

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES

LEISURE FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

DECEMBER 2022

QUALITY, INTEGRITY, PROFESSIONALISM

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Colchester City Council and Tendring District Council (The councils) have jointly commissioned a Sport, Recreation and Open Space Study which will be delivered by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP). These studies individually comprise of a playing pitch & outdoor sport framework (PPOSS) an indoor and built facility framework (IBF) and an open space study (OSS). Together, they will provide the necessary robustness and direction to inform decisions on future strategic planning and investment priorities across each authority. This work will also be a key evidence base to support the Tendring Local Plan 2011-2031 (TLP).

With regard to the IBF work, the jointly stated objectives are to:

- ◀ Identify current supply and demand issues for sport, recreation and open space facilities in the councils' areas as a whole, based on an audit and assessment of current facilities' quality, quantity and accessibility.
- ◀ Identify the particular requirements for sport, recreation and open space in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility generated by the proposed Tendring and Colchester Borders Garden Community (TCBGC).
- ◀ Enable the councils to plan appropriately for the protection and/or enhancement of existing sport, recreation and open space facilities and to identify any sites that may provide surplus provision, could support new provision or facilities that could merit refurbishment within future Local Plan priorities.
- ◀ Enable creation of strategic proposals for local authority-controlled facilities, such as investment in new and enhanced leisure centres or open spaces or rationalisation, including cross-boundary co-ordination of local authority provision, if appropriate.
- ◀ Identify the potential for a strategic approach to the role of the University of Essex in meeting community needs, primarily those of the proposed TCBGC, in addition to recommendations for the University and the Garden Community individually.
- ◀ Identify the potential for a strategic approach to the role of schools/colleges in meeting community needs with a joint authority approach (notably but not exclusively within the TCBGC area) in addition to recommendations for individual sites.
- ◀ Identify whether existing infrastructure (built facilities, playing pitches and open spaces) is fit for purpose to deliver corporate and local priorities and wider health and wellbeing outcomes in an efficient way, now and in the future over the lifetime of the emerging local plans.
- ◀ Help direct expenditure of any future Section 106 monies or other planning contributions (including the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) should this become relevant) and effective for sport, leisure and open space facilities within each local authority area and have regard to each authority's respective infrastructure delivery plans and the Essex County Council Developers Guide to Contributions 2019.
- ◀ As an output, provide a robust, transparent, and effective means of justifying requirements so that they can be successfully defended for the proposed TCBGC Masterplan DPD or at future reviews of the emerging local plans. And to make strategic decisions on investment, ensuring that any planning gain monies are focused on the relevant local authority areas in which they are collected.
- ◀ Identify how sport, physical activity, and recreation, including within open space, can contribute to each council's corporate agenda, including the responsibility for public health, to deliver healthier lifestyles and achieve positive health outcomes.
- ◀ Identify possible external capital or revenue funding opportunities for sport, physical activity, and recreation facilities, including open space provision.

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- ◀ Identify opportunities for efficiency savings at council-owned facilities and options for alternative governance via charities, trusts, or community-run organisations, where appropriate.
- ◀ Identify a mechanism for appropriate monitoring and review to insure an up to date and robust strategy.

This report is, therefore, a detailed assessment of current provision of indoor and built sports facilities located within the Tendring District Council (TDC) area, identifying needs (demand) and gaps (deficiencies in provision).

The audit was conducted between December and April 2022. The process presented some challenges due to it occurring during the recovery from the Covid-19 Pandemic. Where access was not available, KKP carried out non-technical quality assessments via consultation and desktop research, and where possible quality was assessed via utilising virtual 'walk arounds' videos and photos of the facilities supported by consultation with the operator.

1.2: Scope of the project

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

- ◀ Individually audited identified sports halls (conventional i.e., 3+ court halls) swimming pools (minimum size 160m²), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios) and the wider range of facilities identified above.
- ◀ Analysed supply and demand to identify gaps and opportunities to improve provision.
- ◀ Sought to identify the extent to which delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

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

- ◀ Define the scope of the audit, drawing from national and best practice guidance
- ◀ Record the range and frequency of sport and leisure activities currently accommodated, with an indicative breakdown of attendant demographics, where possible, for appropriate sport and leisure facilities.
- ◀ Undertake the audit with appropriate consideration given to the age, quality, size, accessibility, ownership and management type of each facility.
- ◀ Identify key issues and set out options for addressing those issues.
- ◀ Map all existing facilities on an appropriate GIS database and, if appropriate, any areas of search for new facilities, such as in the TCBGC.
- ◀ Review all strategy and policy documents of relevance (local and national).
- ◀ Review all available existing local consultation data of relevance.
- ◀ Review Facilities Planning Model profiles for sports halls and swimming pools.
- ◀ Develop Strategic Priorities for each of the Council's, to ensure that the Framework is based on a comprehensive understanding of community/key stakeholder needs and aspirations, cross referencing each of the Council's wider services, priorities and corporate vision.

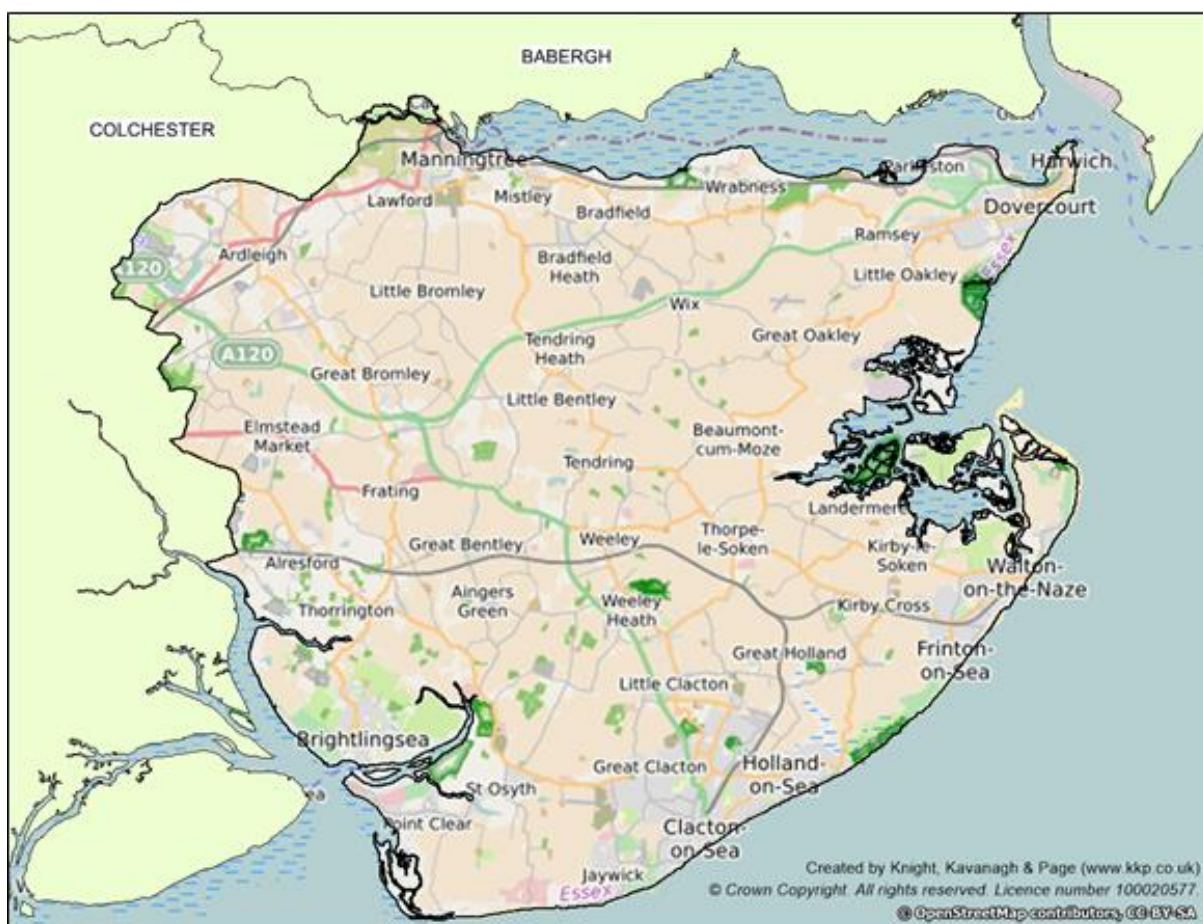
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This process follows the Assessment Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) methodology for assessing indoor sports need, developed by Sport England. The report also accords with relevant paragraphs of the most up-to-date version of the National Planning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

1.3: Background

TDC is a local government district in northeast Essex. Its eastern and southern areas are largely urbanised and host the market towns of Clacton upon Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze and Harwich. The western and central areas of the authority are predominantly rural. It is noted that Colchester, which borders Tendring, to the west, is relatively heavily populated. The main highway network comprises three major roads. The A120 provides connections east to west, linking Colchester to Harwich, the A133 connects the north of the district with the south (Clacton) and the A137 links Colchester to Manningtree.

Figure 1.1: Tendring with neighbouring authorities



The District of Tendring borders the River Stour in the north and the River Colne in the south. The town of Colchester is to its west and the coast on the east. Its council is based in Clacton-on-Sea. Towns in the district include Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Brightlingsea and Harwich. Large villages in the district include St Osyth and Great Bentley. Sometimes it is referred to as the "Tendring Peninsula", the District was formed on 1 April 1974 by a merger of the borough of Harwich with Brightlingsea, Clacton and Frinton and Walton urban districts, and Tendring Rural District. The name Tendring comes from the ancient Tendring Hundred which is named after the small Tendring village at the centre of the area.

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1.4: Report structure

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

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

KKP has paid due regard to these strategic principles, and it is, thus, structured as follows:

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

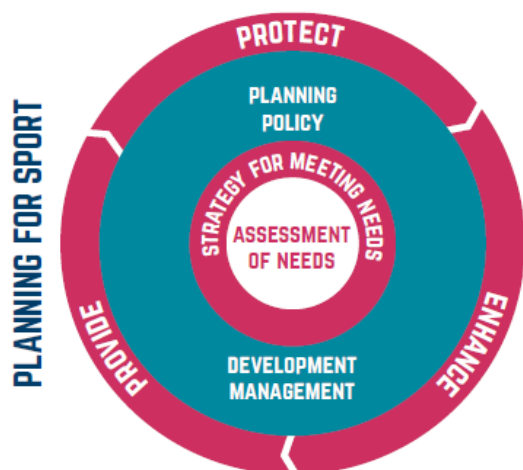
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SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1: National context

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

Figure 2.1: The Sport England Planning for Sport Model

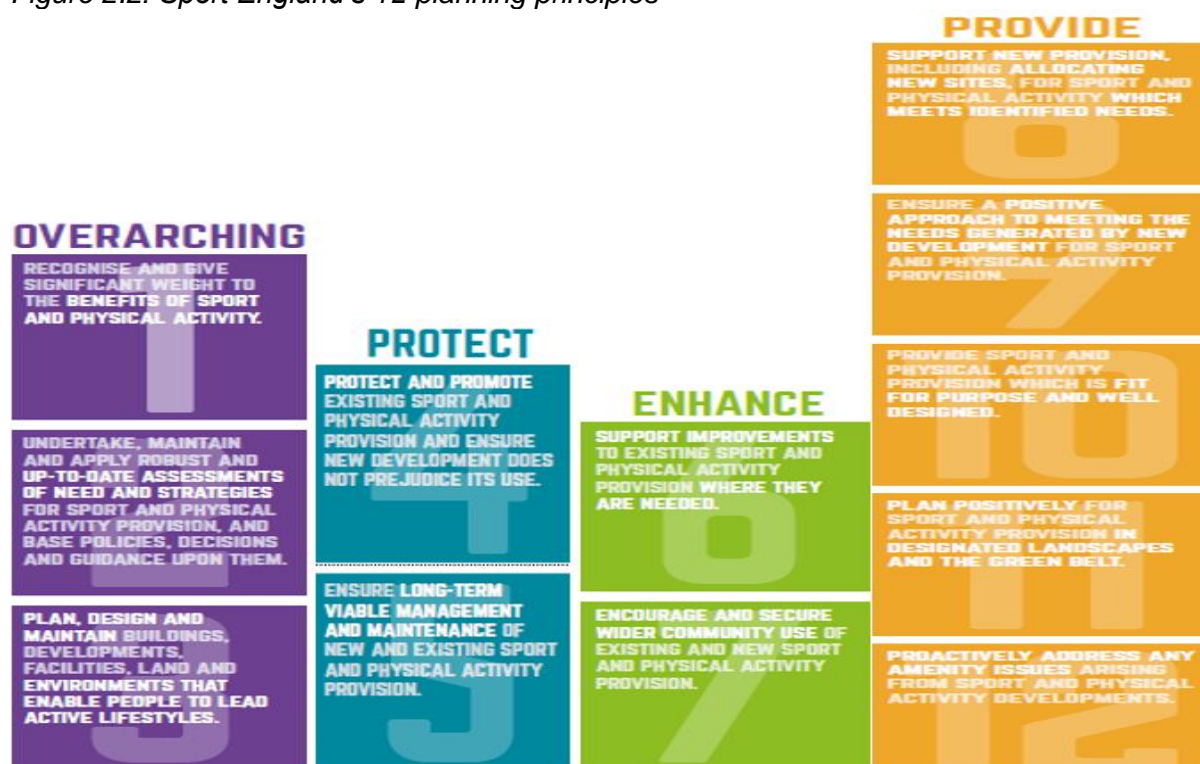


It is supported by 12 planning-for-sport principles. They are geared to helping the planning system contribute to sustainable development by fulfilling the key role the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) highlights that it must play - in creating strong, vibrant, healthy communities.

Applying them will ensure that the planning system plans positively to enable and support healthy lifestyles, delivers community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs, and provides opportunities for all to experience the benefits that taking part in sport and physical activity brings.

These apply to all areas of the planning system at all levels, for example strategic, local authority and neighbourhood planning levels. As such they are of relevance to all involved in, or looking to engage with, the planning system.

Figure 2.2: Sport England's 12 planning principles



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Sport England: Uniting the Movement 2021

Sport and physical activity have a major role to play in improving the physical and mental health of the nation, supporting the economy, reconnecting communities, and rebuilding a stronger society for all following the global pandemic. Reflecting this, Sport England has recently released its new strategy, Uniting the Movement, its 10-year vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity.

It seeks to tackle the inequalities that it states are long seen in sport and physical activity noting that ‘providing opportunities to people and communities that have traditionally been left behind, and helping to remove the barriers to activity, has never been more important’.

The three key Strategy objectives are:



As well as being an advocate for sport and physical activity, through the building of evidence and partnership development, the Strategy identifies five big issues upon which people and communities need to address by working together. They are described as the major challenges to England being an active nation over the next decade as well as being the greatest opportunities to make a lasting difference. They are designated as a building blocks that individually would make a difference but tackled collectively could change things profoundly. The issues are:

- ◀ *Recover and reinvent*: Recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant, and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people.
- ◀ *Connecting communities*: Focusing on sport and physical activity’s ability to make better places to live and bring people together.
- ◀ *Positive experiences for children and young people*: Unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life.
- ◀ *Connecting with health and wellbeing*: Strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health, and wellbeing, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life.
- ◀ *Active environments*: Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.

To address these five big issues, the right conditions for change need to be created: across people, organisations, and partnerships to help convert plans and ideas. This will include a range of actions, including development of effective investment models and applying innovation and digital technology to ensure sport and physical activity are more accessible.

The specific impact of the Strategy will be captured via funded programmes, interventions made, and partnerships forged. For each specific area of action, key performance indicators will be developed to help evidence the overall progress being made by all those involved in supporting sport and physical activity.

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Sport England - Understanding the impact of Covid-19 January 2021

Activity levels for adults had been increasing until coronavirus restrictions were introduced in March 2020. This led to unprecedented drops in activity during the first few weeks of full lockdown between mid-March and mid-May 2020. The proportion of the population classed as active dropped by 7.1% (meaning that there were just over 3 million fewer active adults).

Some audiences which found it harder to be active before Covid-19 are also finding it hard now. Inequalities between different groups have persisted since lockdown restrictions began in March. Those who have found it hardest to stay active include:

- ◀ People with long-term health conditions/disabilities.
- ◀ People from lower socio-economic groups.
- ◀ Women aged 16–34-year-olds and 55 years and above.
- ◀ Black adults, Asian adults, and adults from other ethnic groups

The proportion of children and young people reporting being active during mid-May to late July (the summer term) fell by 2.3%, with just over 100,000 fewer children meeting the recommended level of activity compared to the same period 12 months earlier. The impact was greater for some groups than others. Whilst all were impacted in terms of activity levels, girls fared far better than boys, whilst those from black and mixed backgrounds saw more pronounced drops in activity levels.

Sporting activities saw large decreases with over a million fewer children and young people (16.3%) reporting having taken part in swimming and team sports in the last week* compared to the same period 12 months earlier. Walking, cycling and fitness all saw substantial increases in numbers reporting having taken part in the last week compared to the same period 12 months earlier. 1.6 million more children and young people went for a walk (22.0%) or did fitness activities (22.1%), whilst 1.4 million more cycled for fun or fitness (+18.4%).

In addition, lack of disposable income may lead to a reduction in sports sector spend and can have an impact upon the take-up of activities which cater for children and young people as well as adults. Uncertain employment and financial circumstances mean that greater numbers of people will be looking for affordable and flexible opportunities to stay active. Fewer people will be in a position to make an ongoing financial commitment to participate.

Social and economic value of community sport and physical activity in England 2020

Over the last three years, Sport England has focused on bringing together evidence on the contribution of community sport and physical activity to the five outcomes identified in the Government's strategy Sporting Future. These are physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development, and economic development.

Its aim was to assess the evidence base with a view to demonstrating the contribution of community sport and physical activity to the outcomes. Building on this foundation and other previous work, Sport England quantified the social and economic impact of community sport and physical activity. There are two complementary parts to the research. Part one measures the social impact (including physical and mental health) of sport and physical activity while part two measures the economic importance.

The findings reveal that community sport and physical activity brings an annual contribution of £85.5 billion to the country (in 2018 prices) through social and economic benefits.

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Its social value – including physical and mental health, wellbeing, individual and community development – is more than £72 billion, provided via routes such as a healthier population, consumer expenditure, greater work productivity, improved education attainment, reduced crime, and stronger communities. It also generates more than £13bn in economic value. The economic value includes more than 285,000 jobs that employ people within the community sport and physical activity sector.

Together, both enable Sport England to demonstrate the contribution of sport and physical activity to the five government outcomes. The research revealed that the combined social and economic value of taking part (participating and volunteering) in community sport and physical activity in England in 2017/18 was £85.5bn. When measured against the £21.85 billion costs of engagement and providing sport and physical activity opportunities, for every £1 spent on community sport and physical activity, a return on investment (ROI) of £3.91 was created for individuals and society in 2017/18.

Chief Medical Officer Physical Activity Guidelines 2019

This report updates the 2011 physical activity guidelines issued by the four chief medical officers (CMOs) of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The UK CMOs drew upon global evidence to present guidelines for different age groups, covering the volume, duration, frequency, and type of physical activity required across the life course to achieve health benefits.

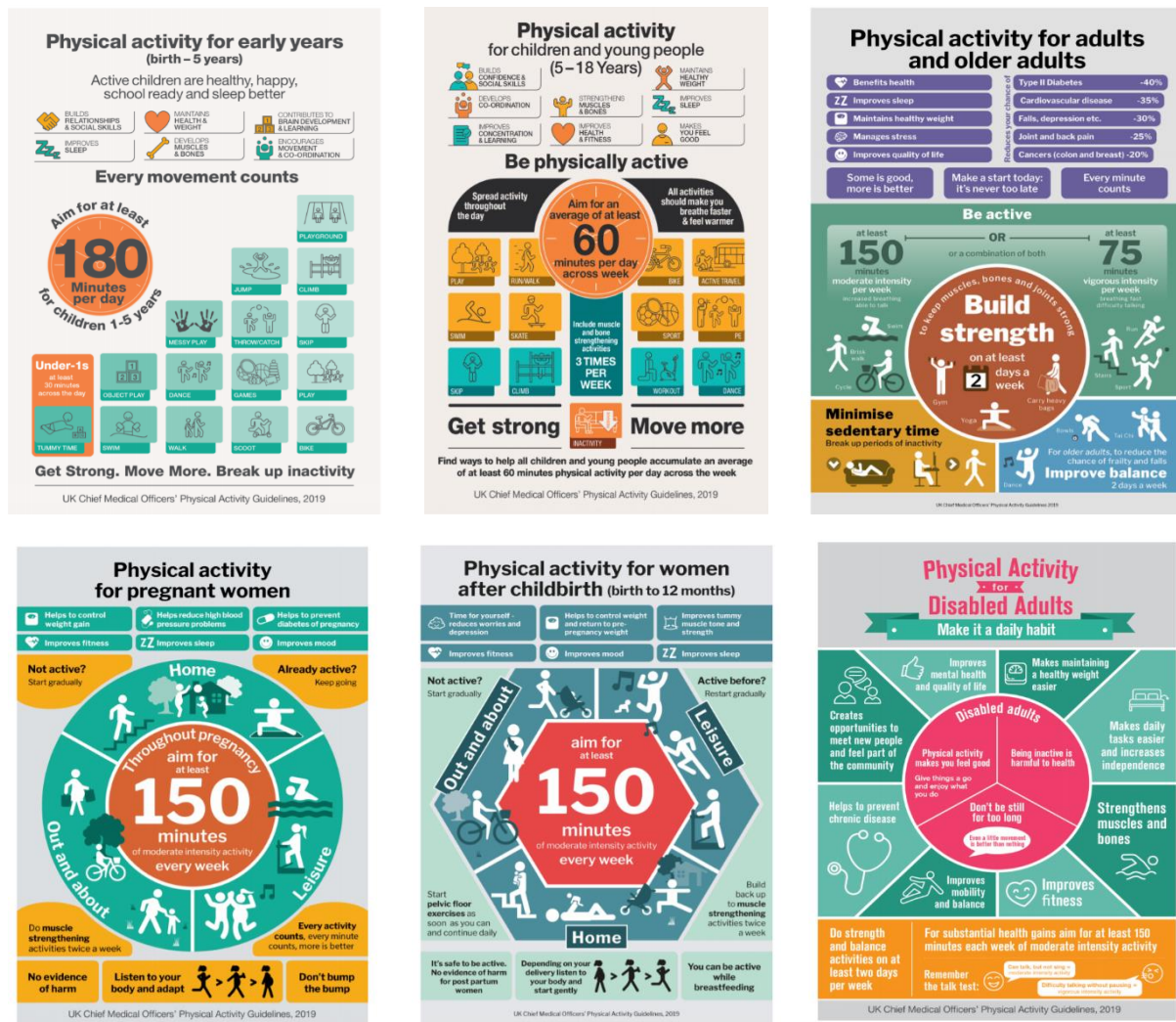
Since 2011, the evidence to support the health benefits of regular physical activity for all groups has become more compelling. In children and young people, regular physical activity is associated with improved learning and attainment, better mental health, and cardiovascular fitness, also contributing to healthy weight status. In adults, there is strong evidence to demonstrate the protective effect on physical activity on a range of many chronic conditions including coronary heart disease, obesity and type 2 diabetes, mental health problems and social isolation. Regular physical activity can deliver cost savings for the health and care system and has wider social benefits for individuals and communities. The key factors for each age group are as follows:

- ◀ *Under-5s*: This is broken down into infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers. Pre-schoolers and toddlers should spend at least 180 minutes (3 hours) per day in a variety of different exercises, whereas infants should be physically active several times every day in a variety of ways, including interactive floor-based activities.
- ◀ *Children and young people (5-18 years)*: Children and young people should engage in moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity for an average of at least 60 minutes per day across the week.
- ◀ *Adults (19-64 years)*: For good physical and mental health, adults should aim to be physically active every day. This could be 150 minutes of moderate exercise, 75 minutes of vigorous exercise or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity, or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity.
- ◀ *Older adults (65+)*: Older adults should participate in daily physical activity to gain health benefits, including maintenance of good physical and mental health, wellbeing, and social functioning. Each week older adults should aim to accumulate 150 minutes (two and a half hours) of moderate intensity aerobic activity.

The report also recognises an emerging evidence base for the health benefits of performing very vigorous intensity activity performed in short bouts interspersed with periods of rest or recovery (high intensity interval exercise, HIIT). The available evidence demonstrates that high intensity interval exercise has clinically meaningful effects on fitness, body weight and insulin resistance. This option has therefore been incorporated into the recommendation for adults.

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Figure 2.3: Physical activity guidelines



It, thus, emphasises the importance of regular activity for people of all ages. It presents additional guidance on being active during pregnancy, after giving birth, and for disabled adults. The new guidelines are consistent with previous ones, introducing some new elements and allowing flexibility in achieving recommended physical activity levels for each age group.

Investment in school sport

The School Sport and Activity Action Plan (July 2019) sets out the Government’s commitment to ensuring that children and young people have access to at least 60 minutes of sport and physical activity per day, with a recommendation of 30 minutes of this delivered during the school day (in line with the Chief Medical Officers guidelines which recommend an average of at least 60 minutes per day across the week). The action plan has three overarching ambitions - that:

- ▶ All children/young people take part in at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day.
- ▶ Children/young people have the opportunity to realise developmental, character-building experiences through sport, competition and active pursuits.
- ▶ All sport and physical activity provision for children/young people is designed around the principles of physical literacy, focuses on fun and enjoyment and aims to reach the least active.

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The PE and sport premium can help primary schools to achieve this aim, providing primary schools with £320m of government funding to make additional and sustainable improvements to the quality of the PE, physical activity and sport offered through their core budgets. It is allocated directly to schools, so they have the flexibility to use it in the way that works best for their pupils.

In 2021 the Department for Education announced a £10.1 million funding package to help more schools open their facilities to the public once the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic is over. The funding, which will be administered by Sport England and distributed via the Active Partnership Network will help schools deliver extra-curricular activities and open their facilities outside of the school day during evenings, weekends and school holidays.

Revised National Planning Policy Framework 2021

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

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

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

The promoting healthy communities theme in paragraph 98, identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessment of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs, quantitative/qualitative deficiencies and surpluses should be identified and used to inform provision requirements in an area.

Cost pressures affecting the leisure industry

Insight produced by the [Local Government Association](#) suggests that Councils continue to face substantial inflationary, Covid-19 related, and demand led pressures which are affecting their ability to efficiently operate leisure provision. This comes alongside the steep increase of living costs to households.

Whilst during 2022, the leisure sector recovery following Covid-19 restrictions has gained momentum, rising utility costs and the recent cost of living pressures on households is likely to adversely impact consumer confidence, throughput, and participation rates. Councils and leisure operators are therefore being required to address and review existing management arrangements and options to ensure the viability of the sector.

Leisure providers (both inhouse and externally commissioned) are being adversely and disproportionately affected because leisure centres have high energy demands, especially for those facilities with swimming pools. Energy costs are typically a leisure operator's second highest cost after staffing costs. This is further exacerbated because the leisure estate is

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ageing and energy inefficient, with research showing two-thirds of public swimming pools and sports halls are in need of replacing or refurbishment, and ageing assets are contributing up to 40 per cent of some councils' direct carbon emissions.

LGA suggest that, in tackling the challenges presented by the current energy crisis, Councils should aim to pursue a partnership focused approach and consider solutions which may contribute to wider public health, decarbonisation, and levelling up and economic outcomes. This could include the following measures:

- ◀ Regular monthly meetings with leisure operator to review and monitor utility costs.
- ◀ Encourage leisure operators to be open and transparent about the true cost of utilities.
- ◀ Explore potential for flexibility in contractual arrangements and operating parameters: i.e. pool temperature / building temperature / reviewing pricing.
- ◀ Review non-viable/low priority contractual requirements.
- ◀ Consider using any management fee to stabilise utilities and stabilise providers to ensure service continuity.
- ◀ Consider renegotiating the repayment terms of loans to enable providers to defer Covid repayments to later years when they are more stable.
- ◀ Work with the operator to include leisure projects as part of decarbonisation projects and/or council investment in energy saving projects.

Environmental Sustainability

UK Government produced its net zero strategy 'Build Back Greener' in October 2021. This sets out how it intends the UK to meet its target for decarbonisation by 2050. It focuses on interventions such as:

- ◀ A fully decarbonised power system by 2035 with all electricity coming from 'low carbon sources'.
- ◀ Improved efficiency of heating for homes and buildings, aiming for all new heating appliances to be based on low carbon technologies, such as electric heat pumps or hydrogen boilers.
- ◀ Low carbon fuel supply – by scaling up the production of low carbon alternatives including hydrogen and biofuels.

TDC has in place the following net zero carbon commitment as set out in its Climate Change Action Plan 2020-2023.

In terms of buildings and energy, the following summary of actions has been proposed for the three years:

- ◀ Undertake energy audits of all council owned buildings and compile a carbon reduction plan for each one. Continue work to improve the performance of Council buildings towards achieving net zero emissions by 2030 and maximise funding opportunities such as SALIX.
- ◀ Move to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity.
- ◀ Ensure all newly constructed council -controlled buildings, extensions and refurbishments are designed to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 where possible.
- ◀ Focus on the switch away from oil, natural gas use by 2030.
- ◀ Ongoing delivery of 'invest to save' energy efficiency projects to reduce overall emissions and reduce running costs.
- ◀ Maximise onsite renewable energy generation opportunities.

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- ◀ Explore carbon offsetting options and develop an implementation plan.

The plan highlights that TDC's leisure centre carbon emissions, it is a significant proportion of the Council's total emissions.

Figure 2.4: TDC carbon emissions breakdown of leisure centres



[Sport England](#) report that ¹climate change and the increased occurrence of extreme weather that it brings are already affecting sports facilities, meaning that the sector needs to build greater resilience to this very real threat.

They propose that a wide range of issues should be considered when approaching project development to and the resultant environmental impact of, say a new swimming pool development. Applying determine whether to refurbish an existing building with its carbon already embodied or to build anew². Establishing a sustainability strategy early on Sport England suggest some key principles as part of a 'pathway to sustainability' and net zero carbon in respect of building design and operation.

- ◀ **Reduce energy consumption** as the first measure to reduce carbon emissions and energy costs.
- ◀ **Change behaviour**, eliminate energy waste and operate energy control systems more effectively at no extra cost.

¹<https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2021-01/Environmental%20Sustainability%20check%20list.pdf?VersionId=7XfZPDhHKoKHpfKqk165MMWdxwCmYsPO>

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- ◀ **Passive design** - Building orientation and placement on site is critical to achieving net zero targets Harness a site's natural resources to benefit cross ventilation, natural lighting, solar gain, shelter or shading.
- ◀ **Fabric efficiency** Maximise the building fabric and glazing performance.
- ◀ **Minimise initial energy demand** to reduce demand on plant and technologies incorporated.
- ◀ **Efficient systems** Invest in appropriate energy-efficient products including heating, ventilation, fittings, controls, sensors, heat pumps and recovery systems
- ◀ **On-site renewables** Incorporate low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies to produce energy on site.
- ◀ **Off-site renewables** Only use energy providers who use renewable energy.

Summary of national context

As the nation emerges from the global pandemic, there is a need to reconnect communities, reduce inequalities and create stronger societies. The aim is to create a catalyst for change, with sport and physical activity being one of the key drivers. There is a need to ensure that people in all age groups either get or remain active. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to support this aim is also a requirement of the planning system in line with national policy recommendations.

