-10pm, Wednesday 4-10pm, Thursday 6-10pm, Bewick Bridge Primary School - Tuesday 4.30-6.30pm, Thursday 4.30-6.30pm, Netherhall Sports Centre - Saturday 9am - 3.30pm, Hills Road Sports and Tennis Centre - Saturday 9am - 12pm plus a variety of after school clubs - St. Faith's, Perse Pelican and Prep, St. John's, Linton Heights and Infants

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday			
Other (please specify)		St. Matthews Primary School - Monday 5-10pm, Tuesday 6-10pm, Wednesday 4-10pm, Thursday 6-10pm, Bewick Bridge Primary School - Tuesday 4.30-6.30pm, Thursday 4.30-6.30pm, Netherhall Sports Centre - Saturday 9am - 3.30pm, Hills Road Sports and Tennis Centre - Saturday 9am - 12pm plus a variety of after school clubs - St. Faith's, Perse Pelican and Prep, St, John's, Linton Heights and Infants	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

St. Matthew's Primary School - Dining Hall
 Bewick Bridge - Atrium
 Netherhall - Dance Studio and Classrooms
 Hills Road - Viewing Gallery and Multi-Purpose Room

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens

Respondent skipped this question

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: Team Information

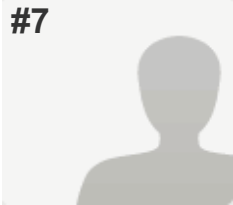
Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply)

Lack of appropriate local facilities ,
 Other (please specify)
 We would love to have our own purpose built space but there is a lack of available units which are large enough in Cambridge so we have to rely on hiring venues which are often expensive, not available at suitable times or are unable to meet our needs in terms of block bookings.

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Average	No	
Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below:		<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>	
Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?		Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard	
Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.		<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>	



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, December 14, 2015 3:02:06 PM
Last Modified: Monday, December 14, 2015 3:17:07 PM
Time Spent: 00:15:01
IP Address: 81.140.186.199

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Sarah Paveley
Club	Cambridge Sword and All for One Fencing Club
Address	
Address 2	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

fencing

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Cambridge, Linton, Balsham, Comberton, Huntingdon,

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present?	60+
---	-----

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect:	Increase
--	----------

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require?	Larger area and better (less slippery floor)
--	--

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses	Netherhall School Blue Gum Monday 7-9, Tuesday 5.30 - 9, Perse Dance Hall (not ideal) Wednesday 7-9 and LVC Saturdays 10-12.30
--	--

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			7pm - 8pm
Tuesday			5pm - 6pm
Wednesday			7pm - 8pm
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday	10am - 11am		
Sunday			

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

A large gym, preferably at least two badminton courts. we bring all our own equipment.

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens

Respondent skipped this question

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply)

- Lack of internal funding (subs / fundraising) ,
- Lack of external funding (Local Council / Governing Body)
- ,
- Lack of appropriate local facilities ,
- Access difficulties for members (cost, lack of public transport)
- ,
- Lack of volunteers / coaches ,
- Other (please specify)
 cost of fencing kit to equip our new coach to run beginners classess and after school clubs - there is demand but initial lay out is in region of £6000.00 but this would provide enough kit for an almost full time fencing coach and between 50 and 70 new starters termly feeding into the Cambridge Sword pathway

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Excellent	Yes	Average

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?

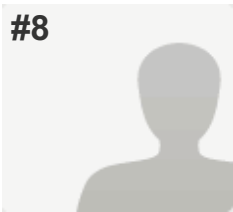
Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.

Netherhall provides an excellent facility especially for a kids club where changing facilities are less important. fencers would trade showers for a good unslippery floor any time!

we believe that if there were space in central-ish Cambridge for a semi permanent fully equipped fencing facility where schools could bring classes and clubs could provide year round fencing there would be unprecedented growth in the county. We know that fencing does attract girls partly because of body issues which they believe the kit helps with, its not perceived as hot sweaty sport and its indoors!!! we have an excellent female role model in our coach. we have interest, we have coaches, we have a lot of kit, we have experience, we just need opportunity by way of a subsided training venue and some starter/beginner kit.

there are some examples of such a facility in England and Scotland that we could show you and in France such facilities are often linked with a Judo jodo which could be an avenue for Cambridge to explore?



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Monday, December 28, 2015 5:43:54 PM
Last Modified: Monday, December 28, 2015 6:45:43 PM
Time Spent: 01:01:48
IP Address: 80.180.48.33

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Roberto Zanchi
Club	Rhinos Volleyball Club
Email Address	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

Volleyball

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Cambridge city: Romsey, Coleridge, Queen Ediths, Cherry Hinton, Castle and Arbury wards

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 33

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Increase

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? Additional indoor volleyball court time: 2-4 h/week

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses Leys School Sport Centre: The Leys School, Trumpington Rd, Cambridge CB2 7AD

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			
Tuesday			8pm - 9pm
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday		4pm - 5pm	
Other (please specify)		Tuesday 8-10 pm Sunday 4-6 pm	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

1 Volleyball court, nets and posts that come with it. Changing facilities.

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply)

- Lack of external funding (Local Council / Governing Body)
- ,
- Lack of appropriate local facilities ,
- Lack of volunteers / coaches

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Very Good	Yes	Good

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below: *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?

- Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

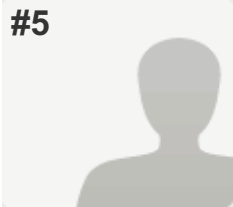
Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant.

Our club has already grown this year to the point where ideally we would need twice the amount of court time we currently have.

We have found very difficult to find more volleyball court time available Mon-Fri in the evenings (after 6 pm). In the end we could not secure additional time this year, for a number of reasons, but mainly because we were not fast enough (if you find any time you need to book it very fast and needs to be booked nearly a year in advance, i.e. the competition for indoor court time is very high). As a result, we cannot take up any more members for the current season, despite the interest.

We hope to be able to hire the second volleyball court at our current facility for next season, as ideally we would not like to split the club over two different facilities. Sports halls with 2 volleyball courts are very few in Cambridge, and this also requires tournaments to be scattered over multiple venues.

Also, for our members is very important that the court is within cycling distance from where they live, few people in the club have a car.



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 11:53:56 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 3:32:04 PM
Time Spent: 03:38:07
IP Address: 212.44.26.236

PAGE 1: General Club Information

Q1: Please enter your contact information below:

Name	Jose Lima
Club	Cambridge United Football Club Futsal
Address	
City/Town	
Postal Code	
Email Address	
Phone Number	

Q2: What is the main sport your club plays?

Futsal

Q3: From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Cambridge city centre.

PAGE 2: Club Membership and Use

Q4: How many playing members do you have at present? 20

Q5: Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect: Remain the same

Q6: If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require? A sports hall suitable for events, with appropriate seating and appropriate court dimensions.

Q7: What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses Swavesey Village College

Q8: Day and time of use:

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			8pm - 9pm
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday		3pm - 4pm	

PAGE 3

Q9: Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use

Only Futsal goals, and the line markings already in place.

Q10: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 4: Team Information

Q12: Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your club? (Please tick all that apply) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 5: Facilities Used

Q13: Facility Quality

	Facility Quality	Changing Facilities Available	Changing Facilities Quality
Main Venue of use	Good	Yes	Very Good

Q14: If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the reason below: *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with mostWhat is more important to your club with regard to your home venue? Access to good quality facilities, even if it means travelling further

Q16: Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space to make any other comments you think are relevant. *Respondent skipped this question*

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire DC - Indoor Sports Facility Strategy Sports Club Questionnaire

Please enter your contact information below:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Name	100.0%	8
Club	100.0%	8
Address	87.5%	7
Address 2	12.5%	1
City/Town	87.5%	7
Postal Code	75.0%	6
Email Address	100.0%	8
Phone Number	75.0%	6
answered question		8
skipped question		0

Number	Response Date	Name	Club
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:04 PM	Roberto Zanchi	Rhinos Volleyball Club
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:03 PM	Sarah Paveley	Cambridge Sword and All for One Fencing Club
3	Dec 11, 2015 1:55 PM	Pamela Gallacher	Cambridge Kung Fu
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:29 PM	Jose Lima	Cambridge United Football Club Futsal
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:21 AM	Johan Skatt	Cambridge Floorball Club
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:16 AM	Alistair Dawson	Cambridge Squash Club
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:38 PM	Catherine	Cambridge Cobras
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:10 PM	Jon Rademeyer	Parktennis

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

What is the main sport your club plays?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:04 PM	Volleyball
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:03 PM	fencing
3	Dec 11, 2015 1:55 PM	We are a Kung Fu club that teaches Kids (aged 2-11), Youth (aged 11-16) and Adults.
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:29 PM	Futsal
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:21 AM	Floorball
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:16 AM	Squash
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:38 PM	Cheerleading
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:10 PM	tennis

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

From which part of Cambridge/South Cambridgeshire do the majority of your players come from? Please state the name of the local neighbourhood / place name.

Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:04 PM	Cambridge city: Romsey, Coleridge, Queen Ediths, Cherry Hinton, Castle and Arbury wards
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:03 PM	Cambridge, Linton, Balsham, Comberton, Huntingdon,
3	Dec 11, 2015 1:55 PM	South Cambridge
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:29 PM	Cambridge city centre.
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:21 AM	Cambridge
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:16 AM	Inner Cambridge CB1-CB5 55% Outer Cambridge CB21-CB24 35% Other 10%
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:38 PM	Arbury/ Kings Hedge's
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:10 PM	Chesterton

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

How many playing members do you have at present?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:15 PM	33
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:06 PM	60
3	Dec 11, 2015 2:04 PM	850
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:30 PM	20
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:23 AM	40
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:17 AM	140
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:42 PM	30 give or take
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:13 PM	70

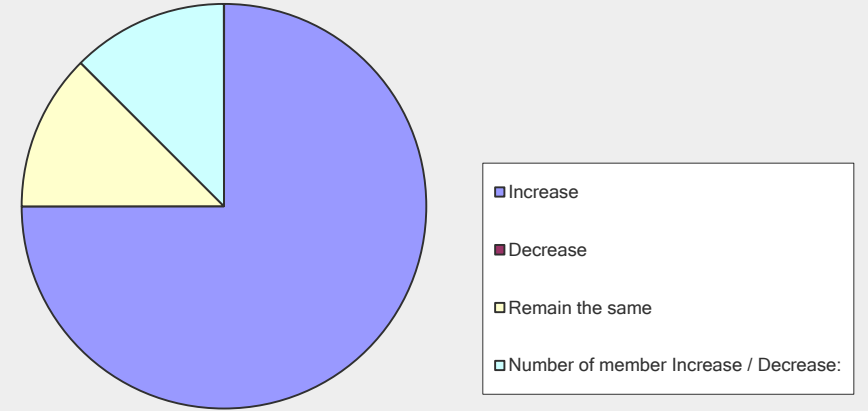
APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect:

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Increase	75.0%	6
Decrease	0.0%	0
Remain the same	12.5%	1
Number of member Increase / Decrease:	12.5%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	8
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Number of member Increase / Decrease:
1	Dec 9, 2015 7:17 AM	60

Is the membership of your sports club likely to decrease or increase over the next five years? Please tick the appropriate box and estimate how many extra or fewer members you expect:



APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

If your club's membership increases over the next 5 years what additional facilities would you require?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:15 PM	Additional indoor volleyball court time: 2-4 h/week
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:06 PM	Larger area and better (less slippery floor)
3	Dec 11, 2015 2:04 PM	Additional times available at our current venues or other suitable venues
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:30 PM	A sports hall suitable for events, with appropriate seating and appropriate court dimensions.
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:23 AM	Additional training slot at the sports hall
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:17 AM	More Squash Courts
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:42 PM	a cheerleading gym
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:13 PM	indoor courts would a huge advantage, tennis and or badminton

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

What facility / facilities does your club use? Please provide the name and address and the day and time of use. Name and Address of Main Facility the club uses

Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:15 PM	Leys School Sport Centre: The Leys School, Trumpington Rd, Cambridge CB2 7AD
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:06 PM	Netherhall School Blue Gum Monday 7-9, Tuesday 5.30 - 9, Perse Dance Hall (not ideal) Wednesday 7-9 and LVC Saturdays 10-12.30
3	Dec 11, 2015 2:04 PM	St. Matthews Primary School - Monday 5-10pm, Tuesday 6-10pm, Wednesday 4-10pm, Thursday 6-10pm, Bewick Bridge Primary School - Tuesday 4.30-6.30pm, Thursday 4.30-6.30pm, Netherhall Sports Centre - Saturday 9am - 3.30pm, Hills Road Sports and Tennis Centre - Saturday 9am - 12pm plus a variety of after school clubs - St. Faith's, Perse Pelican and Prep, St. John's, Linton Heights and Infants
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:30 PM	Swavesey Village College
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:23 AM	Chesterton Sport Centre, Gilbert Road, Cambridge
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:17 AM	University of Cambridge Sports Centre
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:42 PM	the North Cambridge Academy
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:13 PM	Chesterton Sports Centre, Gilbert Rd, Cambridge

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Day and time of use:						
Morning						
Answer Options	8am - 9am	9am - 10am	10am - 11am	11am - 12noon		Response Count
Monday	0	0	0	0		0
Tuesday	0	0	0	0		0
Wednesday	0	0	0	0		0
Thursday	0	0	0	0		0
Friday	0	0	0	0		0
Saturday	0	1	1	0		2
Sunday	0	0	0	0		0
Afternoon						
Answer Options	12noon - 1pm	1pm - 2pm	2pm - 3pm	3pm - 4pm	4pm - 5pm	Response Count
Monday	0	0	0	1	1	2
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thursday	0	0	0	0	1	1
Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saturday	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sunday	0	0	1	1	1	3
Evening						
Answer Options	5pm - 6pm	6pm - 7pm	7pm - 8pm	8pm - 9pm	9pm - 10pm	Response Count
Monday	1	0	2	0	0	3
Tuesday	1	0	1	2	0	4
Wednesday	0	0	2	1	0	3
Thursday	0	0	1	1	0	2
Friday	0	0	1	0	0	1
Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other (please specify)						Question Totals
						5
						answered question
						6
						skipped question
						2

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:15 PM	Tuesday 8-10 pm Sunday 4-6 pm
2	Dec 11, 2015 2:04 PM	St. Matthews Primary School - Monday 5-10pm, Tuesday 6-10pm, Wednesday 4-10pm, Thursday 6-10pm, Bewick Bridge Primary School - Tuesday 4.30-6.30pm, Thursday 4.30-6.30pm, Netherhall Sports Centre - Saturday 9am - 3.30pm, Hills Road Sports and Tennis Centre - Saturday 9am - 12pm plus a variety of after school clubs - St. Faith's, Perse Pelican and Prep. St. John's. Linton Heights and Infants Tuesdays practice is 8pm-10pm
3	Dec 9, 2015 10:23 AM	
4	Dec 9, 2015 7:17 AM	7 days a week 9am - 10pm
5	Dec 8, 2015 10:42 PM	monday 15:00-20:00 wednesday 20:00-22:00 Friday 19:30-21:30 Sunday 13:00-16:00

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Tell us what facilities you use at you main facility of use	
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
<i>answered question</i>	8
<i>skipped question</i>	0

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:17 PM	1 Volleyball court, nets and posts that come with it. Changing facilities.
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:07 PM	A large gym, preferably at least two badminton courts. we bring all our own equipment.
3	Dec 11, 2015 2:05 PM	St. Matthew's Primary School - Dining Hall Bewick Bridge - Atrium Netherhall - Dance Studio and Classrooms Hills Road - Viewing Gallery and Multi-Purpose Room
4	Dec 9, 2015 3:30 PM	Only Futsal goals, and the line markings already in place.
5	Dec 9, 2015 10:23 AM	The main sports hall
6	Dec 9, 2015 7:18 AM	The 5 Squash courts and the small players lounge
7	Dec 8, 2015 10:43 PM	Gymnasium, with sprung floor. Studio with flexi roll mats. Tall ceilings!
8	Dec 8, 2015 8:13 PM	the indoor sports hall badminton courts and outdoor tennis courts

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Number of Courts / Rinks and / or Greens												
Number of Floodlit												
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Response Count
Netball / Tennis: Number of Courts	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bowling: Number of rinks / greens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non Floodlit												
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10+	Response Count
Netball / Tennis: Number of Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowling: Number of rinks / greens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
												Question Totals
												<i>answered question</i>
												<i>skipped question</i>
												1
												7

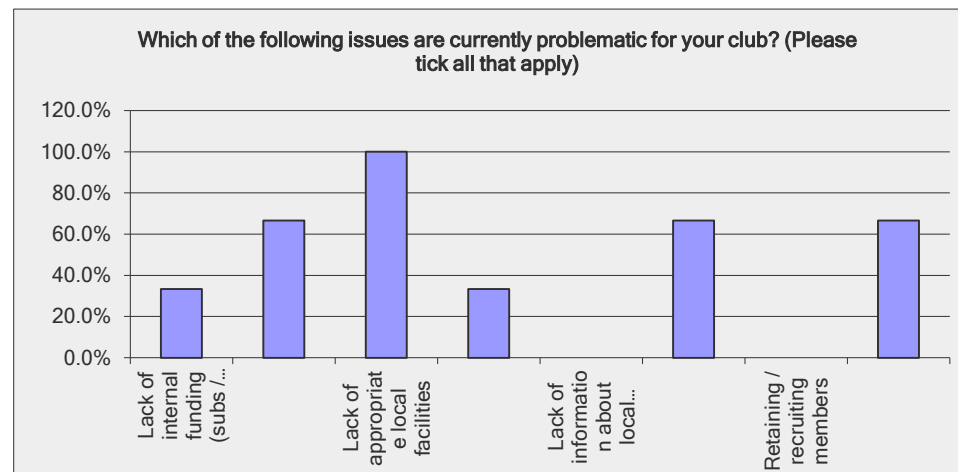
APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Bowls and Tennis Clubs ONLY Do you have access to a Clubhouse?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.0%	0
No	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)		1
	<i>answered question</i>	0
	<i>skipped question</i>	8

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Dec 8, 2015 8:13 PM	the sports centre bar

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Which of the	Which of the following issues are currently problematic for your	Which of the following	Which of the following
Answer Options		Response Percent	Response Count
	Lack of internal funding (subs / fundraising)	33.3%	1
	Lack of external funding (Local Council / Governing	66.7%	2
	Lack of appropriate local facilities	100.0%	3
	Access difficulties for members (cost, lack of public	33.3%	1
	Lack of information about local services	0.0%	0
	Lack of volunteers / coaches	66.7%	2
	Retaining / recruiting members	0.0%	0
	Other (please specify)	66.7%	2
	answered question		3
	skipped question		5



Response Date	Other (please specify)
1 Dec 14, 2015 3:09 PM	cost of fencing kit to equip our new coach to run beginners classes and after school clubs - there is demand but initial lay out is in region of £6000.00 but this would provide enough kit for an almost full time fencing coach and between 50 and 70 new starters termly feeding into the Cambridge Sword pathway
1 Dec 11, 2015 2:06 PM	We would love to have our own purpose built space but there is a lack of available units which are large enough in Cambridge so we have to rely on hiring venues which are often expensive, not available at suitable times or are unable to meet our needs in terms of block bookings.
2	

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality	Facility Quality
Facility Quality								
Answer Options	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor	Response Count	
Main Venue of use	1	3	3	1	0	0	8	
Changing Facilities Available								
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count					
Main Venue of use	7	1	8					
Changing Facilities Quality								
Answer Options	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor	Response Count	
Main Venue of use	1	2	2	2	0	0	7	
							Question Totals	
							<i>answered question</i>	8
							<i>skipped question</i>	0

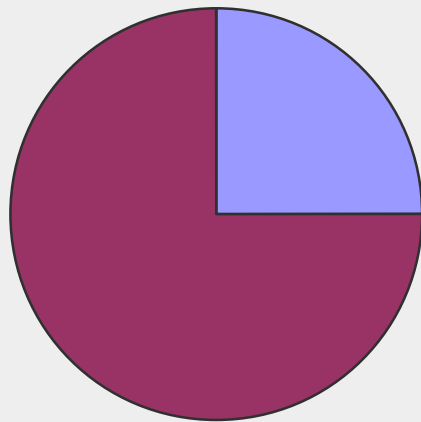
APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

If you rated any	If you rated any facilities poor in the previous question please tell us the	If you rated any facilities poor in	If you rated any facilities poor in
Answer Options		Response Percent	Response Count
Site 1		0.0%	0
	<i>answered question</i>		0
	<i>skipped question</i>		8

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with	Please read the following	Please read the following
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Access to good quality facilities, even if it means	25.0%	2
Having access to facilities within close proximity to	75.0%	6
	<i>answered question</i>	8
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

Please read the following statements below and tick the one you agree with most
 What is more important to your club with regard to your home venue?



- Access to good quality facilities, even if it means travelling further
- Having access to facilities within close proximity to where our members come from, even if these are of a lower quality standard

APPENDIX 5C: SPORTS CLUB RESPONSES - SUMMARY DATA

Please use Answer Options	Please use the space below to make additional comments relating to facilities/ courts / greens used by your club. You may also use this space	Response Count
		4
<i>answered question</i>		4
<i>skipped question</i>		4

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 28, 2015 6:46 PM	<p>Our club has already grown this year to the point where ideally we would need twice the amount of court time we currently have.</p> <p>We have found very difficult to find more volleyball court time available Mon-Fri in the evenings (after 6 pm). In the end we could not secure additional time this year, for a number of reasons, but mainly because we were not fast enough (if you find any time you need to book it very fast and needs to be booked nearly a year in advance, i.e. the competition for indoor court time is very high). As a result, we cannot take up any more members for the current season, despite the interest.</p> <p>We hope to be able to hire the second volleyball court at our current facility for next season, as ideally we would not like to split the club over two different facilities. Sports halls with 2 volleyball courts are very few in Cambridge, and this also requires tournaments to be scattered over multiple venues.</p>
2	Dec 14, 2015 3:17 PM	<p>Also, for our members is very important that the court is within cycling distance from where they live, few people in the club have a car. Netherhall provides an excellent facility especially for a kids club where changing facilities are less important. fencers would trade showers for a good unslippery floor any time!</p> <p>we believe that if there were space in central-ish Cambridge for a semi permanent fully equipped fencing facility where schools could bring classes and clubs could provide year round fencing there would be unprecedented growth in the county. We know that fencing does attract girls partly because of body issues which they believe the kit helps with, its not perceived as hot sweaty sport and its indoors!!! we have an excellent female role model in our coach. we have interest, we have coaches, we have a lot of kit, we have experience, we just need opportunity by way of a subsidised training venue and some starter/beginner kit.</p>
3	Dec 9, 2015 7:25 AM	<p>there are some examples of such a facility in England and Scotland that we could show you and in France such facilities are often linked with a Judo jodo which could be an avenue for Cambridge to explore?</p> <p>The number of public accessible Squash courts in Cambridge are already at full capacity and there is no room for continued growth of Squash within Cambridge.</p>
4	Dec 8, 2015 10:47 PM	<p>A multi sport facility would be amazing for Cambridge. Especially a gym for all type of acrobatic sports: Cheerleading, gymnastics, parkour, circus.</p>



Creating a sporting habit for life

**Strategic Assessment of need for
Halls Provision in Cambridge**

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2015 Profile Report

Date of report

December 2015

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Sports Halls in Cambridge. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.
- 1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in
- 1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for Cambridge will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

2. Supply of Halls

Table 1 - Supply	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Number of halls	19.00	5,549.00	627.00	69.00	15.00	19.00	14.00
Number of hall sites	12.00	3,980.00	423.00	44.00	9.00	15.00	12.00
Supply of total hall space in courts	83.20	23,776.70	2,715.80	277.30	63.00	82.70	57.40
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	65.61	16,871.29	1,949.45	212.31	48.38	64.19	43.55
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	17,912.00	4,605,864.00	532,200.00	57,961.00	13,207.00	17,524.00	11,889.00
Courts per 10,000	6.65	4.35	4.49	4.31	4.01	6.83	3.71

- 2.1. There are a total of 19 halls on twelve sites across Cambridge. One of these is a 3 court hall (North Cambridge Academy) six of these are 4 court halls, one 5 court, one 6 court and two 8 court. These halls are considered to be of a strategic size suitable for the delivery of sports activity. Six of the sites also have smaller halls, which are included in the data where a larger hall also exists.
- 2.2. It must be noted that the new 4 court halls that have recently been completed at Swavesey and Cambourne Village Colleges are not been included in this data set. Whilst this facilities do not sit within Cambridge it is in a neighbouring authority and within a 20 minute drive time for some residents, and some Sth Cambridgeshire residents may participate in this facility instead of importing into Cambridge. Without a full FPM run it is not possible to update the information but it is anticipated that for the Cambridge report it will have limited impact and therefore a high degree of confidence can be taken from the data in the report.
- 2.3. The facilities range in age significantly from Kelsey Kerridge being built in 1978 to the Cambridge University facilities in 2013. Both of these are 8 court halls. Cherry Hinton was developed in 1989, 3 were developed in the 90's (The Leys, Hill Road, and Netherhall), there were 5 developed in the noughties (Chesteron, David Lloyd, North Cambridge Academy, The Perse School and St Bedes). Some of the stock has indicated refurbishment which should assist in making them more attractive to community users. This range means there are some relatively new facilities in the area but also some ageing ones. SE data indicates that older facilities are less efficient from a management perspective, use of heating and lighting and as a result are less financially viable as they are less able to attract users with high expectations. This is something that the wider strategic work should consider when making its recommendations regarding current and future need.
- 2.4. All but the David Lloyd site are identified as being public facilities but due to the nature of the provider access is likely to range significantly. It is the authors understanding that none of the facilities are under the control of the local authority. Only Cherry Hinton appears to be part of the GLL contract but it is not clear if this is via the City Council or a local arrangement. The wider strategy work should seek to clarify this issue as it is unusual for no sports hall facilities to be under the control of the local authority. The vast majority are on schools sites, which reflects the national trend. Chesterton, Netherhall, North Cambridge Academy and St Bedes are all schools in the public system and St Faiths, The Leys and The Perse School are all private schools which make their facilities available for community use. The wider strategic work should look to understand the extent of the community access to all sites to ensure that the data modelled here reflects the local circumstances. This is particularly important for any commercial and private school facilities. Kelsey Kerridge and Cambridge University are in the HE / FE sector and offer clear community access to their facilities.
- 2.5. Local management, as a result of the move to academies, means that all the decision making on how the school operates is made at a local level. If the school is positive about community access this is a real advantage but if they are not it does pose challenges.

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

- 2.6. As a result even if the authority are not involved in community access on the site community use agreements should be secured to ensure that community access is retained, where it is needed, in the longer term. Any new sites changing to academies should have community use agreements written in to the transfer. The wider strategic work should look to identify priority schools for community use and identify actions on how this can be achieved.
- 2.7. The total number of courts based on the space provided in the halls in Cambridge is 83.20 when taking in to account their availability for community use in the peak period this reduces to 65.61.
- 2.8. This level of supply equates to 6.65 courts per 10,000 residents. This provision is significantly above the National (4.35), Regional (4.49) and County (4.31) averages. It is also far higher than Sth Cambridgeshire (4.01) and CIPFA comparator Oxford (3.71). Only Exeter has a higher figure (6.83).
- 2.9. It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of sports hall supply provided by facilities based in Cambridge against demand created by the current residents of the City. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in Cambridge and the fact that Cambridge residents may also go out of the district to participate in sports hall based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report. However, it does provide a headline view that with regards to sports hall space accessible by the community Cambridge is relatively poorly served.
- 2.10. In terms of distribution of sports halls across the City they are relatively well distributed to serve the local residents. It is only the extreme south west near Trumpington and north east out towards Fen Ditton that have no direct facility in the locality but it is highly likely that residents will be within a catchment of existing provision. The City benefits from facilities in South Cambridgeshire with facilities at Impington, Comberton, Bottisham, Cambourne and Swavesey.

3. Demand for Halls

Table 2 - Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Population	125,143.79	54,669,202.89	6,051,247.10	643,928.37	157,183.27	121,073.42	154,883.72
Visits demanded –vpwpp	9,067.00	3,705,101.00	404,196.00	43,459.00	10,482.00	8,452.00	11,365.00
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	41.51	16,964.75	1,850.71	198.99	48.00	38.70	52.04
% of population without access to a car	32.20	24.90	17.70	16.40	10.50	26.00	32.60

- 3.1. The total VPWPP demanded by the residents of Cambridge is 9,067, against a supply of 17,912 if the courts are 100% full.
- 3.2. The total demand generated by the Cambridge population of 125,143 equates to 41.51 courts when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on an 80% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a hall reaches 80% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.
- 3.3. This means that there is a significant oversupply of courts (+24.1) based in Cambridge to serve its residents only. Whilst this level of oversupply is significant it must be noted that users do not see borders and it is highly likely that Cambridge based facilities will have a role to play in meeting wider than Cambridge residents. The figures represented here are purely looking at the supply in Cambridge and the demand generated by residents of Cambridge.
- 3.4. 32.2% of Cambridge residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly higher than England (24.9%), Regional (17.9%) and County (16.4%) averages. This is not a surprise as urban areas in general have lower levels of car ownership and with the sustainable transport policies in place in Cambridge you would expect a result of this nature. However, it does have an implication for sports facility planning to ensure that sports facilities of this nature are placed within key locations served by safe cycling networks, with appropriate secure storage once at the site and sites to be served by public transport.
- 3.5. However, it is still important to note that the model is suggesting that up to 72% of all journeys to the sports halls are made by car. So whilst there is a policy and planning approach to encourage cycling and walking access it is still felt that the vast majority of visits to sports halls are made by car. This should be clarified where possible in the wider strategy work.

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	65.61	16,871.29	1,949.45	212.31	48.38	64.19	43.55
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	41.51	16,964.75	1,850.71	198.99	48.00	38.70	52.04
Supply / Demand balance	24.10	-93.46	98.74	13.32	0.38	25.49	-8.49

- 4.1. Based on the initial figures the supply is 65.61 and demand, based on Cambridge's population, demographic and sports hall comfort factor is for 41.51 courts. This suggests that there is a significant oversupply of court space equivalent to 24.1 courts across the Borough. This is based on the current population levels and demographic.
- 4.2. In comparison Sth Cambridgeshire has an oversupply of just 0.38 of a court and Oxford has an undersupply of 8.49 courts. Exeter is similar to Cambridge with a large oversupply (25.49).
- 4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from Cambridge residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits which are met	8,418.00	3,324,782.00	367,672.00	38,692.00	9,617.00	8,103.00	10,457.00
% of total demand satisfied	92.80	89.70	91.00	89.00	91.70	95.90	92.00
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	62.85	75.34	82.25	84.71	92.13	67.09	63.61
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	24.09	15.87	11.74	9.93	4.93	24.95	23.20
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	13.06	8.79	6.01	5.37	2.93	7.96	13.19
Demand Retained	7,549.00	3,323,712.00	359,930.00	36,041.00	5,334.00	7,961.00	9,417.00
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	89.70	100.00	97.90	93.10	55.50	98.20	90.10
Demand Exported	869.00	1,070.00	7,741.00	2,651.00	4,283.00	142.00	1,040.00
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	10.30	0.00	2.10	6.90	44.50	1.80	9.90

- 5.1. Of the 9.067 VPWPP demanded 8,418 are modelled to be met by the supply both within Cambridge and through facilities provided in neighbouring authorities.
- 5.2. In % terms this equates to a satisfied demand figure of 92.8%. This figure is higher than the National (89.7%), Regional (91%) and County averages (89%). It is higher than all comparative authorities other than Exeter (95.9%)
- 5.3. Of the demand that is met 62.85% of the visits were made by people travelling by car. This figure is lower than the National (75.34), Regional (82.25%) and County (84.71%) figures. The figure is lower than all comparator authorities. This clearly shows that lack of car ownership has less of an impact in Cambridge than in other areas but the figures remain high.
- 5.4. Of the modelled 8,418 visits that are met 7,549, or 89.7% are met within facilities based in Cambridge. This figure is far higher than South Cambridgeshire (55.5%) and Oxford (90.1%) but lower than Exeter (98.2%).