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

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2.2: Local context

Tendring's Corporate Plan 2020-2024

The Council's Corporate Plan 2020-2024 sets out the Council's long term aims to shape and develop the district. Its purpose is to focus the full resources of the Authority on improving and sustaining the economic, social, and environmental fabric ensuring Tendring is a place residents, businesses and visitors can be proud of. The key priorities to achieving this are summarised below:

- ◀ Delivering high quality services.
- ◀ Community leadership through partnership.
- ◀ Building sustainable communities for the future.
- ◀ Strong finances and governance.
- ◀ A growing and inclusive economy.

Tendring District Local Plan: 2013-2033 and Beyond

The Local Plan sets out the vision and key policies for the District to be implemented between 2013-2033. The vision is to ensure TDC is a vibrant, healthy, and attractive place to live, work and visit. This will be achieved through the following key objectives:

- ◀ Provide new dwellings within Tendring District up to 2033 of sufficient variety in terms of sites, size, types, and tenure. Deliver high quality sustainable new communities.
- ◀ Provide for the development of employment land on a variety of sites to support a diversity of employment opportunities and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing.
- ◀ Promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and valued aspects of its existing character.
- ◀ Make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development.
- ◀ Enable provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services. Ensure that new growth brings opportunities to enhance existing services, facilities, and infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities.
- ◀ Improve and provide good quality educational opportunities and prospects for Tendring's residents as part of sustainable community strategy.
- ◀ To work with partners in the National Health Service, local health organisations and local community groups to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support growing communities.
- ◀ Locate development within Tendring District where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the use of car.
- ◀ Conserve and enhance Tendring District's heritage, respecting historic buildings and their settings, links, and views
- ◀ Provide a network of multi-functional green spaces which secures a net gain in biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles, and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment.
- ◀ Reduce the risk of flooding by securing the appropriate location and design of new development, having regard to the likely impact of climate change
- ◀ Work with partners to provide an enhanced environment for tourism and the maritime sector and its associated services.

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TDC Indoor and Built Facilities Assessment 2016

The key findings include:

- ◀ Management of sports halls is relatively stable with TDC and Pinnacle PSG operating all but one of the sports halls in Tendring. All sports halls (apart from Hamford Primary Academy) offer over 30 hours of community use. There is only one 6-court hall in the District (Clacton Leisure Centre).
- ◀ The undersupply of (swimming pool) water in the District is exacerbated by the fact that the same issue applies to the adjoining Borough of Colchester. There is, in particular, a shortage of teaching pool space.
- ◀ Anticipated change in the age profile of the population suggests that facility programmes and opening times will need to adapt to ensure that older people are fully included. This is difficult given current occupancy levels in some centres and reliance on sports halls in schools to cater for other usage.
- ◀ The audit highlights the absence of complementary programming and pricing at facilities in the District. It is acknowledged that coordination (even if short term in nature) takes time and effort and will need to be undertaken by a lead organisation (probably TDC itself).
- ◀ Martial arts and boxing are popular and offer good participation opportunities in the District. Clubs for these sports tend to operate out of smaller venues. Volleyball and basketball are key local sports and there is a view that they could be grown further if appropriate up to date facilities were available.
- ◀ Provision for participation in indoor bowls is good despite regional and national trends. Of the three indoor facilities in the District, two report increasing membership.

Livewell Tendring

Livewell is a campaign designed to engage communities, families, and individuals with the aim of providing information about all that is on offer in Essex to improve health and wellbeing. All Essex local authorities and its partners have come together to collaborate on the health and wellbeing agenda and work towards achieving better health outcomes for people across Essex. Livewell comprises six key themes including:

- ◀ *Startwell* - Giving children the best start in life. We will endeavour to help families have the best start in life.
- ◀ *Bewell* – People of all ages, shapes, sizes and abilities can benefit from being physically active. We will encourage more people to undertake regular physical activity, which will in turn produce longer term health benefits.
- ◀ *Eatwell* – Healthy eating means consuming the right type and quantity of food from all food groups in order to lead a healthy life. We will raise awareness across the district about healthier eating.
- ◀ *Feelwell* – A state of mental wellbeing in which every individual realises his or her potential and can cope with the normal stresses of life. We will improve the access to services that address mental wellbeing.
- ◀ *Staywell* – Clinical wellbeing, a state of health. We will work together with the community and professionals to ensure our residents have access to the best clinical services.
- ◀ *Agewell* - Plan now for the future, for a healthier retirement. We will endeavour to encourage people to look at improving their health and wellbeing now, to be able to lead a better quality of life in the future.

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Active Essex

Active Essex is a county wide initiative that helps to take steps to a more active lifestyle. It is one of the 43 Active partnerships in England which work collaboratively with local partners to ensure the power of physical activity and sport can transform lives

Its vision is to improve everyone's health and wellbeing. It wants to level up the playing field across Essex, support those who are already active and tackle head on the inequalities that currently prevent everyone from the life changing impact of an active lifestyle. It will ensure this is done together, by continuing to strengthen communities, by providing tools to enable young people to have the best and most healthy start to life, by creating attractive local spaces and places to encourage people to be active and ensuring that good physical and mental wellbeing can be accessed by everyone.

Five key priorities are listed in its strategy '*Fit for the Future: The Physical Activity and Sport Strategy for Essex, Southend, and Thurrock 2021-2031*'. These are:

- ◀ *Strengthening communities:* use the power of physical activity and sport with citizen led and asset-based approaches to strengthen communities.
- ◀ *Sport and Physical Activity Sector:* to support the recovery, development and growth of our sport and physical activity sector, in order to collectively increase the opportunities for all.
- ◀ *Children and young people:* ensuring every child in Essex has the best start in life, which is active, healthy, and happy.
- ◀ *Active Environments:* to work, collectively to develop and provide well connected, accessible places and spaces that encourage people to be active.
- ◀ *Levelling up Health and Wellbeing:* Change behaviours, enabling and empowering people to do things for themselves and their local communities. Physical activity is the highest priority for good health.

Local Delivery Pilot (LDP) 2019-2025

Sport England embarked on a long term £100m national pilot to test new ways of tackling population levels of physical inactivity. It selected 12 different locations across England, including Essex, with the initial period running until 2025.

All of the learning from the 12 pilots is to be shared extensively to radically change the way organisations and sectors go about increasing levels of physical activity. The Essex Local Delivery Pilot (LDP) is described as a once in a generation opportunity to use physical activity to make a difference to the lives of people across Essex. Tendring is one of the three test areas along with Basildon and Colchester.

All LDP resources in Tendring must have a focus on getting sedentary people more active in low-income communities.

Potential major physical activity projects identified for Tendring in 2022 (subject to funding), include:

- ◀ Beat the Street in Clacton and Jaywick engaging 10,000 people over six weeks of summer.
- ◀ First ever district wide disability cycling project across Tendring engaging 7,500 people with disabilities and long term health conditions in regular cycling.
- ◀ Extending Essex Pedal Power in Clacton and Jaywick from 2023 to 2025.
- ◀ Establishing Essex Pedal Power in Harwich and Dovercourt with a plan to giveaway 1000 new quality bikes.

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- ◀ New Street Tag games in Walton and Harwich.
- ◀ New Park Play in Clacton, Jaywick, Walton and Harwich.
- ◀ A major new pilot in Active Travel Social Prescribing.
- ◀ A major new walking project to establish up to 50 new community walking groups.
- ◀ Two new outdoor gyms in Clacton and Harwich.
- ◀ A major new physical activity activation plan for Harwich and Dovercourt through innovative regular engagement with over 3,000 residents.

South-East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)

Tendring is part of the South-East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) which comprises Kent, Essex, and East Sussex. Local Enterprise Partnerships are designed to offer local areas the opportunity to take control of their future economic development as part of the government's drive to promote local decision making. As a partnership between local authorities and business, the Enterprise Partnership plays a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth. Tendring District Council works alongside other local authorities and businesses in the partnership to identify barriers to local economic growth, to stimulate a prosperous economic future for the District.

Summary of local context

There is a real focus on improving quality of life for residents in TDC with reference made to increasing sport and physical activity and reducing health inequalities. The core messages running through local strategies are:

- ◀ Reducing social and economic inequalities, particularly focusing on the neighbourhoods of Jaywick, Clacton and Harwich.
- ◀ Reducing levels of inactivity.
- ◀ Promoting and encouraging healthy and active lifestyles by providing a range of activities and services, in partnership with a range of organisations for all age groups.
- ◀ Improving access to facilities within all communities, ensuring there are increased activities for people of all ages.
- ◀ Ensuring services and facilities are developed in parallel with future housing growth.

It is important that a partnership approach with key stakeholders is developed between different agencies to ensure these core messages are delivered.

2.3: Demographic profile

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

Population and distribution (*Data source: 2020 Mid-Year Estimate, ONS*):

The total population of Tendring was 147,353 of which 70,931 males and 76,422 are females.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the population density map is based on lower super output areas (LSOA) from ONS' most recent Census of population. It covers all parts of the country irrespective of whether the SOA is in an area of high-density housing and flats or it covers farms and rural villages.

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Figure 2.4: Population density 2020 MYE, ONS

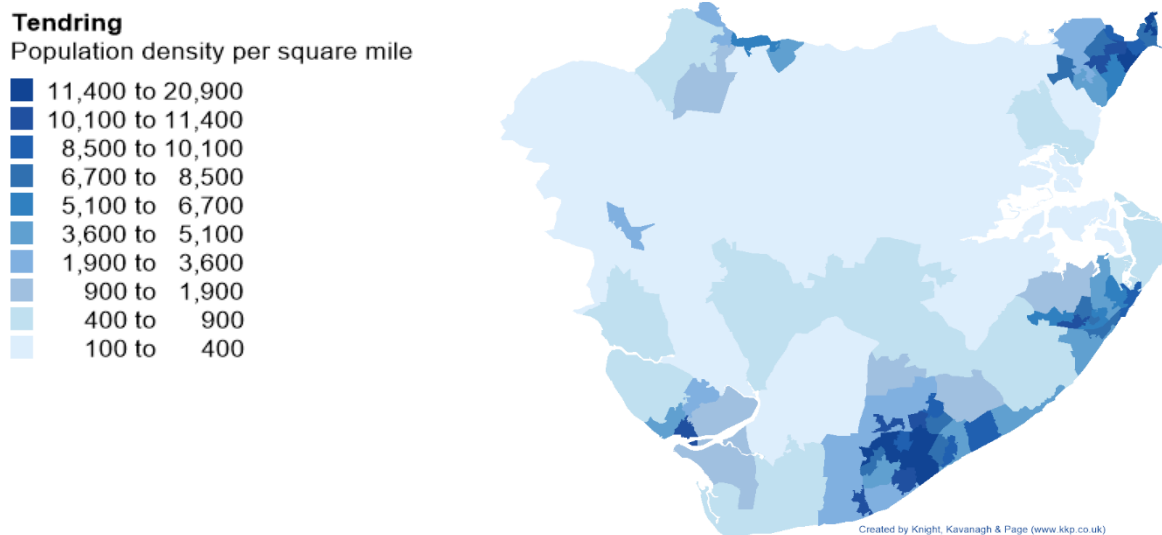


Figure 2.5 illustrates Tendring’s population age and gender composition set against that of the region. Data indicates that there is a lower proportion of 10–34-year-olds (Tendring- 24.1%,) than in the East (29.1%). This may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families. There are, however, fewer in the age groups from 35-64 (Tendring - 35.9%, East - 38.8%); these groups are likely to have higher disposable income and may also still be physically active.

There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +22.4% (+9,643) in the first period continuing to rise to +43.9% (+18,887) between 2018 and 2043. While the age group represented 29.5% of Tendring’s population in 2018 it is projected to be 35.3% of the total by 2043 - over one third of the population.

Figure 2.5: Comparative age/sex pyramid for Tendring and the East

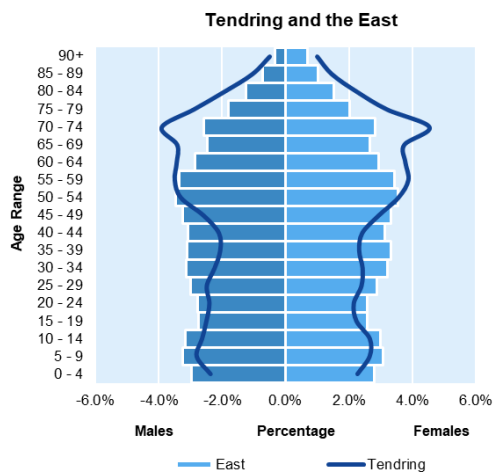
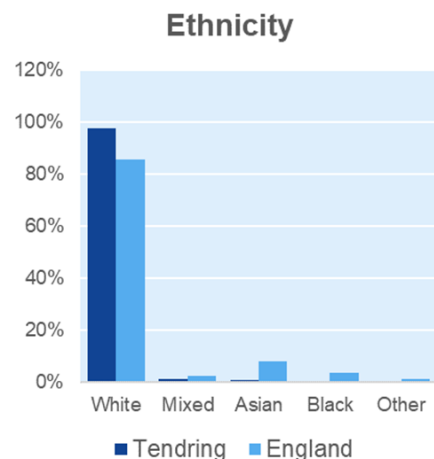
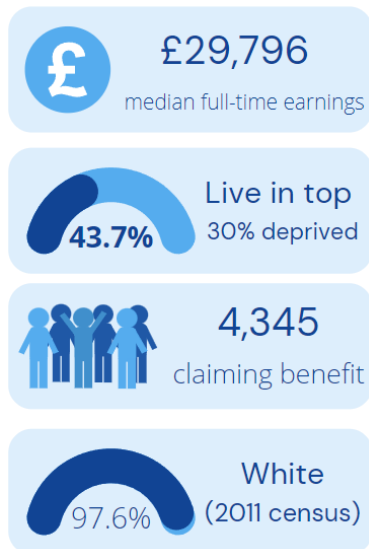


Figure 2.6: Tendring’s ethnic composition, income & dependency, and deprivation illustrations



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Ethnicity (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS): Tendring's ethnic composition does not reflect that of England as a whole. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (97.6%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White; this is considerably higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group is Asian, at 0.9% this is considerably lower than the national equivalent (7.8%).

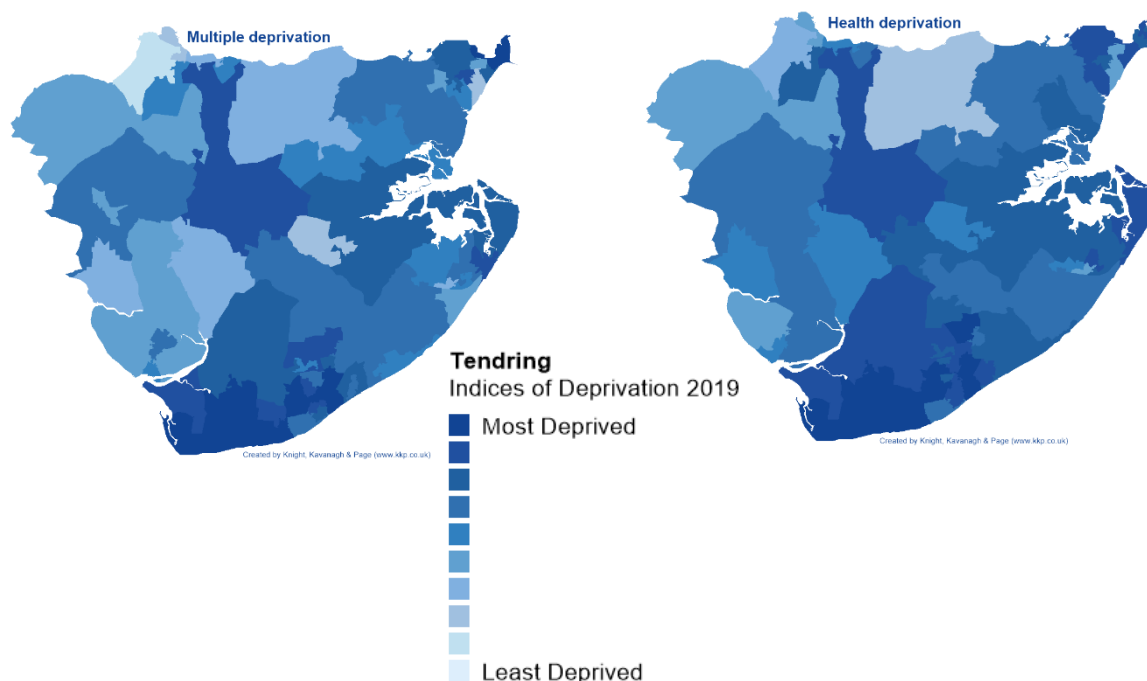


Income and dependency (Data source: NOMIS (2020): The median figure for full-time earnings (2021) in Tendring is £29,796; the comparative rate for the East is £32,687 (+9.7%) and for Great Britain is £31,881 (+7.0%). In January 2022, there were 4,345 people in Tendring claiming out of work benefits; this represents an increase of 19.5% when compared to March 2020 (3,635).

Deprivation (Data source: 2019 indices of deprivation, MHCLG): Relative to other parts of the country Tendring experiences low levels of deprivation. Four in 10 of the population (43.7%) falls within the areas covered by the country's three most deprived cohorts compared to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 4.1% live in the three least deprived groupings (again, this compares to a 'norm' of c.30%).

A similar pattern, to that seen for multiple deprivation, is seen in relation to health, yet more so with around two thirds of Tendring's population (64.7%) falling within the areas covered by the three most deprived cohorts, this compares to a national average of c.30%. Conversely, 1.6% live in the three least deprived groupings compared to a 'norm' of c.30%.

Figure 2.7: Index of and health domain comparisons

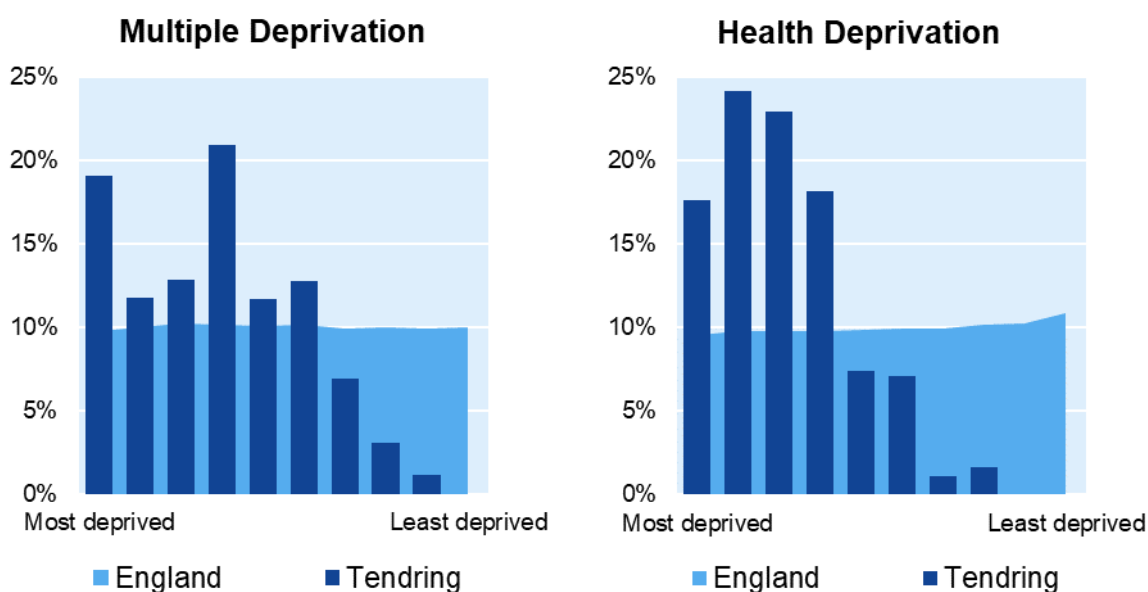


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Table 2.1: Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) and health deprivation in Tendring

| Indices of deprivation 2019 (10% bands) | Multiple deprivation | | | Health deprivation | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Population in band | Percent of population | | Population in band | Cumulative % of Population | |
| Most deprived 0-10.0 | 27,017 | 19.1% | 19.1% | 24,948 | 17.6% | 17.6% |
| 10.1-20 | 16,665 | 11.8% | 30.8% | 34,213 | 24.1% | 41.7% |
| 20.1-30 | 18,219 | 12.8% | 43.7% | 32,519 | 22.9% | 64.7% |
| 30.1-40 | 29,661 | 20.9% | 64.6% | 25,718 | 18.1% | 82.8% |
| 40.1-50 | 16,572 | 11.7% | 76.3% | 10,502 | 7.4% | 90.2% |
| 50.1-60 | 18,072 | 12.7% | 89.0% | 10,008 | 7.1% | 97.3% |
| 60.1-70 | 9,731 | 6.9% | 95.9% | 1,579 | 1.1% | 98.4% |
| 70.1-80 | 4,274 | 3.0% | 98.9% | 2,303 | 1.6% | 100.0% |
| 80.1-90 | 1,579 | 1.1% | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Least deprived 90.1-100 | 0 | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 100.0% |

Figure 2.8: IMD and health domain comparisons – Tendring and England.



Crime (Data source: 2020 Recorded Crime, ONS)

Crime data is only available for police force areas. Tendring is in the Essex Police Force Area, which comprises 14 local authorities (Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Castle Point, Chelmsford, Colchester, Epping Forest, Harlow, Maldon, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Tendring, Thurrock and Uttlesford). The population of Tendring accounts for 7.9% of the Essex Police Force Area.

During the 12 months to September 2021 recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Essex totalled 83.3; this is similar to the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 82.4. The number of recorded crimes in Essex has fallen by 3.6% since September 2020, the number for England and Wales has fallen by 1.3% over the same period.

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Figure 2.9: index of crime deprivation

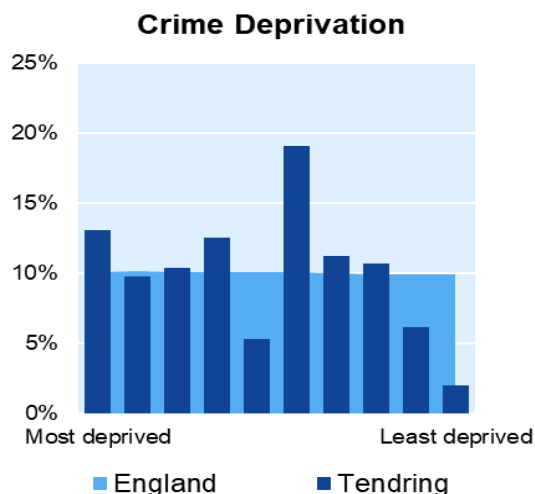
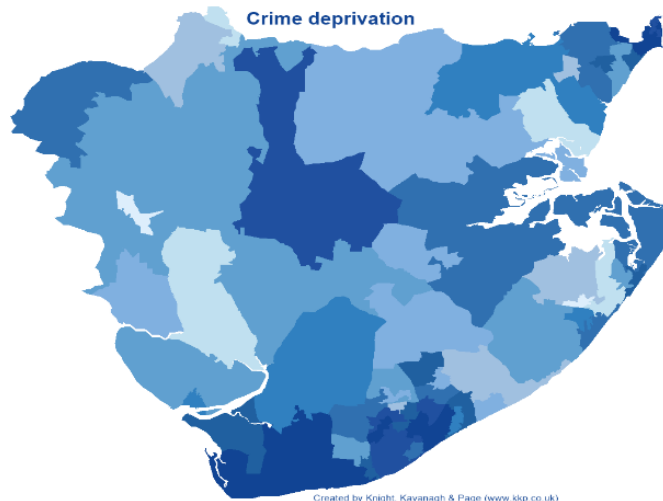


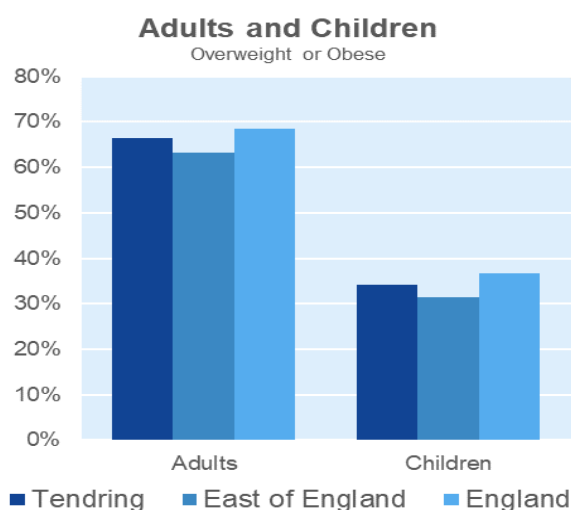
Figure 2.10 Crime domain comparisons



Health data: (Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP³ and NOO⁴): In keeping with patterns seen alongside higher levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Tendring is lower than the national figure; the male rate is currently 77.8 compared to 79.6 for England, and the female equivalent is 81.6 compared to 83.2 nationally.

Weight and obesity: Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity⁵ are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

Figure 2.11: Adult and child obesity rates



Adult obesity rates in Tendring are both below the national but above the regional averages as identified in Figure 2.11.

³ National Child Measurement Program

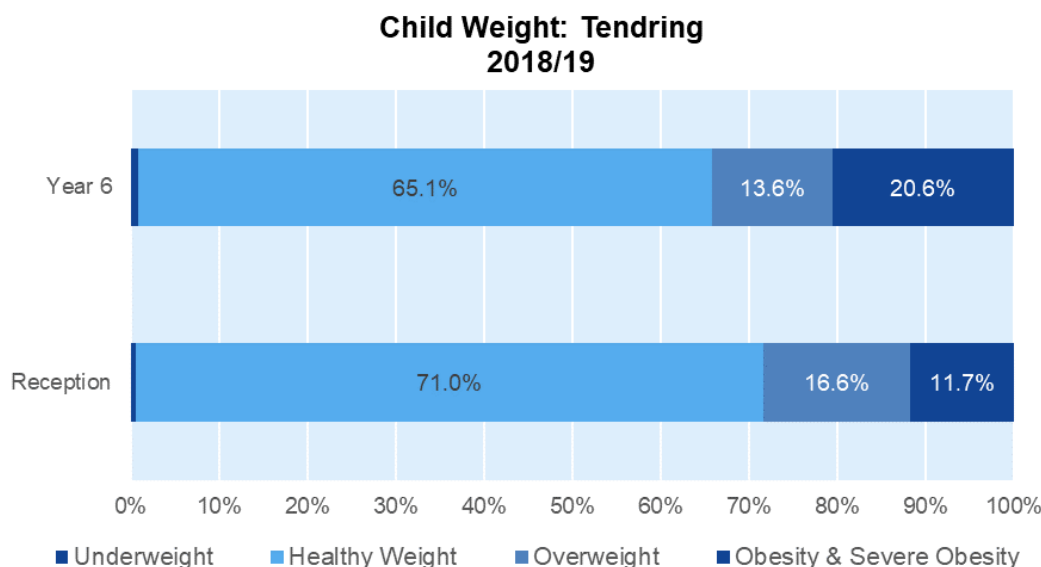
⁴ National Obesity Observatory

⁵ Adult Weight Data is for the period 2016-2017. The child data is for the period 2017-2018

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In common with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 11. In Reception Year at school, 11.7% of children in Tendring are considered obese and 16.6% overweight. By Year 6 these figures rise to 20.6% obese and 13.6% overweight. In total by Year 6 a third of children (34.2%) are either overweight or obese.

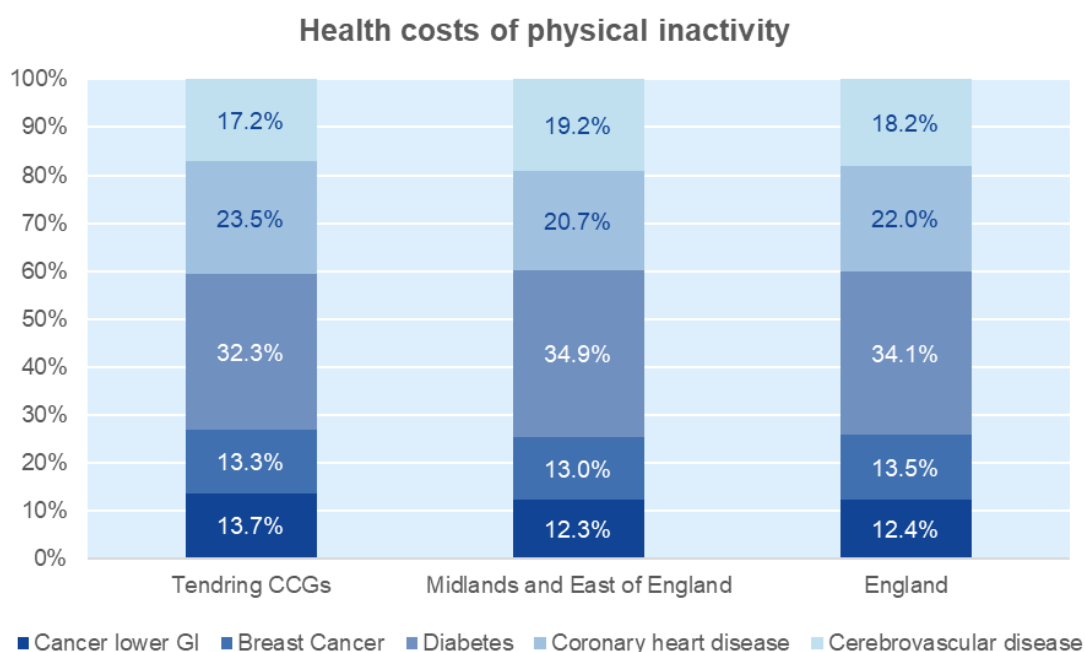
Figure 2.12: Child weight – reception and year 6



Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group data related to the costs of avoidable ill health attributable to physical inactivity (updated 2014/15) by Public Health England. It encompasses illnesses such as bowel and breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g., stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

Figure 2.13: Health costs of physical inactivity



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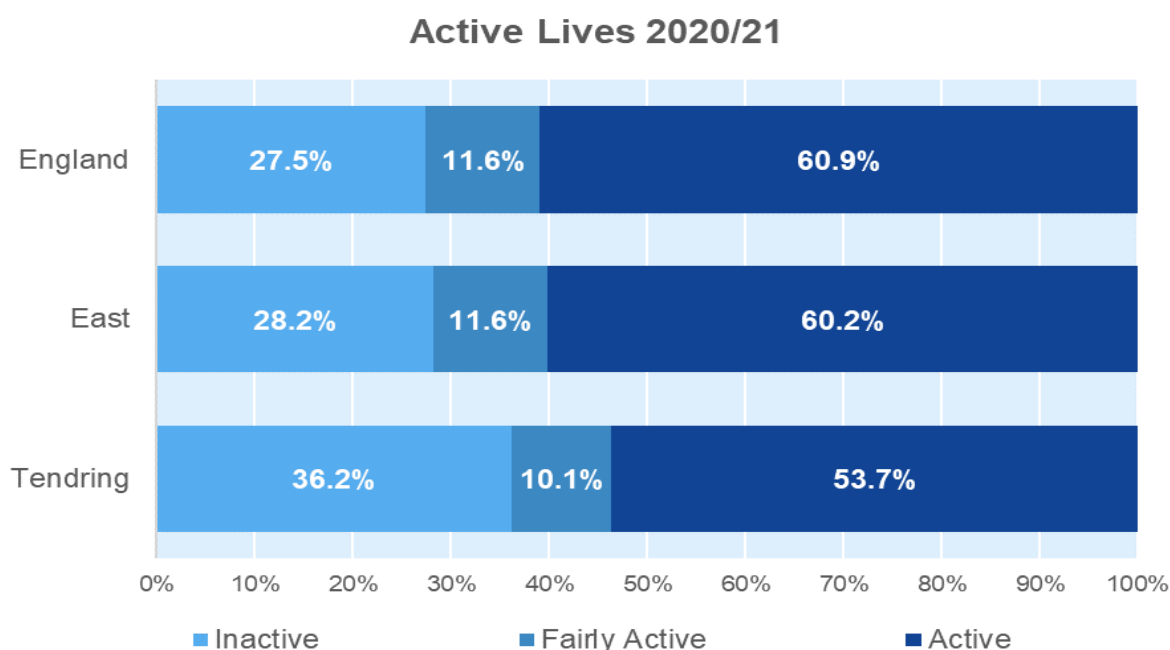
Tendring falls within the boundary of the NHS North East Essex CCG (Colchester and Tendring). The total annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity for the CCG is estimated at £3,106,290. When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000, the total costs for the CCG (£936,027) is 16.1% above the national average (£806,244) and 13.2% above the regional average (£827,050).