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Cambridge residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	649.00	380,319.00	36,524.00	4,767.00	865.00	349.00	908.00
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.20	10.30	9.00	11.00	8.30	4.10	8.00
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	2.98	1,741.39	167.24	21.83	3.96	1.60	4.16
% of Unmet Demand due to ;							
Lack of Capacity -	1.40	29.40	18.10	26.50	7.70	0.30	6.60
Outside Catchment -	98.56	70.57	81.95	73.49	92.34	99.67	93.40
Outside Catchment;	98.56	70.57	81.95	73.49	92.34	99.67	93.40
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	96.65	63.76	68.45	61.52	71.39	96.08	91.60
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.91	6.81	13.50	11.97	20.95	3.58	1.80
Lack of Capacity;	1.40	29.40	18.10	26.50	7.70	0.30	6.60
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	1.41	25.14	9.41	8.27	1.51	0.32	6.38
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.03	4.29	8.64	18.23	6.15	0.01	0.22

- 6.1. 649 VPWPP are not being met by the current levels of supply either within the district or via facilities provided by neighbouring authorities. This equates to 7.2% of the overall demand, which is relatively low and lower than all comparator data other than Exeter (4.1%).
- 6.2. The 649 equates to 2.98 courts.
- 6.3. The aggregated unmet demand map in Appendix 1 provides an indication of where the unmet 2.98 court demand is. The areas with the highest unmet demand are around the City Centre (1.1 courts) and around the University Sports Centre site (1.3). The lowest areas around Cherry Hinton. In general the areas with unmet demand are in the North West and the areas with over provision are in the South East. The areas of unmet demand are low and adding 1-2 courts to a facility is unlikely to be possible. As a result the only opportunity to increase this provision would be through sites being replaced or when new provision comes on line.
- 6.4. Cambridge exports 869 VPWPP to facilities outside of the district which equates to a demand for 2.97 courts. In contrast South Cambridgeshire exports 4,283 VPWPP. Exeter exports a far lower figure of just 142 and Oxford a similar figure at 1,040. Cambridge imports the most out of any comparator authority with 3,366 VPWPP, Exeter has the next highest at 1,772, Oxford 1,486 and South Cambridgeshire 1,476. This means Cambridge is a significant net importer of sports hall activity at 2,497 VPWPP. This equates to 11.43 courts which is significant. In contrast South Cambridgeshire is a net exporter of 2,807 vpwpp. Exeter is a net importer of 1,630 vpwpp and Oxford a net importer of 446 vpwpp.
- 6.5. This shows that the vast majority of the needs of Cambridge residents are met within the authority which is positive. However, it must be noted that none of the supply is provided directly by the local authority so the securing of community use access at the school and wider educational sites should be a key outcome of the strategic work if they are not in place already.

7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits used of current capacity	10,916.00	3,328,377.00	379,589.00	38,381.00	6,810.00	9,734.00	10,903.00
% of overall capacity of halls used	60.90	72.30	71.30	66.20	51.60	55.50	91.70
% of visits made to halls by walkers	18.00	15.80	11.30	10.00	7.90	20.80	22.30
% of visits made to halls by road	82.00	84.20	88.70	90.00	92.10	79.20	77.70
Visits Imported:							
Number of visits imported	3,366.00	4,665.00	19,658.00	2,340.00	1,476.00	1,772.00	1,486.00
As a % of used capacity	30.80	0.10	5.20	6.10	21.70	18.20	13.60
Visits Retained:							
Number of Visits retained	7,549.00	3,323,712.00	359,930.00	36,041.00	5,334.00	7,961.00	9,417.00
As a % of used capacity	69.20	99.90	94.80	93.90	78.30	81.80	86.40

- 7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in Cambridge is 60.9%. This figure is low in comparison to National (72.3%), Regional (71.3%) and County (66.2%) averages which is a likely reflection of the oversupply supply in the area. The figures also take in to account the imported demand so even though Cambridge is a net importer of 2,497 vpwpp the capacity figures are still well below the 80% figure where a facility is deemed to be full.
- 7.2. Sport England consider a sports hall to be “full” when its % utilisation in the peak period reaches 80%. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to book and programme a facility to meet the needs of users when a facility is this full. The average figures in Cambridge far exceed this limit and the data suggests that there is likely to be little or no capacity at many sites for comfortable participation. This is with the demands placed on facilities by the current population. With the proposed growth for the area this issue will only get worse if no further provision is made to serve current and future demand. This will result in the ability to get the community active through these types of facilities falling.
- 7.3. The overall figure is just 60.9% but this can hide highs and lows at specific facilities. Based on the modelled hours of availability Cherry Hinton (79%), Chesterton (80%), Kelsey Kerridge (100%) and North Cambridge Academy (91%) are modelled to be near to or above the 80% capacity. These sites are unlikely to have any spare capacity for further use by current users and any further demand generated by participation increases or population growth. David Lloyd is only modelled to be 41% full but as a private facility you would not expect this facility to play a major role in meeting wider community need. The information for each site can be seen in Appendix 1. The wider strategic work should seek to identify if the hours available for peak time use by the community at each of the sites reflects the data that has been modelled here and identify if the used capacity reflects actual demand.

8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	108.00	100.00	100.00	97.30	113.30	141.30	80.00
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	8.00	0.00	0.00	-2.70	13.30	41.30	-20.00

- 8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100.
- 8.2. The overall score for Cambridge is above average at 108. This compares well to the National (100), Regional (100) and County (97.3) averages. Interestingly the figure for South Cambridgeshire is actually higher than the figure for Cambridge. This is because, although supply levels are higher in Cambridge than South Cambridgeshire, the residents of South Cambridgeshire benefit more significantly from facilities in neighbouring authorities than those in Cambridge. The Oxford figure of 80 is far lower than Cambridge but Exeter is significantly higher at 141.
- 8.3. The average for an area can hide highs and lows. The City centre, although enjoying relatively significant provision is low at 91. This is due to the high levels of demand generated by the population. Cherry Hinton has the highest figure at 162.

9. Summary and Conclusions

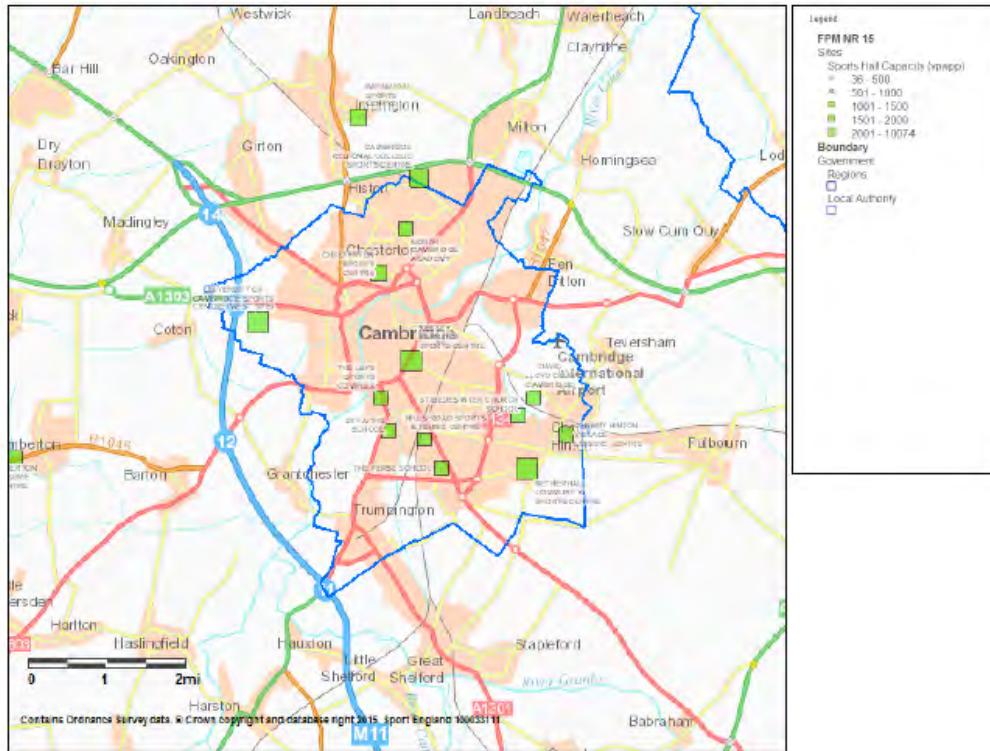
- 9.1. In general Cambridge has a good level of sports hall supply which are broadly well located. They do serve the vast majority of the needs of Cambridge residents but there are a number of issues that raise a degree of concern.
- 9.2. Much of the stock is ageing. This will have an impact on the attractiveness of the facilities and they are likely to struggle moving forwards to meet the expectations of modern users. This raises the issue of a need for investment to either significantly refurbish them or re-provide.
- 9.3. The stock is also pre-dominantly provided through education routes, whether that be via main stream and academy schools, private schools or FE/HE. Whilst this is not a particular surprise for sports halls it does mean that the offer is not within the control of the local authority and therefore there are potential risks with regards to secured community activity. A recommendation of this report is that where community use agreements are not in place they should be looked to be secured to ensure the current supply remains a key part of the community sport offer. Without a number of these facilities the ability of the area to meet any increases in participation and / or population are going to be severely hindered.
- 9.4. As the facilities are pre-dominantly based on educational sites even if they were surplus to requirements for community sport they are likely to have to be retained for the educational offer that they meet. Therefore, it is important to look at the possibility of cross city programming to ensure that each sites remains sustainable and meets as much of the identified community need as possible.
- 9.5. The data modelled is based on the Active Places Power data being accurate. We already know that the data for neighbouring Sth Cambridgeshire has some omissions but more importantly for Cambridge is ensuring, through the wider strategic work, that the hours allocated on each site for peak time usage reflect actual community availability. If this is not the case then the data identified here could change radically and present a different view for community sport.
- 9.6. The levels of supply are in excess of the needs of Cambridge residents in isolation but it is clear from the data that large numbers of Sth Cambridgeshire residents in particular benefit from the offer within Cambridge based facilities. Cambridge is a net importer of 2,497 vpwpp which equates to 11.43 courts. As a result there is a need for both authorities to work together in their strategic planning of indoor provision to ensure that any changes and / or developments complement and enhance the existing offers.
- 9.7. Although Cambridge has a strong track record of sustainable transport on average 72% of all visits to Cambridge based facilities are modelled to be made by car. To ensure that any future developments can continue to encourage users to walk or cycle and new developments should benefit from existing or new walking, cycle and public transport networks.
- 9.8. Almost 93% of the demand created by Cambridge residents is met with nearly 90% of visits that are met being met within the boundaries of the City. This is positive and means that the proximity of the offer is likely to see a greater chance of users remaining active. Around 650 vpwpp are not currently met and this is due to the users being outside of a travel time catchment for the existing stock. The only way this can be overcome would be through the provision of additional facilities but the challenge here is that this demand is spread across the City so there is no obvious place for additional provision that would solve this problem.

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- 9.9. Collectively the halls are only at 61% used capacity which is well below Sport England model of 80% which is where a facility is deemed to be full. However, this does hide some challenges with Kelsey Kerridge modelled to be full and others like Chesterton and Cherry Hinton at or over the 80% threshold. This means that although there is capacity certain location have challenges. This again offers the potential opportunity to develop a cross City approach to programming to see if some of these pressures can be alleviated. It also suggests that as and when these facilities that are at pressure are redeveloped then there may be an opportunity to consider increasing their size to meet current and future demand.

10. Appendix 1 – Maps

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015

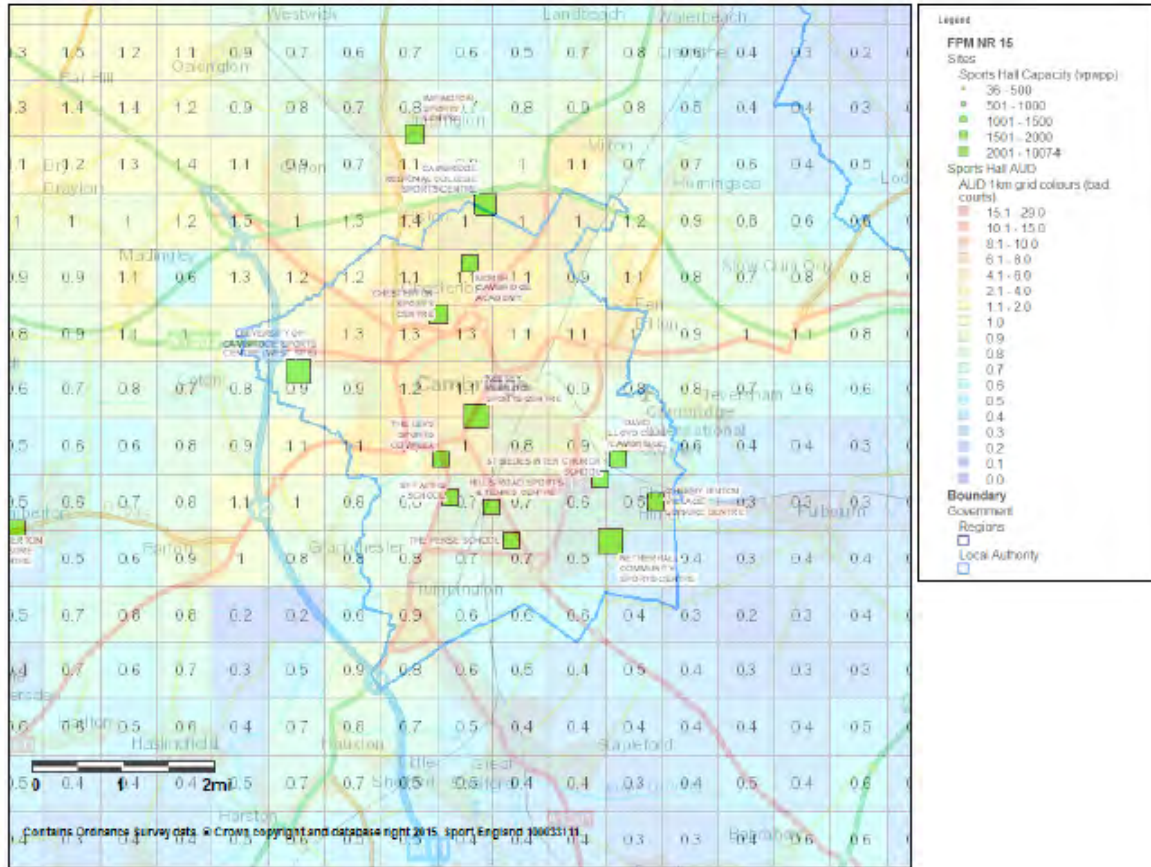


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Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Aggregated Unmet Demand

Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to one decimal place).
Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).

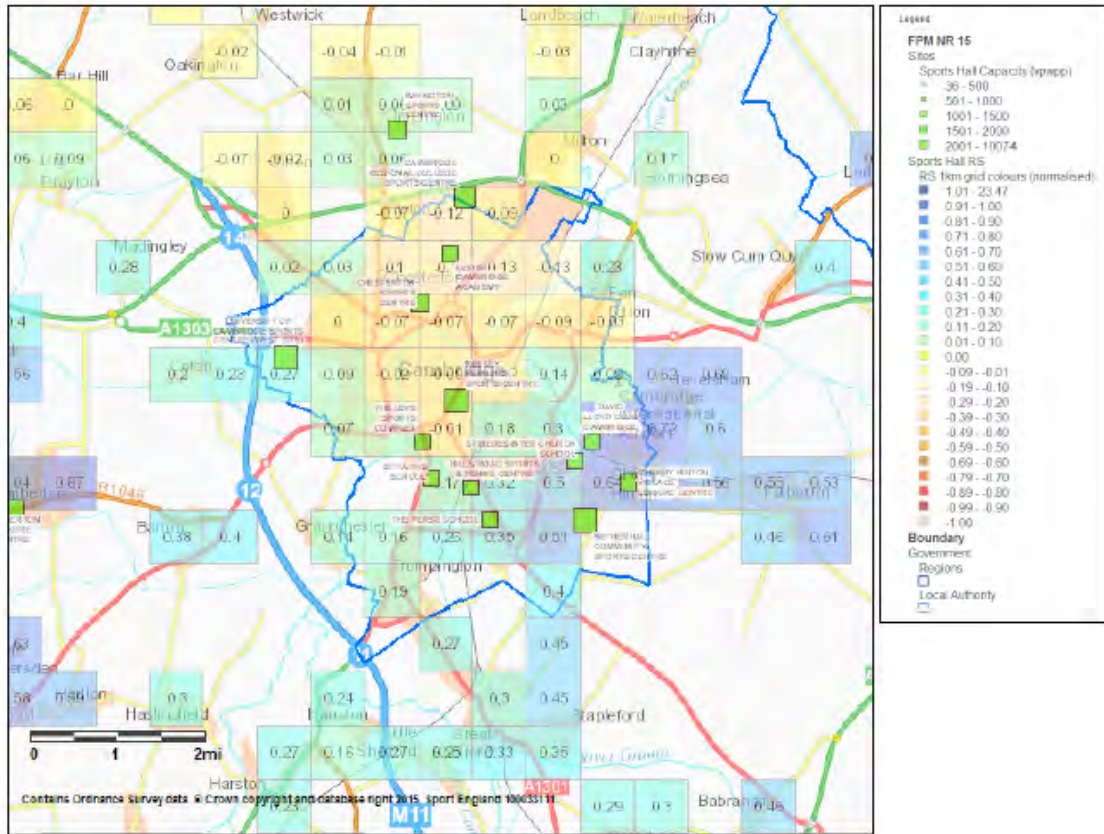


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Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Relative Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (0.75 capacity units per demand units). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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Appendix 1: Sports Halls Included

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	FFM Courts	MANAGEMENT					TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual thro'put	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand	
				SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	WEIGHTING CURVE												HRS in PP
Cambridge									17,912											
CHERRY HINTON VILLAGE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	30 x 19	4	1989	2007	91%	P	H	43.0	81.0	1,032	61%	39%	10916	245	757464	82%	72%	10%	18%
CHESTERTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main		4	2004	2008	49%	P	L	43.0	47.5	1,729	79%	21%	811	17	63797	80%	72%	8%	20%
CHESTERTON SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								43.0	47.0		82%	18%	1411	60	76378	81%	70%	11%	19%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (CAMBRIDGE)	Main		4	2004		95%	C	H	43.0	115.5	1,032	41%	59%	427	12	44242	88%	79%	10%	12%
HILLS ROAD SPORTS & TENNIS CENTRE	Main		4	1996		44%	P	L	38.0	58.5	1,160	45%	55%	525	13	38648	82%	71%	11%	18%
HILLS ROAD SPORTS & TENNIS CENTRE	Activity Hall	8 x 8							43.0	103.5										
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main		8	1978		58%	P	H	43.0	98.0	2,064	100%	0%	2064	-104	187785	72%	61%	11%	28%
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main		4	1990	2009	47%	P	L	43.0	43.0	2,425	38%	62%	932	20	47513	88%	79%	9%	12%
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								43.0	43.0										
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								43.0	43.0										
NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY	Main		3	2006		48%	P	L	33.0	36.0	1,129	91%	9%	1029	47	55421	78%	68%	9%	22%
NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	28 x ?							33.0	36.0										
ST BEDES INTER CHURCH SCHOOL	Main		4	2006		48%	P	L	33.0	36.0	1,327	41%	59%	540	10	29099	81%	70%	11%	19%
ST BEDES INTER CHURCH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10							33.0	36.0										
ST FAITHS SCHOOL	Main		6	2011		50%	P	L	28.0	31.0	1,462	52%	48%	761	26	41336	90%	79%	11%	10%
ST FAITHS SCHOOL	Activity Hall								28.0	31.0										
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	Main		5	1995		44%	P	L	38.0	43.0	1,140	60%	40%	689	27	37993	81%	70%	11%	19%
THE PERSE SCHOOL	Main	38 x 23	6	2000		46%	P	L	37.5	40.5	1,350	48%	52%	655	15	35023	85%	75%	10%	15%
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE (WEST SITE)	Main		8	2013		50%	P	L	43.0	101.5	2,064	52%	48%	1072	104	100228	97%	88%	9%	3%

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Appendix 1: Sports Halls Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Comments	SITE NAME	FACsubtype	DIMENSIONS			Area Est	COURTS				YEARS	
			Length	Width	Area		Marked Courts	Clearance	Calcfromd ims	FPM	YR BUILT	YR REFB
	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL		ESSENTIAL			
Too Small. Private Use.	CASTLE SCHOOL	Activity Hall			180		1	1	1	1	2006	
Too Small.	COLERIDGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18	10	180		1	0	1	1	1935	1985
Too Small.	FRANK LEE CENTRE	Activity Hall			180		1	1	1	1	1975	2009
Private Use.	LONG ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE SPORTS FACILITIES	Main			594		4	1	4	4	2005	
Too Small.	NCI SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUB	Activity Hall					0	0	0	0	1885	
Too Small.	PARKSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Activity Hall			180		1	1	1	1		2004
Too Small.	ST GEORGES CLUB	Activity Hall					0	0	0	0		
Too Small. Private Use.	ST MARYS SCHOOL	Activity Hall			324		2	1	2	2	1958	
Too Small. Private Use.	THE PERSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Activity Hall			324		2	1	2	2		
Too Small.	THE PERSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall			180		0	1	1	0	1965	
Too Small. Private Use.	TRINITY COLLEGE OLD FIELDS	Activity Hall	22	16	352		1	1	2	1	2004	

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description
2. Facility Inclusion Criteria
3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

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- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

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- Benchmarking Service User Survey data – Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:
- 6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

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- 6.4. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'
- 6.5. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - 7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. Comfort Factor – halls

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

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9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. Travel times Catchments

10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street.

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- 10.3. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 10.4. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys
- 10.5. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 10.6. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

- 10.7. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

Minutes	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

- 10.8. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

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Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [~~DELETE FACILITY TYPES~~]

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

[OR]

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.
- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

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APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Model Parameters used in the Analysis **[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]**

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																											
Catchment Ma	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																											
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																											
Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>9.92</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>9.48</td> <td>8.14</td> <td>4.72</td> <td>1.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.42</td> <td>14.68</td> <td>16.23</td> <td>12.74</td> <td>7.62</td> <td>1.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84	Female	13.42	14.68	16.23	12.74	7.62	1.60
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84																						
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Peak Period	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours																											
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																											

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	24 users per 4-court hall, 13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.																																																	
Catchment Maps	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																																																	
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Female	1.15	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.03																																												
Peak Period Percentage in Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours</p> <p>62%</p>																																																	

APPENDIX 6A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	<p>30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits</p> <p>Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}</p>																																																																																																		
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<p>Peak Period</p> <p>Percentage in Peak Period</p>	<p>Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21.00 Friday : 17:00 to 19:00 Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00 Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00 Total : 34 Hours Total number of slots = 26 slots {Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}</p> <p>85%</p>																																																																																																		



Creating a sporting habit for life

**Strategic Assessment of need for
Pools Provision in Cambridge**

**Facilities Planning Model
National Run**

2015 Profile Report

**Date of report
November 2015**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Pools in Cambridge. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.
- 1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in
- 1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for Cambridge will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

2. Supply of Pools

Table 1 - Supply	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Number of pools	10.00	3,053.00	339.00	27.00	2.00	9.00	13.00
Number of pool sites	7.00	2,156.00	241.00	21.00	2.00	7.00	11.00
Supply of total water space in sqm	2,172.00	681,427.00	75,729.00	5,756.00	410.00	2,084.00	3,234.00
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	2,038.27	567,268.52	63,123.69	5,139.19	329.01	1,546.86	2,712.00
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	17,672.00	4,918,218.00	547,282.00	44,557.00	2,853.00	13,411.00	23,513.00
Water space per 1,000	17.36	12.46	12.51	8.94	2.61	17.21	20.88

- 2.1. There are a total of 10 pools on seven sites across Cambridge. This is made up of some unusual pool sizes which impacts on their lanes and value for specific element of community swimming. Current Sport England guidance is 8.5m for a 4 lane pool, 10.5m width for a 6 lane pool, 12.5 or 13 for a 6 lane pool and 17m for an 8 lane pool. The two local authority owned and operated pools are Abbey and Parkside. Abbey is a 25x12m pool, providing 5 lanes, and Parkside is 25x18 offering 8 lanes. Both pools do not conform to current design guidance. The Abbey is too large for a standard 5 lane pool but too small to operate as a 6 lane pool and Parkside is 1m wider than the current 8 lane guidance. This will have very little effect on their role and value as community pools, in particular with the competition value that the 8 lane site provides.
- 2.2. The Cambridge Fitness Centre pool at 25x 8m width is just below the 4 lane measurements, but Active Places states it actually has two lanes which is unusual. As more of a health club based facility this is unlikely to be an issue. David Lloyd is 25x10 offering 4 lanes – 1.5m over the design guidance and just short of 5 lanes but as with the Cambridge Fitness site as a private club again it offers appropriate access and scale. DW Fitness, a third private provider offers a 20x9m offer – the data suggests it has no lane markings. The Frank Lee site is 25x9m and it states it has 3 lanes, this site can fit 4 lanes if required. The Leys, which is a public school site offers 25x10m and 4 lanes, again larger than is needed for 4 lanes but just short of the 10.5m required for 5 lanes. The 3 remaining pools are all secondary pools on other sites – there are two at Parkside – 1 leisure and 1 diving, and the final 1 is a learner pool at Abbey.
- 2.3. The Active Places data is indicating that Abbey and Parkside are public facilities, which is accurate as they are owned by Cambridge City Council and operated by GLL. The Leys is identified as a public site. Even though it is a public school it does have significant community access. Currently Cambridge Fitness and Frank Lee are also identified as public as opposed to commercial management. This needs to be clarified as part of the wider strategy work as it is understood that the Cambridge Fitness site is operated by Nuffield Health so should be considered as a commercial enterprise.
- 2.4. Whilst the most important thing is that the facilities are captured as part of the analysis the type of management does have an impact on the way that the model works and how it distributes visits to sites. The model uses the demographics, and thereby relative affluence, to push specific users to specific facilities. If a site is identified as commercial the model will make assumptions that it is less accessible to the general public through membership systems and costs to use. So if the categorisations are wrong the data and mapping will have some degree of weakness within it.
- 2.5. A number of the facilities in the area are starting to age. The Frank Lee facility was built in 1973 and has no recorded refurbishment so it is likely to require some investment in order to ensure it can continue to provide an offer that is attractive to community users.

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- 2.6. Abbey is now 24 years old but it has had refurbishment in 2009 which would have impacted positively on its attractiveness to users. Parkside is now 16 years old and whilst the data suggest no refurbishment work has been undertaken it is understood this has taken place in recent times. Whilst the fact that the refurbishment work has not been captured by the model will again have an impact on the total accuracy of the modelling it will be limited. Cambridge Fitness is also 16 years old with no recorded refurbishment. The Leys is 20 years old with no recorded refurbishment. David Lloyd was built in 2004 and DW Sports in 2008, neither have recorded refurbishment but at only 7 and 11 years old this would not be expected
- 2.7. 2 of the 7 sites are owned by the Council and operated by GLL which means that the authority has control over 51% of the swimming offer in the peak period (Abbey 3,663 vpwpp and Parkside 5,275 – total 8,937 of the 17,672 available. This shows the importance of the local authority pools but also highlights how important wider providers are in meeting the needs of Cambridge residents.
- 2.8. The total amount of sqm of pool space provided in Cambridge is 2,172sqm. When the availability of this space for community use in the peak period is considered this figure drops to 2,038sqm.
- 2.9. This level of supply equates to 17.36sqm of water space per 1,000 residents. This level of provision is high in comparison to the National (12.46), Regional (12.51) and County (8.94) averages. It compares well to CIPFA comparator Exeter (17.21) but is lower than Oxford (20.88).
- 2.10. The figure for the whole of Cambridgeshire is low in comparison to Cambridge but a key statistic is the low level of provision in Sth Cambs at just 2.61sqm of water space per 1,000 residents. This is the 4th lowest level of provision for any authority in England. Only the Isles of Scilly (0), West Somerset (0) and Bolsover (2.1) have lower levels of provision. This is suggesting that the facilities in Cambridge are likely to play a major role in serving the needs of many Sth Cambs communities. This will be explored in more detail elsewhere in the report.
- 2.11. It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of water space supply provided by facilities based in Cambridge against demand created by the current residents of the district. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in Cambridge and the fact that Cambridge residents may also go out of the district to participate in pool based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report.
- 2.12. In terms of distribution of pools across the city. Those in the central and southern parts of the area are well served by facilities based in Cambridge. Those to the west and north are more poorly served in terms of proximity of offer. The facility at Histon will likely be the most accessible facility for some Cambridge residents. Histon is the only facility in neighbouring authorities that is likely to be within an appropriate travel time to access for most Cambridge residents.
- 2.13. Due to the challenges of getting around Cambridge via personal motor transport the location of sites may have an impact on resident's propensity to participate and whilst the travel distances are short travel times may have an impact. This should be explored in more detail in the wider strategic work so a clear picture of how public transport serves access to the sites.
- 2.14. There are a number of other pools in Cambridge but these are either too small to be considered valuable for community swimming (under 20m in length and / or under 160sqm), or they are lido facilities which have a limited weeks of access. Although the model excludes these facilities from the analysis it may be useful to have an understanding of what they do to assist in meeting the needs of the community swimming offer to ensure the wider strategic work is as rounded as possible.

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2.15. In some locations club and learn to swim programmes have often been migrated to these smaller sites to free up more pay and play access at key community sites in order to free up key pool time and space.