It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

Sport England: Active Lives Survey (ALS) 2019/2020

This is based on 16+ year olds taking part in walking, cycling, fitness, dance, and other sporting activity (excluding gardening). The percentage of the population considered to be inactive in Tendring is 36.2%. This is above both the regional average (28.2%), and the national (27.5%) average. Tendring has fewer active people (53.7%) than both the national average (60.9%) and regional average (60.2%) as identified in Figure 2.12

Figure 2.14: Levels of activity



Rate/population totals for sport & physical activity levels (excluding gardening) of adults (16+) in English LAs.

The most popular sports and physical activities

A further aspect of the Active Lives Survey is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Tendring. As with many other areas, fitness and cycling are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender; in Tendring almost one quarter of adults take part in fitness activities, on average, at least twice a month. The next most popular activity is cycling which 14.7% of adults do on a relatively regular basis.



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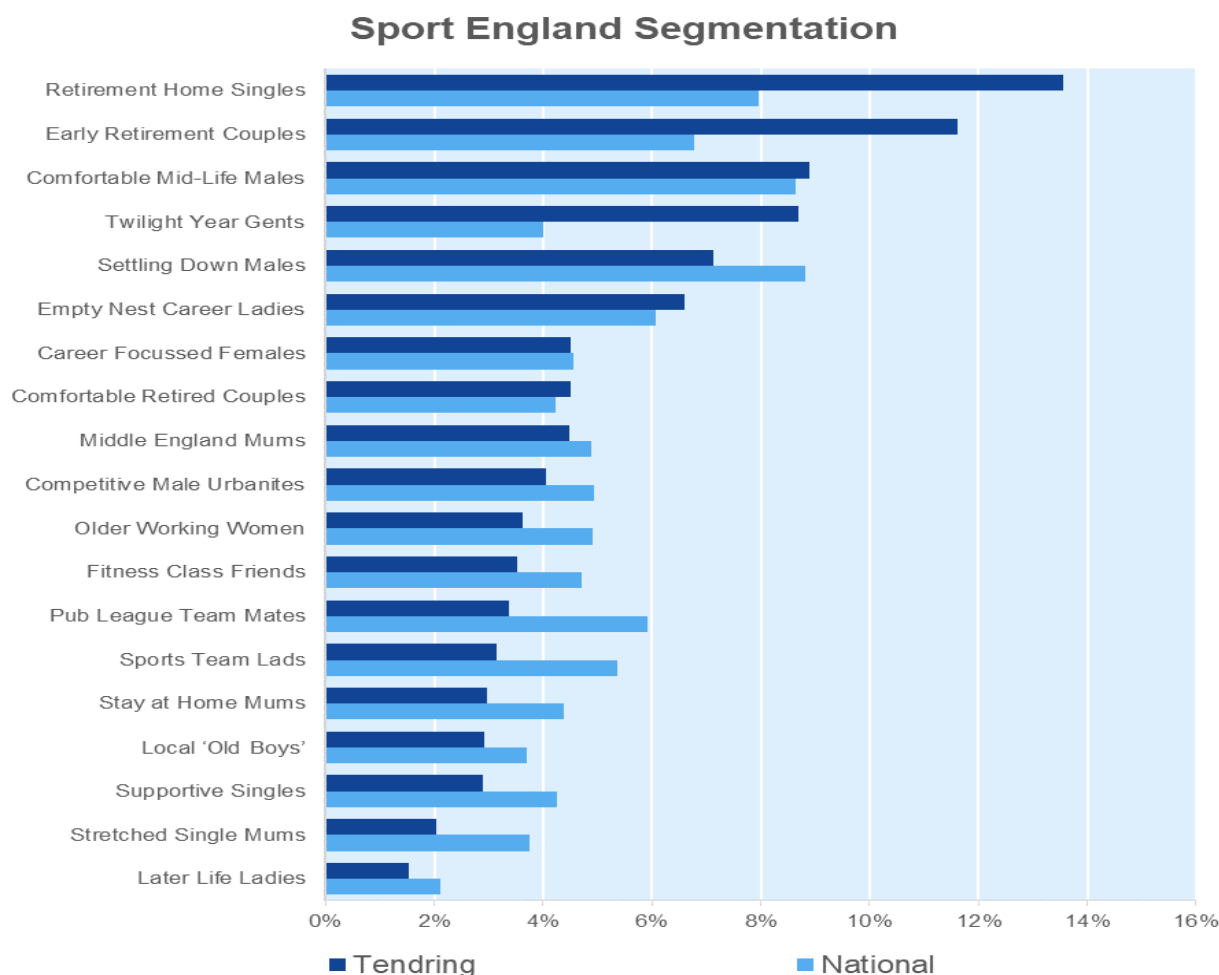
Table 2.2: Most popular sports in Tendring (Source: SE Active Lives Survey Nov 18/19)

| Sport | Tendring | | East | | England | |
|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | No. (000s) | Rate | No. (000s) | Rate | No. (000s) | Rate |
| Fitness | 29,000 | 23.7% | 1,438,200 | 28.6% | 12,930,400 | 28.4% |
| Cycling | 18,000 | 14.7% | 888,200 | 17.7% | 7,424,800 | 16.3% |
| Athletics | 9,800 | 8.0% | 692,300 | 13.8% | 6,668,800 | 14.7% |
| Swimming | 9,300 | 7.6% | 475,600 | 9.5% | 4,221,300 | 9.3% |
| Football | 5,400 | 4.4% | 214,100 | 4.3% | 2,019,800 | 4.4% |

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

Sport England classifies the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profile for Tendring indicates 'Retirement Home Singles' to be the largest segment of the adult population at 13.6% (16,122) compared to a national average of 8.0%. This is closely followed by 'Early Retirement Couples' (11.6%) and 'Comfortable Mid-Life Males' (8.9%). At the other end of the spectrum, there are fewest 'Later Life Ladies' with only 1.5%, 'Stretched Single Mums' (2.0%) and 'Supportive Singles' (2.9%).

Figure 2.15: SE segmentation – Tendring compared to England



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Mosaic (Data source: 2021 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

Mosaic 2021 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 28.5 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. The following table shows the top five mosaic classifications in Tendring compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent two thirds (66.6%) of the population compared to a national equivalent rate of just over one third (36.5%).

Table 2.3: Mosaic – main population segments in Tendring

| Mosaic group description | Tendring | | National % |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| | # | % | |
| 1 - Senior Security | 38,291 | 26.0% | 6.9% |
| 2 - Rural Reality | 23,298 | 15.8% | 6.9% |
| 3 - Vintage Value | 12,975 | 8.8% | 5.1% |
| 4 - Country Living | 12,549 | 8.5% | 7.2% |
| 5 - Aspiring Homemakers | 10,846 | 7.4% | 10.4% |

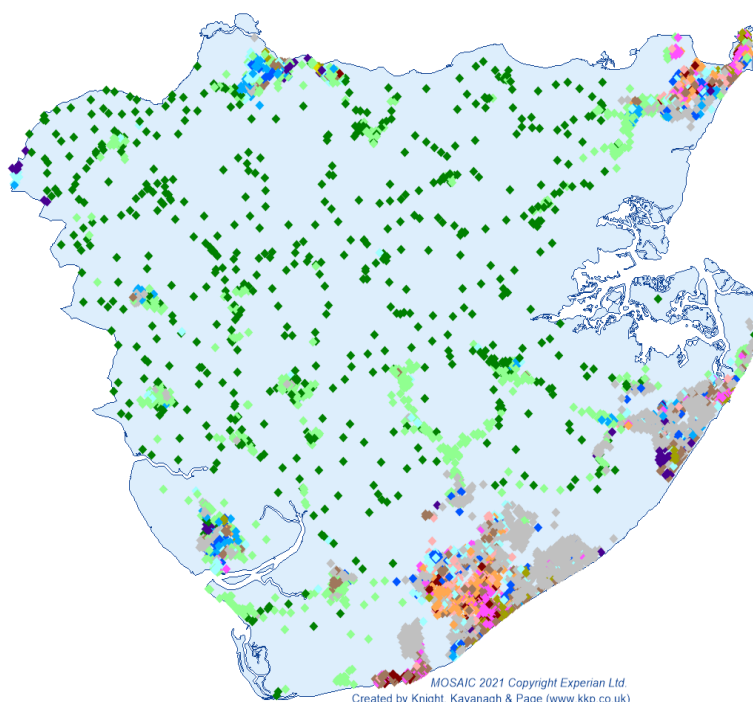
The largest segment profiled for Tendring is the Senior Security group, making up 26% of the adult population in the area. This is almost four times the national rate (6.9%). This group is defined as elderly singles and couples who still live independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles.

Figure 2.16: Distribution of Mosaic segments in Tendring

Tendring

Mosaic groups 2021




- ◆ Prestige Positions
- ◆ Country Living
- ◆ Rural Reality
- ◆ Senior Security
- ◆ Suburban Stability
- ◆ Domestic Success
- ◆ Aspiring Homemakers
- ◆ Family Basics
- ◆ Transient Renters
- ◆ Municipal Tenants
- ◆ Vintage Value
- ◆ Modest Traditions
- ◆ Urban Cohesion
- ◆ Rental Hubs



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Table 2.4: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Tendring

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Senior Security |  | Elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles. |
| Rural Reality |  | People who live in rural communities and generally own their relatively low-cost homes. Their moderate incomes come mostly from employment with local firms or from running their own small business. |
| Vintage Value |  | Elderly people who mostly live alone, either in social or private housing, often built with the elderly in mind. Levels of independence vary, but with health needs growing and incomes declining, many require an increasing amount of support. |

Population projections

The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 20.3% in Tendring's population (+29,624) over the 25 years from 2018 to 2043. Over this extended timeframe there are fluctuations and numbers/proportions rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups. Several key points for Tendring are outlined below:

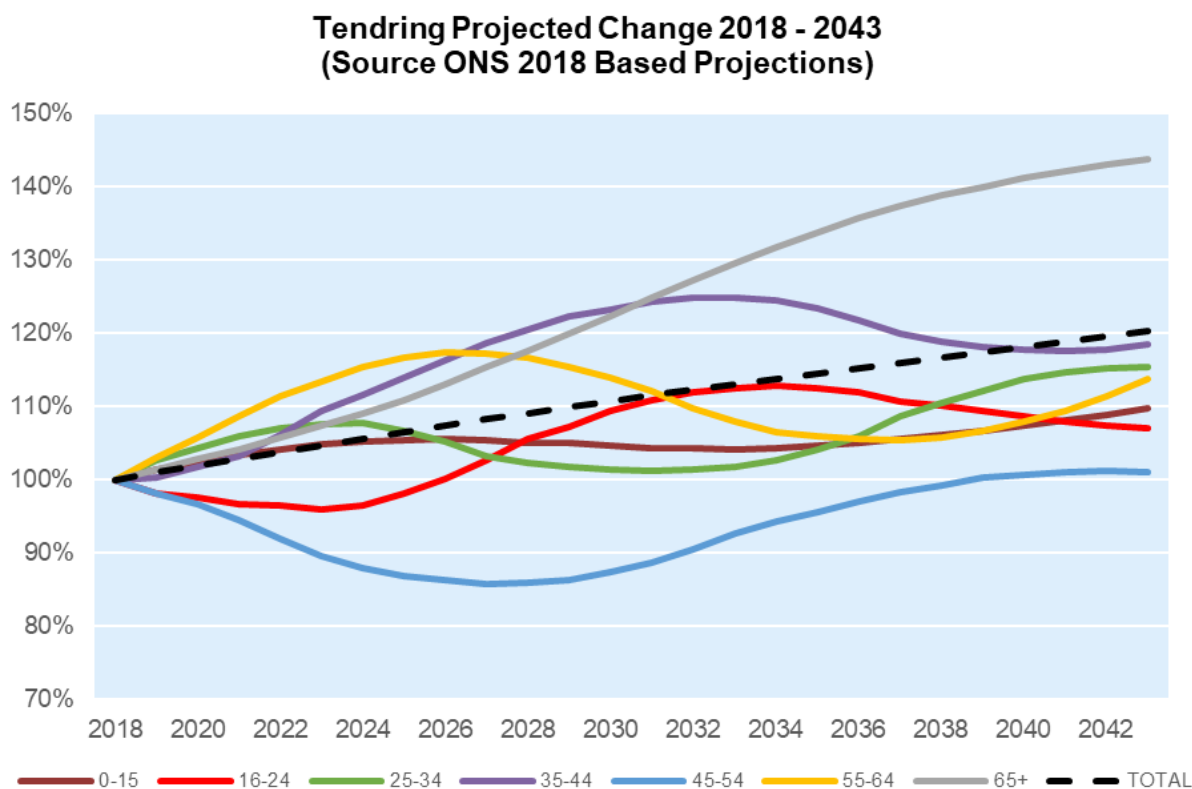
- ◆ The number of 45- to 54-year-olds, falls by -2,393 (-12.6%) over the first half of the projection (to 2030).
- ◆ There is predicted increase in the number of 35–44-year-olds, +23.2% in the first period (+3,067) followed by a decline of -3.8% (-623) in the second period.
- ◆ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+. It rises by +22.4% (+9,643) in the first period continuing to grow to a total of +43.9% (+18,887) between 2018 and 2043. While the age group represented 29.5% of Tendring's population in 2018 it is projected to be 35.3% of the total by 2043 - over one third of the population.

Table 2.5: Tendring - ONS projected population (2018 to 2043)

| Age (years) | Number | | | Age structure % | | | Change 2018 – 2043 | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2018 | 2030 | 2043 | 2018 | 2030 | 2043 | 2018 | 2030 | 2043 |
| 0-15 | 24,114 | 25,225 | 26,451 | 16.5% | 15.6% | 15.1% | 100.0% | 104.6% | 109.7% |
| 16-24 | 12,390 | 13,560 | 13,254 | 8.5% | 8.4% | 7.6% | 100.0% | 109.4% | 107.0% |
| 25-34 | 13,549 | 13,729 | 15,631 | 9.3% | 8.5% | 8.9% | 100.0% | 101.3% | 115.4% |
| 35-44 | 13,196 | 16,263 | 15,640 | 9.1% | 10.1% | 8.9% | 100.0% | 123.2% | 118.5% |
| 45-54 | 19,007 | 16,614 | 19,194 | 13.0% | 10.3% | 10.9% | 100.0% | 87.4% | 101.0% |
| 55-64 | 20,478 | 23,344 | 23,302 | 14.0% | 14.5% | 13.3% | 100.0% | 114.0% | 113.8% |
| 65+ | 43,069 | 52,712 | 61,956 | 29.5% | 32.7% | 35.3% | 100.0% | 122.4% | 143.9% |
| Total | 145,803 | 161,447 | 175,427 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 110.7% | 120.3% |

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Figure 2.17: Projected population change (2018 -2043)



TDC Housing Strategy

This housing strategy for Tendring has been developed at a time of major actual and proposed changes to the national housing landscape and financial constraints for the Council.

Recent years have seen the introduction of neighbourhood planning and the Localism Act 2011, changes to the National Planning Policy Framework, welfare reforms, increased regulation in the private rented sector, the tragedy of Grenfell Tower, the most fundamental change in homelessness legislation in many years, the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and the Covid-19 pandemic.

Tendring Council retains its own housing stock and currently has 3,121 homes in its ownership. It is the largest landlord in the district and remains fully committed to this role and to consulting with and continuing to support tenants to ensure that they all have a decent, affordable home in an area that they feel proud of.

Tendring has one of the highest proportions of over 65's in the UK and, as noted above, the prediction is that numbers in this age group will continue to increase. Addressing the housing and other needs of the elderly is of key importance. The Council is committed to ensuring that everyone has a decent home to live in that meets their needs regardless of the sector they live in. Its view is that good health begins at home and housing plays a pivotal role in addressing health inequalities and improving community health and well-being.

Housing growth in Tendring has stalled in recent years and the number of homes delivered has not met targets. Although it is now seeing more homes being delivered and the signs for future delivery are encouraging, the number of affordable homes has been low.

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To meet the requirements of national policy to establish the number and type of new homes, Tendring, Colchester, Chelmsford and Braintree commissioned Peter Brett Associates to produce an Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study building on earlier work. This was first published in July 2015 and updated in November 2016. It meets the requirements of the NPPF to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The table below summarises the housing requirements per annum for each authority plus the total minimum housing requirement for the plan period (2013- 2033).

| Local authority | Housing requirement per annum | Total minimum housing requirement for the plan period (2013-2033) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Tendring | 550 | 11,000 |
| Colchester | 920 | 18,400 |
| Total | 1470 | 29,400 |

Source: North Essex Authorities Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan (2021)

The Council is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities on an ambitious Garden Communities settlement which will be delivered on its border with Colchester. The Councils are joint sponsors of the Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community (TCBGC) development of between 7,000 and 9,000 homes.

Figure 2.18: Identified area for the Garden Communities Settlement



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New Garden Community

The Councils are joint sponsors of the TCBGC development of between 7,000 and 9,000 homes. This new community will need to include all the services and facilities required for a development of this size, such as employment spaces, education provision, health and community facilities, and sports, leisure, and open space facilities.

The councils, therefore, require an up to date PPOSS, IBF and OSS, not only for the new community proposed at the Borders Garden Community but for the whole spatial areas of the both Colchester and Tendring as well. This will inform strategic spatial planning and the approach to the provision of sport, recreation and open space facilities in the authority areas, and the Garden Community in particular.

Summary of the demographic profile and population projections

Tendring's population, over the next 25 years is expected to increase by four times the national rate (6.9%), with the most substantial rise being in the 65+ age group (by 22.4%). Moreover, 26% of the population falls into the Senior Security group; defined as elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles.

The projected rise in the size of the local population is unlikely to lead to major increases in the number of people wishing to take part in sports and physical activity (potential customers of leisure facilities). The key issue is more to do with how the ageing population chooses to use its leisure time; this may well lead to changes in levels of demand for different activities.

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

Furthermore, the joint Garden Community development will see the need to improve and adjust the employment spaces, education provision, health and community facilities, and sports, leisure, and open space facilities.

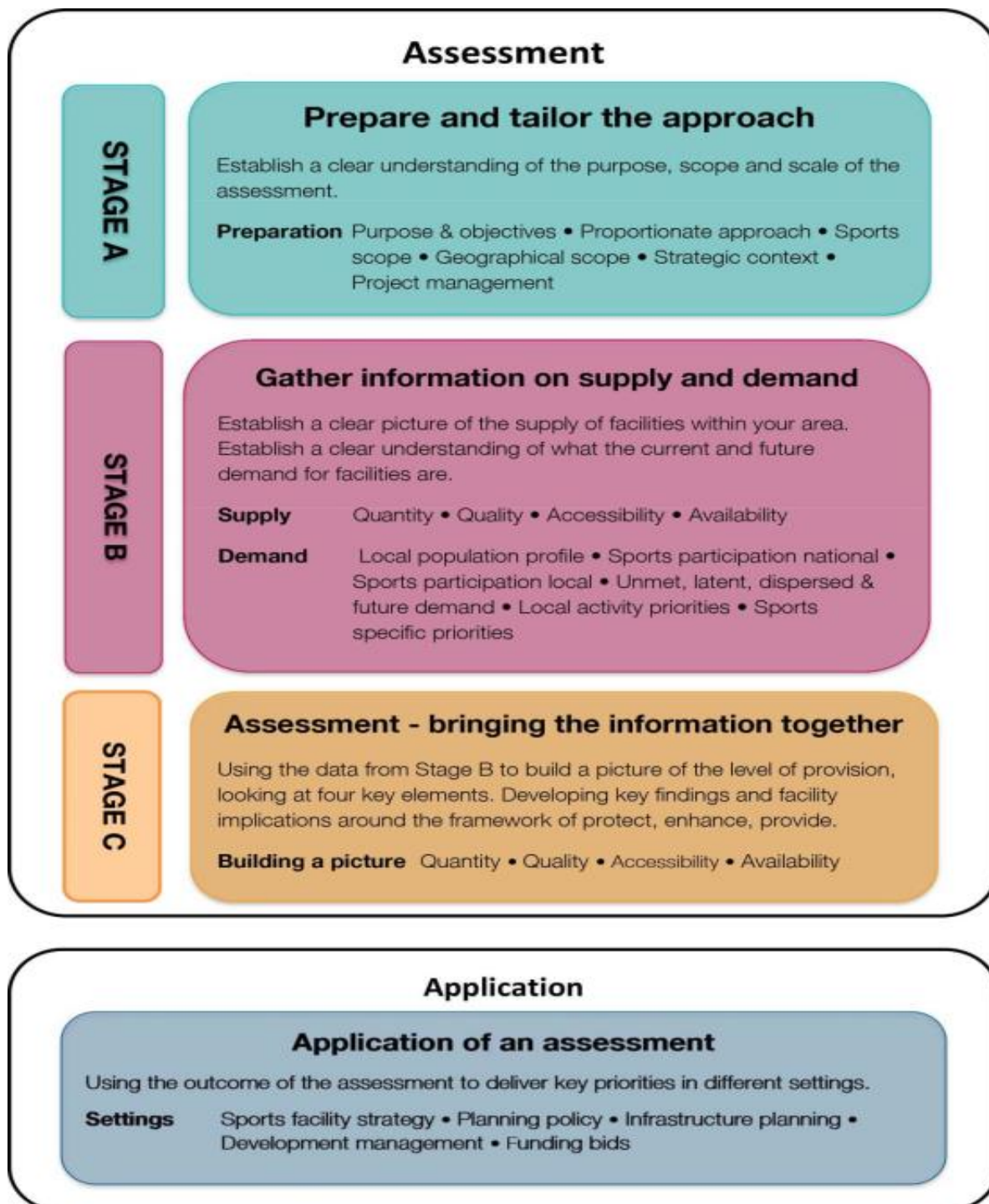
TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1: Methodology

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

Figure 3.1: Recommended approach



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

'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.' (NPPF, Paragraph 98).

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

Demand background, data and consultation is variable, depending upon levels of consultation garnered. In some instances, national data is available whilst in others, it is possible to drill down and get some very detailed local information. This is evident within the demand section. The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between facility types in the District and provides a clear indication of areas of high demand. It will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and to, where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

3.2: Site visits

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

Site visits to key indoor facilities, those operated by other partners and the voluntary sector were undertaken. Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, some educational sites were operating under restricted access. Where a physical visit was not possible, a telephone consultation with the facility/site manager was undertaken. Via the audit and via informal interviews with facility managers this report identifies 'relevance' and 'condition' and describes (e.g.):

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

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

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Table 3.1: Quality ratings of indoor sports facilities using ANOG

| Quality rating | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Good | Facility is new (less than 10 years old) or recently invested in, up to date, clean, well maintained and presented. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are new or relatively new with little if any wear and tear. They are well-lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are new or well maintained, fit for purpose, modern and attractive. |
| Above average | Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but may show some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear. |
| Below average | Facility is older and showing signs of age/poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces show signs of wear and tear. It is usable, but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable. |
| Poor | The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and/or damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are low quality and unattractive to use. |

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

Catchment areas

Applying catchments areas for different provision types enables identification of areas currently not served. These vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment'; the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users (used in the Sport England Facilities Planning Model - FPM). Sport England data indicates that most people will travel up to 20 minutes to access sports facilities. This, coupled with KKP's experience of working in/with leisure facilities and use of local data enables identification of catchment areas for sports facilities as follows in table 3.2:

It is understood that village halls and community centres generally cater for a more local population. With that in mind their catchment areas are set at 800m (10-minute walk time).

Table 3.2: Facility catchment areas

| Facility type | Identified catchment area by urban/rural |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Sport halls | 20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive |
| Health and fitness | 20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive |
| Swimming pools | 20-minute walk/ 20 minutes' drive |
| Squash courts | 20 minutes' drive |
| Indoor bowls/tennis centre | 30-minutes' drive |
| Dedicated gymnastics centre | 30 minutes' drive |

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3.3: Facilities Planning Model overview

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities. It has been developed as a means of:

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

In its simplest form the FPM assesses whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport are capable of meeting local demand considering how far people are prepared to travel to a facility (using the integrated transport network). To estimate the level of sports facility provision in an area, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) with the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will generate.

Within this report, a Facilities Planning Model Assessment of Swimming Pool Provision for Tendring District Council, Standard report August 2022 has been sourced for both swimming pool and sports hall provision. This is used alongside KKP mapping and audit information to provide a balanced summary of supply and demand across these facility types. It may also be appropriate during facility framework development to undertake further bespoke scenario testing using the FPM model in order to provide additional modelled supply and demand analysis to support future proposed changes in provision.

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SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS

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

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

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

4.1: Supply

Quantity

In Tendring, there are 27 sports halls across 18 sites providing 50 badminton courts. They are generally located in areas of higher population density. Some venues have more than one activity/sports hall on site.

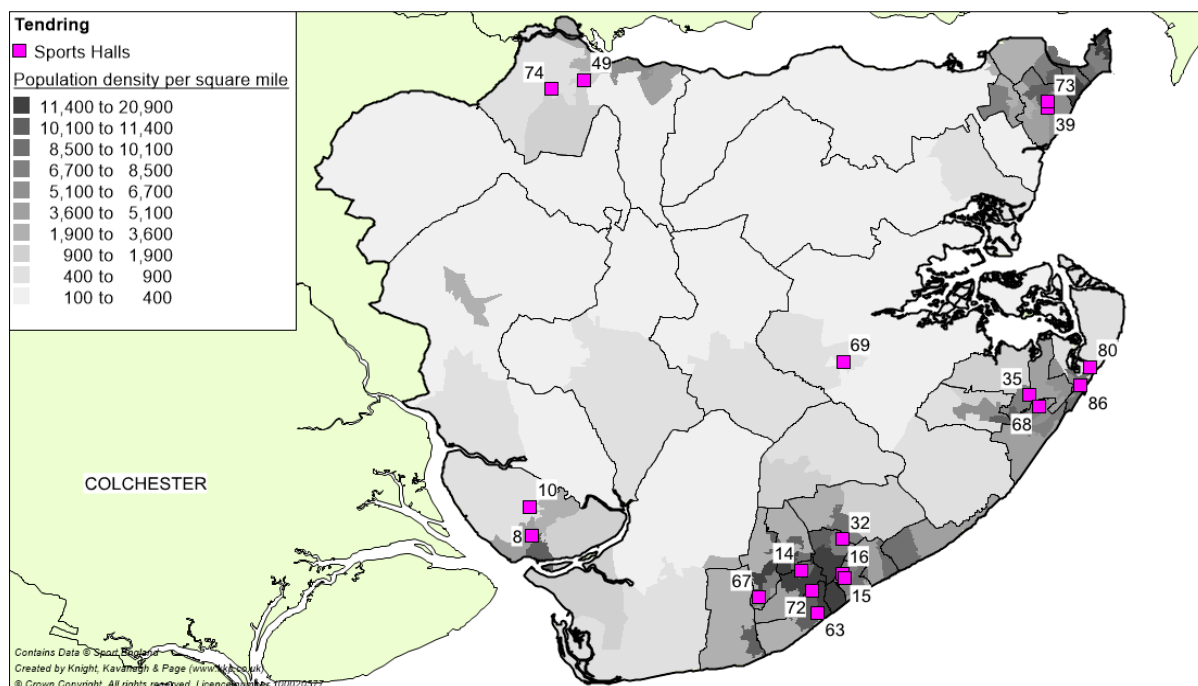
Table 4.1: All sports / activity halls in Tendring

| ID | Site name | Cts | ID | Site name | Cts |
|----|--|-----|----|--|-----------|
| 8 | Brightlingsea Primary School & Nursery | 0 | 63 | St James Church Hall | 0 |
| 8 | Brightlingsea Primary School & Nursery | 1 | 67 | Tendring Education Centre | 4 |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 4 | 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | 4 |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 1 | 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | 1 |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 4 | 69 | Tendring Technology College (Thorpe Campus) | 1 |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 1 | 69 | Tendring Technology College (Thorpe Campus) | 0 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 3 | 72 | The Brotherhood Institute | 0 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 4 | 72 | The Brotherhood Institute | 0 |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 6 | 73 | The Harwich & Dovercourt High School | 0 |
| 32 | Great Clacton CofE Junior School | 1 | 74 | The Ogilvie Hall | 0 |
| 35 | Hamford Primary School | 3 | 74 | The Ogilvie Hall | 0 |
| 39 | Harwich Sports Centre | 4 | 80 | Walton & District Indoor Bowls Club | 2 |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 4 | 86 | YMCA - Red Triangle | 0 |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 2 | | Total | 50 |

(0 court halls identified in Active Places but not considered large enough to accommodate 1 badminton court)

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Figure 4.1: All sports / activity halls in Tendring



Seventeen sports halls (at 13 sites) have one court or fewer and there are two 2-court halls. While often appropriate for mat sports, exercise to music and similar provision, small hall size limits the range and scale of recreational/sporting activity that can be accommodated. Some venues have more than one activity/sports hall on site.

Table 4.2 identifies halls excluded from the audit and assessment due to size (i.e., they have fewer than three marked badminton courts).

Table 4.2: Sports halls with fewer than 3 badminton courts (excluded from supply due to size)

| Map ID | Site name | Courts |
|--------|---|--------|
| 8 | Brightlingsea Primary School & Nursery | 0 |
| 8 | Brightlingsea Primary School & Nursery | 1 |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 1 |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 1 |
| 32 | Great Clacton Church of England Junior School | 1 |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 2 |
| 63 | St James Church Hall | 0 |
| 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton) | 1 |
| 69 | Tendring Technology College (Thorpe) | 1 |
| 69 | Tendring Technology College (Thorpe) | 0 |
| 72 | The Brotherhood Institute | 0 |
| 72 | The Brotherhood Institute | 0 |
| 73 | The Harwich & Dovercourt High School | 0 |
| 74 | The Ogilvie Hall | 0 |
| 74 | The Ogilvie Hall | 0 |
| 80 | Walton & District Indoor Bowls Club | 2 |
| 86 | YMCA - Red Triangle | 0 |

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The remaining 10 sports halls on nine sites have 3+ marked badminton courts as identified in Figure 4.2. They are distributed in the District's more densely populated areas. Spatially there is a gap in provision in the central and west areas of Tendring however, they are rural and sparsely populated and there is, thus, low demand for larger sports hall provision.