3. Demand for Pools

Table 2 - Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Population	125,144.00	54,669,203.00	6,051,247.00	643,928.00	157,183.00	121,073.00	154,884.00
Swims demanded –vpwpp	8,158.00	3,485,064.00	381,923.00	40,765.00	9,946.00	7,765.00	10,296.00
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	1,353.93	578,371.40	63,382.91	6,765.27	1,650.66	1,288.59	1,708.71
% of population without access to a car	32.20	24.90	17.70	16.40	10.50	26.00	32.60

- 3.1. The total VPWPP (visits per week in the peak period) demanded by the residents of Cambridge is 8,158, in comparison to supply capable of providing 17,672. This is a large oversupply of 9,514 vpwpp. This is based on the pools being at 100% capacity.
- 3.2. The total demand generated by the Cambridge population of 125,144 equates to 1,354sqm of water space when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on a 70% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a pool reaches 70% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.
- 3.3. 32.2% of Cambridge residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly higher than England (24.9%) and the Regional (17.7%) and County (16.4%) averages. This is not a surprise for an urban authority and in particular one which is so well connected by road and rail networks to other areas and a city that promotes active travel so strongly. The figures are higher than Exeter (26) but very similar to Oxford (32.6) a University town with a similar approach to transport.
- 3.4. However, it has to be noted that for some residents their proximity to a pool may have an impact on their ability to participate if they do not have access to personal motor transport.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	2,038.27	567,268.52	63,123.69	5,139.19	329.01	1,546.86	2,712.00
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1,353.93	578,371.40	63,382.91	6,765.27	1,650.66	1,288.59	1,708.71
Provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	684.34	-11,102.88	-259.22	-1,626.08	-1,321.65	258.27	1,003.29

- 4.1. Based on Cambridge's population, demographic and pools comfort factor the demand is for 1,354sqm of water space. With a supply of 2,038sqm this results in a significant oversupply of 684sqm of water space. To give a context to this data a 25m 6 lane pool capable of meeting community need is 312.5sqm (25x12.5). Therefore the oversupply is more than two 6 lane pools if the demand generated just by the residents of Cambridge is used.
- 4.2. Of the comparator authorities Sth Cambs has a very significant undersupply of 1,321sqm, equivalent to over four 6 lane 25m pools. However, the two CIPFA comparators both have oversupplies – Exeter not as high as Cambridge at 258sqm and Oxford even higher at 1,003sqm.
- 4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs and the demand that these communities create. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from Cambridge residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits which are met	7,684.00	3,184,310.00	344,676.00	35,883.00	8,528.00	7,544.00	9,807.00
% of total demand satisfied	94.20	91.40	90.20	88.00	85.70	97.20	95.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	65.10	75.65	83.42	85.72	95.26	67.86	62.63
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	22.07	14.84	10.15	8.76	1.86	24.72	25.40
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	12.83	9.51	6.44	5.52	2.88	7.42	11.97
Demand Retained	7,299.00	3,182,427.00	334,310.00	32,286.00	1,844.00	7,171.00	9,179.00
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	95.00	99.90	97.00	90.00	21.60	95.10	93.60
Demand Exported	384.00	1,882.00	10,366.00	3,597.00	6,684.00	373.00	628.00
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	5.00	0.10	3.00	10.00	78.40	4.90	6.40

- 5.1. Of the 8,158 VPWPP demanded 7,684 are modelled to be met by the supply both within Cambridge and through facilities provided in neighbouring authorities.
- 5.2. In % terms this equates to a satisfied demand figure of 94.2%. This figure is higher than the National (91.4%), Regional (90.2%) and County (88%) averages. With the level of oversupply this is not surprising. In comparison the residents of Sth Cambs needs are not as effectively met with just 85.7% of their visits being met. Exeter (97.20) and Oxford (95.3) have higher figures which tends to suggest that either their supply is better located to meet resident's needs or they benefit to a greater extent from the facilities provided by neighbouring authorities.
- 5.3. Of the demand that is met 65% of the visits were made by people travelling by car. This figure is far lower than the National (75.65), Regional (83.42%) County averages (85.72). This is not a surprise for Cambridge with its active travel approach to planning. The figures are similar to those in Exeter (67.86) and Oxford (62.63).
- 5.4. Of the modelled 7,684 visits which are met 7,299 or 95% are met within facilities based in Cambridge. This compares well the County average (90) and is similar to those of Exeter (95.1) and Oxford (93.6).
- 5.5. We tend to see higher figures of retained demand in urban areas due to the reduced distances for travel usually experienced in tighter geographical areas and key to this for Cambridge is the high levels of supply.
- 5.6. This means that just 384, or 5% of the demand generated by Cambridge residents is modelled to be exported to facilities in neighbouring authorities. Based on the supply identified in section 1 it is likely that all of this is modelled to go to the Histon site in Sth Cambs. In contrast Sth Cambs retains just 21.6% of its swimming participation. Whilst the national run report cannot provide detail of where this export is going directly it is clear that many residents will make use of facilities based in Cambridge.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Cambridge residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	475.00	300,754.00	37,248.00	4,882.00	1,418.00	220.00	489.00
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	5.80	8.60	9.80	12.00	14.30	2.80	4.70
Equivalent in water space m2 - with comfort factor	78.79	49,912.30	6,181.51	810.23	235.34	36.53	81.14
% of Unmet Demand due to ;							
Lack of Capacity -	0.50	10.60	6.70	12.50	6.00	2.20	0.00
Outside Catchment -	99.50	89.40	93.30	87.50	94.00	97.80	100.00
Outside Catchment;	99.50	89.40	93.30	87.50	94.00	97.80	100.00
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	94.45	69.93	61.30	53.32	48.55	88.79	94.71
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	5.03	19.42	32.00	34.20	45.42	9.02	5.29
Lack of Capacity;	0.50	10.60	6.70	12.50	6.00	2.20	0.00
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	0.49	8.41	2.71	3.20	0.26	1.92	0.00
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.04	2.24	3.98	9.29	5.76	0.27	0.00

- 6.1. 475 VPWPP are not being met by the current levels of supply whether within the district or via facilities provided by neighbouring authorities. This equates to 5.8% of the overall demand. This figure is low in comparison to National (8.6), Regional (9.8) and County (12) averages but is actually lower than Exeter (2.8) and Oxford (4.7).
- 6.2. The 475 equates to just 79sqm of water space or just short of around 1.5 lanes of a 25m pool.
- 6.3. The aggregated unmet demand map in Appendix 1 provides an indication of where the unmet demand is. Chesterton actually has the highest score of 81.5sqm and the lowest is in the Cherry Hinton area at 37.2. In general the numbers are higher in the north and west of the City and lower in the central and southern areas. This is not surprising as this is where the highest levels of provision currently sit.
- 6.4. Of the unmet demand 99.5% is as a result of residents being outside the catchment of an existing facility and just 0.5% as a result of lack of capacity at existing sites. This means that the only way the needs of residents can be met is by the provision of additional water space in alternative locations. However, the data is not providing a clear indication of where any new provision should be. This figure also highlights the role that location plays in terms of meeting demand. Although Cambridge has a high level of identified oversupply even here all the needs of residents are not being met as they are outside the walk / drive time of a facility. The wider strategic work should look to identify if there are any plans for further provision in either Cambridge and / or Sth Cambs by any provider and see how its location can be influenced to best meet the needs of those residents who currently struggle to access pool opportunities.
- 6.5. Cambridge exports just 384 vpwpp to neighbouring authorities and imports 4,852. This makes Cambridge a significant net importer of 4,681 vpwpp. This equates to 777sqm of water space or nearly 2.5 25m x 6 lane pools.
- 6.6. Only 38 authorities in the country have higher levels of net import / export, 24 of which are in London and only two are higher in the east region – Hertsmere and Norwich. This identifies the significant reliance that Sth Cambs residents in particular have on Cambridge based facilities in meeting their swimming needs.
- 6.7. In comparison Sth Cambs is a net exporter of 6,236 vpwpp. Although both Exeter (+1,612) and Oxford (+2,778) are both net importers their figures are far lower than Cambridge's.

7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Total number of visits used of current capacity	12,152.00	3,184,596.00	346,667.00	34,195.00	2,292.00	9,156.00	12,585.00
% of overall capacity of pools used	68.80	64.80	63.30	76.70	80.30	68.30	53.50
% of visits made to pools by walkers	14.00	14.80	10.00	9.20	6.80	20.40	19.90
% of visits made to pools by road	86.00	85.20	90.00	90.80	93.20	79.60	80.10
Visits Imported:							
Number of visits imported	4,852.00	2,168.00	12,357.00	1,908.00	447.00	1,985.00	3,407.00
As a % of used capacity	39.90	0.10	3.60	5.60	19.50	21.70	27.10
Visits Retained:							
Number of Visits retained	7,299.00	3,182,427.00	334,310.00	32,286.00	1,844.00	7,171.00	9,179.00
As a % of used capacity	60.10	99.90	96.40	94.40	80.50	78.30	72.90

- 7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in Cambridge is 68.8%. This is higher than the National (64.8%) and Regional (63.3%) averages but lower than the County (76.7%) average. This is not a surprise when you consider the large amount of identified oversupply in the area, even when the imported demand is taken in to account.
- 7.2. Sport England consider a pool to be “full” when its % utilisation in the peak period reaches 70%. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to book and programme a facility to meet the needs of users when a facility is this full. 68.8% is very close to this 70% line and as a result the ability of the pools to take on significant further usage is limited.
- 7.3. The wider strategy work could look at how access by Cambridge residents could be prioritised if this becomes an issue moving forward. The only other alternative in the longer term may be additional provision in either Cambridge or Sth Cambs to take on increased demand that may come about as a result of increased participation or population growth.
- 7.4. The figures for Exeter are very similar at 68.3% and not surprisingly with Oxfords large oversupply and lower net import figures their usage is as low as 53.5%.
- 7.5. At an individual facility level Abbey is modelled to be at 62% capacity and Parkside 98%. This indicates that Parkside is almost full and many users may experience lower quality swimming experiences due to how busy the site is. Abbey still has some capacity before the model would identify it as full. Cambridge Fitness at 69% is close to the 70% capacity line and The Leys is over at 87%. David Lloyd (37%), DW (56%) and Frank Lee (33%) are the only sites with any spare capacity in the city. As these sites are all commercial it is unlikely that they can play much of a role in taking up the slack of increased demand to any great extent as there are only certain members of the community who can afford to access these offers.
- 7.6. As indicated previously 4,852 vpwpp are imported in to Cambridge based facilities. This actually equates to 39.9% of the pools used capacity which is very high
- 7.7. . In comparison Exeter is just 21.7% and Oxford 27.1%.

8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	Cambridge	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	South Cambridgeshire	Exeter	Oxford
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	103.50	100.00	102.70	81.40	93.80	90.30	135.40
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	3.50	0.00	2.70	-18.60	-6.20	-9.70	35.40

- 8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100. This score is based on access to facilities regardless of their location so it is not merely determined by modelling access to facilities within the authority borders.
- 8.2. The overall score for Cambridge is slightly above the National average at 103.5. Interestingly Sth Cambs figure of 93.8 is not as low as one would expect with its level of supply but again it clearly identifies the reliance on Cambridge based facilities to meet this need. Residents of Exeter (90.3) overall have poorer access than Cambridge residents but those in Oxford enjoy a high figure of 135.
- 8.3. The average for an area can hide highs and lows. The lowest scores in the area are the west of the city near Cotton at just 81 and the highest are in the Cherry Hinton area at 137. The score for the central city areas are around 94. This may seem surprising with the volume of water space in this area but it is reflective of the population in the area and the fact that the facilities are fuller so even though these residents have access the quality of that access is compromised by how busy the sites are modelled to be.

9. Summary and Conclusions

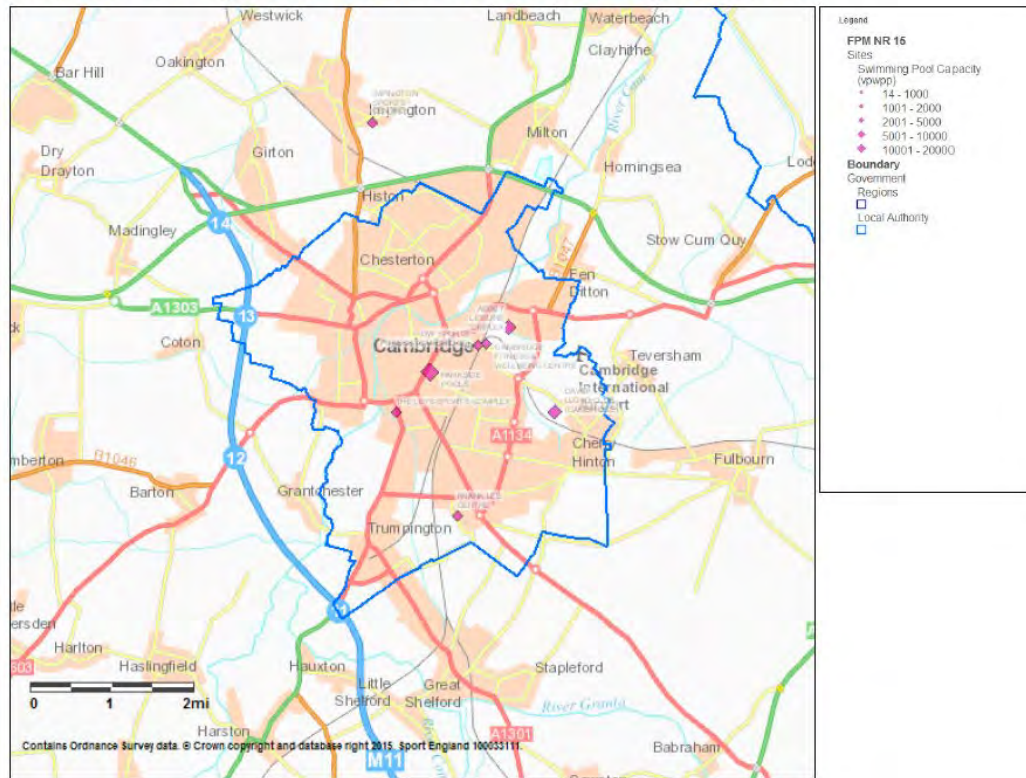
- 9.1. In general the residents of Cambridge enjoy a very good level of supply of pools and water space. There is a mixture of school, commercial and local authority operated facilities. Of the 7 sites 2 are local authority pools which is positive in that they provide 51% of the swims available in the peak period based on the data that has been modelled. The only negative is that the local authority offer is not accessible by all members of the community based on the 20 / 30 minutes / walk times used within the analysis.
- 9.2. The modelled data appears to have some entries against certain sites with regards to their management which appear to be inaccurate. This does have an impact on how usage is modelled so the wider strategy work should look to clarify this aspect of the data when sites are visited.
- 9.3. A number of the facilities are unusual sizes in relation to the current Sport England design guidance but this is likely to have limited impact on their value for community sport. The unusual elements link more to width than length and for club swimming and lessons it is often the length of a pool that is of greater concern.
- 9.4. A number of the facilities in the area are starting to age and most do not have recorded refurbishment. The Abbey site is now 24 years old and Parkside is 16 years old. Whilst with investment these sites should be in a position to continue to offer quality community opportunities for a number of years with population growth and increased participation it is likely the local authority / public swimming offer in Cambridge is going to struggle to meet demand.
- 9.5. It has to be recognised that much of the capacity concerns at the local authority facilities, with Parkside already at a modelled 98% capacity in the peak period, is driven by imported activity in to city based facilities, pre-dominantly from Sth Cambs residents. If there continues to be no additional offers that are more convenient to Sth Cambs residents this scenario is unlikely to change. As a result if Cambridge City Council wish to meet the needs of their residents more directly there may be a need to provide a user system that provides advantages / priority to their residents. Any approach of this nature would need to be handled with care as this imported activity at present assists in making the offers at the sites sustainable and they will assist in driving economic input in to the city. This could be explored further in the wider strategy work as it is being undertaken in partnership with the Sth Cambs.
- 9.6. Although the data indicates that there is a major oversupply of water space these figures are based pre-dominantly on the demand placed on them by Cambridge residents in isolation, when the model utilises data relating to imported use as well it provides a different picture, particularly for specific sites. Overall site usage in the peak period is at 69%, just 1% short of the full level used by Sport England. However, it is clear that the local authority pools are under pressure. Parkside is at 98%, Abbey nearing 70% at 62% and wider facilities - Cambridge Fitness at 69% and Leys at 87%. The only facilities with capacity are private at DW, David Lloyd and Frank Lee. To meet ongoing demand (if Cambridge residents are not prioritised) it appears there are only two real options to provide additional capacity. Option 1 would be to have dialogue with the private providers to see what they could do to provide additional access for public swimming and option 2 which would be to increase provision, either at the current sites or in new locations.

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- 9.7. Option 1 is unlikely to be deliverable as the private facilities trade to some degree on their exclusivity rather than open access. It may be possible to move elements like learn to swim to these sites but these are the money making elements of pool programming so in solving one problem it may create another for some sites. Option 2 will require investment and co-ordination between both Councils to ensure that any new provision is located and managed to have the greatest impact. Whilst this does not mean the local authorities have to be the providers it does mean they need to be involved to assist in shaping the solution so it complements existing offers rather than competing.
- 9.8. A clear understanding of how population growth will impact on this usage and needs picture is a crucial element of the wider strategy work. Understanding how the locality of this growth will impact on the demand placed on existing facilities and how it may make the case for new provision in new localities. This provision may not only assist in meeting the needs of new residents it also offers an opportunity to meet the needs of those who currently struggle to enjoy a quality swimming experience.
- 9.9. Providing additional facilities in different locations offers the opportunity to explore the impact this may have on those Cambridge residents currently identified as being outside of the catchment of existing pools. The areas that have the lowest levels of access in Cambridge at present are those that live in the north and north west of the authority. The wider facility strategy work should look to address this issue.
- 9.10. Most Cambridge residents enjoy a relative share score which is either average or slightly above. However, a number are below the national average. For a small number this is due to the fact they are outside of the catchment of existing facilities but for those who live close by to facilities such as Parkside their scores are lower than you would expect. This is due to the fact that the pool is almost full in the peak period which impacts on their ability to access the facility and the quality of any swimming experience is potentially compromised by how full the sites are.
- 9.11. Cambridge residents benefit in a very limited way from facilities based in neighbouring authorities. It is only likely the Histon based facility plays any real role for resident's participation. This is north of the city so it will aid in meeting the needs of Cambridge residents in this area.

10. Appendix 1 – Maps

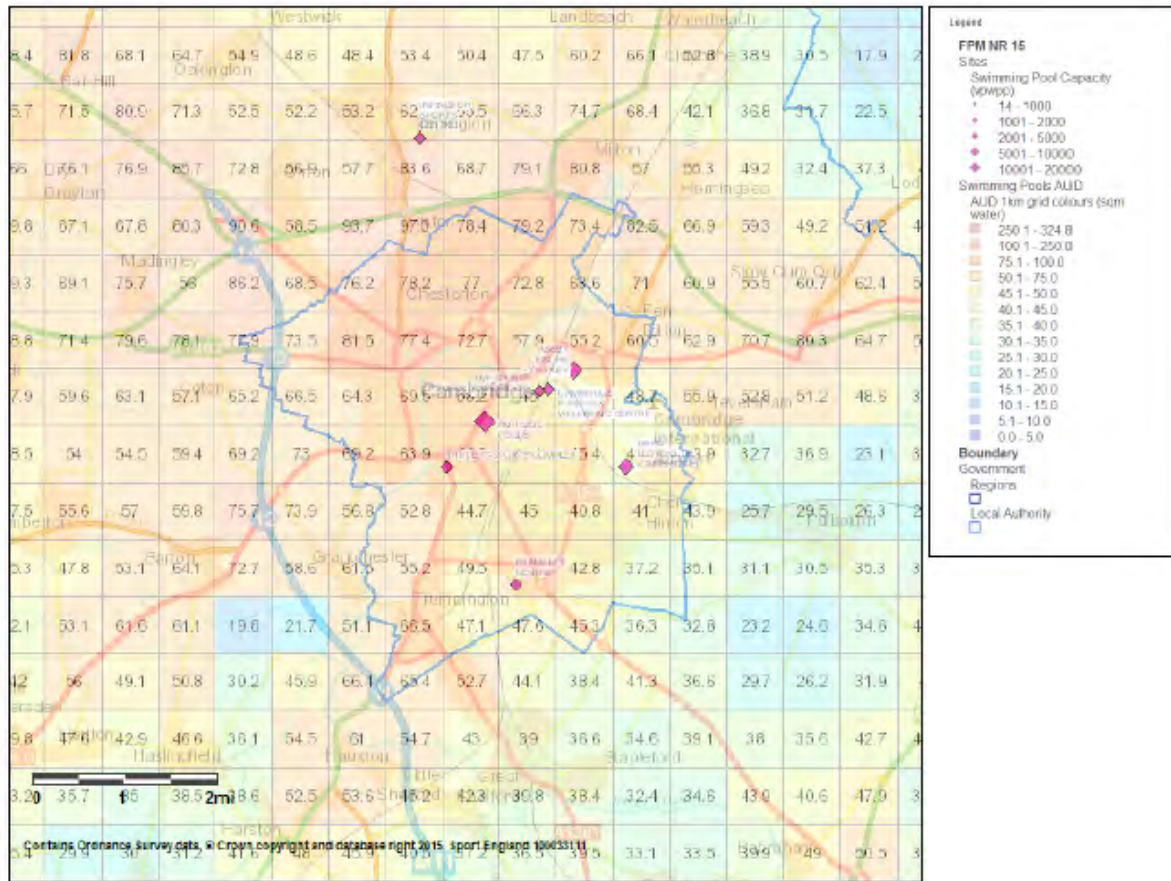
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015



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06/11/2015 09:40

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Aggregated Unmet Demand

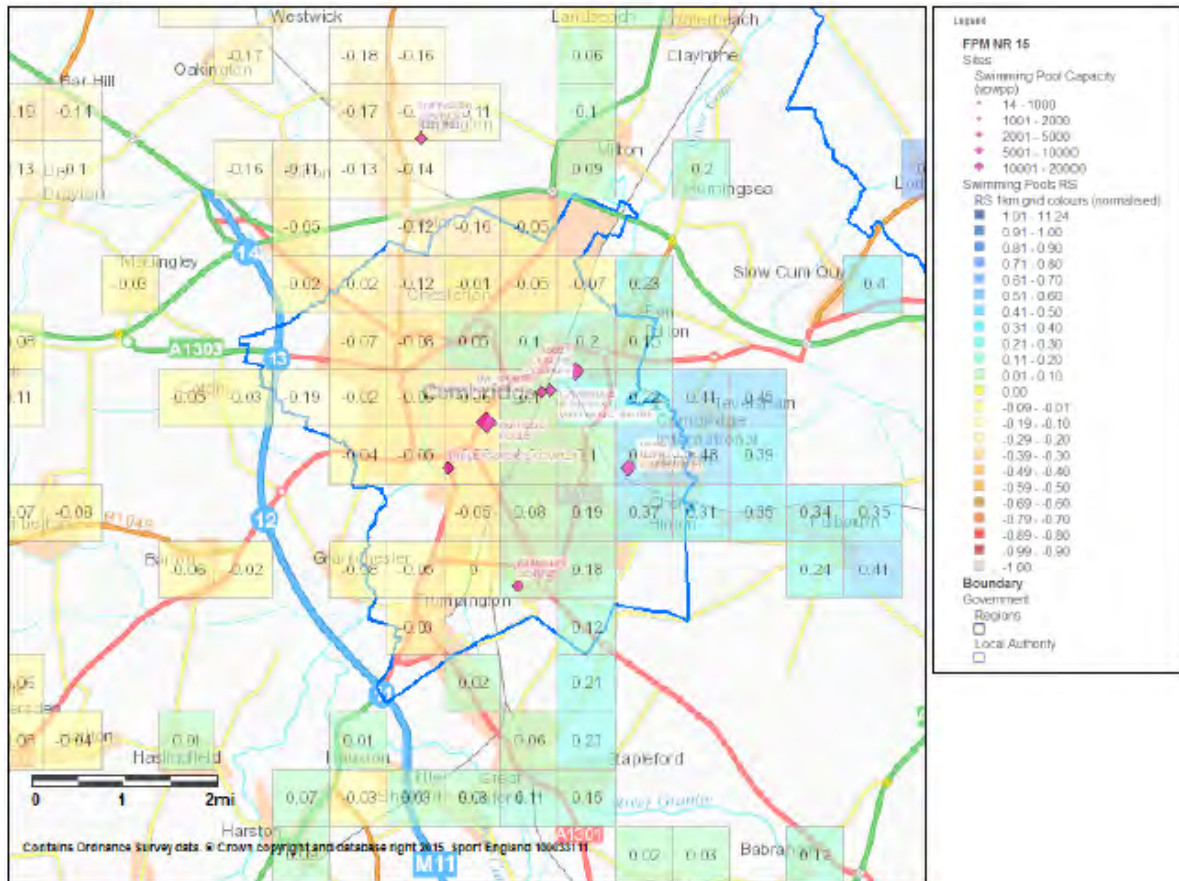
Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).



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08/11/2015 09:41

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Relative Share

Share of water divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (1.12 sqm per visit per week). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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APPENDIX 6B: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE

Appendix 1: Pools Included

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	HRS in PP	TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual thro/put	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
Cambridge										17,672	69%	31%	12,152	270	970,420	86%	77%	9%	14%
ABBAY LEISURE COMPLEX	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1991	2009	93%	P	49.5	100	3,663	62%	38%	2,270	84	190,004	89%	80%	10%	11%
ABBAY LEISURE COMPLEX	Learner/Teaching/Training	12 x 12	144					49.5	100										
CAMBRIDGE FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1999		90%	P	52	106	1,733	69%	31%	1,189	24	97,604	87%	77%	10%	13%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (CAMBRIDGE)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2004		96%	C	52	116	2,167	37%	63%	808	20	70,770	89%	82%	7%	11%
DW SPORTS FITNESS (CAMBRIDGE)	Main/General	20 x 9	180	2008		99%	C	52	102	1,560	56%	44%	875	26	69,549	88%	80%	7%	12%
FRANK LEE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 9	213	1973		38%	P	52	107	1,837	33%	67%	597	5	49,206	84%	78%	6%	16%
PARKSIDE POOLS	Main/General	25 x 18	450	1999		90%	P	50	99	5,274	98%	2%	5,169	91	423,907	83%	74%	9%	17%
PARKSIDE POOLS	Diving	13 x 13	156					49	95										
PARKSIDE POOLS	Leisure Pool	10 x 3	30					50	99										
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1995		84%	P	34.5	40	1,438	87%	13%	1,244	19	69,382	88%	80%	8%	12%

APPENDIX 6B: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE

Appendix 1: Pools Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Comments	SITE NAME	FACsubtype	DIMENSIONS			Lanes	Maxdepth	YEARS		HOURS	
			Length	Width	Area			YR BUILT	YR REFB	HRSINPP	HRS AVAIL
	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL					ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL
Too Small.	LIVINGWELL HEALTH CLUB (CAMBRIDGE)	Leamer/Teaching/Training	10	5	50	0	1.2	1996		52	104.5
Closed.	PURE GYM (CAMBRIDGE)	Main/General	17	10	170	3	1.2	2004		50	91.5
Lido.	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (CAMBRIDGE)	Lido	20	10	200	4	1.2	2004		52	115.5
Too Small.	CHESTERTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	17	7	119	3	3	2004		49	79.5
Lido.	JESUS GREEN LIDO	Lido	91.4	12	1096.8	3	2.5	1923	2013	39	68.5
Too Small.	KINGS HEDGES LEARNER POOL	Main/General	15	6	90	3	0.9	2006		20.5	49.5
Lido. Closed. Missing Area.	NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Lido									
Lido. Too Small.	SHEEPS GREEN POOL	Lido	8	4	32	0	0.9	1975		27.5	52.5

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description
2. Facility Inclusion Criteria
3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of pools, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and

APPENDIX 6B: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE

- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, pools, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

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3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.

3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

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5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

6.1. The capacity of pools is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the pools that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.

6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

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7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - 7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
 - 7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

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7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few pools provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. Comfort Factor – halls

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

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8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

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9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for pools. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. Travel times Catchments

10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys

10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, pools and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and pools being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

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10.6. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for pools and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [~~DELETE FACILITY TYPES~~]

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Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

⁶ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.

- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

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Model Parameters used in the Analysis **[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]**

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																											
Catchment M	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																											
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																											
Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>9.92</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>9.48</td> <td>8.14</td> <td>4.72</td> <td>1.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.42</td> <td>14.68</td> <td>16.23</td> <td>12.74</td> <td>7.62</td> <td>1.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84	Female	13.42	14.68	16.23	12.74	7.62	1.60
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84																						
Female	13.42	14.68	16.23	12.74	7.62	1.60																						
Frequency per week	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1.13</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>0.96</td> <td>1.03</td> <td>1.25</td> <td>1.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>0.94</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.88</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>1.12</td> <td>1.18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	1.13	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.25	1.43	Female	0.94	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.12	1.18
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	1.13	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.25	1.43																						
Female	0.94	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.12	1.18																						
Peak Period	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours																											
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																											

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[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	24 users per 4-court hall, 13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.																												
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																												
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Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours																												
Percentage in Peak Period	62%																												

APPENDIX 6B: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	<p>30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits</p> <p>Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}</p>																																																																																																		
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Peak Period	<p>Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21.00 Friday : 17:00 to 19:00 Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00 Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00 Total : 34 Hours Total number of slots = 26 slots {Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches</p>																																																																																																		

APPENDIX 6B: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN CAMBRIDGE

Percentage in Peak Period	<i>Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}</i> 85%
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Creating a sporting habit for life

**Strategic Assessment of need for
Halls Provision in South Cambridgeshire**

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2015 Profile Report

Date of report

December 2015

APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Sports Halls in South Cambridgeshire. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.
- 1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in
- 1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for South Cambridgeshire will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

2. Supply of Halls

Table 1 - Supply	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Number of halls	15.00	5,549.00	627.00	69.00	12.00	19.00	23.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	15.00
Number of hall sites	9.00	3,980.00	423.00	44.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	12.00
Supply of total hall space in courts	63.00	23,776.70	2,715.80	277.30	48.70	83.20	95.80	48.50	54.00	56.00	62.10	31.40	68.30
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	48.38	16,871.29	1,949.45	212.31	32.48	65.61	76.43	40.85	36.79	37.17	37.75	20.87	47.20
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	13,207.00	4,605,864.00	532,200.00	57,961.00	8,868.00	17,912.00	20,866.00	11,153.00	10,042.00	10,148.00	10,307.00	5,698.00	12,884.00
Courts per 10,000	4.01	4.35	4.49	4.31	3.21	6.65	3.55	5.44	3.09	4.24	5.50	3.70	5.47

- 2.1. Note to reader – the data for South Cambridgeshire contained within the Active Places database is inaccurate with regards to the number of sports halls recorded. Two new facilities have been developed – Cambourne Village College (4 court) and Swavesey Village College (4 court). Both facilities are of a strategic size and therefore have the potential to play an important role in meeting the needs of community sport. As a result the data here is compromised and has less value than if the data was fully up to date. However, where possible the narrative within the report will seek to make changes and provide commentary on the overall picture and articulate the impact of the additional facilities. The wider facility strategy work can seek to more fully understand the role that these two sites play in meeting community sports needs with regards to the hours of availability to the community and what form of access is available in terms of pay and play and / or club access. This can then be used along with this report to assist in shaping the wider strategy and recommendations.
- 2.2. The Active Places Data indicated 15 halls on 9 sites. This increases to 18 halls on 11 sites with the 2 additional 4 court halls and the inclusion of the smaller hall at Swavesey that should now be included on the basis that there is a strategic sized hall at the site.
- 2.3. There are now 7 four court halls – Cambourne, Swavesey, Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre, Cambridge Regional College, Bassingbourn Sports Centre and Comberton Leisure Centre. Four court halls are the preferred minimum size as they offer greater flexibility in terms of meeting the needs of indoor activity such as netball, basketball, indoor cricket etc. There are 4 three court facilities at Cottenham, Linton, Melbourn and Sawston. Whilst these sites are important local facilities their offer is limited due to their size. There are also 7 smaller halls across the sites above.
- 2.4. The facilities range in age significantly from the two new facilities in Cambourne and Swavesey that have been completed in 2015 to Sawston which was built in 1970. The age, condition and design of a building can have a major impact on its financial viability, not least due to its attractiveness to users. The model does take this in to account and as a result those facilities that are older have less users directed towards them where there is capacity at other sites within a resident’s catchment. Whilst refurbishment is recorded and does impact on a sites “attractiveness” score facilities that are getting to a 30+ age are likely to be less of an asset when trying to get communities active. As things stand Sawston is 45 years old with some recorded refurbishment in 2004 and Cottenham (no refurb) and Comberton (refurb 2005) are 35 years old. These facilities are likely to struggle to attract those looking for a modern offer. A number of facilities were built in the early to mid-90’s – Melbourn (91 no recorded refurb), Linton (92 – refurb in 2014), Cambridge Regional College (93 – refurb 2005) and Impington (95 – no refurb). These sites are 20-25 years old and are likely to require major investment to improve user experience subject to work carried out at the refurb stage. The wider strategic work should look to assess the quality of experience on offer to users at all sites but particularly those that are considered to be ageing. More positively there are a number of modern facilities with Bassingbourn opening in 2008, Cambourne Fitness in 2011 and the Cambourne and Swavesey Village College halls in 2015.

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- 2.5. All the facilities based in South Cambridgeshire are classified as public facilities. They are either on local authority/ parish council sites or educational sites including schools and FE. This is positive in that all are in theory accessible by the local community (the wider strategic work should confirm this), but a challenge this does pose for an area like South Cambridgeshire is that the opportunity for day time activity may be compromised due to the demands placed on the facilities by school / college use. With an ageing population there are likely to be user groups that would benefit from access to facilities during the day to undertake their activity. The wider strategy work should look to understand if facilities are available during the day and whether the current and future needs can be met.
- 2.6. None of the facilities are under the control / operation of the local authority. Whilst this is not necessarily an issue in an area where the facilities are deemed to be public, there is a risk where long term community access agreements are not in place and a further issue relates to the age of the stock. Many of the facilities are likely to require significant investment and / or replacement in the short term for some sites and medium term of most of the others if they are going to be in a position to meet the needs of community users. It may be that the Council will need to support the providers in developing an investment strategy to ensure the sites that currently play a valuable role in meeting community needs are retained.
- 2.7. Specifically only the Cambourne Fitness and Sports Centre which is managed by SLM on behalf of Cambourne Parish Council and the sports facilities at Cambridge Regional College are not on village college sites. The village college network across South Cambridgeshire is a positive as they have community access as a key driver but clarity on what this means for sport is required and to check and challenge the data that has been modelled here. A further issue that should be clarified is whether there are any community use agreements in place that formally secure community access for pay and play and club based sport at the sites. If this is not in place then there is a risk for the provision of community sport in the future.
- 2.8. The total number of courts indicated is 63 but with the additional 4 court halls and small hall at Cambourne and Swavesey this increases to 72. The table then scales this down to provide a figure available in the peak period. In order to include the additional courts a further calculation has been made and it is assumed that the new facilities have similar access hours to the other Village Colleges. Therefore, the number of courts available in the peak period equates to an estimated 55.29. This equates to a total supply of 15,093 vpwpp (visits per week in the peak period).
- 2.9. The total courts per 10,000 residents rises from 4.01 to 4.58. This rise is significant and sees South Cambridgeshire rise above the National (4.35), Regional (4.49) and the revised County average (additional facilities in Sth Cambs added) of 4.44. Of the neighbouring and CIPFA comparators only Cambridge (6.65), East Cambridgeshire (5.44) St Edmundsbury (5.5) and Vale of White Horse (5.47) have higher figures.
- 2.10. It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of sports hall supply provided by facilities based in South Cambridgeshire against demand created by the current residents of the district. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in South Cambridgeshire and the fact that South Cambridgeshire residents may also go out of the district to participate in sports hall based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report. However, it does provide a headline view that with regards to sports hall space accessible by the community South Cambridgeshire is relatively poorly served.

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- 2.11. In terms of the distribution of sports halls across South Cambridgeshire a map in Appendix 1 identifies where the facilities are based. However, this does not include the two additional facilities. In general the facilities are well distributed which is not a surprise when the vast majority of facilities are located on educational sites. This also tends to suggest that the facilities are based in areas which benefit from higher levels of population.
- 2.12. South Cambridgeshire residents are also likely to benefit significantly from facilities available in neighbouring authorities, in particular in Cambridge.

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3. Demand for Halls

Table 2 - Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utlesford	Vale of White Horse
Population	157,183.27	54,669,202.89	6,051,247.10	643,928.37	151,915.41	125,143.79	269,599.82	89,129.85	174,570.67	132,187.24	112,884.45	84,764.33	124,806.90
Visits demanded –vpwpp	10,482.00	3,705,101.00	404,196.00	43,459.00	10,119.00	9,067.00	18,178.00	5,942.00	11,606.00	8,803.00	7,386.00	5,607.00	8,250.00
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	48.00	16,964.75	1,850.71	198.99	46.34	41.51	83.24	27.21	53.14	40.31	33.81	25.68	37.78
% of population without access to a car	10.50	24.90	17.70	16.40	15.20	32.20	12.70	12.30	13.00	15.70	15.20	9.30	12.60

- 3.1. The total VPWPP demanded by the residents of South Cambridgeshire is 10,482 against a revised supply of 15,093 if the courts are 100% full.
- 3.2. The total demand generated by the South Cambridgeshire population of 157,183 equates to 48 courts when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on an 80% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a hall reaches 80% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.
- 3.3. This means that there is an oversupply of courts (+7.3) based in South Cambridgeshire if they were to serve its residents only. It is highly likely that South Cambridgeshire based facilities will have a role to play in meeting wider than South Cambridgeshire residents sporting needs. The figures represented here are purely looking at the supply in South Cambridgeshire and the demand generated by residents of South Cambridgeshire.
- 3.4. Just 10.5% of South Cambridgeshire residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly lower than England (24.9%), Regional (17.9%) and County (16.4%) averages. This is not a surprise as rural areas in general have higher levels of car ownership as they are important in order to access wider services as well as sporting activity.
- 3.5. However, it is still important to note that the model is suggesting that up to 82% of all journeys to the sports halls are made by car. It is likely that the two new facilities will have some impact and reduce this figure slightly but it does highlight the reliance that there is on personal transport to make use of sports halls. As a result there are over 10% of households that do not have access to a car and therefore their opportunities are likely to be more limited.

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4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utlesford	Vale of White Horse
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	48.38	16,871.29	1,949.45	212.31	32.48	65.61	76.43	40.85	36.79	37.17	37.75	20.87	47.20
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	48.00	16,964.75	1,850.71	198.99	-46.34	41.51	83.24	27.21	53.14	40.31	33.81	25.68	37.78
Supply / Demand balance	0.38	-93.46	98.74	13.32	-13.86	24.10	-6.81	13.64	-16.35	-3.14	3.94	-4.81	9.42

- 4.1. Based on the revised figures the supply is 55.29 courts and demand, based on South Cambridgeshire's population, demographic and sports hall comfort factor is for 48.38 courts. This suggests that there is an oversupply of court space equivalent to 7courts across the district. This is based on the current population levels and demographic.
- 4.2. In comparison Cambridge has an indicated oversupply of 24 courts, East Cambridgeshire 13, and Vale of White Horse 9.4. However, a number have identified undersupplies – Braintree is nearly 14 courts, Huntingdonshire is over 16. This is likely to have a knock on impact for facilities in South Cambridgeshire with regards to imported and exported activity.
- 4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from South Cambridgeshire residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utlesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits which are met	9,617.00	3,324,782.00	367,672.00	38,692.00	9,135.00	8,418.00	17,027.00	5,466.00	10,211.00	8,199.00	6,666.00	5,234.00	7,660.00
% of total demand satisfied	91.70	89.70	91.00	89.00	90.30	92.80	93.70	92.00	88.00	93.10	90.30	93.40	92.80
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	92.13	75.34	82.25	84.71	88.36	82.85	87.55	87.38	91.27	83.75	83.80	91.65	87.11
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	4.93	15.87	11.74	9.93	7.32	24.09	8.18	9.38	5.23	10.75	11.67	5.78	9.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	2.93	8.79	6.01	5.37	4.32	13.06	4.27	3.23	3.50	5.50	4.53	2.57	3.59
Demand Retained	5,334.00	3,323,712.00	359,930.00	36,041.00	7,117.00	7,549.00	12,955.00	5,037.00	8,359.00	6,336.00	6,250.00	3,877.00	5,765.00
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	55.50	100.00	97.90	93.10	77.90	89.70	76.10	92.10	81.90	77.30	93.80	74.10	75.30
Demand Exported	4,283.00	1,070.00	7,741.00	2,651.00	2,019.00	869.00	4,073.00	429.00	1,852.00	1,863.00	416.00	1,357.00	1,895.00
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	44.50	0.00	2.10	6.90	22.10	10.30	23.90	7.90	18.10	22.70	6.20	25.90	24.70

- 5.1. It is not possible to remodel this section as it relies on the supply data being accurate in order to allocate users to each given site. However, with the original list 91.7% of the visits demanded by South Cambridgeshire residents were being met by the current supply both within South Cambridgeshire and in neighbouring authorities. The addition of the new facilities at Cambourne and Swavesey are likely to increase this further. The Swavesey facility in particular is likely to have a key impact as there is currently no facility within the modelling in that location. The Cambourne facility will also add major value as the existing Fitness and Sports Centre is modelled to be 100% full so there at present any unmet demand is pushed to other sites.
- 5.2. Of the demand that is met 92% of it is made by car. The additional facilities will have some impact on this but only minor so it again re-iterates the reliance on personal transport to access sports halls. This figure is very high in comparison to National (75.34%), Regional (82.25%) and County (84.71%) averages. It is also the highest of any comparator authorities.
- 5.3. The number of visits modelled to be retained within South Cambridgeshire based facilities is 5,334 of the 9,617 met, or 55.5%. This figure is very low in comparison to all comparator authorities but the two new sites will impact on this quite significantly. It is reasonable to assume that each of the sites will offer in the region of 1,750 to 2,000 vpwpp and a significant proportion of visits are likely to come from South Cambridgeshire residents. This is highly likely to be the case in Cambourne where the Fitness and Sports Centre is already full. It is less likely that the Swavesey site will see huge demand from South Cambridgeshire residents in that the two nearest sites to Swavesey which have sports halls have significant modelled spare capacity – Cottenham (65% used) Impington (53%). It is likely that those Swavesey catchment residents modelled to go to these sites may well relocate their participation to Swavesey but this is unlikely to see significant increased participation and use across the district.

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6. Unmet Demand - demand from South Cambridgeshire residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utlesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	865.00	380,319.00	36,524.00	4,767.00	984.00	649.00	1,151.00	476.00	1,395.00	604.00	720.00	372.00	590.00
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.30	10.30	9.00	11.00	9.70	7.20	6.30	8.00	12.00	6.90	9.70	6.60	7.20
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	3.96	1,741.39	167.24	21.83	4.50	2.98	5.26	2.18	6.39	2.76	3.30	1.70	2.70
% of Unmet Demand due to ;													
Lack of Capacity -	7.70	29.40	18.10	26.50	19.80	1.40	9.40	14.70	33.90	17.40	17.60	7.60	18.30
Outside Catchment -	92.34	70.57	81.95	73.49	80.19	98.56	90.56	85.29	66.13	82.62	82.38	92.36	81.68
Outside Catchment:	92.34	70.57	81.95	73.49	80.19	98.56	90.56	85.29	66.13	82.62	82.38	92.36	81.68
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	71.39	63.76	68.45	61.52	70.62	96.65	80.87	67.08	53.71	75.18	54.51	67.23	69.10
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	20.95	6.81	13.50	11.97	9.57	1.91	9.69	18.21	12.43	7.44	27.88	25.14	12.58
Lack of Capacity:	7.70	29.40	18.10	26.50	19.80	1.40	9.40	14.70	33.90	17.40	17.60	7.60	18.30
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	1.51	25.14	9.41	8.27	14.08	1.41	7.64	1.18	11.46	12.74	3.68	3.15	7.14
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	6.15	4.29	8.64	18.23	5.74	0.03	1.79	13.53	22.41	4.64	13.94	4.49	11.18

- 6.1. Unfortunately it is not possible to remodel this section with the new courts included. However, there is an ability to provide some narrative around the figures and the potential impact on the additional facilities.
- 6.2. The levels of unmet demand is 865 vpwpp or the equivalent of nearly 4 courts. An additional 9 courts are now included in the supply (prior to peak period adjustment). This means that the additional courts are likely to make a significant impact on this figure. However, it is important to note that additional provision only adds value if it is in areas where the current unmet demand is located. Again this cannot be model but an educated assumption can be made when looking at the wider data and maps.
- 6.3. The greatest areas of unmet demand, as identified on the aggregated unmet demand map in Appendix 1 with the current supply, excluding the new facilities, indicates that it is the north and north western parts of the district that have the highest levels of unmet demand. This unmet demand is either as a result of people being outside of a catchment of an existing facility or existing facilities being at capacity.
- 6.4. The additional facilities are likely to contribute to increasing access for the 8% of visits that are not met due to lack of capacity as the Fitness and Sports Centre in Cambourne is modelled to be 100% full. Swavesey is also likely to contribute significantly to those communities who are currently outside the catchment of a facility as it is this northern area of the district that has the highest levels of unmet demand. So whilst the model cannot be re-run at this stage it can be concluded with confidence that the levels of unmet demand in South Cambridgeshire will be reduced as a result of the additional facilities.

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7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utlesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits used of current capacity	6,810.00	3,328,377.00	379,589.00	38,381.00	7,482.00	10,916.00	15,404.00	6,148.00	9,048.00	8,504.00	7,635.00	4,344.00	6,590.00
% of overall capacity of halls used	51.60	72.30	71.30	66.20	84.40	60.90	73.80	55.10	90.10	83.80	74.10	76.20	51.10
% of visits made to halls by walkers	7.90	15.80	11.30	10.00	8.90	18.00	8.90	8.30	5.80	10.30	10.20	6.90	10.80
% of visits made to halls by road	92.10	84.20	88.70	90.00	91.10	82.00	91.10	91.70	94.20	89.70	89.80	93.10	89.20
Visits Imported:													
Number of visits imported	1,476.00	4,665.00	19,658.00	2,340.00	366.00	3,366.00	2,450.00	1,111.00	689.00	2,167.00	1,385.00	467.00	825.00
As a % of used capacity	21.70	0.10	5.20	6.10	4.90	30.80	15.90	18.10	7.60	25.50	18.10	10.70	12.50
Visits Retained:													
Number of Visits retained	5,334.00	3,323,712.00	359,930.00	36,041.00	7,117.00	7,549.00	12,955.00	5,037.00	8,359.00	6,336.00	6,250.00	3,877.00	5,765.00
As a % of used capacity	78.30	99.90	94.80	93.90	95.10	69.20	84.10	81.90	92.40	74.50	81.90	89.30	87.50

- 7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in South Cambridgeshire is low at 51.6%. This figure is low in comparison to National (72.3%), Regional (71.3%) and County (66.2%) averages and is lower than any comparator authorities. It also has to be noted that with the addition of the two new facilities at Cambourne and Swavesey this figure is likely to drop further as it is likely that some users of existing South Cambridgeshire based facilities will migrate to these additional sites. Therefore, unless the new provision results in higher levels of participation the same levels of participation will be spread across additional facilities, thereby reducing the overall used capacity.
- 7.2. The significant spare capacity at most sites (only Cambourne Fitness at 100% is above the 80% full capacity figure, the next highest is Cambridge Regional College at 70%) offers an opportunity for the sites to play a role in meeting some of the need created from future population growth. It has to be noted that the growth needs to be within the catchment of facilities with spare capacity, and that these facilities are likely to require investment on a growth timeline to be of value, but it indicates that investment from growth in to existing stock should be a serious consideration rather than pure new provision. However, it also has to be noted that the likely growth is going to create a demand for additional secondary school provision. These sites are likely to have a 4 court sports hall offer as part of their package as long as they have a minimum of 1,200 students.
- 7.3. Due to the additional facilities it is not possible to reliably re-calculate the import / export figures for South Cambridgeshire. It is clear that the two new facilities are likely to see some of the visits by South Cambridgeshire residents that are currently exported to neighbouring authorities retained particularly for the Swavesey area which is likely to export to the St Ives area at present.
- 7.4. Due to the rural nature of the district, the dispersed nature of provision and the reliance on car usage to access facilities it is still likely that a significant number of South Cambridgeshire residents will make use of neighbouring facilities and residents from those neighbouring authorities will also come in to South Cambridgeshire for their sports hall based offer.

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8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Utterston	Vale of White Horse
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	113.30	100.00	100.00	97.30	69.30	108.00	102.70	142.70	76.00	92.00	78.70	106.70	129.30
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	13.30	0.00	0.00	-2.70	-30.70	8.00	2.70	42.70	-24.00	-8.00	-21.30	6.70	29.30

- 8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100.
- 8.2. As with other areas it is not possible to remodel the data to take account of the additional facilities but even without these included the residents of South Cambridgeshire enjoy a significantly above average score of 113. This score is a result of a decent supply of facilities based within the district and a significant level of supply within access for many residents to facilities based in neighbouring authorities.
- 8.3. The average for an area can hide highs and lows and positively the areas of the district that have the lowest scores are in the north and north western parts of the district around the Fen Drayton area with scores as low as 64 and 73 in Swavesey. These areas will be well served by the new facilities so these areas should see their overall score improve significantly. This will also impact on the overall score for the area which will rise. Even though there is a facility in Cambourne already within the run data due to it being full in the peak period the scores in the area are 102. Whilst this is above average the figure will increase significantly as a result of the new facility at the school. Areas with the highest scores are Comberton 204 and Linton 182.

9. Summary and Conclusions

- 9.1. As the data modelled here is not up to date the conclusions have to be viewed with caution and the wider facility strategy work is fundamental in checking and challenging any assumptions and recommendations made here.
- 9.2. South Cambridgeshire has a good supply of sports halls which is further enhanced by the additional facilities at Cambourne and Swavesey. The supply is well dispersed across the district and as a result of the new supply most areas are now likely to enjoy a quality of access either equal to, or in excess of, the National average, and for some areas far higher.
- 9.3. However, many of the facilities in the area are ageing and likely to be in need of investment in the short to medium term to ensure that they can continue to provide a sporting offer that will attract community users. As the sites are pre-dominantly education based this may be a significant challenge.
- 9.4. Few of the sites operate at or near capacity so they have the potential to meet some of the community sport needs created by population growth that the area will see. Future feasibility work should explore how the locations of population growth could be served by the existing infrastructure and what this may mean for investment via developer contributions to existing sites. It may be the case that the growth areas will bring with them a demand for additional secondary school provision. If this is the case sports hall provision may also follow. It is important that if this is the case that an understanding of how these facilities fit in to the current supply chain, to ensure that they add value to the community sport offer and not just provide a newer place for people to participate which would see them migrate from existing facilities, is explored.
- 9.5. A recommendation from this report is that a wider piece of work around co-ordinated programming across the sites in South Cambridgeshire is undertaken to identify the current and future roles that existing facilities could play in terms of meeting pay and play and club needs in an attempt to identify the sites that are key to the community sport offer and should be protected and those that may not be required to ensure financial sustainability of the supply chain.
- 9.6. Whilst all of the facilities are deemed to be public, as they are either at school / educational sites or operated on behalf of a parish council, none are within the direct control of the local authority. Whilst this is not necessarily a negative it does present a challenge that the local authority have little or no control over the community access to sites and the fact that day time access to facilities is likely to be limited. The issue of day time access is likely to become a bigger challenge as the population continues to age and have time available to be active during off peak hours. The authority should explore the possibility of increased off peak access on existing sites and build in where necessary community access to new sites, particularly those in the growth areas. Where possible the authority should also implement community use agreements on existing and new sites where they are not in place in order to secure access by the community to the sites that are needed to meet community demands.
- 9.7. The usage levels at most sites are modelled to be low. Only the Fitness and Sports Centre in Cambourne is modelled to be 100% full and the remainder are all below the Sport England full level of 80% (for full details see the facilities included section in Appendix 1). This does potentially offer the

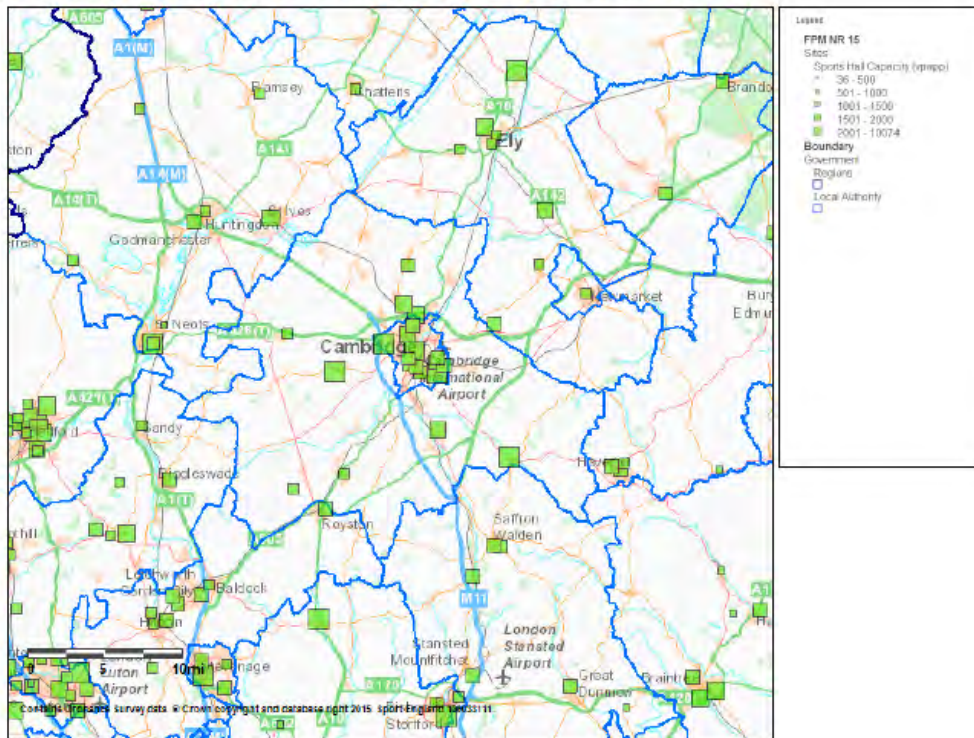
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opportunity to explore whether any of the facilities are surplus to requirement for the delivery of community sport.

- 9.8. The wider strategy work could explore whether this is feasible and to identify if this approach may protect the remaining stock for community access due to increased financial viability. However, it has to be recognised that one of the key reasons for the low levels of used capacity is the fact that South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with a dispersed population and whilst usage levels are low if facilities were to be removed from the community offer (they would not be physically removed as they meet school need), access to sporting opportunities for some communities could be compromised.

10. Appendix 1 - Maps

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015



Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.
08/11/2015 10:02

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Appendix 1: Sports Halls Included

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	FPM Courts	SITE YEAR		WEIGHT FACTOR	MANAGEMENT		TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual thro'put	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand	
				BUILT	REFURB		PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	WEIGHTING CURVE												
South Cambridgeshire										13,207										
BASSINGBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	4	2008		49%	P	L	31.5	32.0	756	58%	42%	442	56	22766	94%	91%	3%	6%
CAMBOURNE FITNESS AND SPORTS CENTRE	Main		4	2011		100%	P	H	33.0	101.5	792	100%	0%	792	-301	91780	91%	90%	1%	9%
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 20	4	1993	2005	47%	P	L	42.0	84.3	1,764	70%	30%	1238	75	102070	89%	81%	8%	11%
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	28 x 17							42.0	84.3										
COMBERTON LEISURE CENTRE	Main		4	1980	2005	43%	P	L	42.0	46.0	2,233	30%	70%	659	88	35563	97%	94%	3%	3%
COMBERTON LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall								42.0	46.0										
COTTENHAM & DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	Main		3	1980		35%	P	L	38.0	41.0	1,300	65%	35%	849	89	45397	93%	91%	2%	7%
COTTENHAM & DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								38.0	41.0										
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main		4	1995		44%	P	L	42.0	45.0	1,688	53%	47%	893	65	47551	92%	86%	6%	8%
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								42.0	45.0										
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 17	3	1992	2014	48%	P	L	43.0	58.0	2,028	36%	64%	725	61	44910	97%	94%	3%	3%
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								43.0	58.0										
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Main		3	1991		42%	P	L	37.0	41.0	666	62%	38%	410	32	22287	86%	83%	3%	14%
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main		3	1970	2004	38%	P	L	42.0	90.0	1,981	40%	60%	802	13	69512	91%	87%	3%	9%
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall								42.0	90.0										

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Appendix 1: Sports Halls Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Comments	SITE NAME	FAC subtype	DIMENSIONS				COURTS				YEARS		
			Length	Width	Area	Area Est	Marked Courts	Clearance	Calc from d ims	FPM	YR BUILT	YR REFB	
	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL		ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			
Private Use. Closed.	BASSINGBOURN BARRACKS (CLOSED)	Main			1221			8	1	8	8	1930	
Too Small.	COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	Activity Hall			324			2	1	2	2	2011	
Too Small.	COTTENHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	19	12	228			1	0	2	1	1960	2003
Too Small. Temporarily Closed.	FOWLMEERE RECREATION GROUND	Activity Hall			180			1	0	1	1	1984	
Too Small.	FULBOURN RECREATION GROUND	Activity Hall			324			2	1	2	2	2014	
Too Small.	GAMLINGAY VILLAGE COLLEGE & THE FITNESS WORKSHOP	Activity Hall			180			1	1	1	1	1995	
Too Small.	HARDWICK COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall						0	0	0	0	1980	
Too Small.	HEXCEL HOLDINGS (UK) LTD	Activity Hall						0	0	0	0		
Too Small.	ICKLETON VILLAGE HALL GROUND	Activity Hall			180			1	1	1	1	1999	
Too Small.	JOHNSON HALL	Activity Hall						0	0	0	0		
Closed.	LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall			180			1	1	1	1	1992	
Too Small.	LYNTON WAY RECREATION GROUND	Activity Hall						0	0	0	0		
Too Small.	MEADOWS COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall			180			1	1	1	1	1997	
Too Small.	MILTON RECREATION GROUND	Activity Hall			324			2	1	2	2	1989	
Too Small.	OVER COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall			180			1	1	1	1	1995	2008
Too Small.	STOW-CUM-QUIY VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall						0	0	0	0		
Too Small.	SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	22	15	330			3	1	2	2	1960	

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description
2. Facility Inclusion Criteria
3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

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- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

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- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

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This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

- 6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'
- 6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
 - 7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - 7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by

APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. Comfort Factor – halls

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical

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capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

- 8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. Travel times Catchments

APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

- 10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street.
- 10.3. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 10.4. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys
- 10.5. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 10.6. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

- 10.7. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%

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10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

- 10.8. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [~~DELETE FACILITY TYPES~~]

Swimming Pools

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The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

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The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.
- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchment Ma	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools

APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>9.92</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>9.48</td> <td>8.14</td> <td>4.72</td> <td>1.84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.42</td> <td>14.68</td> <td>16.23</td> <td>12.74</td> <td>7.62</td> <td>1.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84	Female	13.42	14.68	16.23	12.74	7.62	1.60	
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<p>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours</p>																													
Peak Period																													
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																												

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	<p>24 users per 4-court hall, 13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.</p>
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APPENDIX 7A: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL ANALYSIS – SPORTS HALLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Catchment Maps	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																																																	
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Peak Period Percentage in Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours</p> <p>62%</p>																																																	

[OR]

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AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	<p>30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits</p> <p>Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}</p>																																																																																																		
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Creating a sporting habit for life

**Strategic Assessment of need for
Pools Provision in South Cambridgeshire**

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2015 Profile Report

Date of report

November 2015

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Pools in South Cambridgeshire. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.
- 1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in
- 1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for South Cambridgeshire will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

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2. Supply of Pools

Table 1 - Supply	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Number of pools	2.00	3,053.00	339.00	27.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	11.00
Number of pool sites	2.00	2,156.00	241.00	21.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	4.00	9.00
Supply of total water space in sqm	410.00	681,427.00	75,729.00	5,756.00	2,033.00	2,172.00	2,436.00	670.00	1,517.00	2,454.00	2,007.00	1,091.00	2,706.00
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	329.01	567,269.52	63,123.69	5,139.19	1,769.92	2,038.27	2,136.31	642.64	1,193.45	2,347.57	1,384.67	815.15	2,064.17
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	2,853.00	4,918,218.00	547,282.00	44,557.00	15,345.00	17,672.00	18,522.00	5,572.00	10,347.00	20,353.00	12,005.00	7,067.00	17,896.00
Water space per 1,000	2.61	12.46	12.51	8.94	13.38	17.36	9.04	7.52	8.69	18.56	17.78	12.87	21.68

- 2.1. There are just 2 pools on two sites across South Cambridgeshire. This consists of 25x10m pool at Impington and a 20x8m pool at Melbourn. The Impington pool is likely to be a 4 lane pool as it is 0.5m too narrow to comply with Sport England 5 lane guidance. The Melbourn pool is likely to be 4 lanes but this is now 0.5m too narrow to meet current SE guidance for a 4 lane pool. This is likely to have limited impact for the facilities roles as community pools.
- 2.2. Both facilities are over 20 years old with Impington being 20 years old and Melbourn 24 years. Melbourn has had some recorded refurbishment works which took place in 2003 and although not captured here work has been undertaken at Impington. Whilst it will have limited impact the fact that the refurb work has not been captured at Impington will reduce its attractiveness score and therefore the modelling of data.
- 2.3. Both pools are considered public facilities linked to educational sites. There are no pools in the area provided by the local authority or commercial providers where the pool offer is 20m in length and/ or 160sqm in area. This is the cut off point for strategic facilities that are modelled in this report. The lack of ownership /operation by the authority does mean that they will have to work in partnership with providers if they hope to secure long term community access for their residents at these and other neighbouring authority sites. SE knows from its wider research that swimming is still the most to be more active.
- 2.4. Sth Cambs, at just 2.61sqm of water space per 1,000 residents, is the 4th lowest level of provision for any authority in England. Only the Isles of Scilly (0), West Somerset (0) and Bolsover (2.1) have lower levels of provision. This is in comparison to the National (12.46), Regional (12.51) and Cambridgeshire (8.94) averages. In terms of neighbouring authorities they are also all higher with Cambridge (17.36), North Hertfordshire (18.56) and St Edmundsbury (17.78) being far higher. CIPFA comparator Uttlesford (12.87) is similar to the National figures and Vale of White Horse is over 8 times higher (21.68).
- 2.5. The total amount of water space available in Sth Cambs is 410sqm which drops to 329sqm when access in the peak period is considered. For reference a 6 lane 25m pool is between 312.5 – 325sqm. This again identifies the very low levels of direct provision based in the district.
- 2.6. It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of water space supply provided by facilities based in South Cambridgeshire against demand created by the current residents of the district. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in South Cambridgeshire and the fact that South Cambridgeshire residents may also go out of the district to participate in pool based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report.
- 2.7. In terms of the distribution of pools across the district Impington sits in the north and Melbourn in the south. However, Cambridge City facilities sit in the middle and Sth Cambs residents also benefits significantly from facilities in Bottisham, Haverhill, Royston, Biggleswade, St Neots, St Ives and Ely. Even though there is very limited provision directly provided in Sth Cambs it is likely that many residents enjoy good access to facilities.

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- 2.8. But as previously indicated as the facilities are not under the control of the local authority security of access for Sth Cambs residents cannot be guaranteed and it does raise a risk with regards to ongoing access.

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3. Demand for Pools

Table 2 - Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Population	157,183.00	54,669,203.00	6,051,247.00	643,928.00	151,915.00	125,144.00	269,600.00	89,130.00	174,571.00	132,187.00	112,884.00	84,764.00	124,807.00
Swims demanded -vpwpp	9,946.00	3,485,064.00	381,923.00	40,765.00	9,600.00	8,158.00	17,222.00	5,649.00	10,992.00	8,387.00	6,963.00	5,348.00	7,818.00
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	1,650.66	578,371.40	63,382.91	6,765.27	1,593.22	1,353.93	2,858.03	937.54	1,824.22	1,391.86	1,155.61	887.57	1,297.51
% of population without access to a car	10.50	24.90	17.70	16.40	15.20	32.20	12.70	12.30	13.00	15.70	15.20	9.30	12.60

- 3.1. The total VPWPP demanded by the residents of South Cambridgeshire is 9,946, in comparison to supply capable of providing 2,853. This is a shortfall of 7,093 VPWPP. This is based on the pools being at 100% capacity. This level of shortfall is very significant and equates to 1,177sqm of water space or just over 3.75 25m 6 lane pools.
- 3.2. The total demand generated by the South Cambridgeshire population of 157,183 equates to 1,650sqm of water space when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on a 70% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a pool reaches 70% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.
- 3.3. 19.4% of South Cambridgeshire residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly lower than England (24.9%) but similar to the Regional (17.7%) and County (17%) averages. However, when it is considered that 95% of all visits to pools by South Cambridgeshire residents are made by car it shows that if you do not have access to personal transport your chances of accessing swimming opportunities reduces greatly.