Figure 4.2: Sports halls with 3+ courts in Tendring

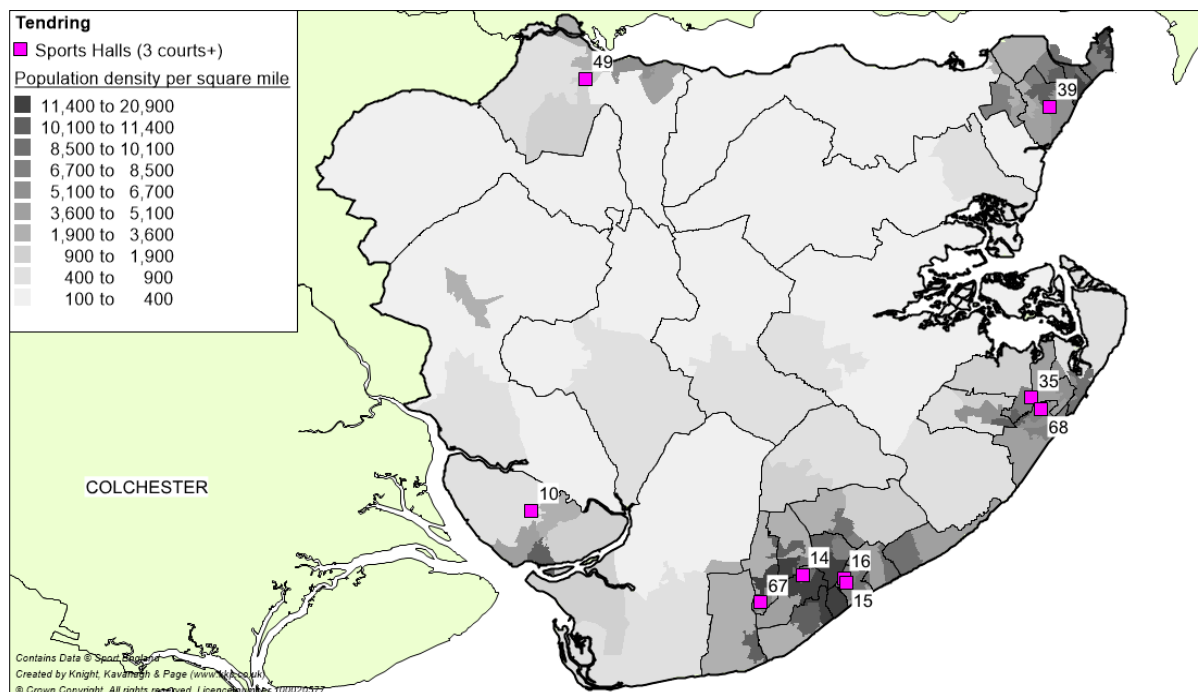


Table 4.3: Sports halls with 3+ badminton courts

| Map ID | Site name | Courts |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 4 |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 4 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 3 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 4 |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 6 |
| 35 | Hamford Primary Academy | 3 |
| 39 | Harwich Sports Centre | 4 |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 4 |
| 67 | Tendring Education Centre | 4 |
| 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton) | 4 |

There are two 3-court sports halls, seven 4-court sports halls and one 6-court sports hall. The largest sports hall is the 6-court sports hall at Clacton Leisure Centre.

Facility quality

All community available 3+ court sports halls were subject to a non-technical assessment to ascertain quality. Access was obtained at all except two sites; Hamford Primary Academy and Tendring Education Centre, details of the site assessments are found in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4 overleaf.

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Figure 4.3: Sports halls with 3+ courts in Tendring by condition

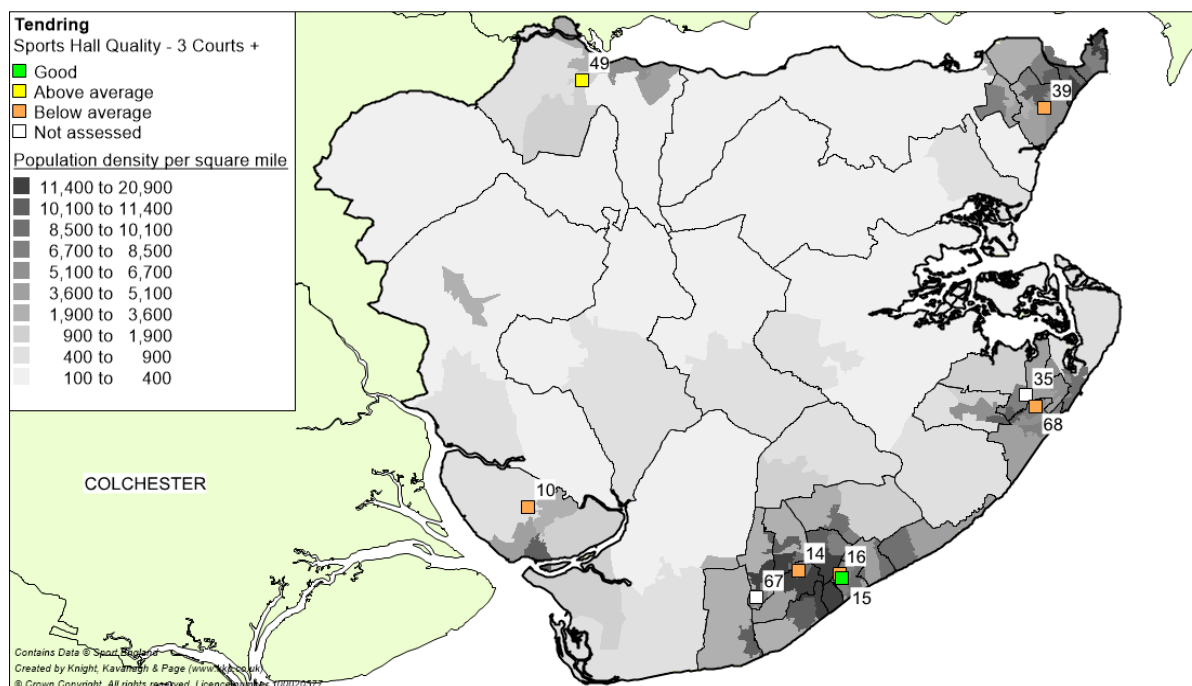


Table 4.4: listing of 3+ court sports halls with quality assessment – Tendring

| Map ID | Site name | Courts | Assessment condition | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | Court | Changing |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 4 | Below average | Below average |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 4 | Below average | Below average |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 3 | Above average | Below average |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 4 | Good | Below average |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 6 | Below average | Below average |
| 35 | Hamford Primary Academy | 3 | Not assessed | Not assessed |
| 39 | Harwich Sports Centre | 4 | Below average | Below average |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 4 | Above average | Below average |
| 67 | Tendring Education Centre | 4 | Not assessed | Not assessed |
| 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton) | 4 | Below average | Below average |

There is one good quality sports hall, two are above average and five are below average. Two sports halls, however, remain unassessed.

Clacton County High School's (4-court) sports hall is of good quality, it was built in 2021 and is the newest sports hall in the authority hence the good quality rating.

By contrast, the audit identified that the sports hall at Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) has several issues to be addressed; floor and floor line-markings are in need of renewal and the roof leaks. It will need a long-term solution to enhance and protect the site for the future. It has aspirations to improve the quality of its provision but has yet to secure the funding required.

Clacton Leisure Centre reported that the floor in its 6-court hall requires replacement due to its age and general use.

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The Manningtree High School sports hall floor requires repair and resealing.

Changing provision is generally commensurate with sports hall quality. However, with Clacton County High School and Manningtree High School, there are exceptions (both changing provisions are in poorer quality than the sports halls). This may be because minor improvements have been made to the sports halls which have improved their appearance or quality whereas the changing facilities have not been in receipt of any investment.

Only one sports hall has had investment in the last 10 years (Clacton County High School). The majority have not been refurbished in the last 20 years. Furthermore, Active Places Power indicates that no refurbishment has taken place at; Hamford Primary Academy, Harwich Sports Centre and Manningtree High School. These sites are of significant age and will require investment and modernisation if they are to remain attractive to users and be fit for purpose.

Table 4.5: Year opened and refurbishment of sports halls

| Site | Year opened | Year refurbished | Age since opened / refurbishment |
|--|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 1991 | 2010 | 12 |
| Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 2004 | - | 18 |
| Clacton County High School (3-court) | 2006 | - | 16 |
| Clacton County High School (4-court) | 2021 | - | 1 |
| Clacton Leisure Centre | 1987 | 2000 | 22 |
| Hamford Primary Academy | 1963 | - | 59 |
| Harwich Sports Centre | 1974 | - | 48 |
| Manningtree High School | 1977 | - | 45 |
| Tendring Education Centre | 2005 | - | 17 |
| Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | 1995 | - | 27 |

Accessibility

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

- ✦ 80,182 residents live within one mile of a sports hall (30.2% of the total population).
- ✦ 61,901 people (43.7% of the population) live in areas of higher deprivation.
- ✦ Of these, the majority (42,866; 69.2%) live within a one-mile radial catchment of a sports hall.

It is reported that 22% of the population do not have access to a car meaning that nearly a quarter of Tendring's population is reliant on limited public transport or walking to get to a sports hall.

Residents from more deprived localities are statistically less likely to participate in sport than those living in more affluent areas. The reasons for this include, for example, cost and access.

The very low level of accessibility to sports halls; 30.2% of people living within one-mile walking distance of a sports hall, suggests that the location of current sports halls is challenging - particularly for residents who live in more rural and require transport to access. This is not uncommon for a rural authority.

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Figure 4.4: All sports halls with 3+ courts on IMD with one mile radial catchment

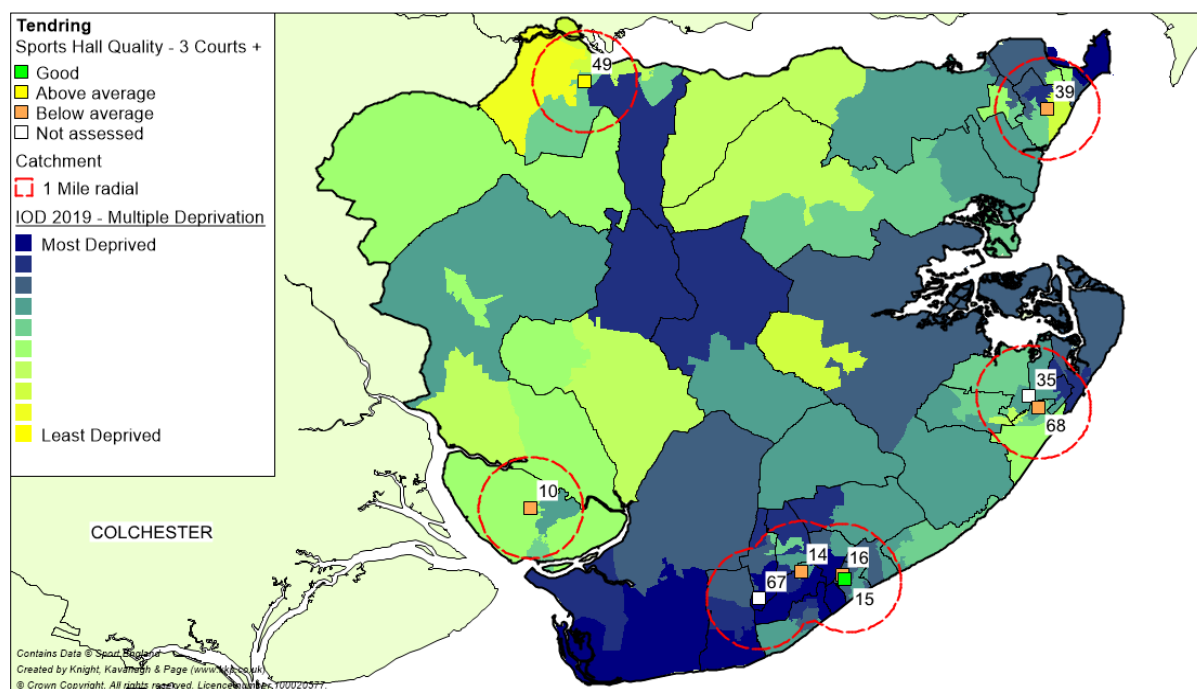


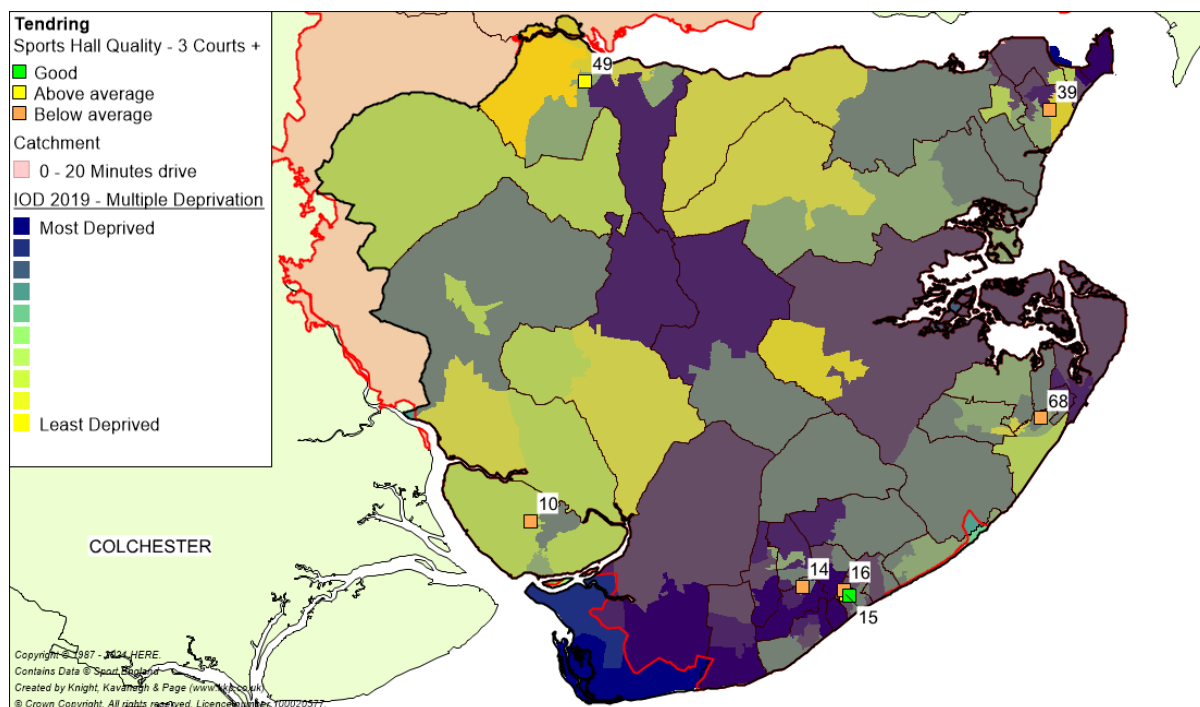
Table 4.6: Accessibility to sports halls with 3+ courts

| IMD 10% bands | Tendring | | Sports halls minimum 3+ courts catchment populations by IMD | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons | Population % | Persons inside catchment | Population inside (%) | Person outside catchment | Population outside (%) |
| 0 - 10 | 27,017 | 19.1% | 19,548 | 13.8% | 7,469 | 5.3% |
| 10.1 - 20 | 16,665 | 11.8% | 11,130 | 7.8% | 5,535 | 3.9% |
| 20.1 - 30 | 18,219 | 12.8% | 12,188 | 8.6% | 6,031 | 4.3% |
| 30.1 - 40 | 29,661 | 20.9% | 14,352 | 10.1% | 15,309 | 10.8% |
| 40.1 - 50 | 16,572 | 11.7% | 8,257 | 5.8% | 8,315 | 5.9% |
| 50.1 - 60 | 18,072 | 12.7% | 8,773 | 6.2% | 9,299 | 6.6% |
| 60.1 - 70 | 9,731 | 6.9% | 2,691 | 1.9% | 7,040 | 5.0% |
| 70.1 - 80 | 4,274 | 3.0% | 2,658 | 1.9% | 1,616 | 1.1% |
| 80.1 - 90 | 1,579 | 1.1% | 585 | 0.4% | 994 | 0.7% |
| 90.1 - 100 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 141,790 | 100.0% | 80,182 | 56.5% | 61,608 | 43.5% |

Figure 4.5 identifies that 97% of Tendring’s population (which consists of 142,957 people) lives within a 20-minutes’ drive of a publicly available sports hall with three or more badminton courts (ONS MYE 2020).

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

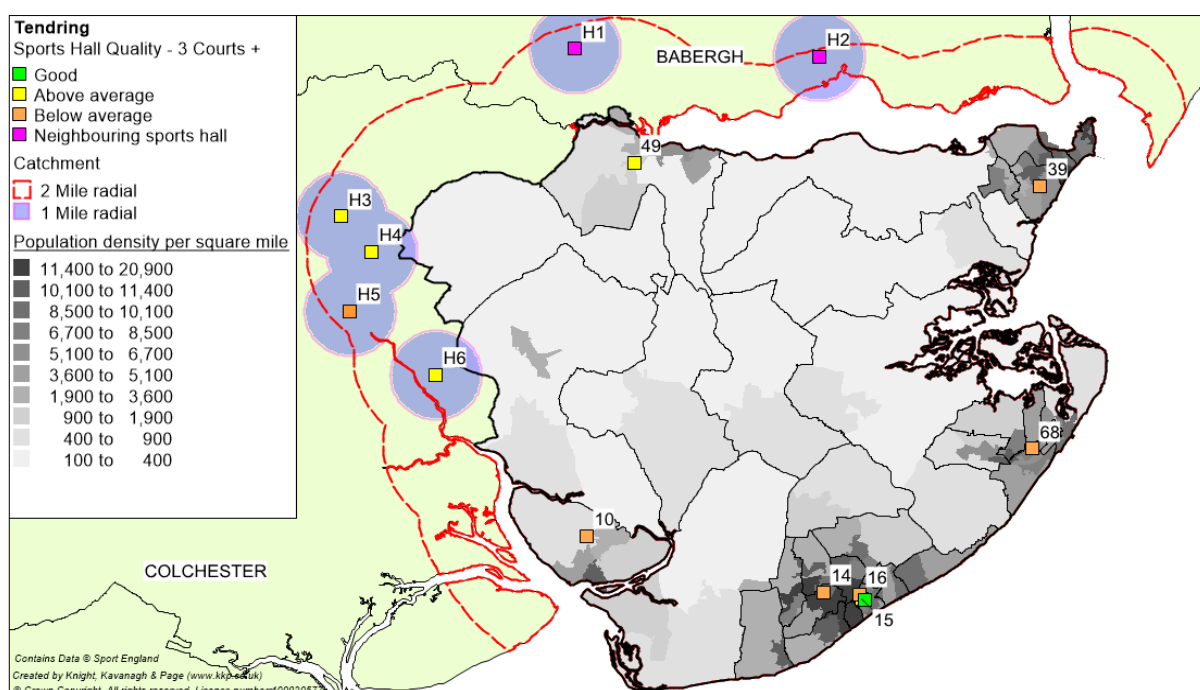
Figure 4.5: All sports halls with 3+ courts on IMD with 20 minutes drivetime catchment



Facilities in neighbouring local authority areas

Accessibility can be influenced by facilities located outside an authority. There are six sports halls within two miles of the Authority boundary. These could theoretically attract Tendring based clubs and residents. However, based upon actual travel distance site H1 and H2 are relatively inaccessible. H3, H4, H5 and H6 are closer although there are no large Tendring settlements in close proximity to them. For residents of Elmstead Market, a sports hall in the neighbouring authority may be closer than travelling to one which is situated in Tendring.

Figure 4.6 Sports halls with 3+ courts within two miles of Tendring



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Table 4.7: Sports halls in neighbouring authorities with 3+ courts (excluding private use)

| ID | Site name | Courts | Access type | Local authority |
|----|------------------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| H1 | East Bergholt High School & Sports | 4 | Pay and play | Babergh |
| H2 | Royal Hospital School Holbrook | 5 | Sports Club / CA | Babergh |
| H3 | Colchester Sports Park | 5 | Pay and play | Colchester |
| H4 | The Gilberd School (Leisure World) | 4 | Pay and play | Colchester |
| H5 | Colchester Leisure World | 5 | Pay and play | Colchester |
| H5 | Colchester Leisure World | 6 | Pay and play | Colchester |
| H6 | University Of Essex Sports Centre | 6 | Pay and play | Colchester |
| H6 | University Of Essex Sports Centre | 8 | Pay and play | Colchester |

Source: Active Places Power 09/05/2022

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

Availability and facility management

The sports hall at Hamford Primary Academy (school site) is not available for community use. It is used privately by the school. Tendring Education Centre (located close to Hamford Primary Academy) is available to the community but has stated that it does not have enough demand to fill slots during the evenings and on weekends. This suggests that demand in the area may be insufficient to viably operate both sites for community use.

The management and ownership across the District, is identified in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Ownership and management of sports hall facilities

| Site | Ownership | Management |
|--|---------------------|------------|
| Brightlingsea Sports Centre | Academy | In house |
| Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | Academy Sponsor Led | In house |
| Clacton County High School (3-court) | Academy Sponsor Led | In house |
| Clacton County High School (4- court hall) | Academy Sponsor Led | In house |
| Clacton Leisure Centre | Local authority | In house |
| Hamford Primary Academy | Academy | In house |
| Harwich Sports Centre | Academy | In house |
| Manningtree High School | Academy | In house |
| Tendring Education Centre | Academy | In house |
| Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | Foundation School | In house |

Management arrangements at Brightlingsea Sports Centre and Harwich Sports Centre have both recently (April 2022) changed. In each case the school that shares the respective site (The Colne Community School & College and Harwich and Dovercourt High School) has taken over control from TDC. Both were previously dual use sites. Manningtree High School took control of its site in Summer 2021 when the school trust which owns the facilities ended the joint-use agreement with the Council.

Clacton County High School's 3-court sports hall has a PFI agreement with the Sigma Trust. However, the new 4-court sports hall is not part of this agreement meaning it will not incur PFI-related FM costs and is, thus, available to the community without incurring additional FM costs.

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The new 4-court sports hall, however, is not yet available for community use. Consultation identified that the headteacher is not keen to enable community use in the short term. It is not known whether this is likely to change in the longer term.

TDC owns and operates one facility (Clacton Leisure Centre). The remaining school sports halls tend to be owned and managed by the schools themselves. TDC therefore, has very limited influence on sports hall management and programming in the area.

It should be noted that the change in management reduces the opportunity for casual usage of sports halls. Schools and education facilities typically, operate on an access policy that offers community use for sports clubs and community associations. The reason for this is that casual users bring an uncertainty to the site. It is unknown how many people may attend; they typically require closer supervision because there is no club support in place to welcome and induct them and are more 'needy' on the site team in the early stages of accessing facilities.

Casual users need to pay on entry and therefore there is a need to consider how payments can be made (cash/electronically). Casual users are usually ad-hoc in attendance and have no affiliation with a sport club/entity and can be more of a risk because the repercussion of bad behaviour is less. If accessing via a club the Club has a reputation to uphold and will somewhat police bad behaviour themselves as it will not want to risk the loss of the booking.

Daytime availability

Clacton Leisure Centre is the only sports hall in the authority which offers occasional daytime access which works around the PE curriculum.

Table 4.9 indicates the level of community use available in sports halls across the District. Mainstream sports are catered for at most sites. Daytime availability is limited due to the constraints on education sites. Availability during the day can be important for residents who wish to use facilities at such times. Evidence suggests that some older people tend to prefer to use facilities during daylight hours and as has already been highlighted the number and proportion of older people (aged 65+) is rising (the proportion will rise from 29.5% in 2018 to 35.3% in 2043). This will be an increasing challenge for residents in the Tendring area.

Table 4.9: Opening hours and activities in sports halls in Tendring

| Community use hours available | | Map ID | Site | Total courts | Main sports played |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|--|--------------|---|
| None | | 35 | Hamford Primary Academy | 3 | N/A |
| | | 15 | Clacton County High School | 4 | N/A |
| 1-40 | 15 | 67 | Tendring Education Centre | 4 | Unknown |
| | 17.5 | 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 4+1 | Basketball, badminton |
| | 28.0 | 49 | Manningtree High School | 4+2 | Netball, badminton |
| | 31.0 | 39 | Harwich Sports Centre | 4 | Badminton |
| 40+ | 41.0 | 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 4+1 | Badminton |
| | 51.0 | 15 | Clacton County High School | 3 | Badminton, basketball |
| | 96.0 | 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 6 | Badminton, gymnastics netball, trampolining |
| | 43.0 | 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | 4+1 | Indoor football, volleyball |

Community use was severely restricted across all sites due to lockdown. Sites are still reportedly recovering and have not yet reached to pre-pandemic usage levels. Education

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providers are generally cautious about reinstating community use on the basis that there is a need to focus primarily on school operation and because of perceived ongoing risks. It is hoped that sites will return to normal within the next couple of years but there is the possibility that community use at some sites will not recommence. Department for Education funding to assist schools to reopen and increase activity (Open School Facilities) has been made available in the County and it is likely that there will be additional funding rounds in the near future.

Essex generally benefitted significantly from the funding and a number of schools in Tendring received support. It is thought likely that future funds will be targeted more at reinvigorating community use of facilities than after school clubs which were the primary beneficiaries of the first funding round. Brightlingsea Sports Centre, Manningtree High School and Harwich Sports Centre all have capacity to increase hours available to the community should there be the demand. Future OSF funding could assist with this should the opportunity arise.

Future developments

There are no known plans for development of new sports halls in the District.

Facilities planning model (FPM)

Sport England's FPM report provides an overview of current levels of provision of sports halls in Tendring; based on data from the Strategic Assessment of Need for Sports Hall provision – Standard Report August 2022. The report which covers the whole of Tendring, uses data from the Sport England Active Places Power (APP) Database. KKP found that the data used by the FPM is generally commensurate with the findings of its audit. The overall key finding is that Tendring does not currently have sufficient sports hall space available and accessible to meet demand. In terms of supply, the FPM identifies that:

- ◀ The total supply of sports halls is the equivalent of 37 badminton courts, of which 29 are available for community use in the weekly peak period. The eight unavailable courts comprise 22% of the total supply
- ◀ The average age of the sports hall sites is 34 years. Two sites have been refurbished. There is an increasing need for modernisation.
- ◀ Five of the six sports hall sites in the District are in or on the edge of the more deprived areas. They are well located to offer good access to residents from these areas.
- ◀ Of all journeys to sports halls by Tendring residents, 12% are predicted to be on foot or by public transport. The overwhelming majority (88%) are by car.
- ◀ The overall estimated used capacity of sports halls in Tendring is 81% in the weekly peak period. This is the highest used capacity of all the authorities in the study area and above regional and the England-wide levels.
- ◀ Tendring's local share indicates a clear shortage of quality supply that can be reached by the demand. In the District, local share is poorest in Harwich and best in Brightlingsea.
- ◀ Tendring has the lowest level of provision in the study area, at 2.4 courts per 10,000 population, which is also less than the regional and England-wide averages of 4.0 courts.

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4.2: Demand

In the context of current demand, Sport England's FPM report (based on comparing the number of badminton courts at sites available for community use with the demand for sports halls by Tendring's residents) including a comfort factor, is the equivalent of 40 badminton courts (11 more than the available supply).

When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across Tendring the FPM identifies that the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 40.4 courts. This compares to a current available supply of 28.9 courts, giving a (negative) supply/demand balance of 11.5. The FPM considers hall space to include the equivalent of all the main and ancillary/secondary halls available.

Note, for realistic/comfortable provision, supply needs to be greater than demand. If supply only matches demand, all halls would need to be full, all of the time in order to meet all demand.

Tendring is a net exporter of demand for sports halls, with 901 more visits exported than imported in the weekly period.

Satisfied demand

Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. Satisfied demand in Tendring is 80.3%. This is marginally lower than Babergh and Colchester and 11% below the regional level of 91%. A significant proportion of the used capacity is being met by residents outside the area (11%).

Table 4.10: Demand findings from the FPM

| Element | Tendring | Babergh | Colchester |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Satisfied demand (%) | 80.3% | 88.6% | 90.3% |
| Satisfied demand retained within Tendring | 88.9% | 76.3% | 98.0% |
| Levels of unmet demand | 19.7% | 11.4% | 9.7% |
| % of unmet demand due to residents living outside catchment of a hall (as opposed to no capacity). | 65.9% | 96.2% | 96.7% |
| Used capacity | 81.2% | 49.9% | 74.1% |
| Imported use (% of used capacity) | 1.8% | 16.9% | 12.8% |

(* Sport England sets a comfort factor for sports halls being comfortably full and this is 80% of the total hall capacity. Beyond this 80% level, the hall itself becomes too full and operating at an uncomfortable level.)

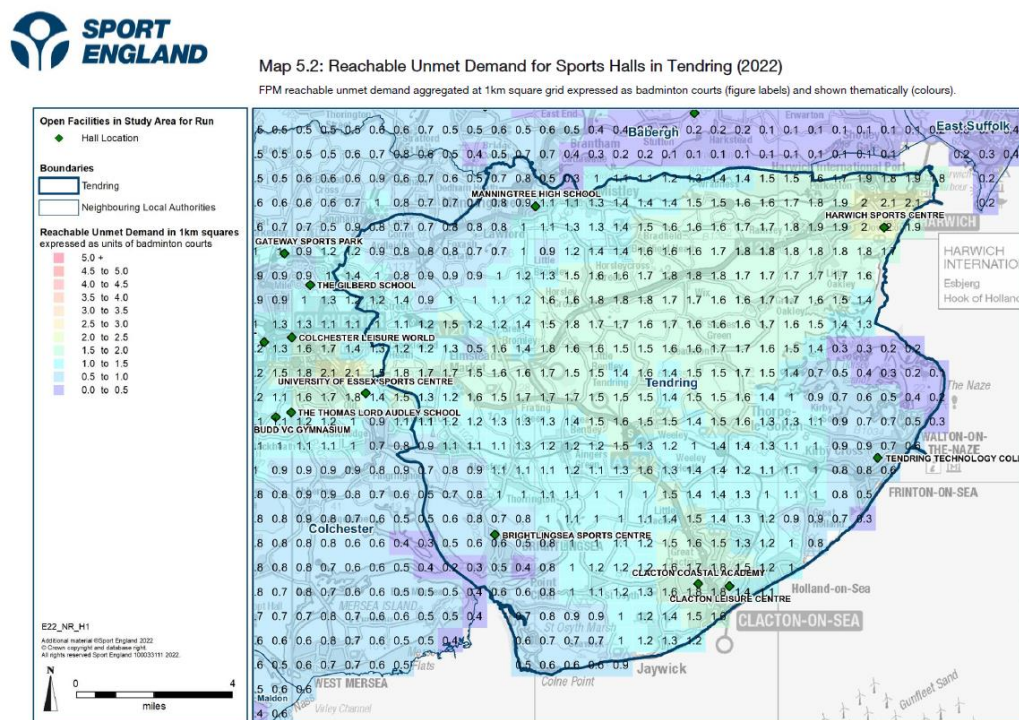
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Unmet demand

Unmet demand definition has two parts: demand for halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any hall and is classified as unmet. A substantial proportion (65.9%) of the unmet demand in Tendring is due to residents living outside the catchment area of a sports hall. Of the 65.9% (58.9% are without access to a car/ 7.1% do have access to a car). The balancing 34.1% of unmet demand is due to sports halls being at capacity (of these 15.1% are without access to a car/19% have access to a car).

Unmet demand is highest in Harwich, at 0.5 of a court per square kilometre. It is also high in Clacton-on-Sea. The best location to meet the most unmet demand is Harwich as shown in Figure 4.7. However, at the equivalent of 2.1 badminton courts, this may be insufficient to consider building a new sports hall. For context, the minimum amount of reachable unmet demand required to justify a new sports hall would be three courts.

Figure 4.7: Reachable unmet demand for sports halls in Tendring (2022)



Used capacity

The overall used capacity of sports halls across the District is 81.2%. This is higher than Babergh (49.9%) and Colchester (74.1%), the regional level (69.9%) and the national figure (70.6%). This indicates that there is very limited spare capacity. There is significant variance across sites. Two fall under 65%, one at 75% and three are operating at 100%.

The three with an estimated 100% used capacity in the weekly peak period are in the areas of the district with the highest unmet demand.