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4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	329.01	567,268.52	63,123.69	5,139.19	1,769.92	2,038.27	2,136.31	642.64	1,193.45	2,347.57	1,384.67	815.15	2,064.17
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1,650.66	578,371.40	63,382.91	6,765.27	1,593.22	1,353.93	2,858.03	937.54	1,824.22	1,391.86	1,155.61	887.57	1,297.51
Provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	-1,321.65	-11,102.88	-259.22	-1,626.08	176.70	684.34	-721.72	-294.90	-630.77	955.71	229.06	-72.42	766.66

- 4.1. Based on South Cambridgeshire's population, demographic and pools comfort factor the demand is for 1,650sqm of water space. The supply is just 329sqm when the 70% comfort factor issue is used. This level of undersupply equates to 1,321sqm or just over four 6 lane 25m pools.
- 4.2. To provide a context for this figure Central Bedfordshire has the next highest level of under supply from comparator data but this is significantly lower at -722sqm, and a number have significant levels of oversupply – Cambridge +684sqm and Nth Herts +955sqm. In terms of CIPFA authorities Uttlesford has a small under supply of 72sqm but The Vale of White Horse has a significant oversupply of +777sqm.
- 4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share). Whilst South Cambridgeshire residents do benefit from provision in neighbouring authorities this level of under provision is significant and securing access for their residents for swimming in to the future is likely to be a challenge as a result.

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5. Satisfied Demand- demand from South Cambridgeshire residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits which are met	8,528.00	3,184,310.00	344,676.00	35,883.00	8,733.00	7,684.00	15,959.00	4,631.00	9,934.00	7,985.00	6,335.00	5,021.00	7,450.00
% of total demand satisfied	85.70	91.40	90.20	88.00	91.00	94.20	92.70	82.00	90.40	95.20	91.00	93.90	95.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	95.26	75.65	83.42	85.72	88.42	65.10	89.36	92.49	90.06	83.48	84.66	91.18	85.94
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	1.86	14.84	10.15	8.76	5.95	22.07	6.32	5.35	5.73	10.04	10.91	5.75	9.59
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	2.88	9.51	6.44	5.52	5.62	12.83	4.32	2.17	4.21	6.48	4.43	3.06	4.47
Demand Retained	1,844.00	3,182,427.00	334,310.00	32,286.00	7,788.00	7,299.00	10,973.00	3,931.00	8,230.00	6,225.00	5,978.00	3,230.00	5,944.00
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	21.60	99.90	97.00	90.00	89.20	95.00	68.80	84.90	82.80	78.00	94.40	64.30	79.80
Demand Exported	6,684.00	1,882.00	10,366.00	3,597.00	945.00	384.00	4,986.00	701.00	1,704.00	1,760.00	357.00	1,791.00	1,507.00
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	78.40	0.10	3.00	10.00	10.80	5.00	31.20	15.10	17.20	22.00	5.60	35.70	20.20

- 5.1. Of the 9,946 VPWPP demanded 8,528 are modelled to be met by the supply both within South Cambridgeshire and through facilities provided in neighbouring authorities.
- 5.2. In % terms this equates to a satisfied demand figure of 85.7%. This figure is well below the National (91.4%), Regional (90.2%) and County (88 %) averages. Only East Cambs of the comparator authorities has a lower figure at 82%. It may come as a surprise that the figure is as high as it is with the levels of supply and identified undersupply in the authority. However, what this shows is that residents make extensive use of facilities in neighbouring authorities to meet their swimming needs.
- 5.3. Of the demand that is met 95% of the visits are modelled to be made by people travelling by car. This is linked to the limited supply of facilities within South Cambridgeshire itself and the need to for most residents to travel to these sites or those based in neighbouring districts. This figure is far higher than the National (75.65%) and Regional (83.42%) figures. It is lower than the County (85.04) average. It is also higher than any other comparator authority with the next highest being 92% for East Cambridgeshire. Less than 2% of visits are modelled to be made by those that walk and just under 3% for public transport.
- 5.4. Of the visits that are met 1,844 (21.6%) are retained within facilities based in South Cambridgeshire. This figure is extremely low and clarifies very clearly that large numbers of South Cambridgeshire residents have to travel to and rely on facilities in neighbouring authorities for their swimming participation. In comparison on average 90% of participation across Cambridgeshire authorities is retained and the next lowest figure of all comparator authorities is 64.3% at Uttlesford. This figure is poor but not in comparison to South Cambridgeshire.
- 5.5. This means that 6,684 vpwpp are exported to neighbouring authority facilities or 78.4% of the total demand that is met. This again re-iterates the reliability on neighbouring authority facilities to meet resident demand.

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6. Unmet Demand - demand from South Cambridgeshire residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	1,418.00	300,754.00	37,248.00	4,882.00	867.00	475.00	1,262.00	1,018.00	1,058.00	402.00	629.00	327.00	368.00
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	14.30	8.60	9.80	12.00	9.00	5.80	7.30	18.00	9.60	4.80	9.00	6.10	4.70
Equivalent in water space m2 - with comfort factor	235.34	49,912.30	6,181.51	810.23	143.88	78.79	209.48	168.91	175.63	66.69	104.30	54.35	61.06
% of Unmet Demand due to :													
Lack of Capacity -	6.00	10.60	6.70	12.50	0.00	0.50	2.60	19.30	20.70	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
Outside Catchment -	94.00	89.40	93.30	87.50	100.00	99.50	97.40	80.70	79.30	100.00	98.50	100.00	100.00
Outside Catchment:	94.00	89.40	93.30	87.50	100.00	99.50	97.40	80.70	79.30	100.00	98.50	100.00	100.00
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	48.55	69.93	61.30	53.32	73.70	94.45	73.76	40.72	54.83	81.56	57.65	58.94	74.04
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	45.42	19.42	32.00	34.20	26.28	5.03	23.66	39.97	24.51	18.42	40.86	41.06	25.95
Lack of Capacity:	6.00	10.60	6.70	12.50	0.00	0.50	2.60	19.30	20.70	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	0.26	8.41	2.71	3.20	0.01	0.49	0.87	1.59	8.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	5.76	2.24	3.98	9.29	0.03	0.04	1.71	17.73	12.63	0.01	1.46	0.00	0.00

- 6.1. 1,418 VPWPP are not being met by the current levels of supply whether within the district or via facilities provided by neighbouring authorities. This equates to 14.3% of the overall demand. This is far higher than England (8.6%), Regional (9.8%) and County (12%) figures. Out of the comparator authorities only East Cambridgeshire has a higher figure (18%) and CIPFA authorities are far lower at Uttlesford (6.1%) and Vale of White Horse (4.7%).
- 6.2. This unmet demand equates to 235sqm of water space. To give a context a 4 lane 25m pool is 212.5sqm unmet is spread across the whole district and in general the figures are relatively high for most areas other than the southern tips which is as a result of facilities in neighbouring authorities. This southern area ranges in need from 11-54sqm with figures higher in Bar Hill (81) and Impington (84). It is interesting that even though one of the two pools in the district is in Impington it identifies that this is not large enough to meet the demands placed upon it.
- 6.3. The negative of this spread is that there is no clear indication of where any new provision should be located in order to have greatest community benefit but what it does show is that there is a likely need for additional water space.
- 6.4. Of the unmet demand 94% is as a result of residents being outside the catchment of an existing facility and just 6% as a result of lack of capacity at existing sites. This means that the only way the needs of residents can be met is by the provision of additional water space in alternative locations.
- 6.5. South Cambridgeshire exports 6,684 vpwpp to neighbouring authorities and imports just 447. This makes South Cambridgeshire a net exporter of swims each week to the level of 6,237 visits. This level of net export is extremely high for an area the size of South Cambridgeshire and equates to an equivalent of 1,035sqm of water space, or 3.3 25m 6 lane pools.
- 6.6. In contrast a number of comparator authorities are actually net importers of activity – Cambridge imports 4,468 vpwpp (a large number are from South Cambridgeshire), Braintree 1,165, North Herts 2,309 and St Edmundsbury 1,386. Central Bedfordshire is a large exporter of visits but at 2,309 vpwpp they are still considerably lower than those experienced in South Cambridgeshire.

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7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttesford	Vale of White Horse
Total number of visits used of current capacity	2,292.00	3,184,596.00	346,667.00	34,195.00	9,898.00	12,152.00	13,485.00	4,611.00	9,079.00	10,294.00	7,721.00	3,667.00	7,722.00
% of overall capacity of pools used	80.30	64.80	63.30	76.70	64.50	68.80	72.80	82.80	87.70	50.60	64.30	51.90	43.10
% of visits made to pools by walkers	6.80	14.80	10.00	9.20	5.30	14.00	7.40	5.30	6.20	8.30	9.00	7.90	9.30
% of visits made to pools by road	93.20	85.20	90.00	90.80	94.70	86.00	92.60	94.70	93.80	91.70	91.00	92.10	90.70
Visits Imported:													
Number of visits imported	447.00	2,168.00	12,357.00	1,908.00	2,109.00	4,852.00	2,512.00	680.00	849.00	4,069.00	1,743.00	437.00	1,778.00
As a % of used capacity	19.50	0.10	3.60	5.60	21.30	39.90	18.60	14.80	9.40	39.50	22.60	11.90	23.00
Visits Retained:													
Number of Visits retained	1,844.00	3,182,427.00	334,310.00	32,286.00	7,788.00	7,299.00	10,973.00	3,931.00	8,230.00	6,225.00	5,978.00	3,230.00	5,944.00
As a % of used capacity	80.50	99.90	96.40	94.40	78.70	60.10	81.40	85.20	90.60	60.50	77.40	88.10	77.00

- 7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in South Cambridgeshire is 80.3%. This is far higher than the National (64.8%), Regional (63.3%) and County (76.7%) averages. This is not a surprise when you consider the large amount of identified undersupply in the area.
- 7.2. However, you may at first instance expect the pools to be completely full on the basis of the limited supply. This is not always the case as a further factor that impacts on a pools used capacity is how accessible is it and where do they sit spatially in terms of community access. This is why the figures for the two pools are not as high as you may expect. When linked to the data on unmet demand where 94% of the 1,418 vpwpp that are not met is due to being outside of a catchment a clearer picture begins to emerge.
- 7.3. Sport England consider a pool to be “full” when its % utilisation in the peak period reaches 70%. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to book and programme a facility to meet the needs of users when a facility is this full. With figures of over 80% the pools in South Cambridgeshire are well above this figure and as a result are unlikely to attract new users due to the ability to have a comfortable swim. This tied in with the age of the facilities is going to have a significant impact on the current pool stocks ability to get people active.
- 7.4. The 80% figure is an average across the two sites and when looking at their used capacity individually an important picture is painted. Impington is modelled to be 100% full. This is not a surprise when you link it to the unmet demand picture that states that the supply in the area does not meet the demand. This means that there is no capacity at all at the site with the current demand. If participation increases, alongside the predicted population growth it is clear that this site is going to struggle to meet the communities needs. In contrast Melbourn is modelled to be at 54% used capacity. This indicates that this site can accommodate more usage but it is more isolated from other high population communities so it is unlikely to be a solution to overcome any of the under supply in the district.
- 7.5. The wider strategy work should look to check and challenge this data as it is a model and reality can identify differences. This data is based on Impington pool being available for community use for 39.5 hours each week in the peak period and Melbourn 45.25.

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8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	South Cambridgeshire	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Braintree	Cambridge	Central Bedfordshire UA	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	North Hertfordshire	St Edmundsbury	Uttlesford	Vale of White Horse
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	93.80	99.10	102.70	81.40	113.30	103.50	95.60	67.30	69.00	122.10	102.70	123.90	154.90
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	-6.20	-0.90	2.70	-18.60	13.30	3.50	-4.40	-32.70	-31.00	22.10	2.70	23.90	54.90

- 8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100. This score is based on access to facilities regardless of their location so it is not merely determined by modelling access to facilities in the district.
- 8.2. The overall score for South Cambridgeshire is 94. This is lower than the National (100) and Regional (100) averages, but surprisingly it is higher than the County (81.4) average. Other comparator authorities have far lower figures – East Cambridgeshire (67.3), Huntingdonshire (69) but there are also those that are far higher – North Hertfordshire (122), Uttlesford (124) and Vale of White Horse (155).
- 8.3. The relatively good score for the area is based on resident’s ability to access neighbouring authority facilities as opposed to the scale and quality of supply of facilities based in South Cambridgeshire.
- 8.4. The average for an area can hide highs and lows. The lowest scores in the area are in the north and north west parts of the district with the best in the south east and east. Scores range from just 51 in Knapwell to 152 in Little Wilbraham, with Fulbourn 141 and Whittlesford 91. The two areas that have pools have significantly different scores with Impington at just 81 and Melbourn 134. This illustrates the additional demand placed on the Impington facility by its higher population and catchment.

9. Summary and Conclusions

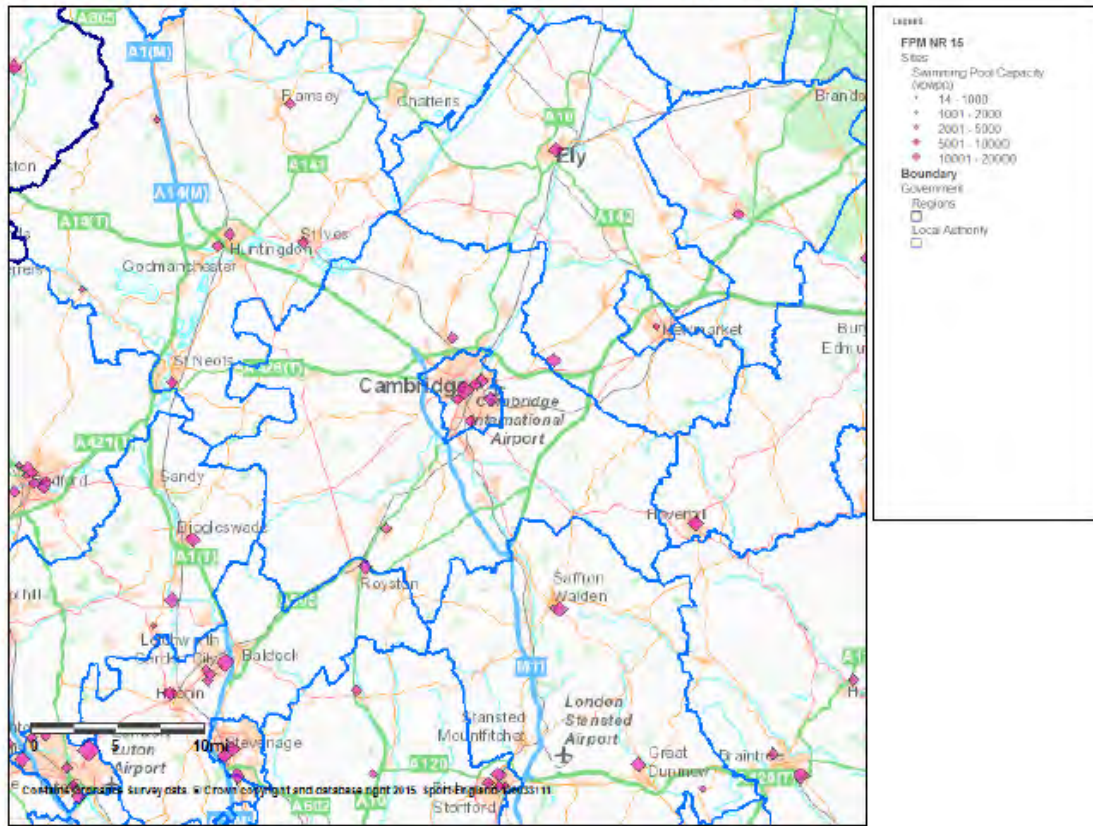
- 9.1. In general South Cambridgeshire has an extremely poor level of water supply and is highly reliant on neighbouring authority facilities to meet the needs of a large number of its residents.
- 9.2. The area has just two pools, neither of which are 25m 6 lane pools which are considered the minimum size for competitive swimming. The two sites are spread across the district but with just 2.61sqm of water space per 1,000 residents South Cambridgeshire has the 4th lowest levels of provision of water space in the country.
- 9.3. The pools that are provided are at Impington and Melbourn, both education sites. Whilst both actively promote community access they are not in the direct control of the local authority (although it is understood both have community use agreements in place). This further places at risk community access to swimming opportunities as the local authority is not in direct control of any of the offer.
- 9.4. Nearly 86% of the demand generated by residents is met which is somewhat of a surprise when the levels of provision are identified. However, this hides the fact that nearly 80% of this met demand is in facilities that are not based in the district. 6,684 vpwpp are met in neighbouring authority facilities identifying the extreme reliance residents have on neighbouring authorities facilities to meet their swimming needs. This again creates a future risk for access by South Cambridgeshire residents as the authority have no control over the supply chain. The authority should look to open dialogue so they can understand any future plans the neighbouring authorities may have regarding pool provision both in terms of their own stock and if they have an understanding of the wider offer in the commercial sector and on schools sites.
- 9.5. This level of exported activity equates to over three 6 lane 25m pools.
- 9.6. Over 95% of all swim visits in the peak period are modelled to be made by car. This is clearly a challenge from an environmental perspective but it also means that the 19.4% of households in the district that do not have access to a car are likely to be disadvantaged in accessing swimming opportunities. This is likely to affect key target groups in the area such as single parent families, those on low income and the elderly.
- 9.7. Even though the district benefits from neighbouring facilities there are still 1,418 vpwpp that are not met. 94% of this is because residents are outside the catchment of an existing pool. The only way this can be overcome is by new provision in new locations.
- 9.8. This unmet demand equates to just over a 4 lane pool but providing one in any given location will not meet all of this need as it is spread across the district. It is therefore important for the district to understand wider pool developments that may take place to understand if working in partnership could assist in meeting their resident's needs.
- 9.9. Impington pool is full and is likely to be struggling to meet demand in the peak period now. The danger of a totally full pool is that the quality of the user experience tends to drop and it could impact on their future desire to swim. Melbourn has capacity but its catchment is not where the highest levels of demand are.

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- 9.10. Looking forward in order to be in a strong position to meet the needs of any increased swimming participation and the identified population growth South Cambridgeshire residents are likely to need access to significant additional pool provision. It is key that dialogue is held with neighbouring authorities and providers to understand if there are any future plans that may impact on South Cambridgeshire resident's access to the existing pool stock and / or any future planned facilities.

10. Appendix 1 – Maps

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015



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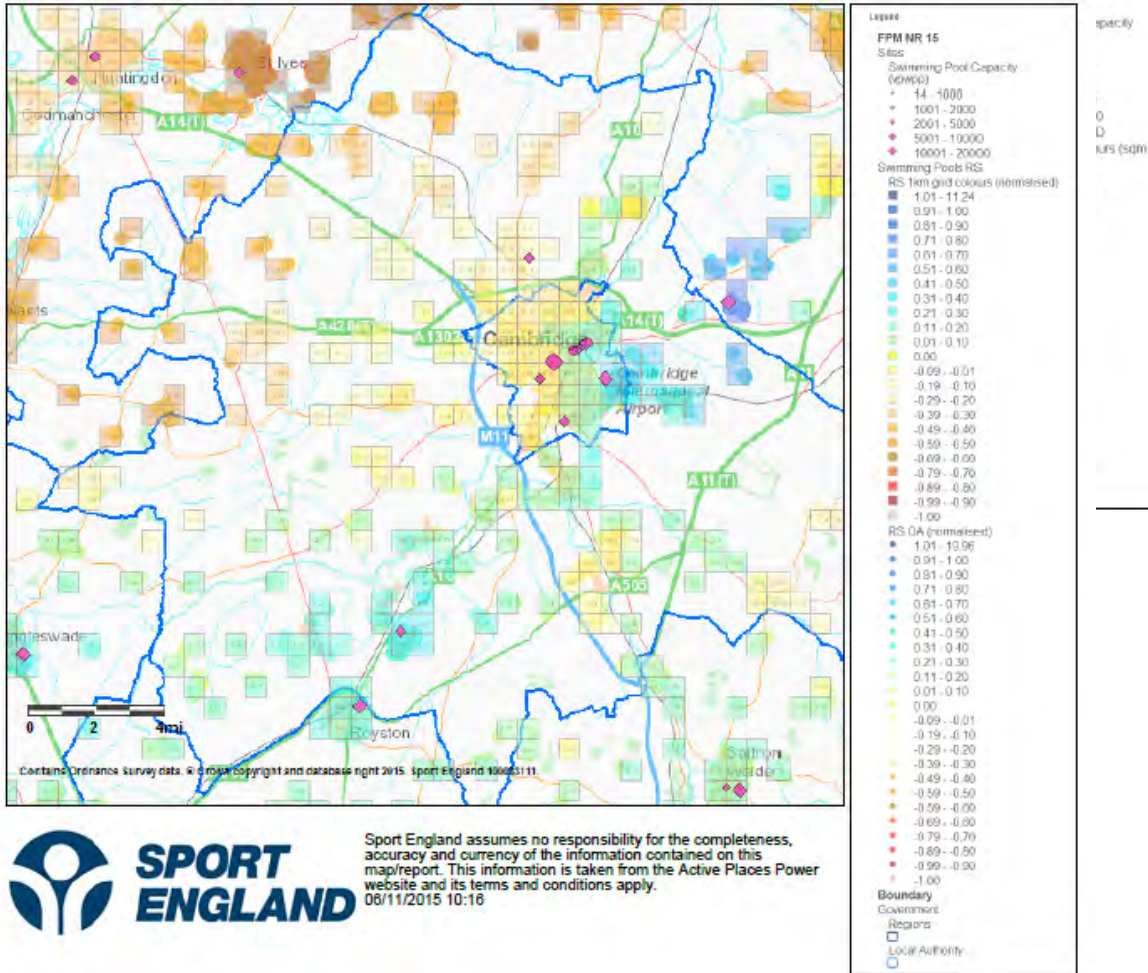
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Aggregated

Climate Demand

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Relative Share

Share of water divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (1.12 sqm per visit per week). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).

es). Data



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Appendix 1: Pools Included

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	HRS in PP	TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual throughput	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
South Cambridgeshire										2,853	80%	20%	2,292	-57	153,465	93%	88%	5%	7%
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1995		84%	P	39.5	58	1,646	100%	0%	1,646	-58	106,402	95%	89%	6%	5%
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1991	2003	85%	P	45.25	78	1,207	54%	46%	646	1	47,063	90%	87%	3%	10%

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Appendix 1: Pools Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Comments	SITE NAME	DIMENSIONS					YEARS		HOURS		
		FACsubtype	Length	Width	Area	Lanes	Maxdepth	YR BUILT	YR REFB	HRSINPP	HRS AVAIL
	ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL				ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL	
Too Small.	BOURN HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB	Main/General	15	7.6	114	0	2	1995	2006	49.5	97
Too Small.	WAVES HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB (CAMBRIDGE HOTEL AND GOLF CLUB)	Main/General	16	9	144	0	2.3	1974	2006	52	101.5
Too Small.	WAVES HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB (CAMBRIDGE HOTEL AND GOLF CLUB)	Leamer/Teaching/Training	7	3	21	0	0.5	1974	2006	52	101.5
Too Small.	SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB (CAMBRIDGE)	Main/General	15	9	135	1	1.5	1984	2011	52	107.5
Lido. Closed.	COTTENHAM & DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	Lido	22	9	198	3	2	1991	2006		
Too Small.	SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	17	7.5	127.5	4	1.9	1955		43.25	58.25
Too Small.	THE CAMBRIDGE BELFRY	Leamer/Teaching/Training	12.5	8.5	106.25	0	1.3	2004		52	102.5
Too Small.	IMAGINE HEALTH AND SPA (CAMBRIDGE)	Leamer/Teaching/Training	12	8	96	0	1.4	2003		44.5	75.5
Lido. Too Small. Private Use.	COTTENHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL	Lido	15	8	120	0	0.9				
Lido. Too Small. Private Use.	GIRTON GLEBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Lido	16	7	112	0					
Lido. Private Use. Missing Area.	STEEPLE MORDEN C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL	Lido	15				1	1960	2009		
Lido.	COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	Lido	25	10	250	0	2	1960		34.5	36
Private Use.	GIRTON COLLEGE	Main/General	25	12	300	0	1.2	1960	2013		

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description
2. Facility Inclusion Criteria
3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of pools, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

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- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, pools, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

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- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

- 6.1. The capacity of pools is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the pools that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

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- 6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'
- 6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - 7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

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7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few pools provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. Comfort Factor – halls

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for pools 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

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8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

- 9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.
- 9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for pools. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. Travel times Catchments

- 10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys
- 10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, pools and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and pools being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

10.6. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for pools and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [~~DELETE FACILITY TYPES~~]

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

⁶ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.
- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all ‘planned’, ‘under construction, and ‘temporarily closed’ facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided ‘pens’.
- Excludes MUGA’s, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchment Ma	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

Percentage Participation	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
	Male	9.92	7.71	9.48	8.14	4.72	1.84
Frequency per week	Female	13.42	14.68	16.23	12.74	7.62	1.60
	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
	Male	1.13	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.25	1.43
	Female	0.94	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.12	1.18
Peak Period	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours						
Percentage in Peak Period	63%						

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	24 users per 4-court hall, 13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

Percentage Participation	Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79
	Male	9.78	16.31	13.17	10.37	7.04	4.98
	Female	9.79	14.42	13.68	13.80	11.89	9.86
	Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79
	Male	1.23	1.04	0.97	1.06	1.11	1.34
Frequency per week	Female	1.15	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.03
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours						
Percentage in Peak Period	62%						

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}																																																						
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																																																						
Duration	Monday - Friday = 1 hr Saturday & Sunday = 2 hrs																																																						
Participation Percentage	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0-15</th> <th>16-24</th> <th>25-34</th> <th>35-44</th> <th>45-54</th> <th>55-64</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">FOOTBALL & RUGBY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>2.25</td> <td>7.00</td> <td>4.73</td> <td>2.53</td> <td>1.13</td> <td>0.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>1.11</td> <td>0.52</td> <td>0.22</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7">HOCKEY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1.11</td> <td>0.72</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>2.74</td> <td>1.59</td> <td>0.41</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> </table>						Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	FOOTBALL & RUGBY							Male	2.25	7.00	4.73	2.53	1.13	0.13	Female	0.80	1.11	0.52	0.22	0.09	0.05	HOCKEY							Male	1.11	0.72	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.04	Female	2.74	1.59	0.41	0.24	0.09	0.02
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Male	0.97	1.86	1.50	1.16	1.27	0.87																																																	

APPENDIX 7B: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL – SWIMMING POOLS – SOUTH CAMBRIDESHIRE DISTRICT

	Female	0.63	1.44	1.45	1.20	1.07	1.03	
	{Usage split: Football = 75.2%, Hockey = 22.7%, Rugby = 2.1%}							
Peak Period	<p>Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21.00 Friday : 17:00 to 19:00 Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00 Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00 Total : 34 Hours Total number of slots = 26 slots {Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}</p>							
Percentage in Peak Period	85%							

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (Cambridge City Council)
2015 **Source: ONS 2012 sub national population projections**

Calculation used to calculate demand

Total population 15+	2015		
	114,819		
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs		2015	
		12.1%	
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above		13,893	
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week			2015
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits			20,840
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34			13,546
			398

A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility

2015 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	398	Current Supply	380	Current Surplus / Deficit in supply	-18 Surplus
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The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
 65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 8: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2015 - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX	LA	P AND P	68
BLUE FITNESS	COM	M/SHIP	24
CAMBRIDGE FITNESS AND WELLBEING CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	128
CASS CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	20
CASTLE SCHOOL	EDUCATION	SPTS CLUBS/COMMUNITY/COM	6
CHESTERTON SPORTS CENTRE	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB/COMMUNITY	38
CHURCHILL COLLEGE	EDUCATION	P AND P	9
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE SPORTS GROUND	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	8
DAVID LLOYD	COM	M/SHIP	130
DW SPORTS	COM	M/SHIP	140
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	9
FRANK LEE CENTRE	TRUST	M/SHIP	54
HILL RD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	23
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	100
LINVINGWELL HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	20
LONDON ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE SPORTS FACI	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	16
PARKSIDE POOLS AND GYM	LA	PAY AND PLAY	100
PURE GYM	COM	M/SHIP	220
ST BEDE'S INTERCHURCH SCHOOL	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	12
THE GLASSWORKS HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	32
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	COM	M/SHIP	22
THE PERSE SCHOOL	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	16
THE PERSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB/COMMUNITY	5
TRINITY COLLEGE OLD FIELDS	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	10
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE WEST SITE	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	50
YMCA COMBS AND PETERBOROUGH	EDUCATION	M/SHIP	10
TOTAL			1270
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STATIONS			380*

* Reflects the fact that Trumpington Community College will have a minimum of 40 community accessible fitness stations (205 sq m fitness suite, allowing 5 sq m per fitness machine).

Reflects the fact that an additional 24 stations will open at Netherhall Sports Hall in 2016.

APPENDIX 9A: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2015 - SOUTH CAMBEDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (South Cambridgeshire District Council)

2015 Source: ONS 2012 sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

	2015		
Total population 15+	124,240		
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs		2015	
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above		12.1%	
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week		15,033	
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits			2015
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34			22,550
			14,657
			431

A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility

2015 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities 431 **Current Supply** 228 **Current Surplus / Deficit in supply** -203 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour

65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 8A: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2015 - SOUTH CAMBEDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
BOURNE HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	28
CAMBOURNE FITNESS AND SPORTS CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	70
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	23
COMBERTON SPORTS AND ARTS	EDUC	M/SHIP	22
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	22
GAMLINGAY VILLAGE COLLEGE AND THE FITNESS WORKSHOP	COM	P AND P	18
GRANTA PARK	COM	PRIVATE	16
IMAGINE HEALTH AND SPA	COM	PRIVATE	24
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	47
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	32
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	COM	P AND P	32
PRIME TIME FITNESS	COM	M/SHIP	75
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	38
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	26
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	16
THE BELFRY CAMBRIDGE	COM	M/SHIP	21
THE TRINITY CENTRE HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	33
WAVES HEALTH AND LEISURE CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	25
TOTAL			568
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STATIONS			228

APPENDIX 9: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031 - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (Cambridge City Council)

2015 Source: ONS 2013 sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

	2031		
Total population 15+	132,094		2031
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs			12.1%
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above			15,983
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week			
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits			
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34			
<i>A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility</i>			
2031 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	458	Current Supply	380

2031
23,975
15,584
458

Current Surplus / Deficit in supply -78 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour

65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 9: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031 - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX	LA	P AND P	68
BLUE FITNESS	COM	M/SHIP	24
CAMBRIDGE FITNESS AND WELLBEING CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	128
CASS CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	20
CASTLE SCHOOL	EDUCATION	SPTS CLUBS/COMMUNITY/COM	6
CHESTERTON SPORTS CENTRE	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB/COMMUNITY	38
CHURCHILL COLLEGE	EDUCATION	P AND P	9
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE SPORTS GROUND	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	8
DAVID LLOYD	COM	M/SHIP	130
DW SPORTS	COM	M/SHIP	140
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	9
FRANK LEE CENTRE	TRUST	M/SHIP	54
HILL RD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	23
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	100
LINVINGWELL HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	20
LONDON ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE SPORTS FACILITIES	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	16
PARKSIDE POOLS AND GYM	LA	PAY AND PLAY	100
PURE GYM	COM	M/SHIP	220
ST BEDE'S INTERCHURCH SCHOOL	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	12
THE GLASSWORKS HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	32
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	COM	M/SHIP	22
THE PERSE SCHOOL	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	16
THE PERSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB/COMMUNITY	5
TRINITY COLLEGE OLD FIELDS	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	10
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE WEST SITE	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	50
YMCA COMBS AND PETERBOROUGH	EDUCATION	M/SHIP	10
TOTAL			1270
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STATIONS			380*

* Reflects the fact that Trumpington Community College will have a minimum of 40 community accessible fitness stations (205 sq m fitness suite, allowing 5 sq m per fitness machine). Reflects the fact that an additional 24 stations will open at Netherhall Sports Hall in 2016.

APPENDIX 9A: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031 - SOUTH CAMBEDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (South Cambridgeshire District Council)

2015 Source: ONS 2013 sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

	2031			
Total population 15+	159,149		2031	
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs		12.1%		
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above		19,257		2031
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week				28,886
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits				18,776
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34				552
<i>A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility</i>				
2031 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	552	Current Supply	228	Current Surplus / Deficit in supply -324 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour

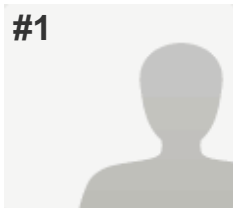
65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 9A: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031 - SOUTH CAMBEDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
BOURNE HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	28
CAMBOURNE FITNESS AND SPORTS CENTRE	COM	M/SHIP	70
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	23
COMBERTON SPORTS AND ARTS	EDUC	M/SHIP	22
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	22
GAMLINGAY VILLAGE COLLEGE AND THE FITNESS WORKSHOP	COM	P AND P	18
GRANTA PARK	COM	PRIVATE	16
IMAGINE HEALTH AND SPA	COM	PRIVATE	24
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	47
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	32
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	COM	P AND P	32
PRIME TIME FITNESS	COM	M/SHIP	75
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	38
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	26
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	EDUC	P AND P	16
THE BELFRY CAMBRIDGE	COM	M/SHIP	21
THE TRINITY CENTRE HEALTH CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	33
WAVES HEALTH AND LEISURE CLUB	COM	M/SHIP	25
TOTAL			568
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STATIONS			228

#1



INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 8:22:00 PM

Last Modified: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 8:23:56 PM

Time Spent: 00:01:56

IP Address: 151.229.190.82

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1Name of School / College

Respondent skipped this question

Q2: QUESTION 2Contact

Respondent skipped this question

Q3: QUESTION 3Address

Respondent skipped this question

Q4: QUESTION 4Telephone / E-mail

Respondent skipped this question

Q5: QUESTION 5If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6.Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Respondent skipped this question

Q7: Swimming Pools

Respondent skipped this question

Q8: Squash Courts

Respondent skipped this question

Q9: Dance Studios

Respondent skipped this question

Q10: Fitness Suite

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Respondent skipped this question

Q12: Athletics Tracks

Respondent skipped this question

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group

Respondent skipped this question

Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use

Sports Halls

Tues am

Swimming Pools

Wed pm

Squash Courts

Tues pm, Wed am, Wed pm, Thurs am

Dance Studios

Fri pm

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)

Respondent skipped this question

Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?

Respondent skipped this question

Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?

Respondent skipped this question

Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)

Respondent skipped this question

Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?

Respondent skipped this question

Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned

Respondent skipped this question

Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of

Respondent skipped this question

Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?

Respondent skipped this question

Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed?

Respondent skipped this question

Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded?

Respondent skipped this question

Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.

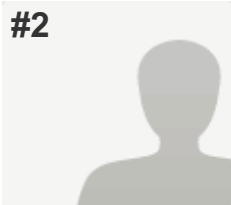
Respondent skipped this question

Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?

Respondent skipped this question

Q29: Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make

Respondent skipped this question



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 8:38:39 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 8:45:30 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:50
IP Address: 81.157.241.162

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1 Name of School / College

Gretton School

Q2: QUESTION 2 Contact

Vicky Neal

Q3: QUESTION 3 Address

Q4: QUESTION 4 Telephone / E-mail

Q5: QUESTION 5 If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6. Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Do you have this Facility?	Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts	Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Sports Hall	Yes	1	Yes	No
If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Action for Children		

Q7: Swimming Pools

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Swimming Pool	No	No	No

Q8: Squash Courts

	Do you have this Facility?	How many?	Do they have glass backs?	Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Squash Courts	No				

Q9: Dance Studios

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Dance Studios	Yes		

Q10: Fitness Suite

	Do you have this Facility?	How many fitness stations are there?	Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Fitness Suite	No			

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7 Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Number of Pitches / Courts	Surface of the Pitch / Court	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the pitches?	Is there organised use without written agreement ?	Floodlit
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0					
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0					

Q12: Athletics Tracks

	Number of Lanes	Surface of the Track	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the Track?	Is there organised use without written agreement ?	Floodlit
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0					

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group

Respondent skipped this question

Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)

Respondent skipped this question

Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?

No

Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?

No

Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)

Respondent skipped this question

Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?

Respondent skipped this question

Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned

Respondent skipped this question

Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of

Respondent skipped this question

Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?

Respondent skipped this question

Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed?

Respondent skipped this question

Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded?

Respondent skipped this question

Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.

Respondent skipped this question

Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?

Respondent skipped this question

**Q29: Please use this space to record any other
comments you wish to make**

*Respondent skipped this
question*

#3



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)

Started: Thursday, December 10, 2015 8:02:05 AM

Last Modified: Thursday, December 10, 2015 8:14:03 AM

Time Spent: 00:11:57

IP Address: 85.12.79.6

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1 Name of School / College

The Bellbird Primary School

Q2: QUESTION 2 Contact

Diane Baslington

Q3: QUESTION 3 Address

Q4: QUESTION 4 Telephone / E-mail

Q5: QUESTION 5 If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

No sports facilities present

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6. Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Do you have this Facility?	Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts	Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Sports Hall	No			

Q7: Swimming Pools

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Swimming Pool	No		

Q8: Squash Courts

	Do you have this Facility?	How many?	Do they have glass backs?	Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Squash Courts	No				

Q9: Dance Studios

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Dance Studios	No		

Q10: Fitness Suite

	Do you have this Facility?	How many fitness stations are there?	Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Fitness Suite	No			

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7 Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Number of Pitches / Courts	Surface of the Pitch / Court	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the pitches?	Is there organised use without written agreement ?	Floodlit
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0					
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0					

Q12: Athletics Tracks

	Number of Lanes	Surface of the Track	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the Track?	Is there organised use without written agreement ?	Floodlit
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0					

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group *Respondent skipped this question*

Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms? No

Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future? No

Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)

No changing rooms

Do use field for summer practice with local team

Do have school clubs each term

Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future? No

Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned *Respondent skipped this question*

Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of *Respondent skipped this question*

Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded? *Respondent skipped this question*

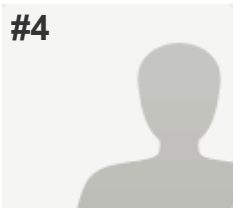
Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site. *Respondent skipped this question*

Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?

Yes

Q29: Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make

Respondent skipped this question



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, December 10, 2015 10:18:16 AM
Last Modified: Thursday, December 10, 2015 10:27:19 AM
Time Spent: 00:09:02
IP Address: 213.123.141.249

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1 Name of School / College

Cambridge Steiner School

Q2: QUESTION 2 Contact

school@cambridge-steiner-school.co.uk

Q3: QUESTION 3 Address

Q4: QUESTION 4 Telephone / E-mail

Q5: QUESTION 5 If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6. Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site (* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Do you have this Facility?	Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts	Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Sports Hall	Yes	1	Yes	No
	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Not used for sports - used for parties, community groups etc.	

Q7: Swimming Pools

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Swimming Pool	No		

Q8: Squash Courts

	Do you have this Facility?	How many?	Do they have glass backs?	Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Squash Courts	No				

Q9: Dance Studios

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Dance Studios	No		

Q10: Fitness Suite

	Do you have this Facility?	How many fitness stations are there?	Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Fitness Suite	No			

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7 Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts (* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Number of Pitches / Courts	Surface of the Pitch / Court	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the pitches?	Is there organised use without written agreement?	Floodlit
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0					
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0					

Q12: Athletics Tracks

	Number of Lanes	Surface of the Track	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the Track?	Is there organised use without written agreement?	Floodlit
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0					

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group

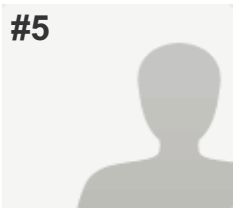
Respondent skipped this question

Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)	
Sports Hall	Not let for sports activities
Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?	No
Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?	No
Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)	
No sports equipment available	
Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?	No
Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?	No
Q29: Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>



INCOMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Thursday, December 17, 2015 2:50:48 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, December 17, 2015 2:56:33 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:44
IP Address: 85.12.79.4

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1 Name of School / College

Sawston Village College

Q2: QUESTION 2 Contact

Michelle Wilson

Q3: QUESTION 3 Address

Q4: QUESTION 4 Telephone / E-mail

Q5: QUESTION 5 If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6. Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site (* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Do you have this Facility?	Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts	Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Sports Hall	Yes	3	Yes	
	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Cambridge Cangaroos, Link Badminton, Cambridge Fencing, Genome Campus Sports Club, Vernalis, KYMAB, Racketeers, British Gymnastics, Sports Centre members	

Q7: Swimming Pools

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Swimming Pool	Yes	Yes	
	What are the Pool Dimensions? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		17m x 7.5m. Sawston Piranhas Octopush, Sports Centre members

Q8: Squash Courts

	Do you have this Facility?	How many?	Do they have glass backs?	Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Squash Courts	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	
	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Sports Centre members		

Q9: Dance Studios

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Dance Studios	Yes	Yes	
	What size is the room? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Sports Centre yoga & pilates classes

Q10: Fitness Suite

	Do you have this Facility?	How many fitness stations are there?	Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Fitness Suite	Yes	-50	Yes	
	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Sports Centre members.	

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7 Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Respondent skipped this question

Q12: Athletics Tracks

Respondent skipped this question

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group

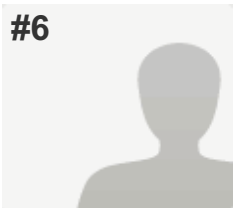
Respondent skipped this question

Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q29: Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>



COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Sunday, January 03, 2016 3:49:07 PM
Last Modified: Monday, January 04, 2016 7:38:30 PM
Time Spent: Over a day
IP Address: 94.9.115.119

PAGE 1: School Information

Q1: QUESTION 1 Name of School / College

North Cambridge Academy

Q2: QUESTION 2 Contact

Simon Russell (Director of School and Community Sport)

Q3: QUESTION 3 Address

Q4: QUESTION 4 Telephone / E-mail

Q5: QUESTION 5 If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 2: Indoor Facilities

Q6: QUESTION 6. Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site (* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Do you have this Facility?	Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts	Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Sports Hall	Yes	3	Yes	No
If there is community use, which teams use the facility?			Cambridgeshire Cricket, Mansfield Badminton (Public Group), Street Games (Basketball), Cambridge CATS College, Krav Maga, Bellerby's School, Cambridge Volleyball Club and Tang Soo Do.	

Q7: Swimming Pools

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Swimming Pool	No		

Q8: Squash Courts

	Do you have this Facility?	How many?	Do they have glass backs?	Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Squash Courts	No				

Q9: Dance Studios

	Do you have this Facility?	Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Dance Studios	Yes		
What size is the room? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		Cambridge Cobras Cheerleading, Carisma Kickboxing, Jarek Muay Thai, Jujitsu and Taekwondo.	

Q10: Fitness Suite

	Do you have this Facility?	How many fitness stations are there?	Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?	Is there organised use without written agreement?
Fitness Suite	No			

PAGE 3: Outdoor Facilities

Q11: QUESTION 7 Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

	Number of Pitches / Courts	Surface of the Pitch / Court	Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week	Is there secured community use* of the pitches?	Is there organised use without written agreement?	Floodlit
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	2	Grass	10	Yes	Yes	No
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	1	Sand Dressed	15	Yes	Yes	Yes
If there is community use, which groups / teams use the facility?			Grass Pitch: NCI Football Team, Cambridge Academy Football, Cambridge Assessment, Chesterton Eagles, Kinnerz Coaching Multi-Use Games Area: Romsey Mill, Street Games (Football), Longstanton Colts, Cambridge City Disability Group, Maverick Soccer 5-a-side, Chesterton Eagles x 3, Bellerby's, Milton Colts, CATS College, Arbury Aces and Cambridge Celts.			

Q12: Athletics Tracks

Respondent skipped this question

Q13: QUESTION 8 Users' Name e.g. Group / Club

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 4: User Information

Q14: QUESTION 9 Please state the users' gender and age group	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q15: QUESTION 10 Day and time of use	
Sports Halls	Mon am, Mon pm, Tues am, Tues pm, Wed am, Wed pm, Thurs am, Thurs pm, Fri am, Fri pm, Sat am, Sat pm, Sun am, Sun pm
Dance Studios	Mon am, Mon pm, Tues am, Tues pm, Wed am, Wed pm, Thurs am, Thurs pm, Fri am, Fri pm, Sat am, Sat pm, Sun am, Sun pm
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	Mon am, Mon pm, Tues am, Tues pm, Wed am, Wed pm, Thurs am, Thurs pm, Fri am, Fri pm, Sat am, Sat pm, Sun am, Sun pm
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	Mon am, Mon pm, Tues am, Tues pm, Wed am, Wed pm, Thurs am, Thurs pm, Fri am, Fri pm, Sat am, Sat pm, Sun am, Sun pm

PAGE 5: Facility Information

Q16: QUESTION 11 If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)	
Sports Hall	£33.00 per hour
Swimming Pool	N/A
Squash Courts	N/A
Dance Studio	£16.00 per hour
Fitness Suite	N/A
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	£44.00 per game
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	£25.00 per hour (adults)/£20.00 per hour junior
Permanent Athletics Track	N/A
Q17: QUESTION 12 Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?	Yes
Q18: QUESTION 13 If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?	Outdated, Other (please specify) New School Build Opening in February. However, pavillion changing rooms would be excellent.
Q19: QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q20: QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

Q21: QUESTION 16 Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?

Yes

Q22: QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned

Starting on 11th January, 2016 a new all purpose Gymnastics Facility is being constructed.
July, 2016 - 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts
July, 2016 - Dirt Cycling Track

Q23: QUESTION 18 What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of

A dedicated gymnastics facility that provides a full size sprung floor, trampolining bed and sponge pit area.
4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts (Tarmac).
Cycling Dirt Track.

Q24: QUESTION 19 Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?

Additional facilities, Replacement Facilities,
Other (please specify)
Tennis Courts and Cycling track are additional.
Gymnastics Academy are a replacement of the old school gym (previous school building).

Q25: QUESTION 20 When will the project be completed?

March, 2016: Gymnastics Facility is being constructed.
July, 2016: 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts
July, 2016: Dirt Cycling Track

Q26: QUESTION 21 How is the project being funded?

Gymnastics Facility (Section 106, Sport England Inspired Facility, Cambridge Gymnastics Academy and North Cambridge Academy)
July, 2016: 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts (Section 106/applied to LTA)
July, 2016: Dirt Cycling Track

Q27: QUESTION 22 If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.

Yes

Q28: QUESTION 23 Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?

Yes

Q29: Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make

We would be keen on the construction of Two Paddle Tennis Courts (this would be a very innovative project to start to discuss and could help provide another sporting USP). We are keen that we can become a specialist for rackets in the North of the city - linking badminton, tennis and table tennis.

APPENDIX 10B: SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS' CONSULTATION - SUMMARY DATA

QUESTION 1 - Name of School / College	
Answer Options	Response Count
	5
<i>answered question</i>	5
<i>skipped question</i>	1

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:36 PM	North Cambridge Academy
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:51 PM	Sawston Village College
3	Dec 10, 2015 10:21 AM	Cambridge Steiner School
4	Dec 10, 2015 8:05 AM	The Bellbird Primary School
5	Dec 9, 2015 8:40 PM	Gretton School

QUESTION 2 - Contact	
Answer Options	Response Count
	5
<i>answered question</i>	5
<i>skipped question</i>	1

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:36 PM	Simon Russell (Director of School and Community Sport)
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:51 PM	Michelle Wilson
3	Dec 10, 2015 10:21 AM	school@cambridge-steiner-school.co.uk
4	Dec 10, 2015 8:05 AM	Diane Baslington
5	Dec 9, 2015 8:40 PM	Vicky Neal

QUESTION 3 - Address	
Answer Options	Response Count
	5
<i>answered question</i>	5
<i>skipped question</i>	1

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:36 PM	
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:51 PM	
3	Dec 10, 2015 10:21 AM	
4	Dec 10, 2015 8:05 AM	
5	Dec 9, 2015 8:40 PM	

APPENDIX 10B: SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS' CONSULTATION - SUMMARY DATA

QUESTION 4 - Telephone / E-mail	
Answer Options	Response Count
	5
<i>answered question</i>	5
<i>skipped question</i>	1

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:36 PM	
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:51 PM	
3	Dec 10, 2015 10:21 AM	
4	Dec 10, 2015 8:05 AM	
5	Dec 9, 2015 8:40 PM	

QUESTION 5 - If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No sports facilities present	100.0%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	1
	<i>skipped question</i>	5

QUESTION 6 - Sports Halls Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Do you have this Facility?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Sports Hall	4	1	5

Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts												Response Count
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	Response Count
Sports Hall	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Sports Hall	0	3	3

Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Sports Hall	4	0	4

		Question Totals
If there is community use, which teams use the facility?		4
		<i>answered question</i> 5
		<i>skipped question</i> 1

Number	Response Date	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?	Categories
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:37 PM	Cambridgeshire Cricket, Mansfield Badminton (Public Group), Street Games (Basketball), Cambridge CATS College, Krav Maga, Bellerby's School, Cambridge Volleyball Club and Tang Soo Do.	
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:57 PM	Cambridge Kangaroos, Link Badminton, Cambridge Fencing, Genome Campus Sports Club, Vernalis, KYMAB, Racketeers, British Gymnastics, Sports Centre members	
3	Dec 10, 2015 10:22 AM	Not used for sports - used for parties, community groups etc.	
4	Dec 9, 2015 8:42 PM	Action for Children	

APPENDIX 10B: SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS' CONSULTATION - SUMMARY DATA

Swimming Pools			
Do you have this Facility?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Swimming Pool	1	4	5

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Swimming Pool	0	1	1

Is there secured community use* of the Swimming Pool?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Swimming Pool	1	1	2

	Question Totals
What are the Pool Dimensions? / If there is community use, which teams use the	1
<i>answered question</i>	5
<i>skipped question</i>	1

Number	Response Date	What are the Pool Dimensions? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?
1	Dec 17, 2015 2:57 PM	17m x 7.5m. Sawston Piranhas Octopush, Sports Centre members

Squash Courts

Do you have this Facility?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Squash Courts	1	4	5

How many?												
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	Response Count
Squash Courts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Do they have glass backs?				
Answer Options	Yes	No	Mixture	Response Count
Squash Courts	1	0	0	1

Is there secured community use* of the Squash Courts?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Squash Courts	1	0	1

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Squash Courts	0	0	0

			Question Totals
If there is community use, which teams use the facility?			1
			<i>answered question</i> 5
			<i>skipped question</i> 1

Number	Response Date	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?
1	Dec 17, 2015 2:57 PM	Sports Centre members

Dance Studios			
Do you have this Facility?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Dance Studios	3	2	5

Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Dance Studios	1	0	1

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Dance Studios	0	0	0

			Question Totals
What size is the room? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?			2
<i>answered question</i>			5
<i>skipped question</i>			1

Number	Response Date	What size is the room? / If there is community use, which teams use the facility?
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:37 PM	Cambridge Cobras Cheerleading, Carisma Kickboxing, Jarek Muay Thai, Jujitsu and Taekwondo.
2	Dec 17, 2015 2:57 PM	Sports Centre yoga & pilates classes

Fitness Suite

Do you have this Facility?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Fitness Suite	1	4	5

How many fitness stations are there?													
Answer Options	-50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	150+	Response Count
Fitness Suite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Fitness Suite	1	0	1

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Fitness Suite	0	0	0

			Question Totals
If there is community use, which teams use the facility?			1
			<i>answered question</i> 5
			<i>skipped question</i> 1

Number	Response Date	If there is community use, which teams use the facility?
1	Dec 17, 2015 2:57 PM	Sports Centre members.

QUESTION 7 - Artificial, All-weather pitches, and courts(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Is there secured community use* of the pitches?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	1	0	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	1	0	1

Is there organised use without written agreement?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	1	0	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	1	0	1

Number of Pitches / Courts

Answer Options	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week

Answer Options	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50 +	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Floodlit

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0	1	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	1	0	1

Surface of the Pitch / Court

Answer Options	Grass	Shale	3G	Sand Dressed	Response Count
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	1	0	0	0	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0	0	0	1	1

	Question Totals
If there is community use, which groups / teams use the facility?	1
<i>answered question</i>	4
<i>skipped question</i>	2

Number	Response Date	If there is community use, which groups / teams use the facility?
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:37 PM	Grass Pitch: NCI Football Team, Cambridge Academy Football, Cambridge Assessment, Chesterton Eagles, Kinnerz Coaching Multi-Use Games Area: Romsey Mill, Street Games (Football), Longstanton Colts, Cambridge City Disability Group, Maverick Soccer 5-a-side, Chesterton Eagles x 3, Bellerby's, Milton Colts, CATS College, Arbury Aces and Cambridge Celts.

Athletics Tracks

Is there organised use without written agreement?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0

Approximate Number of hours PE on the facility per week											
Answer Options	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50 +	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Floodlit			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0

Number of Lanes												
Answer Options	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Surface of the Track					
Answer Options	Grass	Shale	3G	Sand Dressed	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0	0	0

Is there secured community use* of the Track?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0

	Question Totals
If there is community use, which groups / teams use the facility?	0
	<i>answered question</i> 3
	<i>skipped question</i> 3

QUESTION 8 - Users' Name e.g. Group / Club	
Answer Options	Response Count
	0
<i>answered question</i>	0
<i>skipped question</i>	6

QUESTION 9 - Please state the users' gender and age group**Gender**

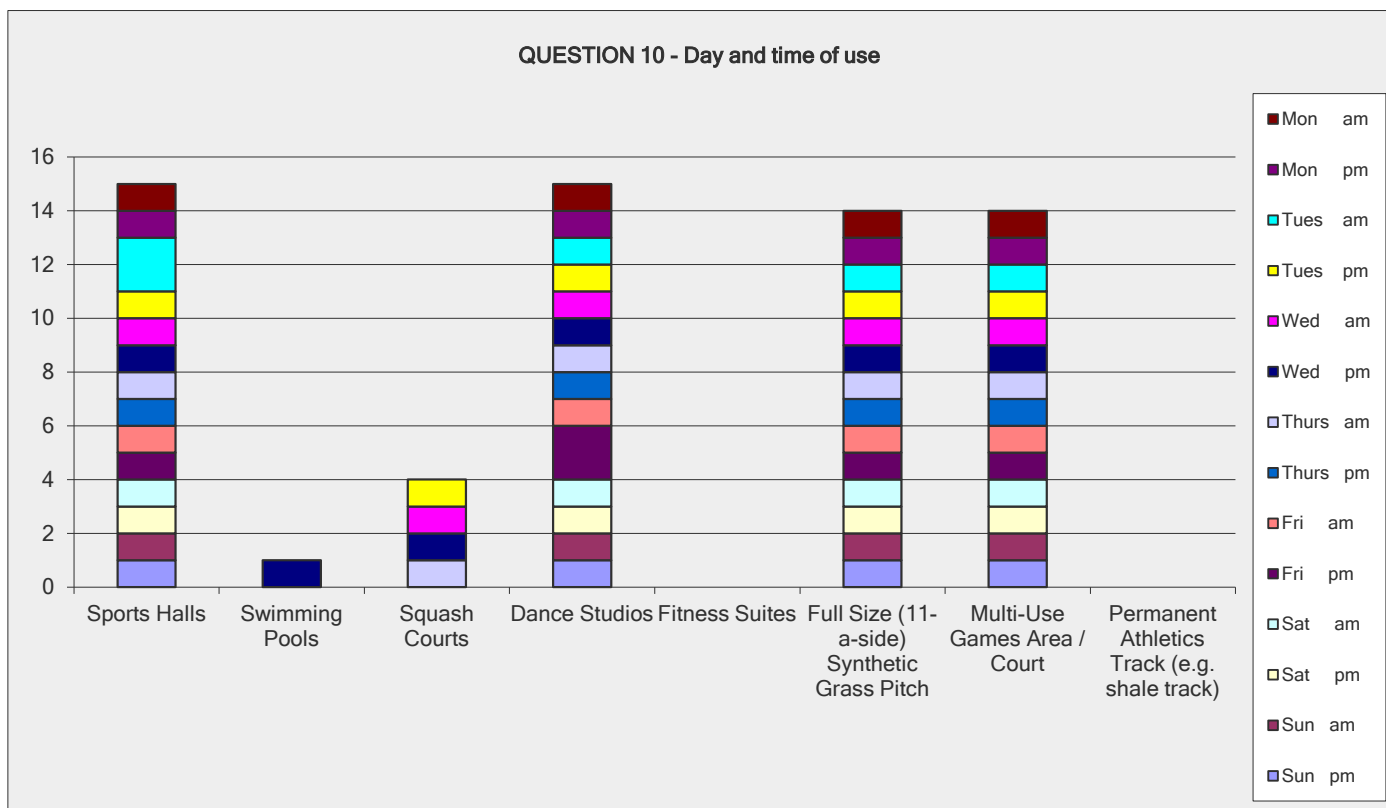
Answer Options	Male	Female	Mixed	Response Count
Sports Halls	0	0	0	0
Swimming Pools	0	0	0	0
Squash Courts	0	0	0	0
Dance Studio	0	0	0	0
Fitness Suite	0	0	0	0
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0	0	0	0
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0	0	0	0
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0	0

Age

Answer Options	16 - 21	22 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	50 +	Response Count
Sports Halls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swimming Pools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance Studio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitness Suite	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0	0	0	0

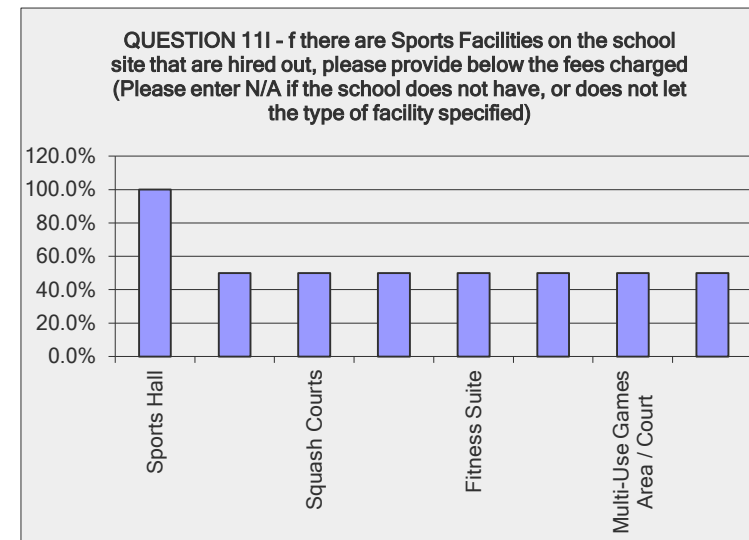
Question Totals*answered question***0***skipped question***6**

QUESTION 10 - Day and time of use																
Answer Options	Mon am	Mon pm	Tues am	Tues pm	Wed am	Wed pm	Thurs am	Thurs pm	Fri am	Fri pm	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Response Count	
Sports Halls	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Swimming Pools	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Squash Courts	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Dance Studios	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
Fitness Suites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Permanent Athletics Track (e.g. shale track)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
answered question															2	
															skipped question	4



QUESTION 11 - If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)

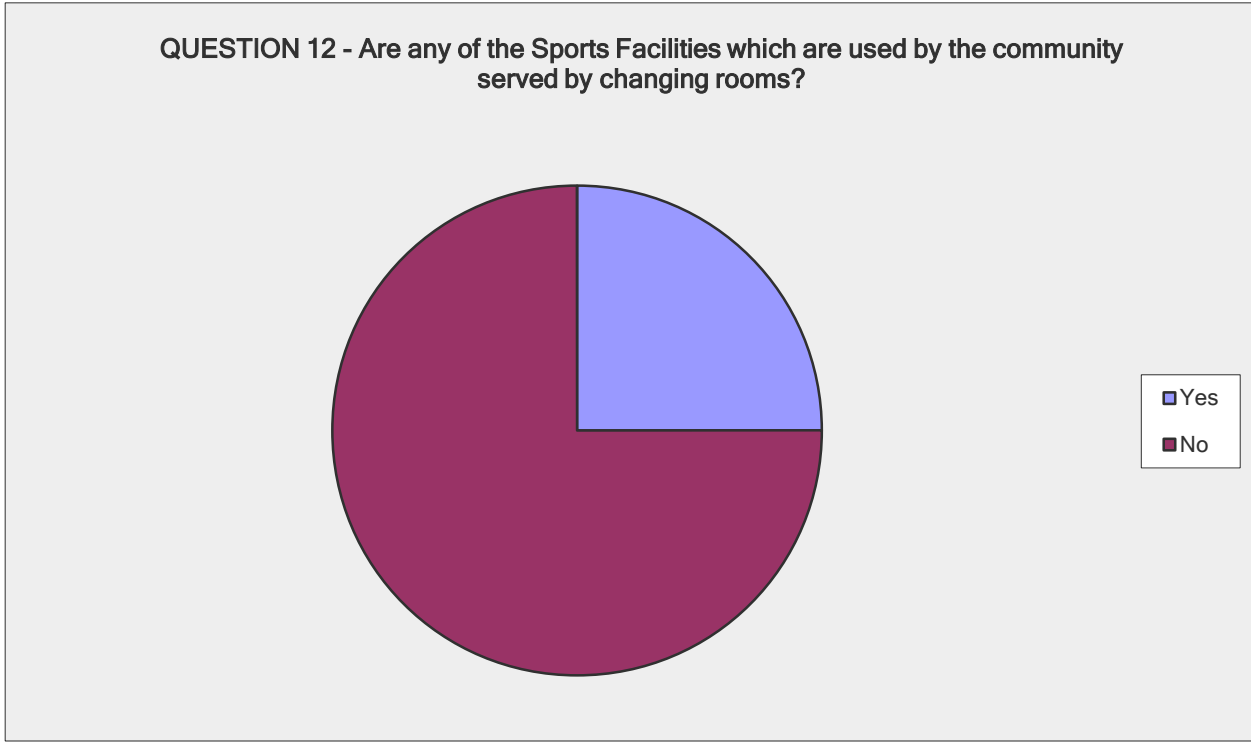
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Sports Hall	100.0%	2
Swimming Pool	50.0%	1
Squash Courts	50.0%	1
Dance Studio	50.0%	1
Fitness Suite	50.0%	1
Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	50.0%	1
Multi-Use Games Area / Court	50.0%	1
Permanent Athletics Track	50.0%	1
answered question		2
	skipped question	4



Number	Response Date	Sports Hall	Swimming Pool	Squash Courts	Dance Studio	Fitness Suite	Full Size (11-a-side) Synthetic Grass Pitch	Multi-Use Games Area / Court	Permanent Athletics Track
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	£33.00 per hour	N/A	N/A	£16.00 per hour	N/A	£44.00 per game	£25.00 per hour (adults)/£20.00 per hour junior	N/A
2	Dec 10, 2015 10:27 AM	Not let for sports activities							

QUESTION 12 - Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?