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Table 4.11: Used capacity of sites

| Site | FPM Used capacity (%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 64% |
| Clacton Coastal Academy | 100% |
| Clacton Leisure Centre | 100% |
| Harwich Sports Centre | 100% |
| Manningtree High School | 51% |
| Tendring Technology College | 75% |

FPM strategic overview

Even taking account of the fact that several facilities are operating above the comfort level of 80%, the demand from residents that can be met is still below that of all the neighbouring local authorities and regional and national levels. Retaining and enhancing the capacity of these sports halls should be a priority.

Some facilities that are currently used at full capacity could accommodate additional visits if they were to increase opening hours during peak times. For example, Harwich Sports Centre currently opens for 30.8 hours per week during peak times, giving a capacity of 986 visits per week in the peak period. If it were to open for the full 46 hours per week in the peak period, this would increase its capacity by 33% to 1,462 visits per week. This would also potentially take the used capacity below the maximum 80% level deemed to be comfortable for users.

Clacton Leisure Centre already opens for the maximum peak-time hours and is fully utilised. There is no additional capacity at this site to accommodate increased usage. The Clacton Coastal Academy could accommodate additional demand were it to increase peak time opening hours from 39 to 46. This would increase its visits capacity in the weekly period from 1,979 to 2,334 (355 more visits per week). However, this increase would not be sufficient to bring the used capacity down to the 80% comfort level.

Further additional capacity is needed in Clacton-on-Sea and Harwich. Halls excluded from the FPM assessment may already be available for community use or could be encouraged to offer availability. For Clacton-on-Sea, potential sports hall sites include Clacton County High School and Tendring Education Centre, both of which have main halls (two main halls in Clacton County High School's case). In Harwich, there does not appear to be a suitably sized sports hall to bring into community use. (It should be noted that KKP's audit identified that Tendring Education Centre is available for community use).

The relatively high average age of facilities (particularly publicly owned sites) and lack of recent refurbishment (particularly at Harwich Sports Centre) affects facility attractiveness and has an impact on utilisation. TDC should consider investment in improving existing sports hall facilities, particularly those in the areas with highest unmet demand and lowest local share.

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FPM demand summary

Tendring does not have sufficient sports hall courts available and accessible to meet resident demand. Several halls are uncomfortably busy at peak times and operate at 100% used capacity.

The highest levels of unmet demand are in the Harwich and Clacton-on-Sea areas. The west of the District nearest to Colchester town also has high levels of reachable unmet demand because of the higher levels of unmet demand in Colchester.

Justification for a new sports hall in any of these areas depend on the level of future demand and the degree to which the current maximum utilisation of the sport halls in these areas could be offset.

NGB consultation

National governing bodies of sport (NGBs) and active clubs were consulted to ascertain current use, participation trends and the needs/challenges facing sports halls in the area.

Badminton England (BE)

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

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

Badminton Facilities Strategy Model 2020-2030 – Tendring overview

Badminton participation statistics

- ◀ 2.83% of adults (64.17%; male and 35.83%; female) have played badminton at least twice in the last 28 days⁶. This equates to **3,400 regular adult players**.
- ◀ 6.00%⁷ of juniors⁶ have played badminton at least twice in the last 28 days. This equates to **426 regular junior players**.
- ◀ It is estimated that 7.49% of adults have played badminton at least once in the last 12 months. This equates to **5,500 occasional adult players**⁸ (4.61% latent demand).

Demand

- ◀ The presumption is that **regular adult players** play once per week for one hour and that their average need is for 3 adults per court. This equates to a weekly requirement for **1,134 court hours** (current demand).

⁶ ALS states that people that have participated at least twice in the last 28 days. For modelling purposes, it is assumed that they participate every week

⁷ ALS states that 6.0% of juniors nationally (14-15 year olds) have played at least twice in the last 28 days. For modelling purposes this has been extended to include 11-13 year olds.

⁸ Occasional players equates to all players minus regular players

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- ◀ The presumption is that **regular junior players** play once per week for 45 minutes and that their average need is for 4 players per court. This equates to a weekly requirement for **81 court hours** (current demand).
- ◀ The presumption is that **occasional adult players** play four times per annum for one hour and that their average need is for 3 adults per court. This requires **142 court hours** (latent demand).
- ◀ To service all badminton demand there is a need for **1,357 court hours** per week.
- ◀ Projected increase in regular demand in 2030 is **174 court hours**.

Supply

- ◀ There are eight (3+court) sports halls containing 33 courts in Tendring.
- ◀ One hall is for private use only; thus 29 courts are available for badminton.
- ◀ The total number of court hours per week (3+ court sports halls) available in Tendring during stated peak time is **1,035⁹**
- ◀ 58.62%¹⁰ of badminton courts in Tendring meet the Badminton England quality threshold (above average/good) which equates to **631** court hours¹¹.
- ◀ There is a need for **215.23%** of the **631** good quality peak time court hours, available each week, to service current and latent badminton demand.
- ◀ Additional court hours required per week in 2030 are **174**.

Strategic overview

There is higher than average badminton participation rates although there are only three clubs with c.50 affiliated members. Fewer than two thirds of facilities meet BE's quality threshold which is lower than the national average of three quarters.

The nearest performance centre for talented players is located in Ipswich.

The audit did not identify any junior provision in Tendring. Instead, clubs which have junior members tend to train/ play together with adults in informal league matches set up by clubs in inter league formats. BE has four affiliated clubs in Tendring;

- ◀ Garrison BC,
- ◀ Invicta St Pauls BC,
- ◀ Over 40's BC,
- ◀ St Osyth BC.

Club/facility consultation:

The Essex County Badminton Association (CBA) Chair identified that the Northern Gateway in Colchester is used as the main league team competition venue. All Tendring-based badminton clubs were also approached but despite multiple requests no consultation response was obtained. Desk research indicates that the following facilities are used by affiliated clubs:

- ◀ Invicta St Pauls BC – Clacton Coastal Academy
- ◀ Over 40's BC – Wrabness Village Hall
- ◀ St Osyth BC – Great Bentley Village Hall

The Essex CBA Chair confirmed that all competitive league matches are played in Colchester. Badminton activity in Tendring is more informal. Clubs tend to play inter-league matches with

⁹ Peak time hours are defined as; Monday – Friday 17:00-22:00, Saturday 09:30-17:00, Sunday 09:00-14:30 & 17:00-19:30

¹⁰ National figure: 75.0%

¹¹ Assumes that all courts of all standards available during all peak hours.

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their own membership. The reported reason for this is because these members do not wish to travel to several locations (primarily Colchester) on a regular basis and they also prefer to play at the same time which would not be the case if they entered formal league competitions.

Netball

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

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

England Netball reports that netball is growing fast nationally with a recent YouGov report it commissioned reporting that the 2019 World Cup inspired 160,000 adult women to take up the sport and a 1000% increase in visits to its online netball session finder at the end of the World Cup, compared to the two weeks prior. In addition, 71% of clubs reported more people had shown an interest in playing netball than before the tournament started.

Netball is played both indoors and outdoors in Tendring (primarily outdoors). For further detail on the outdoor provision please refer to the *Playing Pitch Strategy - 2022*. Current indoor provision (where relevant) in the Tendring area is as follows.

Back 2 Netball - England Netball sessions are designed to re-introduce players to the sport. Sessions are run by coaches at Clacton Leisure Centre These are delivered in partnership with Tendring Netball Club.

Walking Netball – England Netball organises two sessions per week take place at Clacton Leisure Centre. This is an increase on pre-Pandemic levels.

Colchester & Tendring Netball League – is England Netball affiliated and operates both summer (outdoor) and winter (indoor) leagues. Consultation reports that for the 2019/2020 season it had a total of 118 teams across 12 divisions. Due to the pandemic, it did not operate in 2020-2021. It uses Clacton Leisure Centre for fixtures in Tendring all other League matches take place in Colchester and Braintree at:

- ◀ Highwoods Sports Centre (Gilberd School),
- ◀ Thomas Lord Audley School,
- ◀ Colchester Leisure Centre (Leisure World),
- ◀ Honywood School (based in Braintree) has also been used occasionally.

It runs fixtures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from September through to March. The League reports that sourcing adequate sports hall space is a challenge for organisers. It tends to focus where possible on using outdoor provision, in particular venues with floodlights so that it can be used during the winter. Outdoor courts are also generally cheaper to hire than indoor.

The League reports that the majority of sites are not available during the day where senior/ adult introductory netball sessions could be played.

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Leagues for You is a commercial netball league provider which operates at 35 venues across the Midlands, Southwest and Southeast. It organises weekly summer leagues (outdoor), at Tendring Technology College and Manningtree High School. It does not run any indoor leagues in Tendring.

EN consultation highlights that indoor venue availability for affiliated fixtures in Tendring can present issues in that the distance between sites is significant especially for juniors to access. It reports competition for sports hall access from other sports such as badminton in the peak period. As a result, it has to overspill to venues in neighbouring Colchester and Braintree when venues in the District could not be sourced.

Club consultation:

Tendring Netball Club (TNC) has five adult teams. It delivers two community sessions and two junior sessions per week. It has 50 active members (40 over 18 and 10 under 18 years of age). It uses one outdoor court at Clacton Leisure Centre. Prior to the Pandemic it had access to the indoor court too.

It reports that it can no longer afford the cost of the indoor court however, it has adjusted to using the outdoor courts and as a result has more court time access (weather permitting).

It reports having capacity to expand and accommodate an increase in demand for an additional 20 members. It also stated that if there were more feasible indoor venues which could cater for its demand and it could afford it, its preference is to be based indoors.

The Club reports perceived demand for netball in Harwich but the provision there (sports halls and the outdoor courts) are not of adequate size (does not meet competition regulations). It has further aspirations to grow but cited the lack of available netball courts as a potential obstacle to this. Its longer-term aspiration is to have its own dedicated venue, however, no plans have, as yet, been made.

The Club would like to establish a link with Essex County Netball to be able to host regular netball tournaments as well as the usual training sessions during the week. It is keen to fundraise to launch the project but would rely on other funding sources for the sustainability of the sessions.

Jets Netball Club has c.37 members. In the 2020-2021 season it ran four teams which entered in the Colchester & Tendring Netball League (outdoors). It was approached directly with regard to consultation, but no response was received despite multiple requests.

Basketball (BBE)

BBE is the NGB for the sport in England. Its latest strategy, Growing Basketball Together 2018-2024 aims to give direction, focus and advert for all stakeholders to help leverage a better future for basketball and support the thousands of people benefitting from our sport.

To achieve this, a series of key objectives have been identified:

- ◀ Grow and retain participation
- ◀ Enhance our infrastructure
- ◀ Have a world-class talent system
- ◀ Be a high performing NGB

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It reports two affiliated clubs in the District; Brightlingsea Sledgehammers Basketball Club and Clacton Cannons Basketball.

Table 4.12: Basketball clubs in Tendring

| Club | Venue | League | Senior male | Junior male | Senior females | Junior females | Total |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Brightlingsea Sledgehammers Basketball Club | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | Suffolk Basketball Division 2 & 3 (Cossacks) | 30 | 17 | - | 13 | 60 |
| Clacton Cannons Basketball | Clacton County High School | Suffolk Senior League Division 1 (Cannons 1) and Division 2 (Cannons 2) & Harlow Central Venue League (Academy) | 30 | 16 | - | 14 | 60 |

BBE's projected demand calculations estimate there will be an increase in additional demand generated, with 15 additional players by 2029. The following are key sites for the sport either because they have two (basketball) courts or because they are identified as key club sites:

- ◀ Brightlingsea Sports Centre.
- ◀ University of Essex Sports Centre.
- ◀ Clacton Leisure Centre.

Club Consultation:

Brightlingsea Sledgehammers Basketball Club has played at Brightlingsea Sports Centre for 30 years. However, it now feels that its access is under threat as a result of the management change in April 2021 (from TDC to Colne Community School). It is understood that the facilities will remain available to the community although it will have more restricted available hours which may adversely affect the Club as its adult team currently trains on Tuesday from 20.00-22.00. Its juniors train on Mondays (where 20-30 children attend) between 18.30-19.30.

It notes that the floor at Brightlingsea is hard (made of a concrete resin) which may deter away potential users due to the impact on joints.

This season it has run two teams (one more social). Both have 15 members, with older talented junior players having the opportunity to play in adult teams. Historically, it had a women's team but was unable to sustain it. It is currently concerned that the recent management changes may result in less flexibility and availability for its sessions.

Clacton Cannons Basketball was established in 2006 and currently boasts two senior teams and its Cannons Basketball Academy which provides competitive opportunities for children of all genders who are between 10-14. Its two senior teams compete in a local league (Suffolk Senior League); Cannons 1 in Division 1 and Cannons 2 in Division 2.

Cannons 2 is focused on player development providing a foundation and pathway so that they can move into the first team when the opportunity arises. As a result of this ideology the squad balances both youth and experience.

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The Cannons Basketball Academy is a new entity - started up in 2021. It is only accessible through invitation only as coaches prefer to keep the group small in order to focus on these individuals and help with their specific needs. The Academy has two primary teams (U11's and U14's). Both practice weekly and compete monthly in the Harlow Central Venue League.

Other sports

Tendring Volleyball Club (TVC) is an adult club with four teams in the National Volleyball League (NVL) and two teams in the Essex Volleyball League (EVL). It has a strong link with one of the longest running junior programmes in the Eastern region through Tendring Technology College. In summer months, teams also play outdoors on the beach courts in Clacton on Sea at Martello Beach.

TVC was established in 1991, based at the College. It started out as a junior team that catered for all age groups but has now developed into an adult club. The adult side of the club has also grown rapidly over the last five years in particularly through Covid-19 and has continued post pandemic. It welcomes players of all ages and abilities. The two adult Super League teams comprise mainly University students and as such now train and play in Colchester.

Juniors compete alongside the seniors in the NVL and the EVL. Moreover, the clubs host school teams. Tendring Technology College, has entered the World Schools Championships representing England on five separate occasions. Over 50 players have represented the Club in junior, young senior and senior national teams.

As mentioned above, it caters for players of all abilities from complete beginners to semi-professionals. However, they do need to be students at Tendring Technology College or at University of Essex. It reports high levels of growth over the last few years. It is however, full to capacity, even at the recreation level with waiting lists. In order to expand capacity, there is a need for access to additional facilities to increase the number of coaches. Once students leave University of Essex, there is no further opportunity for them to play in the area.

TVC has been involved in coaching at 12 primary schools and eight secondary schools. It has extensive links with the University of Essex. It believes these links will pave the way for its further growth, bringing in more players and coaching staff. It feels working with the Human Performance Unit at the University will have a significant impact upon future performances. It is currently in discussion about becoming part of the Essex Rebels franchise.

Since 2009 the National League teams have progressed with both getting promoted in 2009-10 from NVL Division 3 East to Division 2 South. The men earned promotion to Division 1 the season after. The Men's Division 1 NVL team now boasts many former top division players. Its Women's NVL team has been dominant in competitions in recent years. Since appointing the current head coach it has won the national shield and achieved back-to-back promotion to the Super 8's (the top division in the country). Tendring Women is the first team from Essex to compete in the highest NVL division in over 30 years.

The Club reports that facilities at University of Essex (Arena) for Super League teams are excellent. It has been able to attract as many as 400 spectators to matches and add match day hospitality to the offer. Conversely, the sports hall floor at Tendring Technology College is reportedly very slippery and, because of this, the venue is substantially less attractive than the University.

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Summary of current demand

There are high levels of demand for sports hall space from a number of clubs operating in and across Tendring. Basketball, badminton, volleyball and netball are popular in the area. Badminton consultation reports that three quarters of facilities in Tendring do not meet its quality threshold; this is below the national average.

Colchester & Tendring Netball League has a strong presence. However, it is predominantly played outdoors on floodlit courts as it struggles to find adequate sports hall space. It reports demand for more indoor venues and that netball groups/clubs struggle to find court space. The current stock of indoor provision is unsuitable according to some of the clubs, due to the courts being too small for netball use (i.e, a lack of run off space). Furthermore, other sports are already present at sites using peak time. This means that there is limited or no option to accommodate more activity other than at off peak times. In addition, the cost of hiring indoor facilities is reportedly preventing clubs from accessing indoor courts.

Only one site (Clacton Leisure Centre) provides daytime community use options. Although it is reported to be at full capacity both badminton and netball identify scope for growth.

4.3: Future demand and Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC)

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

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

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

Table 4.13: Sport England: Sports Facilities Calculator

| | Provision for 2018 population (mid-year estimate) | Provision for 2030 population (mid-year estimate) | Provision for 2043 population (mid-year estimate) |
|---|--|--|--|
| ONS population projections | 145,803 | 161,447 | 175,427 |
| Population increase | - | +16,364 | +29,624 |
| Facilities to meet additional demand | 38.98 courts 9.75 sports halls | 43.17 courts 10.79 sports halls | 46.91 courts 11.73 halls |
| Estimated cost | £25,196,742 | £27,900,238 | £30,316,173 |

Calculations assume that the current sports hall stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. The projected increase in population will increase demand for sports hall space. The SFC indicates a requirement for an additional 4.19 courts (one sports hall) up to 2030 and 7.93 badminton courts (effectively two sports) up to 2043 (estimated cost: £5,119,431).

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As confirmed in the FPM, investment is required in improving the quality and capacity of the existing stock prior to considering the development of a sports hall.

There is potential to increase the number of community hours available at, for example, Clacton County High School (new sports hall) and Harwich Sports Centre (currently no weekend access) and possibly at sites where audit access was not obtained (Hamford Primary Academy).

There is little evidence to suggest that more community use hours are required for netball as fixtures for the Colchester & Tendring Netball League regularly take place outside the District. However, netball clubs are keen to have access to affordable indoor courts all year round.

4.4: Summary of key facts and issues

| Sports halls | | |
|--|---|--|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | Tendring has 27 sports halls at 18 sites (which has a combined 50 courts). There are 10 with 3+ courts across nine sites (a total of 40 badminton courts). | Population growth will create additional demand for up to 7.93 courts. There is some capacity at certain existing facilities to accommodate this increase. Tendring does not have sufficient courts available and accessible to meet demand. Highest unmet demand is in Clacton-on-Sea. |
| Quality | Tendring has one good, two above average, and five below average quality halls. Two were unassessed. With the exception of Manningtree and Clacton, residents in Tendring only have access to below average quality sports hall facilities. | Investment is required at the below average sports halls if they are to meet modern user expectations. There is a need to maintain the quality of the two above-average sites. |
| Accessibility | 97% of the population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a sports hall. 30% of the population lives within 20 minutes' walk of a sports hall. 43.7% of deprived area residents live within one mile of a sports hall. There are eight 3+ court halls within two miles of TDC's border. | Main population settlements in the District are all serviced by sports hall facilities. For some residents, the nearest sports hall may be located in a neighbouring authority. The west of the district (nearest Colchester) has high levels of reachable unmet demand because of the unmet demand in Colchester. |
| Availability (Management and usage) | All sports halls (apart from Hamford Primary Academy offer some form of community availability. Brightlingsea Sports Centre and Manningtree High School have some spare capacity. All other sites are operating at or very close to capacity. There is limited scope to increase capacity at most sites. There is very limited current daytime availability across the area. | Continued good relationships between schools and clubs are required to ensure continued/increased use of sites. Programming is of key importance to enable daytime access for older people. Continued good relationships between clubs and schools are need at sites which have changed management from LA to School to maintain community use levels. As such ongoing positive engagement with education providers to maintain and increase community access. The Clacton County High School sports hall needs to be available for community use. |

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

| Sports halls | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Summary | <p>Each facility is important to the community served and all venues need to be protected in accordance with para 98 of the NPFf.</p> <p>The quality of below average sports halls needs to be improved.</p> <p>Good relationships with schools are essential to retain/increase community use.</p> <p>Consider whether and how community use can be extended at school sites enabling existing sport and physical activity participation to grow.</p> <p>There is a need to increase daytime access as the number/proportion of older people increases.</p> <p>Basketball, and netball report some existing halls to be unsuitable because they do not have the required run off. New provision should cater for these sports.</p> <p>Volleyball, netball, basketball and badminton are keys sport for the area, new provision should cater for all of these sports.</p> <p>Work with Colchester BC to address the high levels of reachable unmet demand.</p> <p>There is a current shortfall of sports hall provision and there is a predicted further shortage in the future, once capacity at current sites have been exhausted and quality increased, consider additional new sports hall provision.</p> | |

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SECTION 5: SWIMMING POOLS

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

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

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

The 2019 State of the UK Swimming Industry Report reveals that the UK swimming industry has not changed significantly in the previous 12 months. Although, 26 swimming pool sites have opened and 27 have closed. Nuffield and GLL remain the UK’s leading private and public operators (by the number of sites with a pool). GLL operates 146 swimming centres, while Nuffield has 111 clubs with a pool. The 2019 report shows that 84% of the UK population lives within two miles of one of the 3,170 swimming pool sites. As mentioned previously the Covid-19 Pandemic has had a big nationwide impact on swimming pool provision, with many sites being closed due to social distancing restrictions for a significant portion of 2020.

5.1: Supply

This assessment is mostly concerned with larger pools available for community use (no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria). As such, those less than 160m² (e.g., 20m x 4 lanes) water space and/or located at private member clubs are deemed to offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation. It is recognised that smaller pools can accommodate learning/teaching sessions, but they are, for modelling/needs assessment purposes, deemed unable to offer a full swim programme and, thus, eliminated from the supply evaluation, when considering accessibility and availability later in this section.

Lidos are included in the assessment where they are of 160m²+ and are offering an extensive programme (Learn to swim, casual and club swimming) and are open all year round.

Quantity

The audit identifies 20 swimming pools at 14 sites. This includes all pools irrespective of size and access. The eight lidos in the Tendring area, however, are open seasonally and are, thus, excluded from the assessment.

Figure 5.1 identifies that swimming facilities are well distributed well from North to East and South across the District. There is no facility in the West of the Authority where it is largely rural. As noted in Figure 5.1, the East coast and South have areas of higher population density.

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.1: All swimming pools in Tendring

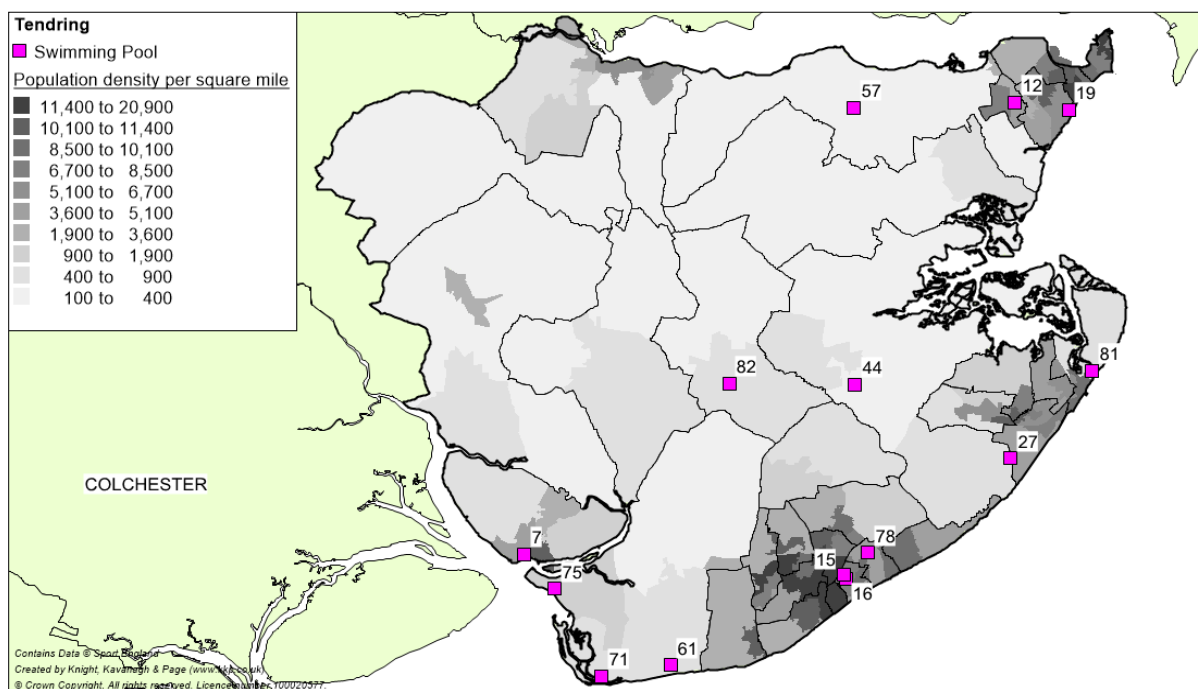


Table 5.1: All swimming pools in Tendring

| Map ID | Site | Facility type | Lanes | Length (m) | Area (m2) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 7 | Brightlingsea Open Air Swimming Pool | Lido | 0 | 50 | 1100 |
| 7 | Brightlingsea Open Air Swimming Pool | Lido | 0 | 22 | 484 |
| 12 | Chase Lane Primary School | Lido | 0 | 15 | 105 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | Main/general | 4 | 18 | 109 |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | Main/general | 6 | 25 | 325 |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | Main/general | 6 | 12 | 313 |
| 27 | Frinton Lawn Tennis and Squash Club | Lido | 0 | 25 | 250 |
| 44 | Lifhouse | Main/general | 0 | 18 | 93 |
| 57 | Primrose Pool | Learner/teaching | 3 | 12 | 75 |
| 61 | Seawick Holiday Park | Leisure pool | 0 | 12 | 125 |
| 61 | Seawick Holiday Park | Lido | 0 | 12 | 125 |
| 71 | The Bridge Housing Training Pool | Main/general | 1 | 23 | 51 |
| 75 | The Orchard Holiday Park | Leisure pool | 0 | 18 | 270 |
| 75 | The Orchard Holiday Park | Lido | 0 | 20 | 240 |
| 75 | The Orchard Holiday Park | Lido | 0 | 20 | 140 |
| 78 | Valley Farm Holiday Park | Learner/teaching | 0 | 12 | 100 |
| 78 | Valley Farm Holiday Park | Leisure pool | 0 | 8 | 32 |
| 81 | Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | Main/general | 4 | 25 | 250 |
| 81 | Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | Leisure pool | 0 | 18 | 90 |
| 82 | Weeley Bridge Swimming Pool | Lido | 1 | 12 | 62 |

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There are two teaching pools in the District. These assist with programming (and income generation) at public leisure centre sites in particular. There is, however, no learner/teaching pool at the public leisure centres in Tendring. This means that swimming lessons take place in main pools which reduces general public/club swimming access to pools at those times.

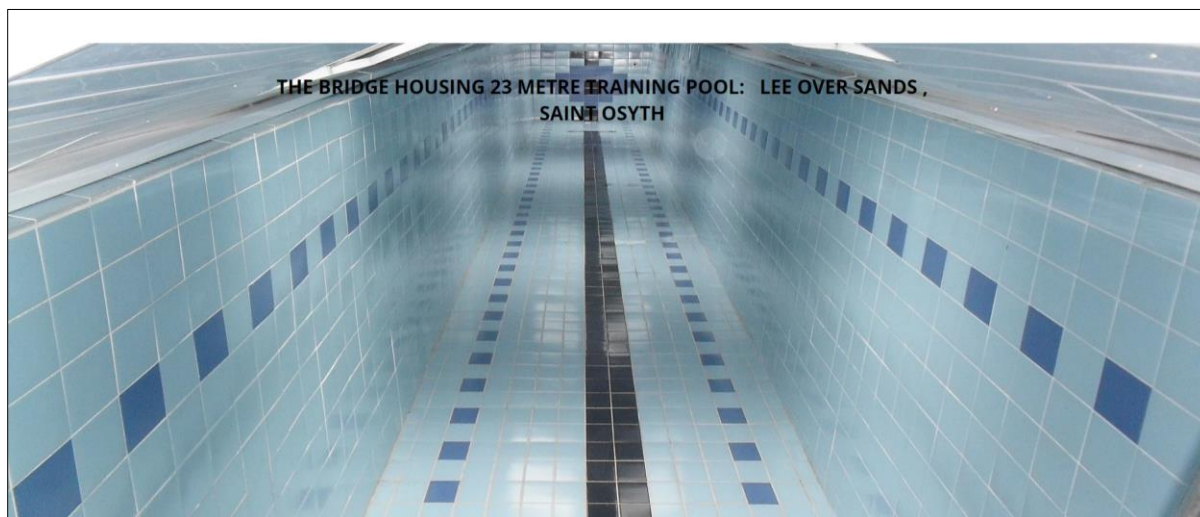
The six main/general swimming pools in the Tendring area are located at:

- ◀ Clacton County High School
- ◀ Clacton Leisure Centre
- ◀ Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles
- ◀ Lifehouse (excluded from the assessment as it is only 18m in length).
- ◀ The Bridge Housing Training Pool
- ◀ Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles

The largest main/general pool is Clacton Leisure Centre. It has 6 lanes (13m wide) and is 25m long.

The Bridge Housing Training Pool is located in Lee-Over-Sands, St Osyth is 23m long and 2m wide. Given its design, it is unable to offer a full swim programme (swimming lessons, casual swimming and club swimming) and it does not meet the 160m². For these reasons, KKP has discounted it from the analysis going forwards. It does however have membership access and can be booked by competent swimmers. It is recognised however that it is servicing the needs of a very small proportion of the Tendring community.

Figure 5.2: The Bridge Housing Trust Training Pool



Google Maps location: <https://goo.gl/maps/S656diSy131cHuHX6>

Lifehouse is only 18m in length (93m² area) and so has been excluded from the assessment.

Clacton County High School pool is available for private use only and is, for this reason, excluded from study calculations.

Quality

KKP visited the district's main swimming pools and completed non-technical visual assessments. These encompass assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in influencing and attracting users. Quality is assessed as previously described in Section 3.2.

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Figure 5.3: Quality of audited swimming pools in Tendring

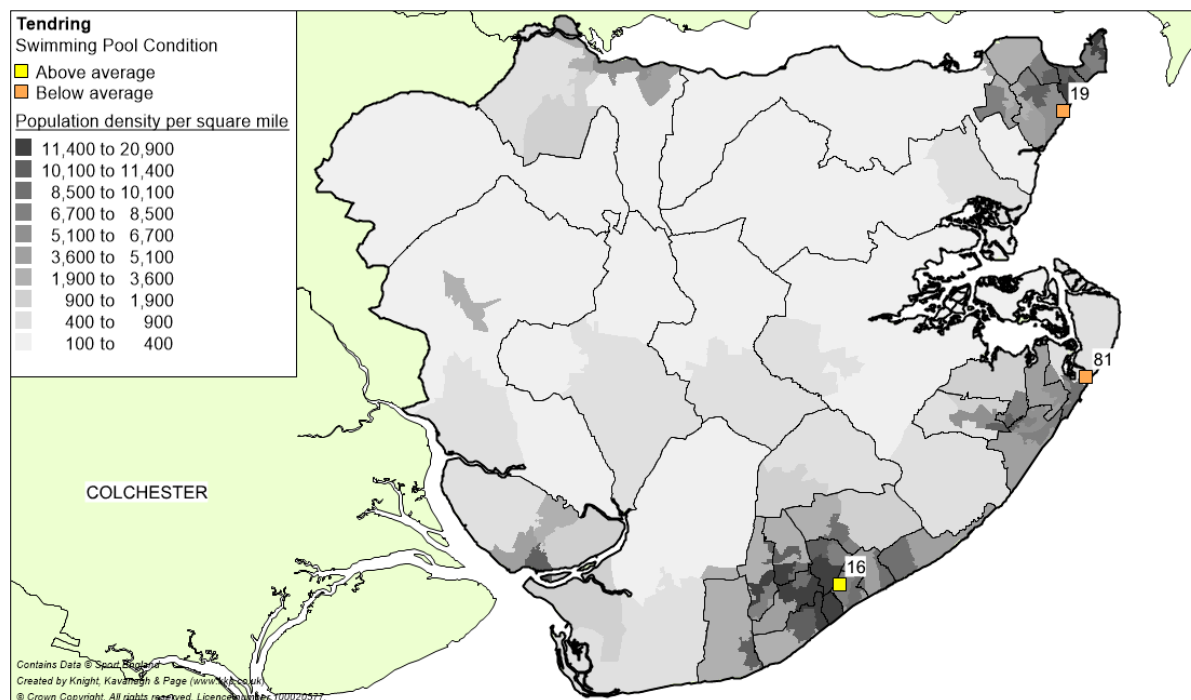


Table 5.2: Quality of 160m²+ swimming pools in Tendring

| Map ID | Site | Lanes x length (m) | Condition | |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Pool | Changing |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 6 x 25m | Above average | Above average |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 6 x 25m | Below average | Above average |
| 81 | Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | 4 x 25m | Below average | Below average |

Residents in Clacton-on-Sea and Frinton-on-Sea have access to above average swimming pools whereas residents in Brightlingsea and Harwich have access to only below average venues. Changing provision is commensurate with pool condition at all sites apart from Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles where the pool was assessed as below average. Here the changing facility was above average following investment and modernisation in 2021.

Table 5.3: Age of swimming pools and refurbishment dates (where applicable)

| Site | Year opened | Refurbishment | Age (years) since refurbishment |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Clacton Leisure Centre | 1987 | 2007 | 15 |
| Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 1984 | 2010 | 12 |
| Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | 1991 | 2017 | 5 |

Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles is the oldest swimming pool (built in 1984). All pools are reported to have been refurbished over the last 15 years, the most recent being Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles. However, consultation found that all sites require investment primarily in plant. This incurs significant cost and has little or no impact on facility aesthetics. It will, nonetheless, bring down utility costs, improve efficiency and help meet Council carbon emission objectives.

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At Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles the plant is approaching the end of their working life and will require significant investment to replace. Its changing rooms are in need of refurbishment.

Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles requires investment in the plant and new filters – to tackle the issue of sand entering the swimming pool. This needs to be rectified as a short-term priority.

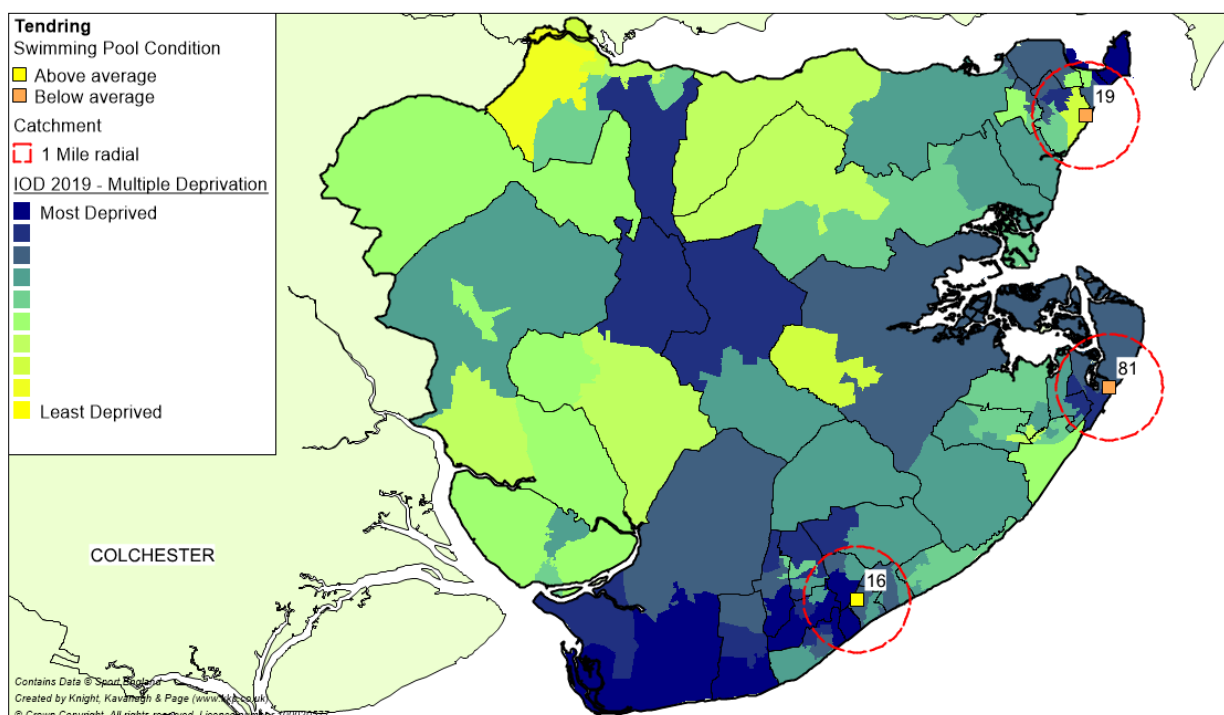
Accessibility

Swimming pool accessibility is influenced by physical (i.e., built environment). Appropriate walk and drive-time catchments are applied to determine accessibility to communities. The normal acceptable standard is 20-minutes' walk time (1-mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20-minutes' drive time for a rural area. This enables analysis of the adequacy of coverage and helps identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision. Figure 5.4 and Table 5.5 illustrates the walk-time based accessibility of all swimming pools in Tendring.

Almost one third (30.3%) of the population lives within one mile of a swimming pool. Of the 61,901 people living in areas of higher deprivation in Tendring (i.e., those living in 30% most deprived areas nationally), 29,356 people (47.4%) live within one mile of a swimming pool and over half the population (52.6%) are likely require transport to access a swimming pool which increases the cost of access.

This would suggest that swimming pools are not particularly well located to attract users from areas of higher deprivation. Assuming that other barriers to access can be overcome. It is reported that 22% of the population do not have access to a car meaning that nearly a quarter of Tendring's population is reliant on limited public transport or walking to a pool venue - which can add to the cost of participation.

Figure 5.4: Accessibility of swimming pools in Tendring



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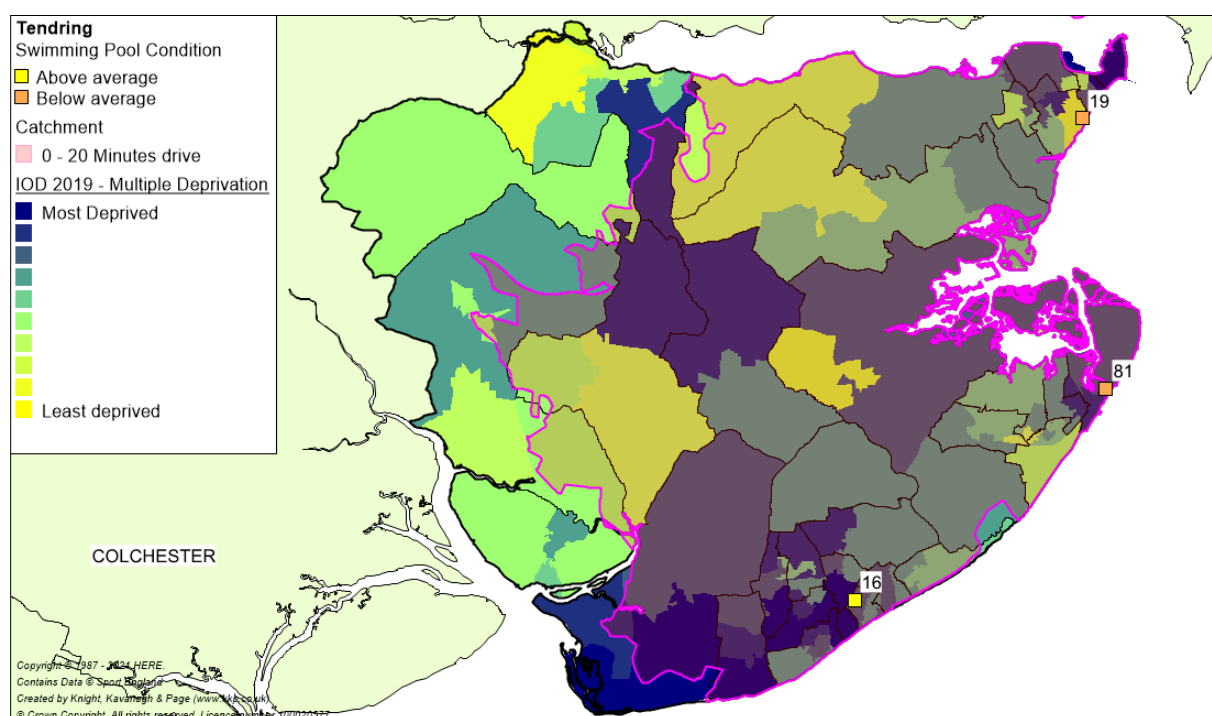
Table 5.5: Accessibility of swimming pools in Tendring

| IMD 10% bands | Tendring | | Swimming pools, 160m ² + Catchment populations by IMD | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | Persons | Population % | Persons inside catchment | Population inside (%) | Persons outside catchment | Population outside (%) |
| 0 - 10 | 27,017 | 19.1% | 13,734 | 9.7% | 13,283 | 9.4% |
| 10.1 - 20 | 16,665 | 11.8% | 6,549 | 4.6% | 10,116 | 7.1% |
| 20.1 - 30 | 18,219 | 12.8% | 9,073 | 6.4% | 9,146 | 6.5% |
| 30.1 - 40 | 29,661 | 20.9% | 8,339 | 5.9% | 21,322 | 15.0% |
| 40.1 - 50 | 16,572 | 11.7% | 1,685 | 1.2% | 14,887 | 10.5% |
| 50.1 - 60 | 18,072 | 12.7% | 1,834 | 1.3% | 16,238 | 11.5% |
| 60.1 - 70 | 9,731 | 6.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 9,731 | 6.9% |
| 70.1 - 80 | 4,274 | 3.0% | 1,747 | 1.2% | 2,527 | 1.8% |
| 80.1 - 90 | 1,579 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,579 | 1.1% |
| 90.1 - 100 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 141,790 | 100.0% | 42,961 | 30.3% | 98,829 | 69.7% |

All three public pools sites offer pay and play swimming facilities which makes it easier to access by everyone in the community.

Approximately 81% of the population lives within 20 minutes' drive time of a swimming pool as shown in Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.5: All pools 160m²+ (excluding lidos) by quality on IMD with 20 min drive



Facilities in neighbouring authorities

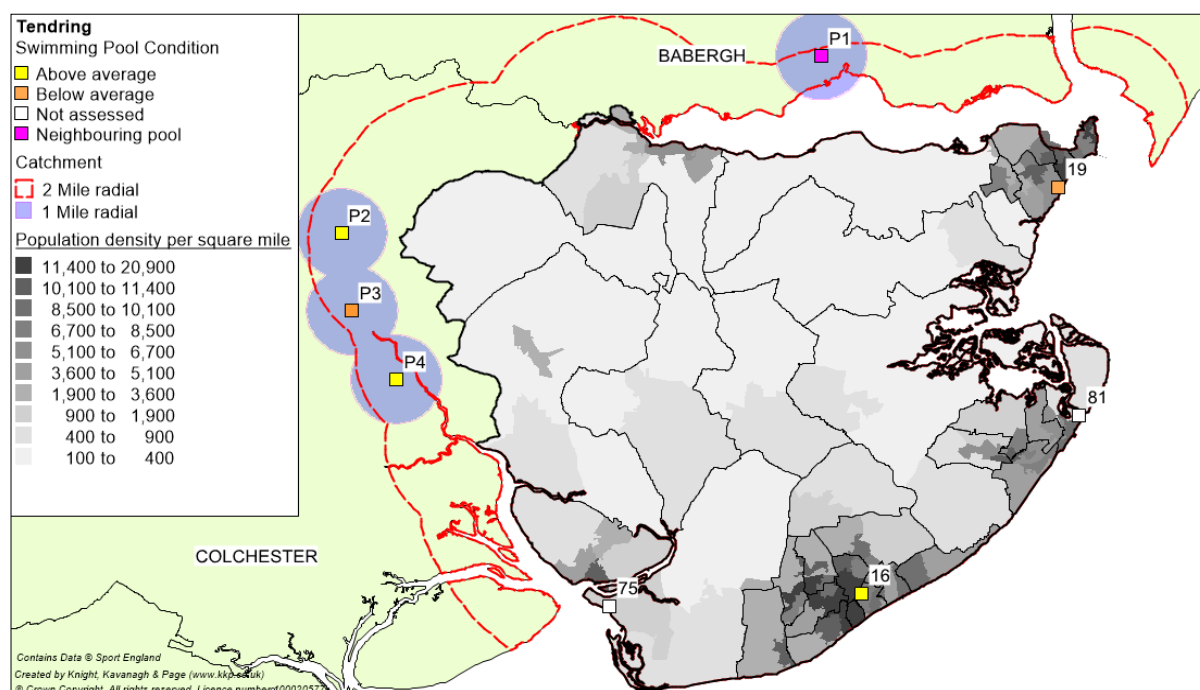
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Accessibility is also influenced by facilities within easy reach of the local authority. Figure 5.6 and Table 5.6 below detail swimming facilities located within two miles of the TDC boundary. There are four main pools located in neighbouring Babergh and Colchester; these require different access types (sports club/community association (CA), registered membership and pay and play to use the respected facilities).

Table 5.6: Neighbouring community available pools within two-mile radial of Tendring

| Map ID | Site | Pool type | Lanes / length | Access type | Authority |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| P1 | Royal Hospital School Holbrook | Main/general | 6 x 38.1m | Sports club / CA | Babergh |
| P2 | David Lloyd | Main/general | 3 x 20m | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| P3 | Colchester Leisure World | Main/general | 6 x 25m | Pay and play | Colchester |
| P3 | Colchester Leisure World | Leisure pool | 0 x 25m | Pay and play | Colchester |
| P4 | Bannatyne Health Club | Main/general | 3 x 20m | Reg. membership | Colchester |

Figure 5.6: Swimming pools located within two miles of Tendring boundary



Source: Active Places Power 09/05/2022

It is likely that pools P2, P3 and P4 draw in Tendring residents, particularly because Colchester Leisure World (P3) is a leisure destination site with other attractions. David Lloyd (Map Id P2) and Bannatyne Health Club (Map Id P4) draw from a larger area due to the high-quality offer for those that choose to and can afford to pay the membership fees. For some Tendring residents the nearest pool is located in Colchester.

Availability of swimming pools

Swimming pool availability differs dependent upon ownership and/or management. All the facilities audited all offer public access. All three sites are owned by TDC and operated by Tendring Leisure. All three operate a pay and play access policy.

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Table 5.7: Access policy of swimming pools

| Site | Access policy |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Clacton Leisure Centre | Pay & play |
| Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | Pay & play |
| Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | Pay & play |

There are also no commercially managed pools. In Tendring, residents are wholly reliant on public leisure centre provision for access to a swimming pool. In the summer months, there is increased opportunity to access provision at a lido, it is however they are not available all year round.

Future enhancements/new developments

No known new swimming pool developments are planned in the area at the time of audit.

The long-term future of Colchester Leisure World is being considered and that it is likely that the facility will either be significantly refurbished or be replaced in the near future; subject to the sourcing of adequate funding. Timescales, funding and plans are all yet to be determined.

5.2: Sport England Facilities Planning Model

The FPM report provides an overview of the current level of provision of swimming pools in Tendring. It uses data from the Facilities Planning Model Assessment of Swimming Pool Provision for Tendring District Council. In terms of supply, it identifies that:

- ◀ The local authority owns and manages 95% of the available water space in the District.
- ◀ In 2022, 95% of the capacity is available in the peak period, which means there is limited scope to increase capacity.
- ◀ The average age of the public sites is 35 years. However, all the pools have been refurbished within the last 12 years.
- ◀ All four of the Tendring pools are located within or next to the more deprived areas in the District.
- ◀ Three of the swimming pool sites are open for the full 52.5 hours in the weekly peak period. Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles is open for 44.5 hours. This scales back the available capacity in the weekly peak period to 981 sqm of water. Therefore, there is potential for 48 sqm of additional capacity if this pool were to open for the full peak period.

It should be noted that the FPM analysis includes The Bridge Housing Training Pool which KKP would recommend excluding due to its design, location and the lack of a community programme offer as mentioned previously. In terms of demand, the FPM report found the following:

Demand – general findings

- ◀ Tendring residents' demand for swimming pools is 576m² greater than the capacity available within the District. (For context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210-250m² of water depending on lane width).
- ◀ All four (three public plus The Bridge Housing Trust Training Pool) Tendring pools are located within or adjacent to deprived areas in the District and provide good access for residents in these areas. However, other areas of high deprivation do not have a pool located within them or nearby. These include areas around Thorpe-le-Soken and Tendring village.
- ◀ Only 75% of total demand for swimming in Tendring is met by existing facilities.

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Satisfied demand

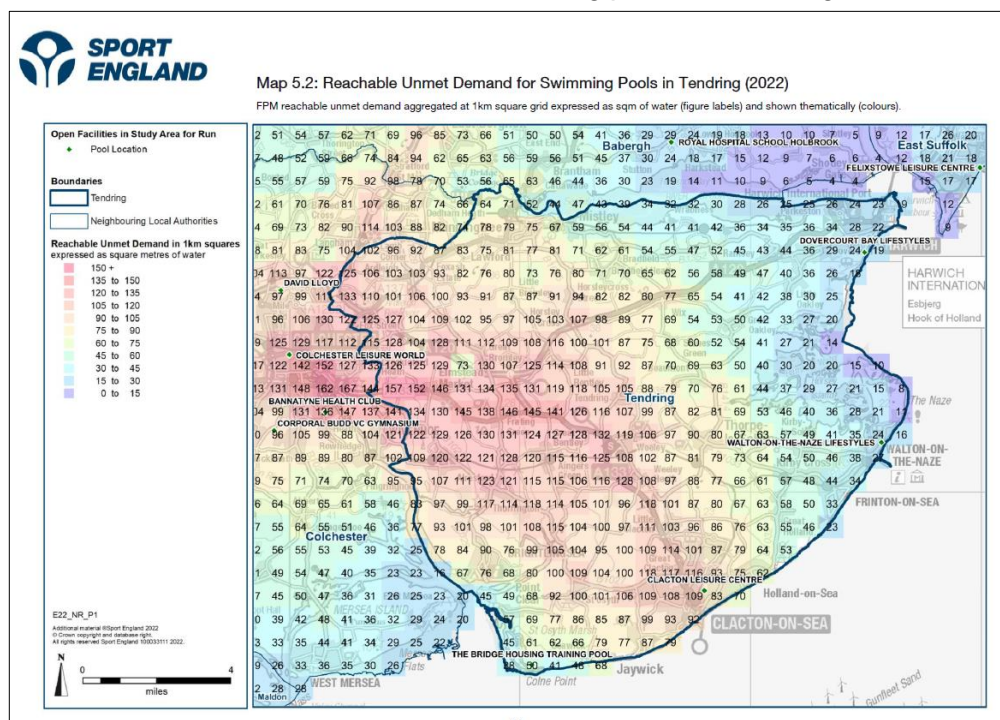
- ◀ Satisfied demand in Tendring (75%) is significantly lower than that in the neighbouring authority areas and regional and national averages. The local authority with the next-lowest level of satisfied demand is Colchester, at 84%.
- ◀ Of the satisfied demand, 16% is met at a pool outside the District. Tendring is, thus, reliant on provision in neighbouring local authority areas.
- ◀ 22% of Tendring residents do not have access to a car. The East Region and England-wide averages for population with no access to a car are 18% and 25% respectively.
- ◀ Most visits to swimming pools by Tendring residents are predicted to be by car (86%). Visits by public transport and on foot are much lower, at around 7% each.

Unmet demand

- ◀ Tendring's unmet demand is 25% of total demand; this equates to 385m² of water
- ◀ Of the unmet demand, 77% is due to residents living too far away from a pool. However, a significant level of unmet demand (23%) is also due to lack of swimming pool capacity.
- ◀ Two-thirds of residents who live too far away from a swimming pool do not have access to a car. This type of demand will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas are within walking distance of a pool venue and not everyone will want to, or is able to, drive the full distance. In a rural district like Tendring, there will be many areas not within the walking or driving time of a pool.
- ◀ Unmet demand per km² is highest in Brightlingsea, at 18m² of water, but this totals only 46m² across the area. Clacton-on-Sea has higher unmet demand but over a larger area.

The spread of unmet demand can be analysed to understand how much would be met by a potential new facility in any given location. This 'reachable unmet demand' is calculated for each one-kilometre grid square as shown in Figure 5.7.

Figure 5.7: Reachable unmet demand for swimming pools in Tendring 2022



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The level of reachable unmet demand is highest in the central western area of the District, at up to 157m². Levels exceeding 100m² of reachable demand can be found in the south of the District, including in Clacton-on-Sea, despite the fact that there is a swimming pool there.

Levels of reachable unmet demand are even higher in neighbouring Colchester (up to 167 m²), suggesting that any new pool provision may be better located there to serve the most unmet demand. For context, the minimum amount of reachable water space required to justify a new pool would be 160m², which is a 20m x 8m (four-lane) pool.

Used capacity

The overall utilised capacity of swimming pools across Tendring is 69.4%. This is significantly higher than neighbouring Babergh (69.4%), and lower than Colchester (96.2%). It is above regional and England-wide averages. Table 5.7 identifies the site-by-site findings and Table 5.8 the local authority findings.

Table 5.7: Used capacity of individual sites

| Site name | % of used capacity |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Clacton Leisure Centre | 100% |
| Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 65% |
| The Bridge Housing Training Pool | 66% |
| Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | 44% |

Table 5.8: Demand findings from the FPM in Tendring

| Element | Tendring | Babergh | Colchester |
|--|----------|---------|------------|
| Satisfied demand | 75.2% | 85.8% | 83.6% |
| Satisfied demand retained within Tendring | 83.7% | 72.4% | 88.5% |
| Levels of unmet demand | 24.8% | 14.2% | 16.4% |
| % of unmet demand of residents living outside catchment of a swimming pool (as opposed to no capacity) | 77.2% | 84.4% | 74.4% |
| Used capacity* | 69.4% | 55.5% | 96.2% |
| Imported use (% of used capacity) | 0.0% | 19.4% | 11.2% |

**Sport England sets a comfort factor for pools being comfortably full and this is 70% of the total pool capacity. Beyond this 70% level, the pool itself becomes too full and detracts from the ability to swim and the enjoyment.*

Overall estimated used capacity of swimming pools in Tendring is 69% in the weekly peak period,

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FPM summary

In summary, the FPM identifies there is insufficient capacity to meet the District's demand for swimming. However, there is a need to invest in the existing provision due to the age of the facilities. Although a large deficit is shown, the FPM does not consider lido facilities, of which there are eight in the District. These do cater for some demand in the summer months.

The local authority provides almost all the swimming pools currently available for community use. These pools are relatively modern, are well located in the main population areas, and serve some of the more deprived areas in the District. Retaining and enhancing the capacity of these pools, particularly Clacton Leisure Centre, should be a priority

Clacton County High School pool is excluded from the study as it is available for private use only. If this site could offer community use in the peak period, this would offset some of the unmet demand.

Levels of unmet demand in the District are high enough to justify additional pool provision. The highest levels in the District are close to Colchester, which has even higher reachable unmet demand. The best location to meet the reachable demand of both authorities would be in Colchester to the east of the Colchester urban area. Therefore, it will be important to understand and potentially jointly plan future pool provision with neighbouring local authorities.

The current levels of high unmet demand together with the proposed major housing developments in and around Tendring should be assessed using the longer-term local bespoke modelling available through Sport England's FPM. These assessments should include population projections covering the proposed housing growth areas with options to amend swimming pool supply and assessing the collective impact this has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. Such an evidence base can be applied in strategic planning and the Local Plan policy and can be used for securing inward investment.

5.3: Demand

Swim England's latest strategy; *Towards a Nation Swimming: A Strategic Plan for Swimming in England 2017-21*, has the stated aim to create a happier, healthier and more successful nation through swimming. To achieve this, several strategic objectives are set - to:

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

Consultation with Swim England confirms that in relation to UK wide participation local authorities with swimming pool water deficits are its highest priority. Swim England indicates:

- ◀ There is a water deficit of -463m² in Tendring.
- ◀ Despite the water surplus, there is still some unmet demand.
- ◀ Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles and Clacton Leisure Centre are the key public aquatic facilities in the District.
- ◀ Continued support and investment from TDC, as shown in recent developments and refurbishments will help protect and enhance the future of aquatic facilities.

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Swim England's view is that the current water provision is inadequate and as a result, it does not meet demand. Although there is a significant number of lidos in the area. These can be used especially in the summer months to unburden the demand at other sites.

Club consultation:

There are two Swim England accredited clubs in the area, Harwich Swim Club and Clacton Swimming Club.

Harwich Swim Club is based at Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles. It has approximately 150 members spread across its performance squad (37), second team (31), development squad (28), master's squad (23) and 'Learn to Swim' (31). It has more females in the older age groups. It reports the pool at Dovercourt to be of poor quality compared to other sites at which its squads compete. Its view is that site attractiveness has an adverse impact on its membership and capacity to attract new users. In the long term this affects swimmer preparation and development. It states that the diving boards at this facility are not up to date and that board surfaces can become slippery. The Club needs new starter blocks at this venue and reports being unable to access changing rooms due to the strict post-Covid protocol. This results in all participants having to attend dressed for the activity and then going home straight after it.

Clacton Swimming Club did not respond to consultation requests despite numerous attempts to make contact. Therefore, online desk-based research was conducted to gauge its position. As well as this, summaries in respect of the other activities which take place at pools in Tendring have also been listed below.

Clacton Swimming Club. Prior to the Pandemic, it is reported to have four squads (academy, development, competitive, and masters) plus an artistic swimming section. Pre-lockdowns, it primarily used Clacton Leisure Centre (10.5 hours per week). Because of the artistic swimming section, access to deep water (minimum 2m) is of particular importance for this club.

Harwich Sub Aqua Club has approximately 20 members. It is based at the pool at Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles on Wednesdays (17:00-20:00). Its members are primarily adults.

Tendring Canoe Club hires the swimming pool at Clacton Leisure Centre in winter months for rolling and skill development (Mondays and Wednesdays 17:30-18:30).

Swim2Swim is a national company running lessons at school swim facilities and in private residencies. Based at Primrose Pool (Harwich) it provides classes for babies, toddlers, and children up to age 10. Desk research indicates that prior to the Covid-19 lockdown the Company was scheduled to use the pool on Sundays from 10:30-15:00.

5.4: Sport England's Facilities Calculator (SFC)

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

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

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Table 5.9: Sports facilities calculator

| | Provision for 2018 population (mid-year estimate) | Provision for 2030 population (mid-year estimate) | Provision for 2043 population (mid-year estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ONS population projections | 145,803 | 161,447 | 175,427 |
| Population increase | - | +16,364 | +29,624 |
| Facilities to meet additional demand | 28.25 lanes 7.06 pools | 31.29 lanes 7.82 pools | 34 lanes 8.50 pools |
| Estimated cost | £27,858,627 | £30,847,731 | £33,518,894 |

Calculations assume that the current swimming pool stock remains available for community use and the quality remains the same. Projected population increases will lead to increased demand for swimming space. The SFC indicates a requirement for an additional 3.04 lanes (0.76 of a pool) up to 2030 and 5.75 lanes up to 2043; equivalent to 1.44 swimming pools, up to 2043 (estimated cost: £5,660,267).

Sport England's FPM identifies used capacity (at 69%) to be almost at the Sport England threshold level (70%). Its calculations, however, includes The Bridge Trust Training Pool and the actual level of use capacity if almost certainly higher than this.

Population increases will necessitate new provision, however, additional bespoke modelling available through Sport England's Local FPM is required.

5.5: Summary of key facts and issues

In summary, Tendring is in the following position with regard to its swimming pool provision:

| Swimming pools | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | There are 20 pools at 13 sites; six main pools (three of which are 160m ² +), eight lidos, four leisure pools and two learner/teaching pools. Lidos are excluded from supply calculations due to their seasonal-only access. Bridge Housing Training Pool is excluded from KKP's calculations. | Swim England reports a surplus of water provision of 360m ² in Tendring. Despite this, there is still some unmet demand. There is a need for additional provision to cater for residents in the West of Tendring and to work with Colchester BC to ensure that resident need/demand are met. Consideration for provision in the TCGC area is required. |
| Quality | All facilities other than Clacton Leisure Centre are rated below average. Clacton is rated above average. All pools have received refurbishment in the last 15 years, most recently, Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles which was refurbished five years ago. | There is a need to invest in maintaining the current swimming pool stock. Investment is required in pool tanks at all three and plant at all three sites, and the filters at Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles is in need of urgent attention. |
| Accessibility | 81% of the population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a swimming pool. 30.3% reside within 20-minutes' walk. | As mentioned above, residents in the west of the authority have a challenge to access a facility due to pool locations. |

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| Swimming pools | | |
|---|--|--|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Availability (Management and usage) | The public pools are available to the community on a pay and play basis. | |
| Other | There is a need to seek opportunities to invest in current facilities to reduce carbon emissions and the cost of operating efficiently in order to meet TDC's net zero emissions pledge. | Invest in swimming pool covers to retain heat. A new AHU (Air Handling Unit) is required at Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles. Replacement of the oil heating system for Clacton Leisure Centre. |
| Summary | <p>Each facility is important to the community served and should be protected in accordance with Para 98 of the NPPF.</p> <p>There is insufficient water space in the area - it may not be able to accommodate an increase in demand from projected population growth.</p> <p>The TCGC needs to be taken into account. This should include assessing how a pool facility here would serve the west of Tendring.</p> <p>There is a requirement to maintain and improve swimming pool quality in the area via good maintenance programmes.</p> <p>Programming at key sites should be investigated to ensure the most popular activities are available at peak times.</p> | |

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SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES

For the purposes of assessment, health and fitness suites are normally defined as venues with 20 stations or more. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment; larger health and fitness centres with more stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and casual users. They provide a valuable way to assist people of all ages, ethnicities and abilities to introduce physical exercise into their daily lives with the obvious concomitant benefits to health, fitness and wellbeing.

The current state of the UK fitness industry is complex with a variety of providers. Key providers are; private sector operators (ranging from low-cost operators to the high-end market) and the operators of public sector facilities. The publicly owned facilities can be managed by companies and/or Trusts (such as GLL and Everyone Active, for example) on behalf of the local authority or are managed inhouse, by the local authority itself. Other providers include schools, trusts and/or charities.

Prior to the pandemic, the UK health and fitness industry was enjoying a strong period of growth. It had more gyms, more members and a greater market value than ever before. Data up to the 12-month period ending March 2019, demonstrated an estimated increase of 4.7% in the number of members, 2.9% in the number of facilities and 4.2% in market value. Pure Gym and GLL remained the UK's leading operators (by number of gyms and members).

According to the State of the UK Fitness Industry Report (2019) there were 7,239 fitness facilities in the UK, up from 7,038 in 2018. Total industry membership was up 5.0% to 10.4 million which means that one in seven people in the UK is a member of a gym. The total market value is estimated at £5.1 billion, up 4.1% on 2018. The UK penetration rate is at 15.6%, which is an increase of 0.7% from the previous year.

During 2020, and in the midst of social distancing restrictions (following an average 4-5 month period of enforced closure), many health and fitness providers were achieving a maximum figure of 40-50% of normal attendance. In the case of local authority contracted facilities, remobilisation following the relaxation of restrictions is likely to require a negotiated package of financial support from the local authority.

The impact of the pandemic on the sector continued well into 2021 in terms of enforced facility closure and residual social distancing restrictions. Many providers have responded by designing a variety of online classes as a means of retaining member loyalty and engagement.

The State of the Fitness Industry Report UK for 2022 found the market to be in remarkably good shape considering the disruptions of the previous two years, with overall results showing some key metrics to be running at the same levels as 2018 and some at 2019 levels, when the industry was having a 'golden moment', with record results in all areas.

Memberships decreased by 4.7 per cent from 10.4 million in 2019 to 9.9m (9,890,985) in 2022 and market value was down by 4.3 per cent from £5.1 billion in 2019. The industry's present status takes it back to around 2018 value levels.

The penetration rate dropped back one percentage point to 14.6 per cent after passing the 15 per cent barrier for the first time back in 2019.

The research does not count consumer health club activity using aggregators, such as Classpass and Huzzle and it's not clear how much consumer activity in the market has migrated to these services since the last report was published in 2019 or how much this might have impacted results had it been counted.

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Since the previous 2019 report, 631 clubs have closed, however, 455 new facilities have opened, meaning the overall number of sites has only dropped 2.43 per cent from 7,239 in 2019 to 7,063 in 2022, a difference of 176.

Half of the closed businesses failed in the first year of the pandemic, meaning the rate of losses slowed considerably after these early casualties, although the timing of the research means that post-rent moratorium closures will not have been counted.

6.1: Supply

Quantity

There are 16 health and fitness gyms in Tendring with 554 stations. Generally, they are located in more densely populated areas. Spatially there is a good even spread across the District, although the east, north east and south west areas are serviced by fewer facilities than the other areas.

Figure 6.1: All health and fitness facilities in Tendring on population density

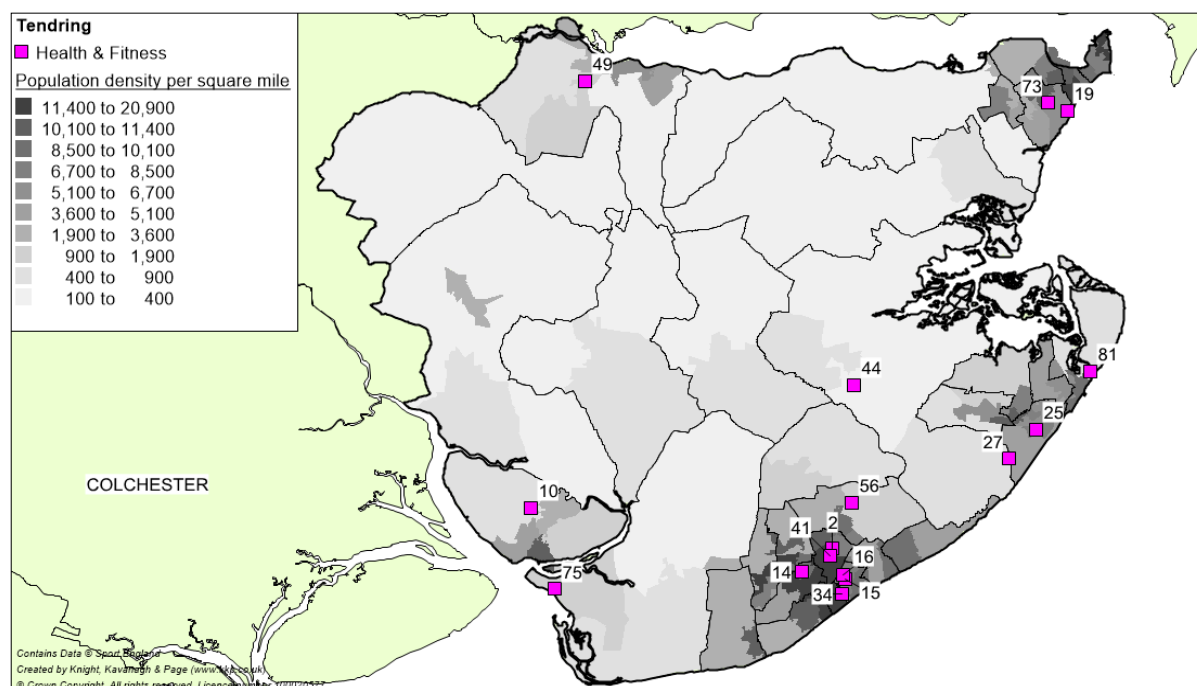


Table 6.1: All health and fitness gyms in Tendring

| Map ID | Site name | Stations |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 2 | Anytime Fitness (Clacton on Sea) | 200 |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 25 |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 27 |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | 5 |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 60 |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 30 |
| 25 | Frinton Fitness | 12 |
| 27 | Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club | 20 |
| 34 | Gym Fit Clacton | 53 |

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| Map ID | Site name | Stations |
|--------|---|------------|
| 41 | Iron Works Gym | 20 |
| 44 | Lifhouse | 16 |
| 49 | Manningtree High School | 19 |
| 56 | Physical Limits Gym & Personal Training | 41 |
| 73 | The Harwich & Dovercourt High School | 6 |
| 75 | The Orchard Holiday Park | 5 |
| 81 | Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles | 15 |
| | Total | 554 |

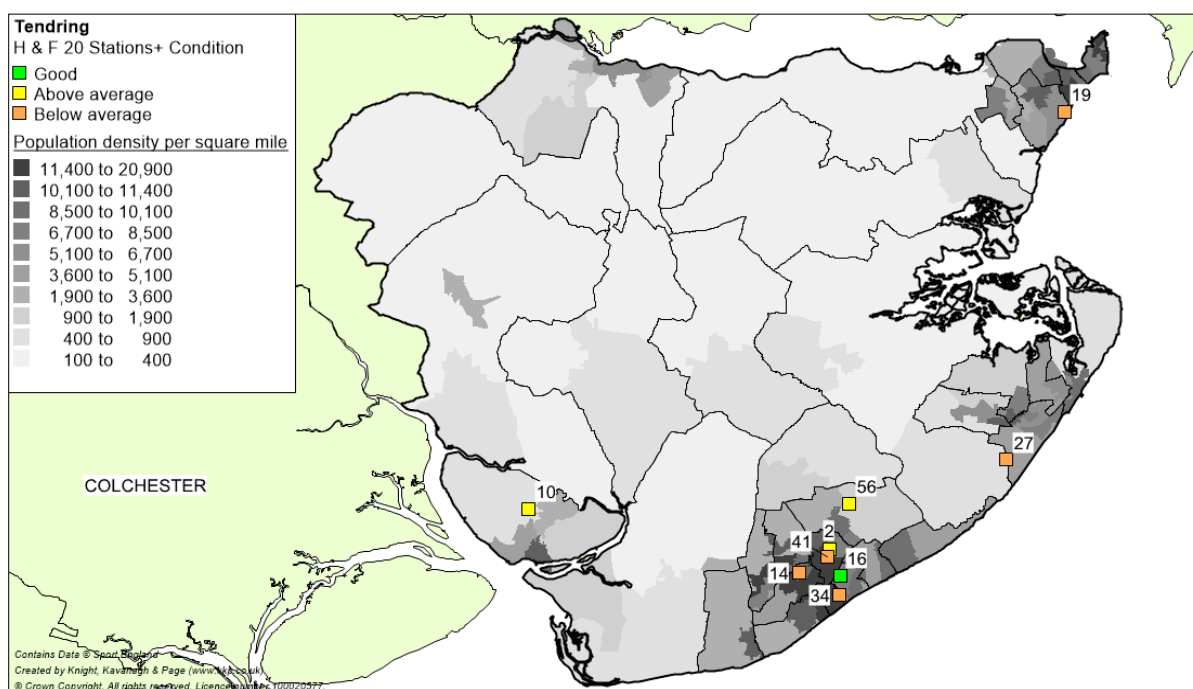
Seven sites have fewer than 20 stations. Below this threshold sites are typically not assessed/ considered although it is recognised that they can service small sections of the community. After these smaller sites have been discounted the number of community available sites reduces to nine sites offering 476 stations.

The largest facility is Anytime Fitness (Clacton-on-Sea) it has 200 stations and is part of a national chain. It provides over one third (36.1%) of Tendring's health and fitness supply.

Quality

All community available health and fitness sites received a non-technical quality assessment. Of these one is rated as good quality, three are above average and five below average. Settlements to the North East and the East of the Authority only have access to below average facilities as illustrated in Figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2: Health and fitness suites with 20+ stations on population density by condition



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Table 6.2: Health & fitness suites with 20+ stations by condition

| Map ID | Site | Stations | Condition |
|--------------|---|------------|---------------|
| 2 | Anytime Fitness (Clacton on Sea) | 200 | Above average |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 25 | Above average |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 27 | Below average |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 60 | Good |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 30 | Below average |
| 27 | Frinton Lawn Tennis and Squash Club | 20 | Below average |
| 34 | Gym Fit Clacton | 53 | Below average |
| 41 | Iron Works Gym | 20 | Below average |
| 56 | Physical Limits Gym and Personal Training | 41 | Above average |
| Total | | 476 | |

The suite at Clacton Leisure Centre was refurbished in 2021, hence the good quality rating. There are also aspirations to improve the quality of the facility at Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles.

Accessibility

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

Almost half (47%) of Tendring's population lives within 20 minutes' walk of a health and fitness facility with 20+ stations. Consequently, 53% of the population is likely to need to use a car or public transport to access facilities.

Table 6.3: IMD (2020 populations): health and fitness 20+ stations with 1 mile radial

| IMD 10% bands | Tendring | | Health & Fitness (minimum 20 stations) catchment populations by IMD | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Persons | Population % | Persons inside catchment | Population inside (%) | Persons outside catchment | Population outside (%) |
| 0 - 10 | 27,017 | 19.1% | 17,687 | 12.5% | 9,330 | 6.6% |
| 10.1 - 20 | 16,665 | 11.8% | 8,440 | 6.0% | 8,225 | 5.8% |
| 20.1 - 30 | 18,219 | 12.8% | 9,824 | 6.9% | 8,395 | 5.9% |
| 30.1 - 40 | 29,661 | 20.9% | 14,014 | 9.9% | 15,647 | 11.0% |
| 40.1 - 50 | 16,572 | 11.7% | 5,507 | 3.9% | 11,065 | 7.8% |
| 50.1 - 60 | 18,072 | 12.7% | 8,016 | 5.7% | 10,056 | 7.1% |
| 60.1 - 70 | 9,731 | 6.9% | 1,398 | 1.0% | 8,333 | 5.9% |
| 70.1 - 80 | 4,274 | 3.0% | 1,747 | 1.2% | 2,527 | 1.8% |
| 80.1 - 90 | 1,579 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 1,579 | 1.1% |
| 90.1 - 100 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 141,790 | 100.0% | 66,633 | 47.0% | 75,157 | 53.0% |

Of the population which lives in areas of higher deprivation (61,901 (73.7% - compared with 30% nationally) 53.9% reside within one mile of a health and fitness facility, suggesting that they are reasonably placed within the District.

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Figure 6.3: Health and fitness suites with 20 minutes' walk time catchment on IMD

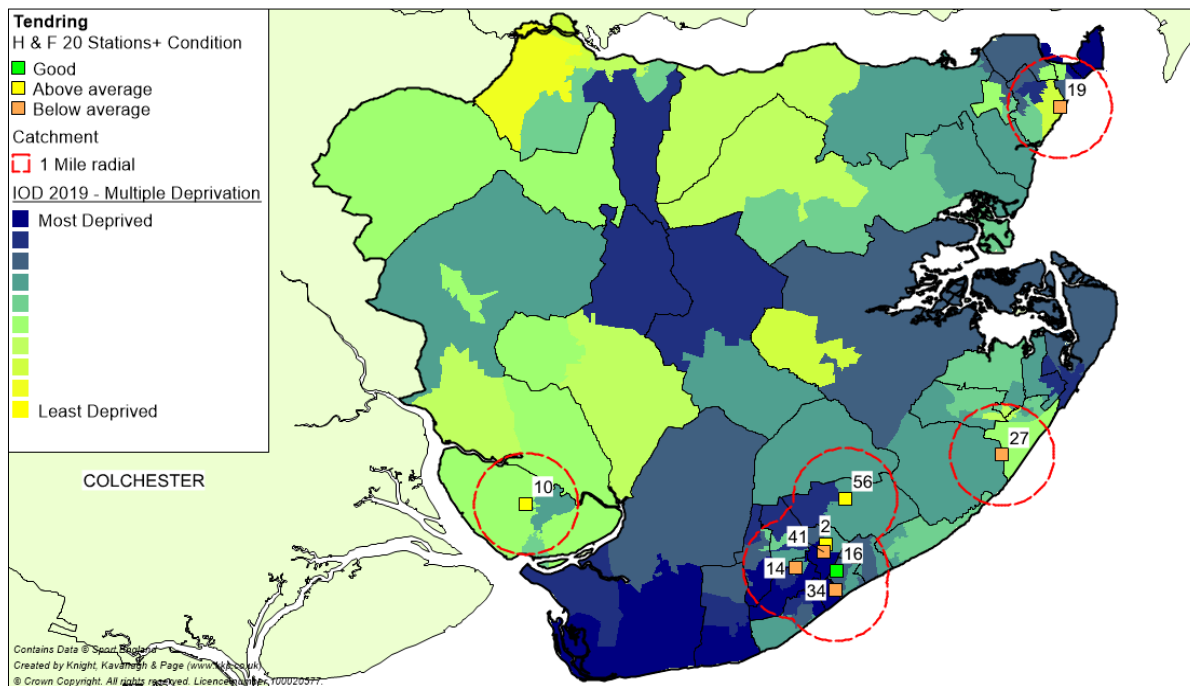


Figure 6.3 identifies that residents in the Jaywick area (one of the most deprived areas) are not within 20 minutes' walk of a health and fitness gym. Residents in this area is reliant on limited public transport or walking/cycling to a facility.

Figure 6.4: Community available facilities on IMD with 20 mins drive time

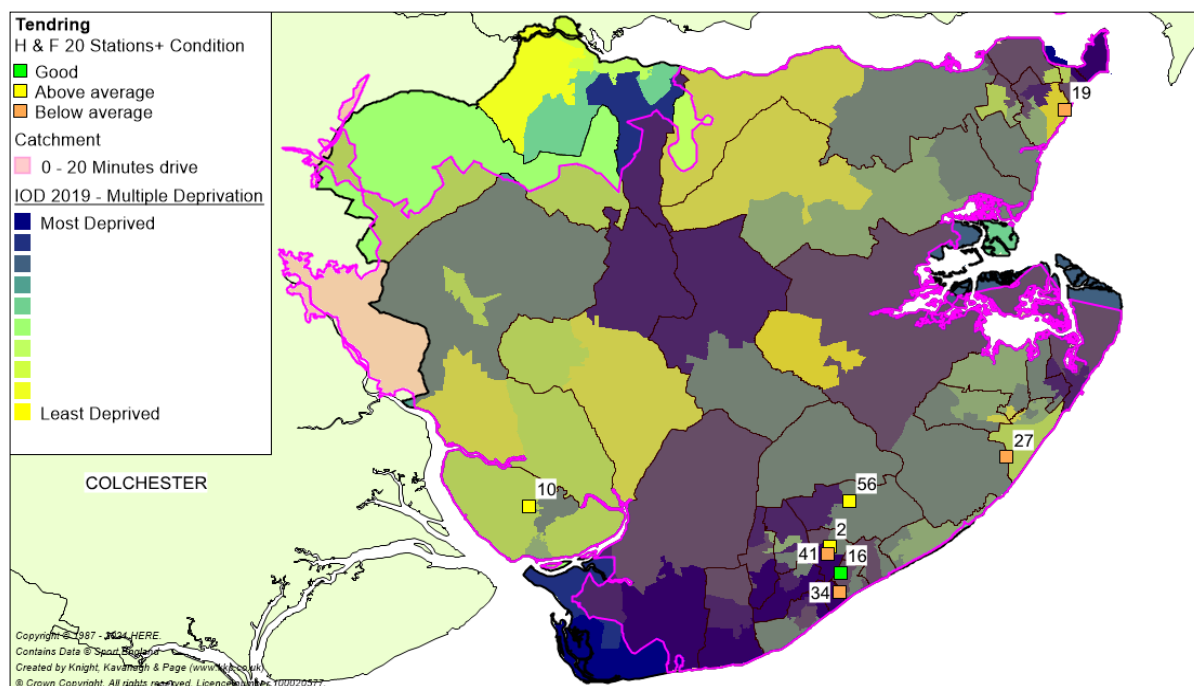


Figure 6.4 identifies that 90.7% of the Tendring population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a health and fitness facility.

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Neighbouring facilities

As with swimming and sports halls, users of health and fitness facilities do not just use facilities within their own local authority, consequently, those within two miles of the border are considered in the analysis. 14 providers are located within two miles of the Tendring boundary. To access these sites requires either being a member of a sports club/CA or being a registered facility member. Several of these sites (most are of substantial size with 100+ stations) are considered likely to attract users from further afield and penetrate the west of Tendring.

Figure 6.5: Fitness gyms with 20+ stations within two miles of Tendring boundary

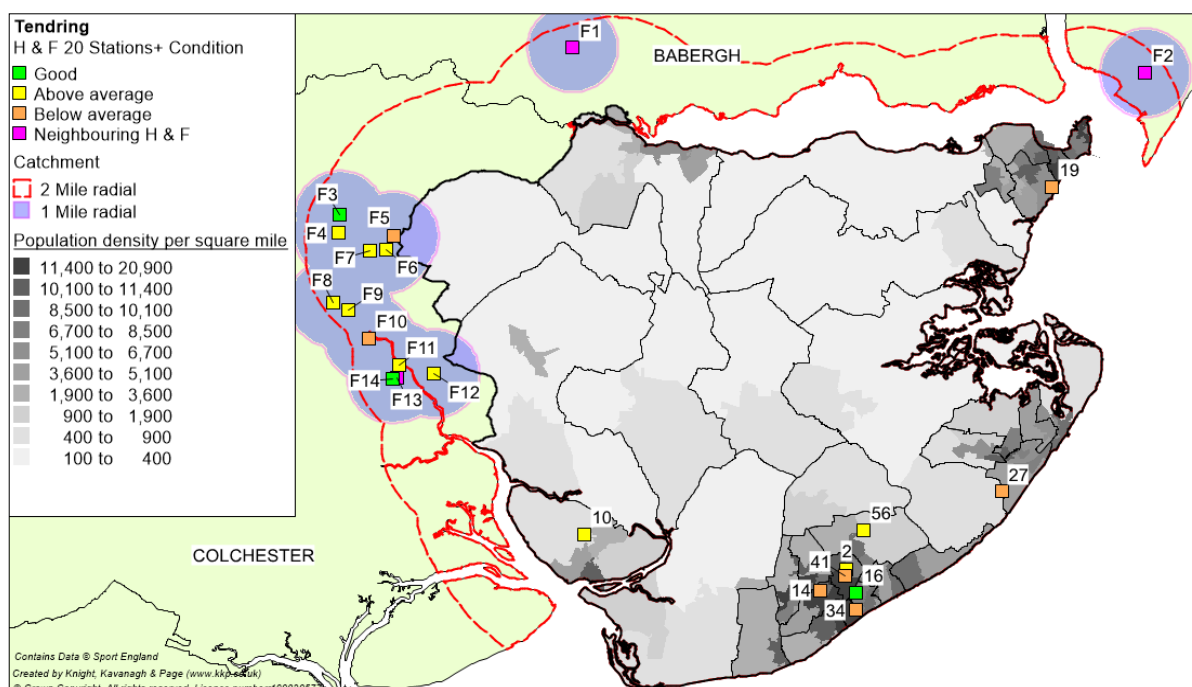


Table 6.4: Community available health and fitness (20+ stations) within two miles of boundary

| ID | Active Places site name | Stations | Access type | Authority |
|-----|---|----------|------------------|--------------|
| F1 | East Bergholt High School & Sports Centre | 20 | Sports Club / CA | Babergh |
| F2 | Anytime Fitness | 200 | Reg. membership | East Suffolk |
| F3 | Colchester Sports Park - Northern Gateway | 40 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F4 | David Lloyd | 200 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F5 | Hamilton's Fitness Centre | 56 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F6 | Fitness4Less | 108 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F7 | Gilberd School (Leisure World Highwoods) | 25 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F8 | Everlast Fitness Club | 80 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F9 | Colchester Leisure World | 104 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F10 | Repz Gym | 55 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F11 | Anytime Fitness | 60 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F12 | University Of Essex Sports Centre | 160 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F13 | Pump Gyms | 100 | Reg. membership | Colchester |
| F14 | Bannatyne Health Club | 74 | Reg. membership | Colchester |

(Source: APP 12/05/2022. NB: Sports Club / CA = Sports club / community association use)

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Availability and programming

The Sport England classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly available. For health and fitness suites, this generally means payment of a monthly membership fee which can vary considerably. Private operators do not have a contractual obligation to, for example, offer exercise referrals nor do they necessarily actively target hard to reach groups. It is also acknowledged that some memberships are expensive while others are cheaper than those offered by public sector venues. There is little doubt that the various private operators can take pressure off the more available public facilities.

Table 6.5: Health and fitness gyms access policy (20+ stations)

| Map ID | Site | Stations | Access type |
|--------|---|----------|------------------|
| 2 | Anytime Fitness (Clacton on Sea) | 200 | Reg. membership |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 25 | Pay & Play |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | 27 | Private Use |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | 60 | Pay & Play |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | 30 | Pay & play |
| 27 | Frinton Lawn Tennis and Squash Club | 20 | Sports Club / CA |
| 34 | Gym Fit Clacton | 53 | Reg. membership |
| 41 | Iron Works Gym | 20 | Pay & play |
| 56 | Physical Limits Gym and Personal Training | 41 | Reg. membership |

Four health and fitness facilities offer pay and play availability, one operates via a sports club model and three require a membership. Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) is a private use site. The North East settlement area only has access to a pay & play facility. Whereas the south benefits from all three access type facilities. Some settlements in the North (Manningtree), West, (Elmstead Market) and the South West (Jaywick) do not have access to any provision.

Table 6.6: Pricing structure of health and fitness facilities in Tendring.

| Venue | P&P | Annual | 12-month DD | Notes |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Anytime Fitness (Clacton-on-Sea) | | £399.00 + £35.00 (global access fob) | £36.95 | |
| Brightlingsea Sports Centre | | | Unknown | |
| Clacton Coastal Academy | | | Unknown | |
| Clacton Leisure Centre | £5.50 | £354.75 | £32.25 | Gym, swim, racket sports. |
| Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | £5.10 | £354.75 | £32.25 | Gym, swim, racket sports. |
| Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club | | £816.00 | £68.00 | Gym, swim, racket sports and croquet. |
| Gym Fit Clacton | | | £29.00 | Gym/exercise classes. |
| Iron Works Gym | £5.00 | £275.00 | £30.00 | Gym/exercise classes. |
| Physical Limits Gym and Personal Training | | | Unknown | Gym only. |

The costs of adult single usage vary from £5.00 for a day pass at Iron Works Gym to £68.00 per month at Frinton Lawn Tennis and Squash Club.

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Tendring Leisure offers a membership which allows access to all three of its managed sites. This offer includes multi-activity options (e.g., swimming and fitness classes). The cheapest monthly membership is £29.00 at Gym Fit Clacton.

It is recognised that well-run health and fitness facilities with studios can offset the costs and enhance the financial viability of other venue elements such as swimming pools and in many instances are used to cross-subsidise such facilities.

Future developments

There are no known new health and fitness facilities planned for the area.

6.2: Demand

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

Table 6.7: UK penetration rates; health/fitness in Tendring (ONS Data)

| | Curent (2018) | 2030 | Future (2043) |
|---|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Adult population (16+ years) | 121,689 | 136,222 | 148,976 |
| UK penetration rate | 16.0% | 16.5% | 17.0% |
| Number of potential members | 19,470 | 22,477 | 25,326 |
| Number of visits per week (1.75/member) | 34,073 | 39,334 | 44,320 |
| % of visits in peak time | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| No. of visits in peak time (equated to no. of stations required i.e., no. of visits/39 weeks*65%) | 568 | 656 | 739 |
| No of stations (with comfort factor applied) | 852 | 983 | 1,108 |

Model applies 1.75 visits/week by members and 65% usage for 39 weeks of the year. (Figures rounded up/down)

Based upon UK penetration rates there is a current need for 852 stations in Tendring. This will grow to 983 by 2030 and to 1,108 by 2043; taking account of a comfort factor (particularly at peak times).

When comparing the number of community available stations currently available (476) and accounting for the comfort factor, there is a negative supply/demand imbalance. This does look significant, (376 stations at present, 507 by 2030 and 632 by 2043). Furthermore, as there is only one large gym (100+ stations) in the area its catchment is likely to be more than 20 minutes.

As there are no gyms in the west of the authority, and a cluster of large gyms within close proximity, it could mean there is substantial exported demand to neighbouring authorities. It is probable that Ipswich and Colchester attract Tendring residents and are likely to continue to do so.

The key issue is that budget operators are not necessarily available to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage (as cost is only one factor which may hinder usage). This applies particularly to people who need to pay for transport to access such facilities and where pay and play is not available.

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Supply and demand analysis

As noted earlier, health and fitness facilities are an important facet of leisure provision. The income derived can offset the cost/underpin the viability of other aspects of leisure provision, especially swimming and targeted physical activity programmes such as Exercise on Referral.

The challenge is to continue to provide opportunity for people from areas of higher deprivation who are less likely to be able to afford or choose to access health and fitness and do not have the transport to access facilities. This is exacerbated by Tendring's rurality and dispersed settlements. Buses and other forms of public transport are infrequent therefore making certain sites inaccessible for residents. For these individuals, there may be a need for more local facilities possibly available during the day to accommodate older people's demands.

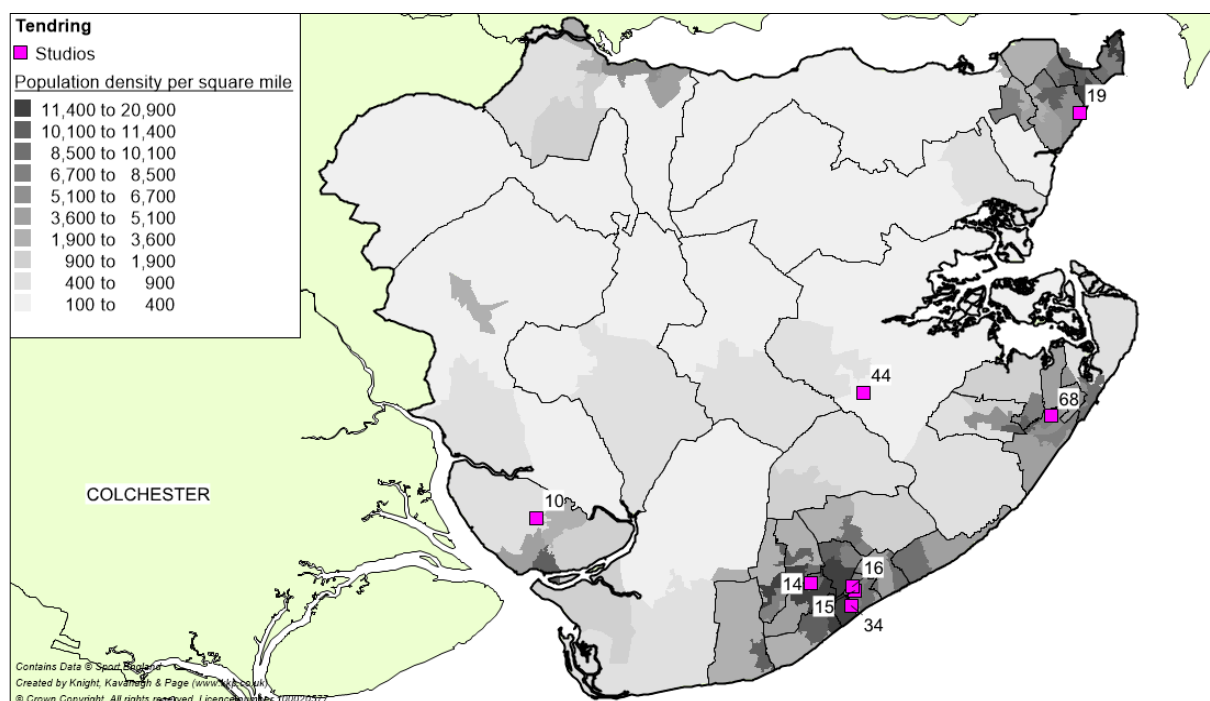
One key challenge is the scale of the facility at Walton-on-the-Naze Lifestyles (just 15 stations). As well as better serving the community, a larger fitness offer could enhance swimming pool viability. Consideration should be given to increasing provision at this site.

6.3: Dance studios

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

The audit found 11 studios, ten of which were subject to a non-technical assessment. Where not possible a virtual assessment was conducted. This was completed via desk research with quality determined utilising virtual 'walk arounds' or videos/photos on operators' websites. Access was not obtained to Lifehouse despite numerous attempts to contact. A desk-research based assessment was also not possible for this site. It is, thus, listed as 'not assessed'.

Figure 6.6: Dance studios in Tendring



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Table 6.8: Table of studios in Tendring

| ID | Site name | Access | Condition |
|----|--|------------------|---------------|
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | Pay and play | Above average |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | Sports Club / CA | Above average |
| 14 | Clacton Coastal Academy (Town Campus) | Sports Club / CA | Above average |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | Private use | Above average |
| 15 | Clacton County High School | Private use | Above average |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | Pay and play | Good |
| 16 | Clacton Leisure Centre | Pay and play | Good |
| 19 | Dovercourt Bay Lifestyles | Pay and play | Below average |
| 34 | Gym Fit Clacton | Reg. membership | Above average |
| 44 | Lifhouse | Reg. membership | Not assessed |
| 68 | Tendring Technology College (Frinton Campus) | Sports Club / CA | Below average |

Of the 10 studios assessed, two are considered to be in good condition, six are rated above average, and two are below average. In terms of accessibility, four are available for pay and play-based use, three via sports club/CA and two require membership to access. The two studios at Clacton County High School are not available to the community.

6.4: Summary of key facts and issues

| Health & fitness | | |
|--|---|--|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | There are 16 gyms of which nine have 20+ stations. These provide 554 stations. There are 11 studios. There are 14 gyms in neighbouring authorities within two miles of TDC - with a combined total of 1,282 stations. | There is a negative supply/demand balance of health and fitness provision at present – which will increase in the future (to 2043). Some demand is probably exported to neighbouring authorities. |
| Quality | One gym is of good quality, one above average and four are below average. | There is a need to maintain quality and improve the condition of below average rated gyms and studios. |
| Accessibility | 90.7% of the population lives within 20 minutes' drive of a gym and/or studio. 47% of the population live within one mile of a gym. 18.3% of residents in areas of higher deprivation live within one mile of a gym. | There is a need to ensure that harder to reach groups, people with specific health needs or people in rural locations can access health and fitness facilities. |
| Availability (Management and usage) | There are two pay and play gyms with 20+ stations in Tendring (and two studios), two facilities require membership to access, and two via sports clubs. | The key need is to cater fully for the full range of local market segments ensuring that residents from hard-to-reach groups can afford them. |
| Strategic summary | Fitness facilities plus dance studios offer potential to increase physical activity in the wider population. There is an identified negative supply/demand balance. TDC residents almost certainly use venues in neighbouring authorities - especially Colchester and Ipswich. TDC supply is insufficient - currently and up to 2043. The importance of the financial contribution that health and fitness make to the viability of other facilities such as swimming pools is an important facet. Consideration should be made to increasing the scale of fitness provision at Walton-on-The-Naze Lifestyles both to give residents access to a public facility and because a better quality fitness offer and a good quality group fitness programme that would enhance the viability of the centre. | |

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SECTION 7: SQUASH

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

Table 7.1: England Squash Strategic aims:

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

Squash In a Changing World (2021-2025) outlines the vision, principles, and strategic pillars for England Squash. Its vision for the future of squash in England is a thriving, diverse and growing community. Its purpose is to serve as custodians of the game's past, its present and its future. It is to serve as a catalyst for positive change across the sporting community at home and abroad. The 2021-2025 strategy sets six key objectives:

- ◀ Drive increased participation in the game, with a radical advance in equality, diversity, and inclusion.
- ◀ Inspire and train a community of world class coaches, referees, and volunteers at every level, who drive participation and increase engagement in the game.
- ◀ Sustain world-leading talent pathways and programmes for high performing players who achieve success on the global stage and inspire others to realise their potential.
- ◀ Empower creativity and innovation in the game and in our organisation's culture, using ideas and technology to support the squash community and to engage with new audiences.
- ◀ Spearhead new and creative ways to enhance the visibility and appeal of squash at local, national, and international levels, including the pursuit of Olympic inclusion.
- ◀ Provide leadership for the game nationally and internationally, including addressing the Climate and Ecological Crisis.

Consultation with England Squash estimates that there is one court per 12,617 people in England. This reflects the significant number of court closures and/or non-replacements when new facilities are developed to replace older venues - seen over the past decade. For Squash to thrive, the NGB believes that the ratio should be closer to one court per 10,000. In Tendring, there are 15,413 people per court. England Squash suggests that further investment is required to increase the number of courts in the area and that it is necessary to maintain the standard of current court provision in the area.

This will ensure that a positive user experience and contribute to the variety of provision available to the current population and any expected growth.

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England Squash reports a poor spread of facilities across the area which does not meet the needs of the local population. As such it is imperative that current sites are maintained and more sites added in the future.

7.1 Supply

Quantity and quality

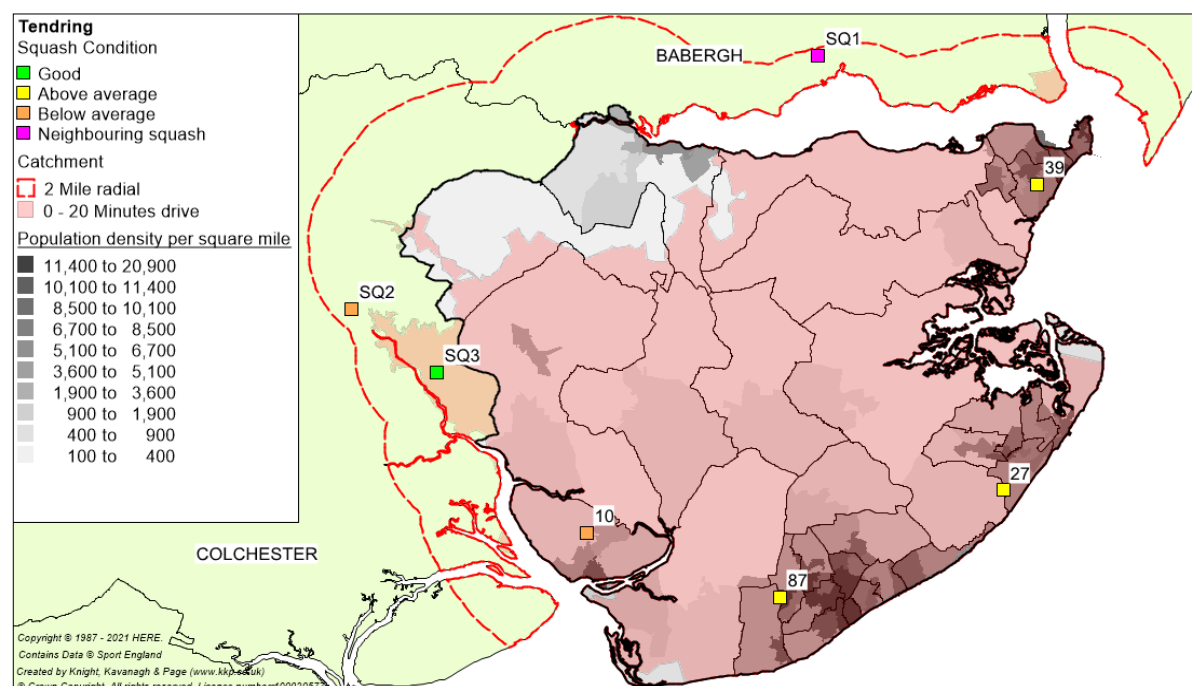
There are nine squash courts at four sites in the Tendring area. They are located on the outer edge of the District, primarily in the East in the main settlement areas. The courts at Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club, Harwich Sports Centre and Wick Lodge Squash Club are rated above average quality. The courts at Brightlingsea Sports Centre are rated as below average quality. The two courts (one glass-backed) at Harwich Sports Centre were refurbished in August 2020.

Table 7.2: Squash courts in Tendring and within 20 minutes' drive-time

| Map ID | Site name | Courts | | | Condition | Access policy |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Normal | Glass backed | Total | | |
| 10 | Brightlingsea Sports Centre | 1 | 1 | 2 | Below average | Pay & play |
| 27 | Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club | 1 | 1 | 2 | Above average | Reg. membership |
| 39 | Harwich Sports Centre | 1 | 1 | 2 | Above average | Pay & play |
| 87 | Wick Lodge Squash Club | 3 | 0 | 3 | Above average | Pay & play |

Source: Active Places Power 05/04/2022 (*glass backed courts)

Figure 7.1: Location of squash courts in Tendring and within a 20-minute drive time



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Table 7.3: Squash courts within two miles of the Tendring District boundary

| Map ID | Site name | Courts | | Access type | Authority |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Facility type | | |
| SQ1 | Royal Hospital School Holbrook | 2 | Normal | Private use | Babergh |
| SQ2 | Colchester Leisure World | 2 | Normal | Pay & play | Colchester |
| SQ3 | University Of Essex Sports Centre | 2 | Glass-backed | Pay & play | Colchester |

Accessibility

91.3% of Tendring's population lives within a 20-minutes' drive time of a squash facility. One facility located in neighbouring Colchester is within 20 minutes' drive time, Map Id SQ3. This is the University of Essex which has two courts.

Availability

Courts at Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club require a membership to access, whilst those at Brightlingsea Sports Centre, Harwich Sports Centre and Wick Lodge Squash Club offer pay and play availability.

Brightlingsea Sports Centre as previously mentioned, has recently changed management from TDC to the School. There are concerns that access to the squash provision for pay and play access may be lost.

Consultation indicates that discussions are taking place for the players to form as a club/association to enable the existing users to continue to access the facilities.

The five courts located at University of Essex and the two courts at Colchester Leisure World (in Colchester) are available for pay and play. For residents living in the west of Tendring, these courts are likely to be the nearest.

New developments

There are no known new developments at the time of the audit.

7.2: Demand

The two affiliated clubs in the District are based at Frinton Lawn Tennis Club and Wick Lodge Squash Club. Both have one team which compete in the Essex Squash League.

Club/facility consultation:

Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club is a small club with 27 England Squash-affiliated members. It aspires to increase its membership and is increasing coaching opportunities for members. This has proved successful in helping recruit new players. The ladies' sessions (one day a week) have also led to c.12 members playing on a regular basis.

Harwich Sports Centre is currently in the process of changing ownership. Local stakeholders are hoping that it will still remain open for community use as the area has very limited provision.

The number of courts at the University of Essex has reduced from five to two over the years. Harwich is the next nearest facility to Frinton, and according to residents, it would be a disaster

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were this site to close to the community. After this facility, the next available provision is approximately 10-15 miles away.

Wick Lodge Squash Club has no official members as it is available for casual play on a pay and play basis. This site is leased and operated as a franchise.

7.3: Summary of key facts and issues

| Squash | | |
|---|--|--|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | There are nine squash courts at four sites. Three are glass-backed, and the others are traditional. | |
| Quality | Five courts are above average quality and two are below average. | Continued maintenance and investment are needed to maintain court quality. |
| Accessibility | 91.3% of residents in Tendring live within 20 minutes' drive time of a squash court. | |
| Availability (Management and usage) | Two courts are available for community use via a sports club/CA. The other five are available on a pay and play basis. Six courts at three sites are located within 2-miles of the Tendring District border. | |
| Summary | Squash court provision is low in comparison to neighbouring authorities. There is a need to protect existing squash facilities and continue to invest in and maintain court quality. Population increases are not likely to lead to demand for more squash courts as there is spare capacity now and to cope with growth up to 2043. | |

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SECTION 8: GYMNASTICS

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

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

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

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

Pre-pandemic participation in gymnastics was reportedly increasing rapidly. British Gymnastics membership reached 390,500 in 2017 and increased by about 12% per year between 2013-17. The emphasis for this strategy period was on using gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5-11-year-olds. Across the country, British Gymnastics reports extensive demand for more gymnastics opportunities and many clubs report having long waiting lists.

Its 2017 demand report suggested that, at that point, one million people were estimated to be on waiting lists for gymnastics (Freshminds Latent Demand Research, 2017). This research also suggested that a further 1.9 million would like to participate. A key part of British Gymnastics strategy to increase participation is to support clubs moving into their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to do this.

British Gymnastics Club Capital funding scheme was formed by British Gymnastics and key investment partners and will be delivered by Amateur British Gymnastics Investments Limited. It is a £10million social impact investment fund, designed to create more dedicated spaces for gymnastics and it enables British Gymnastics clubs in England to apply for unsecured, affordable loans, typically between £25,000 and £250,000.

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

8.1: Supply

Quantity and quality

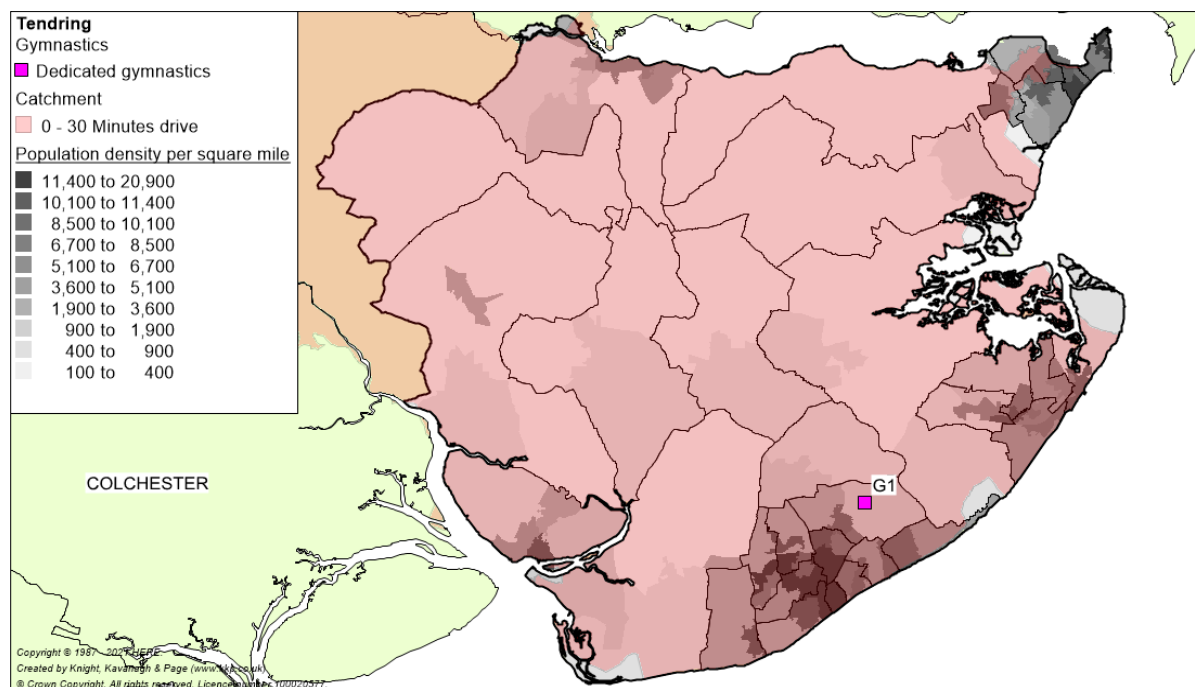
There is one dedicated gymnastics facility in Tendring, Performers Gymnastics Academy (G1 on the map shown overleaf). It is rated above average quality. Gymnastics activity also takes place at Clacton Leisure Centre. It provides gymnastics opportunities within the sports hall.

Accessibility and availability

Gymnastics facilities are based specialist facilities which appeal beyond local authority boundaries. Consequently, this report considers provision within with a 30-minutes' drive time catchment to demonstrate accessibility (Sport England suggests that drive time to specialist sports facilities can be modelled at 30 minutes as opposed to the 20 minutes modelled for sports halls and swimming pools).

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Figure 8.1: Dedicated gymnastics sites within 30-minute drive of Tendring



As illustrated, 88% of Tendring's population resides within 30 minutes' drive time of a dedicated gymnastics facility.

8.2: Demand

Club consultation:

Performers Gymnastics Academy and Clacton Leisure Centre were approached for consultation. A response was received from Performance Gymnastics Academy. The following is, thus, a summary of intelligence provided by consultation with Performers Gymnastics Academy, British Gymnastics and desk research.

Performers Gymnastics Academy – Established in 2017, and moved to dedicated facilities in 2019 where it leases the provision and pays a monthly rental fee. It is a British Gymnastics (BG) registered Club in Clacton and has produced both county and regional champions.

British Gymnastics reports that it has 280 affiliated members provides opportunity for pre-school, recreational and competitive gymnastics for children aged 3-15 years. The facility has a sprung floor, free-standing bars and two full-size gymnastics beams. However, due to size limitations, it is constrained in respect of some of its activity. It does not, for example, have competition bars and a gymnastics vault and must travel to Witham in Essex with the competitive squad to access this competition equipment for training prior to competitions.

The Club states that it has a successful pre-school programme and due to this it really needs more equipment such as climbing equipment and stacking tables for the children. It cannot presently purchase them as there is no more storage space at its venue.

The club facility was closed for the majority of 2020 due to the Pandemic, however, it has managed to retain members who were engaged via virtual sessions delivered on its social media channels. When it re-opened (in July 2021) it welcomed members back into the building and is returning to pre-pandemic activity levels.

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It reports struggles recruiting coaches to run classes and therefore would struggle to expand although it believes that it has significantly outgrown its current facility as mentioned briefly above.

The Club still aspires to introduce more boys to the sport though and to provide more classes for teenagers. To do this, it will need additional facility space as men's equipment is different and, as previously mentioned, there is insufficient space to accommodate it at the existing facility.

Clacton Leisure Centre – British Gymnastics reports the club as having 86 affiliated members. It provides gymnastics during the school holidays based out of the Leisure Centre. It offers recreational and competitive gymnastics for children aged 5-16 years of age.

8.3: Summary of key facts and issues

| Gymnastics | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific needs |
| Quantity | Two gymnastics clubs operate in the authority. Performers Gymnastics Academy has a dedicated facility, Clacton Gymnastics Club is based at Clacton Leisure Centre. | Support Performers Gymnastics Academy to ensure security of tenure at its facility. There is a need to assist the Club with future expansion plans. |
| Quality | Performers Gymnastics Academy is rated as above average quality. | |
| Accessibility | The dedicated gymnastics facility is geographically accessible to 88% of Tendring residents. | |
| Availability (Management & usage) | There is opportunity to grow participation in gymnastics in Tendring. There will be a need to assist both clubs to develop the coaching and volunteer workforce needed to increase participation in gymnastics. | Help expand the coaching and volunteer workforce. |
| Strategic summary | Performers Gymnastics Academy may, in time, require assistance to enable it to offer the full range of women's artistic gymnastics disciplines, equipment for boy's/men's gymnastics and additional storage There is a need to increase the coaching workforce in order to increase clubs' capacity. | |

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SECTION 9: INDOOR BOWLS

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

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

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

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

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

An indoor bowling centre typically comprises a single flat green with a number of rinks and ancillary accommodation such as changing rooms, lounge/bar, viewing area, kitchen, office/meeting rooms and stores plus designated car parking. The size of ancillary accommodation varies according to the number of rinks available. A successful indoor bowls centre requires a combination of the right location, design, and financial and general management. Sport England¹² guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres are set out to be interpreted in the light of local circumstances:

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

The stated priorities of EIBA are:

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

¹² Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

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EIBA Outline Plan 2017 - 2021

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

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

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

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

It was reported during consultation with EIBA that an updated development strategy is in development and is due to be released in the latter half of 2022.

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

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

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

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

- ◀ **Safeguarding:** ensuring the sport is safe for everyone to play by working across all five National Governing Bodies (NGBs) [BE, EIBA, British Crown Green BA, English Short Mat BA and English Bowling Federation] to have policies and processes in place. Training is also available to support the network of Club Safeguarding Officers.
- ◀ **Disability:** the BDA works in partnership with Disability Bowls England, Activity Alliance, BE and the EIBA to ensure everyone regardless of disability can access the sport of bowls.
- ◀ **Women Can:** the BDA are driving a campaign alongside BE and the EIBA to encourage more women to play bowls, coach bowls and volunteer in bowls.
- ◀ **Equality & Diversity:** the BDA, BE and the EIBA are all striving to ensure the sport of bowls is as diverse as it can be.

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Consultation with EIBA identified that it considers that there is sufficient supply within the Tendring District based on current supply.

9.1: Supply

Quantity and quality

There are three dedicated indoor bowls facilities in Tendring located in Clacton, Harwich and Walton-on-the-Naze. All three are located near to or in areas of high population density.

Figure 9.1: Indoor bowls facilities within 30 minutes' drive time of Tendring

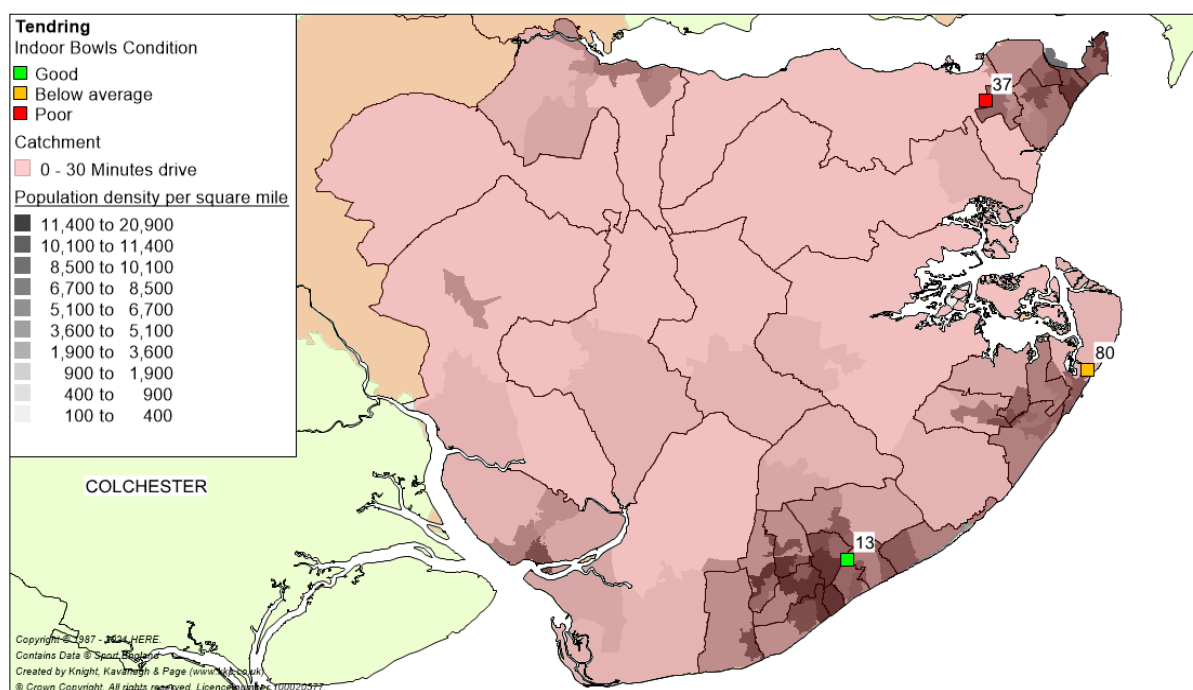


Table 9.1: Quality rating of Indoor Bowling Centres in Tendring

| ID | Site | Rinks | Condition | Changing |
|----|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 13 | Clacton & District Indoor Bowls Club Ltd | 6 | Good | Good |
| 37 | Harwich & District Indoor Bowls Centre | 6 | Poor | Not assessed |
| 80 | Walton & District Indoor Bowls Club | 4 | Below Average | Below average |

Source: Active Places Power 12/05/2022

Accessibility and availability

All Tendring residents live within a 30-minutes' drive of an indoor bowls facility. There are no venues located in neighbouring authorities within the 30 minutes' drive time. All the facilities operate access via a membership and are available during the day and in the evenings.

Walton & District Indoor Bowls Club allows some casual community access. Consultation with the Club indicates that it is proactive in building relationships with the wider community. An example is its public open days aimed at giving non-players a feel for the sport. Clear pathways are in place for players of all levels to join it in its different categories (indoor and outdoor). However, it should be noted that whilst its site is technically accessible to the community, a significant portion of programme time is taken up by its indoor bowls and other related groups.

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Table 9.2: Indoor bowls facilities access policy

| Map ID | Site | Access type |
|--------|--|----------------|
| 12 | Clacton & District Indoor Bowls Club Ltd | Sports club/CA |
| 35 | Harwich & District Indoor Bowls Centre | Sports club/CA |
| 77 | Walton & District Indoor Bowls Club | Sports club/CA |

9.2: Demand

Consultation with EIBA indicates that Tendring's demand for indoor bowls is catered for at the three sites. All three clubs were consulted with, and the findings are set out below.

Clacton Indoor Bowls Club has 460 members, five of which are junior. It has six indoor rinks which recently (May 2022) received investment in new carpets (underpinning its good quality rating). It has aspirations to modernise the bar and social areas.

Harwich and District Indoor Bowls Club has 149 members. It has freehold ownership of its six full-sized rink venue. It plans to replace the rink carpets in 2022 should improve facility quality.

Walton & District Bowls Club leases its facility from Walton and Frinton Council. It has over 200 members and a four-rink green. The site opened in 1993 and the surface has not been replaced since. Hence the below average quality rating. It also has a two-badminton court hall that doubles up as a theatre. Rinks require resurfacing as there are signs of wear and tear. The Club states that it does not have the funds, and thus no current plans to invest in and improve site quality.

9.4: Summary

| Indoor bowls | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | Three sites offer indoor bowls in Tendring. Two have six rink greens one has four. | There is no requirement for additional indoor bowls facilities. |
| Quality | Quality varies from good to below average to poor. | There is a need to maintain quality and where possible improve the condition of the below average/ poor quality rated facilities. |
| Accessibility | The whole population lives within 30 minutes' drive of an indoor bowls facility. The majority of demand from Tendring is catered for at venues in the District. | No access needs |
| Availability (Management and usage) | Facilities in Tendring are available during the day and in the evenings. It is necessary to be a club member to access indoor bowls on a regular basis. | No programming and pricing needs |
| Strategic summary | EIBA suggests that there is no requirement for additional purpose-built indoor bowls facilities in Tendring now or in the near future. Given the increase of older people projected in the future, it is likely that demand for indoor bowls will increase. | |

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

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SECTION 10: INDOOR TENNIS

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the NGB for all tennis provision within the UK. It administers the sport at national and regional level. One of its key objectives is to get more people playing tennis more often. To achieve this, through its most recent Investment Framework (Vision 2019 – 2023), priorities will be given to the following sites:

- ◀ New and existing indoor tennis centres
- ◀ Park tennis
- ◀ Tennis clubs
- ◀ Schools and other educational establishments

This will be supported through the following key funding objectives:

- ◀ Funding through interest-free loans.
- ◀ Investing in venues that have a proven record of increasing participation.
- ◀ Investing where there is thorough community engagement.
- ◀ Support venues that encourage participation growth.
- ◀ Target investment that is demand led.
- ◀ Invest in venues that are financially sustainable.
- ◀ Support venues that have successfully sourced partnership funding.

Central to any investment will be the provision of a sustainable business case.

This section considers indoor tennis facilities provision in the District of Tendring. It uses two terms to describe indoor building types:

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

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

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

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

10.1: Supply

Quantity and quality

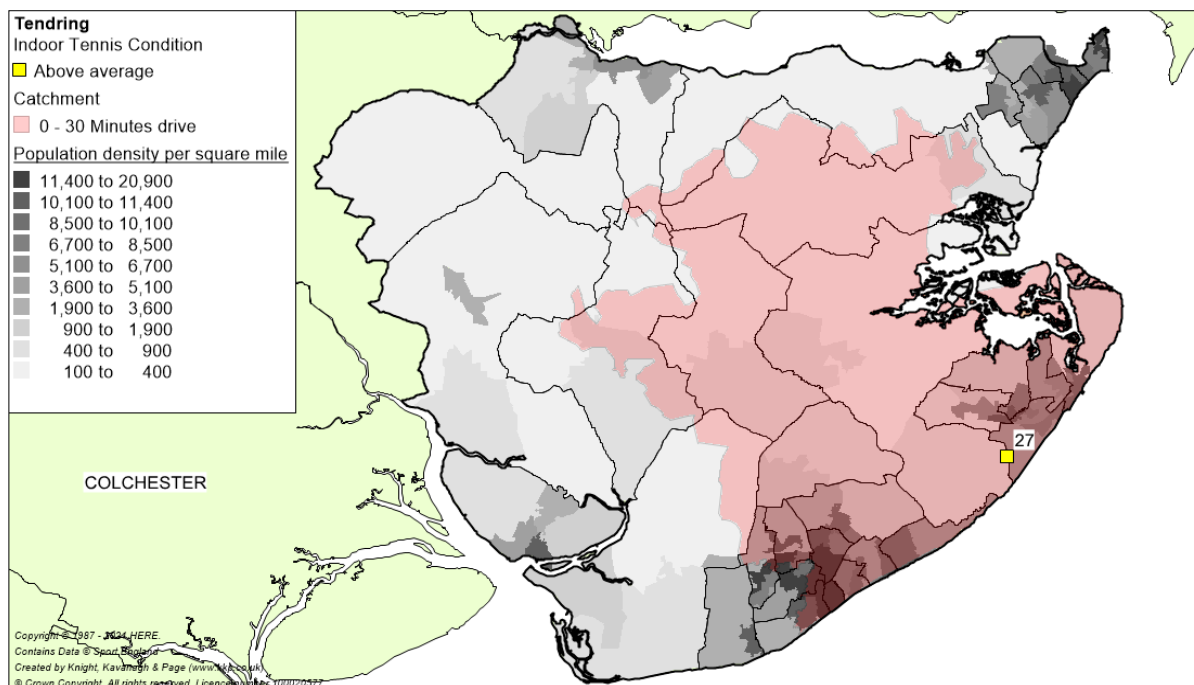
Indoor tennis provision is based on specialist facilities which appeal beyond a local authority boundary. Consequently, this report considers provision within with a 30-minutes' drive time catchment to demonstrate accessibility (Sport England suggests that drive time to specialist sports facilities can be modelled at 30 minutes as opposed to the 20 minutes modelled for sports halls and swimming pools). The one indoor tennis facility in Tendring is Frinton Lawn Tennis & Squash Club (map ID: 27). Its air hall contains two indoor courts and the quality of this site is assessed as above average.

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Accessibility and availability

Drive time catchment modelling suggests that 48% of Tendring's population lives within 30-minutes' drive of an indoor tennis facility located in the District. There are no indoor courts located in neighbouring local authorities accessible to Tendring residents (within 30-minutes' drive time). Residents in the west of the Authority are not within 30-minutes' drive time of Frinton Town Lawn & Squash Club.

Figure 9.2 Indoor tennis facilities within 30-minute drive time from Tendring



Residents wishing to play indoor tennis are required to be a member of the club and purchase a membership. There are no pay and play indoor tennis facilities in Tendring.

10.2: Demand

The LTA has recently restructured its strategic approach to target key national focus areas, ultimately to grow participation. Future investment in facilities will be based on detailed analysis of potential demand throughout the UK. It has identified 96 priority target areas for development of new indoor courts in the UK of which Tendring is not one.

Consultation

Frinton Tennis & Squash Club was approached for consultation, however, no response was received despite numerous attempts. Below is a summary of intelligence provided by consultation with the Essex Development Officer and via desktop research.

Frinton Tennis & Squash Club members have access to its air hall facility via a sports club/CA access policy. It caters for year-round demand for indoor tennis but this is greater in the winter, when members utilise the indoor provision as it gets dark earlier outside. There are no particular issues with the provision and users seem to be happy with its current condition.

TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

10.3: Summary of key facts and issues

| Indoor tennis | | |
|---|---|--|
| Elements | Assessment findings | Specific facility needs |
| Quantity | There are two indoor courts in Tendring at Frinton Tennis & Squash Club. There are no accessible indoor courts located in neighbouring authorities. | No facility needs have been identified. |
| Quality | The quality of courts was assessed as above average quality. | No quality issues are identified. There is a need to maintain court quality. |
| Accessibility | 48% of residents live within a 30 minutes' drive time of an indoor tennis facility located in Tendring. | There is no requirement for additional indoor tennis provision. |
| Availability (Management & usage) | The one site offers access to indoor courts via a membership option. | |
| Summary | Continue to work with the LTA and partners to drive up participation and ensure the facilities are financially viable. | |

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INDOOR & BUILT SPORTS FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SECTION 11: INITIAL FRAMEWORK RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal opportunity/challenge for Tendring is to ensure that there is continuous investment in indoor and built facilities and that its facilities are fit for the future. There is a need to balance the needs of the core market of sports consumers already participating in local clubs whilst ensuring the growth of existing or new activities which meet the needs of new participants and the Authority's growing population of older residents.

The following key strategic recommendations will be developed further in the strategic document which follows this Needs Assessment report but are likely encompass the need to:

- ◀ Work with Colchester City Council to address the facility needs of residents in the West of the District and the TCGC through new/improved provision.
- ◀ Given the age of the public leisure facilities, commission condition surveys of each of the sites to ensure that essential maintenance requirements are known and budgeted for.
- ◀ In line with TDC carbon reduction targets, there is a need to ensure that existing facilities are made to be as energy efficient as possible, and that any new developments consider energy efficiency as high priority.
- ◀ Work with schools to improve the standard of the four below average community available sports halls (Brightlingsea Sports Centre, Clacton Coastal Academy Town Campus, Harwich Sports Centre, and Tendring Technology College - Frinton) and maintain the quality of those which are currently above average.
- ◀ Working with National Governing Bodies of sports, engage with local education providers to seek to increase the access of community groups to the existing sports facilities across the district. The first point of call for this should be Clacton County High School.
- ◀ Explore options to address the fact that there are limited opportunities for casual and daytime community use of sports halls.
- ◀ In the medium term, maintain the standard of the area's swimming pools via ongoing investment. There is a need, to invest in the plant and filters at all three public swimming pools.
- ◀ Ensure that Tendring residents, especially harder to reach groups, and people living in rural areas and people with specific health needs can access sport and physical activity provision.
- ◀ Maintain a watching brief in respect of the scale of health and fitness provision within Tendring (and provision made outside the Authority). Should the upward participation trend continue, look to invest in expanding the level of provision available at public leisure centres particularly at Walton-On-The-Naze Lifestyles.
- ◀ Maintain and improve the condition of gymnastics, squash courts, indoor tennis and indoor bowls facilities.
- ◀ Support other developments (via planning, developer contributions and officer expertise) which may assist in increasing sport and physical activity within the wider community.
- ◀ Work with local sports clubs (with and via the leisure operator) to ensure that facilities and workforce development programmes meet the needs of all clubs and residents.
- ◀ Develop a system to, as early as possible, identify and tackle ongoing investment, maintenance, and refurbishment requirements to protect and improve existing sports facilities.