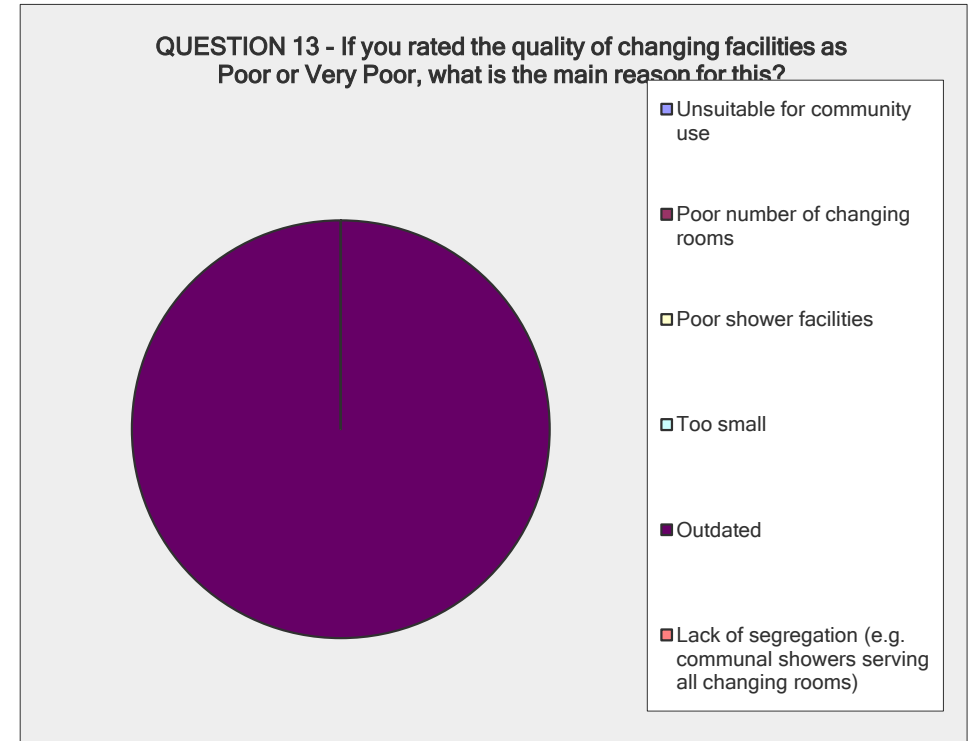
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	25.0%	1
No	75.0%	3
<i>answered question</i>		4
<i>skipped question</i>		2



QUESTION 13 - If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Unsuitable for community use	0.0%	0
Poor number of changing rooms	0.0%	0
Poor shower facilities	0.0%	0
Too small	0.0%	0
Outdated	100.0%	1
Lack of segregation (e.g. communal showers)	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)		1
answered question		1
skipped question		5

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	New School Build Opening in February. However, pavillion changing rooms would be excellent.



QUESTION 14 If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?

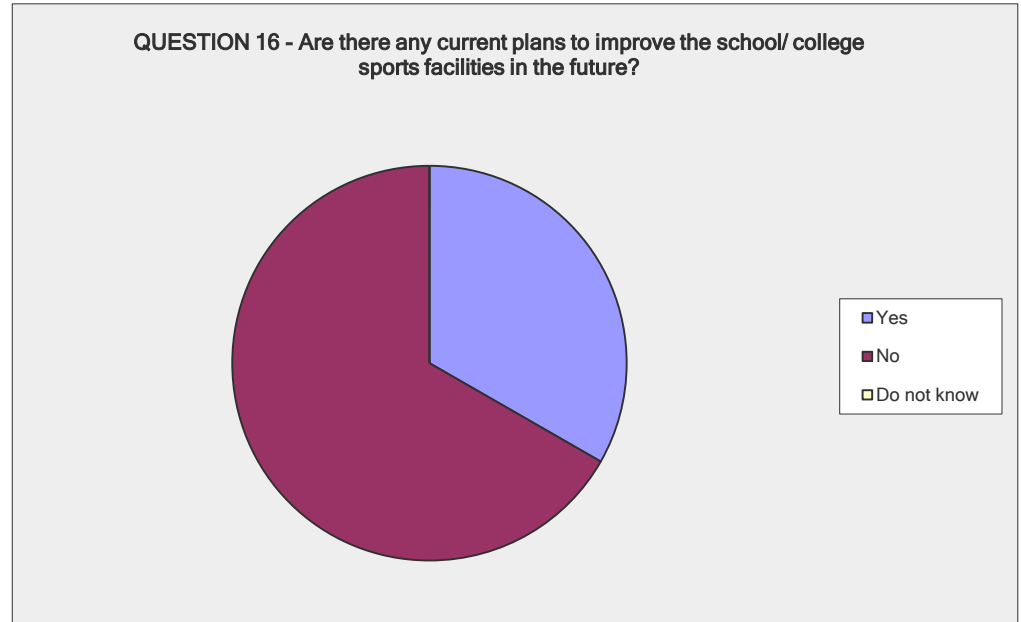
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.0%	0
No	100.0%	3
<i>answered question</i>		3
<i>skipped question</i>		3

QUESTION 15 If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after schools clubs etc)

Answer Options	Response Count
	2
<i>answered question</i>	2
<i>skipped question</i>	4

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Dec 10, 2015 10:27 AM	No sports equipment available
2	Dec 10, 2015 8:14 AM	No changing rooms <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Do use field for summer practice with local team <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Do have school clubs each term <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 16 - Are there any current plans to improve the school/ college sports facilities in the future?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	33.3%	1
No	66.7%	2
Do not know	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		3
<i>skipped question</i>		3



QUESTION 1 - Name of School / College

QUESTION 17 If Yes, please describe briefly what is planned	
Answer Options	Response Count
	1
<i>answered question</i>	1
<i>skipped question</i>	5

Number	Response Date	Response Text	Categories
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	Starting on 11th January, 2016 a new all purpose Gymnastics Facility is being constructed. July, 2016 - 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts July, 2016 - Dirt Cycling Track	

QUESTION 18 - What new / additional provision will the improved facilities consist of

Answer Options	Response Count
	1
<i>answered question</i>	1
<i>skipped question</i>	5

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	A dedicated gymnastics facility that provides a full size sprung floor, trampolining bed and sponge pit area. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts (Tarmac). <input type="checkbox"/> Cycling Dirt Track. <input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 19 - Are these facilities additional to current facilities provided, or are they new facilities to replace existing ones?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Additional facilities	100.0%	1
Replacement Facilities	100.0%	1
Other (please specify)		1
<i>answered question</i>		1
<i>skipped question</i>		5

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	Tennis Courts and Cycling track are additional. <input type="checkbox"/> Gymnastics Academy are a replacement of the old school gym (previous school

QUESTION 20 - When will the project be completed?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	1
<i>answered question</i>	1
<i>skipped question</i>	5

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	<p>March, 2016: Gymnastics Facility is being constructed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July, 2016: 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>July, 2016: Dirt Cycling Track</p>

QUESTION 21 - How is the project being funded?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	1
<i>answered question</i>	1
<i>skipped question</i>	5

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	Gymnastics Facility (Section 106, Sport England Inspired Facility, Cambridge Gymnastics Academy and North Cambridge Academy) <input type="checkbox"/> July, 2016: 4 Court Floodlit Tennis Courts (Section 106/applied to LTA) <input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 22 - If your school has facilities which are used by the local community, would it be acceptable for a Consultant to undertake a visual inspection of these? This visit would take approximately 10-20 minutes and involve a visual inspection of the Sports Facilities on your site.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0%	1
No	0.0%	0
<i>answered question</i>		1
<i>skipped question</i>		5

QUESTION 23 - Would you be willing to allow pupils / students to complete an online survey during school hours as part of the consultation process?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	66.7%	2
No	33.3%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	3
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Please use this space to record any other comments you wish to make

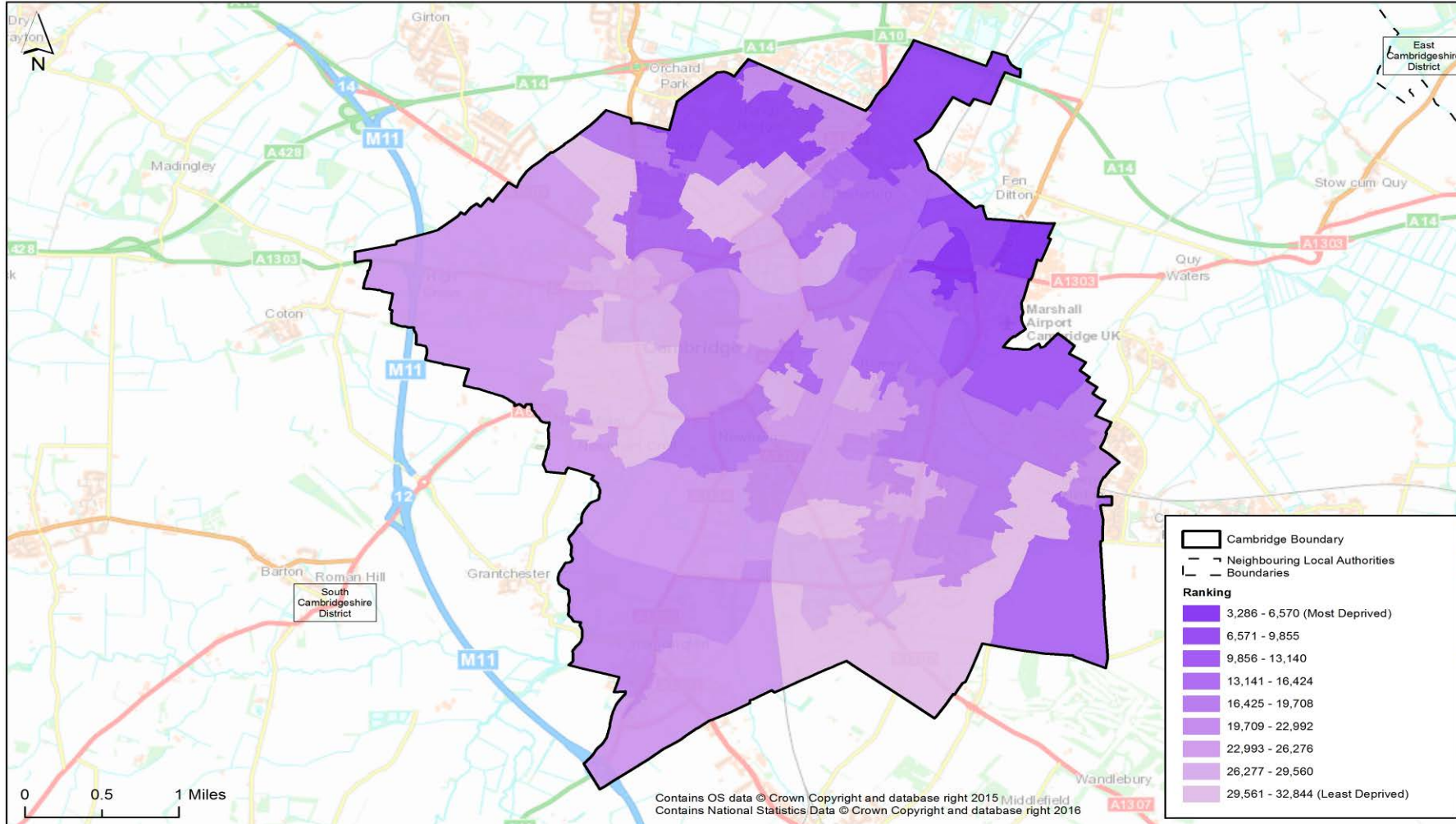
Answer Options	Response Count
	1
<i>answered question</i>	1
<i>skipped question</i>	5

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	Jan 4, 2016 7:39 PM	<p>We would be keen on the construction of Two Paddle Tennis Courts (this would be a very innovative project to start to discuss and could help provide another sporting USP). We are keen that we can become a specialist for rackets in the North of the city - linking badminton, tennis and table tennis.</p>

APPENDIX 11: MAPS SHOWING DEPRIVATION IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Map 11.1: City of Cambridge Areas of Deprivation



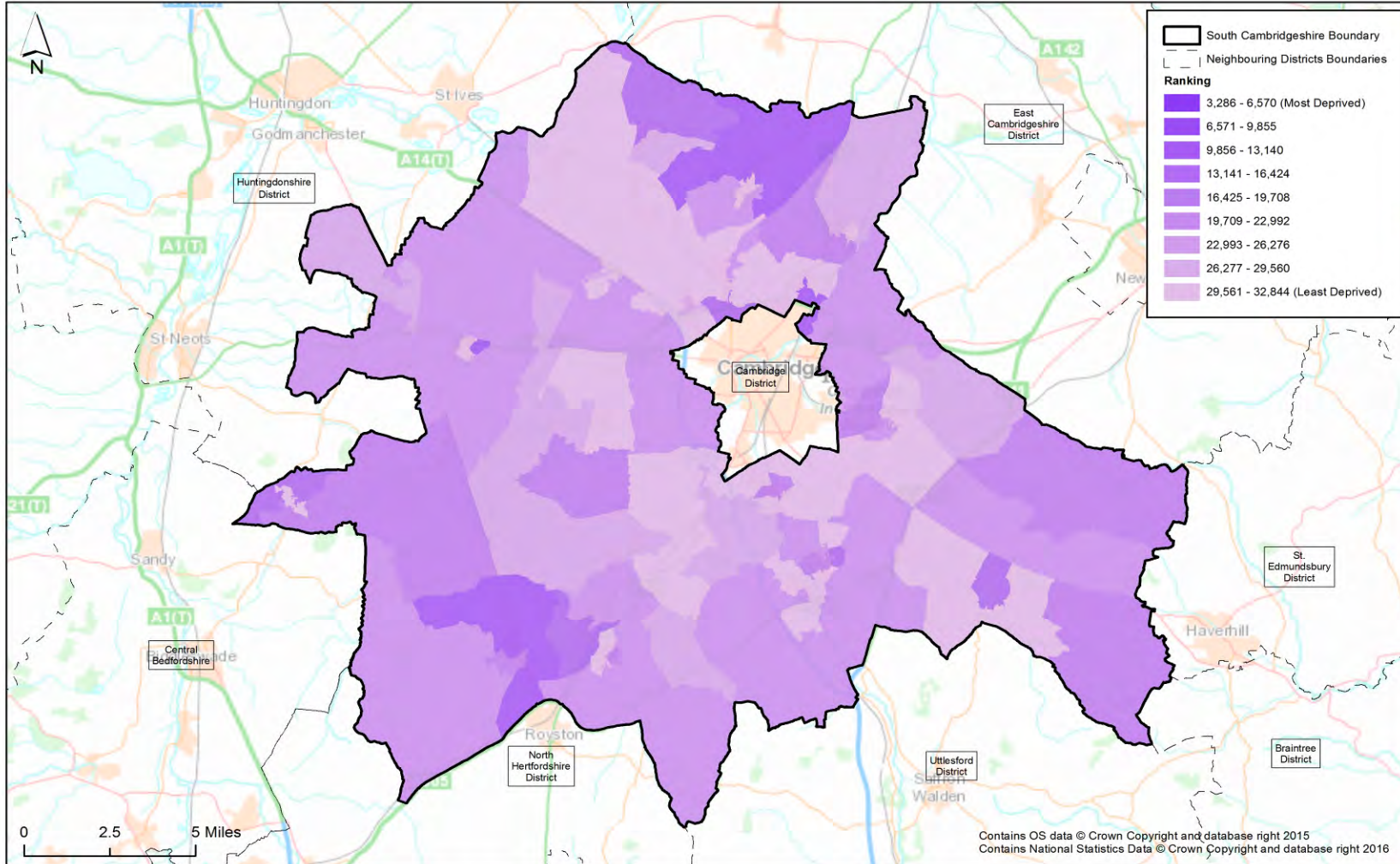
Index of Multiple Deprivation by lower super output area in Cambridge (2015)



APPENDIX 11: MAPS SHOWING DEPRIVATION IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Map 11.2: South Cambridgeshire Areas of Deprivation



Index of Multiple Deprivation by lower super output area in South Cambridgeshire (2015)



APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SPORT ENGLAND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Sport England, the Government's agency for sport, measures 5 key areas in relation to sport activity. The table below sets out the performance of the City of Cambridge, compared to the East region and England.

(Source: APS 9, 2015 Q2 from Local Sports Profile)

Comparison with Sport England KPIs

KPI1 3x30 – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK	YEAR	CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	EAST OF ENGLAND	ENGLAND
		ALL	ALL	ALL
	2005/06	26.8%	20.8%	21.3%
2014/13	31.7%	23.5%	24.1%	

INDICATOR	CITY OF CAMBRIDGE				EAST				ENGLAND			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	27.1%	25.6%	23.9%	23.4%	23.7%	22.2%	22.0%	21.9%	22.8%	21.0%	21.6%	21.9%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months	16.1%	10.6%	24.8%	25.6%	17.4%	16.7%	17.1%	16.9%	16.8%	15.8%	16.4%	15.7%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	17.6%	11.8%	22.8%	18.3%	15.1%	13.6%	14.0%	13.7%	14.4%	11.2%	13.3%	13.6%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	~	68.1%	64.5%	74.2%	~	62.5%	61.7%	61.9%	~	60.3%	61.6%	61.7%

Source: Local Sports Profile, August 2015, Active People Survey, Year: 2009/10-2011/13, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

It can be seen from the table above that in 2014/15, the City of Cambridge was above all participation KPIs, and those relating to club membership and satisfaction with provision in comparison to the East of England and England averages.

The table overleaf set out the performance of South Cambridgeshire, compared to the East region and England.

(Source: APS 9, 2015 Q2 from Local Sports Profile)

APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

Table 2: Comparison with Sport England KPIs

KPI1 3x30 – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK	YEAR	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT	EAST OF ENGLAND	ENGLAND
		ALL	ALL	ALL
	2005/06	26.8%	20.8%	21.3%
2014/13	31.7%	23.5%	24.1%	

INDICATOR	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT				EAST				ENGLAND			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	25.3 %	24.1 %	20.5 %	27.6 %	23.7%	22.2%	22.0%	21.9%	22.8%	21.0%	21.6%	21.9%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months	26.9 %	23.1 %	20.6 %	18.9 %	17.4%	16.7%	17.1%	16.9%	16.8%	15.8%	16.4%	15.7%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	17.8 %	13.9 %	14.9 %	15.1 %	15.1%	13.6%	14.0%	13.7%	14.4%	11.2%	13.3%	13.6%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	66.5 %	65.3 %	65.6 %	-	~	62.5%	61.7%	61.9%	~	60.3%	61.6%	61.7%

Source: Local Sports Profile, August 2015, Active People Survey, Year: 2009/10-2011/13, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

It can be seen from the table above that in 2014/15, the South Cambridgeshire District was above all participation KPIs, and those relating to club membership and satisfaction with provision (2013/14) in comparison to the East of England and England average.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

Sport England's market segmentation model comprises 19 'sporting' segments. It is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles. Across The City of Cambridge, Market Segmentation data indicates higher proportions of people in segments two, nineteen, four, nine and eleven (see below) relative to other segments locally,

APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

regionally and/or nationally. 'Jamie' (10.5%) is the most significant market segment in the City.

Sport England Market Segmentations (19 Segments)

SEGMENT NAME AND NUMBER	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATION SPORTS NATIONALLY
1. Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Cycling
2. Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Athletics
3. Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
4. Leanne	Supportive Singles	Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
5. Helena	Career Focused Females	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
6. Tim	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport.
7. Alison	Stay at Home Mums	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
8. Jackie	Middle England Mums	Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
9. Kev	Pub League Team Mates	Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.	Keep fit/gym, Football , Cycling

APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SEGMENT NAME AND NUMBER	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATION SPORTS NATIONALLY
10. Paula	Stretched Single Mums	Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
11. Philip	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
12. Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis and badminton.
13. Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, golf and angling
14. Brenda	Older Working Women	Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
15. Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
16. Norma	Later Life Ladies	Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
17. Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf
18. Frank	Twilight Year Gents	Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.	Golf, Keep fit/gym, Bowls
19. Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls

APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

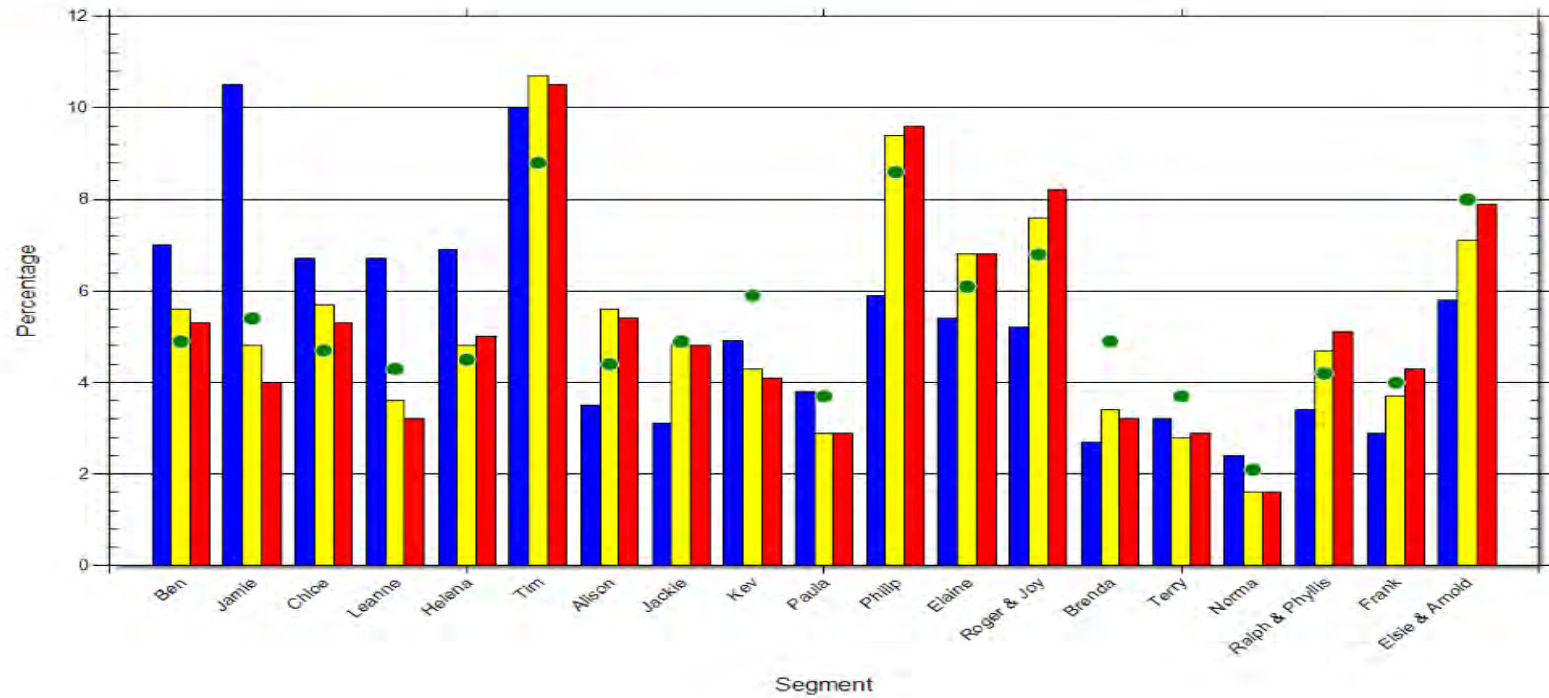
Dominant Market Segments in the City of Cambridge (Source: Sport England Market Segmentation (January 2016))

Population of all segments within catchment area



Catchment area:
Cambridge District

- Cambridge District
- Cambridgeshire
- East
- England



APPENDIX 12: PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

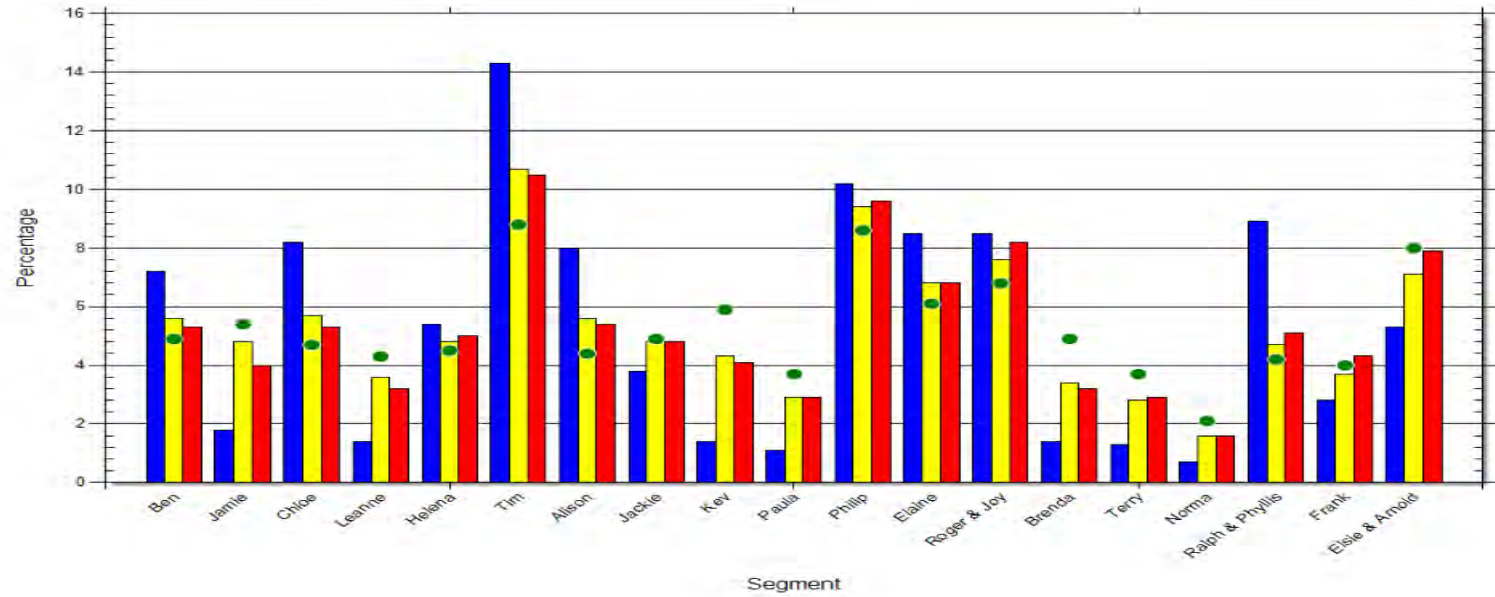
Dominant Market Segments in South Cambridgeshire District (Source: Sport England Market Segmentation January 2016)

Population of all segments within catchment area



Catchment area:
South Cambridgeshire District

- South Cambridgeshire District
- Cambridgeshire
- East
- England



APPENDIX 13: LOCAL PLAN SUBMISSION PROPOSALS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

The following are the Proposed Submission Policies for the City of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Councils Local Plans relating to Open Space and Recreation.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL - LOCAL PLAN SUBMISSION 2014 POLICY 68: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PROVISION THROUGH NEW DEVELOPMENT.

All residential development proposals should contribute to the provision of open space and recreation sites/facilities on-site. The successful integration of open space into a proposed development should be considered early in the design process. The precise type of on-site provision required will depend on the size and location of the proposal and the existing open space provision in the area. Where there are deficiencies in certain types of open space provision in the area surrounding a proposed development, the Council will seek variations in the component elements to be provided by the developer in order to overcome them.

Requirements will be calculated using the Open Space and Recreation Standards, and will have regard to the Council's adopted Open Space and Recreation Strategy.

Cambridge City Council – Open Space and Recreation Standards (Appendix 1)

OPEN SPACE	DEFINITION	STANDARD	CIL+	ONSITE OR S106+
INDOOR SPORTS PROVISION	Formal provision such as sports halls and swimming pools	1 sports hall for 13,000 people 1 swimming pool for 50,000 people	Yes *	No

* If on-site, a deduction from Community Infrastructure Levy liability will be made
* subject to corporate approval of these delivery mechanisms

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN (ADOPTED 2014)

POLICY S/2: OBJECTIVES OF THE LOCAL PLAN:

The vision for the Local Plan will be secured through the achievement of 6 key objectives:

- a) To support economic growth by supporting South Cambridgeshire's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, research, and education; and supporting the rural economy.
- b) To protect the character of South Cambridgeshire, including its built and natural heritage, as well as protecting the City of Cambridge Green Belt. New development should enhance the area, and protect and enhance biodiversity.
- c) To provide land for housing in sustainable locations that meets local needs and aspirations and gives choice about type, size, tenure and cost.
- d) To deliver new developments that are high quality and well-designed with distinctive character that reflects their location, and which responds robustly to the challenges of climate change.
- e) To ensure that all new development provides or has access to a range of services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and wellbeing for everyone, including shops, schools, doctors, community buildings, cultural facilities, local open space, and green infrastructure.
- f) To maximise potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling, bus and train.

APPENDIX 13: LOCAL PLAN SUBMISSION PROPOSALS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

g) Work with tenants, parish councils and community groups to sustain successful, vibrant villages

The following are the Proposed Submission Policies for the South Cambridgeshire District Council Local Plans relating to Open Space and Recreation.

POLICY SC/4: MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS

- a) All housing developments will include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development. The scale and range of this provision or contribution will be appropriate to the level of need generated by the development and will address the specific needs of different age groups, of people with disabilities, and faith groups and will be adaptable to population growth and demographic changes. The full range of services and facilities are likely to be required in new settlements and similar developments.**
- b) The community needs of large scale major developments (individual sites with 200 or more dwellings, or groups of smaller sites which cumulatively exceed this figure), will be established through detailed assessments and strategies prepared in consultation with service providers, and approved by the local authority in partnership with the landowners and stakeholders.**
- c) In making assessments of need and the timing of delivery of the service or facility, account will be taken of capacity at existing facilities in the locality, their accessibility and of other local circumstances.**

Range of Services and Facilities to be Provided:

- a) The community facilities and services to be provided include:**
 - Primary and secondary schools;
 - Meeting places;
 - Health facilities;
 - Libraries;
 - Sports facilities;
 - Commercial facilities important to community life including childcare nurseries, local shops restaurants and cafes, and public houses;
 - Provision for faith groups;
 - Provision for burials;
 - Provision for waste and recycling.
- b) New retail provision should not undermine the vitality and viability of nearby ‘town centres’ as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework having regard to the hierarchy of centres.**
- c) Provision can include buildings, land (serviced if to be built on), and financial contributions.**

LOCATION OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Services and facilities should be provided in accessible locations. Opportunities for joint provision and co-location of compatible services and facilities should be examined and such provision made where this is practical and cost efficient to service and facility providers. In new settlements provision will be focused in town, district or local centres where appropriate to the service and facility being provided.

APPENDIX 13: LOCAL PLAN SUBMISSION PROPOSALS – CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A community development strategy will be prepared for large scale major developments (Waterbeach New Town, Bourn Airfield New Village and Cambourne West) to demonstrate how the new communities will be effectively supported throughout the build phase of the developments, including at the outset of development.

The timely delivery of services and facilities when they are needed will be required, including the provision of key services and facilities for early phases of the development. Phasing will be established through planning obligations or conditions. Phasing may require the provision and use of interim facilities from first occupation until permanent facilities are delivered, to help build a sense of community and minimise car dependency.

As appropriate to the nature of facilities provided, the developer will prepare management and maintenance strategies, to be approved by the Local Planning Authority, to ensure robust and effective implementation, adoption and maintenance in the long term.

POLICY SC/6: INDOOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

All housing developments will contribute towards the provision of indoor community facilities to meet the need generated by the development.

Developments of sufficient scale to generate the need for new on-site facilities will be required to do so, unless it can be demonstrated that there would be advantages in delivery off-site such as a more accessible location or the delivery of a larger and better facility.

Other developments will contribute to off-site provision, through planning obligations or through the Community Infrastructure Levy as appropriate. Contributions will be based on a standard of 111m² of such floorspace per 1,000 additional population.

Indoor community facilities, including village halls, community halls, church halls and other publicly accessible buildings, play a crucial role in maintaining a sense of local identity, as well as providing a base for a variety of different groups and activities, from pre-school groups, to indoor carpet and short mat bowls, yoga, meetings or coffee mornings. The Council is keen to ensure that all residents have access to facilities which are appropriate and suitable for their needs.

The Council commissioned a community facilities assessment in 2009 to understand the size and condition of village halls, community halls, church halls and other publicly accessible facilities. It identified a standard approach for indoor community space per capita that can be used when considering the needs generated by new development, which has been used to guide negotiations on planning obligations since January 2010. Only very large developments could justify provision of new facilities within the development, therefore contributions for off-site provision will be sought, whether via a planning obligation or through a Community Infrastructure Levy.

The standard within the policy is for the main hall only and does not include ancillary rooms such as kitchen, store, lobby, toilets and offices which will also form part of the building at a scale proportionate to the development. At recent developments the main hall has equated to in the region of 25% of the total floor area.

APPENDIX 14A: CHESTERTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

CHESTERTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE ACADEMY

Ideas for interim S106 Developer contributions for Indoor and Outdoor Sports

OUTDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Floodlit Training Grass area - £30,000

- On the Chesterton Playing fields site low level Lux floodlighting either permanent or temporary/moveable columns to provide floodlit grass training areas/pitches. **Est. cost £12,000**
- On the Chesterton Playing fields site improvements to the grass playing surface with a hard wearing grass seed, and/or introduction of artificial turf grown into the grass, along with improved drainage. – **Est. cost £18,000**

Outdoor Pitch Improvements - £60,000

- On the Chesterton Playing field's site improved drainage to the grass pitches to allow an increased number of games to be played on the range of grass pitches. One pitch improved to meet FA club step 7 requirements.

Outdoor Storage – £6,000

- Secure lock ups for outdoor equipment storage for clubs and organisations

Artificial Cricket Nets and Wicket - £43,000

- To add on the Chesterton playing fields an artificial Cricket Wicket – **Est. cost £8,000**
- To add to the Chesterton playing fields site a minimum of three cricket nets **Est. cost - £35,000**

Maintenance Equipment - £30,000

- For improved ground maintenance across the Academy site, to enable power sweeping and redressing of the 3G pitch. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Better aeration and de-compaction of the grass pitches. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Scrubbing of the hard tarmac Tennis courts. **Est. cost £10,000**

Multi Use Area – £25,000

- To add a new multiuse area by the side of the tennis courts for a range of fitness classes and physical activities such as boot camps, yoga, Pilates, Tai Chi.

Improved access across the whole site - £30,000

- To improve the access and car parking to the College site for the general public during College hours.
- To make clear identified routes to the facilities in public use and definition and segregation for secure areas to allow better access during school operational hours to improve the safeguarding of the school children whilst maximising daily public access.

Improvements to the existing Tennis Courts - £25,000

- Improve the playing surface and drainage of the existing tennis courts, adaptation of other sports such as netball and improved lighting

Athletics Facilities - £30,000

- Provision of a 110m Sprint track – **Est. cost - £23,000**
- Provision of a Long Jump High Jump run up and pits – **Est. cost - £7,000**

Outdoor Fitness Equipment - £30,000

- Provide a range of outdoor fitness equipment around the perimeter of the Chesterton playing fields site and a communal hub of equipment for both the public and teams to be able to use and train on.

APPENDIX 14A: CHESTERTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

INDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Health Suite – £25,000

- To add a sauna and potentially a steam room onto poolside for public use during sessions of the swimming pool and for improvements to general public gym membership packages.
- Addition of a Sauna – **Est. Cost - £10,000**
- Addition of Steam Room – **Est. Cost £15,000**

Public Changing room extension and improvements - £80,000

- To extend the current public changing rooms and improve the facilities to meet current modern gym user expectations

Extend the current public Gym - £175,000

- To extend the current gym footprint and build out the front of the sports centre to increase the size and capacity of the gym, and allow segregation of the some of the gym equipment and facilities for both use by the school and the public at the same time, and be able to programme other activities such as ladies only and BaME sessions.

Changes to the Pool tank and lining - £100,000

- To improve the pool tank for increased public usage looking at changes in depth of the pool and improved thermal efficiencies in the pool tank and new lining with lane markings.

New Studio space for Dance and Multi Activities - £150,000

- To build a first floor extension for a new dance and multi use studio space on top of the single storey changing rooms adjacent to create a new studio next to the existing dance studio.

Construct two new Squash Courts - £350,000

- To construct two new squash courts to link into the sports centre facility and sports hall.

New Multi activity/ Class room – £15,000

- New or adapted classroom for more training, physical education and sports based certificated courses to be run at the centre.

Improvements for the School Sports Hall Floor- £10,000

- Improved playing surface for multi sports and volleyball.

Improvements for the Sports Hall Floor- £20,000

- Improved playing surface for multi sports such as handball and volleyball.

Improvements for the Dance Studio Floor- £15,000

- Improved sprung floor within the dance studio.

Inclusive Fitness Industry (IFI) fitness equipment - £8,000

- IFI disability adaptive fitness equipment for the gym

Scoreboard, PA and displays - £5,000

- An electronic scoreboard with Public Address system to cater for indoor sport's such as 5-a-side football, basketball and volleyball.

APPENDIX 14A: CHESTERTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

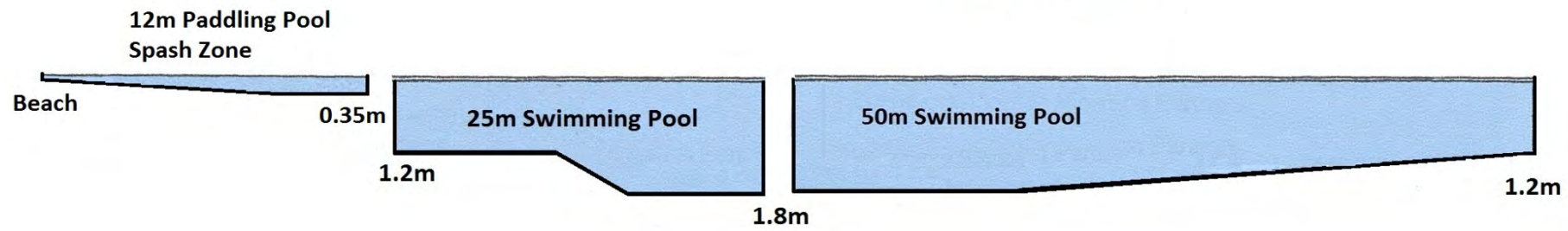
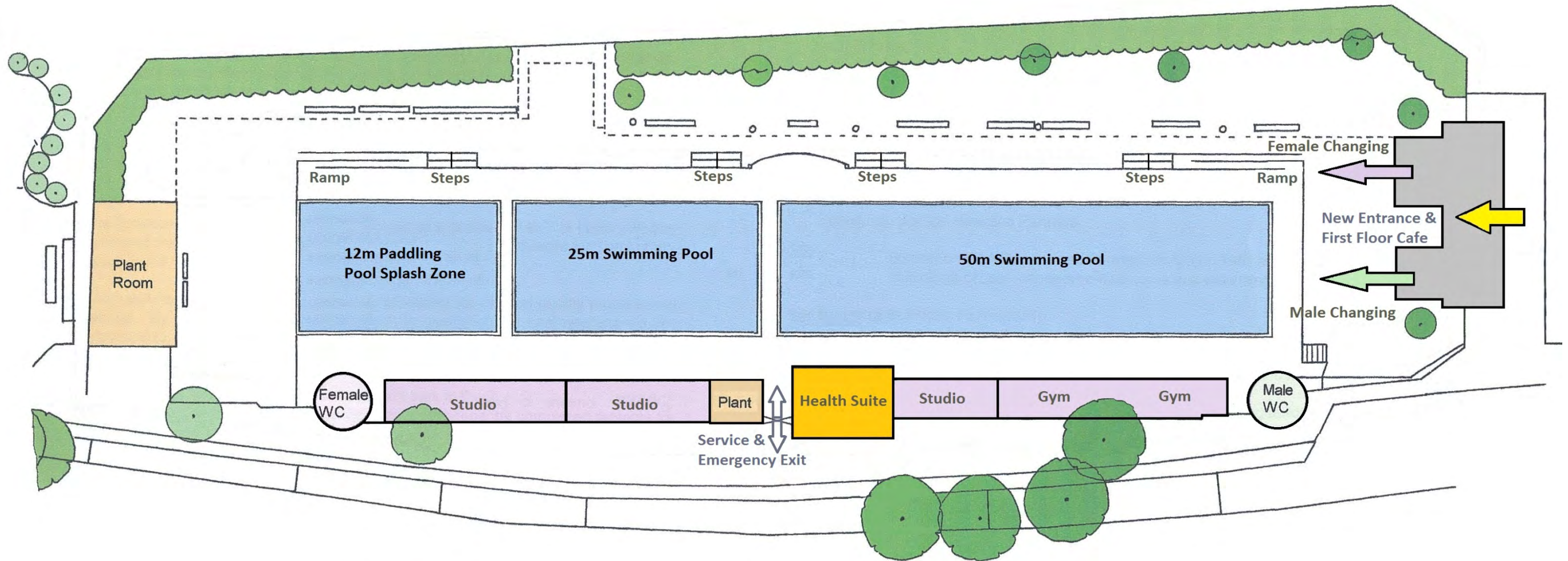
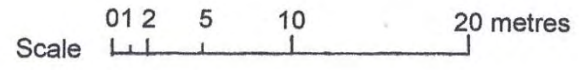
PROJECTS PROPOSED TO DATE

OUTDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO
Tennis Improvements	Nov 15	£25,000	£17,731	Histon Sq	
Site Access Improvements	Nov 15	£30,000	£17,731	Histon Sq	
110m Sprint track	Dec 15	£23,000	£12,000	Castle Court	
110m Sprint track	Dec 15	£23,000	£7,000	Newmarket Rd	
Cricket Nets & Wicket	Dec 15	£43,000	£40,574	Newmarket Rd	
Long Jump Pits	Dec 15	£7,000	£5,000	Newmarket Rd	
Outdoor Fit Kit	Dec 15	£30,000	£30,000	Newmarket Rd	

INDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO
New 1 st Floor Studio	Dec 15	£150,000	£91,988	Castle Court	
Extend Changing rooms	Dec 15	£80,000	£45,000	Castle Court	
Extend Changing rooms	Dec 15	£80,000	£55,000	West's Garage	
Scoreboard and PA	Dec 15	£5,000	£8,742	West's Garage	
Health Suite - Sauna	Dec 15	£10,000	£8,742	West's Garage	



Plan

APPENDIX 14C: KELSEY KERRIDGE: POTENTIAL PROJECTS

KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE

Ideas for interim S106 Developer contributions for Indoor Sports activities

INDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Health Suite increased capacity – £15,000

- To add a steam room into the existing health suite area for public use and for improvements to general gym membership packages.

Public Changing room extension and improvements - £120,000

- To extend and increase the size the current changing rooms and improve the facilities to meet current modern gym user expectations

Increase the current Outlooks Gym footprint- £75,000

- To convert the studio space within the gym to bring the space into usage and increase the footprint for more cardio and resistance gym equipment.

Conversion of Fenners Gallery - £150,000

- To convert Fenners Gallery into three multi use rooms with dividing screens and partitions so the whole room can still be used or sub divided.
- Potential use as a martial arts area for Karate and Judo training, with the other two studio spaces used for large group exercise classes and activities ranging from Zumba, to Boxercise to Pilates and Tai Chi.
- Enhanced heating ventilation, sound proofing and PA music systems.

Update and improve the existing Squash Courts - £35,000

- To update and improve the existing four squash courts to improve lighting heating and ventilation, new glass doors, improved flooring and markings and improvements to the spectators viewing gallery.

New Multi activity/ studio room – £40,000

- To bring into use, a void above the rest area/ vending café to be used as a studio space for low impact physical activities and class based exercises.
- To also be used as a multifunction room for training and theory based work

Improvements for the Sports Hall Floor- £50,000

- Improved playing surface for multi sports such as handball and volleyball.

Inclusive Fitness Industry (IFI) fitness equipment - £15,000

- IFI disability adaptive fitness equipment for the gym

Bouldering Facility Extension - £75,000 – FUNDED

- Convert the multipurpose room adjoining the climbing bouldering room to link into the existing climbing and bouldering facility and expand the climbing bouldering offer or kit out as training room for strength and agility for use in bouldering.

Scoreboard, PA and displays - £10,000

- An electronic scoreboard/s with Public Address system to cater for indoor sports such as 5-a-side football, basketball, badminton, handball and volleyball.

New mobile spectator seating – £70,000

- To replace and update the dated spectator bleacher seating used for public events and competitions.
- To provide 2 completed 9 level recessed seating units – **Est. cost - £45,000**
- To provide a mobile 9 level seating unit – **Est. Cost - £25,000**

APPENDIX 14C: KELSEY KERRIDGE: POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Convert old treatment rooms - £40,000 - £50,000

- To convert the two treatment rooms on the second floor outside of the gym to open the spaces up into the gym and use as stretch, balance and toning area.
- Option: To relocate the main reception desk to outside of the gym into the main stair well as the footprint of the landing is quite large and able to accommodate a reception point. This would free up more space within the gym for further equipment increasing capacity.

APPENDIX 14C: KELSEY KERRIDGE: POTENTIAL PROJECTS

PROJECTS PROPOSED TO DATE

OUTDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO
Projectile Room	Oct 15	£150,000	£72,630	Mill Road	No
Projectile Room	Nov 15	£150,000	£85,542	Cheddars Lane	
Projectile Room	Nov 15	£150,000	£35,864	Newmarket Rd	
Projectile Room	Dec 15	£150,000	£55,000	West's Garage	
Projectile Room	Dec 15	£150,000	£91,998	Castle Court	
Multi Function Room	Nov 15	£55,000	£35,000	Newmarket Rd	
Multi Function Room	Nov 15	£55,000	£20,040	Histon Squash club	
Multi Function Room	Dec 15	£55,000	£40,000	Castle Court	
Outlooks Studio conversion	Nov 15	£75,000	£50,000	Cheddars Lane	
Outlooks Studio conversion	Dec 15	£75,000	£35,864	Newmarket Rd	
Outlooks Studio conversion	Dec 15	£75,000	£55,000	West's Garage	
Squash Court improvement	Nov 15	£20,000	£20,040	Histon Squash club	
Bouldering Wall	Oct 15	£75,000	£72,630	Mill Road	Yes

APPENDIX 14D: NETHERHALL SPORTS CENTRE – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

NETHERHALL SPORTS CENTRE

Ideas for interim S106 Developer contributions for Indoor and Outdoor Sports

OUTDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Floodlit Training Grass area - £30,000

- Low level Lux floodlighting either permanent or temporary/moveable columns to provide floodlit grass training areas/pitches. **Es. cost £12,000**
- Improvements to the grass playing surface with a hard wearing grass seed, and/or introduction of artificial turf grown into the grass, along with improved drainage. – **Est. cost £18,000**

Outdoor Storage – £6,000

- Secure lock ups for outdoor equipment storage for clubs and organisations

Maintenance Equipment - £30,000

- For improved ground maintenance across the site, to enable power sweeping and redressing of the 3G pitch. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Better aeration and de-compaction of the grass pitches. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Scrubbing of the hard tarmac MUGA and Tennis courts. **Est. cost £10,000**

Multi Use Games Area – MUGA - £40,000

- To add a new multigame area for basketball, five-a-side football, netball, and volleyball.

New Pavilion for outdoor sports - £500,000

- New 4 changing room pavilion with community kitchenette/multi purpose room and toilets. For use throughout the season by all users of grass outdoor sports pitches, tennis, netball and cricket.

Table Tennis Tables - £4,000

- Four new outdoor table tennis table s with reinforced matting surrounds

Grass Pitch Levelling - £140,000

- To level out the top playing pitches to grade them to a flat playing surface and add additional drainage and hard wearing grass seeding and reinforced goals mouths.

INDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

New Floor for the Sports Hall - £85,000

- To install a new sports hall floor upgrading the existing floor to an improved playing surface for disabled sports such as basketball, goalball, handball and volleyball.

Scoreboard, PA and displays - £5,000

- An electronic scoreboard with Public Address system to cater for indoor sport's such as 5-a-side football, basketball and volleyball.

APPENDIX 14D: NETHERHALL SPORTS CENTRE – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

PROJECTS PROPOSED TO DATE

OUTDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO

INDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO

APPENDIX 14E: NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY

Ideas for interim S106 Developer contributions for Indoor and Outdoor Sports

OUTDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Floodlit Training Grass area - £30,000

- Low level Lux floodlighting either permanent or temporary/moveable columns to provide floodlit grass training areas/pitches. **Es. cost £12,000**
- Improvements to the grass playing surface with a hard wearing grass seed, and/or introduction of artificial turf grown into the grass, along with improved drainage. – **Est. cost £18,000**

Outdoor Storage – £6,000

- Secure lock ups for outdoor equipment storage for clubs and organisations

Artificial Cricket Nets and Wicket - £35,000

- To improve and upgrade the existing artificial Cricket Wicket – **Est. cost £8,000**
- To improve and upgrade the existing cricket nets and add a further two nets **Est. cost - £27,000**

Maintenance Equipment - £30,000

- For improved ground maintenance across the Academy site, to enable power sweeping and redressing of the 3G pitch. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Better aeration and de-compaction of the grass pitches. **Est. cost £10,000**
- Scrubbing of the hard tarmac MUGA and Tennis courts. **Est. cost £10,000**

Multi Use Games Areas – MUGAs - £40,000

- To add two new multigame areas when the contractors of the main build on the school site leave to redevelop their compound into two multi use games areas for basketball, five-a-side football, netball, and volleyball.

New Pavilion for outdoor sports - £500,000

- New 4 changing room pavilion with community kitchenette/multi purpose room and toilets. For use throughout the season by all users of outdoor sports pitches, Tennis, Mugas and cricket.

Improvements to the Cycling Track - £5,000

- Improvements to the new dirt cycling track being constructed from the spoil from the onsite development of the school and clearance of the compound are once onsite construction works have finished.

Paddle Tennis Courts - £40,000

- Construction of two paddle tennis courts

Table Tennis Tables - £4,000

- Four new outdoor table tennis table s with reinforced matting surrounds

INDOOR SPORT POTENTIAL PROJECTS

New indoor court - £100,000

- New court added to the modular construction of the existing sports hall to make it up to a four court sports hall. Site is already laid out to allow for expansion of final court to 4 court hall

New Floor for the Sports Hall - £75,000

- With the addition of an new court to the sports hall to install an new floor throughout upgrading the existing floor to an improved playing surface for multi sports such as handball and volleyball.

APPENDIX 14E: NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

New Studio space for multi activities - £100,000

- A new studio for a range of indoor sports to include Boxing, fitness conditioning, weight training, and dance. Linked to the new indoor gymnastics facility being run by Cambridge Gymnastics Academy.

Inclusive Fitness Industry (IFI) fitness equipment - £8,000

- IFI disability adaptive fitness equipment for the gym

Scoreboard, PA and displays - £5,000

- An electronic scoreboard with Public Address system to cater for indoor sport's such as 5-a-side football, basketball and volleyball.

TOP 5 PROJECTS:

The **importance of extra funding** to support a new multigame area. This needs to be a priority to ensure that we can work in parallel with the current new school build.

- 1. Multi Use Games Areas – MUGAs - £40,000**
- 2. Artificial Cricket Nets and Wicket - £35,000**
- 3. Improvements to the Cycling Track - £5,000**
- 4. Paddle Tennis Courts - £50,000**
- 5. New Studio space for multi activities - £100,000**

APPENDIX 14E: NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY – POTENTIAL PROJECTS

PROJECTS PROPOSED TO DATE

OUTDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO
Floodlit Grass Training	Nov 15	£18,000	£17,731	Histon Squash club	
Outdoor Storage	Dec 15	£6,000	£7,735	Histon Rd 149b	
Cricket Nets	Dec 15	£8,000	£7,735	Histon Rd 149b	
Maintenance kit	Dec 15	£10,000	£7,735	Histon Rd 149b	
MUGAs	Dec 15	£40,000	£7,735	Histon Rd 149b	

INDOOR

PROJECT	DATE	PROJECT COST	S106 CONTRIBUTION	SITE	APPROVED YES/NO
IFI Kit	Dec 15	£8,000	£8,742	Histon Rd 149b	

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER OF STATIONS	MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP	ACCESS POLICY
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL				
ABBEEY LEISURE COMPLEX	Health and Fitness Suite	68	LA	68
BLUE FITNESS	Health and Fitness Suite	24	COM	24
CAMBRIDGE FITNESS AND WELLBEING CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	128	COM	128
CASS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	20	COM	20
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	6	EDUCATION	6
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL	Health and Fitness Suite	38	EDUCATION	38
CHURCHILL COLLEGE	Health and Fitness Suite	9	EDUCATION	9
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE SPORTS GROUND	Health and Fitness Suite	8	EDUCATION	8
DAVID LLOYD	Health and Fitness Suite	130	COM	130
DW SPORTS	Health and Fitness Suite	140	COM	140
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE	Health and Fitness Suite	9	EDUCATION	9
FRANK LEE CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	54	TRUST	54
HILL RD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	23	EDUCATION	23
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	EDUCATION	100
LINVINGWELL HEALTH CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	20	COM	20
LONDON ROAD SIXTH FORM COLLEGE SPORTS FACILITIES	Health and Fitness Suite	16	EDUCATION	16
PARKSIDE POOLS AND GYM	Health and Fitness Suite	100	LA	100
PURE GYM	Health and Fitness Suite	220	COM	220
ST BEDE'S INTERCHURCH SCHOOL	Health and Fitness Suite	12	EDUCATION	12
THE GLASSWORKS HEALTH CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	32	COM	32
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	Health and Fitness Suite	22	COM	22
THE PERSE SCHOOL	Health and Fitness Suite	16	EDUCATION	16
THE PERSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Health and Fitness Suite	5	EDUCATION	5
TRINITY COLLEGE OLD FIELDS	Health and Fitness Suite x 2	10	EDUCATION	10
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE WEST SITE	Health and Fitness Suite	50	EDUCATION	50
YMCA CAMBS AND PETERBOROUGH	Health and Fitness Suite	10	EDUCATION	10
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT				
BOURNE HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	28	COM	M/SHIP
CAMBOURNE FITNESS AND SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	70	COM	M/SHIP
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	23	EDUC	P AND P
COMBERTON SPORTS AND ARTS	Health and Fitness Suite	22	EDUC	M/SHIP
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	22	EDUC	P AND P
GAMLINGAY VILLAGE COLLEGE AND THE FITNESS WORKSHOP	Health and Fitness Suite	18	COM	P AND P
GRANTA PARK	Health and Fitness Suite	16	COM	PRIVATE
IMAGINE HEALTH AND SPA	Health and Fitness Suite	24	COM	PRIVATE
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	47	EDUC	P AND P
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	32	EDUC	P AND P
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	32	COM	P AND P
PRIME TIME FITNESS	Health and Fitness Suite	75	COM	M/SHIP
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	38	EDUC	P AND P
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	26	COM	M/SHIP
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	Health and Fitness Suite	16	EDUC	P AND P
THE BELFRY CAMBRIDGE	Health and Fitness Suite	21	COM	M/SHIP
THE TRINITY CENTRE HEALTH CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	33	COM	M/SHIP
WAVES HEALTH AND LEISURE CLUB	Health and Fitness Suite	25	COM	M/SHIP

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

MAP

SITE NAME	FACILITY TYPE	BADMINTON COURTS	MANAGEMENT	ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL					
CHERRY HINTON VILLAGE LEISURE CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	1989
CHESTERTON SPORTS HALL	MAIN	4	EDUCATION	P AND P	2004
DAVID LLOYD (CAMBRIDGE)	MAIN	4	COMMERCIAL	PRIVATE (MEMBERSHIP)	2004
HILLS ROAD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	MAIN	4	EDUCATION	P AND P	1996
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	8	EDUCATION	P AND P	1978
LONG ROAD	MAIN	4	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	2005
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL	MAIN	4	EDUCATION	P AND P	1990
NORTH CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY	MAIN	3	EDUCATION	P AND P	2006
ST BEDE'S INTER CHURCH SCHOOL	MAIN	4	EDUCATION	P AND P	2006
ST FAITH'S SCHOOL	MAIN	6	EDUCATION	LIMITED ACCESS	2011
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	MAIN	5	EDUCATION	LIMITED ACCESS	1995
THE PERSE SCHOOL	MAIN	6	EDUCATION	LIMITED ACCESS	2000
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE (WEST SITE)	MAIN	8	EDUCATION	P AND P	2013
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT					
BASSINGBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	2008
CAMBOURNE FITNESS AND SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P and P	2011
CAMBOURNE VILLAGE COLLEGE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	2015
CAMBOURNE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	1993
COMBERTON LEISURE CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	1980
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	3	PUBLIC	P AND P	1980
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	4	PUBLIC	P AND P	1995
LINTON COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	3	PUBLIC	P AND P	1992
MELBOURNE SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	3	PUBLIC	P AND P	1991
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	MAIN	3	PUBLIC	P AND P	1970
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLEGE	MAIL	3	PUBLIC	P AND P	2015

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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	FACILITY TYPE					LENGTH	WIDTH	LANES	MANAGEMENT
	MAIN	LEARNER	DIVING	LEISURE	LIDO				
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL									
ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX	300M2					25M	12M	5	PUBLIC
		144M2				12M	12M		
CAMBRIDGE FITNESS AND WELLBEING CENTRE	200M2					25M	8M	4	PUBLIC
CHESTERTON	119M2								
DAVID LLOYD	250M2					25M	10M		COMMERCIAL
DW SPORTS FITNESS	180M2					20M	9M	1	COMMERCIAL
FRANK LEE CENTRE	213M2					25M	9M	3	PUBLIC
PARKSIDE POOLS AND GYM	450M2					25M	18M	8	PUBLIC
			156M2			13M	13M		PUBLIC
				30M2		10M	3M		PUBLIC
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	259M2					25M	10M	4	EDUCATION
JESUS GREEN LIDO					1096.8M2	91.4M	12M	3	PUBLIC
KINGS HEDGES LEARNER POOL		90M2				15M	6M	3	PUBLIC
LIVINGWELL HEALTH CLUB		50M2				10M	5M		COMMERCIAL
NETHERHALL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE					YES				PUBLIC
PURE GYM	170M2					17M	10M	3	COMMERCIAL
SHEEPS GREEN POOL					32M2	8M	4M		PUBLIC
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT									
BOURN HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	114M2					15M	7.6M		COMMERCIAL
COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE					250M2	25M	10M		EDUCATION
COTTENHAM AND DISTRICT SPORTS CENTRE					198M2	22M	9M	3	EDUCATION
COTTENHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL					120M2	15M	8M		EDUCATION
GIRTON COLLEGE	300M2					25M	12M		EDUCATION
GIRTON GLEBE PRIMARY SCHOOL					112M2	16M	7M		EDUCATION
IMAGINE HEALTH AND SPA		96M2				12M	8M		COMMERCIAL
IMPINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	250M2					25M	10M	4	PUBLIC
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	160M2					20M	8M	4	PUBLIC
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLAGE SPORTS CENTRE	127.5M2	7.5 X 17M				17M	7.5M	4	PUBLIC
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB	135M2					15M	9M	1	COMMERCIAL
STEEPLE MORDEN C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL					YES	15M			EDUCATION
THE BELFRY CAMBRIDGE		106.25M2					12.5	8.5	COMMERCIAL
WAVES HEALTH AND LEISURE CLUB	144M2					16M	9M		COMMERCIAL

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED			
PAY AND PLAY	1991	2009			
PAY AND PLAY, MEMBERSHIP	1999				
MEMBERSHIP	2004				
MEMBERSHIP	2008				
PAY AND PLAY	1973				
PAY AND PLAY	1999				
PAY AND PLAY					
PAY AND PLAY					
LIMITED COMMUNITY ACCESS	1995				
PAY AND PLAY	1923	2013			
PAY AND PLAY	2006				
MEMBERSHIP	1996				
PAY AND PLAY					
MEMBERSHIP					
FREE					
MEMBERSHIP	1995	2006			
PAY AND PLAY	1960				
PAY AND PLAY	1991	2005			
PRIVATE					
PRIVATE					
PRIVATE					
MEMBERSHIP	2003				
PAY AND PLAY	1995				
PAY AND PLAY	1991	2003			
PAY AND PLAY	1955				
MEMBERSHIP	1984	2011			
PRIVATE	1960	2009			
MEMBERSHIP	2004				
MEMBERSHIP	1974	2006			

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	FACILITY TYPE	NO. OF COURTS	MANAGEMENT	ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED	EASTING	NORTHING	AREA	WARD
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL										
DAVID LLOYD CLUB	INDOOR COURTS	8	COMMERCIAL	MEMBERSHIP	2004					
	SEASONAL AIRHALL	3								
HILLS ROAD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	INDOOR COURTS	4	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	1996					
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT										

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	NO. OF COURTS	MANAGEMENT	ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED	EASTING	NORTHING	AREA
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL								
CHURCHILL COLLEGE	4	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	1965				
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE	1	EDUCATION	PRIVATE		2010			
DAVID LLOYD CLUB	3 GLASS BACKED	COMMERCIAL	MEMBERSHIP	2004				
FRANK LEE CENTRE	2	TRUST	MEMBERSHIP	2011				
GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE	2	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	1989	2012			
HILLS ROAD SPORTS AND TENNIS CENTRE	1	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	1996				
HOMERTON COLLEGE	1	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	1975				
JESUS COLLEGE	1	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	1970	2005			
KELSEY KERRIDGE SPRTS CENTRE	3	TRUST	PAY AND PLAY	1978	2008			
PEMBROKE COLLEGE	2	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	2004				
THE LEYS SPORTS COMPLEX	3 GLASS BACKED	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	1995				
THE PERSE SCHOOL	1 GLASS BACKED	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	2000				
TRINITY COLLEGE OLD FIELDS	3	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	2004				
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE WEST SITE	5 GLASS BACKED	EDUCATION	MEMBERSHIP	2014				
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT								
CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	2	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	1995	2003			
COMBERTON VILLAGE COLLEGE	2 GLASS BACKED	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	1960				
GIRTON COLLEGE	1	EDUCATION	PRIVATE	1800	2013			
MELBOURN SPORTS CENTRE	2	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY					
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	1 GLASS BACKED	EDUCATION	PAY AND PLAY	1991				
SWAVESEY VILLAGE COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	3	EDUCATION	SPORTS CLUB	1976				

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	NO. OF RINKS	MANAGEMENT	ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED	EASTING	NORTHING	SUB_AREA	WARD
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL									
CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY BOWLS CLUB	2	Sports Club	Sports Club	1932	2012				
CAMBRIDGE CHESTERTON INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	8	Sports Club	Sports Club	1973	1995				
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT									

APPENDIX 15: BUILT FACILITIES AUDIT - CITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT

SITE NAME	ADDRESS	POSTCODE	TYPE OF VENUE	MANAGEMENT	ACCESS POLICY	DATE BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL							
THE LITTLE GYM							
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT							

APPENDIX 16: SUMMARY OF MARKET SEGMENTATION PROFILES

MARKET SEGMENTATION

Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people's attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), 'Taking Part' survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.

The segmentation model consists of 19 segments – each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude. A summary of each market segment is provided below.

Sport England Market Segmentations (19 Segments)

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Cycling
Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Athletics
Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
Leanne	Supportive Singles	Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
Helena	Career Focused Females	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Tim	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport. Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.

APPENDIX 16: SUMMARY OF MARKET SEGMENTATION PROFILES

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
Alison	Stay at Home Mums	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Jackie	Middle England Mums	Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Kev	Pub League Team Mates	Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.	Keep fit/gym, Football , Cycling
Paula	Stretched Single Mums	Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Philip	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis and badminton.
Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, golf and angling
Brenda	Older Working Women	Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Norma	Later Life Ladies	Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling

APPENDIX 16: SUMMARY OF MARKET SEGMENTATION PROFILES

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf
Frank	Twilight Year Gents	Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.	Golf, Keep fit/gym, Bowls
Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls