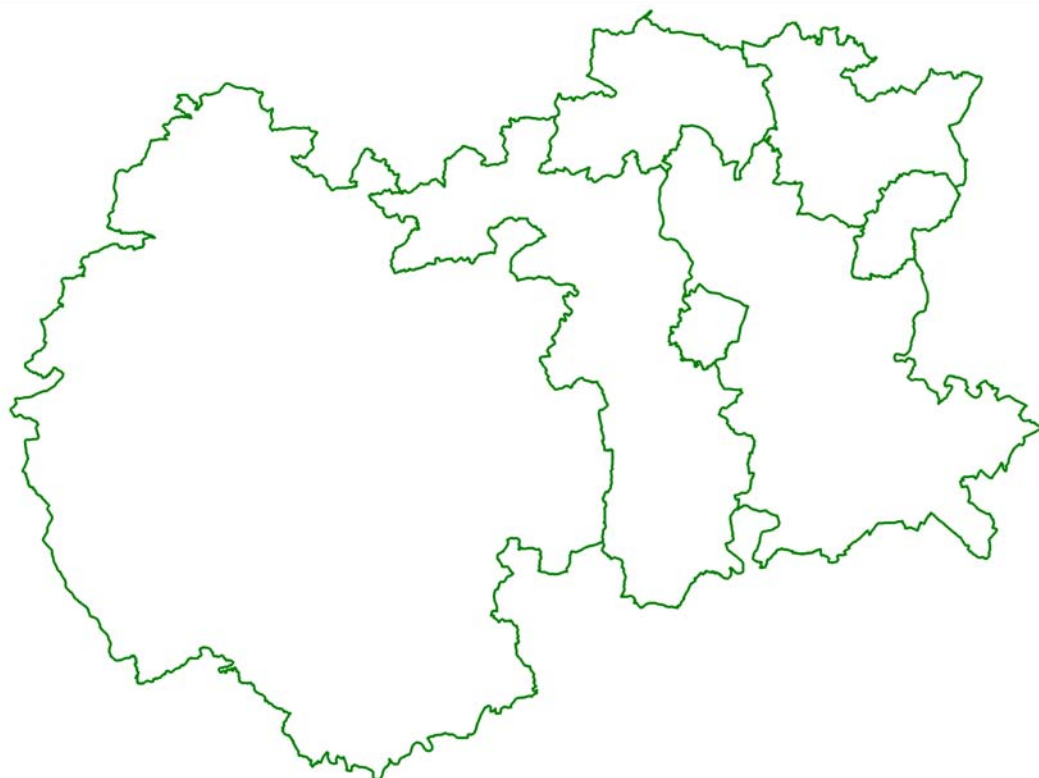




SPORTS PARTNERSHIP HEREFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE

Sports Facilities Framework

2010-2026



REPORT September 2010

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SECTION 1

BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

Introduction

1. The Sports Facilities Framework 2010-2026 has been commissioned by the Sports Partnership Herefordshire and Worcestershire. It provides a strategic and coherent link between the West Midlands Regional Sports Facilities Framework (2007) and the relevant existing or emerging strategies of the individual local authorities and other key partners within the sub-region.
2. The purposes of the Framework are to:
 - Set out a hierarchical level of provision which is aspirational as well as practicable;
 - Benefit a diverse population including visitors and tourists to the area;
 - Be a key facilitator in boosting participation;
 - Identify the future demand for sports facilities arising from the Regional Spatial Strategy's housing targets** (see below);
 - Assess the impact of the population projections across different parts of the Partnership area;
 - Assess what will be needed in facility terms to enable increased participation targets and the implementation of local authority sports strategies, the HWSP delivery plan and governing body strategies;
 - Provide justification for investment at a sub-regional and local level;
 - Take account of and build on existing PPG17 strategies.
3. To achieve the above objectives the Framework highlights gaps in facility provision across Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and identifies the most appropriate options to address them (particularly in relation to sub-regional facilities and those not covered by the existing PPG17s). It makes specific recommendations for each local authority area and identifies key investment opportunities and priorities. It takes account of facility owners' investment plans, aspirations and any barriers to achieving those aspirations.
4. Part of this Framework addresses the potential new housing growth in the Partnership area, and specifically the Sustainable Urban Extensions in Malvern Hills, Wychavon, Hereford and Bromsgrove-Redditch. In overall terms the impact of these new populations at the whole authority level are not very significant on the authorities' total population figures, nor the expected changes in the demographic profiles. The main impact is at the very local level where new housing would bring new pressures and new demand for sport facilities. The Framework therefore deals separately with the existing populations and the potential new demands arising specifically from the Sustainable Urban Extensions.

5. Following the production of the Consultation Draft of the Framework the Regional Spatial Strategy and its housing targets were officially abandoned. However it is likely that some housing growth will still be required in both Herefordshire and Worcestershire. It is assumed for the purposes of the Framework that the preferred locations identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy will largely remain. The actual numbers of houses built and their phasing will probably change, but no revised figures are yet available. Given this, the Framework is a valuable evidence base to guide the likely strategic sports facility requirements for the specific SUEs across the Partnership area. There will however be a need to revisit the phasing of the proposed facilities and their size once the housing details are better known.
6. In relation to the wider strategic assessment of need across each of the authorities and the Partnership area as a whole, the Framework is unaffected by the abandoned Regional Spatial Strategy and all of the assessments and recommendations remain valid.
7. As a reminder to readers each reference to the Regional Spatial Strategy is annotated with ** to highlight the fact that the policy background has changed. The details contained in the Regional Spatial Strategy have been retained in Framework for completeness.
8. In coming forwards with proposals, the Framework considers the impact of facilities (and demand arising) from neighbouring authorities, both those within the Partnership area and areas on the outside such as Birmingham and the Black Country. Opportunities for cross-boundary working are identified, and in particular how these might be linked into the Core Strategies and other planning documents.
9. With the aim of being consistent with Sport England's Grow Sustain Excel (2008-2011), the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** and the Regional Sports Facilities Framework (RSFF), updated as necessary, this Framework will consider the sub-region's sports facility needs up to 2026. It will also work closely to the following vision set out in the RSFF:

By 2021 the West Midlands will have active healthy people enjoying a range of sport and recreation opportunities, in high quality facilities, in a high quality environment. People take part in activity from their earliest years right through to very old age, and have the opportunities to excel in which ever sport they choose.

The facilities providing for sport and active recreation are good quality and well maintained, with a range of providers involved. Everyone having access to at least three quality assured facilities within 20 minutes travel from their home, which in rural areas may be by car.

10. The research behind the Framework has included consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, reviews of published documents at national, regional, county and local authority levels, consideration of likely demographic changes, and quantitative and

qualitative assessments of how the sporting picture may change over the period up to 2026.

11. As the proposals within this Framework are progressed, it will be essential to test the findings at the more local level. For example using the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model to assess specific swimming pool options, and local consultation with clubs to identify any issues which did not emerge at the Framework level. It will be necessary to regularly update the Framework, as the forecast demographics used for this report will change, and there will be a need to review the assumptions and policy priorities which lie behind the recommendations.
12. It is important to note that the target of increasing participation by 1% per annum is challenging and will not solely be met by building a few new major facilities. Improving the range, quality and accessibility to new and/or existing facilities and other opportunities at the local level is also essential, for example, by securing access to dual use facilities. It will also be important to develop new and innovative ways of working in partnership, for example with national governing bodies of sport or the health sector, or through exploring cross-boundary opportunities to share resources.
13. A key theme emerging from the Framework is that in most areas of the Partnership the priority is to achieve and maintain a good quality network of facilities, rather than building a large number of new ones, although some are clearly needed. The delivery section of the Framework proposes an approach which can be adopted through the Core Spatial Strategies, Local Delivery Frameworks and other key local strategy documents to help ensure that the available funds are directed in the most effective way.

Scope of the Framework

14. The Framework primarily considers the needs of community sport in specially designed facilities such as sports halls and swimming pools, sports specific needs linked primarily to built facilities, major event sites (where known), and playing fields. It does not attempt to assess the needs of education, either within schools or in the higher and further education sectors.
15. In relation to built facilities the Framework takes account of sports halls with a minimum size of 3 badminton courts, and swimming pools with a minimum size of 160m² or 20m in length. These are the minimum size of facilities considered by Sport England as appropriate to delivering a range of sports and physical recreation opportunities, and are the cut-off point for most of their modelling exercises.
16. The section on playing fields reflects the strong desire of the local authorities to have a starting point for their local playing pitch strategies. The whole authority assessments provide an indication of the overall future pattern of demand which the authority is likely to face up to 2026, and the demand likely to arise from the development of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). Where there are stadia proposals these are identified.

17. The Framework considers the balance in supply and demand now, and as forecast for 2016, 2021 and 2026 for each main facility type.
18. In relation to sports specific needs, these have been identified where possible, for example in relation to badminton performance centres in sports halls, or water based pitches for hockey. Rugby union, cricket and football, all however must have detailed local facility strategies which will guide the investment in these sports. Most of the smaller national governing bodies are still at an early stage of developing facility strategies, either at the national or regional level, and for these the sports specific recommendations will need further feasibility testing and confirmation at the local level before they move ahead.
19. Some sports also have key event sites within the Partnership area, and these have been noted within the Framework.
20. The Framework can be used to guide more local assessments, such as that for the South Worcestershire authorities. However, the Framework does not provide local standards of provision which must be determined through the PPG17 process at the individual local authority level. The PPG17 assessments appears likely to remain a requirement on local authorities for the foreseeable future, and are invaluable in supporting decision making for investment on a range of sports facility types and playing fields. In particular they enable consideration of the exact location and size of housing proposals and the assessment of the “supply” of playing pitches and facilities within a specific area of an authority.

Facility types and hierarchy

21. To ensure the effective location of key facilities across the Partnership area, and to link into the statutory planning process, a facilities hierarchy is proposed. The concept of a hierarchy is well founded in the Regional Sports Facilities Framework, although as this study progressed it became apparent that further definition of “Hub” level was required hence a new “Super Hub” level has been added. This is in line with a similar finding for the Sport Across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent’s Sports Facility Framework.
22. Figure 1 displays a hierarchy of facilities, with more detailed definitions following in the paragraph below. It should be noted that where a facility is defined as high level, it can also provide for local use. At each level of the hierarchy, facilities may be owned or managed by the public (local authority and education), private, voluntary or commercial sectors and also include further and higher education facilities.
23. Lists of the major facilities in each area can be found in the local authority pen portraits in Section 3.

Definitions

National

24. These facilities cater for athletes at the highest level of their sport. They are recognised as premier facilities by the national governing bodies and will have a high profile in their strategies and plans. There are very few facilities of this level within the Partnership area, but the Royal National College for the Blind falls into this category in relation to its provision for blind football.
25. There are two principal types:
 - Sport Specific e.g. Royal National College for the Blind
 - Multi-Sport e.g. Lilleshall National Sports Centre
26. As well as providing extremely high quality training and/or competition environments (for example, playing surface, lighting & equipment) they often have extensive on-site ancillary support such as accommodation/food, medical treatment and rehabilitation, seminar/ training rooms, and gym.
27. Some facilities are able to cater for both elite training and competition. Other venues, for example the National Indoor Arena in Birmingham are not sports venues but can be adapted to meet the needs of a specific sports event and can host national level competition. However, these venues do not accommodate training outside the competition period.
28. National level facilities may be included in the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (LOCOG) list of potential Pre-Games Training Camp venues.

Regional

29. These facilities fulfil a regional function, are often sports specific, meet the needs of either training or competition of elite athletes, and may have ancillary support but not necessarily on site. The facilities meet the needs of the whole of the West Midlands, and are recognised as such in the relevant national governing body plans. Worcester Warriors Sixways Stadium is the only facility of this type in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.
30. Regional level facilities may be included in the LOCOG list of Pre-Games Training Camp venues.

CSP

31. These facilities provide for the needs of the whole of the Partnership area in relation to a specific sport(s), for training or competition needs. There are several example of this type of facility in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, for example the Stourport Sports Club's netball centre, and the New Road cricket ground in Worcester. An 8 lane 25m pool able to accommodate county level competition would also fall into this category. There may be issues around accessibility to such specialist training facilities and these are explored further in the 'Delivery Section' of this report.

Super Hub

32. These facilities are the premier sites within each local authority and meet the needs of the largest/best clubs for competition and training. They include 6 lane 25m swimming pools designed for local galas, 6 and 8 badminton-court sports halls, and 8 lane synthetic athletics tracks (without significant spectator facilities). Many facilities will effectively be shared between authorities, for example if indoor training cricket centres were to be developed in the north of Worcestershire.

Hub

33. These facilities are other key sports facilities used by the community, for general participation, training and low level competition. They include 6 lane 25m and similar size swimming pools which are not suitable (or available) for competition and sports halls (minimum 4 courts) which have intensive management during community use hours. Also included are; indoor bowls centres, 6 lane athletic tracks and training sites, and the larger rugby clubs.
34. The sites will have long term secure community use. The maximum travel time is likely to be around 20 minutes, with a high proportion of users travelling by car.

Satellite

35. These are facilities usually specially designed for sport, but one of the main differences between them and 'hub' level facilities, are the ways in which they are managed.

36. For example, this level includes facilities such as 3/4 court halls on secondary school sites which are made available for community use. The management is often on a key-holder basis, or simple caretaking system, which means that the hours that they are open and the programming is fairly limited. Consequently they are also less available for 'casual' users (pay and play). Smaller school pools used for learn to swim programmes would also fall into this category, together with sand-based STPs.
37. Often there is no long term security of use for the community. The time taken to travel to such a facility is likely to be around 10 minutes, and there is likely to be a higher proportion of people travelling on foot.

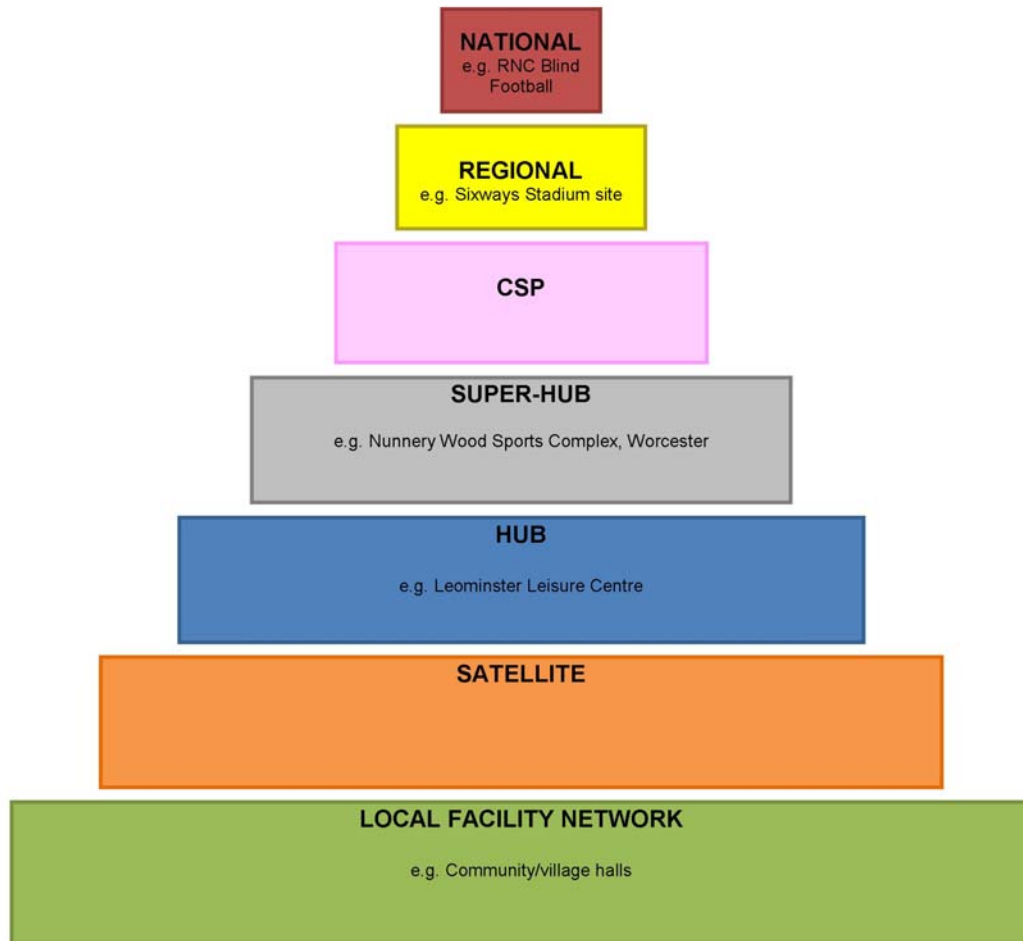
Local Facility Network

38. These facilities are the most local venues used for sport and active recreation. They are often multi-purpose, such as a village or community hall, primary school, or playing field/recreation ground. The facilities are often basic, without any specialist changing provision. The travel time to these facilities is usually about 5 minutes, with a high proportion of people arriving on foot.
39. Security of use for the community will vary. Some sites will be owned by organisations such as parish councils, whilst others might be privately owned.

Facility Hierarchy

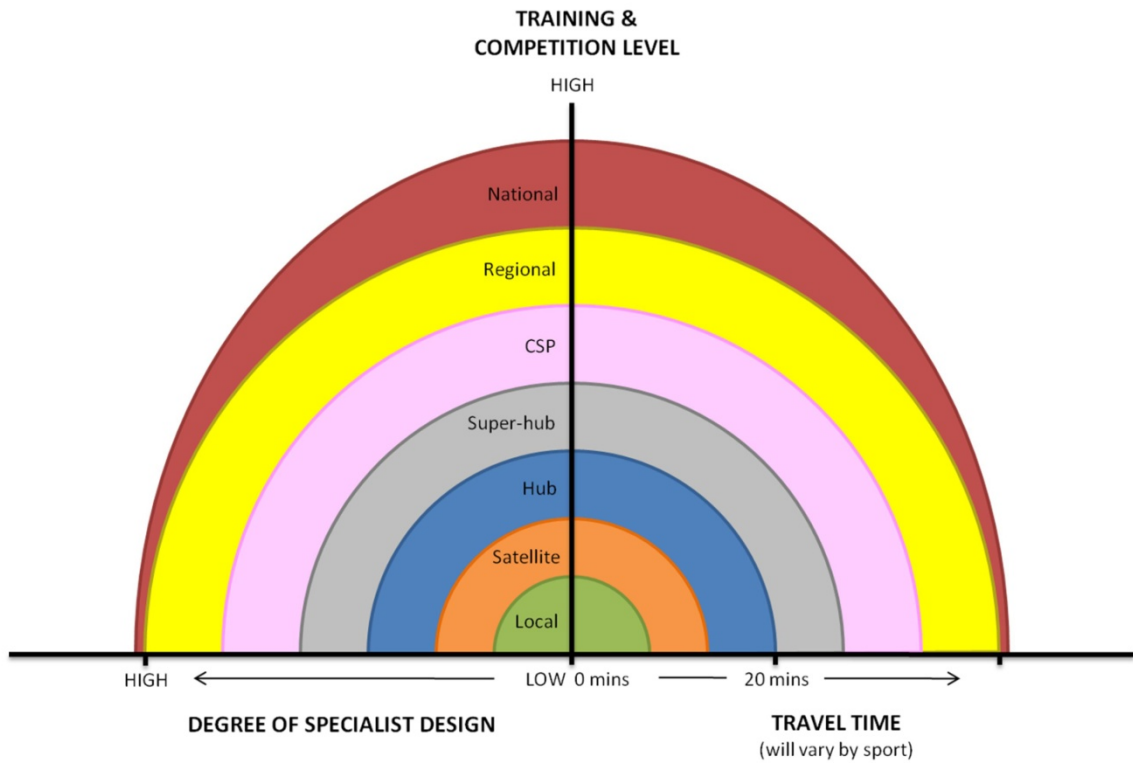
40. Figure 1 illustrates the hierarchical structure of facilities and the scope covered by this strategy.
41. At each level of the hierarchy, facilities may be owned or managed by the public (Local Authority and Education), private, voluntary or commercial sectors and also include further and higher education facilities.

Figure 1: Proposed facilities hierarchy



42. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between the degree of specialist design of facilities, the level of training and competition they can support and typical travel times (although it is recognised that this will vary by sport). It should be noted that where a facility is defined as having a high level of specialist design, it can still provide for local use.

Figure 2: Relationship between facility specificity, training/competition level & travel time



Cultural hierarchy within the Regional Spatial Strategy**

43. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Phase 3 Review included a “West Midlands Cultural Assets Mapping & Gapping Analysis”. It forms part of the evidence base to strengthen planning policy and guidance to meet the cultural, sporting and tourism needs of the Region and support urban and rural renaissance. The three specific goals of the RSS Culture, Sport and Tourism review were to identify how they could contribute to: improving physical and mental well-being; making the region more attractive to residents and in-movers; and supporting the growth and diversification of the regional economy and creating a world-class visitor destination.
44. The main tasks of the study included the development of criteria to identify and classify international, national, regional and sub-regional cultural assets in the region; the identification of any strategic gaps in the current provision of such assets in the region; and to provide suggestions and advice on how the RSS might address any such gaps.

45. It is important to note that the criteria developed to identify and classify the cultural assets are different from the ones used in this Framework because they take very limited account of the relative importance of the facility within sport. The criteria were based on:
- Capacity/scale
 - Usage/attendance profile
 - Quality/distinctiveness/uniqueness
46. Across the region the only sports related gap identified was for an international standard 50m swimming pool.
47. The sports facilities identified by the RSS “West Midlands Cultural Assets Mapping & Gapping Analysis” are compared below to the facility hierarchy used in this Framework. It should be noted that the RSS work did not go below their regional.

Figure 3: Cultural assets list vs Facilities Framework hierarchy

“West Midlands Cultural Assets Mapping & Gapping Analysis” sport domain		Sports Facilities Framework Herefordshire and Worcestershire – built facilities	
Cultural Asset	Location	Facility	Location
International			
None		None	
National			
New Road	Worcester	Royal National College for the Blind (blind football)	Hereford
Sixways Stadium	Worcester		
Royal National College For The Blind	Hereford		
Regional			
Edgar Street Ground (Hereford United FC)	Hereford	Sixways Stadium (rugby)	Worcester
		Sports Partnership Herefordshire & Worcestershire	
		New Road (cricket)	Worcester
		Stourport Sports Club (netball)	Wyre Forest
		Redditch Athletics Track	Redditch

SECTION 2

POLICY FRAMEWORK – THE CASE FOR SPORT

SECTION 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK – THE CASE FOR SPORT

Introduction

48. The importance of sport, health and physical activity is demonstrated by the vast range of documents that the Framework has taken into consideration. It is clear that sport and physical activity has a part to play both directly e.g. improving health and indirectly including the reduction of crime, improved quality of place and educational attainment. The key documents making the case for sport are summarised below.
49. New research is constantly coming forward and as a result, it will be important to review the Framework in light of emerging themes and targets. An interim review of the framework should be carried out in 2012 with a full review in 2015 to take account of changes in policy and priorities and also to reflect progress to date.
50. The large number of detailed local authority statutory planning documents are summarised in Appendix 1.

Spatial planning

National

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)

51. Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) offer guidance on the operation of the planning system and planning policy. In addition, they clarify the link between planning policies and other government policies which affect land use and development.
52. The importance of creating places with opportunities for sport and leisure is dealt with by PPS 1. The document states that plan policies should support the promotion of health and well being by making provision for physical activity.

PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)

53. The main purpose of PPG17 is to set the role of the planning system in assessing the availability of open space, sport and recreational provision.
54. Local planning authorities must ensure that their development plans allocate sufficient land and water resources for organised sport and informal recreation. In order to do this effectively, account should be taken of current levels of provision in comparison to the local community's existing and future need for open space, sport and recreational facilities.

55. The government also believes that a set of local standards for such facilities should be produced. These local standards should comprise the following:
- *Quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed);*
 - *A qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities); and*
 - *Accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).*
56. Government has recently produced a consultation paper on a new PPS, Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment which is proposed to supersede PPG17.

Regional

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)**

57. The RSS is part of the national planning system and links to the Regional Economic Strategy. Its main purpose is to provide a long term land use and transport planning framework for the region up to 2021. Incorporating the **Regional Transport Strategy** it focuses on the things that will make the West Midlands a better place in which to live and work. For example:
- the amount of housing that should be built in different parts of the region;
 - which city and town centres should be targeted for growth;
 - where major new employment sites are needed;
 - how and where the environment should be improved;
 - the priorities for transport investment.
58. It is a statutory document first published in 2004 but subsequently revised to develop the strategy further particularly in relation to the Black Country.
59. The RSS vision is for a region:
- where there are opportunities for all to progress and improve their quality of life;
 - with an advanced, thriving and diverse economy occupying a competitive position within European and World markets;
 - where urban and rural renaissance is successfully being achieved;
 - with diverse and distinctive cities, towns, sub-regions and communities with Birmingham as a “World City” at its heart;
 - which is recognised for its distinctive, high quality natural and built environment;
 - with an efficient network of integrated transport facilities and services which meet the needs of both individuals and the business community in the most sustainable way; and

- where all regional interests are working together towards a commonly agreed sustainable future.

60. The RSS contains a number of policies which are relevant to the Facilities Framework including:

Urban Renaissance

UR3 – Enhancing the role of City, Town and District Centres

UR4 – Social Infrastructure

Prosperity For All

PA2 – Urban Regeneration Zones

PA10 – Tourism and Culture

61. In Policy PA10 Tourism and Culture, Section A of the policy encourages the improvement of existing cultural provision as well as the creation of new facilities, subject to the capacity of infrastructure and the environment. Section B states that large-scale, innovative projects that contribute to the overall offer of the region should be encouraged in suitable locations. Section C maintains that in their development plans, local authorities should identify areas where sustainable tourism can be encouraged.

Transport and Accessibility

T2 – Reducing the need to travel

T3 – Walking and Cycling

*Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision (December 2007)***

62. **Policy CF2 Housing beyond Major Urban Areas** defines Worcester, Hereford and Redditch as Settlements of Significant Development, meaning they will:

- *act as sub-regional service centres;*
- *have the capacity to accommodate additional development without significant harm to local communities and in sustainable locations;*
- *are able to balance housing and employment opportunities and provide social infrastructure and services to meet the needs of expanded settlements;*
- *are able to deliver local regeneration priorities through new development;*
- *either already have or are capable of developing good accessibility by public transport and through increased provision for walking and cycling.*

Policy CF3 Level and Distribution of New Housing Development sets out housing targets for each local planning authority for the period 2006 to 2026:

Local Authority	Proposed number of dwellings 2006-2026
Worcestershire	36,600
Bromsgrove	2,100
Redditch	6,600
Malvern Hills	4,900
Worcester City	10,500
Wychavon	9,100
Wyre Forest	3,400
Herefordshire	16,600
Of which Hereford City	8,300

63. The same policy stipulates that of the 6,600 new dwellings allocated to Redditch, 3,300 should be located adjacent to Redditch town in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-upon-Avon Districts. It also states that of the 10,500 new homes to be built in Worcester, 3,200 will be within Worcester City and 7,300 will be adjacent to the City within the surrounding districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon. As a result, the policy specifies that the appropriate planning authorities should work together to find the most suitable locations before producing their Local Development Documents.

Nathaniel Lichfield Report (October 2008)

64. This report was written in response to concern about the levels of housing proposed in the context of achieving the Government's Housing Green Paper targets. It tests three higher growth scenarios; a South East Focus; Spreading Growth; and Maximising Growth. It was used as evidence in the Phase 2 Examination in Public, the results of which will be shown in the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes.
65. The table below briefly summarises the potential increases in housing targets from the report:

Local Authority / Core Strategy Area	RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (Net 2006-2026)	Scenario 1: South East Focus		Scenario 2: Spreading Growth		Scenario 3: Maximising Growth	
		Potential Increase	Total Housing Allocation for RSS	Potential Increase	Total Housing Allocation for RSS	Potential Increase	Total Housing Allocation for RSS
Worcestershire	36,600	10,900	47,500	8,400	45,000	13,400	50,000
Bromsgrove	2,100	5,000	7,100	5,000	7,100	7,500	9,600
Redditch	6,600	0	6,600	0	6,600	0	6,600
South Worcestershire	24,500	5,500	30,000	3,000	27,500	5,500	30,000
Wyre Forest	3,400	400	3,800	400	3,800	400	3,800
Herefordshire	16,600	1,200	17,800	1,200	17,800	1,200	17,800

66. As these housing targets have yet to be confirmed there are no consistently available population statistics/forecasts which could be used to inform the assessments for the various sports facilities across the Partnership area. The research has used the latest available statistics, produced by Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council in 2009.

Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 3 Revision (June 2009)**

67. One of the aims of the Revision is to strengthen **Policy PA10 Tourism and Culture**, which in its existing form, primarily focuses upon the benefit of economic growth.
68. The Phase 3 Revision aims to contribute to improving physical and mental well-being of our communities by encouraging healthier, more active lifestyles, as well as more inclusive access to, and greater participation in, cultural activities. It also aims to make the Region more attract to residents and in-movers as a result of the cultural offer and to support the growth and diversification of the regional economy to create a 'world class' visitor destination.
69. The options for discussion explore how the RSS could influence and support delivery of regionally significant cultural, sport and tourism assets through the revision of the existing policy and developing new policy.

Connecting to Success - the Regional Economic Strategy's (2007)

70. The strategy's vision is for the West Midlands "to be a global centre where people and businesses choose to connect". It focuses on three strands of economic development all of which the Facilities Framework can contribute towards:
 - Becoming a more prosperous region, but recognising that economic growth must support overall improvements in the quality of life and well-being of all the region's residents;
 - Becoming a more cosmopolitan and inclusive region, making full use of the skills and talents of our people and ensuring equality of opportunity, across the region, in relation to the wealth and prosperity generated through continued economic growth;
 - Becoming a more sustainable region, correctly valuing our natural, historic and cultural assets, seeking to minimise our use of the planet's resources and preparing for a low-carbon future.

West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy (2008)

71. This strategy recognises the significant and direct contribution to the regional economy through visitor spend and recognises that the visitor economy can create demand for additional cultural, sports and leisure facilities that help improve the quality of life for people living in the region.

West Midlands Health and Well-Being Strategy (2008)

72. This links to the Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Spatial Strategy. It's vision is as follows:

"to maintain, enhance, improve and protect the health and well-being of people in the West Midlands Region and to reduce health inequalities by 2020 within environmental limits, so as not to compromise healthy life for future generations."

73. The strategy is themed under eight headings each with specific objectives:

- Planning, Transport & Health;
- Housing & Health;
- Environment & Health;
- Economy, Skills & Health;
- Culture, Leisure & Health;
- Safer Communities & Health;
- Children, Young People & Families; and
- Later Life.

74. The aims and purpose of the Strategy are to:

- Reduce inequalities in health and well-being with a particular focus on the causes;
- Influence Government, regional organisations, the NHS and Local Authorities where national, regional or local programmes risk having a negative effect on the health inequalities;
- Improve the quality of life of all citizens as well as narrowing the gap in inequalities, through the development of complementary universal and targeted policies;
- Promote a social model of health with emphasis on reducing inequalities that act as a barrier to well-being;
- Promote both mental and physical well-being throughout people's lives;
- Ensure healthcare investment contributes to economic, social and environmental planning and regulation;
- Identify and plan for the implications of the projected demographic changes for the West Midlands;
- Ensure health issues continue to be promoted in other regional strategies and support delivery of these in particular the West Midlands Economic Strategy and West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.

Sport

National

Playing to Win (2008)

75. Playing to Win is an overarching strategy to get more people taking up sport and building a world-leading sports development system in England. The aims are:
- To engage a million more people in regular sport participation;
 - To produce a seamless ladder of talent development from school to elite level, with opportunities for more competition and more coaching at each level; and
 - To ensure every member of the sporting family, and every part of Government, plays a part.
76. It defines a more strategic role for Sport England by commissioning sport development through the following bodies:
- The Youth Sports Trust, to provide high quality coaching and competitive opportunities to all young people, for five hours every week, and to help them move to the club system;
 - UK Sport, to create support systems and clear pathways to success for the most promising and talented performers; and
 - National Governing Bodies, to expand participation and provide more quality coaching from more people in return for greater freedom and control over public funds.

Grow Sustain Excel - Sport England Strategy (2008 – 2011)

77. With the Olympics and Paralympics due to come to the UK in 2012 the government asked Sport England to review its approach to community sport in England.
78. The strategy aims to ensure that:
- A substantial and growing number of people from across the community play sport;
 - Talented people from all backgrounds are identified early, nurtured and have the opportunity to progress to the elite level; and
 - Everyone who plays sport has a quality experience and is able to fulfil their potential.
79. In the future Sport England's role will be to focus exclusively on sport rather than the broader physical activity agenda being driven by a number of departments, including the Department of Health and Department of Transport. Whilst sport has the ability to play a major role in achieving wider social and economic benefits, the driving force behind this Strategy and investment is to address the needs of sport participants across the country.

80. Sport England will continue to work with the Youth Sport Trust to ensure that young people have the opportunity to participate in a minimum of five hours high-quality PE and sport each week. They will also jointly focus on reducing the drop-off in participation at the age of 16, partly by facilitating the development of a modern sports club network in partnership with National Governing Bodies. The resulting multi-sport clubs will provide a diverse range of opportunities to fit with modern lifestyles and needs.
81. As a result of these changes it is hoped that there will be increasing participation in NGB-accredited clubs by a third of all 5-16 year-olds by 2010.
82. NGBs are 'commissioned' by Sport England to deliver against the key outcomes highlighted above. In return the NGBs have greater autonomy over the investment of public funds within their sport, along with greater responsibility for the delivery of the outcomes.
83. During the second half of 2008 NGBs developed their Whole-Sport Plans to illustrate how they propose to deliver against these outcomes. These plans were assessed and reviewed by Sport England, with NGBs then being given a single four-year grant to deliver.
84. Coaches and volunteers will continue to play a critical role in the achievement of all three public outcomes; developing talent, improving satisfaction and encouraging participation. Sport England works with NGB's to support and develop this involvement.
85. As a consequence of its strategy Sport England is committed to delivering:
 - 1 million people doing more sport by 2012-13;
 - A reduction in post-16 drop-off in at least five sports by 25% by 2012-13;
 - A quantifiable increase in satisfaction;
 - Improved talent development systems in at least 25 sports;
 - A major contribution to the delivery of the five hour sport offer.

Sport Playing Its Part

86. This is a series of reports published by Sport England, DCMS local government board and the Local Government Association evidencing the contribution of sport to a wider agenda.

Healthier Communities

87. The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) report in 2004 confirmed that regular participation in sport can reduce the likelihood of ill-health and illnesses, reduce the mortality risk, help to tackle obesity, support healthy growth in young people, encourage the adoption of a healthy lifestyle, contribute to older people leading more independent lives, reduce healthcare costs and reduce workplace absence.

Safe, Strong and Sustainable Communities

88. This report proposed that sport has the ability to strengthen community cohesion, reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour, reduce accidents and fear of crime, improve the quality of the built and natural environment, create a sense of place and encourage sustainable travel.

Economic Vitality and Workforce Development

89. This report argued that sport has the power to provide direct employment, contribute to economic output, act as a catalyst for investment and regeneration, assist in developing a positive image, improve the attractiveness of an area for business investment and as a place to live, work and visit, improve the skills and qualifications of the workforce and reduce the cost to the economy of workplace absence due to ill health.

Meeting the Needs of Children and Young People

90. This report noted that sport plays a part in contributing to the Every Child Matters outcomes of being healthy, staying safe, enjoying and achieving, making a positive outcome and achieving economic well-being.

Audit Commission: Public Sports & Recreation Services – Making Them Fit For The Future (2006)

91. The Audit Commission, in association with Sport England, undertook a study to examine how local authorities in England are managing the provision of public sports and recreation facilities, as well as their attempts to improve access and value for money. The document made the following recommendations:

Councils should improve the strategic planning of sports and recreation provision and increase overall efficiency by:

- Assessing current and future sports and recreation needs;
- Forming partnerships to aid the planning, procurement and delivery of services;
- Appraising the options for delivery and test the market to ensure that the best value option is identified; and
- Improving the collection, analysis and use of performance information.

Government should:

- Ensure greater coherence of funding streams and initiatives across government departments;
- Ensure that schools seek specialist advice at an early planning stage on the design and management of school community sports facilities;
- Develop concise guidance and advocate the use of standard contract documentation for procurement of contracts;

- Promote opportunities for councils to work together in strategic partnerships;
- Use Centres of Excellence and their partners as regional advocates of those procurement standards and guidance and capacity building, advice and training.

Physical Education and Sport Strategy for Young People (2008)

92. In January 2008, the government launched the PE and Sport Strategy for Young People, which built on the PE and School Sport Club Links strategy (PESSCL) launched in 2003. The strategy looks to develop a world class system for school sport and physical education. In order to deliver on this, the government promised to invest an additional £775 million over three years, in addition to the £1.5 billion that has been invested since 2003. Additional work identified includes:
- Creating new sporting opportunities for young people in the Further Education (FE) sector by appointing FE sport co-ordinators, linked to School Sport Partnerships;
 - Investing in more coaching in schools, FE colleges and community sports networks;
 - Providing a more attractive range of sporting activity based on what young people say they want;
 - Creating a national network – one in each partnership – of multi-sport clubs for young people with disabilities;
 - Establishing a National School Sport Week, championed by Dame Kelly Holmes, motivating young people to take part in competitive sport.

Youth Matters (2005)

93. Youth Matters, the Government’s Youth Green paper was published in July 2005 and following a period of consultation, Youth Matters – Next Steps was published in early 2006. This sets out the vision for empowering young people, giving them somewhere to go, something to do and someone to talk to.
94. The key to sport’s contribution is Chapter 3 on Empowering Young People: Things to do and Places to go. This focuses on the opportunities that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London will bring and the tremendous incentive for all young people to participate in a whole range of positive sporting, volunteering and cultural activities.
95. There is reference to the Extended Schools programme and central Government support to increase sporting opportunities for older teenagers and those not in school by investing in a network of local youth sport development managers. In addition they piloted ‘opportunity cards’ to use on sport and other constructive activities.

“Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity”

96. The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) published this report in January 2008. It provides guidance for professionals with a direct or indirect role or responsibility for the built or natural environment. This includes those working in local authorities and the education, community, voluntary and private sectors.

97. There are recommendations in relation to transport, public open spaces, buildings and schools. The key messages concern ensuring the potential for physical activity is maximised in any planned developments and ensuring that local services are easily accessible on foot or by bicycle. It also stresses the need to ensure children can participate in physically active play.
98. All of the recommendations in the document will help to address the government's Public Service Agreement targets for:
- Improving the health and wellbeing of children and young people;
 - Promoting better health and wellbeing for all;
 - Increasing the uptake of cultural and sporting opportunities by adults and young people aged 16 and above; and
 - Delivering a successful Olympic Games in 2012 and a sustainable legacy.

Choosing Health (2004)

99. Choosing Health the white paper published by the Department of Health in 2004 specifically refers to the impact of physical activity on health. The strategy is underpinned by three core principles.
- Informed choice: giving people credible and trustworthy information to enable them to make their own decisions about choices that impact on their health;
 - Personalisation: tailored support/services to meet individual needs; and
 - Working together: effective partnership working across communities.
100. Priorities for action that were identified:
- Reducing the number of people who smoke;
 - Reducing obesity and improving diet and nutrition;
 - Increasing exercise;
 - Encouraging and supporting sensible drinking;
 - Improving sexual health; and
 - Improving mental health.

Sport Nation Think Tank

101. Two other significant documents produced in 2006 and 2007 come from Sport Nation. This is an independent sports think-tank which aims to radically change views on key issues in sport in the run up to the London 2012 Olympics. The panel is made up of some of the most influential thinkers in British sport, business and academia:

Are we missing the coach for 2012?

102. This examines Britain's current coaching structures and identified a number of barriers that prevent gifted and talented young performers from reaching their maximum potential. These include:
- Weaknesses in the coaching system for ensuring that talented athletes access appropriate coaching support of sufficient quality, when and where they require it;
 - Funding deficiencies at the crucial developmental levels;
 - A limited pool of talented coaches;
 - An over-reliance on volunteerism as the backbone of our coaching system;
 - A filtering effect in sport which makes it less likely that sports participants, who are members of minority groups, will progress to high performance levels, coaching and to other sports delivery roles;
 - A lack of any systematic strategies to address the issues raised by current trends in family life that make it difficult for many families to support young talented performers to the extent expected.

A Sporting Chance

103. This document states that many children are missing out on sporting opportunities because of the time of year in which they are born (i.e. spring and summer). The report found that this had a knock-on effect in schools where there could be a year's difference in age between children in the same class. Evidence showed that often the younger ones were ignored in favour of their older friends. Potential solutions put forward included the need to review the competition structure by each sport and to rethink game formats to widen opportunities.

Regional

Sports Partnership Herefordshire and Worcestershire Business Plan

104. The business plan is currently under review and this section will be updated once the plan has been published.

Education and Building Schools for the Future

105. The Building School for the Future programme had been seen as a major opportunity to provide for new sports facilities for the community through dual-use with schools. This programme has now been closed but the lessons learnt from the process are important and should be used to inform projects where community use of school sites is being considered, whether this is an existing school, or a new one is being developed for instance in response to housing growth.

Primary Care Trusts

106. There are two Primary Care Trusts, one for Worcestershire and one for Herefordshire and both have strategic plans. The PCTs are already working closely with the authorities across the Partnership area, and in some areas have provided substantial funding to support physical activity and sport.

Worcestershire

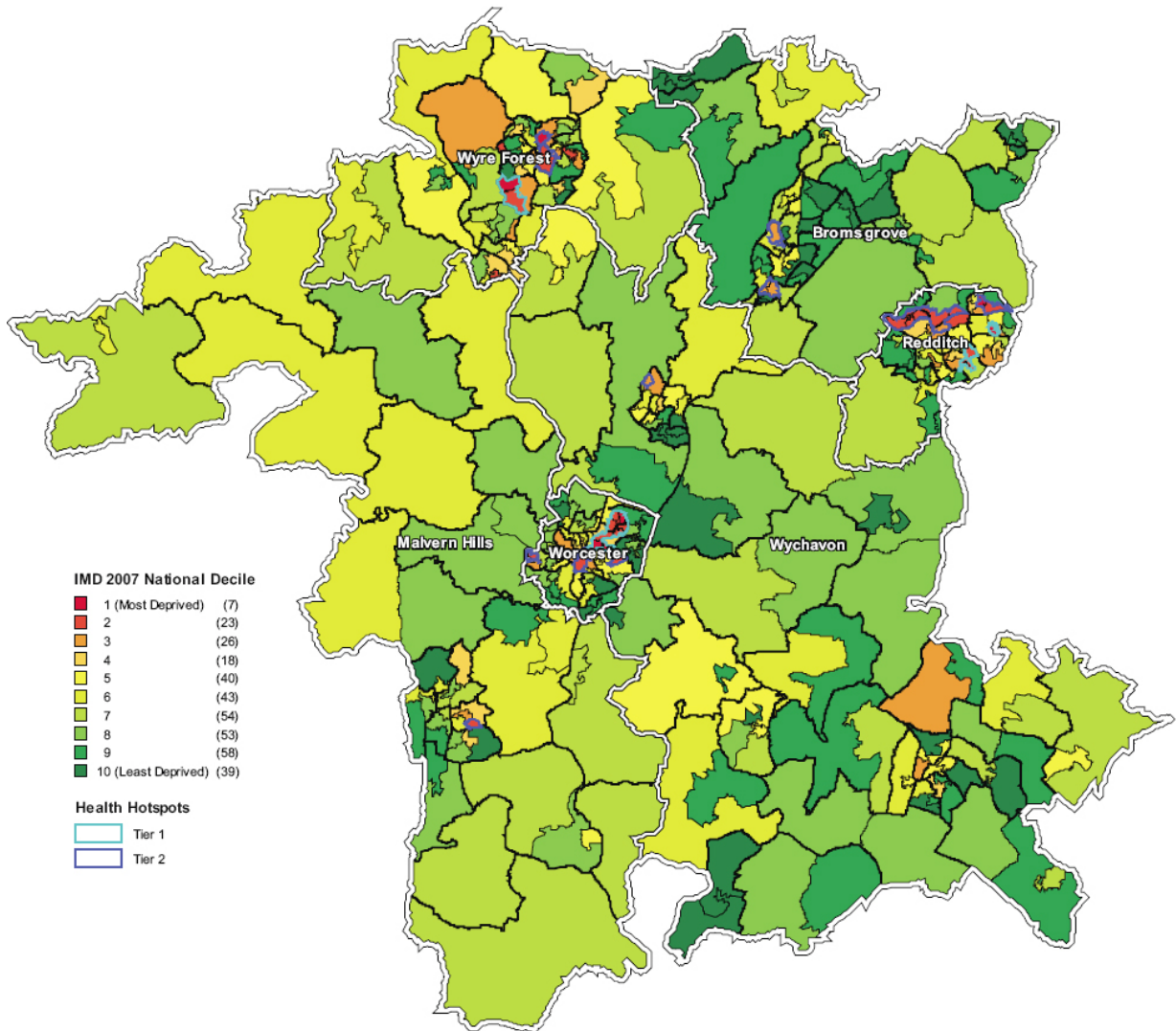
107. The PCT strategy “Investing in Health for Worcestershire a 5 year Strategy” was published in March 2009. Its vision is for a County where people live longer and live better, have the support they need to adopt healthy lifestyles and have a choice of high quality services which are delivered as close to home as possible. It has 7 strategic priorities which are:

- Staying healthy
- Maternity services
- Children and young people
- Adult mental health and well-being
- Long term conditions
- Falls prevention
- End of life care

108. The PCT is also a key partner in the Worcestershire Partnership, which has adopted the key national indicators NI8 (adult participation in sport) and NI 110, Young people’s participation in positive activities.

109. The current health “hotspots” are illustrated by the following map of Worcestershire (Figure 4). These are helping to guide health related investment, including the monies available through Worcestershire Partnership’s Health Improvement Fund (see Appendix 10).

Figure 4: Health hotspots in Worcestershire



Herefordshire

110. “Healthy Herefordshire” is Herefordshire PCT’s World Class Commissioning Programme 2009-2013. The vision set out in the strategy is *“To make Herefordshire the healthiest place to live and work. A place where health and care services reduce inequalities and meet people’s needs; where everyone is encouraged and supported to take personal responsibility for their own health. Where by working together we promote better health, and provide access to excellent services when they are needed.”*
111. The main key issues identified in the Strategy are the rural nature of much of Herefordshire and the ageing population. The priorities include reducing childhood obesity and promoting healthy lifestyles generally with specific focus on reducing obesity and dental health for children and young people. Other priorities are supporting people to stop smoking and avoiding excessive consumption of alcohol, reducing coronary heart disease mortality rates, and improving cancer survival rates.

Worcestershire Partnership

112. To support the LAA targets the Worcestershire Partnership launched the £1 million Health Improvement Fund (see Appendix 10) in September 2008 to help delivery of the core Health Improvement targets of the 2008-11 Local Area Agreement (LAA). Since then a total of 26 projects around the county have received funding for a wide range of projects that have delivered real outcomes in terms of improving the health and well-being of people of all ages in the community.
113. The fund's third and final round was launched at the end of November 2009 and organisations had up until 29 January to submit their bids.
114. Local organisations were invited to submit bids of up to £75,000 for projects that will help deliver the health targets in Worcestershire’s LAA, namely:
- Increasing adult participation in sport;
 - Reducing the number of people admitted to hospital because of injuries caused by alcohol;
 - Reducing obesity among primary school children (year 6);
 - Increasing opportunities for young people to take part in positive activities;
 - Reducing the number of under 18s falling pregnant;
 - Reducing the number of deaths from circulatory diseases amongst under 75s;
 - Reducing the number of people who smoke.
115. Schemes which have already received funding in the earlier rounds include a wide range of projects and partners from across the county. Some are aimed at specific groups, including those with specific disabilities, or geographically, and some are broader, such as support to swimming in Wyre Forest.
116. The programme does not extend beyond the life of the LAA agreement, therefore comes to an end in 2011. A list of the projects supported by the scheme is provided at Appendix 2.

SECTION 3

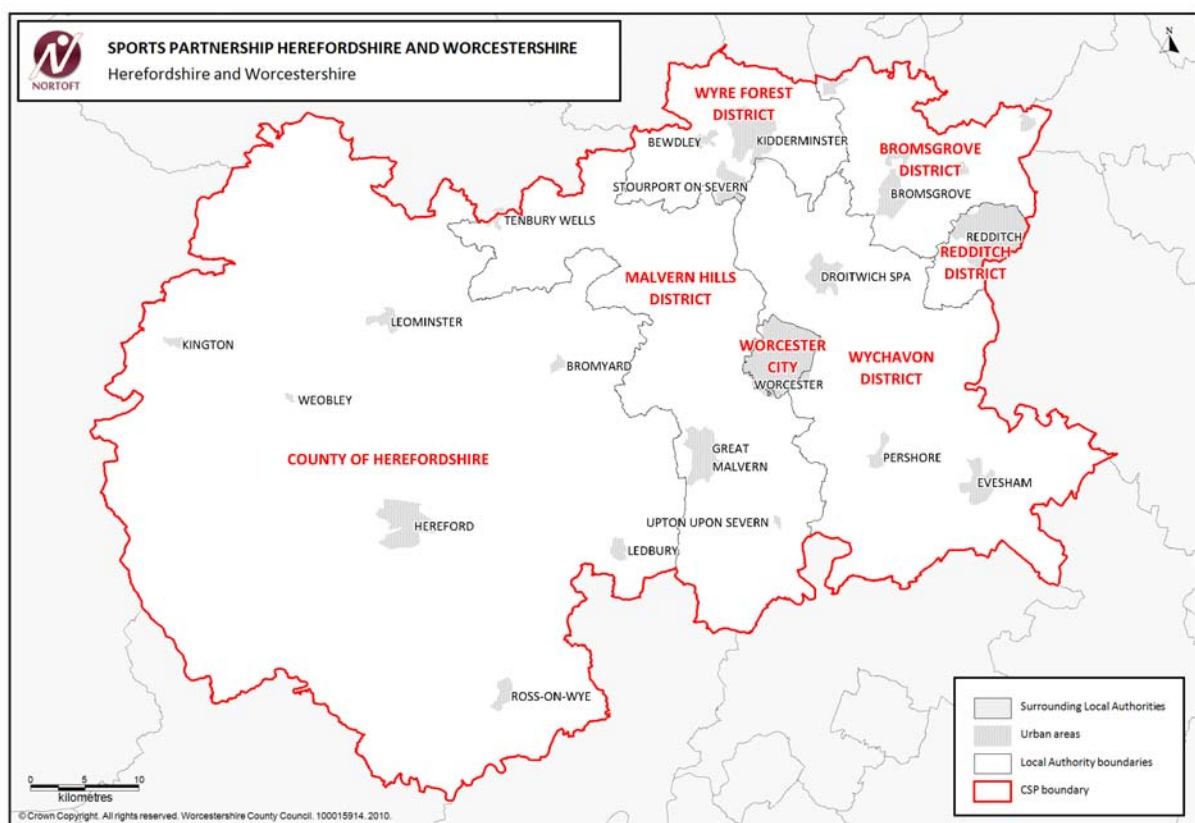
LOCAL AUTHORITY PEN PORTRAITS

SECTION 3: LOCAL AUTHORITY PEN PORTRAITS

Introduction

117. This section provides an overview of each of the local authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire including demographic and social marketing data. It also looks at the issues and opportunities affecting each local authority in sporting terms. The information included in the portraits have been summarised in the paragraphs below. A variety of sources have been used which together influence the recommendations emerging from the framework.
118. Figure 5 below shows an overview of the County Sports Partnership's (CSP) area along with the local authority boundaries.

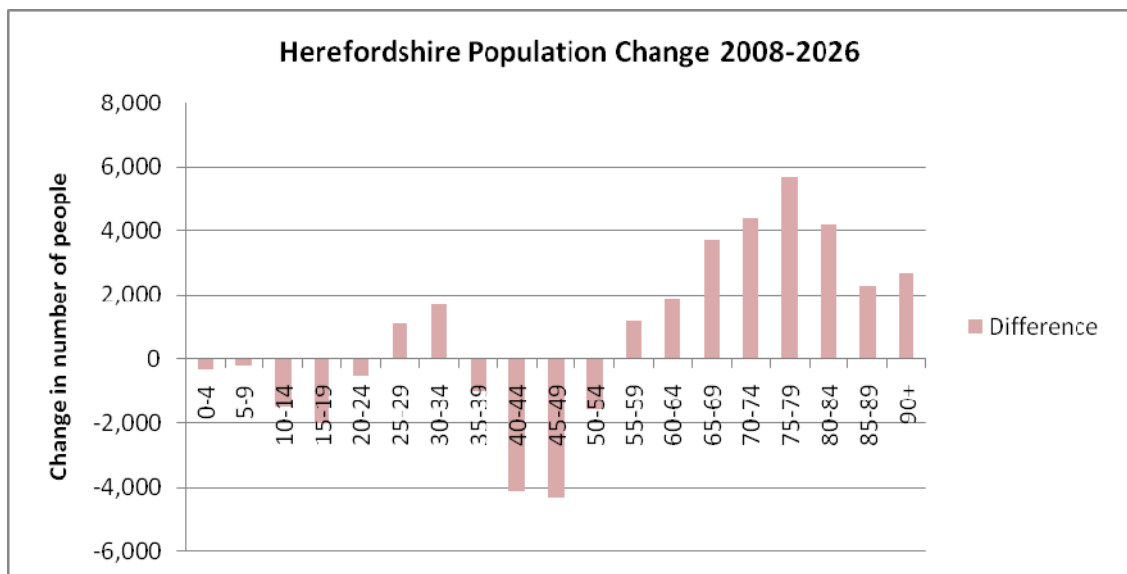
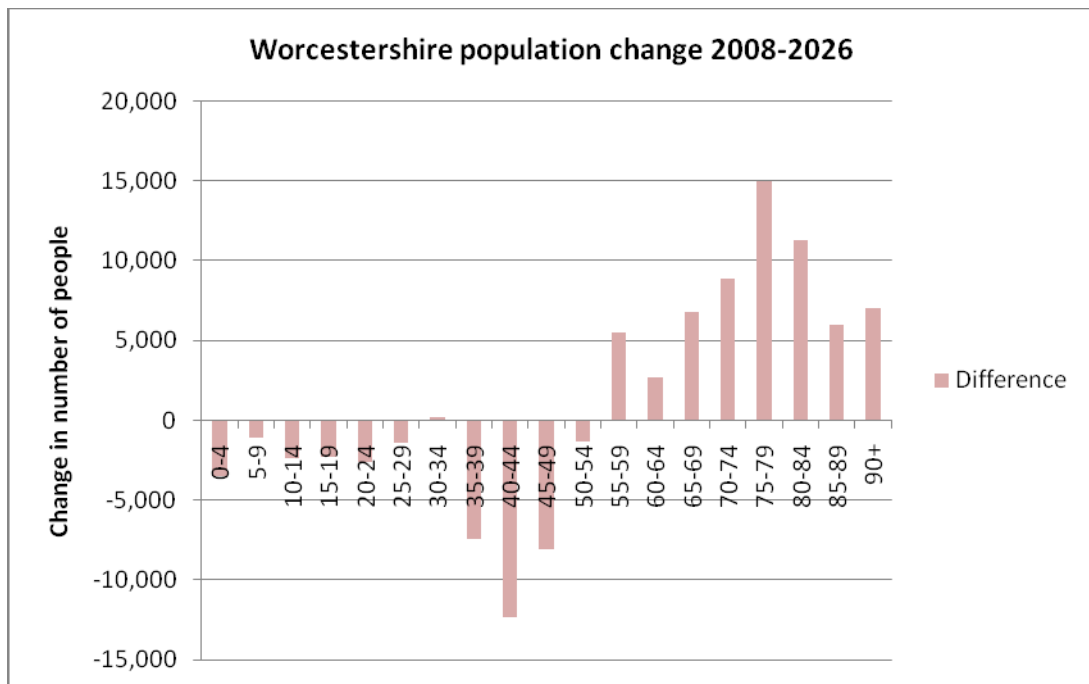
Figure 5: CSP Area Overview Map



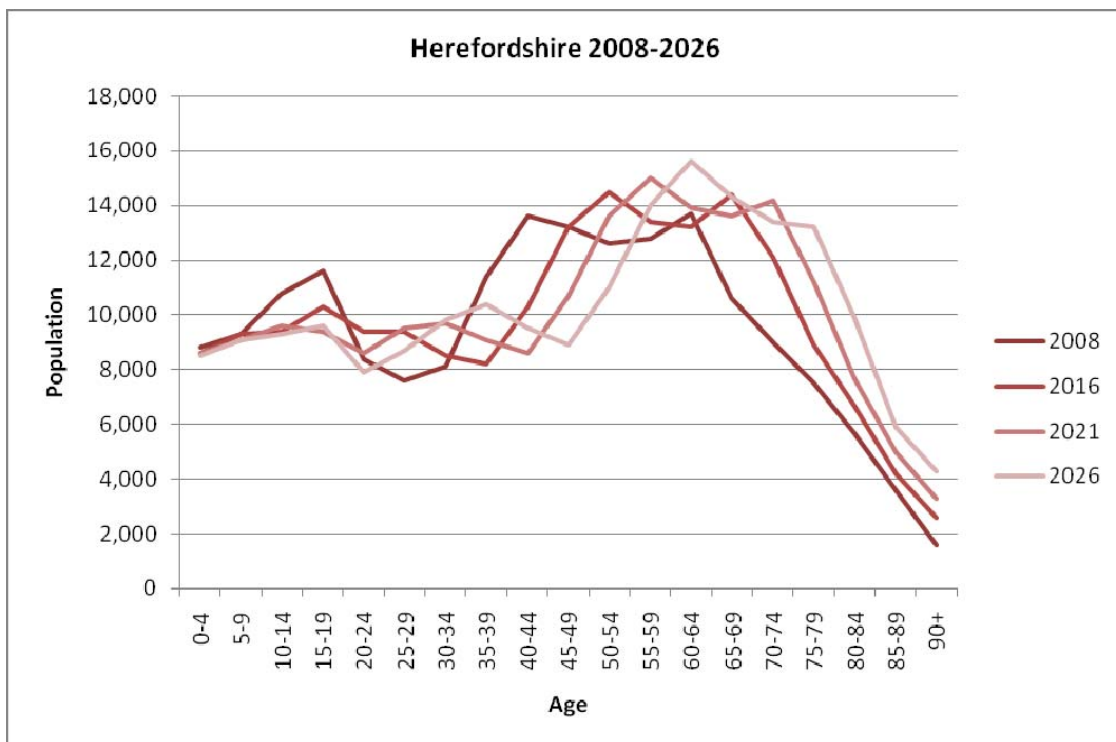
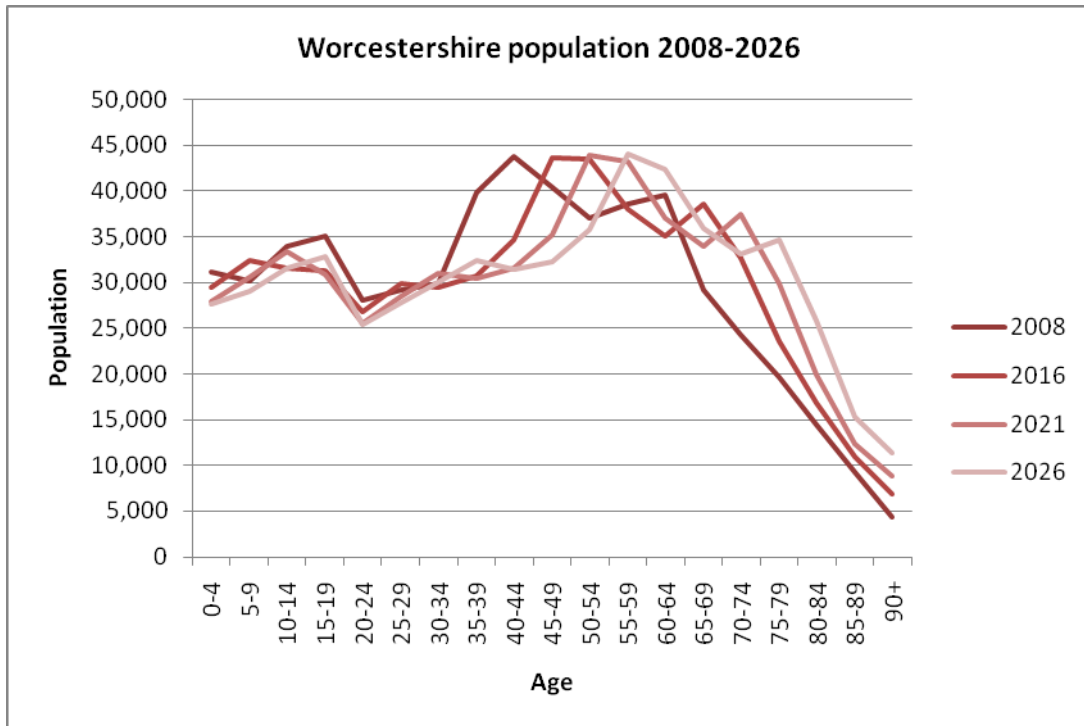
The demographics of the Partnership area

119. The population forecasts suggest that Worcestershire as a whole will grow from around 560,000 to 588,000 people between now and 2026, and Herefordshire from 181,000 to 194,000. There may be some further growth beyond this, but this is dependent upon whether the latest housing proposals contained within the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy Review are agreed and adopted**. The majority of the growth will be focussed in and around Hereford, around Worcester City within the sustainable urban extensions (SUEs) located within Malvern Hills and Wychavon, and to the north of Redditch within Bromsgrove district. There will however be pockets of new housing across much of the Partnership area, particularly within the existing towns.
120. Despite the overall increase in population, the trend is towards an increasingly aged population, well illustrated by comparing the change in age groups across both parts of the Partnership area.

Figure 6: Change in age structure for Worcestershire and Herefordshire



121. Illustrated another way, the line graph shows how the populations are expected to change over time.

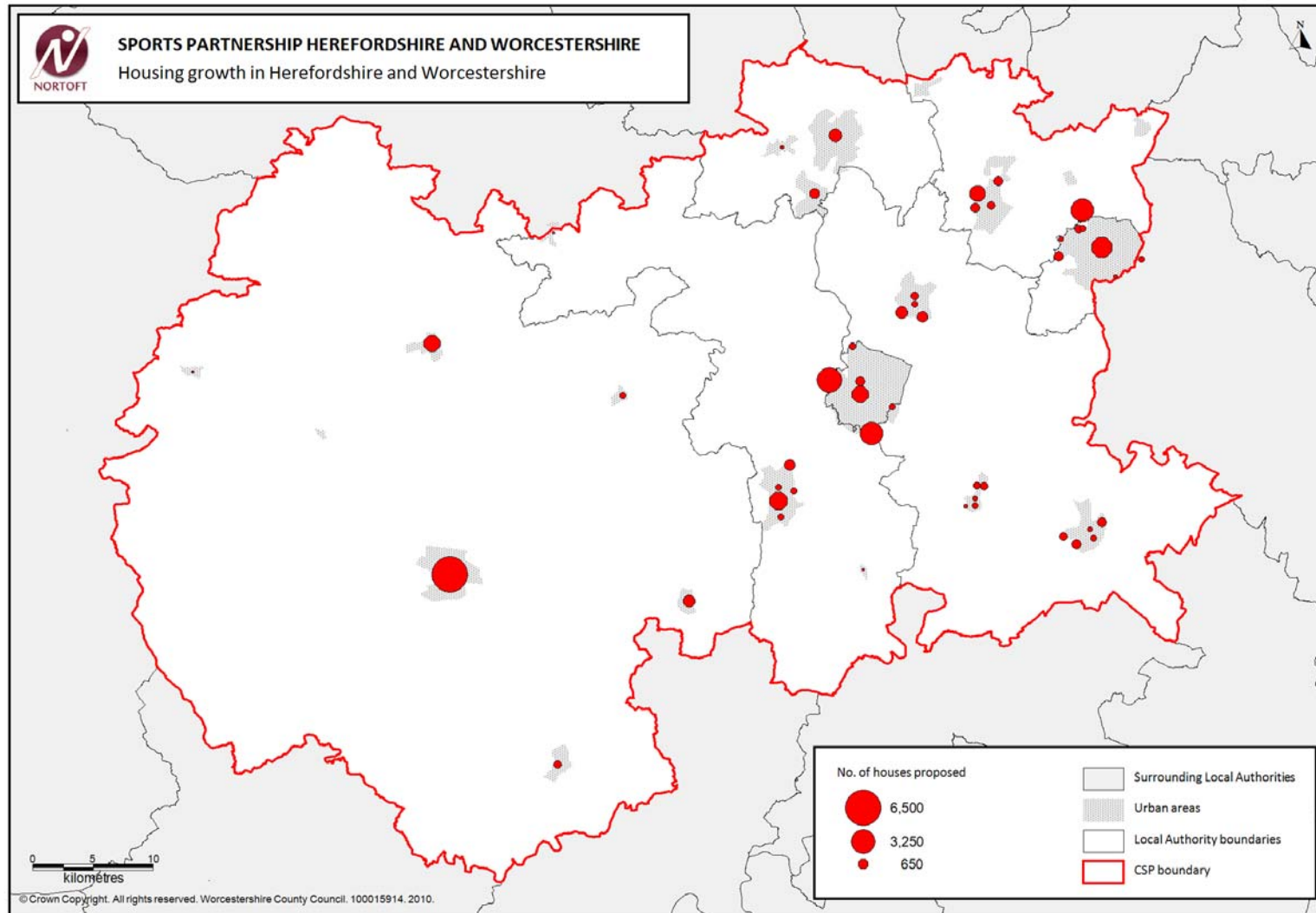


122. More detail about the individual authorities' population forecast are given in the Pen Portraits section of this report, and the implications of the SUEs in the Worcester-Wychavon-Malvern Growth Area (WWM-GA) and in Redditch-Bromsgrove are given in Appendix 3.
123. The Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Partnership area has a very small population of black and minority ethnic communities (BME) compared to the region and the rest of the UK. In the 2001 census, white British people represented at least 97% of the populations within each authority. This is likely to be subject to some change in the next census, for example a possible increase in the ratio of the BME population in Worcester. Also important at the local level is the migrant worker community, particularly in Wychavon and Herefordshire. In Herefordshire it is estimated that there are around 5,600 migrant workers each summer, peaking in June. Wychavon's migrant workforce is in the region of 2,250.

Housing

124. The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** preferred options report has allocated a total of 36,600 new houses for Worcestershire and 16,600 Herefordshire in the period up to 2026. The distribution of the housing growth is illustrated by Figure 7. In addition to the points identified on the map is new housing which will be provided via small scale developments, spread across much of the Partnership area.

Figure 7: Housing growth locations



Participation in sport and physical recreation

125. Sport England has mapped levels of participation across the sub-region and these can be seen in Figure 8 below. The results are based on the Active People Survey and it estimates the numbers of people in the area who undertake 30 minutes of sport or active recreation three times a week. The average for the Partnership area is around 21.7% of people, which is slightly higher than the national average of 21.3%. The rates of participation vary across the Partnership area, and the following table shows the differences between the two national surveys carried out, Active People Survey 1 (October 2005-06), and Active People 2 (October 2007-08). There are no significant changes in the rates of participation between the two sets of surveys for any of the authorities, measured by KP1 – “participation in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for 3 days a week”.
126. The Active People 2 results place Herefordshire in the lowest quartile of results compared to all of the authorities in England, whereas Wyre Forest is in the highest quartile.

Figure 8: Performance against KPI 1, participation in moderate intensity sport and active recreation

Local Authority	Active People Survey 1 % Base		Active People Survey 2 % Base		Change (if difference between results are significant)
Herefordshire UA	22.0%	987	18.1%	498	FALSE
Bromsgrove	22.2%	994	23.7%	499	FALSE
Malvern Hills	23.3%	987	23.4%	500	FALSE
Redditch	19.0%	995	22.0%	508	FALSE
Worcester	23.0%	992	20.3%	507	FALSE
Wychavon	21.5%	989	23.5%	499	FALSE
Wyre Forest	20.1%	994	24.0%	509	FALSE

Average for Partnership	21.6%	6,936	21.7%	3,519	FALSE
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127. All of the authorities except Herefordshire across the Partnership area have included National Indicator 8 as part of their Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets (see Appendix 2 for the LAA summaries). NI8 (adult participation in sport and active recreation) is measured by Sport England's Active People survey. NI8 is the percentage of the adult

population (age 16 years and over) in a local area who participate in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last 4 weeks (equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week). 'Sport and active recreation' includes the sports and recreational activities as measured in the Active People survey (including for example recreational walking and recreational cycling).

128. Moderate intensity includes 'brisk' walking, those activities that 'raise the breathing rate' and some lighter intensity activities for those aged 65 years and over such as yoga, pilates, indoor and outdoor bowls, archery and croquet.

Existing Strategies

129. All of the local authorities have existing strategies which address levels of sports provision. Some of these strategies are starting to age and need updating or have generic standards for sports provision.
130. There are a number of authorities that also have out of date playing pitch strategies and this Framework goes some way to identifying pitch needs across the CSP.

Sports Facilities

131. This section details the existing facilities in each local authority area which have community use and are above a certain size (see facility types and hierarchy). It also lists those facility aspirations identified by local authorities during consultation meetings in September 2009.
132. The facilities for which modelling has been undertaken are as follows:
- Swimming Pools over 160m² or 20m in length
 - Sports Halls over 3 badminton courts size
 - Synthetic Athletics Tracks
 - Indoor Bowls Centres
 - Indoor Tennis Centres
 - Synthetic Turf Pitches (large size)
 - Golf Driving Ranges

Current Population

133. The total population figures and the population forecasts for each local authority have been based on those projected by Worcestershire County Council for Worcestershire authorities and Herefordshire Council for Herefordshire. The data is based on mid 2006 projections from the Office of National Statistics. As the population projections were not available for all the authorities individually, an estimate has been made of the impact of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) on the populations of Worcester, Malvern Hills, Wychavon, Bromsgrove and Redditch. These are explored in more detail

under each of the authority's pen portrait sections. More detail is also provided in Appendix 3.

134. The data is available in five year age bands by local authority and the 2009 figures from these datasets have been used in the modelling as the current population. This enables current levels of sports provision to be calculated (i.e. the current number of facilities per 1000 population). These can then be compared to the provision at national and regional levels.

BME Population

135. Figures on the ethnic breakdown of the population have been derived from the 2001 census. These figures do not however take into account the influx of economic migrants which occurred with the enlargement of the European Union in 2004. It is possible however that this influx may be counteracted by an outflow linked to the current economic downturn.
136. It is important to understand the ethnic make-up of a population as different sports appeal to different ethnic groups. There are also cultural issues linked to gender and participation in physical activity which may impact upon demand for facilities, or for specific design features. The latest statistics on the number of seasonal workers coming into the authorities, particularly Wychavon and Herefordshire were reviewed. The numbers are not sufficient to make a significant impact upon the demand for sports provision in these areas.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

137. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 is a single deprivation score for each Lower Super Output Area in the country. It combines several indicators covering economic, social and housing issues. Levels of deprivation can affect access to sports facilities where travel is a factor. Cost is also a significant barrier to participation in areas of high deprivation.
138. In the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area there are, on the whole, no real issues emerging from the index of multiple deprivation 2007 (IMD) compared with many other authorities in the West Midlands. A key issue is however the rural nature of the area, particularly in Herefordshire, Malvern Hills and Wychavon where travel time to facilities can be an issue.

Health

139. The Association of Public Health Observatories was first commissioned by the Department of Health in 2005 to produce health profiles for each local authority area in England. The aim of producing the profiles was to provide a standardised overview of health issues that are comparable across the country. The profiles contain data on important indicators such as obesity levels and physical activity levels among children

Market Segmentation

140. Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to help understand individual's attitudes and motivations to sports and physical activity. The information used to develop these segments is founded in information sourced primarily from the Active People Survey, but also from the census, and supplemented with information from other market research surveys. The nineteen segments developed by Sport England are as follows:

Figure 9: Sport England's 19 Market Segments

Segment	Type of person
1	Competitive Male Urbanites
2	Sports Team Drinkers
3	Fitness Class Friends
4	Supportive Singles
5	Career Focused Females
6	Settling Down Males
7	Stay at Home Mums
8	Middle England Mums
9	Pub League Team Mates
10	Stretched Single Mums
11	Comfortable Mid-Life Males
12	Empty Nest Career Ladies
13	Early Retirement Couples
14	Older Working Women
15	Local 'Old Boys'
16	Later Life Ladies
17	Comfortable Retired Couples
18	Twilight Year Gents
19	Retirement Home Singles

141. Each of the nineteen segments has a different personality and Appendix 5 provides more detail on the types of activities which appeal to each, and their motivation for participating in sport. The market segmentation data is available at local authority level as well as lower and middle super output areas.

NS-SEC Classification

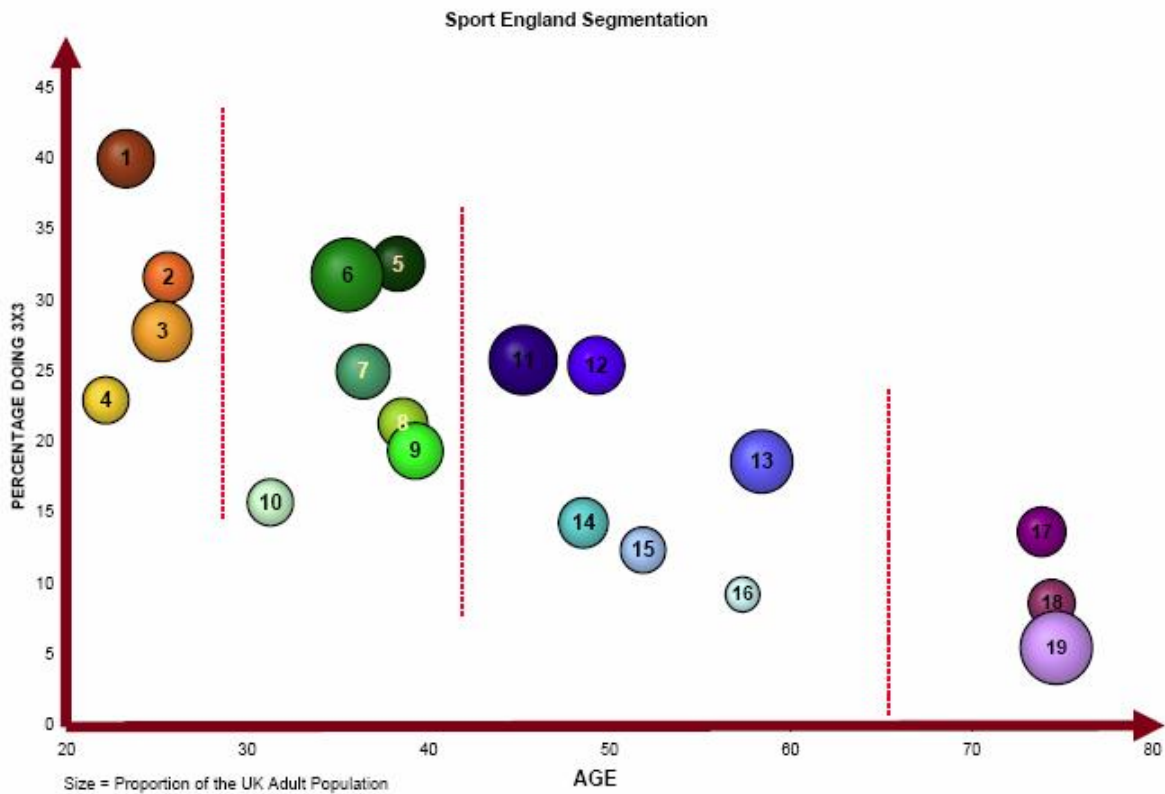
142. NS-SEC is a classification that measure employment relations and conditions; they help to identify the structure of socio-economic behaviour.
143. It is an occupational based classification and since 2001 has replaced the social class and socio-economic groupings previously used. It is the standard in all official statistics and surveys. The classification is broken down as follows:

Figure 10: NS-SEC classifications

NS-SEC Classification	Description
1	Higher managerial and professional
	1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
	1.2 Higher professional occupation
2	Lower managerial and professional occupations
3	Intermediate occupations
4	Small employers and own account workers
5	Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6	Semi-routine occupations
7	Routine occupations
8	Never worked and long-term unemployed

144. Of particular importance in Herefordshire and Worcestershire is the impact of the ageing population. The Active People Survey and Market Segmentation research has provided evidence that there is a clear reduction in activity levels with age. This is demonstrated by the following graph (Figure 11), in which the size of the circle represents the proportion of the English population in that segment; and segments are divided by age into four 'super' groups A-D, e.g. A is 18-24 years, D is 65+ years. The vertical axis displays the proportion of all adults regularly taking part in sport and active recreation within each segment, and the national average is 21% across all age groups. The chart shows the sharp decrease in activity as people get older and that females are generally less active than their male equivalents.
145. This graph also helps to demonstrate the impact of deprivation on otherwise similar groups of people. Segment 10 is relatively deprived, and has much lower rates of participation than others of a similar age group.

Figure 11: Impact of age on participation



Future Population and Age Structure

146. The 2009 population has been compared to the population at key dates in the plan period; 2011, 2016, 2021 and 2026. These estimates will help establish future demand for sports provision. Since this strategy is for the period up to 2026, the age structure of the current population has been compared to that in 2026. Significant changes in the age structure of the population may affect the type of sports facilities required in the future.

New Housing and Locations for Growth

147. The future housing requirements for each local authority have been taken from the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy** preferred options report and each local authority's Core Spatial Strategy or emerging policies. Major planning applications in the areas have also been taken into account where appropriate. Increased numbers of new houses will impact on the demand for new sports facilities and the identification of large areas of new housing can give an indication of where new facilities could be located.

148. The proposals for sports facilities therefore reflect the population projections. Should an area grow at a slower rate than anticipated in the projections then the proposals

remain valid but the phasing and delivery/implementation of the specific proposals will be slower, in line with the housing growth.

149. Many of the areas of housing growth are directed to Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) so it is essential that sports facilities are properly considered during the master planning of these sites in order that the location, accessibility and phasing of the facilities are part of the planning process.

BROMSGROVE

Introduction

150. Bromsgrove is located in the north east corner of the CSP area and shares boundaries with Wyre Forest, Wychavon and Redditch as well as Dudley, Birmingham, Solihull and Stratford-on-Avon outside of the area.
151. Bromsgrove is a predominantly rural district with approximately 90% of its area designated as greenbelt. Transport links are good, with the M5 and M42 very close by as well as good rail links across the country.

Existing Strategies

152. In 2008 Bromsgrove District Council commissioned PMP to produce an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy. This strategy combined an open space strategy and a playing pitch strategy, plus indoor facilities; sports halls, swimming pools, indoor tennis and indoor bowls. However it does not assess or recommend standards for indoor sports facilities, only synthetic turf pitches and athletics tracks on the built facility side.
153. The recommended standard in the report is for 1.67ha per 1000 population for all outdoor sports, with 0.81 ha dedicated for community pitches.

Sports Facilities

154. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 12: Sports facilities in Bromsgrove district

Name	Facilities
Bromsgrove & District Indoor Bowls Club	6 rink indoor bowls centre
Bromsgrove Golf Centre	29 bay golf driving range
Bromsgrove School	25m x 10m 4 lane pool
	2 x 4 badminton court sports halls
	2 x full size sand based synthetic turf pitches
David Lloyd Club	25m x 13m 6 lane pool
	3 court indoor tennis centre
Dolphin Centre	25m x 13m 6 lane pool and 12m x 7m teaching pool
	4 badminton court sports hall
Hagley Catholic High School	4 badminton court sports hall

Hagley Golf and Country Club	28 bay golf driving range
Haybridge Sports Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
Livingwell Health Club	18m x 10m 2 lane pool
North Bromsgrove High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Ryland Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	6 lane synthetic athletics track
South Bromsgrove Community High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Three Counties Golf Centre	28 bay golf driving range
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
Woodrush Sports Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch

Facility Aspirations

155. The following aspirations have been identified:

- Bromsgrove School is considering building an 8 badminton court sports hall to add to the two existing 4 court halls;
- Bromsgrove Rugby Union Football Club has a large scheme at pre-planning stage;
- a town centre attraction such as an ice rink is being considered.

Current Population

156. The latest population figures for Bromsgrove estimate the population in 2009 to have been 91,800.

BME Population

157. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Bromsgrove is predominantly White British (97.9%);
- The BME population accounts for only 2.1% of the total population- this is the third highest of all the authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

158. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Bromsgrove indicate:

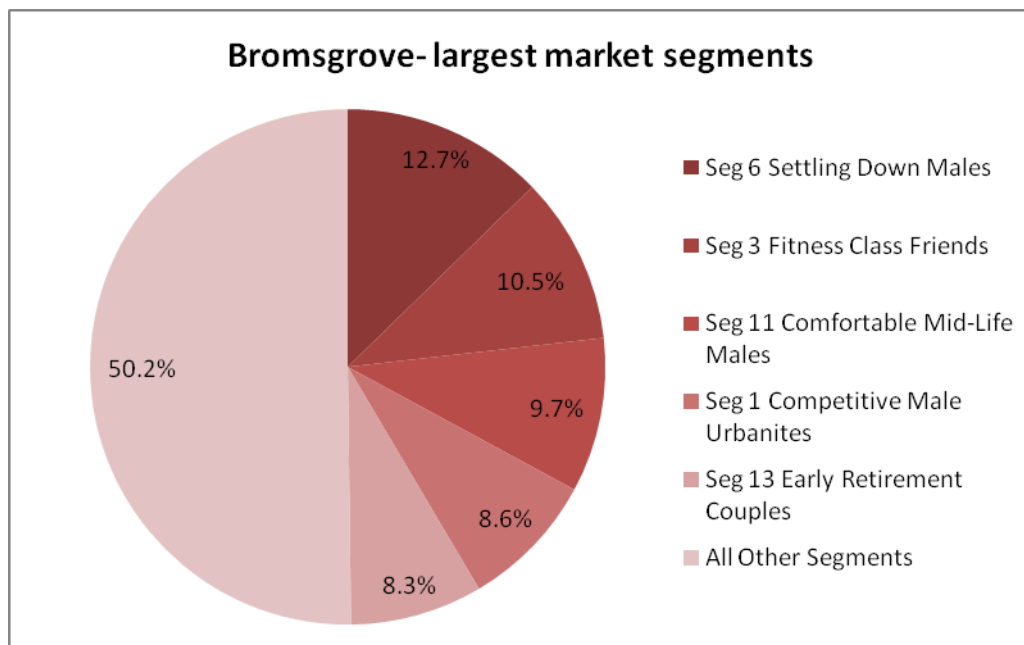
- The health of people in Bromsgrove is higher than the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Bromsgrove is significantly lower than the England average, however the number of obese children is significantly better than the England average;

- The number of physically active and obese adults is higher, but not significantly, than the England average;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Bromsgrove are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and reduce obesity in adults and children.

Market Segmentation

159. An analysis of Bromsgrove’s market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 13: Bromsgrove- largest market segments



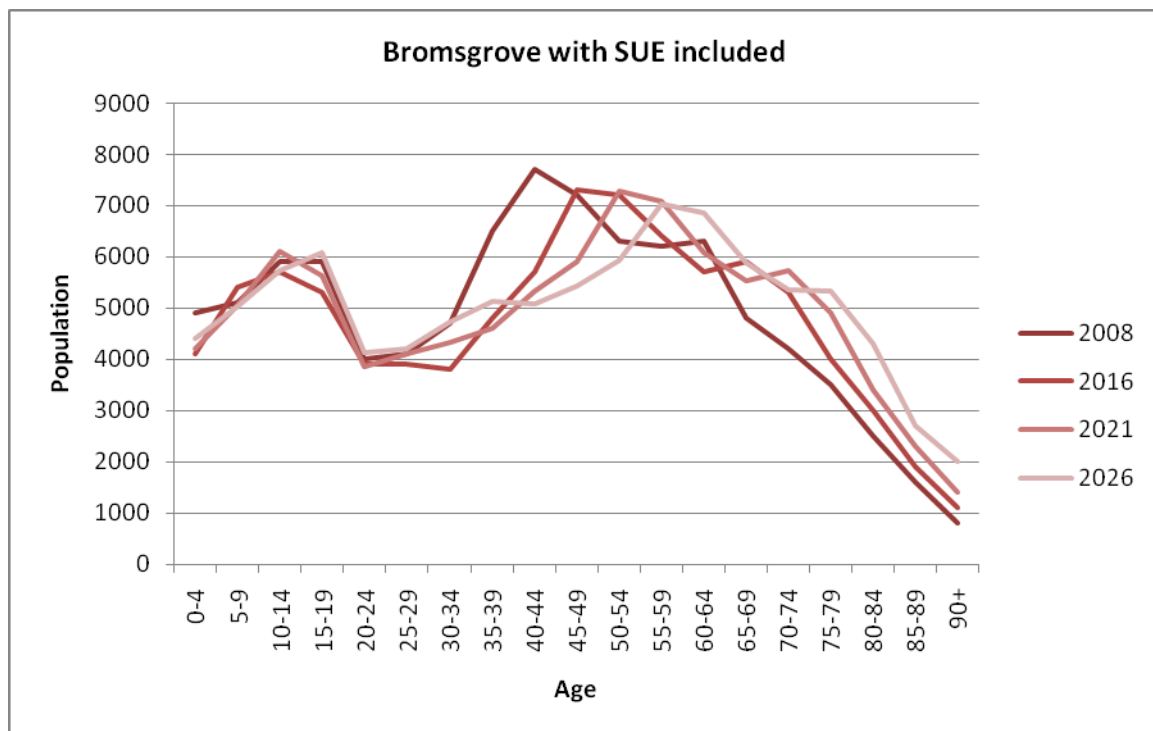
160. The top five segments total just under 50% of the population and range in age from the 18-25 age group to the 56-65 age group. The most prevalent is ‘Segment 6- Settling Down Males’. People in this category are males aged 26-35, professional, sporty and settling down with a partner. The sports that appeal are canoeing, skiing, cricket, golf, cycling, squash and football.

Future Population and Age Structure

161. Figure 14 shows how the population of Bromsgrove is expected to change up to 2026. These figures are based on the Worcestershire County Council population forecasts and also include an estimate of the impact of the housing growth adjacent to Redditch. Even with this planned growth, there is little significant impact upon the total population of the authority over the period.

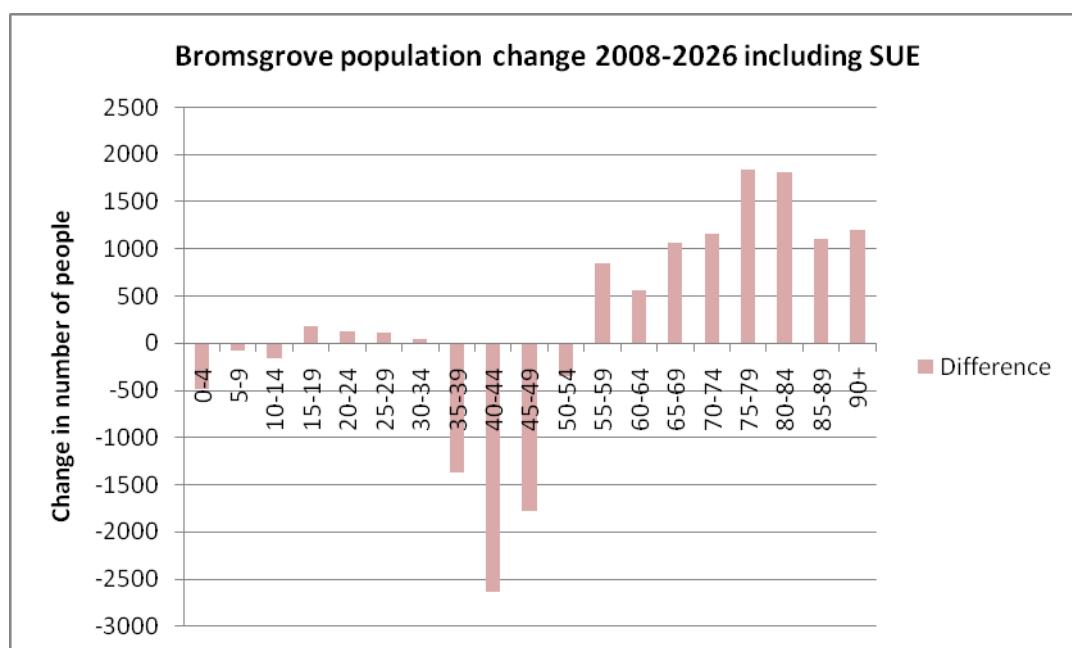
Figure 14: Bromsgrove- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	92,100	90,300	92,900	95,300



162. Figure 15 below shows that all age groups under 55 are projected to decrease with only those over 55 increasing in numbers. The highest decreases in population are in the 40-44 age group, with a drop of more than 2500 people in 18 years.

Figure 15: Bromsgrove- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

163. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 6033 including 433 dwellings already committed. The majority of these will be concentrated in the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) to the north of Redditch. The figures are broken down as follows:

Figure 16: Bromsgrove- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Existing commitments	433
Bromsgrove West Witford Road SUE	550
Bromsgrove West North West Perryfields Road SUE	1500
Bromsgrove North Birmingham Road SUE	550
Bromsgrove Growth to North/North West of Redditch SUEs	3000
Total	6033

MALVERN HILLS

Introduction

164. Malvern Hills is located on the western side of Worcestershire and shares boundaries with Herefordshire, Wyre Forest, Wychavon and Worcester as well as Shropshire, Forest of Dean and Tewkesbury outside of the CSP area.
165. The district is predominantly rural with the majority of the population living in the main towns of Malvern, Tenbury Wells and Upton upon Severn. The district includes most of the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is intersected by the River Teme and the River Severn. The M5 runs down the eastern side of the district providing good transport links to the north and south west.

Existing Strategies

166. In 2007 Malvern Hills District Council commissioned KKP to produce an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy. The strategy contains a single standard for all outdoor sports but does not assess or recommend standards for indoor sports facilities. The modelling was based on ONS mid-2004 projections, a research base of 2006, and the strategy has an end date of 2017.
167. The strategy does assess playing pitches and their quality, and indoor and outdoor built facilities as well as youth facilities and open space.

Sports Facilities

168. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 17: Sports facilities in Malvern Hills district

Name	Facilities
Bank House Hotel & Golf Country Club	20 bay golf driving range
Bredon School	4 badminton court sports hall
The Chase Technology College	4 badminton court sports hall Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Hanley Castle High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Malvern College	13m x 25m 6 lane pool
	8 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
	Planning permission granted for 8 lane synthetic athletics track
Malvern Splash	12m x 25m 3 lane pool and 2m x 3m leisure pool

Malvern St James College	15m x 24m 4 lane pool
	6 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Manor Park Malvern Multisports Complex	6 rink indoor bowls centre
	2 court indoor tennis centre (currently building a 3 rd indoor tennis court)
Sport Dyson Perrins	4 badminton court sports hall
Sport Martley	4 badminton court sports hall
Tenbury Secondary School	4 badminton court sports hall
Tenbury Swimming Pool	10m x 25m 4 lane pool

Facility Aspirations

169. The following aspirations have been noted:

- Malvern Town Football Club has an agreement with a developer that their current site could be used for housing providing a new facility is built at an alternative location;
- Malvern College- 8 lane athletics track and a 3G Synthetic Turf Pitch;
- Sport Dyson Perrins – a 3G Synthetic Turf Pitch.

Current Population

170. The latest population figures for Malvern Hills estimate the population in 2009 to have been 74,300.

BME Population

171. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Malvern Hills is predominantly White British (98.1%);
- The BME population accounts for only 1.9% of the total population- this is the third lowest of all the authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

172. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Malvern Hills indicate:

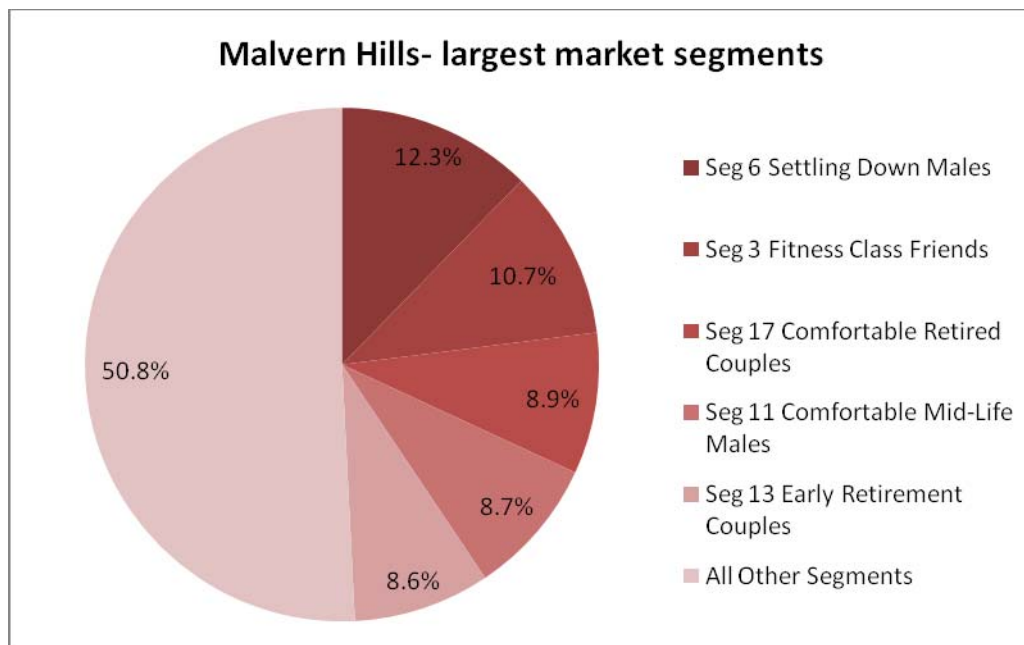
- The health of people in Malvern Hills is generally better than the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Malvern Hills is significantly better than the England average, however the number of obese children is similar to the England average;

- The number of physically active and obese adults are also similar to the England average;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Malvern Hills are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and to reduce obesity in adults and children.

Market Segmentation

173. An analysis of Malvern Hills’ market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 18: Malvern Hills- largest market segments



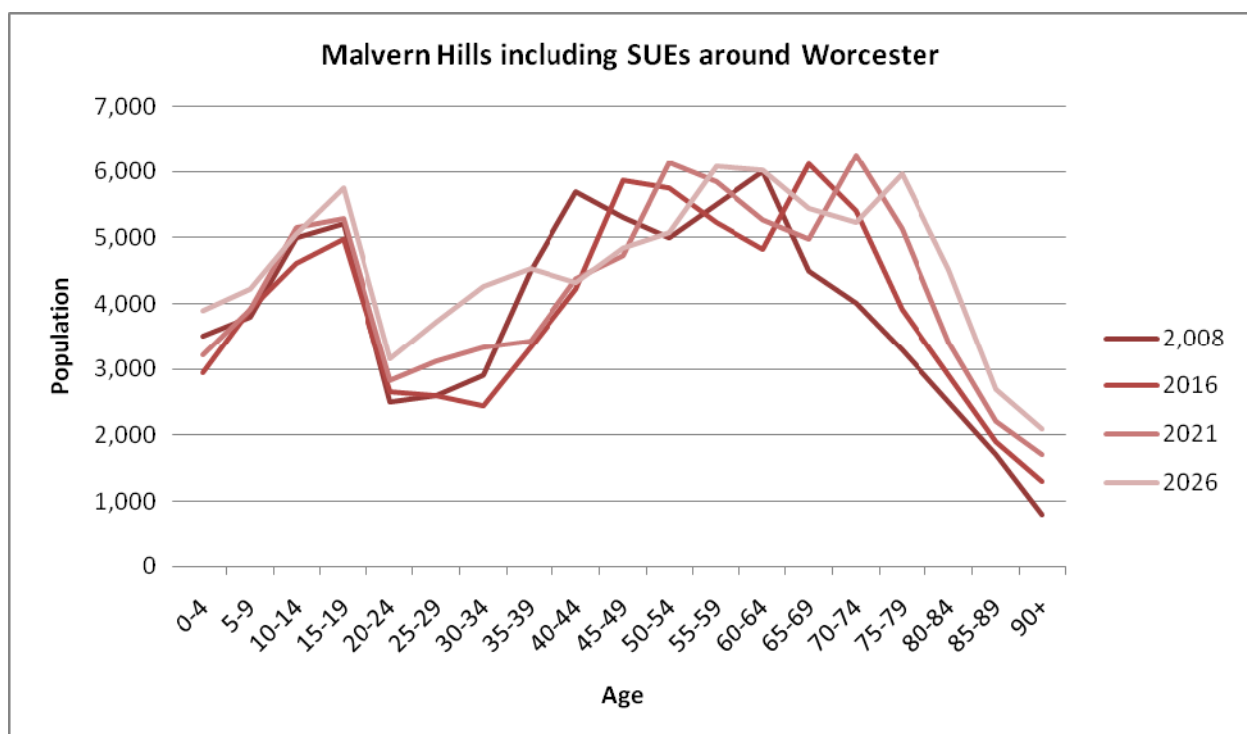
174. The top five segments total just under 50% of the total population and range in age from 18-25 to 65+. The most prevalent is ‘Segment 6- Settling Down Males’. People in this category are male, aged 26-35, professional, sporty and settling down with a partner. The sports that appeal are canoeing, skiing, cricket, golf, cycling, squash and football.

Future Population and Age Structure

175. Figure 19 shows how the population of Malvern Hills is expected to change up to 2026. It should be noted that the new population arising from the housing growth adjacent to Worcester but within the Malvern Hills border has been included within these figures. The estimate is based on the Worcestershire CC population estimates and the housing forecasts for the sustainable urban extensions adjacent to Worcester. The implications of the wider WWM-GA are provided in Appendix 3.

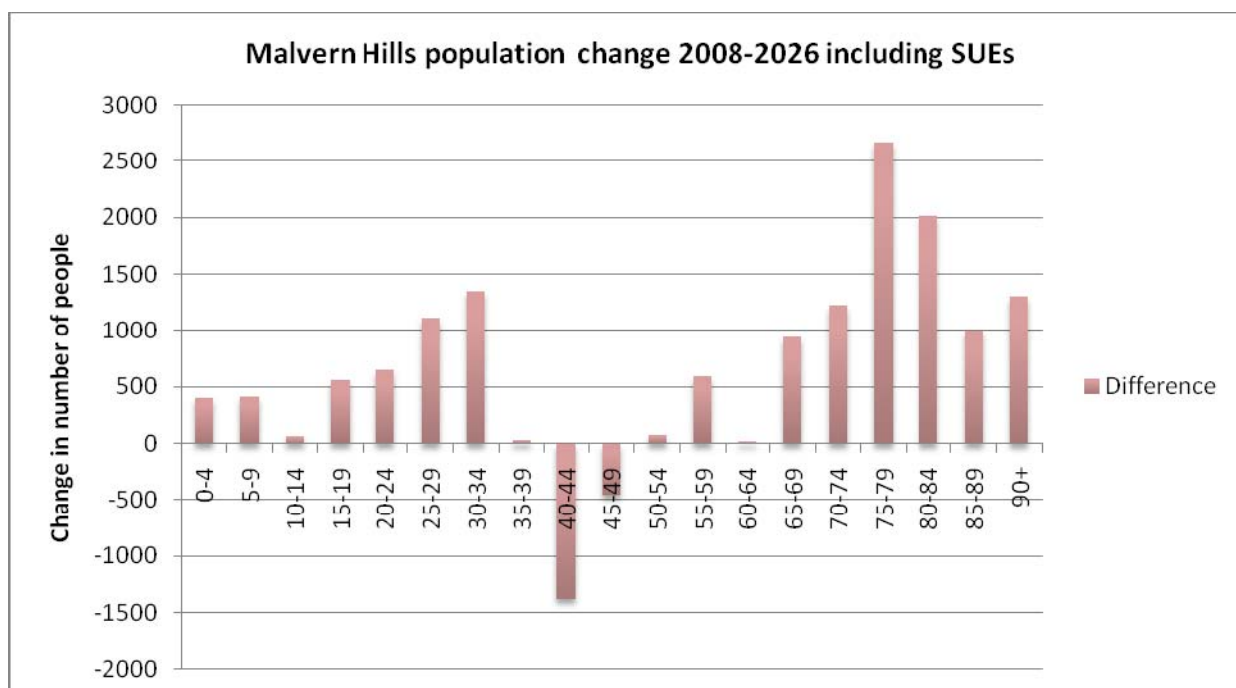
Figure 19: Malvern Hills- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	76,308	76,916	82,321	88,886



176. Figure 20 below shows that the impact of the SUEs in Malvern Hills, particularly the two areas adjoining Worcester. Whilst most areas of the district will experience a decrease in the younger age groups and a significantly ageing population, the SUEs will bring in new young people and young families. The distribution of different age groups across Malvern Hills will need to be considered in relation to future sports facility priorities.

Figure 20: Malvern Hills- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

177. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 10911 dwelling including the 1,861 dwellings already committed across the district.

Figure 21: Malvern Hills- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Existing commitments	1861
Malvern Town QinetiQ	300
Malvern Town Infill	300
Malvern North Newland Road	850
Malvern East Mayfield Road	300
Tenbury Wells	100
Upton upon Severn	100
Malvern Hills Villages	1200
WWM-GA West SUE	3500
WWM-GA South (Norton) SUE	2400
Total	10911

REDDITCH

Introduction

178. Redditch is located on the eastern side of Worcestershire sharing boundaries with Bromsgrove and Wychavon as well as Stratford-on-Avon outside of the CSP area.
179. The district is a mix of urban and rural with the majority of the population living in Redditch itself. Redditch was designated as a New Town in the 1960s and saw significant growth during this time. The district has good transport links including the nearby M42 and many dual carriageways attributed to the New Town planning.

Existing Strategies

180. Redditch Borough Council has an up to date Open Space Needs Assessment which was completed in 2009 (using 2008 data), and was an update of their 2005 strategy.
181. Redditch also has an Indoor Sports Assessment from December 2008 which covers pools, halls and health and fitness. A comparison between the current situation and 2018 is given.

Sports Facilities

182. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 22: Sports facilities in Redditch borough

Name	Facilities
Abbey Hotel Golf & Country Club	12 bay golf driving range
Abbey Stadium Sports Centre	5 badminton court sports hall
	8 lane synthetic athletics track
Arrow Vale Sports & Leisure Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Hewell Road Swimming Pool	11m x 30m 5 lane pool
Kingsley Sport & Leisure Centre	9m x 20m 4 lane pool
	5 badminton court sports hall
Redditch Cricket, Hockey and Rugby Club	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Redditch Youth Works	4 badminton court sports hall
St Augustine's Sports Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
Trinity High School and 6th Form Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch

Facility Aspirations

183. The following aspirations have been noted:

- The redevelopment of the Abbey Stadium is proposed to have mixed uses of sport and retail; this includes a 6 lane x 25m pool with spectator seating and teaching pool, the existing athletics track to be resurfaced and a new floor for the existing 5 badminton court sports hall.

Current Population

184. The latest population figures for Redditch estimate the population in 2009 to be 80,200.

BME Population

185. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Redditch is predominantly White British (97.8%);
- The BME population accounts for only 2.2% of the total population- this is the second highest of all the authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

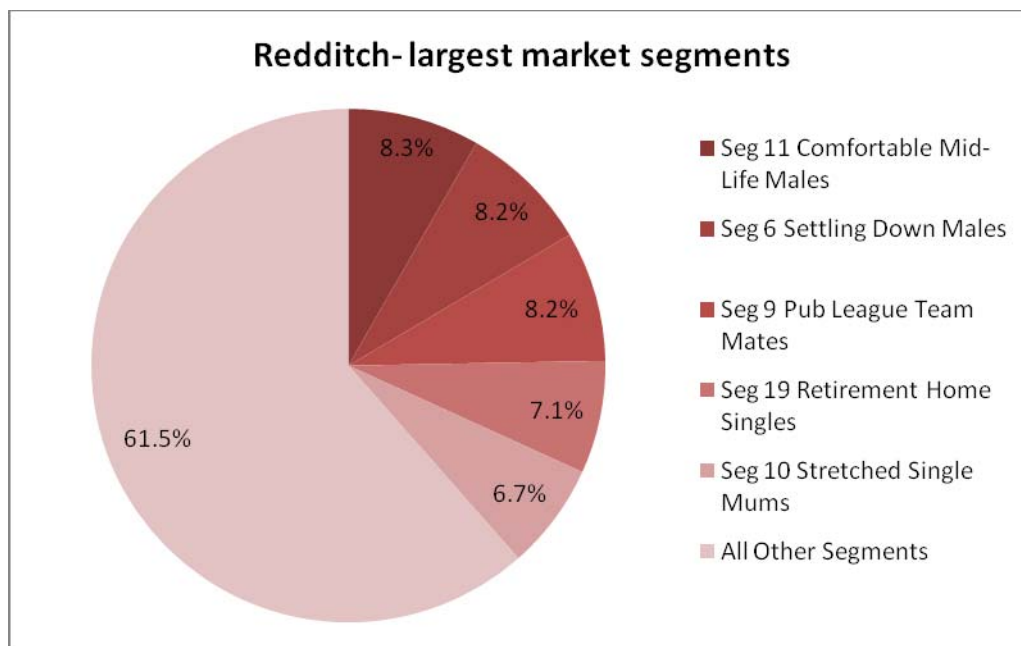
186. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Redditch indicate:

- The health of people in Redditch is similar to the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Redditch is significantly better than the England average, however the number that are obese is similar;
- The number of physically active adults in Redditch is similar to the national average but the number that are obese is significantly worse;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Redditch are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and to reduce obesity in adults and children.

Market Segmentation

187. An analysis of Redditch's market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 23: Redditch- largest market segments



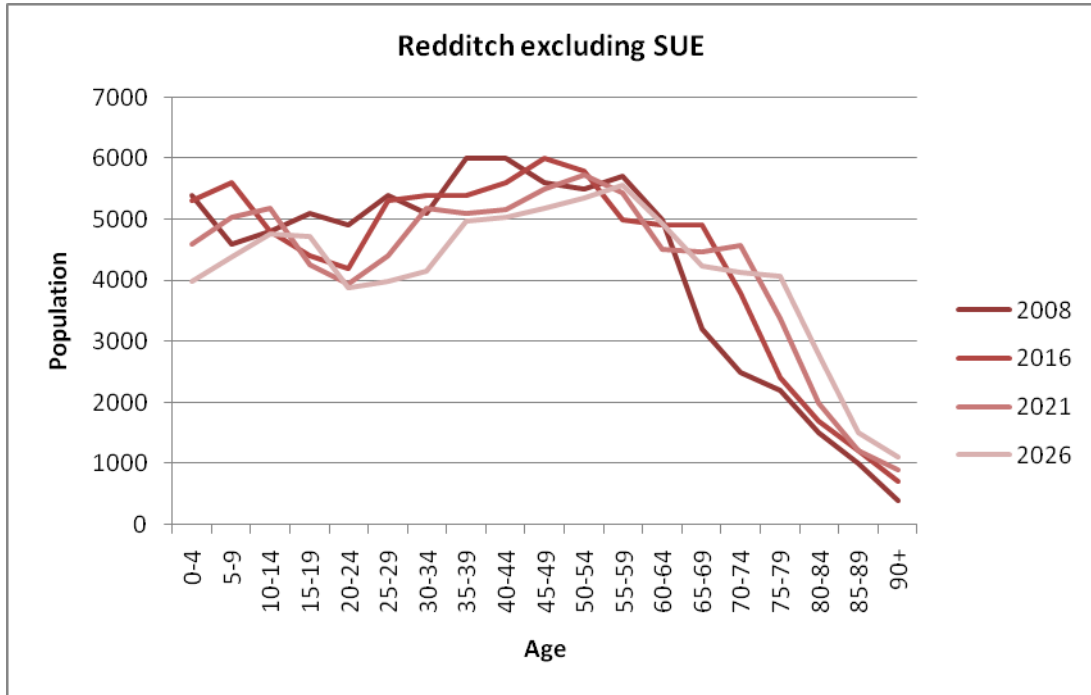
188. The top five segments total just under 40% of the total population. Although the most prevalent is 'Segment 11- Comfortable Mid-Life Males' there is a relatively even spread across the segments compared to the other local authorities.

Future Population and Age Structure

189. Figure 24 shows how the population of Redditch is expected to change up to 2026. These figures are based on the Worcestershire CC population forecasts but exclude the estimated population of the SUE which lies within Bromsgrove. These figures suggest that the total population of Redditch will remain fairly constant over the period.

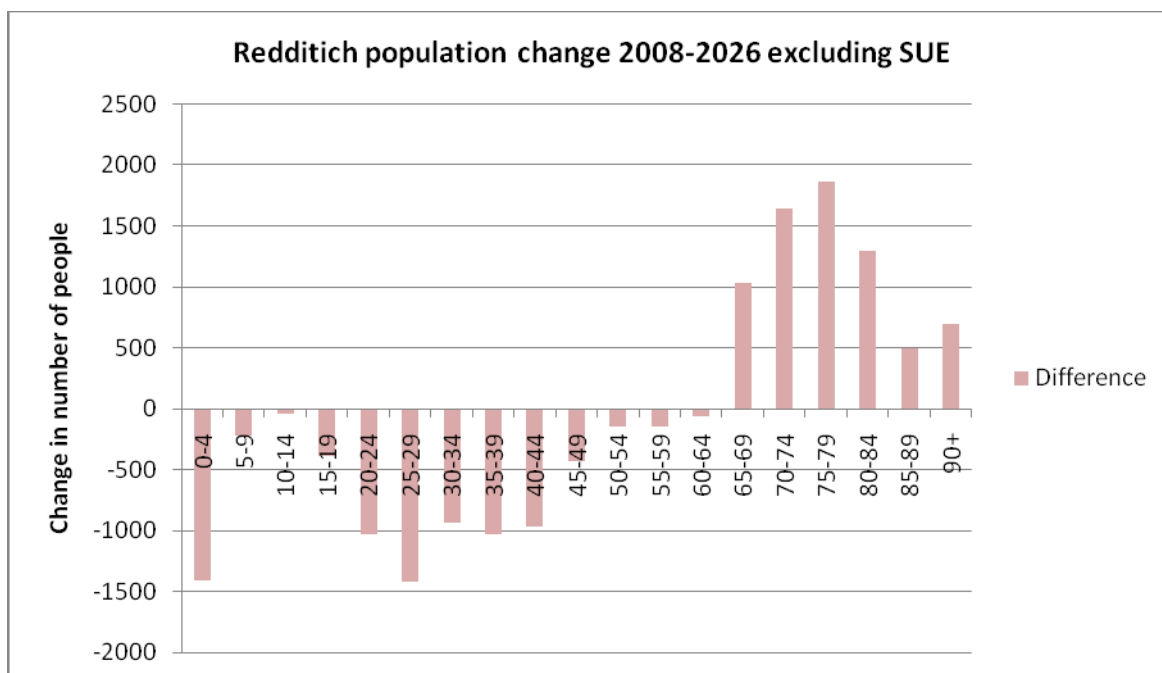
Figure 24: Redditch- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	79900	82400	80500	78700



190. Figure 25 below shows all age groups are decreasing in number up to an age of 65 years, which then sees an increase. The 75-79 age group has the highest increase with almost 2,000 people in 18 years.

Figure 25: Redditch- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

191. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 1,772 plus 2,525 dwellings already committed/infill. There are a further 3,000 houses allocated to one or more SUEs that will be to the north/north west of Redditch. These are actually over the boundary in Bromsgrove district. The figures are broken down as follows:

Figure 26: Redditch- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Existing commitments and Redditch Town Infill	2525
Redditch West Webheath (ADR)	600
Redditch North West Foxlydiate (GB)	205
Redditch West Brockhill (ADR)	450
Redditch West Brockhill (GB)	300
Redditch East A435 Corridor (ADR)	300
Redditch South East Hospital	145
Total	4525

WORCESTER

Introduction

192. Worcester City is located in central Worcestershire sharing boundaries with Malvern Hills to the west and Wychavon to the east.
193. Worcester is an urban city district which is bisected north to south by the River Severn. It has good transport links with the M5 passing north to south of the eastern side of the City and two railway stations.

Existing Strategies

194. Worcester City Council commissioned Strategic Leisure to produce a 'PPG17 Open Spaces, Indoor Sports and Community recreation Assessment' which was completed in 2006.
195. The strategy recommended a standard for outdoor sports of 1.8ha per 1000 population. It also recommended standards for sports halls and swimming pools.

Sports Facilities

196. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 27: Sports facilities in Worcester

Name	Facilities
Bishops Perowne C of E High School	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch (under construction)
Blessed Edward Oldcorne Catholic College	4 badminton court sports hall
The King's School	4 badminton court sports hall
	12.5m x 25m 4 lane pool
New College Worcester	9m x 23m 4 lane pool
Nuffield Health, Fitness & Wellbeing	10m x 16m 4 lane pool
Nunnery Wood Sports Complex	4 badminton court sports hall
	8 lane synthetic athletics track
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Perdiswell Leisure Centre	8 badminton court sports hall
Raven Meadow Golf Club	10 bay golf driving range
Royal Grammar School Worcester & The Alice Ottley	6 badminton court sports hall 4 badminton court sports hall

School	
St John's Sports Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
Tudor Grange Academy	4 badminton court sports hall
University of Worcester Sports Centre	6 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
	Full size 3G STP
Worcester Citizens Swimming Pool	7m x 20m 4 lane pool
Worcester Golf Range	26 bay golf driving range
Worcester Swimming Pool & Fitness Centre	12m x 25m 6 lane pool, 6m x 12m teaching pool and 12m x 12m diving pool

Facility Aspirations

197. The following aspirations have been identified:

- Worcester University has purchased land to the west of the City with a view to developing sports facilities. The land is however allocated as employment land. Long term proposals might include grass pitches, a 3G STP and athletics training, but this is currently uncertain. The University has also recently purchased another site on Hylton Road in Worcester, close to the main campus. This is planned to be an indoor sports facility with a sports hall of up to 16 badminton courts size and will be used for training and competition for basketball amongst other sports. It is due to open in September 2012;
- Worcester Football Club has aspirations for a new ground at Nunnery Way;
- Worcester Swimming Pool - The City Council is currently looking at the issues and options for moving the pool from its city centre location.

Current Population

198. The latest population figures for Worcester estimate the population in 2009 to have been 95,800.

BME Population

199. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Worcester is predominantly White British (97.6%);
- The BME population accounts for only 2.4% of the total population- this is the highest of all the authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

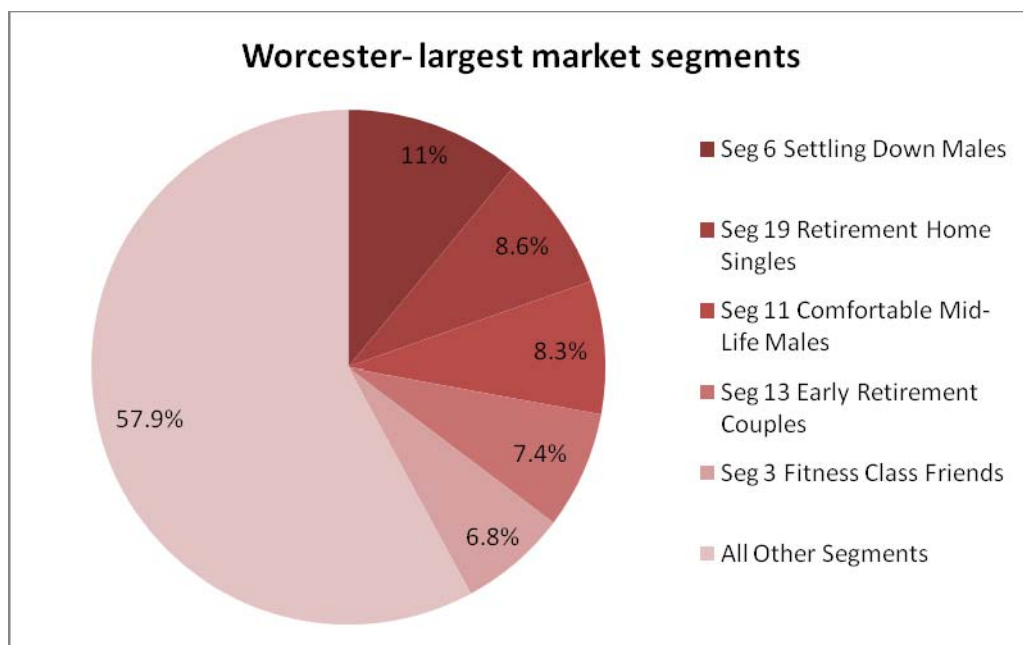
200. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Worcester indicate:

- The health of people in Worcester is similar to the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Worcester is significantly better than the England average, however the number that are obese is higher but not significantly than the England average;
- The numbers of physically active adults and obese adults in Worcester are similar to the national average;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Worcester are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and to reduce obesity in adults and children.

Market Segmentation

201. An analysis of Worcester's market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 28: Worcester- largest market segments



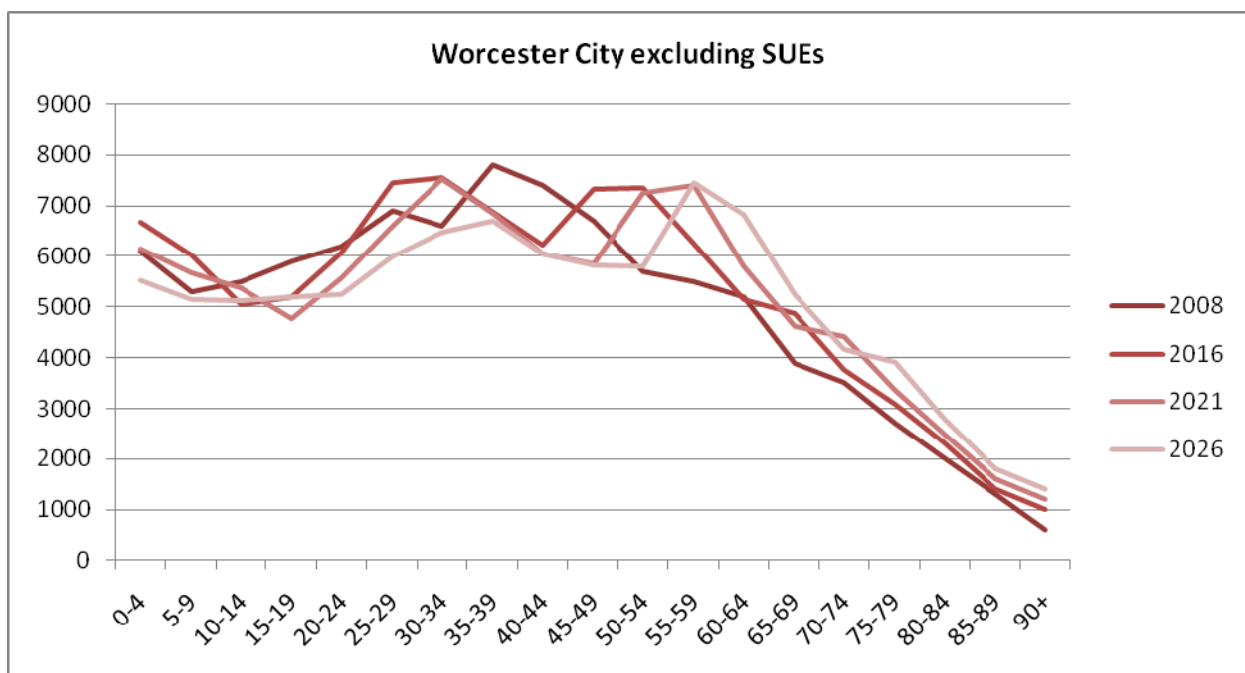
202. The top five segments total just over 40% of the total population. The most prevalent segment is 'Segment 6- Settling Down Males'. People in this segment are males aged 26-35, are sporty and are settling down with a partner. The sports that appeal to this segment are canoeing, skiing, cricket, golf, cycling, squash and football.

Future Population and Age Structure

203. Figure 29 shows how the population of Worcester is expected to change up to 2026. These estimates are based on the Worcestershire CC population forecasts which are available for the WWM-GA but excluded are the estimated populations of the SUEs located on the City's boundaries within Malvern Hills and Wychavon. The calculations and assumptions behind these figures are provided in Appendix 3.
204. These figures suggest that the total population within the City will change little over the period up to 2026 despite some new housing within the City's boundaries.

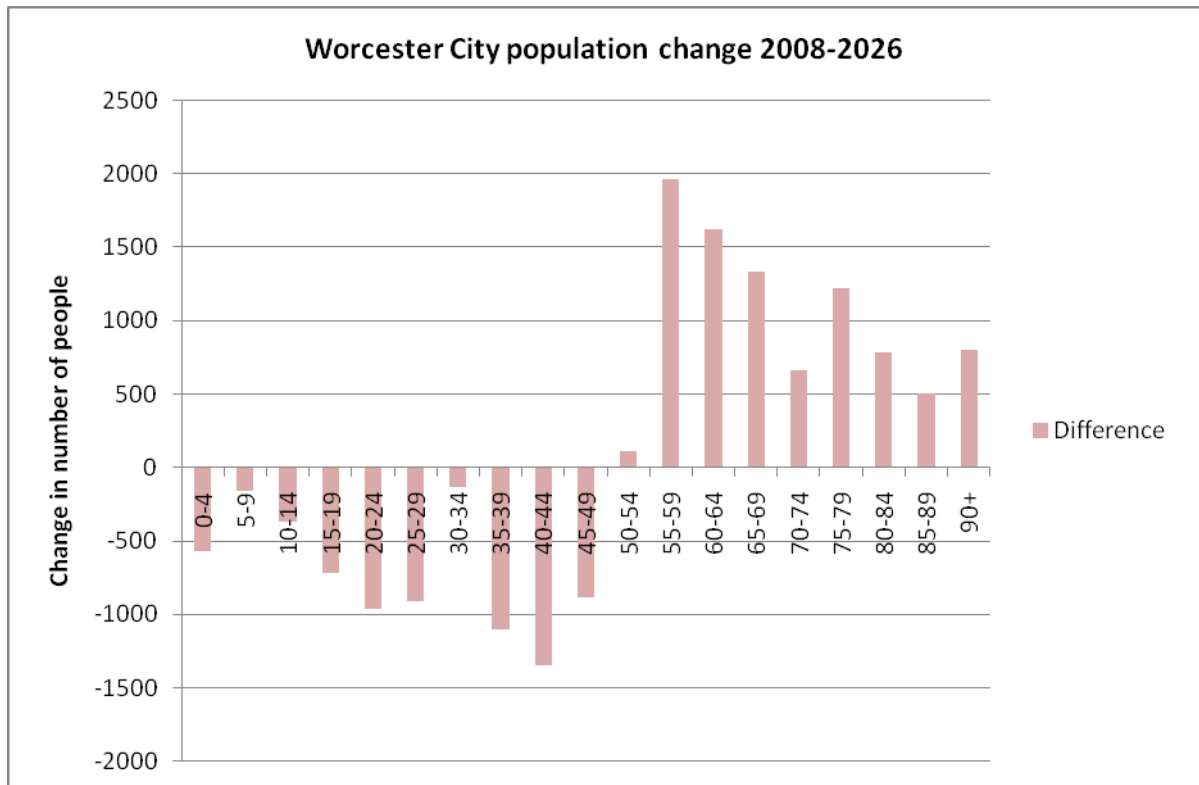
Figure 29 Worcester- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	94800	99620	98560	96640



205. Figure 30 below shows that the City’s population is expected to age significantly over the period up to 2026, with falls in the number of people aged under 50 and an increase in each age group over this age. Although some minor adjustment may be required to these figures as the university age group will remain constant, the overall trends are clear.

Figure 30: Worcester- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

206. During the period up to 2026 the City itself has an indicative housing requirement of 2,431 dwellings already committed/infill.

Figure 31: Worcester- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Existing commitments	1646
Other City	613
Total	2259

WYCHAVON

Introduction

207. Wychavon district is located in Worcestershire, sharing its boundaries with all the other Worcestershire authorities and Tewkesbury, Cotswold and Stratford-on-Avon out of the CSP area.
208. Wychavon is a predominantly rural district but the population is split approximately evenly between the market towns of Droitwich Spa, Evesham and Pershore, and the rural areas. It has good transport links with the M5 passing north to south through the district, and each main town has a railway station.

Existing Strategies

209. Wychavon District Council has an existing Open Space, Sport and Recreation study produced in November 2006.
210. The strategy recommends standards for halls and pools although there is no separate standard for playing pitches, just a generic standard of 1.9ha per 1000 for outdoor sports.

Sports Facilities

211. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 32: Sports facilities in Wychavon

Name	Facilities
Copcut Golf Centre	26 bay golf driving range
Droitwich Spa High School	4 badminton court sports hall
	6 lane synthetic athletics track
Droitwich Spa Leisure Centre	13m x 25m 6 lane pool
	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Evesham High School	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Evesham Leisure Centre	10m x 25m 5 lane pool
	4 badminton court sports hall
Gaudet Luce Golf and Leisure Club	12 bay golf driving range
Inkberrow Golf Academy	28 bay golf driving range
Ombersley Golf Club	32 bay golf driving range
Pershore High School	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size 3G synthetic turf pitch

Pershore Leisure Centre	11m x 25m 5 lane pool with 7m x 11m teaching pool in main tank
	3 badminton court sports hall
Prince Henry's Sports Hall/ Worcestershire Cricket Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Twyford Golf	25 bay golf driving range
Vale Golf Club	18 bay golf driving range
Wallace House Evesham	3 badminton court sports hall
Warwickshire College (Pershore College)	3 court indoor tennis centre

212. Evesham United Football Club has sold their original site and are developing a nine pitch site at Cheltenham Road.
213. There is also a 40m x 18m heated lido at Droitwich Spa which is open during the summer months. This facility has not been included in the modelling of the swimming pools due to its seasonal usage.

Facility Aspirations

214. The following aspirations have been identified:
- Worcester Warriors Rugby Club has planning permission for an indoor/outdoor pool, indoor and outdoor tennis courts and health and fitness. The site is located just within Wychavon district on the very edge of Worcester;
 - There are proposals for a range of sports facilities at Hindlip to the north of Worcester. These include a swimming pool, large sports hall, golf course, indoor tennis, cricket pitch and football pitches amongst others. The proposal is however at pre-application stage and is subject to change;
 - There is an aspiration for an athletics facility in the south of the district that is suitable for competition;
 - Investment into Droitwich Rugby Club is likely as they have good facilities with room to expand;
 - Relocation of Pershore Rugby Club to a site not affected by flooding.

Current Population

215. The latest population figures for Wychavon estimate the population in 2009 to be 118,000.

BME Population

216. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:
- The population of Wychavon is predominantly White British (98.0%);

- The BME population accounts for only 2.0% of the total population- this is the average of all the local authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

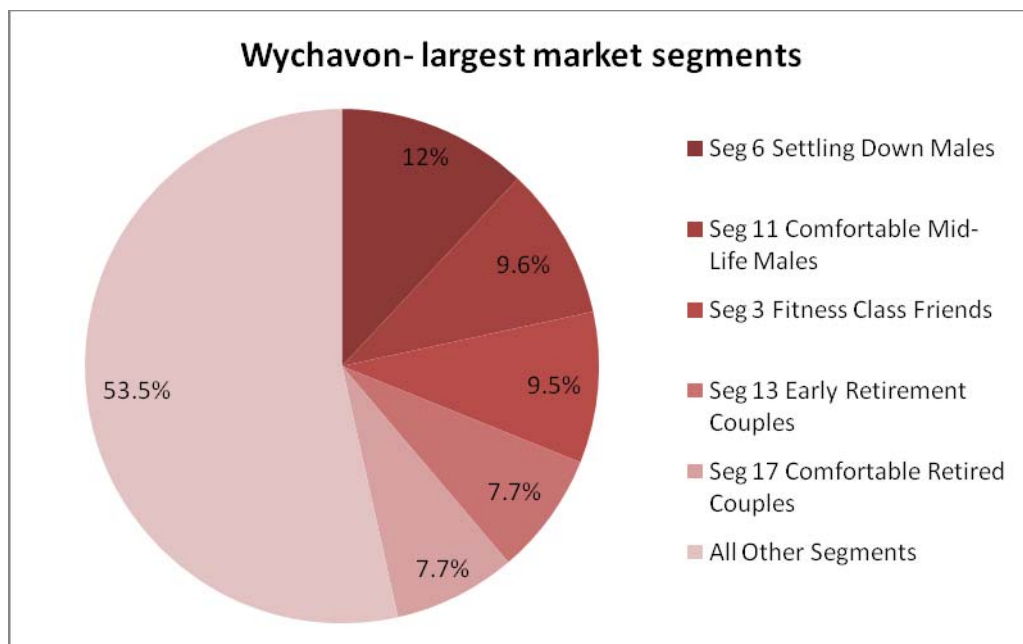
217. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Wychavon indicate:

- The health of people in Wychavon is better than the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Wychavon is significantly better than the England average, however the number that are obese is higher but not significantly than the England average;
- The numbers of physically active adults in Wychavon are similar to the national average but numbers of obese adults are significantly worse;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Wychavon are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and to reduce obesity in adults and children.

Market Segmentation

218. An analysis of Wychavon’s market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 33: Wychavon- largest market segments



219. The top five segments total nearly 50% of the total population and have ages ranging from 26-35 to 65+. The most prevalent segment is ‘Segment 6 - Settling Down Males’. People in this segment are males aged 26-35, are sporty and are settling down with a

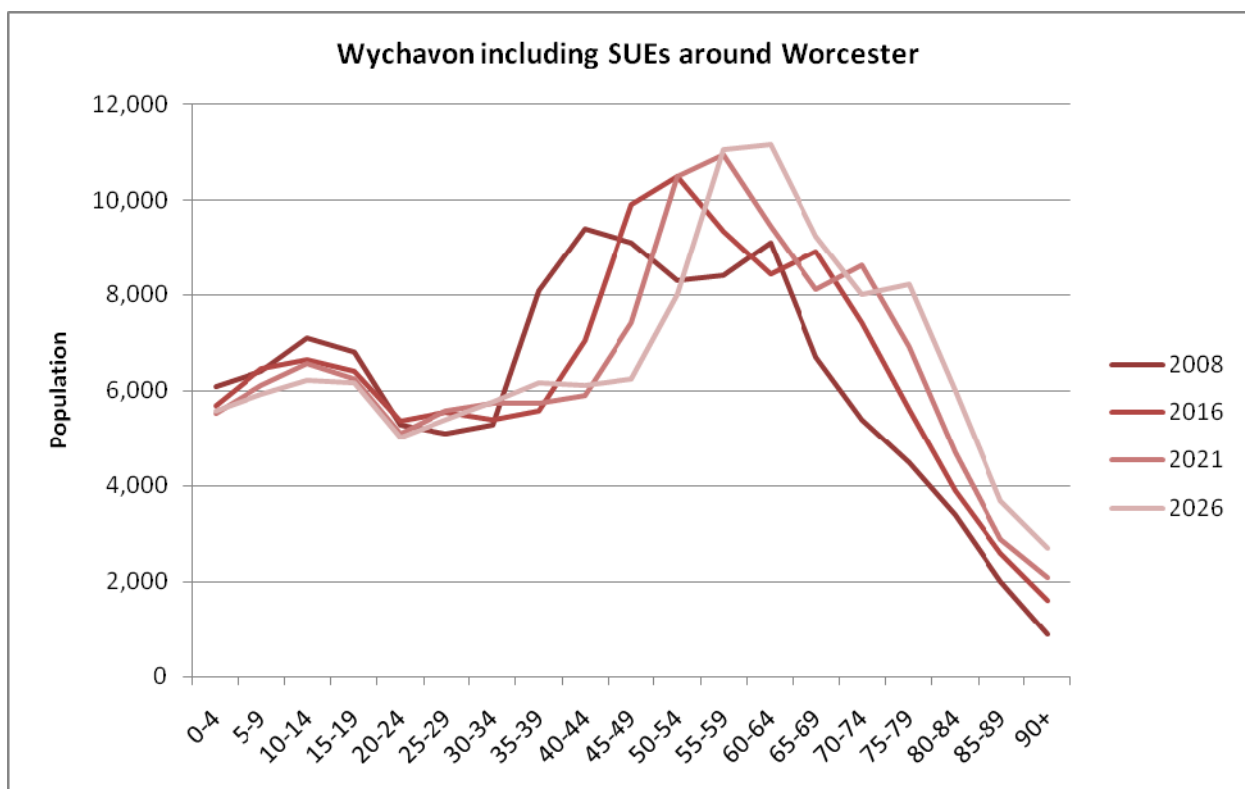
partner. The sports that appeal to this segment are canoeing, skiing, cricket, golf, cycling, squash and football.

Future Population and Age Structure

220. Figure 34 shows how the population of Wychavon is expected to change up to 2026. These figures are based upon the population projections from Worcestershire County Council but added to them are the estimated population projections for the Sustainable Urban Extensions around Worcester. The calculations behind these figures are given in Appendix 3. There is expected to be an increase of around 9,300 people over the period up to 2026.

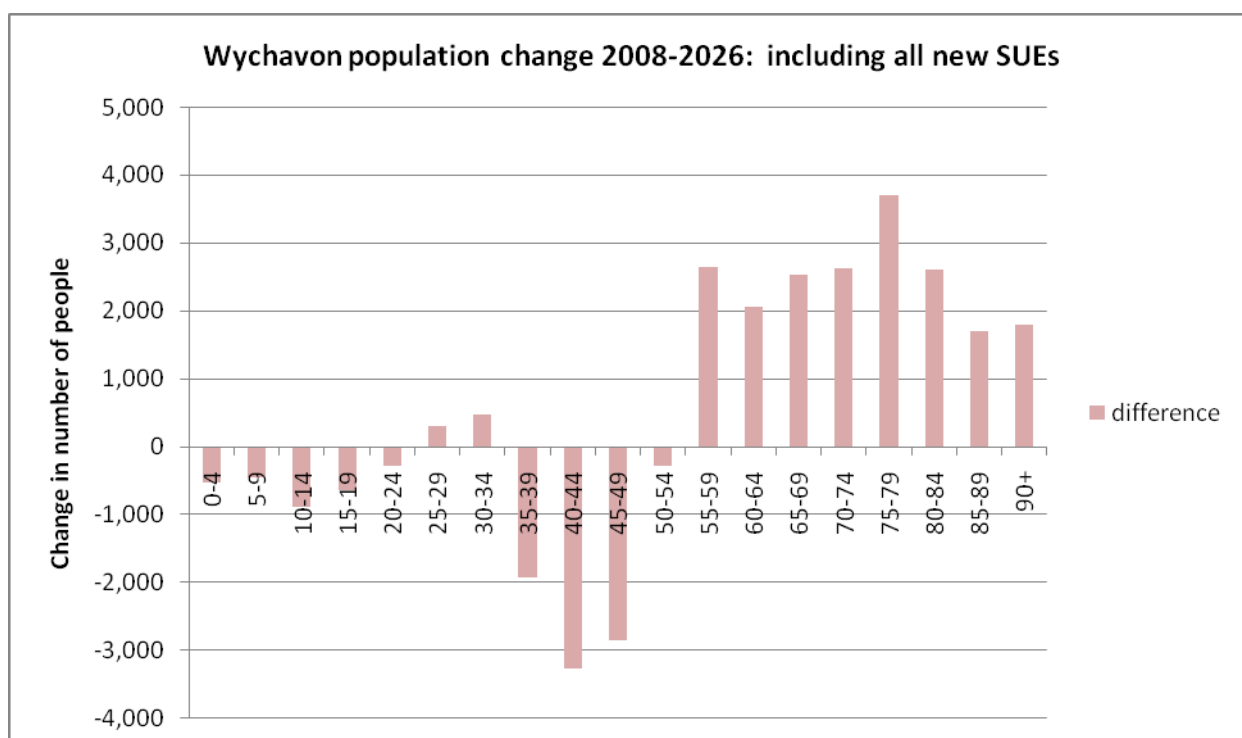
Figure 34: Wychavon- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	117,400	122,380	124,140	126,700



221. Figure 35 below shows that even with the new SUE populations almost all age groups below 55 are decreasing in population up to 2026, whilst all over 55 are increasing, leading to an ageing population.

Figure 35: Wychavon- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

222. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 8570, of which 3,200 dwellings are already committed/infill. The figures are broken down as follows:

Figure 36: Wychavon- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Droitwich Infill and Windfall	750
Droitwich Copcut Lane	1000
Droitwich North of Pulley Lane	800
Evesham Infill and Windfall	450
Evesham South Cheltenham Road	600
Evesham North East Offenham Lane	710
Evesham West Hampton/Pershore Lane	450
Pershore Infill and Windfall	450

Pershore Station Road	400
Pershore Wyre Road	450
Pershore Three Springs Road	150
Wychavon Villages and Windfall	1550
WWM-GA Bevere	400
WWM-GA Kilbury	300
WWM-GA South (Norton)	300
Total	8570

WYRE FOREST

Introduction

223. Wyre Forest district is located in north Worcestershire sharing boundaries with Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Bromsgrove and Shropshire and South Staffordshire outside of the CSP area.
224. The majority of the Wyre Forest population live in the main towns of Kidderminster, Stourport on Severn and Bewdley. It has good transport links with the M5 passing near to the eastern side of the authority, linking also to the M42 and M6.

Existing Strategies

225. Wyre Forest District Council has an existing Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment that was produced in October 2008. The assessment has the same end point as this Framework, 2026.
226. The audit recommends standards for outdoor sports at 1.91ha per 1000. Indoor sports have recommendations but no specific standards.

Sports Facilities

227. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 37: Sports facilities in Wyre Forest

Name	Facilities
Baxter College	4 badminton court sports hall
Bewdley Leisure Centre	3 badminton court sports hall
DW Sports Fitness Kidderminster	9m x 20m pool
Holy Trinity School	9m x 18m 4 lane pool
Kidderminster Youth House	4 badminton court sports hall
King Charles I Secondary School	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Oldington Golf Range	32 bay golf driving range
Sebastian Coe Health Club Kidderminster	10m x 25m 5 lane pool and 4m x 4m teaching pool
Stourport Sports Club	2 x Full size sand based synthetic turf pitches
	8 lane synthetic athletics track
Stourport Sports Centre	12m x 25m 5 lane pool

	6 badminton court sports hall
Winterfold House School	4 badminton court sports hall
Wolverley High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Wyre Forest Glades Leisure Centre	16m x 34m leisure pool
	8 badminton court sports hall

Facility Aspirations

228. The following aspirations have been identified:

- There are proposals to develop the sports village at Stourport Sports Club which includes 2 grass sports pitches (including floodlights), a new changing room block and upgrading of the hockey pitch surface to water-based.
- King Charles I school – 3G pitch.

Current Population

229. The latest population figures for Wyre Forest estimate the population in 2009 to have been 98,000.

BME Population

230. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Wyre Forest is predominantly White British (98.2%);
- The BME population accounts for only 1.8% of the total population, the second lowest of all local authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area after Herefordshire.

Health

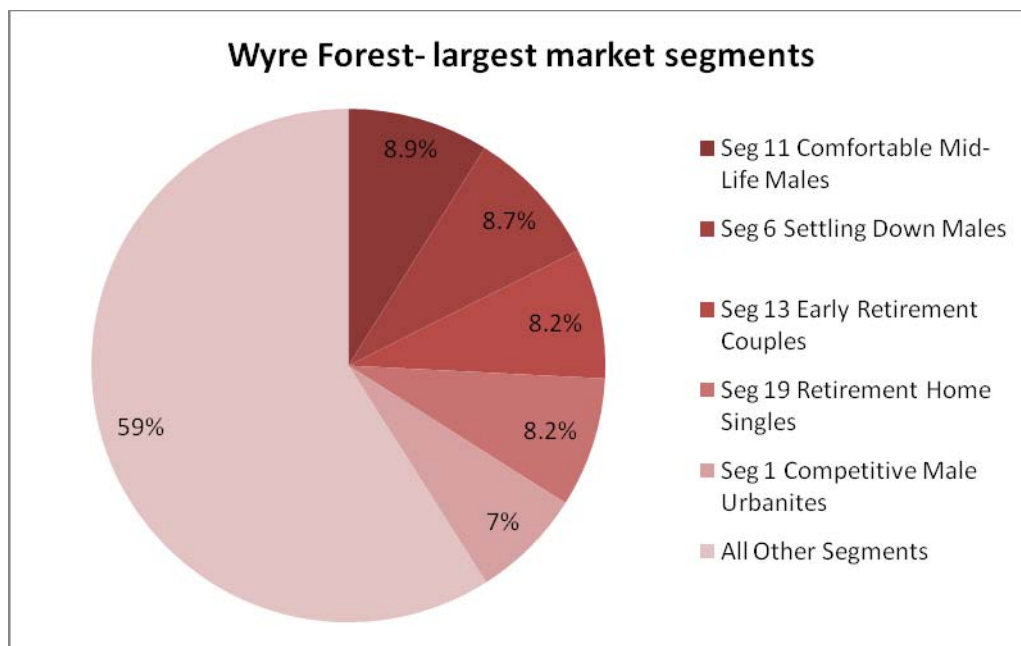
231. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Wyre Forest indicate:

- The health of people in Wyre Forest is better than the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Wyre Forest is significantly higher than the England average, however the number that are obese is not;
- The numbers of physically active adults in Wyre Forest is similar to the national average but numbers of obese adults are significantly worse;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Wyre Forest are to continue to reduce smoking and smoking related deaths, and to reduce obesity in adults and children by promoting physical activity.

Market Segmentation

232. An analysis of Wyre Forest’s market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 38: Wyre Forest- largest market segments



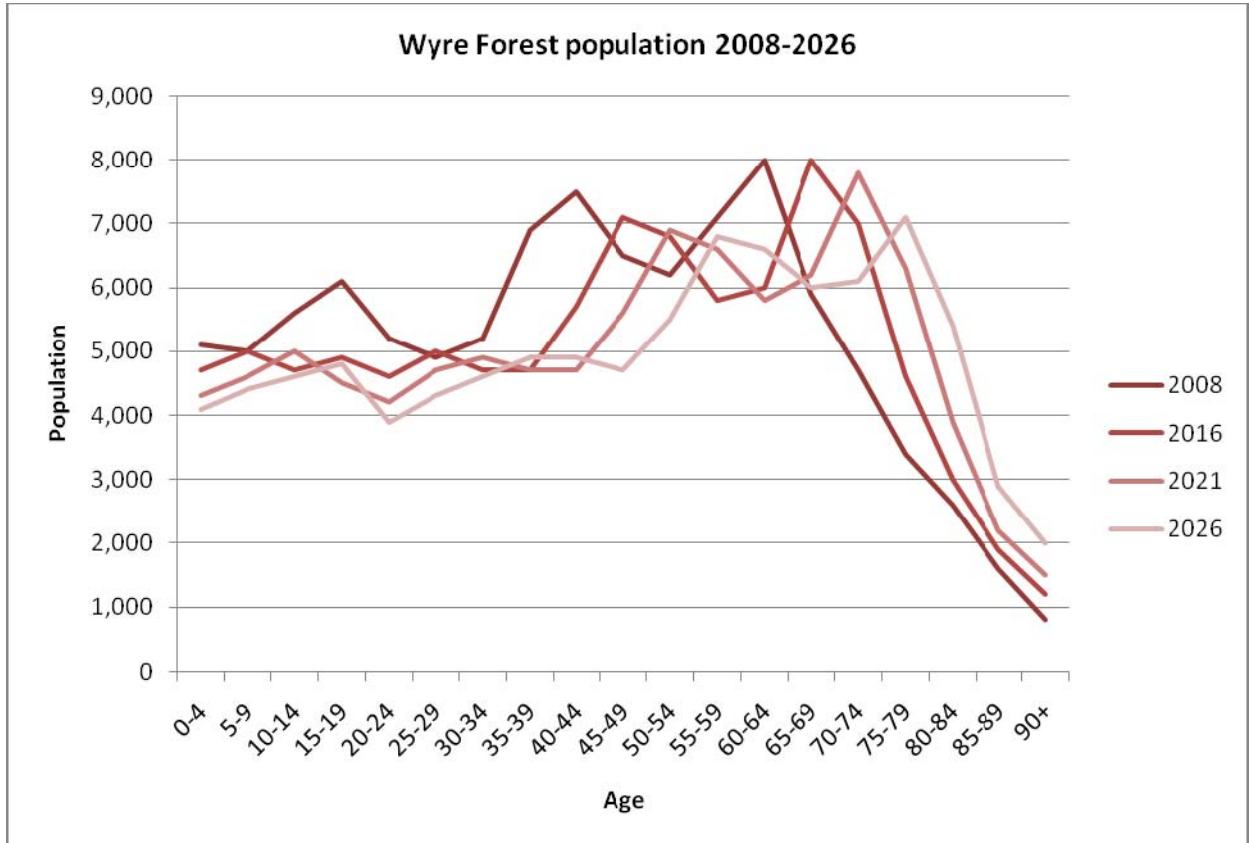
233. The top five segments total 41% of the population and have ages ranging from 18-25 to 66+. The most prevalent segment is ‘Segment 11- Comfortable Mid-Life Males’. People in this segment are males aged 46-55, are sporty and with older children. The sports that appeal to this segment are sailing, going to the gym, football, jogging, badminton, golf, cycling and cricket.

Future Population and Age Structure

234. Figure 39 shows how the population of Wyre Forest is expected to change up to 2026.

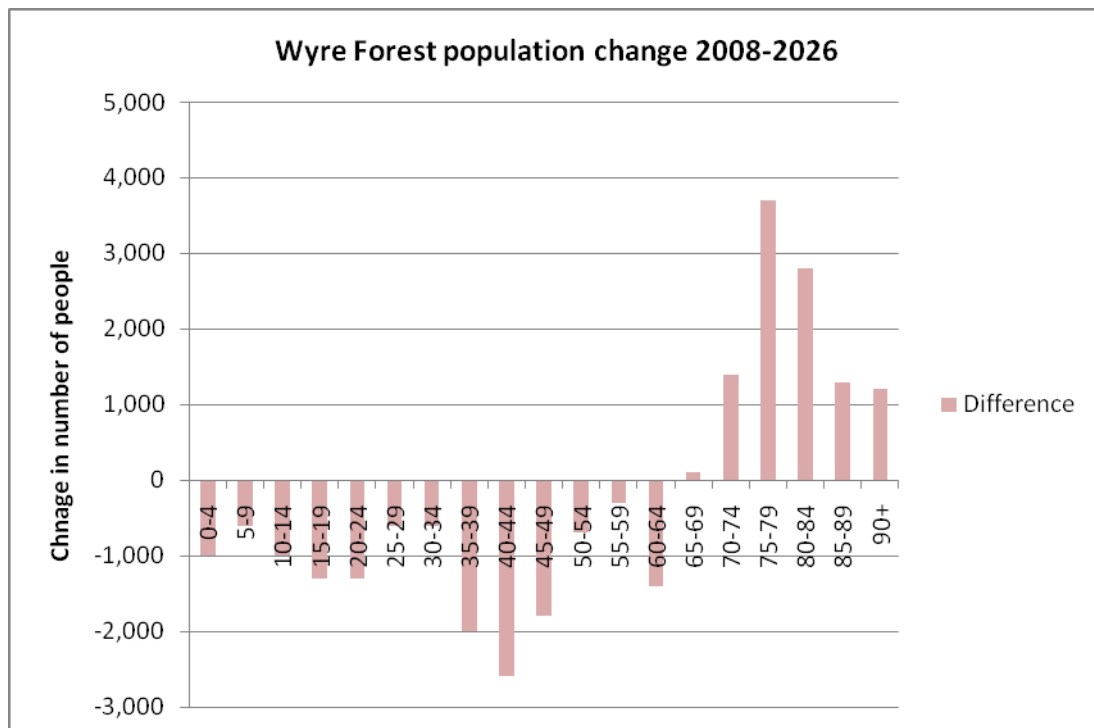
Figure 39: Wyre Forest- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	98,300	95,500	94,400	93,800



235. Figure 40 below shows that all age groups below 64 are decreasing in population up to 2026, whilst all over 65 are increasing leading to an ageing population. Overall however, there is a total decrease of 4,500 people between 2008 and 2026 years.

Figure 40: Wyre Forest- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

236. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 1,924. The figures are broken down as follows:

Figure 41: Wyre Forest- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Kidderminster	1100
Stourport on Severn	659
Bewdley and Rural Area	165
Total	1924

Education/BSF

237. Wyre Forest gained outline planning permission for the BSF schools in the district which were to be: Baxter College, The Bewdley School and Sixth Form Centre, King Charles I School and Sixth Form Centre, The Stourport High School and Sixth Form Centre, and Wolverley C of E Secondary School. It had been anticipated that Stourport High School and Bewdley School would be first to be redeveloped, but the programme has now stopped and the proposals seems unlikely to go ahead.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Introduction

238. Herefordshire is located to the west of Worcestershire sharing a boundary with Malvern Hills. It also shares boundaries with Shropshire to the north, Forest of Dean to the south as well as Powys and Monmouthshire in Wales to the west.
239. Herefordshire is predominantly rural and approximately half the population live in the rural areas with the other half living in Hereford and the market towns of Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster and Ross-on-Wye. Due to the very rural nature of Herefordshire transport links are more limited than in other districts in the CSP area. However, the M50 (a two lane motorway) from Ross-on-Wye provides a fast link to the M5 in the south of Herefordshire and the A40 dual carriageway links South Wales with Gloucester, Oxford and London.

Existing Strategies

240. Herefordshire Council has an existing PPG17 Open Spaces Assessment that was produced in November 2006.
241. Standards have been identified in the strategy but are based on existing levels of provision and do not take account of supply and demand. Playing pitches have been assessed using sites data from 2002 and team numbers from 2003, so are out of date.

Sports Facilities

242. The main sports facilities in the district are:

Figure 42: Sports facilities in Herefordshire

Name	Facilities
Bridge Street Sports Centre	6 rink indoor bowls centre
	2 court indoor tennis centre
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Grove Driving Range	18 bay golf driving range
Hereford Cathedral School	4 badminton court sports hall
Hereford Leisure Centre	12 badminton court sports hall
	8 lane synthetic athletics track
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Hereford Leisure Pool	12m x 25m 6 lane pool, 8m x 10m teaching pool, 10m x 20m leisure pool and 11m x 12m diving pool

Herefordshire Golf Academy	20 bay golf driving range
Holme Lacy House Hotel	9m x 18m pool
Holmer Park Spa and Health Club	16m x 20m pool
John Kyrle High School	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Kingstone High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Lady Hawkins Community	4 badminton court sports hall
Ledbury Leisure Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch
Ledbury Swimming Pool	10m x 25m 5 lane pool
Leominster Leisure Centre	12m x 25m 6 lane pool
	5 badminton court sports hall
Lucton School	10m x 22m 4 lane pool
	4 badminton court sports hall
Mortimer Leisure Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
Ross-on-Wye Swimming Pool	9m x 25m 4 lane pool
Sixth Sense Fitness	4 badminton court sports hall
South Herefordshire Golf Club	16 bay golf driving range
St Mary's RC High School	4 badminton court sports hall
The Bishop of Hereford's Bluecoat School	3 badminton court sports hall
The Bromyard Centre	4 badminton court sports hall
The Hereford Academy	4 badminton court sports hall
ThePoint4 (The Royal National College for the Blind)	4 badminton court sports hall (international facility for futsal)
Weobley High School	4 badminton court sports hall
Whitecross High School and Specialist Sports College	4 badminton court sports hall
	Full size sand based synthetic turf pitch

Facility Aspirations

243. The following aspirations have been identified:

- There is a suggestion of a relocation of the football and cricket clubs in Ledbury but this is subject to the outcomes of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA);
- Brookfield School in Hereford is considering the potential for a new sports hall;
- Hereford Rugby Football Club is hoping to move from their existing site but are at pre-application stage only. They are looking for a site for 5 new pitches;
- Hereford Cathedral School are planning a full size STP (surface unknown).

Current Population

244. The latest population figures for Herefordshire estimated the population in 2009 to have been 180,700.

BME Population

245. The following key facts arose from the 2001 Census:

- The population of Herefordshire is predominantly White British (98.4%);
- The BME population accounts for only 1.6% of the total population, the lowest of all local authorities within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Health

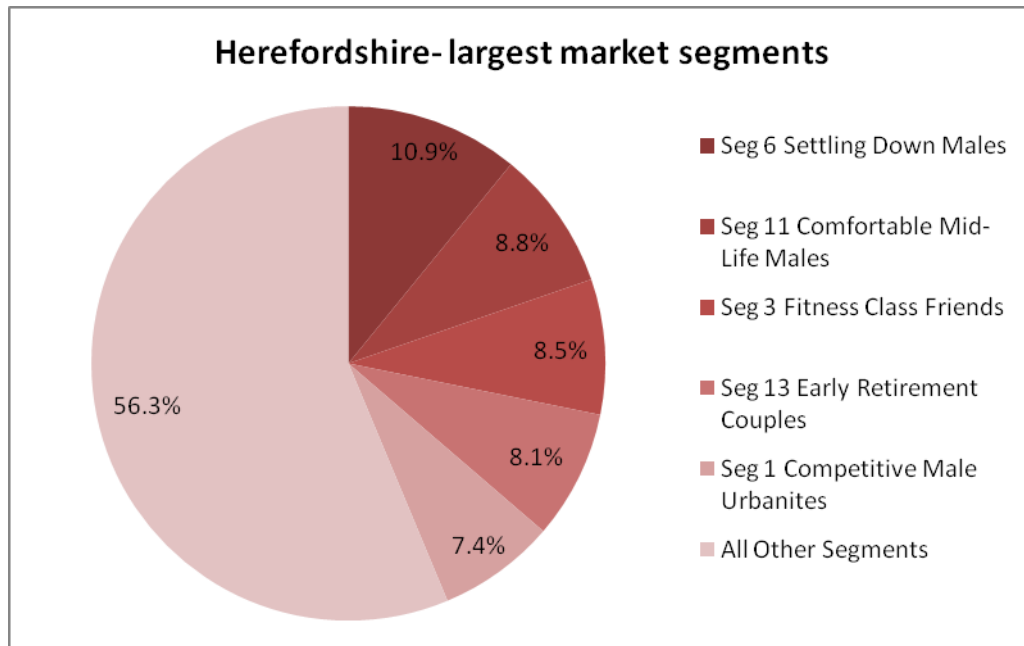
246. The main points from the 2009 Health Profile (using 2007 ONS population estimates) for Herefordshire indicate:

- The health of people in Herefordshire is better than the England average;
- The number of physically active children in Herefordshire is significantly higher than the England average, and the number that are obese is similar;
- Numbers of physically active adults in Herefordshire are lower but similar to the national average but numbers of obese adults are significantly worse;
- Early death rates from heart disease, stroke and cancer have fallen over the last ten years and remain below that of the England average;
- The priorities for Herefordshire are to reduce obesity in adults and further reduce the rate of smoking.

Market Segmentation

247. An analysis of Herefordshire's market segmentation data shows the top five market segments to be as follows:

Figure 43: Herefordshire- largest market segments



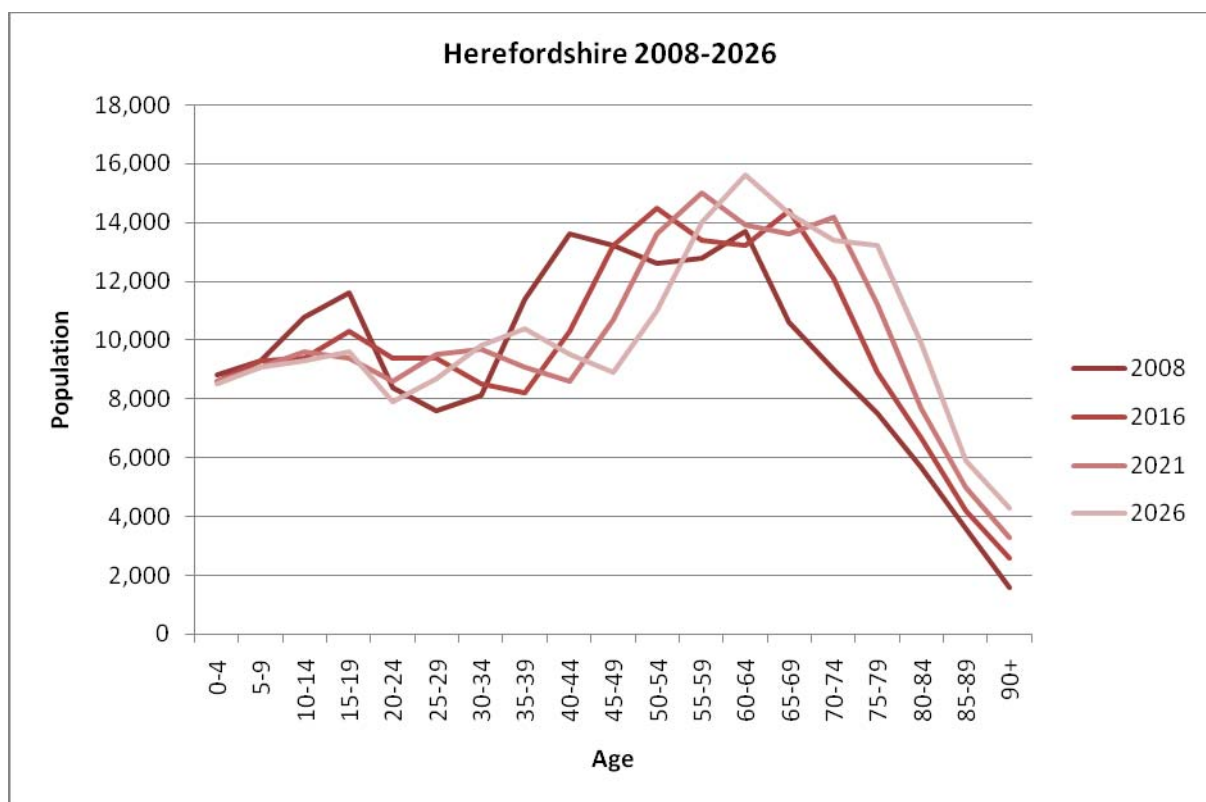
248. The top five segments total just over 40% of the population and have ages ranging from 18-25 to 56-65. The most prevalent segment is 'Segment 6- Settling Down Males'. People in this segment are males aged 26-35, are sporty professionals and settling down with a partner. The sports that appeal to this segment are canoeing, skiing, cricket, golf, cycling, squash and football.

Future Population and Age Structure

249. Figure 44 shows how the population of Herefordshire is expected to change up to 2026. Overall there is expected to be an increase of 13,900 over the period from 2008 to 2026.

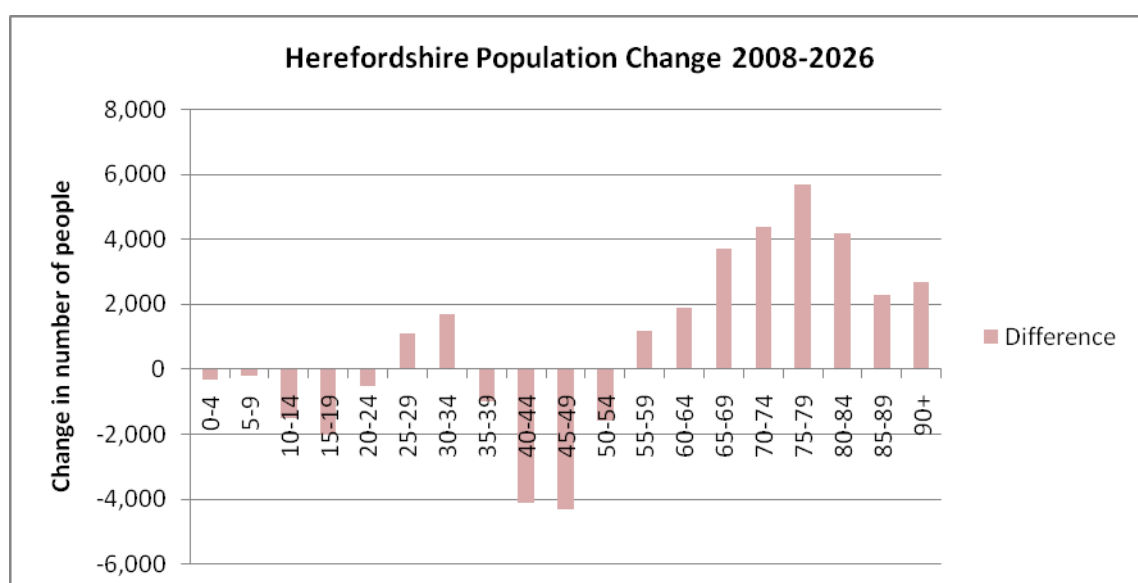
Figure 44: Herefordshire- population projections

Year	2008	2016	2021	2026
Population estimate	179,700	186,400	190,200	193,600



250. Figure 45 below shows that the young and middle aged age groups are decreasing up to 2026. All age groups over 55 are increasing, leading to an ageing population.

Figure 45: Herefordshire- change in age structure up to 2026



New Housing and Locations for Growth

251. During the period up to 2026 the district has an indicative housing requirement of 12,551. The figures are broken down as follows:

Figure 46: Herefordshire- housing requirements to 2026

Location	Total number of dwellings
Hereford	6450
Leominster	1801
Ledbury	950
Ross-on-Wye	450
Bromyard	299
Kington	50
Rural Service Centres	2701
Total	12701

SECTION 4

FACILITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

SECTION 4: FACILITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Assessing Demand

252. Each of the authorities within the Sports Partnership Herefordshire and Worcestershire has relevant sports strategies of one form or another. However, most of these are not comprehensive in their sports facility coverage, and several require refreshing, not least to take account of the most recent population projections for the area. The key findings from each of the existing strategies have been taken into account and have been summarised in the pen-portraits section, and any significant differences between them and this report's findings are highlighted in the relevant sports facility section.
253. In attempting to determine facility requirements, our approach has been to look at the findings from a range of modelling tools specifically the Sports Facilities Calculator, the Facilities Planning Model, Active Places Power, the Nortoft Calculator, and the Playing Pitch electronic toolkit from Sport England.
254. Given that there is no one simple solution, our approach has been to look at the findings arising from each of the relevant models and then to factor in the following information:
- The policies and objectives of the local authorities and other key partners in relation to raising participation and supporting elite sport;
 - The location of facilities on the boundaries and future proposals;
 - The national and regional averages of provision per 1000 population for each facility type;
 - The results of consultation from strategies undertaken by H&WSP and its partners, including clubs surveys;
 - National Governing Body officer consultation;
 - National Governing Body reviews of strategies and plans;
 - Trends in the relevant sports;
 - Proposals relating to Further and Higher Education in the area.
 - Implications in relation to the planned growth;
 - Implications of likely demographic trends;
 - The location of current and proposed facilities, including the implications of barriers to movement such as major rivers, and the very rural nature of some areas.
255. An increase in participation has been assumed in all of the methodologies. This is in line with the SPH&W target of increasing participation by 1% pa and with the government target of seeing 1million people more active by 2012. The aspiration of the 1% growth per annum in participation has been applied through to 2026.
256. This report is not intended to set standards at local authority level, as this should be done via local PPG17 assessments, but it does identify broad issues in relation to facility provision and makes recommendations about larger strategic facilities. Ultimately,

however, the number, size and location of each facility will need to be determined by more detailed feasibility work, usually at local authority level.

257. The following paragraphs provide a more detailed explanation of the methodology, particularly the modelling tools and assumptions.

Active Places Power

258. The Sport England Active Places Power database of facilities has been used as the starting point for much of the basic facility assessment. The data in relation to facility location, size and overall availability (but not the hours open) for community use has been checked and updated as necessary. This work was completed before the mapping and other modelling has been undertaken, so the findings of this report should be accurate as at January 2010.
259. The Active Places Power information for the Partnership area has been supplemented by information about the location of other major facilities outside the Partnership area, including within Wales.
260. The Active Places Power strategic planning tools are a valuable source of information on the current picture of facility provision across an area, but cannot be used to assess either future demand arising from changing populations or increased participation. Neither can it be used to assess how much extra facility provision is required.
261. The findings from APP for each authority in relation to the local supply demand balance and personal share are provided as Appendix 6.

Provision per 1000 population

262. This tool is available for most built sports facilities, and is an estimate of the number or area of facilities against the population in 2001 within an administrative area. This is expressed as a unit of a facility, e.g. pools are expressed as square metres of water space per 1000 population, and athletics tracks by the number of lanes. It is a simple tool which is a useful starting point for assessing the provision of facilities within an authority.
263. Active Places Power also enables comparisons of levels of facility per 1000 head of population across similar authorities using ONS comparator groupings. It is not however appropriate to use this function to compare sports hall and swimming pool provision as the calculations include **all facilities** within these types irrespective of size. For example, the tool includes 1 badminton court halls whereas the regional, national and FPM analysis only includes larger facilities, i.e. 3 badminton courts and above. Provision per 1000 figures for these facility types have therefore been calculated manually based on the larger facilities only.

264. The disadvantages with this tool are that it treats each authority as an island. No account is taken of facilities just over the border or of any movement of people in and out of the authority. It also takes no account of commuter or tourist demand.

Local Supply and Demand Balance

265. This tool is available from Sport England for swimming pools, sports halls and indoor bowls. It is a calculation of the capacity available against the expected demand from the residents.
266. As with the above assessment of provision per 1000, this tool also treats the authority as an island and takes no account of commuter or tourist demand, or cross border movements.
267. This figure compares total demand against total supply and expresses it as a percentage of supply. In order to calculate this figure, the capacity of the facilities is assessed as the number of visits per week in the peak period. The capacity takes account of the size and opening hours of each of the facilities, and the results can be provided by different facility ownership and management regimes. For the purposes of this report, we have only included those facilities with community use.

Personal share

268. This tool is available from Sport England for swimming pools, sports halls and indoor bowls and has been used in this Framework to inform the current situation with regard to halls and pools in particular. This assessment does not treat the authority as an island – it takes account of facilities over the border, and demand coming into the authority from surrounding areas. However, it is still unable to take account of commuter or tourist demand.
269. The assessment shows the relative availability of the facilities for the residents of either each ward or each super output area. It takes into account the amount of facility space at peak time, the characteristics of the authority's population, and the distance to facilities. This is a more sophisticated tool than the local supply and demand balance, and is particularly useful for assessing the real level of availability of facilities across Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

Travel time maps

270. Based on the data available from Active Places Power it has been possible to identify for each facility type the **approximate** travel times by car for people living in different areas of Herefordshire and Worcestershire to different facilities.
271. Sport England research has identified that the maximum optimum travel time to most facilities is 20 minutes either on foot or by car. The 20 minute drive time criteria is the most relevant to the assessment of facility needs on the sub-regional level, and this has therefore been used to identify for each facility type, if any areas of Herefordshire or Worcestershire fall outside of a 20 minute drive time. Where this is the case, the areas affected are shaded on the facility maps.

Nortoft Calculator

272. Nortoft has developed a calculator which forecasts future need for each facility type based upon both changes in the population and the anticipated growth in participation.
273. The Nortoft Calculator is a simplistic tool, treating each facility type on a 'provision per 1000' basis. The authority is treated as an island and no account has been taken of facility quality.
274. The provision per 1000 calculations either use the West Midlands average or the national average for each facility type (except for halls and pools) as generated by Active Places Power. These figures can differ from year to year depending on levels of facility provision, and it should be noted that Active Places Power uses the population figures from the 2001 census. For sports halls and pools the latest Facilities Planning Model figure of provision per 1000 is used, see below for more details.
275. The Nortoft Calculator is useful because it enables:
- updated facility provision information to be included with immediate effect (without the need to wait for Active Places to be formally updated);
 - facilities other than those held on the Active Places database to be treated in a similar way (although comparison with other authorities is not possible at this time, as the information is not available);
 - 'testing' of facility scenarios, by including /excluding facilities;
 - 'testing' of different total population scenarios;
 - 'testing' of the implications of increasing demand for facilities (e.g. at 1% pa, or other figure if the client wishes);
 - 'testing' using standards derived from benchmark authorities, or against the national or regional rates of provision.

It also:

- Provides an initial, automatically calculated assessment of future provision needs for each facility type;
- If required, can provide an initial, automatically calculated, assessment of provision per 1000 population which can be used as a starting point for local standards;
- Provides a clear overview of the implications of a 'do nothing' approach to facility provision;
- Is flexible, since it can enable comparisons, at a simplistic level, of provision across different sub-areas of a large authority.

Sports Facilities Calculator

276. The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) has been developed by Sport England to help local planning authorities quantify how much additional demand for the key community sports facilities (swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and STPs) is generated as a result of new growth, development and regeneration areas. It has been used in this report to help determine the likely future needs arising in the new Sustainable Urban Extensions around Worcester and Redditch, and for a less robust assessment for Hereford.
277. The SFC was first developed to help estimate the facility needs of the new communities in Dartford's Eastern Quarry Development and the Milton Keynes future growth areas. It has been used to help local authorities in infrastructure planning, devising supplementary planning documents and negotiating section 106 agreements.
278. The SFC gives the user the ability to consider the impact of changes to demand. This could reflect sport development policies and programmes within an area that could drive up the demand for use of facilities. In this report it has been assumed that there will be a 1% p.a. increase in participation. The SFC only enables the user to increase demand in 5 year blocks therefore the calculations for the period up to 2026 have been increased by 15% despite the fact that the period covers a 17 year time frame.
279. The features of the SFC are that it :
- Expresses demand as facilities, e.g. 400 square metres of water space;
 - Allows the creation of population profiles (in this case based on housing growth estimates and population profiles for the SUEs);
 - Enables the effect of changes in levels of participation to be tested;
 - Converts the need for facilities into a financial cost;
 - Includes up to date regional building cost variations.
280. Whilst the SFC can be used to estimate facility needs for small areas of population such as sustainable urban extensions, it cannot be used for whole local authorities or strategic sports facility gap analysis, since it has no spatial dimension. The figure that is

produced is a total demand figure for the chosen population and does not take account of:

- Facility location compared to demand;
- Capacity and availability of facilities (it assumes facilities are fully open and accessible);
- Cross boundary movement of users;
- Travel networks and topography;
- Attractiveness and quality of facilities.

281. For this reason it is only really suitable for use in relatively small specific areas where population changes are known.
282. The facility sections for sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls and STPs examines the results emerging from the SFC in relation to the three main SUEs in Worcestershire (Redditch, Worcester West, Worcester South) plus the overall planned housing numbers for Hereford (as the locations are not yet determined), and uses these to give a **broad indication** of the likely levels of provision required in each of the growth areas. The full output from the Sports Facilities Calculator for these areas can be found in Appendix 9. It should be emphasised that this is only one of several tools which will be used and that these findings must be viewed in conjunction with the other modelling tools and consultation findings.

Facilities Planning Model

283. The Facilities Planning Model was developed as a planning tool by Sport England to inform the process of deciding if and where swimming pools and sports halls are needed. The modelling provides an objective assessment of the balance between the supply of sports facilities and those required to meet the highest levels of demand for community sport, which is in the evenings Monday-Friday, and during the daytime at weekends. The most recent provision per 1000 figure for sports halls and pools is derived from the FPM modelling, and is used as the starting point for the assessment of sports halls and pools within this Framework.
284. The findings from the National Run assessment of February 2010 have been used as part of the current provision picture for sports halls and pools. This is a useful update of the 2007 FPM reports which were used to inform the Sport England Regional Sports Facility Framework. Copies of the 2010 assessments are provided as Appendices 11 and 12.
285. At this time more detailed FPM assessments are only available for Redditch's sports halls and swimming pools. For these the information is drawn from the National Runs undertaken by Sport England in early 2009, based on the facility information contained within the Active Places database, including the opening hours of each facility. The national run assessments also take account of key factors influencing participation at the local level, including; the age profile of residents, levels of deprivation, and car ownership.

286. The sports hall and swimming pool assessments for Redditch for 2009 should generally be taken as a sound reflection of the current situation, including movements over the borders between authorities, and outside the authorities. The assessments have therefore been given a strong level of weighting in the 'current situation' sections of the report for sports halls and swimming pools.
287. The 2019 FPM assessments provided for Redditch are less useful because; they assume that the growth in population is evenly spread across each individual authority, rather than focussed on specific growth points, and the development of the SUE in Bromsgrove on the border has not been taken fully into account.
288. The FPM uses the ONS population projections which do not take account of housing growth.

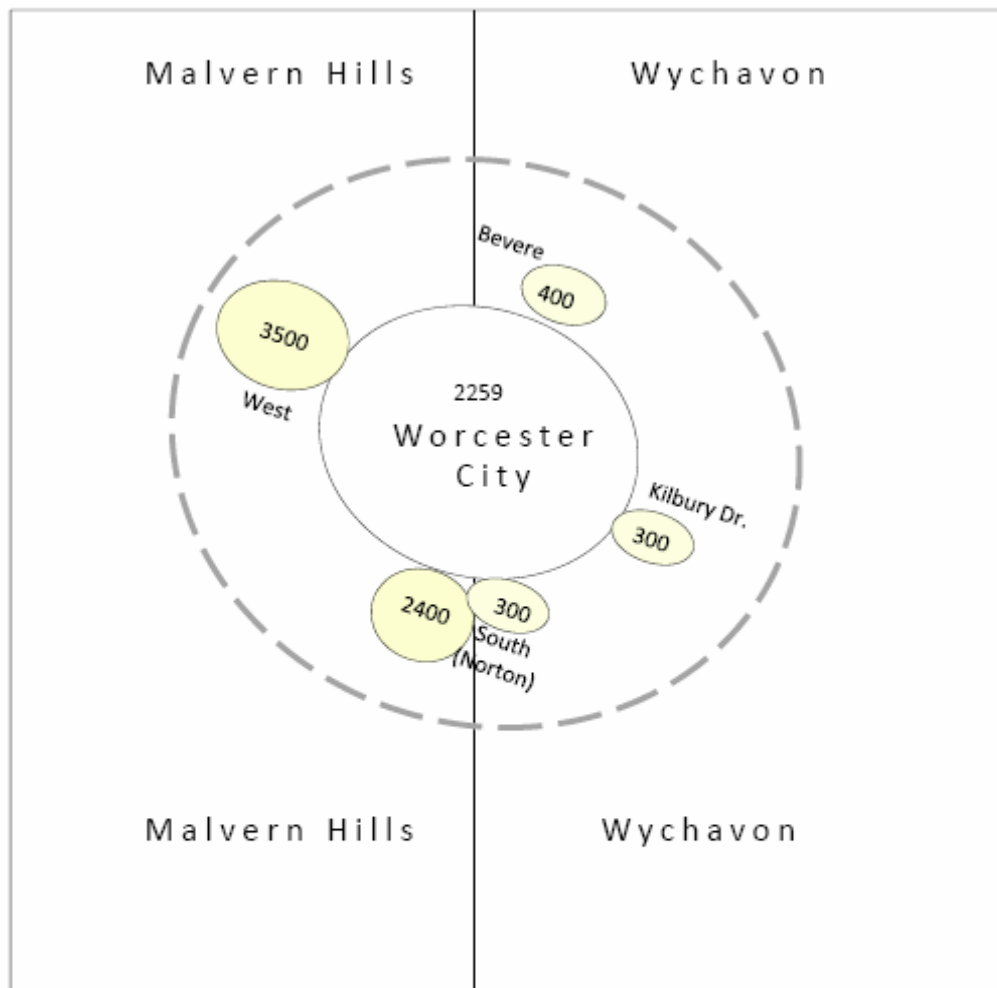
Population projections

Whole authority projections

289. The population projections used throughout this report have been provided by Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council. These were produced in 2009 and are based on the Regional Spatial Strategy's Pre-Panel housing growth forecasts. These population projections are considered to be significantly more accurate than the standard ONS projections as they take account of local factors. Both the Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council figures use the same starting point as the ONS projections, the 2006 population base.
290. The population projections for Worcestershire do not however use the existing local authority boundaries in their entirety, as the growth around Worcester within Malvern Hills and Wychavon is allocated to Worcester City. The growth in Bromsgrove adjacent to Redditch is allocated to Redditch. As the population projections are fundamental to all of the sports facility assessments and modelling, the treatment of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) is critical to all of the report and its recommendations.
291. This means that the individual assessments for each Worcestershire authority for the main built facilities necessarily relates to the population given to that area by the population projections. Therefore the Malvern Hills assessment of future swimming pool demand excludes the area of housing growth around Worcester. Conversely, WWM-GA includes the demand arising from Worcester City and the growth located in Malvern Hills and Wychavon.
292. Figure 47 shows the projected housing growth around Worcester, split within each local authority area and Figure 48 shows the split for the Redditch-Bromsgrove SUE.
293. In order to provide a more accurate assessment of the facility needs for each of the authorities, a summary is provided at the start of the facility assessment section of this

report which identifies the requirements arising from the individual SUEs in the WWM-GA and in the Bromsgrove-Redditch Growth Area. These are in turn based on the population calculations in Appendix 3, as summarised within each of the pen portraits section of this Framework report.

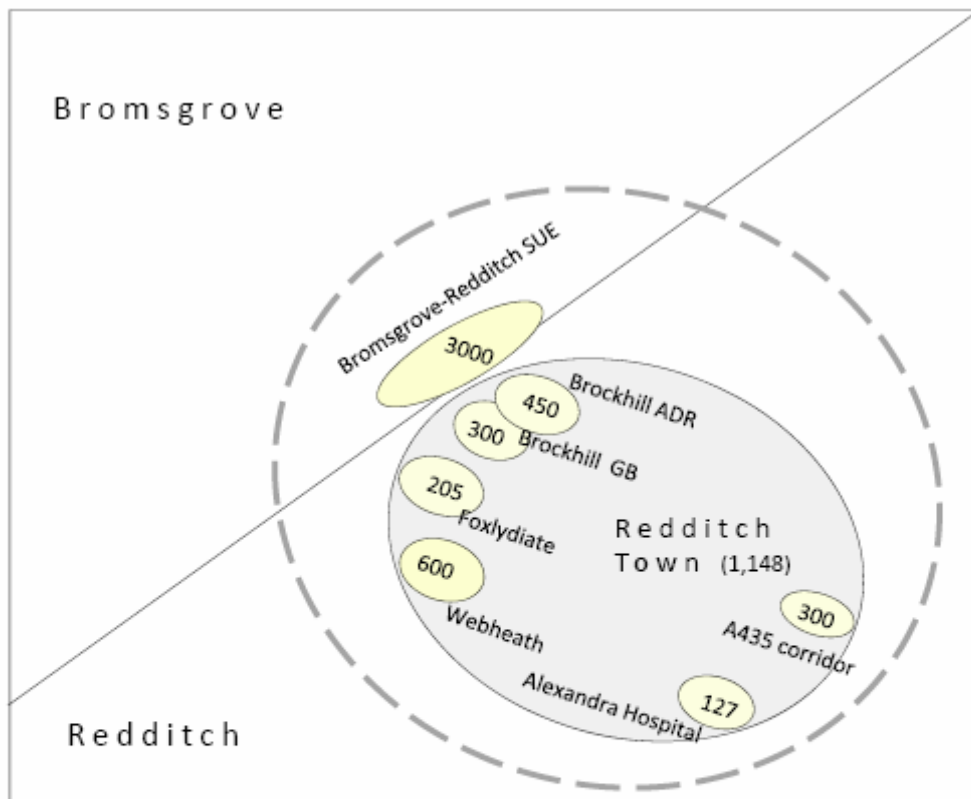
Figure 47: WWM-GA growth schematic diagram



Key

-  = Worcester, Wychavon, Malvern Growth Area (WWM-GA)
-  = Location of Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUE's) with housing numbers
- 2265 = New housing in Worcester City
-  = Local Authority area

Figure 48: Redditch-Bromsgrove growth schematic diagram



- Key**
-  = Bromsgrove Redditch Growth Area (BR-GA)
 -  = Location of main housing developments with housing numbers
 - 1,148 = Other new housing in Redditch Town
 -  = Local Authority area
 -  = Redditch Town

294. In relation to the assessment of need for playing fields, the northern authorities (Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest) have been treated as a block, as have the southern authorities (Malvern Hills, Worcester, and Wychavon).
295. The treatment of the population projections and the approach of combining authorities for the purposes of assessing playing field requirements usefully links back into the statutory planning system, particularly the Joint Core Strategy of the south Worcestershire authorities, and also the need to plan for provision across the boundaries in Redditch and Bromsgrove.
296. Overall the average household size is due to decline over the period up to 2026, as illustrated by the figures for Worcestershire below, provided by Worcestershire County Council. However in new housing developments including the SUEs, the number of people per dwelling (the housing multiplier) is usually higher than the existing average because of the mix of dwellings within the development, including a number which are designed to attract families. However, the multiplier for developments within Worcester City will be lower, due to the type of dwellings being built, which are less attractive to families. For all SUEs the housing multiplier is expected to be 2.4 persons per dwelling.

Figure 49: Average household size for Worcestershire Districts 2001-2026

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Bromsgrove	2.44	2.41	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.25
Malvern Hills	2.32	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.10	2.06
Redditch	2.48	2.38	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.19
Worcester City	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11
Wychavon	2.38	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.16
Wyre Forest	2.37	2.29	2.24	2.18	2.13	2.09
Worcestershire average	2.39	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.18	2.15

ONS 2001 Census & ONS 2006-based household projections

Sustainable Urban Extension Forecasts

297. The age structure of the populations of the different authorities across the Partnership Area is notably different, see Figure 50. The profiles of Redditch and Worcester are similar to that of other authorities which contain a “new” town or have experienced significant growth, whereas the rest of the authorities have a different, but similar pattern. Figure 51 compares the profiles of Redditch and Worcester to that of Milton Keynes and Telford and Wrekin.

Figure 50: Population age profiles of Herefordshire and Worcestershire

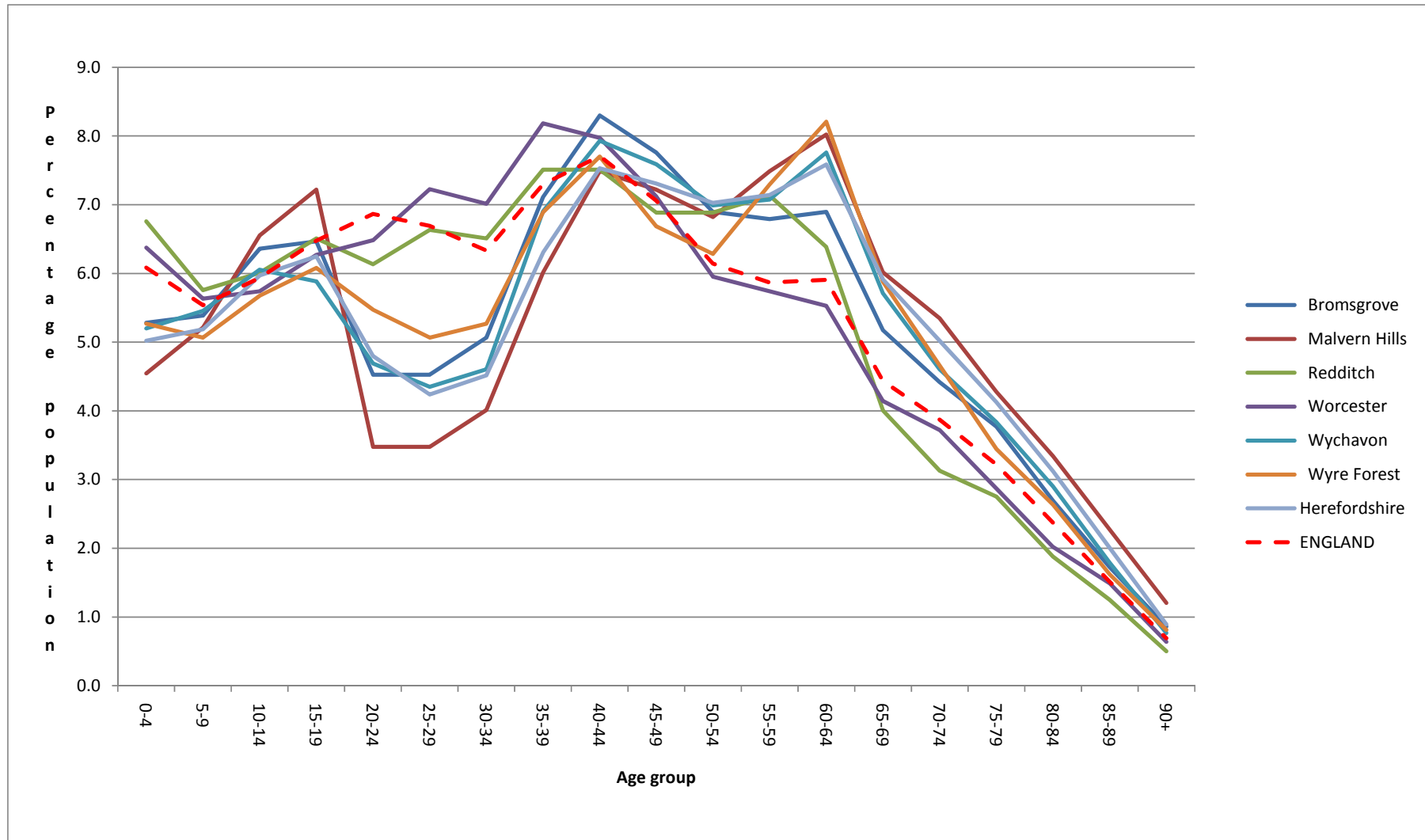


Figure 51: Population age profile for “new towns”



298. It is clear that significant housing growth has a major impact upon the population age structure and that the population profiles of Worcester and Redditch are very similar to Milton Keynes. The main SUEs for Worcester, Redditch and Hereford will be similar in character to the expansion areas of Milton Keynes. It is therefore appropriate to consider the experience of Milton Keynes in respect to the age profiles as a way of modelling the likely needs of new areas of housing growth within the Partnership area. Figure 52 compares expansion areas in Milton Keynes; two areas were built in the 1980s, and one was built between 2002 and 2007.
299. This suggests that the expansion areas initially attract those in their 30s-40s, with a large number of school children, particularly those of primary school age. The new populations then become established and age in situ. Over a longer period of time the age profile of the individual expansion areas begins to mirror the overall population profile for the authority.
300. As participation in many sports is much higher amongst the under 45s and because the population profiles for the SUEs will be significantly different from the authorities' in which they are situated, it is essential to consider them separately within the report. Assuming the age profiles from Milton Keynes are a useful guide, the highest demand for sports facilities overall will be at the completion of the building of the new SUEs. The average population profile for one of the newer expansion areas has therefore been calculated and has been applied to the proposed SUEs around Worcester and Redditch. The same approach has been used for Hereford but for the whole housing figure, as the SUEs have not yet been determined here.

Figure 52: Population profiles for expansion areas in Milton Keynes



Figure 53: Calculation of the population percentages applied to SUEs – based on Grange Farm Estate in Milton Keynes

Age Band	Number of people in Grange Farm Estate, Milton Keynes			Sex - %		Grand Total
	M	F	Grand Total	M	F	
0-4	85	99	184	5.2	6.1	11.3
5-9	72	91	163	4.4	5.6	10.0
10-14	70	75	145	4.3	4.6	8.9
15-19	57	53	110	3.5	3.3	6.7
20-24	30	45	75	1.8	2.8	4.6
25-29	58	81	139	3.6	5.0	8.5
30-34	91	99	190	5.6	6.1	11.7
35-39	93	94	187	5.7	5.8	11.5
40-44	80	72	152	4.9	4.4	9.3
45-49	55	42	97	3.4	2.6	6.0
50-54	32	46	78	2.0	2.8	4.8
55-59	19	14	33	1.2	0.9	2.0
60-64	20	17	37	1.2	1.0	2.3
65-69	8	8	16	0.5	0.5	1.0
70-74	6	8	14	0.4	0.5	0.9
75-79	4	4	8	0.2	0.2	0.5
80-84	2		2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grand Total	782	848	1630	48.0	52.0	100

301. The percentage for each age group has been applied to each of the three SUEs in Worcestershire, and to the whole growth in Hereford, resulting in the following tables. These are then used as the basis for the Sports Facilities Calculator and playing field assessment for each SUE.
302. The ratio between males and females at each age group varies a little. However when applied at these relatively low population numbers, a simpler 1:1 ratio is easier and just as effective for assessing the demand for different sports.

Figure 54: Sustainable Urban Extensions population estimates – Redditch SUE

Proposed housing as per Regional Spatial Strategy		3000		
Housing multiplier applied		2.4		
Proposed population of SUE/growth site		7200		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Percentage population at each age group
0 – 4	813	406	406	11.3
5 – 9	720	360	360	10.0
10 – 14	640	320	320	8.9
15 – 19	486	243	243	6.7
20 – 24	331	166	166	4.6
25 – 29	614	307	307	8.5
30 – 34	839	420	420	11.7
35 – 39	826	413	413	11.5
40 – 44	671	336	336	9.3
45 – 49	428	214	214	6.0
50 – 54	345	172	172	4.8
55 – 59	146	73	73	2.0
60 – 64	163	82	82	2.3
65 – 69	71	35	35	1.0
70 – 74	62	31	31	0.9
75 – 79	35	18	18	0.5
80 – 84	9	4	4	0.1
85-89	0	0	0	0.0
90+	0	0	0	0.0
Totals	7200	3600	3600	

Figure 55: Sustainable Urban Extensions population estimates – South Worcester SUE

Proposed housing as per Regional Spatial Strategy		2700		
Housing multiplier applied		2.4		
Proposed population of SUE/growth site		6480		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Percentage population at each age group
0 – 4	731	366	366	11.3
5 – 9	648	324	324	10.0
10 – 14	576	288	288	8.9
15 – 19	437	219	219	6.7
20 – 24	298	149	149	4.6
25 – 29	553	276	276	8.5
30 – 34	755	378	378	11.7
35 – 39	743	372	372	11.5
40 – 44	604	302	302	9.3
45 – 49	386	193	193	6.0
50 – 54	310	155	155	4.8
55 – 59	131	66	66	2.0
60 – 64	147	74	74	2.3
65 – 69	64	32	32	1.0
70 – 74	56	28	28	0.9
75 – 79	32	16	16	0.5
80 – 84	8	4	4	0.1
85-89	0	0	0	0.0
90+	0	0	0	0.0
Totals	6480	3240	3240	

Figure 56: Sustainable Urban Extensions population estimates – West Worcester SUE

Proposed housing as per Regional Spatial Strategy				3500
Housing multiplier applied				2.4
Proposed population of SUE/growth site				8400
Age	Total	Male	Female	Percentage population at each age group
0 – 4	948	474	474	11.3
5 – 9	840	420	420	10.0
10 –14	747	374	374	8.9
15 –19	567	283	283	6.7
20 –24	387	193	193	4.6
25 –29	716	358	358	8.5
30 –34	979	490	490	11.7
35 –39	964	482	482	11.5
40 –44	783	392	392	9.3
45 –49	500	250	250	6.0
50 –54	402	201	201	4.8
55 –59	170	85	85	2.0
60 –64	191	95	95	2.3
65 –69	82	41	41	1.0
70 –74	72	36	36	0.9
75 –79	41	21	21	0.5
80 –84	10	5	5	0.1
85-89	0	0	0	0.0
90+	0	0	0	0.0
Totals	8400	4200	4200	

Figure 57: Population estimates- Hereford growth (total housing growth)

Proposed housing as per Regional Spatial Strategy		6450		
Housing multiplier applied		2.4		
Proposed population of SUE/growth site		15480		
Age	Total	Male	Female	Percentage population at each age group
0 – 4	1747	874	874	11.3
5 – 9	1548	774	774	10.0
10 – 14	1377	689	689	8.9
15 – 19	1045	522	522	6.7
20 – 24	712	356	356	4.6
25 – 29	1320	660	660	8.5
30 – 34	1804	902	902	11.7
35 – 39	1776	888	888	11.5
40 – 44	1444	722	722	9.3
45 – 49	921	461	461	6.0
50 – 54	741	370	370	4.8
55 – 59	313	157	157	2.0
60 – 64	351	176	176	2.3
65 – 69	152	76	76	1.0
70 – 74	133	66	66	0.9
75 – 79	76	38	38	0.5
80 – 84	19	9	9	0.1
85-89	0	0	0	0.0
90+	0	0	0	0.0
Totals	15480	7740	7740	

Local Consultation

303. Alongside the modelling tools a series of local consultation meetings were held with leisure and planning officers at each local authority during September 2009, and further consultations were held during the drafting and consultation stages of the report. The purpose of the initial meetings were: to confirm the facilities within the district to be able to complete the modelling; to identify facility issues which would not be otherwise picked up; to confirm housing and planning policies and proposals; to confirm the future plans of the facility providers; and to gain an understanding of the voluntary sector's and clubs' issues within the area.
304. Meetings were also held during the project with the University of Worcester's Head of Sport and Recreation Strategy as the university is a major provider of sports facilities in Worcester.
305. The national governing bodies of sport (NGBs) officers have also been consulted by telephone, in face to face meetings and at the Consultation Report stage. Their facility aspirations have been reflected (see Section 6 for details). Although some of these may be for new facilities, others could be delivered by refurbishment/re-programming of existing provision. Sports development issues where identified, have been included in the sports specific section as appropriate.
306. The steering group for this project have also been consulted throughout the production of the report and where appropriate have provided updated information on facility and club issues as well as details of any relevant planning applications. Presentations have been made to the SPH&W Board and the comments received have been incorporated in this report.

Summary

307. A range of different modelling tools are used to assess the needs for different sports facilities. Each tool has its strengths and weaknesses, and the theoretical modelling has been tempered by the findings of the consultation process outlined above.

SECTION 5

SPORTS FACILITIES

SECTION 5: SPORTS FACILITIES

308. This section of the report deals with the supply and demand of the following sports facility types:
- Sports Halls
 - Swimming Pools
 - Synthetic Turf Pitches
 - Athletics Tracks
 - Indoor Bowls
 - Indoor Tennis
 - Golf Driving Ranges
309. The findings of the Framework are based on the most up-to-date information available, and there will be a need to keep them under review as population forecasts change and the sports facility stock changes. It is recommended that the Framework is substantially reviewed every five years.
310. The recommendations for each facility type are a good indication of need, but should be tested at the local level where more detailed information and local consultation can be used to inform the standards of provision and associated priorities for investment, usually as part of a PPG17 assessment. As part of such local assessments, use of Sport England's Facilities Planning Model is strongly recommended for sports hall and swimming pools where different specific facility options need to be considered.

Sports Halls

Introduction

311. The standard methodology for measuring sports halls is by the number of badminton courts contained within the floor area. However it is recognised that there is extensive use of these types of facility by a wide range of other sports including basketball, volleyball, handball etc.
312. Sports halls are generally considered to be of greatest value if they are of at least 3+ badminton courts size, and with sufficient height to allow games such as badminton to be played.
313. A spread of 4 court halls is often the most effective way of achieving the greatest accessibility for general community use. However, the space required for many indoor team games exceeds the space provided by a standard 4 court hall and in general terms the higher the standard of play the larger the space required. The playing area is usually the same size but increased safety margins and clear height may be required, as well as additional space requirements for spectators, teams and officials during competitions.

Larger halls i.e. 6+ courts are therefore often able to accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day needs.

314. Larger halls also provide the option for more than one pitch/court for some sports which increases flexibility for both training and competition. The following table, taken from the Sport England Design Guidance Note on Sports Hall Size and Layout identifies the hall size required to accommodate a range of sports at different levels of play. The table omits sports that need less space.

Figure 58: Sports hall size and sports specific requirements

	Four-court hall 33 x 18 x 7.6m 594m ²			Six-court hall 33/4 x 27 x 7.6m 918m ²			Eight-court hall 37 x 33/4 x 7.6/9.1m 1221m ²			Nine-court hall 51 x 27 x 7.6/9.1m 1377m ²			Twelve-court hall 54 x 33 x 9.1m high 1782m ²		
Sport	Standard of play			Standard of play			Standard of play			Standard of play			Standard of play		
	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N
Badminton and short tennis	4	–	–	6	3	3 9.1m ht	8	3/6*	3/6*	9	6	6	12	6/9*	6
Basketball	C(LD) 1	–	–	C(TD) 1	C(TD) 1	1	C(LD) 2	C(TD) 1	1	C(LD) 1/2P	C(TD) 1/3P	1	C(LD) 3	C(TD) 1/2*	1/2*
Gymnastics	P	–	–	P	–	–	1	P	–	2P	1	1	3P	1	1
Five-a-side football	1	P	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	3	1	P	3	3	1
Handball	1 Mini	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	– 9m ht	2	1	1 9m ht	3	1	1
Indoor hockey	1 Unihoc	–	–	1	–	–	2	P	–	2	1	1	3	1	1
Korfball	P	–	–	P	–	–	1	–	– 2P	1	1	1 9m ht	3P	1	1
Netball	P	–	–	P	–	–	2P	1	–	1/2P	1	1	2P	1/2*	1/2*
Volleyball	1	1	–	2	1/2P	–	2	2	1/2 10.5m ht	4	2/3*	1/3 10.5m ht	4	2/4*	2/3 10.5m ht
Sports hall athletics	P	P	–	P	1	–	2P	1	1	1	1	1	2P	1	1
Notes															
* Maximum number of courts, without spectator seating, for preliminary rounds															
P Below space standard for competition play recommended by the governing body, but suitable for practice and training															

The abbreviations used denote:

R: recreational **P:** practice **C:** club **LD:** lower divisions, local league
TD: top divisions, local league **Cy:** county **Rg:** regional

315. For the purposes of calculating levels of provision, data on 3+ courts has been included (as per FPM methodology). The following information is based on Active Places data which has been subsequently confirmed by each local authority.

Current provision

316. There are currently a range of different sized sports halls across the Partnership area but the majority are of 4 badminton court size. The halls vary in age and quality and also their availability for community use. Figure 59 below shows all the sports halls that have some community use.

317. The facilities from this list which would be considered as ‘hub’ level and above are those of 4 court size and above which also have intensive management during community use hours, enabling a degree of “pay and play” and a broad programme of activity.

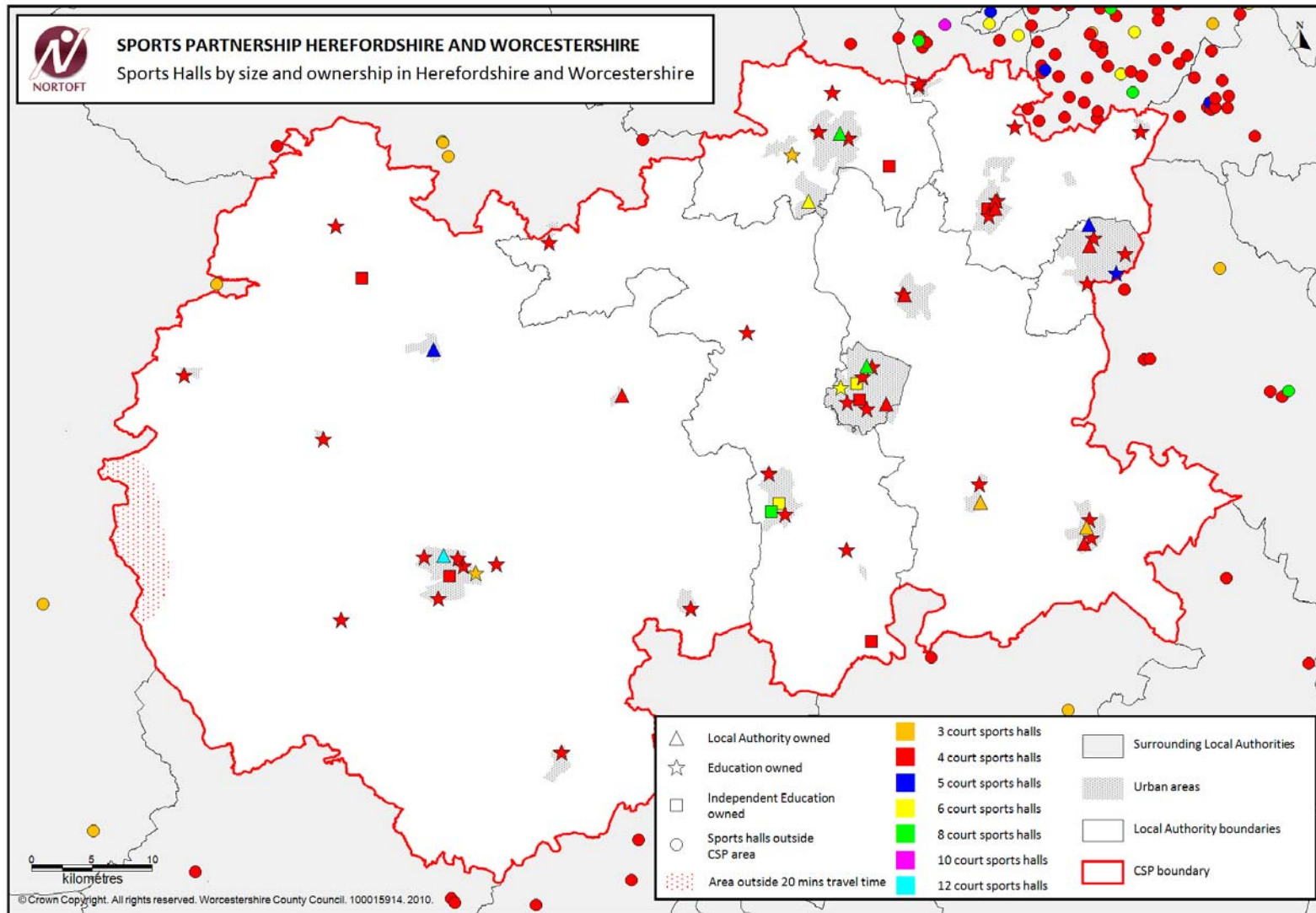
Figure 59: Sports halls in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	No. of badminton courts
BROMSGROVE	
Bromsgrove School	2 x 4 court
Dolphin Centre	4
Hagley Catholic High School	4
Haybridge Sports Centre	4
North Bromsgrove High School	4
Ryland Centre	4
South Bromsgrove Community High School	4
Waseley Hills High School and Sixth Form Centre	4
Woodrush Sports Centre	4
MALVERN HILLS	
Bredon School	4
The Chase Technology College	4
Hanley Castle High School	4
Malvern College	8
Malvern St James College	6
Sport Dyson Perrins	4
Sport Martley	4
Tenbury Secondary School	4
REDDITCH	
Abbey Stadium Sports Centre	5
Arrow Vale Sports & Leisure Centre	4
Kingsley Sport & Leisure Centre	5
Redditch Youth Works	4
St Augustine’s Sports Centre	4
Trinity High School and 6 th Form Centre	4
WORCESTER	
Bishops Perowne C of E High School	4
Blessed Edward Oldcorne Catholic College	4
The King’s School	4
Nunnery Wood Sports Complex	4
Perdiswell Leisure Centre	8
Royal Grammar School Worcester & The Alice Ottley School	6+4
St Johns Sports Centre	4
Tudor Grange Academy	4
University of Worcester Sports Centre	6
WYCHAVON	
Droitwich Spa High School	4

Droitwich Spa Leisure Centre	4
Evesham High School	4
Evesham Leisure Centre	4
Pershore High School	4
Pershore Leisure Centre	3
Prince Henry's Sports Hall/ Worcestershire Cricket Centre	4
Wallace House Evesham	3
WYRE FOREST	
Baxter College	4
Bewdley Leisure Centre	3
Kidderminster Youth House	4
King Charles I Secondary School	4
Stourport Sports Centre	6
Winterfold House School	4
Wolverley High School	4
Wyre Forest Glades Leisure Centre	8
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Hereford Cathedral School	4
Hereford Leisure Centre	12
John Kyrle High School	4
Kingstone High School	4
Lady Hawkins Community	4
Ledbury Leisure Centre	4
Leominster Leisure Centre	5
Lucton School	4
Mortimer Leisure Centre	4
Sixth Sense Fitness	4
St Mary's RC High School	4
The Bishop of Hereford's Bluecoat School	3
The Bromyard Centre	4
The Hereford Academy	4
ThePoint4	4
Weobley High School	4
Whitecross High School and Specialist Sports College	4

318. Figure 60 shows the location of all 3+ court halls with community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area as well as other sports halls in the surrounding authority areas. The halls are categorised by size and ownership.
319. With the current spread of sports halls, only one area in the westernmost side of Herefordshire is outside a 20 minute drive time to a sports hall.

Figure 60: Sports halls- location and size



Summary of sports hall provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

320. Bromsgrove's requirement for new sports hall space is divided into two sections; the majority of the district lying outside the sustainable urban extension (SUE) proposed on the Redditch border, and provision within the Bromsgrove/Redditch SUE.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

321. The current level of sports hall provision in Bromsgrove is above both the regional and national average. There are currently ten 4 court halls in the district (equivalent to 40 badminton courts) but access to facilities varies across the authority, with the rural area bordering Birmingham and north of Redditch falling below the national or regional averages.
322. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will still only be a need for 38 badminton courts in total taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum in the majority of the district, outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch.

Sports development issues

323. There is a desire from the cricket governing body for a further indoor training facility in the Worcester/Wyre Forest/Wychavon area. If an opportunity arose to develop such a facility as an integral part of a 5 court sports hall, the preferred size, this should be actively explored.
324. There is a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.
325. Archery has also identified a desire for better indoor training, which could potentially be met via specialist net provision within a sports hall or an indoor athletics facility. The national governing body has identified that a facility is required either within Bromsgrove or Wyre Forest.

Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

326. The Sports Facility Calculator suggests that there will be a requirement for 3 badminton courts of sports hall space arising directly from the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE's new population.
327. As additional sports hall space is required for Redditch's existing population and four court halls are now preferred to a 3 court facility for sports development reasons, it is suggested that the authorities may wish to consider the provision of a 4 court hall.

Figure 61: Bromsgrove Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Bromsgrove Sports Hall Requirements</p> <p>Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE No additional provision required</p> <p>Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE 3 badminton courts (to be delivered as a 4 court hall)</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Provide specialist archery nets (or in Redditch or Wyre Forest).</p> <p>4 court hall designed and timetabled for local badminton needs. Site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training.</p> <p>Indoor cricket training centre (or in Redditch) - 5 court hall with suitable flooring and lighting.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.</p>

Malvern Hills

328. The facility needs for Malvern Hills district is split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

329. The current level of sports hall provision in Malvern Hills is above both the regional and national average. There are currently six 4 court halls, one 6 court hall and one 8 court hall in the district (equivalent to 38 badminton courts). However there are issues with accessibility outside of the peak hours, as there are no facilities available for community use before 6pm. In terms of overall accessibility, the eastern side of the authority from the Worcester boundary northwards is least well served.
330. Excluding the WWM-GA, by 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 32 badminton courts in total taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
331. Theoretically there is currently a surplus of sports hall space and there still will be by 2026 in the area outside the WWM-GA. As with Bromsgrove there is an overall decrease in population over the period in the areas of Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA. However three of the halls are outside of local authority control, on independent

school sites and the degree of community access is limited, although 2 of the sites do have community use agreements. Retaining access to these is crucial for the network of facilities.

Sports development issues

332. There is a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site, as club use can be more easily accommodated in a facility with low intensity management.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

333. Most of the housing growth within Malvern Hills is located within the WWM-GA, and there will be a need to respond to this new demand. The specific requirements are derived from the Sports Facility Calculator for the major SUEs are provided in the table below.

Worcester West	3.1 badminton courts
Worcester South/Norton	2.1 badminton courts

Summary

Figure 62: Malvern Hills Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Malvern Hills Sports Hall Requirements</p> <p>Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA No additional provision required outside the WWM-GA but retaining and improving access to existing (primarily independent sector) facilities is crucial. Some replacement facilities will be required and community access should be secured as part of any agreement.</p> <p>Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA: “Worcester West”: one 4-court sports hall “Worcester South”: one 4-court sports hall (or in Wychavon) One of the facilities to be a dual-use leisure centre (likely to be in Worcester West due to higher direct demand for sports hall space), the other a dual-use school facility.</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Where ever the opportunity arises in relation to school sites e.g. planning permission, or school improvements, formal community use agreements should be drawn up to secure community use.</p> <p>If the opportunity arises through new build or replacement, develop a 4 court hall designed and timetabled for local badminton needs. Site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training and outside the WWM-GA.</p>

Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.

Redditch

334. Redditch has been treated in the modelling as including the needs arising from the new population within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE as the population information was provided in this way. However the following recommendations identify the needs of the authority within its existing boundaries. The requirements for the SUE are set out in Figure 63.

Redditch, excluding the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE.

335. The current level of sports hall provision in Redditch is below both the regional and national average. There are currently four 4 court halls and two 5 court halls in the district (equivalent to 26 badminton courts). This means there is currently a theoretical deficit of about one four court hall spread across the urban area. There is least access to sports hall space on the western and southern side of the authority, but there are issues with capacity across much of the urban area. There is no one obvious location for an additional facility now, and with a high level of export of users, an additional facility may not be required at this time.
336. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for a total of 37 badminton courts in total across Redditch and Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
337. This means that demand for an additional 11 courts will be generated by 2026, 3 for the SUE (S.F.C.) and 8 for the remaining authority.
338. As there are currently no sports halls greater than 5 courts in the authority's area and none in Bromsgrove, it is suggested that the increase in demand is met by one 4 court and one 8 court hall. This mix of facilities would provide the best sports development opportunities for this northern part of Worcestershire.

Sports development issues

339. There is a desire from the cricket governing body for a further indoor training facility in the Redditch/Bromsgrove area. If an opportunity arose to develop such a facility as an integral part of a 5 court sports hall, the preferred size, this should be actively explored.
340. There is also a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.

341. Archery has also identified a desire for better indoor training, which could probably be best met via specialist net provision within a sports hall. The national governing body has identified that a facility could be located either within Redditch, Bromsgrove or Wyre Forest, therefore opportunities to provide for this sport should be considered as sports hall development/refurbishment proposals come forwards.

Figure 63: Redditch Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Redditch Sports Hall Requirements</p> <p>Redditch outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE 8 courts by 2026</p> <p>(1 x 8 court as super hub level facility)</p>
<p>Potential Locations</p> <p>Central / Western area: 1 x 8 court hall</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.</p> <p>Provide specialist archery nets (or in Bromsgrove or Wyre Forest).</p> <p>Indoor cricket training centre (or in Bromsgrove) - 5 court hall with suitable flooring and lighting.</p> <p>The new 4 court hall should be specifically designed for badminton, or alternatively this need should be met via a sports hall refurbishment.</p>

Worcester City

342. The current level of sports hall provision in Worcester City itself is above both the regional and national average. There are currently seven 4 court halls, two 6 courts halls and an 8 court hall in the City (equivalent to 48 badminton courts). There is generally good access to sports hall space across the City, with no area falling below the personal share averages of England or the West Midlands.
343. Worcester University has recently proposed to develop a large new sports hall on Hylton Road, close to the current main university campus. This facility is due to be open by autumn 2012 and may be up to 16 badminton courts in size. This facility will primarily meet the direct needs of the university in terms of its course requirements.

However it may also provide a new training and competition venue for basketball and other hall sports for the wider community. This facility is not likely to meet the general sports hall needs of the wider community, and has therefore largely been discounted for the purposes of this modelling.

344. Although there is some new housing planned within the City itself, the total population growth within the City up to 2026 is less than 2000 people, and there is a significantly ageing population. This means that the additional level of demand from the City itself is likely to be very limited over the period up to 2026.

Sports development issues

345. There is a desire from the cricket governing body for a further indoor training facility in the Worcester/Wyre Forest/Wychavon area. If an opportunity arose to develop such a facility as an integral part of a sports hall on the north/east side of the City, this should be actively explored.
346. There is a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.
347. The WWM-GA comprises Worcester City and the adjacent Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) lying within Malvern Hills and Wychavon Districts. The population of the SUEs in Wychavon and Malvern Hills will total around 16,560 whilst the increase in population within the existing city limits is more likely to be around 2,000.
348. There is a need for additional swimming pool space. It is proposed that one of the school sites is developed as a dual-use leisure centre with the sports facilities adjacent to the school site and shared between the community and school. The other facility could be dual-use but managed on a low-intensity basis by the school. It would primarily cater for clubs.
349. Which of the school sites should be developed for which facility will depend upon more detailed feasibility studies, which should also include the future options for the replacement of the Worcester Swimming Pool. However there is more direct demand for sports hall space generated in the Worcester West SUE than Worcester South and therefore this location may be preferable for the intensively managed dual-use leisure centre.

Figure 64: Worcester Sports Hall Recommendations

Worcester City – update/replace sports halls as required to retain a network of good quality, accessible facilities.

WWM-GA - 5 courts by 2026 proposed to be provided via 2 x 4 court halls. One site to be developed as a dual-use leisure centre (likely to be Worcester West due to higher direct demand), the other as a school facility primarily for club use and therefore with lower capacity. Locations to be confirmed.

“Worcester West”: one 4-court sports hall

“Worcester South”: one 4-court sports hall (or in Wychavon)

Other Recommendations

Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.

1 x 6 court hall or minimum 4 court hall designed and timetabled for badminton performance centre. The site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training.

Indoor cricket training centre (or in Wychavon or Wyre Forest)- 5 court hall with suitable flooring and lighting.

Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.

Wychavon

350. The facility needs for Wychavon district is split into two areas: Wychavon excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Wychavon outside the WWM-GA

351. There are currently two 3 court halls and six 4 court halls in the district (equivalent to 30 badminton courts). The current level of sports hall provision in Wychavon is well below both the regional and national average per 1000 but the personal share ratios are better than the national or regional averages, with most people having access to a sports hall. The area most under pressure is to the south of the district, south of Evesham, but spreading east-west across the District.
352. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 54 badminton courts in total taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

353. The simplistic assessment of provision per 1000 suggests that the current deficit of 14 courts will rise to 24 courts by 2026 in the area outside the WWM-GA. However the population in Wychavon is spread across a large rural area and so is the demand. The current position is confirmed by the Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis maps for 2010 which show that although there is unmet demand across the authority, there is no one place where a new sports hall could be easily justified at the present time. As the population will become increasingly more aged throughout the Framework period, the demand for sports halls is unlikely to be as great at either the current national or regional averages and therefore the recommendation is reduced to an additional 12 courts up to 2026.
354. The long term objective should therefore be to improve access to sports hall space across the authority, and particularly in the more rural areas and to the south of the authority. Sports halls in these areas will be unlikely to require community access at great intensity or throughout the whole of the 'peak period'. As opportunities arise over the plan period, perhaps linked to schools investment, new facilities should be developed, probably with 'low intensity management i.e. satellite level, rather than as new 'hub level' facilities.
355. Wychavon currently lacks a sports hall of 6+ badminton court size, and such a facility should be considered in the longer term. Ideally such a facility should be developed within a town centre, with access to excellent public transport networks. This helps to maximise the general use of the facility by people both with and without access to a car.
356. At this time, if the Hylton Road proposal of the University of Worcester goes ahead, and it is made accessible for community training and competition use, then there does not appear to be a need within Wychavon for a new facility larger than 6-8 courts.

Sports development issues

357. There is a desire from the cricket governing body for a further indoor training facility in the Worcester/Wyre Forest/Wychavon area. If an opportunity arose to develop such a facility as an integral part of a sports hall this should be actively explored.
358. There is a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.

Wychavon within the WWM-GA

359. The requirements of the SUEs within the WWM-GA are directly related to the SUEs within the WWM-GA and are based on a proportional share of developing two 4-court halls. Given the location of the smaller SUEs and the location of housing growth in Worcester City itself, it is likely that there will be cross-boundary movement of users.

Figure 65: Wychavon Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Wychavon Sports Hall Requirements</p> <p>Wychavon outside the WWM-GA Develop new opportunities for community sports hall use in the southern and rural areas of Wychavon as they arise. This may be through dual-use arrangements.</p> <p>In the longer term, develop a 6 or 8 court hall in Evesham or Droitwich.</p> <p>Wychavon within the WWM-GA</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bevere</td> <td>0.5 badminton courts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kilbury</td> <td>0.3 badminton courts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcester South/Norton</td> <td>0.3 badminton courts</td> </tr> </table> <p>These should be considered together with the requirements from the Worcester South / Norton SUE lying within Malvern Hills, and in relation to Worcester City.</p>		Bevere	0.5 badminton courts	Kilbury	0.3 badminton courts	Worcester South/Norton	0.3 badminton courts
Bevere	0.5 badminton courts						
Kilbury	0.3 badminton courts						
Worcester South/Norton	0.3 badminton courts						
<p>Potential Locations</p> <p>Wychavon outside the WWM-GA 1 x 6 or 8 court hall in Evesham or Droitwich (hub level facility) 1 x 4 court hall as opportunity arises (satellite level facility)</p> <p>Wychavon within the WWM-GA Site within or close to SUEs.</p>							
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Take opportunities as they arise to increase community facilities with low intensity management.</p> <p>Indoor cricket training centre (or in Worcester or Wyre Forest) - 5 court hall with suitable flooring and lighting.</p> <p>4 court hall designed and timetabled for local badminton needs. Site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.</p>							

Wyre Forest

360. In Wyre Forest there are; one 3 court sports hall, five 4 court sports halls, one 6 court sports hall and one 8 court sports hall, which is the equivalent to 37 badminton courts. There is also the new Stourport Netball Dome and although this facility is not just used for netball it is not strictly a sports hall, and has therefore been omitted from the modelling.
361. The current level of sports hall provision per 1000 in Wyre Forest is just under both the regional and national averages, however less demand from residents is met than either the national or regional averages, and many areas of the authority are below the national and regional averages for personal share. Only those areas closest to Arrow Vale and on the central north side of the authority have provision approaching or above the national levels. More sports hall space is ideally needed particularly in the Bewdley, Stourport and Kidderminster areas, but the Facilities Planning Model maps from Sport England suggest that there is no one place where a single 4-court sports hall could be located to address the unmet demand. Instead there needs to be improved opportunities across much of the authority area.
362. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 41 badminton courts in total, an increase of 4 on current levels of provision. This calculation takes into account the projected population, which is expected to fall, and the 1% increase in participation per annum. This is an increase of 4 courts.
363. Stourport High School had a proposal for a 4 court hall under Building School for the Future programme which would have provided enough sports hall space up until 2026, but this is not now going ahead. Other opportunities should therefore continue to be sought to improve access to sports halls in the Bewdley and Kidderminster areas.

Sports development issues

364. There is a desire from the cricket governing body for a further indoor training facility in the Worcester/Wychavon/Wyre Forest area. If an opportunity arose to develop such a facility as an integral part of a 5 court sports hall, the preferred size, this should be actively explored.
365. There is also a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.
366. Archery has also identified a desire for better indoor training, which could probably be best met via specialist net provision within a sports hall or indoor athletics facility. The national governing body has identified that a facility could be located either within Redditch, Bromsgrove or Wyre Forest, therefore opportunities to provide for this sport should be considered as sports hall development/refurbishment proposals come forwards.

Figure 66: Wyre Forest Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Wyre Forest Sports Hall Requirements- 4 courts by 2026</p> <p>Improved access to sports hall space in Bewdley and Kidderminster.</p>
<p>Potential Locations</p> <p>Stourport High School</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Provide specialist archery nets (or in Bromsgrove or Redditch).</p> <p>4 court hall designed and timetabled for local badminton needs. Site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training.</p> <p>Indoor cricket training centre (or in Worcester or Wychavon) - 5 court hall with suitable flooring and lighting.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.</p>

Herefordshire

367. The current level of sports hall provision in Herefordshire is above both the regional and national average. There is currently one 3 court hall, fourteen 4 court halls, one 5 court hall and one 12 court hall in the district (equivalent to 76 badminton courts). The spread of halls means that everyone in Herefordshire can reach a sports hall within 20 minutes drive, with the exception of the westernmost edge of the authority. The southern part of the authority has the lowest personal share of sports hall space, and this area should therefore be prioritised.
368. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests there will be a need for 84 badminton courts in total taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
369. The Nortoft Calculator shows that there is currently a surplus of sports hall space but a further 8 courts will still be needed by 2026. Herefordshire is due to experience significant growth and it is likely to be in the form of one or more SUEs around Hereford. This growth alone will generate the requirement of 1.5 x 4 court halls (i.e. 6 of the 8 courts required), as assessed by the Sports Facility Calculator.
370. There is also a desire from the national governing body for badminton for a four-court hall designed and programmed to support badminton club development. If an opportunity arises, this should be developed, most likely on a school site.

Figure 67: Herefordshire Sports Hall Recommendations

<p>Herefordshire Sports Hall Requirements- 8 courts by 2026 (2 x 4 court halls)</p> <p>Improved access to sports halls across the southern part of the authority.</p>
<p>Potential Locations</p> <p>2 x 4 court halls linked to secondary schools in Hereford's SUEs</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>4 court hall designed and timetabled for local badminton needs. Site should be low intensity management as large amount of time for club/NGB training.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish/replace sports halls as necessary within current network to keep high quality.</p>

Detailed methodology findings

Facilities Planning Model- Sports Halls

371. The National Run assessment of February 2010 is summarised for each authority in the following tables. This applies to facilities which are 3+ badminton court size and above, and which are open to the community. A full commentary is provided as Appendix 12.

Bromsgrove	<p>Has high levels of provision per 1000 and high levels of personal share which also suggests that the hall network is well distributed.</p> <p>Bromsgrove experiences a significant amount of cross-border movement and is a net importer of demand to its halls. The average use of halls in the authority is about 66% at peak time. The main reason why people do not use halls is that they are unable to reach a hall within the expected travel time on foot, and they do not have access to a car.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>
Malvern Hills	<p>Has almost double the amount of hall space compared to the regional average, and this network provides exceptionally good access to sports halls in the peak period. As a result of the high level of provision, the halls are used to less than half their comfortable capacity. There are slightly higher levels of export of users than the authority imports.</p> <p>The main reason why people do not use the halls is that they are outside the walking catchment of a hall. There are a small number of people outside the drive-time catchment of any hall.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>
Redditch	<p>Has approximately the same amount of hall space as the regional average, and there is an approximate balance between the percentage of users coming into the authority and those being exported.</p> <p>The halls are running at full capacity in the peak period, but the modelling has not suggested that a lack of hall space is hindering participation. There are relatively poor rates of relative share compared to the national average is based on the fact that the main reason why people do not use a sports hall is because it is too far away and they do not have access to a car. There are also a small number of people outside the drive-time catchment of any hall.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>

Worcester	<p>Has high levels of sports hall space and high levels of personal share. The halls are currently running on average about half full, well below the 80% level considered “full”.</p> <p>Worcester is a net importer of demand. The main reason within the City why people do not use the halls is that they are outside the walking catchment of a hall and they do not have access to a car. There are a small number of people outside the drive-time catchment of any hall.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>
Wychavon	<p>Has relatively low levels of sports hall space per 1000 but good levels of relative share. More users are exported over the boundaries than are imported, and the halls are running at about 64% used at peak time. There is therefore some spare capacity.</p> <p>The main reason why people do not use a sports hall is because it is too far away and they do not have access to a car. There are also a small number of people outside the drive-time catchment of any hall.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>
Wyre Forest	<p>Has relatively low levels of hall space per 1000 and the relative share is close to that of the national average. There is a small amount of cross-border movement but this is approximately balanced between the import and export of demand.</p> <p>The halls are running on average at about 75% full, so are close to being “full” (which is considered to be 80%).</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time but may need to be considered in the future.</p>
Herefordshire	<p>Has relatively low levels of sports hall space per 1000 compared to the national average although the overall balance in supply and demand good, taking account of the population characteristics. The rate of relative share is also above the national average.</p> <p>Although there is no issue with lack of capacity overall within the authority, the unmet demand analysis suggests that this may be a local issue in some areas. The average used capacity across the authority is around 66%.</p> <p>There is a small amount of unmet demand from people living outside the drive time catchment of any hall.</p> <p>Additional sports hall space is not needed at this time.</p>

Extract from the FPM findings for sports halls

Authority	Sports hall space per 1000*	Overall supply/demand balance at peak time measured by number of badminton courts	Demand exported as a % of satisfied demand	Demand imported as % of used capacity	% of capacity of halls used	Relative share compared to national average share
Bromsgrove	0.54	+9	23	33	66	+12
Malvern Hills	0.74	+20	23	17	35	+78
Redditch	0.37	0	19	23	78	-3
Worcester	0.59	+17	4	18	56	+17
Wychavon	0.30	1	23	12	64	+9
Wyre Forest	0.31	0	6	8	75	+1
Herefordshire	0.36	1	9	2	66	+18
West Midlands average	0.38	114	1	1	67	0

* The provision per 1000 figure takes account of the opening hours of each facility in addition to the space available.

NB: as the % of capacity of halls used, 80% is considered by Sport England to be “full”.

372. The maps associated with the Facilities Planning Model 2010 national run for Unmet Demand and Aggregated Unmet Demand showed that there were low levels of unmet demand spread throughout Herefordshire and Worcestershire, including across the rural areas, and that there was no one place where a new 4-court hall was justified to meet the current needs of the community.

Active Places Power

373. The Active Places Power package from Sport England largely uses the same baseline data and modelling as the Facilities Planning Model. As the 2010 FPM results are available (see above), there is no necessity to explore the Active Places Power findings in detail.

Nortoft Calculator

374. Figure 68 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and Partnership level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area.
375. The Calculator is based on the number of facilities which are currently available to the community, both those with intensive management and those which are club booking only or otherwise 'low intensity management'. The provision per 1000 figure used in this analysis is the West Midlands average because of the wide range of rates of provision across the Partnership area.

Note: The findings for Worcester include the whole WWM-GA, and those for Redditch include the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 68: Nortoft Calculator results- Sports Halls

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Sports Halls	All	No courts			0.37								
England average = 0.38	Bromsgrove		40	0.44		-6	-4	-3	-2	34	36	37	38
WM average = 0.37	Malvern Hills		38	0.51		-10	-9	-8	-6	28	29	30	32
	Redditch		26	0.32		4	7	9	11	30	33	35	37
	Worcester		48	0.50		-11	-7	-3	1	37	41	45	49
	Wychavon		30	0.25		15	18	21	24	45	48	51	54
	Wyre Forest		37	0.38		0	1	2	4	37	38	39	41
	Herefordshire		76	0.42		-7	-2	3	8	69	74	79	84

Sports Facilities Calculator

376. The Sports Facilities Calculator has been used for the three main SUEs in Worcestershire as well as the growth in Hereford using the population structure typical of a SUE. The results can be seen in Figure 69 below and are the needs required by 2026 including an additional 15% demand from increased participation.

Figure 69: Sports Halls- Sports Facilities Calculator Results for SUEs

	Worcester West	Worcester South	Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE	Hereford
No of dwellings	3,500	2,700	3,000	6,450
Population	8,400	6,480	7,200	15,480
No. of badminton courts (rounded)	3	2.4 (2.1 Malvern Hills; 0.3 Wychavon)	3	6
No. of 4 court sports halls (rounded)	1	1	1	1.5

377. The Sports Facilities Calculator results further reinforce the recommendations made above. The two SUEs around Worcester could justifiably be the locations for a 4 court hall in each, as well as one in the Redditch SUE. The growth in Hereford will generate demand for nearly one and a half sports halls therefore confirming the recommendation for two new 4 court halls within the areas of growth.

Swimming Pools

Introduction

378. There is a mix of public and private water space across the Partnership area. Pools where the total area of water space on a site is above 160m² or those which are 20m or greater in length have been included in the calculations relating to levels of provision and future demand. Where pools are included there is at least some community use. Outdoor pools have been excluded.
379. As with sports halls, the aspiration to make swimming as accessible as possible to the largest number of people possible might suggest that a network of small pools would be best. However, small pools limit flexibility in terms of the range of activities that can be undertaken, the ability to operate more than one activity at any time and the level of performance that can be accommodated. General community needs must be balanced with wider sports development, which includes supporting clubs to offer opportunities in a range of pool-based activities such as:
- Swimming
 - Water Polo
 - Synchronised swimming
 - Canoeing
 - Lifesaving
 - Diving
 - Sub Aqua
380. In general, the higher the level of performance the greater the demands on pool size, depth and specific competition requirements such as spectator capacity and specialist equipment. For example, a 25m x 6 lane pool can accommodate local/club level swimming galas but a 25m x 8 lane pool with electronic timing is required for county galas and league events.
381. Moveable bulkheads that can sub-divide pools and more recent innovations like moveable floors that can vary water depth, can significantly increase a pool's flexibility.
382. Learner pools as part of bigger pool complexes provide the opportunity to offer a wide range of activities catering for the maximum number of users possible. Learner pools can be maintained at a slightly higher temperature than the main pools making them suitable for use by young children, non swimmers and those with a disability. They offer income generating potential, not only through pool parties and other hirings, but also by reducing the impact on programming in the main pool. A teaching pool significantly enhances the local authority's ability to deliver its Learn to Swim programme and therefore it is seen as desirable that there should be at least one in each major centre of population.
383. In general a 25m x 6 lane pool is approx 325m². With the addition of a learner pool this would typically increase by 160m² giving a total of 485m².

384. Swimming pool catchments often over-lap, and Sport England’s research also shows that there can be a “ripple” effect from new, improved or larger facilities being opened well in excess of the usual, approximately 20 minutes travel time catchment areas of pools. This may be the case with the proposed 50 m pool near the National Indoor Arena if it eventually goes ahead, and the replacement pool at Harborne, both in Birmingham. These are outside the 20 minute catchment of pools within Herefordshire and Worcestershire, but there would be some impact on overall demand for pool space in Wyre Forest and Bromsgrove if both facilities were to be opened. The scale of the potential impact is best assessed using Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model.
385. The Facilities Planning Model has also proven to be a valuable tool in the local facility assessment process. Its use should be considered as a key element where there are likely to be significant changes to the pool stock, or to the level of demand for swimming, for example linked to the new housing developments in large Sustainable Urban Extensions in the Worcester-Wychavon-Malvern Hills Growth Area and in Hereford.

Current provision

386. There is a broad range of pool sizes across the Partnership area. They vary in age and quality and also in relation to their availability for community use. All of the pools listed below and used in the analysis have some community use, or operate a registered membership scheme.

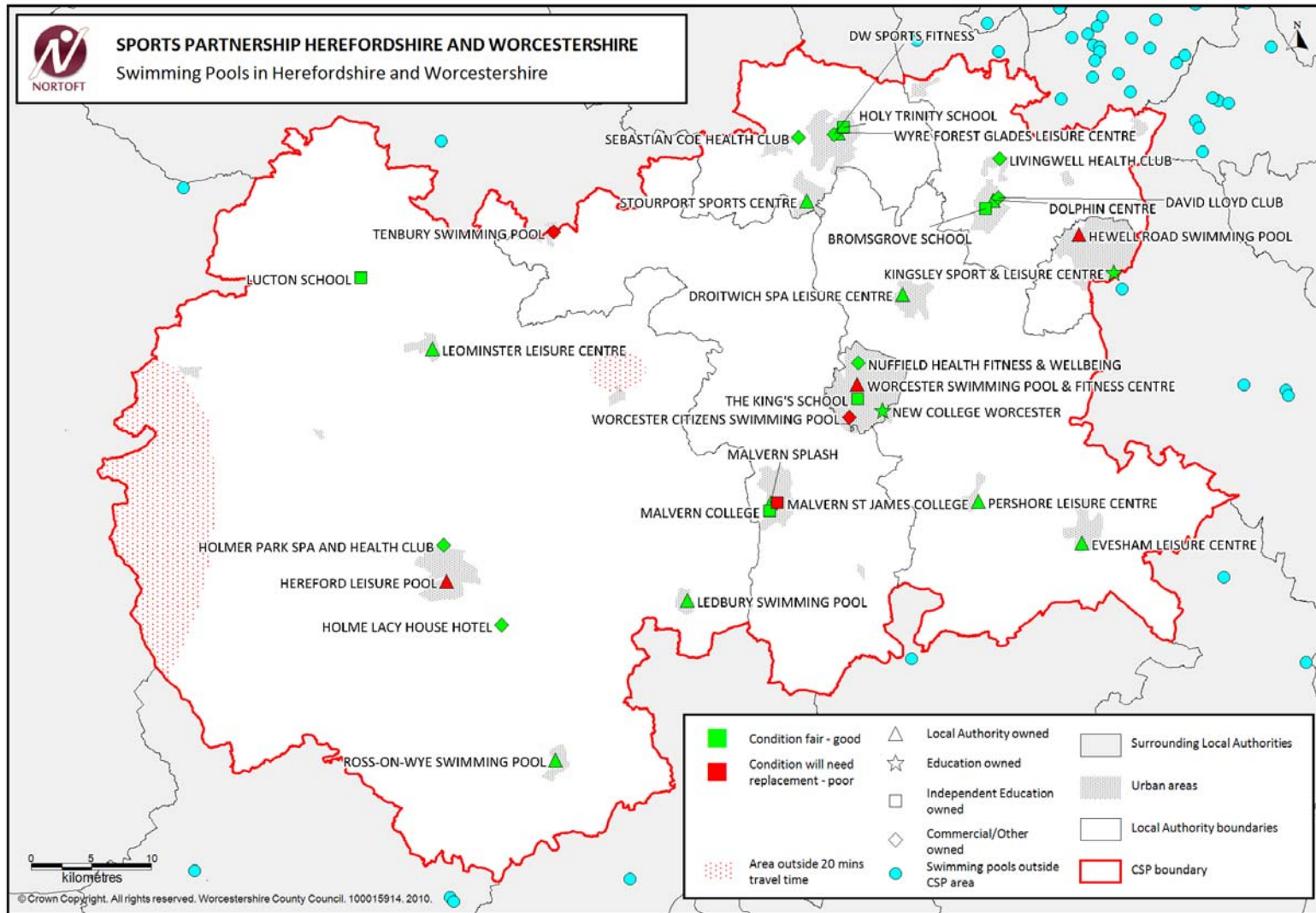
Figure 70: Swimming Pools in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	Pool size and layout
BROMSGROVE	
Bromsgrove School	25m x 4 lane pool
David Lloyd Club	25m x 13m 6 lane pool
Dolphin Centre	25m x 13m 6 lane pool 12m x 7m teaching pool
Livingwell Health Club	18m x 10m 2 lane pool
MALVERN HILLS	
Malvern College	25m x 13m 6 lane pool
Malvern Splash	25m x 12m 3 lane leisure pool 3m x 2m teaching pool
Malvern St James College	24m x 15m 4 lane pool
Tenbury Swimming Pool	25m x 10m 4 lane pool
REDDITCH	
Hewell Road Swimming Pool	30m x 11m 5 lane pool
Kingsley Sport and Leisure Centre	20m x 9m 4 lane pool
WORCESTER	
The King’s School	25m x 12.5m 4 lane pool
New College Worcester	23m x 9m 4 lane pool

Nuffield Health Fitness and Wellbeing	16m x 10m 4 lane pool
Worcester Citizens Swimming Pool	20m x 7m 4 lane pool
Worcester Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre	25m x 12m 6 lane pool 12m x 6m teaching pool 12m x 12m diving pool
WYCHAVON	
Droitwich Spa Leisure Centre	25m x 13m 6 lane pool
Evesham Leisure Centre	25m x 10m 5 lane pool
Pershore Leisure Centre	25m x 11m 5 lane pool (also moveable floor and boom to create 11m x 7m teaching pool within main tank)
WYRE FOREST	
DW Sports Fitness Kidderminster	20m x 9m pool
Holy Trinity School	18m x 9m 4 lane pool
Sebastian Coe Health Club	25m x 10m 5 lane pool 4m x 4m teaching pool
Stourport Sports Centre	25m x 12m 5 lane pool
Wyre Forest Glades Leisure Centre	34m x 16m leisure pool
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Hereford Leisure Pool	25m x 12m 6 lane pool 10m x 8m teaching pool 20m x 10m leisure pool 12m x 11m diving pool
Holme Lacy House Hotel	18m x 9m pool
Holmer Park Spa and Health Club	20m x 16m pool
Ledbury Swimming Pool	25m x 10m 5 lane pool
Leominster Leisure Centre	25m x 12m 6 lane pool
Lucton School	22m x 10m 4 lane pool
Ross-on-Wye Swimming Pool	25m x 9m 4 lane pool

387. Figure 71 shows the location of all swimming pools over 20m in length or 160m² water space that have community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area as well as other pools in the surrounding authority areas. The ownership and condition of the pools is also annotated.
388. Also illustrated on the map are those areas which currently have no access to a pool within 20 minutes drive. These areas are on the westernmost side of Herefordshire and around Bromyard.

Figure 71: Swimming pools- location and size



Summary of swimming pool provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

389. Bromsgrove's requirements for swimming pool space are divided into two sections; the majority of the district lying outside the sustainable urban extension (SUE) proposed on the Redditch border, and provision within the Bromsgrove/Redditch SUE.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

390. The current level of swimming pool provision in Bromsgrove is just above both the regional and national average. There are currently four swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 1168m² of water space) but only the Dolphin Centre is a local authority pool, it has 'full community use' and accounts for 35% of the total water space in the district. Two of the pools are commercially run, and one is on an independent school site.
391. The authority experiences a significant amount of cross-border movement but this approximately balances out, and there are high levels of satisfied demand with generally good access to pools. The least well provided areas are on the borders with Birmingham and Dudley and in the area between Birmingham and Redditch.
392. Overall there is some spare capacity in the current pool network, so additional water space is not needed at this time. However the Dolphin Centre will require refurbishment/replacement in the longer term.
393. Based on the results emerging from the Nortoft Calculator, by 2026 there will be a need for 1266m² of water space in total taking into account both the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum. This result is an increase in requirement of 98m² which is not enough to justify a new swimming pool.
394. There is also the issue of relying so extensively on external providers of water space. There is no long term guarantee that this provision will remain and therefore this analysis must be kept under close review.

Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

395. The Sports Facility Calculator suggests that there will be a requirement for 99m² of water space (equivalent to around 2 lanes of a 25m pool) arising directly from the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE's new population.
396. Given that this is insufficient demand to justify a new pool, consideration should be given to the most cost efficient way of meeting this demand, particularly given the close proximity of Redditch.

Figure 72: Bromsgrove Swimming Pool Recommendations

<p>Bromsgrove Swimming Pool Requirements</p> <p>Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE No additional provision required if the commercial and independent sites remain accessible for community use</p> <p>Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE 99m² water space</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.</p>

Malvern Hills

397. The facility needs for Malvern Hills district is split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

398. The current level of swimming pool provision in Malvern Hills is above both the regional and national average. Malvern Hill has high levels of water space but this is approximately in balance with the total demand from across the authority. There are good levels of satisfied demand and good access to pools for most people, with the exception of small pockets of unmet demand, primarily in the rural areas of the authority. However there is a significant export of swimmers out of the authority (about 700 visits per week net export), which means that the level of use of the pools within Malvern Hills itself is lower than would otherwise be expected, at around 50% (compared to 70% which is considered full). This export is probably due to the location of the pools and the rural nature of much of the authority, since some swimmers will go over the boundaries to access their nearest pool.

399. There are currently four swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 1241m² of water space) of which only one pool is public and has full community access (21% of total water space). Additional water space is not needed at this time, but some increased access to pools would be of benefit.

400. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will only be a need for 1048m² in total, a decrease in demand for water space equivalent to an area of 193m², based on the current mix of providers. However this assumes that there will be no change in the non-public sector facilities, which must be questionable in the longer term.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

401. Most of the housing growth within Malvern Hills is located within the WWM-GA, and there will be a need to respond to this new demand. The specific requirements are derived from the Sports Facility Calculator for the major SUEs are provided in the table below.

Figure 73: Malvern Hills Swimming Pool Recommendations

Malvern Hills Swimming Pool Requirements	
Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA	
No additional provision required if the commercial and independent sites remain accessible for community use.	
Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA	
25m x 4 lane pool plus teaching, of which:	
Worcester West	115m ² (equivalent to 2 lanes of 25m pool)
Worcester South/Norton	79m ² (equivalent to 1.5 lanes of 25m pool)
Other Recommendations	
Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.	
Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.	

Redditch

402. Redditch has been treated as excluding the needs arising from the new population within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE.

Redditch excluding the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE.

403. The current level of swimming pool provision in Redditch is almost half that of the regional and national averages. There are currently only two swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 510m² of water space), one being a local authority pool and the other on a school site. As a consequence the pools are used to a very high level of intensity, well above the figure assumed to be “full”. Although most people can still theoretically swim as a high proportion could be exported to neighbouring authorities (a net export of over 1100 visits per week), the relative share is poor compared to other areas and the national average. This is primarily due to people not having access to a car.
404. Additional pool space is required, and the amount and location require further assessment.

405. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 1238m² of water space taking into account both the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum. This gives a need for a further 728m² by 2026.
406. There is an active proposal to replace the Hewell Road swimming pool with a 6 lane x 25m pool with teaching pool at the Abbey Stadium site. However, even taking this pool into account, there will be a need for a further pool during the period to 2026.

Figure 74: Redditch Swimming Pool Recommendations

<p>Redditch Swimming Pool Requirements- Redditch excluding the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE 1 x further 25m x 6 lane pool plus teaching pool</p>
<p>Potential Locations Town Centre or south</p>
<p>Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Replace Hewell Road as proposed with pool at Abbey Stadium.</p> <p>Maintain Kingsley Sport and Leisure Centre pool to keep high quality.</p>

Worcester-Wychavon-Malvern Hills Growth Area (WWM-GA)

407. The WWM-GA comprises Worcester City and the adjacent Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) lying within Malvern Hills and Wychavon Districts. The population of the SUEs in Wychavon and Malvern Hills will total around 16,560 whilst the increase in population within the existing city limits is more likely to be around 2,000 in the period up to 2026. The following section addresses Worcester City.

Worcester City

408. The current level of swimming pool provision in Worcester is above both the regional and national averages but the condition of the pools in some cases is poor, and there is limited access to the Kings Pool. There are currently five swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 1351m² of water space) of which one is a public pool, one a trust and two are on school sites.
409. The apparent good level of water space for Worcester’s population is however not experienced in practice as the authority imports about 19% of users from elsewhere (a net import of around 1300 visits per week) and the pools are running fairly close to “full”. Consequently the personal share of water space is low. The lack of access to a car is the main reason why some people are unable to swim in Worcester. There are

particularly poor levels of provision in the eastern and north-eastern part of the City.

410. The amount of water space should be retained in Worcester but the accessibility of the pool network should be reviewed if the opportunity arises. Any additional demand would require some additional water space.
411. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 1631m² of water space for the WWM-GA as a whole. However, the new demand will arise primarily from the SUEs outside the Worcester City boundary, with only 0.5 of a 25 m x 6 lane pool arising from Worcester City's needs. These calculations take account of the proposed replacement of Worcester Swimming Pool.
412. There is a fairly urgent need to address the issues of the ageing Worcester Swimming Pool, ideally locating a 25m x 8 lane pool with teaching pool and integral diving facility as closely as possible to the existing site. This size of pool is justified by the demand which is expected to rise by 2026. The opportunity should be taken to make this pool a competition pool, to meet the needs of swimming clubs across the CSP area and support club development within Worcester. This need has emerged from the consultation process supporting this Framework, which has clearly shown that there is a need for a 25m x 8 lane competition pool which can support club training and county level galas. The most appropriate location for such a pool would be Worcester, in the city centre, this is because of public transport links and access to other city centre facilities.
413. The water space would be required to meet the community needs of Worcester's residents and will be a hub level facility for the City. The additional facilities required to enable the pool to host competitions (spectator seating, timing equipment etc.) will mean that the pool will be considered as a CSP level facility within the hierarchy.
414. Another priority is the full refurbishment or possible replacement of Worcester Citizens Pool which will require attention within 10 years. If it is to be replaced, the opportunity should be taken to develop a 25m x 4 or 6 lane pool instead.
415. There are two private sector proposals on the east corner of the authority in Wychavon. One is the 25m x 6 lane proposal on the Sixways Stadium site. The other is the pool proposal (possibly 50m) at Hindlip. Although both/either would provide some additional capacity for swimming within the City, their locations make them less accessible to people on foot than pools more centrally located in the urban area.

Figure 75: Worcester Swimming Pool Recommendations

<p>Worcester Swimming Pool Requirements</p> <p>Replacement of Worcester Swimming Pool with a 25m x 8 lane competition pool plus teaching pool and integral diving pit as CSP level facility</p> <p>Longer term replacement / refurbishment of the Worcester Citizens Pool.</p> <p>Additional water space provision of the equivalent of 0.5 of a 25m pool.</p>
<p>Potential Locations</p> <p>25m x 8 lane competition pool in city centre</p> <p>The 0.5 pool equivalent ideally linked to the wider growth of the WWM-GA.</p>
<p>Other Recommendations</p> <p>Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>Possible refurbishment/replacement of Worcester Citizens Swimming Pool (if replacement, redevelop as 25m x 4 or 6 lane)</p> <p>Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.</p>

Wychavon

416. The facility needs for Wychavon district is split into two areas: Wychavon excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Wychavon outside the WWM-GA

417. The current level of swimming pool provision in Wychavon is well below both the regional and national averages. There are currently three swimming pools in the district giving a combined water space of 850m², all of which are local authority owned. They are running reasonably full at peak time, although there is some spare capacity. Most people are able to swim, but many do so by going over the boundaries into other authorities. Although there is some import of swimmers back into the authority, the balance is a net export of around 900 swimming visits per week.
418. By 2026 the Nortoft Calculator suggests that there will be a need for 1789m² of water space in total meaning an increase of 939m² within Wychavon outside of the WWM-GA. However, due to the rural nature of the district and the spread of the population over a large area it may be possible to cater for this demand through a combination of increased use of the pools in each of the main towns in the district (Droitwich, Evesham and Pershore) and through the private sector.

419. There are two current proposals for new commercial pools on the Wychavon/Worcester border at the Sixways Stadium site and at Hindlip. The Sixways Stadium facility is for a 25m x 6 lane pool and it has planning permission as a private sector facility with some community use. The Hindlip proposal is potentially linked to a mixed use planning application including housing, but the details are not yet known.
420. Both/either of these proposed pool(s) could potentially offer some community benefit as they would help address the lack of provision around Worcester. They are most likely to attract car-based community users due to their location, particularly taking into account the fact that most people will only travel around 20 minutes in total to swim. However their close physical location means that they would have a significant overlap in catchment if both were developed, and they would not cater for the demand on the eastern edge of the authority on the border with Stratford-on-Avon District. Either pool could potentially provide valuable training space for swimming clubs, but a more detailed assessment is needed as to the level of potential use should the facility proposed in this Framework for a 25m x 8 lane competition pool be developed in Worcester City.
421. If possible the lack of provision on the eastern edge of the authority should be addressed, and if a scheme(s) comes forward planning conditions should be applied to ensure secure community use and if the pool design allows, also training time for clubs.

Wychavon within the WWM-GA

422. The requirements of the SUEs within the WWM-GA are based on a proportional share of developing a swimming pool to serve the new housing. Given the location of the smaller SUEs and the location of housing growth in Worcester City itself, it is likely that there will be cross-boundary movement of users.

Figure 76: Wychavon Swimming Pool Recommendations

Wychavon Swimming Pool Requirements	
Wychavon outside the WWM-GA 1 or 2 x 25m pools possibly provided by the private sector	
Wychavon within the WWM-GA	
Bevere	13 sq m water space
Kilbury	10 sq m water space
Worcester South/Norton	10 sq m water space
Potential Locations	
Wychavon outside the WWM-GA Location(s) tbc	
Wychavon within the WWM-GA On-site within the Worcester South/Norton SUE, or possibly off-site contributions to facility elsewhere in the Worcester West SUE.	
Other Recommendations Planning conditions to enable secure community use and training time for swimming clubs if new private/commercial sector pools are developed. Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.	

Wyre Forest

423. The current level of swimming pool provision in Wyre Forest is above both the regional and national averages. There are currently five swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 1492m² of water space) and two of the pools are local authority owned. There are good levels of both satisfied demand and relative share. Although there is a net import of swimmers into the authority of around 700 visits per week, the pools are operating at about 50% of capacity (compared to the 70% which would be considered full). The main reason why people do not swim who live in the authority area is because they are too far from a pool to walk, and do not have access to a car.
424. The majority of the water space in Wyre Forest is provided by the Glades Leisure Centre which has a large freeform leisure pool of 572m². This is not ideal for providing lane swimming although it is partly used for this purpose as well as for swimming lessons.

425. By 2026 there will be a need for a total of 1350m², meaning that there is a reduction in the amount of water space needed. This is due to the population being projected to decrease.

Figure 77: Wyre Forest Swimming Pool Recommendations

Wyre Forest Swimming Pool Requirements- No additional provision required
Potential Locations
Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites. Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.

Herefordshire

426. The current level of swimming pool provision in Herefordshire is approximately the same as the regional average but just below the national average. There are currently seven swimming pools in the district (equivalent to 2201m² of water space). However the relative share is somewhat below the national average as is the overall level of satisfied demand. As there is no issue with lack of capacity within the authority, the reason why people do not swim are that they are too far from a pool. As a consequence the level of unmet demand is much higher than that of the national average and other authorities within the CSP area. The average used capacity for the authority is around 50%, but it is not known how this may vary between facilities across the authority. At present people living on the western edge of the authority and in the Bromyard area are not able to reach a pool within 20 minutes drive, but there are pockets of unmet demand scattered across Herefordshire. Additional water space is therefore not needed at this time, however the authority may wish to consider how it can improve access to pools outside of the main towns.
427. The findings of the Nortoft Calculator suggest that by 2026 there will be a need for a further 585m² taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum. This is approximately equivalent to a new 25m x 6 lane plus teaching pool.
428. Using the Sports Facility Calculator, it is estimated that the growth in Hereford itself is expected to generate the equivalent of a 25m x 4 lane pool. There is also a strong likelihood that there will be need to replace Hereford Leisure Pool within the lifetime of this Framework.
429. The two priorities are therefore to replace (or substantially refurbish) both the existing facilities, and to develop a new 25m pool in Hereford. Given that the only other pools in the city are private/commercial, the new pool should be developed as a 25m x 6 lane community pool as part of a new leisure centre ideally adjacent to a secondary school

site, possibly located within one of the SUEs. Both pools would be 'hub' level facilities and should have intensive management in order to maximise community use.

430. Elsewhere across the authority, if proposals arise for commercial or private sector pools, a planning condition enabling some community use may help to address the lack of facilities locally.

Figure 78: Herefordshire Swimming Pool Recommendations

Herefordshire Swimming Pool Requirements 25m x 6 lane pool
Potential Locations As part of leisure centre in a SUE
Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites. Refurbish/replace Hereford Leisure Pool. Maintain and refurbish pools as necessary to keep high quality.

Detailed methodology findings

Facilities Planning Model

431. The National Run assessment of February 2010 was undertaken by Sport England. It gives a good overview of the current picture of supply and demand, taking into account such factors as: the amount of water space (with a minimum size of pool), the management arrangements, the hours open to the community, the catchment of each pool (by car, foot, and public transport), the car ownership of an area, and the levels of deprivation of each area. The following tables provide a summary of the findings of the FPM as at February 2010. A full commentary is provided as Appendix 11.

Bromsgrove	<p>Has approximately the same amount of water space as the national average and experiences a significant amount of cross-border movement which about balances out. There are high levels of satisfied demand and generally good access to pools. Overall there is some spare capacity in the current pool network.</p> <p>Additional water space is not needed at this time.</p>
Malvern Hills	<p>Has high levels of water space but this is approximately in balance with the total demand from the authority. There are good levels of satisfied demand and good access to pools for most people. However there is a significant export of swimmers out of the authority, which means that the level of use of the pools within Malvern Hills itself is lower than would otherwise be expected, at around 50% (compared to 70% which is considered full). This export is probably due to the location of the pools and the rural nature of much of the authority, as swimmers will go over the boundaries to access their nearest pool. The main reason why people do not swim is that they are too far from a pool (either walking or by car).</p> <p>Additional water space is not needed at this time.</p>
Redditch	<p>Has low levels of water space with a consequence that the pools are used to a very high level of intensity, well above the figure assumed to be "full". Although most people can still theoretically swim as a high proportion could be exported to neighbouring authorities, the relative share is poor compared to other areas and the national average. This is primarily due to people not having access to a car.</p> <p>Additional pool space is needed. The amount and location require further assessment.</p>

Worcester	<p>Has high levels of water space and should have high levels of satisfied demand overall. However the authority imports about 19% of users from elsewhere and the pools are running fairly close to “full”. The lack of access to a car is the main reason why people are unable to swim in Worcester.</p> <p>The amount of water space should be retained in Worcester but the accessibility of the pool network should be reviewed if the opportunity arises. Any additional demand would require some additional water space.</p>
Wychavon	<p>Has relatively low levels of water space per 1000 but good levels of satisfied demand and relative share. More swimmers are exported over the boundaries than are imported, and the pools are running reasonably full at peak time although there is some spare capacity.</p> <p>Additional water space is not needed at this time.</p>
Wyre Forest	<p>Has relatively high levels of water space per 1000 and good levels of both satisfied demand and relative share. Although there is a net import of swimmers into the authority, the pools are operating at about 50% of capacity (compared to the 70% which would be considered full). The main reason why people do not swim is because they are too far from a pool to walk and do not have access to a car.</p> <p>Additional water space is not needed at this time.</p>
Herefordshire	<p>Has relatively low levels of water space per 1000 compared to the national average although the overall balance in supply and demand is reasonable, taking account of the population characteristics. However the relative share is somewhat below the national average as is the overall level of satisfied demand. As there is no issue with lack of capacity within the authority, the reason why people do not swim are that they are too far from a pool. As a consequence the level of unmet demand is much higher than that of the national average and other authorities within the CSP area. The average used capacity for the authority is around 50%, but it is not known how this may alter between facilities across the authority.</p> <p>Additional water space is not needed at this time in relation to the total amount of water space. However the authority may wish to consider how it can improve access to pools outside of the main towns.</p>

Extract from the FPM findings for pools

Authority	Water space per 1000*	Overall supply/demand balance in sq m of water space	Satisfied demand %	Demand exported as a % of satisfied demand	Demand imported as % of used capacity	% of capacity of pools used	Relative share compared to national average share
Bromsgrove	12.3	49	96	32	30	62	18
Malvern Hills	16.6	30	92	36	19	49	19
Redditch	6.3	-419	92	39	17	98	-33
Worcester	14.2	257	95	3	22	65	-32
Wychavon	8.7	-129	93	25	12	63	8
Wyre Forest	15.0	436	94	2	14	51	20
Herefordshire	10.9	-75	81	11	3	54	-7
West Midlands average	12.1	-758	91	1	1	64	-14

* this figure takes into account the amount of time each pool is open to the community, not simply the total amount of water space.

The national rate of provision of swimming space per 1000 has not changed significantly since 2007, it is currently 13.1m² per 1000 and the regional average is 12.14 m².

Active Places Power

432. The Active Places Power package from Sport England largely uses the same baseline data and modelling as the Facilities Planning Model. As the 2010 FPM results are available (see above), there is no necessity to explore the Active Places Power findings in detail.

Nortoft Calculator

433. Figure 79 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The West Midlands provision per 1000 figure has been generated by Sport England through its Facilities Planning Model.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 79: Nortoft Calculator results- Swimming Pools

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Swimming Pools	All	No m ² water space			12.30								
England average = 12.9	Bromsgrove		1168	12.72		-21	20	62	98	1147	1188	1230	1266
WM average = 12.3	Malvern Hills		1241	16.70		-309	-270	-233	-193	932	971	1008	1048
	Redditch		510	6.36		504	574	650	728	1014	1084	1160	1238
	Worcester		1351	14.10		-124	-2	131	280	1227	1349	1482	1631
	Wychavon		850	7.20		640	737	835	939	1490	1587	1685	1789
	Wyre Forest		1492	15.22		-271	-235	-192	-142	1221	1257	1300	1350
	Herefordshire		2201	12.18		87	252	419	585	2288	2453	2620	2786

Sports Facilities Calculator

434. The Sports Facilities Calculator has been used for the three main SUEs in Worcestershire as well as the growth in Hereford to estimate the facility requirements as at 2026. These include a 15% increase in demand.

Figure 80: Swimming Pools- Sports Facilities Calculator Results

	Worcester West	Worcester South	Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE	Hereford
No of dwellings	3,500	2, 700	3,000	6,450
Population	8,400	6,480	7,200	15,480
m ² of water space (rounded)	115	89 (Malvern Hills: 79; Wychavon 10)	99	212
No. of lanes of 25m pools (rounded)	2	1.5	2	4

435. The results from the Sports Facilities Calculator indicate that the two main SUEs around Worcester will generate demand for nearly four lanes. This reinforces the proposal that the new 25m pool should be located with the housing growth. The Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE is likely to be served by the new Abbey Stadium pool located nearby; this pool will replace the Hewell Road swimming pool. However “replacement” additional water space will be required elsewhere within Redditch.
436. The growth in Hereford requires 4 lanes, which should be met by the provision of a new pool, which if possible should be 6 lanes to enable greater sports development opportunities. The existing Hereford Leisure Pool requires major refurbishment or potentially replacement within the next 10 years.

Synthetic Turf Pitches

Introduction

437. There are currently two types of Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs) in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, sand based and 3G. The sand-based/sand-filled pitches have a short pile, which is most suited to hockey, but can be used for football and non-contact rugby training. This is the most common surface for school sites, and the longest established. 3G pitches have a rubber-crumb filled surface with long-pile. This is the preferred surface for football and rugby but has limited use for hockey, see below for more details.
438. Water-based pitches have a specialist hockey surface but can also be used for football and non-contact rugby training. The nearest water based pitch is currently located in Birmingham. Figure 82 shows the location of all large sized pitches in the area available for community use, as well as pitches in the adjoining authorities.
439. The demand for STPs is one of the fastest growing of all sports facilities, and the national governing bodies are responding to this with 'new' surfaces and new competition rules. STPs are also vital for many clubs for training, and the recently published guidance from Sport England and the National Governing Bodies ('Selecting the Right Artificial Surface', 2010) provides more detail on the types of surface and their expected use (Figure 81a - see below).
440. The majority of demand for STP time comes from football and the FA have an aspiration to develop a large size 3G pitch in each local authority area. However much of the demand is for the small sided senior game played on small-sided pitches. These matches are often run independently from the Football Association, and therefore demand is difficult to track, but there is a clear overlap between the small sided game played on divided up large size pitches, and the specialist small sided (usually commercial) pitch complexes. Of the two, the commercial small sided pitch complexes tend to be more attractive to players.
441. In relation to the provision of STPs generally, the relatively high cost of hiring synthetic surfaces is often reported as prohibiting use by mini and junior teams. There is also concern from the sport of hockey about the replacement of sand-based pitches by 3G pitches, primarily on school sites.
442. Club hockey is now wholly played on STPs and as yet is confined to sand based/sand filled pitches in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The highest level of the sport is played on water based pitches and at present there are no such facilities in the Partnership area. However, Stourport Hockey Club have aspirations to upgrade one of their existing pitches to water based, which would provide a CSP level facility.
443. For rugby, good quality natural turf remains the surface of choice for both matches and training. However for those clubs or schools, colleges and universities who have limited

training space, 3G synthetic turf pitches offer a real opportunity to provide a quality surface upon which to play the game. To that end the RFU has supported the development of synthetic turf, and many clubs and teams now use 3G pitches. However, rugby matches can only be played on STPs with special permission from the RFU.

444. STPs are seen as a major benefit for schools, both in the public and independent sectors. Many schools have aspirations for STPs as do the higher and further education sectors. With the fast changing scene in relation to supply and demand for STPs, the following section should be taken as a guide to future priorities. Where new pitches are proposed it is essential that a however that local supply and demand assessment is made including the potential impact upon local clubs, as the community 'market' for STPs has limits, and the choice of pitch type and size is crucial to the sport(s) which can be played and the level of competition that can be provided for.

Figure 81a: STP surfaces and use by sport

Pitch type	Rubber crumb type			Sand type		Water type
Category	Long Pile 3G (65mm with shock pad)	Long Pile 3G ¹ (55-60mm)	Short Pile 3G ¹ (40mm)	Sand Filled ¹	Sand Dressed ¹	Water based ¹
Comments on sports surfaces	Rugby surface	Preferred football surface	Acceptable surface for some competitive football and hockey	Acceptable surface for competitive hockey and suitable for football training	Preferred surface for competitive hockey and suitable for football training	High level competitive hockey and suitable for football training if pitch irrigated
Sport						
Hockey	○○○○○○	○○○○○○	●●●○○○ ²	●●●○○○ ²	●●●○○○ ²	●●●○○○ ²
Rugby League	●●●○○○ ³	●●●○○○ ³	●●○○○○ ⁴	●○○○○○ ⁵	●○○○○○ ⁵	●○○○○○ ⁵
Rugby Union	●●●●●○ ⁶	●○○○○○ ⁷	●○○○○○ ⁵	●○○○○○ ⁵	●○○○○○ ⁵	●○○○○○ ⁵
Football	●●●●●○ ⁸	●●●●●○ ⁸	●●●●○○ ⁸	●○○○○○ ⁹	●○○○○○ ⁹	●○○○○○ ⁹
Key	○○○○○○ Not suitable for use ●○○○○○ Surface for modified games/training on but not suitable for serious training / competition ●●○○○○ Surface for training/recreational use ●●●○○○ Surface for training and for some competition ●●●●○○ Surface for competition and training ●●●●●○ Surface for competition and training (regional / national) ●●●●●○ Surface for high level competition/training (national/international)			¹ Shockpad optional: often needed to meet appropriate performance requirements ² Surface must comply with FIH Standard (insitu tested) ³ RFL currently evaluating surface standard - see their website for latest information ⁴ No full contact ⁵ Can only be used for Tag and Touch Rugby / Handling skills ⁶ Surface must comply with IRB type 22 with enhanced HIC requirement ⁷ RFU currently evaluating surface standard - see their website for latest information ⁸ Surface must comply with FIFA 1 star or IATS equivalent approval required ⁹ Surface must comply with BSEN 15330-1 (2007)		
Note:	All users should refer to the individual NGB guidance, available on line, for specific information on the preferred categories					

Current provision

445. The table below shows the current synthetic turf pitch provision across the partnership area.

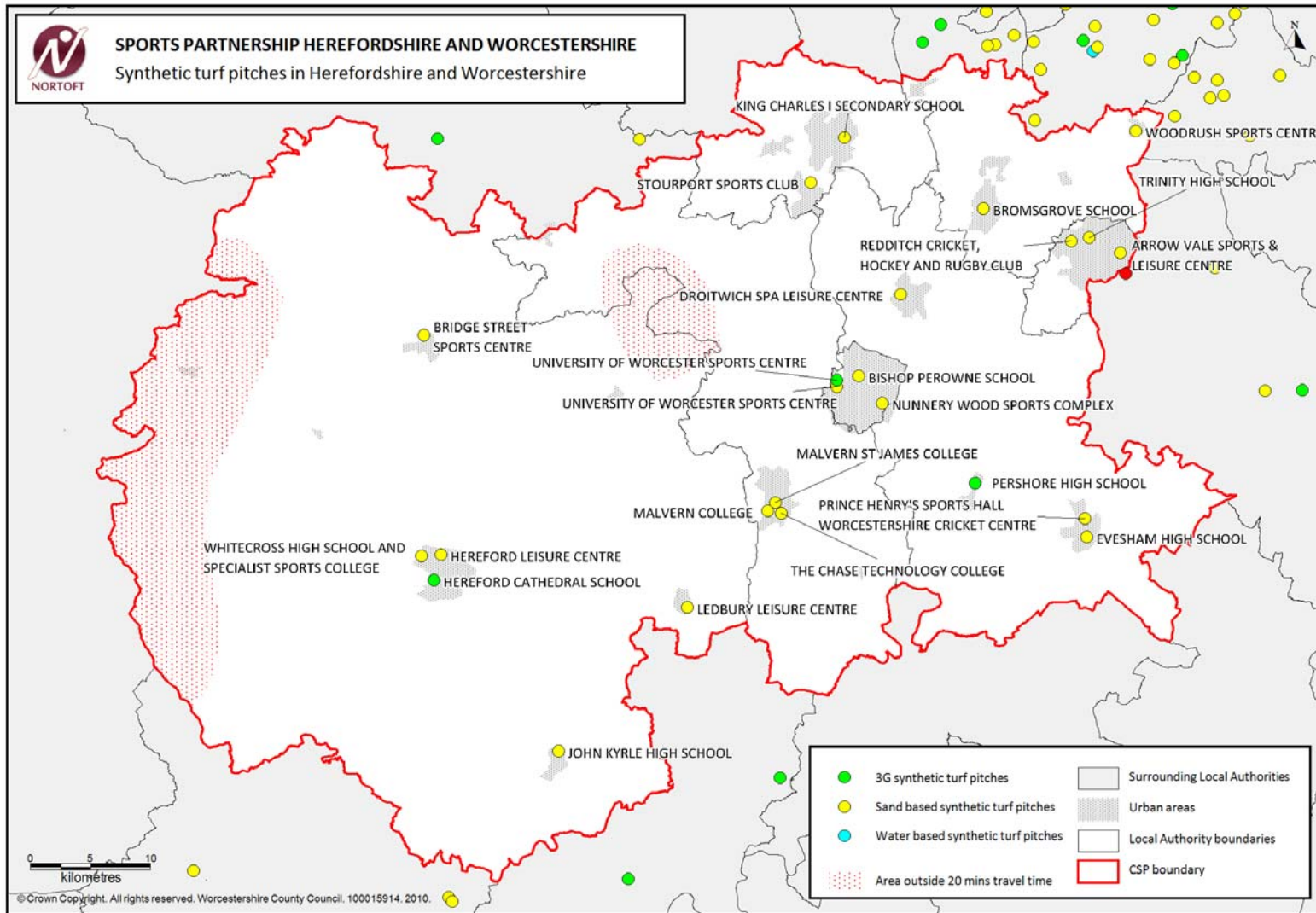
Figure 81b: Synthetic turf pitches in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	Pitch Surface
BROMSGROVE	
Bromsgrove School	2 x Sand-based
Woodrush Sports Centre	Sand-based
MALVERN HILLS	
The Chase Technology College	Sand-based
Malvern College	Sand-based
Malvern St James College	Sand-based
REDDITCH	
Arrow Vale Sports & Leisure Centre	Sand-based
Redditch Cricket, Hockey and Rugby Club	Sand-based
Trinity High School and 6 th Form Centre	Sand-based
WORCESTER	
Bishop Perowne School	Sand-based
Nunnery Wood Sports Complex	Sand-based
University of Worcester Sports Centre	Sand-based
University of Worcester Sports Centre	3G
WYCHAVON	
Droitwich Spa Leisure Centre	Sand-based
Evesham High School	Sand-based
Pershore High School	3G
Prince Henry's Sports Hall/ Worcestershire Cricket Centre	Sand-based
WYRE FOREST	
King Charles I Secondary School	Sand-based
Stourport Sports Club	2 x Sand-based
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Bridge Street Sports Centre	Sand-based
Hereford Leisure Centre	Sand-based
John Kyrle High School	Sand-based
Ledbury Leisure Centre	Sand-based
Whitecross High School and Specialist Sports College	Sand-based

446. Figure 82 shows the location of all synthetic turf pitches with community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area as well as other STPs in the surrounding authority areas.

447. It also identifies those areas which are currently outside a 20 minute drive time. These areas are the western side of Herefordshire and an area on the northern part of the Herefordshire/Malvern Hills border.

Figure 82: Synthetic turf pitches- location and surface



Summary of synthetic turf pitch provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

448. Bromsgrove's requirements are divided into two sections; the majority of the district lying outside the sustainable urban extension (SUE) proposed on the Redditch border, and provision within the Bromsgrove/Redditch SUE.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

449. The current level of STP provision in Bromsgrove is the same as the regional average of 0.03 pitches per 1000 population but just below the national average of 0.04. There are currently three STPs on two sites in the district. If demand remains within the 1% per annum increase there will be little further community requirement in the period up to 2026. However additional facilities would still be of benefit and support the growth of small-sided football in the district.

Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

450. The Sports Facility Calculator suggests that there will be a requirement for 0.3 of a large size pitch generated by the SUE population.
451. As there is clearly a requirement but insufficient to justify a full-size STP the authority may wish to consider options to meet this need in a cost-effective manner, possibly linked to any new or expanded secondary school serving the SUE.

Figure 83: Bromsgrove Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

<p>Bromsgrove Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements- Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE Additional community provision not essential, however support the development of an additional sand-based pitch at Bromsgrove Hockey Club as a hub level facility, if local market demonstrates it is sustainable.</p>
<p>Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE 0.3 of a large size STP.</p>
<p>Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites. Encourage community use if schools want new STPs.</p>

Malvern Hills

452. The facility needs for Malvern Hills district is split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

453. The current level of STP provision in Malvern Hills is above the regional average and the same as the national average of 0.04 pitches per 1000. There are currently three STPs in the district but they are all located in Malvern, which suggests that additional large size pitches may be justified elsewhere in the authority area to improve the level of access to this type of facility.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

454. Most of the housing growth within Malvern Hills is located within the WWM-GA, and there will be a need to respond to this new demand. The specific requirements are derived from the Sports Facility Calculator for the major SUEs are provided in the table below.

Figure 84: Malvern Hills Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

Malvern Hills Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements-	
Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA	
Additional STP access should be sought outside of Malvern Town.	
Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA	
1 large size STP, of which:	
Worcester West	0.4 large size STP
Worcester South/Norton	0.25 large size STP
Other Recommendations	
Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.	
Encourage new large size or training pitches as dual use facilities in areas outside of Malvern town.	

Redditch

455. The current level of STP provision in Redditch is the same as the national average of 0.04 and above the regional average of 0.03. There are currently three STPs in the district. If demand remains within the 1% per annum increase there will be little further community requirement in the period up to 2026. However additional facilities would still be of benefit and support the growth of small-sided football in the authority.

Figure 85: Redditch Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

Redditch Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements Additional community provision not essential
Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites. Explore opportunities linked to new school provision

Worcester City

456. The current level of large size STP provision in Worcester is below both the regional and national averages. There are currently two STPs in the City and there is a need for one more according to the Nortoft Calculator.
457. A new 3G STP has been built at the University of Worcester, this pitch will be available for some community use but will be heavily used by the University especially during term time. Therefore this pitch has not been counted within the required new pitches.
458. There is also a new sand based STP currently under construction at Bishop Perowne School; it is being built in partnership with King's School and will be available for community use.
459. Although STPs are not replacements for grass pitches for football, they can relieve pressure on them by providing space for training. Worcester has insufficient playing field space, exacerbated by flooding on several sites. Increased STP provision would therefore be valuable with the development of more than one pitch, particularly if new space was made affordable and available to minis and juniors as well as seniors.

Figure 86: Worcester Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

<p>Worcester Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements A minimum of 1 large size STP</p> <p>If local demand can be demonstrated, other additional community provision should be encouraged, particularly if linked to programming and pricing to support mini and junior football as well as seniors.</p>
<p>Potential Locations TBC but possibly linked to secondary school sites.</p>
<p>Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p>

Wychavon

460. The facility needs for Wychavon district is split into two areas: Wychavon excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Wychavon outside the WWM-GA

461. The current level of STP provision in Wychavon meets the regional average but is just below the national average. There are currently four STPs in the district. If demand remains within the 1% per annum increase there will be little further community requirement in the period up to 2026. However additional facilities would still be of benefit and support the growth of small-sided football in the authority.
462. There are however issues with flooding of grass pitches particularly in the south of the district in Evesham, additional STP facilities could help to alleviate some of the flooding issues however this would be for training purposes only as these facilities are unlikely to be sanctioned by the FA for league matches.
463. Opportunities should therefore be explored to encourage the dual use of school sites where this will address a gap in geographical provision or where local demand is clearly outstripping the supply of facilities.

Wychavon within the WWM-GA

464. The requirements of the SUEs within the WWM-GA are based on a proportional share of developing one new pitch to serve the new housing. Given the location of the smaller SUEs and the location of housing growth in Worcester City itself, it is likely that there will be cross-boundary movement of users.

Figure 87: Wychavon Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

Wychavon Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements- Wychavon outside the WWM-GA	
Additional community provision not essential but should be actively explored, particularly where there are geographical gaps in provision.	
Wychavon within the WWM-GA	
Bevere	0.04 of large size STP
Kibury	0.03 of large size STP
Worcester South/Norton	0.03 of large size STP
Consideration should be given as to how best this demand can be met, taking account of the overall growth in the WWM-GA.	
Other Recommendations	
Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.	
Explore opportunities as they arise but particularly those linked to new school provision (incl. BSF programme)	

Wyre Forest

465. The current level of STP provision in Wyre Forest is the same as the regional average and just below the national average. There are currently three STPs in the district, all of which are sand based.
466. There were plans to replace the King Charles I Secondary School STP when the school was to be rebuilt under BSF but now this programme has finished the proposal is uncertain. However a 3G pitch on this site would still be a high priority for the FA if investment can be secured.
467. The Stourport Sports Club was also planning to move one of its existing sand based STPs and replace it with an international competition level water based pitch. This proposal is still a long term aspiration if funding can be found, and if developed it would be a CSP level facility.

Figure 88: Wyre Forest Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

Wyre Forest Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements
Baxter College 3G pitch
Stourport Sports Club water-based pitch

Other Recommendations

Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.

Additional provision would support the development of football, in particular the small-sided game, training, and minis and juniors.

Herefordshire

468. The current level of STP provision in Herefordshire matches the regional average and is just below the national average. There are currently five STPs in the district and a further two will be required by 2026 taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
469. Large/full size STPs may not be appropriate in the more rural areas due to relatively low levels of population and accessibility problems but consideration should be given to developing smaller size STPs in areas without good access to existing facilities, such as at Kington and Bromyard. These should be located on school sites and act as dual use facilities with low intensity management (satellite level sites).

Figure 89: Herefordshire Synthetic Turf Pitch Recommendations

Herefordshire Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements-

2 full size pitches by 2026

Potential Locations

1 pitch within Hereford growth linked to new leisure centre in a SUE adjacent to/co-located with a school

60m x 40m pitch at Kington on school site

60m x 40m pitch at Bromyard on school site

Other Recommendations

Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites

Detailed methodology findings

Nortoft Calculator

470. Figure 90 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The regional level of provision per 1000 has been used for this assessment.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 90: Nortoft Calculator results- Synthetic Turf Pitches

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Synthetic Turf Pitches	All	No pitches			0.03								
England average = 0.04	Bromsgrove		3	0.03		0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
WM average = 0.03	Malvern Hills		3	0.04		-1	-1	-1	0	2	2	2	3
	Redditch		3	0.04		-1	0	0	0	2	3	3	3
	Worcester		3	0.03		0	0	1	1	3	3	4	4
	Wychavon		4	0.03		0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
	Wyre Forest		3	0.03		0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
	Herefordshire		5	0.03		1	1	1	2	6	6	6	7

Sports Facilities Calculator

471. The Sports Facilities Calculator has been used for the three main SUEs in Worcestershire as well as the growth in Hereford. The results can be seen below and are the needs required by 2026 including an additional 15% demand.

Figure 91: Synthetic Turf Pitches- Sports Facilities Calculator Results

	Worcester West	Worcester South	Bromsgrove-Redditch	Hereford
No of dwellings	3,500	2,700	3,000	6,450
Population	8,400	6,480	7,200	15,480
No. full size pitches (rounded)	0.4	0.28 (Malvern Hills: 0.25; Wychavon 0.03)	0.3	0.7

472. Both of the SUEs in Worcester have demand for part of an STP and these are good locations for new facilities as new communities generally have a younger population and these are the main users of STPs. The growth at Hereford also justifies an STP to be located there and might be best located at a leisure centre which is co-located with a school and run as a dual use facility.

Athletics Tracks

Introduction

473. The participation information from Active People Survey 1 suggested that the demand for athletics on tracks (and for indoor training) is almost wholly from young people (under 25), and is mostly from white, black and mixed ethnic communities.
474. The Active People Survey 2 summary for athletics also includes running cross-country/road, running road, running ultra marathon, and jogging. The participation rates and profiles for track and field athletics cannot therefore be compared to the information provided in Active People Survey 1.
475. The following facts are taken from the Sport England Primary Offer Data Pack for Athletics – June 2008.
- The number of males taking part in athletics is significantly higher than the number of females (38% are female participants and 62% are male participants);
 - Only 3% of participants have a disability or long term limiting illness;
 - 43% of those participating have an annual household income of more than £52,000.
476. Only synthetic tracks are now acceptable to the governing body of athletics for competition purposes. Synthetic athletics tracks are expensive facilities to build and can be expensive to manage, particularly unless the site is shared with other uses. At the same time, the number of users is relatively limited compared to the large throughputs of swimming pools and halls.
477. The most up to date guidance available from UK Athletics, contains the following statement regarding outdoor track provision:
- One outdoor synthetic track (6 or 8 lanes) per 250,000 within 20 minutes drive (45 minutes in rural areas)*
478. The UK Athletics Facilities Planning and Delivery 2007 – 2012 proposes:
- “One regional centre, one regional 200m track and one indoor training centre are recommended per 500,000 population, within a 30 minute drive time (or 45 minutes for those living in rural locations).”*
479. In general, the current priority for UK Athletics is to increase the provision of indoor facilities to support outdoor facilities. There is currently no indoor athletics provision within Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

Current provision

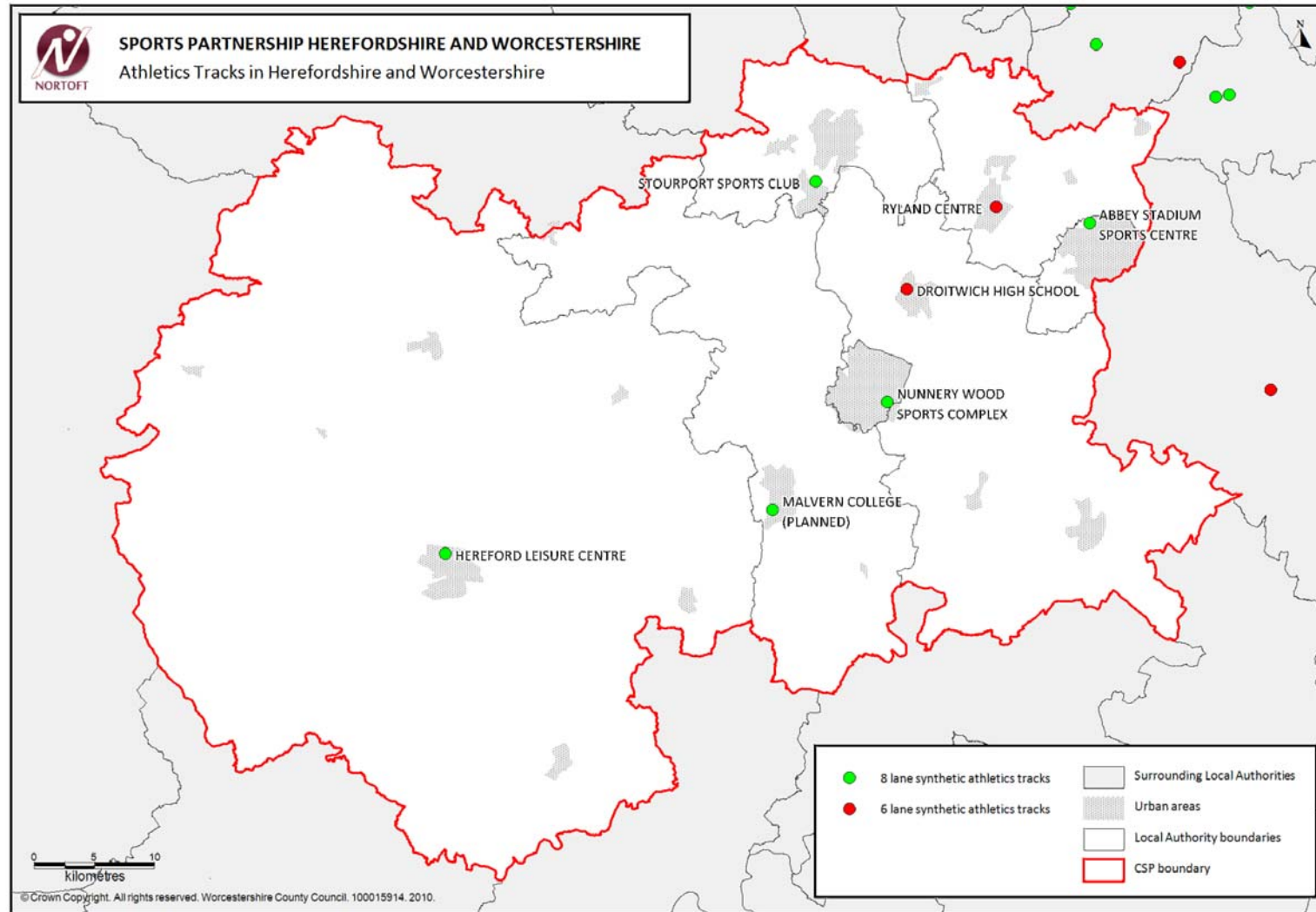
480. Figure 92 below shows all athletics tracks that have community use in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area.

Figure 92: Athletics tracks in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	Number of lanes
BROMSGROVE	
Ryland Centre	6
MALVERN HILLS	
Malvern College (planning permission granted but not yet under construction)	8
REDDITCH	
Abbey Stadium Sports Centre	8
WORCESTER	
Nunnery Wood Sports Complex	8
WYCHAVON	
Droitwich High School	6
WYRE FOREST	
Stourport Sports Club	8
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Hereford Leisure Centre	8

481. Figure 93 shows the location of all athletics tracks with community use as well as other tracks in the surrounding authority areas.

Figure 93: Athletics tracks- location and size



Summary of athletics track provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

482. The current level of athletics provision in Bromsgrove is above both the regional and national averages. There is currently one 6 lane track in the district and there is no further requirement by 2026, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
483. Local consultation suggests that Redditch would be a good location for an indoor training site to meet CSP level needs.

Figure 94: Bromsgrove Athletics Track Recommendations

Bromsgrove Athletics Track Requirements- None
Other Recommendations Consider indoor training linked to existing track or in Redditch to meet CSP level needs.

Malvern Hills

484. There is currently no athletics provision in Malvern Hills but there is a need for 5 lanes to meet current shortfall and future demand up to 2026.
485. Malvern College has planning permission for an 8 lane synthetic athletics track with community use contained within the planning permission conditions. It is not clear at this at this stage when construction is likely to start as external partnership funding is required for the development to go ahead. However, this is the most likely location for a track in the district and its development should be supported.
486. Small outdoor training facilities (J track or similar) should be considered elsewhere in the district at 1 or 2 sites ideally as dual use facilities.

Figure 95: Malvern Hills Athletics Track Recommendations

Malvern Hills Athletics Track Requirements- 5 lanes
Potential Locations Malvern College
Other Recommendations 1-2 J track or similar outdoor training facilities linked to school site(s) in the rural areas of the district.

Redditch

487. The current level of athletics provision in Redditch is above both the regional and national average. There is currently one 8 lane track in the district and there is no further requirement by 2026.
488. The importance of the athletics club suggests that this would be a good location for an indoor training facility meeting CSP level needs (either here or in Bromsgrove).

Figure 96: Redditch Athletics Track Recommendations

Redditch Athletics Track Requirements- None
Other Recommendations Consider indoor training linked to existing track or in Bromsgrove to meet CSP level needs.

Worcester

489. The current level of athletics provision in Worcester is above both the regional and national average. There is currently one 8 lane track in the district and there is no further requirement by 2026 taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 97: Worcester Athletics Track Recommendations

Worcester Athletics Track Requirements- No additional provision required

Wychavon

490. The current level of athletics provision in Wychavon is just below both the regional average but in line with the national. There is currently one 6 lane track in the district; however this does not currently meet all competition needs and is not floodlit. This track will need upgrading or replacing.
491. According to the modelling there will be a need for a further 3 lanes by 2026 however this does not justify providing a new track and the demand would be more appropriately provided as outdoor training but provided on school sites as dual use facilities. 1-2 sites are needed across the authority.

Figure 98: Wychavon Athletics Track Recommendations

<p>Wychavon Athletics Track Requirements- Possible upgrading/replacement of Droitwich track to meet NGB standards</p>
<p>Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites.</p> <p>1-2 J track or similar outdoor training facilities linked to school site(s) in Evesham and/or Pershore.</p>

Wyre Forest

492. The current level of athletics provision in Wyre Forest is above both the regional and national averages. There is currently one 8 lane track in the district and there is no further requirement by 2026 taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 99: Wyre Forest Athletics Track Recommendations

<p>Wyre Forest Athletics Track Requirements- No additional provision required</p>
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Herefordshire

493. The current level of athletics track provision in Herefordshire is just below both the regional and national averages. There is currently one 8 lane track in the district and the modelling suggests a further 6 lanes will be required by 2026. However the population of Herefordshire is widely and sparsely spread across a large area and is predominantly ageing and it is unlikely that a new athletics track will be able to be supported.
494. Rather than developing a new track, it is proposed that indoor training linked to the existing track (if possible) should be developed, as well as two outdoor training facilities in other towns and that these should be provided on school sites.

Figure 100: Herefordshire Athletics Track Recommendations

<p>Herefordshire Athletics Track Requirements- 6 lanes</p>
<p>Potential Locations Indoor training linked to existing track 2 x outdoor training linked to school site(s) in market towns.</p>
<p>Other Recommendations Formal community use agreements should be drawn up for use of the facilities on education sites</p>

Detailed methodology findings

Nortoft Calculator

495. Figure 101 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The West Midlands average rate of provision has been used for the modelling because athletics provision is better in the region than nationally.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 101: Nortoft Calculator results- Athletics Tracks

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Athletics Tracks	All	No lanes			0.06								
England average = 0.05	Bromsgrove		6	0.07		0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6
WM average = 0.06	Malvern Hills		0	0.00		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Redditch		8	0.10		-3	-3	-2	-2	5	5	6	6
	Worcester		8	0.08		-2	-1	-1	0	6	7	7	8
	Wychavon		6	0.05		1	2	2	3	7	8	8	9
	Wyre Forest		8	0.08		-2	-2	-2	-1	6	6	6	7
	Herefordshire		8	0.04		3	4	5	6	11	12	13	14

Indoor Bowls

Introduction

496. Bowls is one of the very few sports which primarily attract older people. For both outdoor and indoor bowls, participation peaks amongst women in their early 70s and in men in their late 70s. Indoor bowls appeals to men and women equally.
497. Bowls has very limited participation from black or ethnic minority groups. Bowls draws the largest proportion of its players from NS-SEC groups 1-4.
498. Indoor bowls is not universally popular throughout England. There are significant regional variations in the provision of indoor bowls centres (IBCs) across the country. Historically, indoor bowls has proved more popular in areas of England where the outdoor game is “flat green” rather than “crown green”.

Current provision

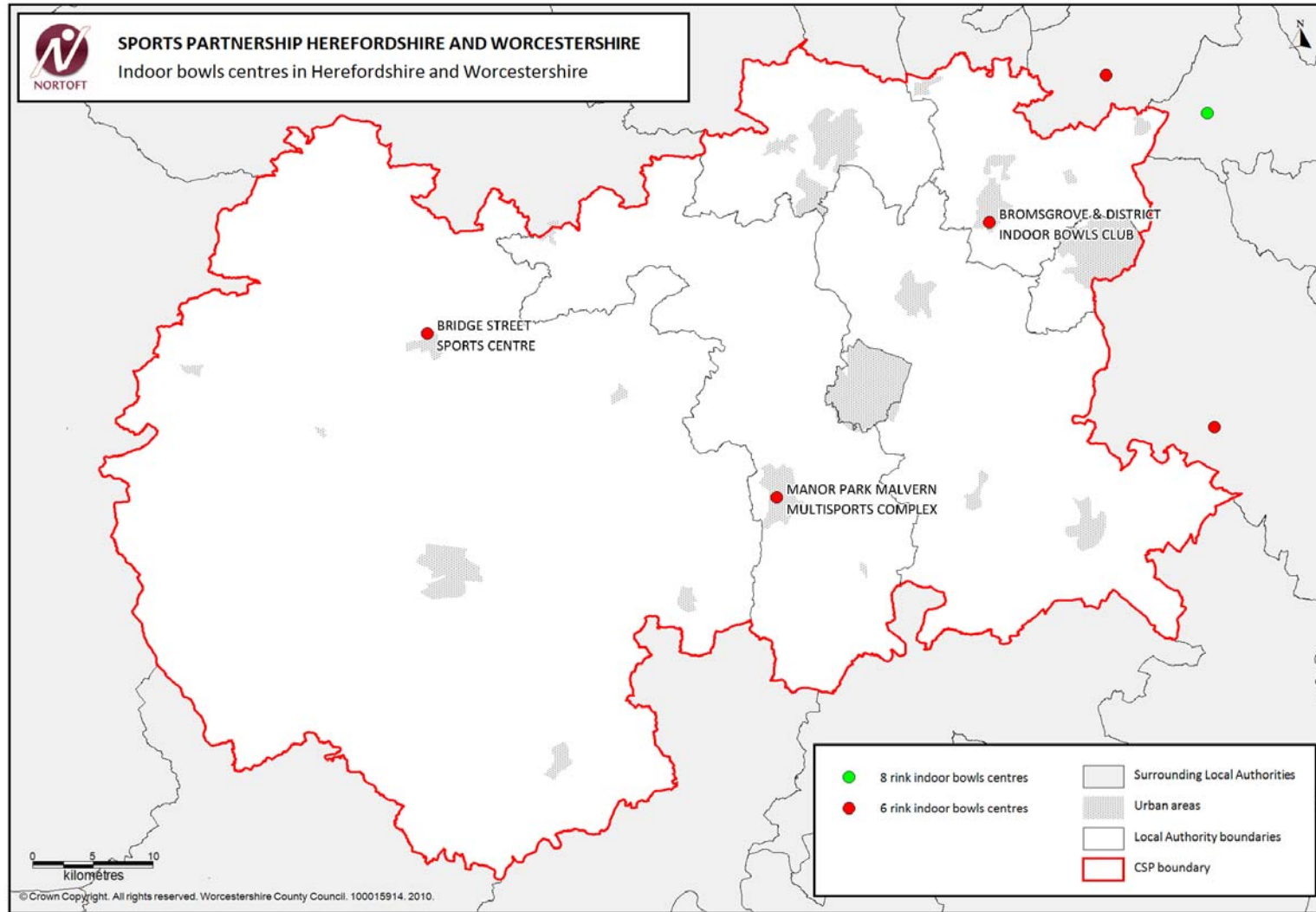
499. There are only three indoor bowls centres within the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area but they are reasonably well spread out. Figure 102 below lists all the indoor bowls facilities that have community use.

Figure 102: Indoor Bowls in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	No. of rinks
BROMSGROVE	
Bromsgrove & District Indoor Bowls Club	6
MALVERN HILLS	
Manor Park Malvern Multisports Complex	6
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Bridge Street Sports Centre	6

500. Figure 103 shows the location of all indoor bowls centres with community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area as well as other centres in the surrounding authority areas.

Figure 103: Indoor Bowls- location and size



Summary of indoor bowls provision and future need by local authority

501. Where new indoor bowls centres are proposed these should be a minimum of 6 rinks in size. This is because an indoor bowls centre needs to be a minimum of 6 rinks in size to be able to hold competitions and remain viable.

Bromsgrove

502. The current level of indoor bowls provision in Bromsgrove is above both the regional and national averages. There is currently one 6 rink centre in the district with no further requirement beyond 2026, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 104: Bromsgrove Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Bromsgrove Indoor Bowls Requirements- No additional provision required

Malvern Hills

503. The current level of indoor bowls provision in Malvern Hills is above both the regional and national average. There is currently one 6 rink centre in the district with no further requirement beyond 2026, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 105: Malvern Hills Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Malvern Hills Indoor Bowls Requirements- No additional provision required
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Redditch

504. There is currently no provision for indoor bowls in Redditch. The modelling shows a need for 4 rinks by 2026 but for an indoor bowls centre to be viable and able to hold competitions, the minimum size requirement is 6 rinks.

Figure 106: Redditch Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Redditch Indoor Bowls Requirements- 6 rinks (as minimum centre size)

Potential Locations

Any suitable location that can provide good road and bus links
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Other Recommendations

Worcester

505. There is currently no provision for indoor bowls in Worcester. The modelling shows a need for 5 rinks by 2026 but for an indoor bowls centre to be viable and able to hold competitions, the minimum size requirement is 6 rinks.

Figure 107: Worcester Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Worcester Indoor Bowls Requirements- 6 rinks (as minimum centre size)
Potential Locations Any suitable location that can provide good road and bus links
Other Recommendations

Wychavon

506. There is currently no provision for indoor bowls in Wychavon. The modelling shows a need for 6 rinks by 2026.

Figure 108: Wychavon Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Wychavon Indoor Bowls Requirements- 6 rinks (as minimum centre size)
Potential Locations Any suitable location that can provide good road and bus links
Other Recommendations

Wyre Forest

507. There is currently no provision for indoor bowls in Wyre Forest. The modelling shows a need for 4 rinks by 2026 but for an indoor bowls centre to be viable and able to hold competitions, the minimum size requirement is 6 rinks.

Figure 109: Wyre Forest Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Wyre Forest Indoor Bowls Requirements- 6 rinks (as minimum centre size)
Potential Locations Any suitable location that can provide good road and bus links
Other Recommendations

Herefordshire

508. The current level of indoor bowls provision in Herefordshire is just below both the national average but three times the regional average. There is currently one 6 rink centre in the district and there will be a further need for 3 rinks by 2026, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum. With the ageing population of the area, demand should grow quickly and a facility with 6 rinks should be developed.

Figure 110: Herefordshire Indoor Bowls Recommendations

Herefordshire Indoor Bowls Requirements- 6 rinks (minimum centre size)
Potential Locations Hereford
Other Recommendations

Detailed methodology findings

Nortoft Calculator

509. Figure 111 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The England average provision is used for the modelling because there are much higher rates of indoor bowls demand in Herefordshire and Worcestershire than in the West Midlands area north of Birmingham.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 111: Nortoft Calculator results- Indoor Bowls

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	England provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Indoor Bowls	All	No rinks			0.04								
England average = 0.04	Bromsgrove		6	0.07		-2	-2	-2	-2	4	4	4	4
WM average = 0.01	Malvern Hills		6	0.08		-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
	Redditch		0	0.00		3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
	Worcester		0	0.00		4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5
	Wychavon		0	0.00		5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6
	Wyre Forest		0	0.00		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Herefordshire		6	0.03		1	2	3	3	7	8	9	9

Sports Facilities Calculator

510. The Sports Facilities Calculator has been used for the three main SUEs in Worcestershire as well as the growth in Hereford. The results can be seen below and are the needs required by 2026 including an additional 15% participation.

Figure 112: Indoor Bowls Centres- Sports Facilities Calculator Results

	Worcester West	Worcester South	Bromsgrove-Redditch	Hereford
No of dwellings	3,500	2,700	3,000	6,450
Population	8,400	6,480	7,200	15,480
No. of rinks (rounded)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4

511. None of the SUEs are sufficiently large enough to warrant an indoor bowls centre to be located there just for the needs of the new population. The SUEs will also have a relatively young population so levels of local users may be low. However, due to the relatively large size of an indoor bowls centre a SUE could be a good location for such a facility as it would offer the opportunity to plan in the facility properly and for it to be located where there are good public transport links.

Indoor Tennis

Introduction

512. The following facts are taken from the Sport England Primary Offer Data Pack for Tennis (June 2008).

- Tennis is the 6th most played sport nationally, and attracts slightly more men than women;
- The majority of players are from NS-SEC groups 1-4 and the highest participation rates are among those aged 16-24 years;
- 21% of tennis players are aged 16-19, this compares with 12% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 48% of tennis players have an annual household income of above £52,000 compared to 37% of all those that take part in any sport and active recreation.

513. Whilst the optimum travel time to most sports facilities is considered to be 20 minutes anecdotal evidence suggests that many people are prepared to travel greater distances to reach specialist facilities such as indoor tennis centres.

514. Indoor tennis centres are usually developed in association with outdoor courts and if they are to be viable should have large health and fitness provision on site plus other income generating facilities.

Current provision

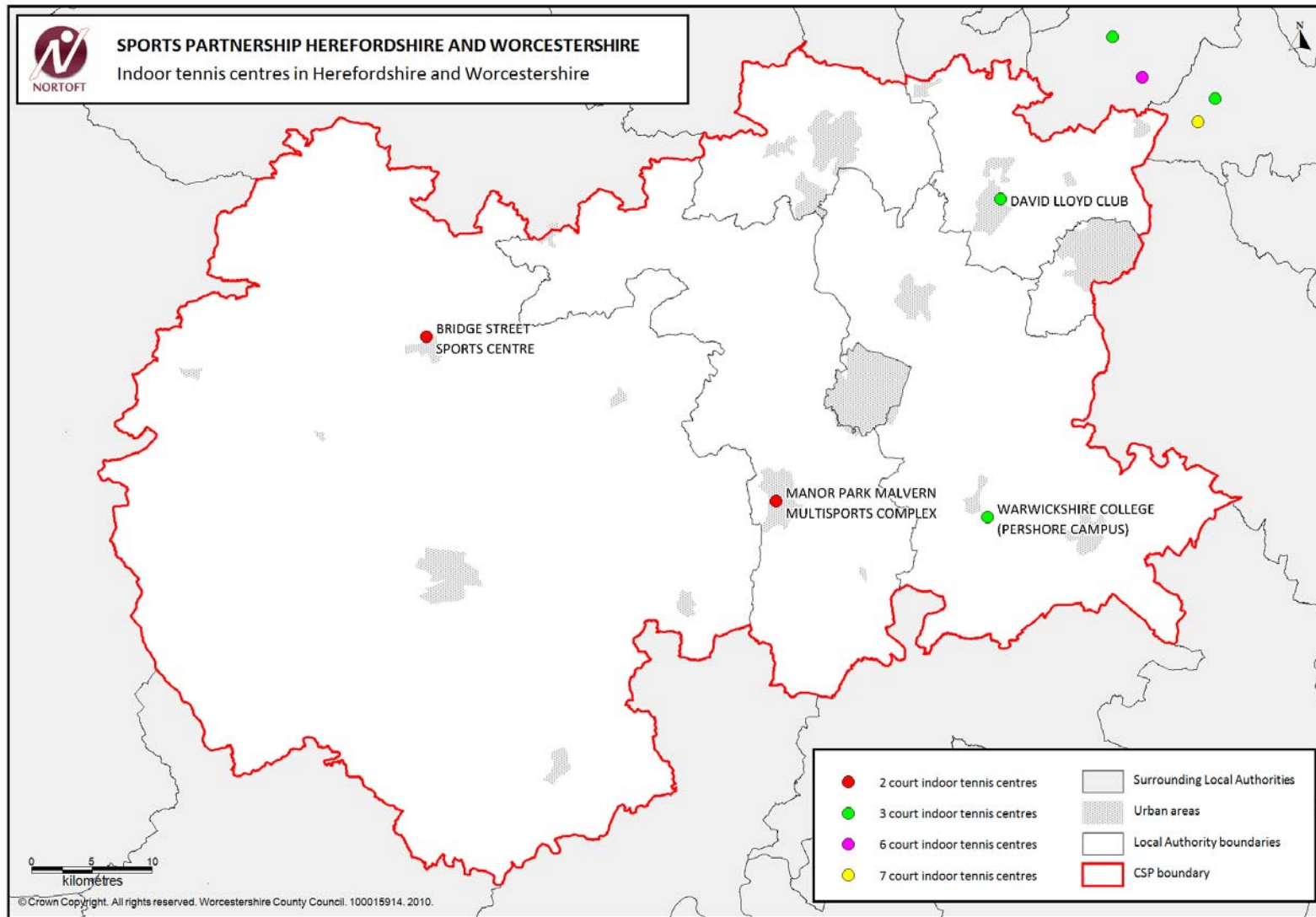
515. Figure 113 below lists all indoor tennis centres that have community use.

Figure 113: Indoor tennis centres in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	No. of courts
BROMSGROVE	
David Lloyd Club	3
MALVERN HILLS	
Manor Park Multisports Complex	2
WYCHAVON	
Warwickshire College (Persore Campus)	3
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Bridge Street Sports Centre	2

516. Figure 114 shows the location of all indoor tennis centres with community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area as well as other centres in the surrounding authority areas.

Figure 114: Indoor tennis centres- location and size



Summary of indoor tennis provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

517. The current level of indoor tennis provision in Bromsgrove is the same as the England average. There is currently one 3 court indoor tennis centre in the district and there are no further courts required up to 2026, taking into account the projected population and a 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 115: Bromsgrove Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Bromsgrove Indoor Tennis Requirements- No additional provision required
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Malvern Hills

518. The current level of indoor tennis provision in Malvern Hills is the same as the national average. There is currently one 2 court indoor tennis centre in the district and a requirement of a further 1 court by 2026, taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
519. Manor Park Malvern Multisports Complex already has planning permission to extend its existing tennis hall to provide an additional indoor court. This is now under construction and means this requirement will be fulfilled.

Figure 116: Malvern Hills Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Malvern Hills Indoor Tennis Requirements- 1 court by 2026
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Potential Locations

Manor Park Malvern Multisports Complex
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Other Recommendations

Redditch

520. There is currently no provision for indoor tennis in Redditch. There is a requirement for 3 courts by 2026 to bring it in line with the national average taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 117: Redditch Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Redditch Indoor Tennis Requirements- 3 courts by 2026
Potential Locations Linked to an active club
Other Recommendations

Worcester

521. There is currently no provision for indoor tennis in Worcester. There is a requirement for 4 courts by 2026 to bring it in line with the national average taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
522. There are proposals to develop 8 indoor tennis courts (6 permanent indoor and 2 seasonal) adjacent to the Sixways Stadium located on the edge of Worcester (just inside Wychavon district). If developed, this could potentially cater for the requirement up to 2026. There are also plans for a further 4 indoor courts as part of the Hindlip proposal which is also in Wychavon and very close to the Sixways Stadium development.

Figure 118: Worcester Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Worcester Indoor Tennis Requirements- 4 courts by 2026
Potential Locations Linked to an active club (may not be required if Sixways and/or Hindlip are developed)
Other Recommendations

Wychavon

523. The current level of indoor tennis provision in Wychavon is the same as the national average. There is currently one 3 court centre in the district and there will be a requirement for a further 1 court by 2026 taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
524. Wychavon has one third of all the tennis clubs within the Partnership area and as such could justify further facilities linked to existing clubs. Due to the high number of active clubs it would be justified to support new provision linked to existing clubs, however 3 indoor courts are required for league matches.
525. There is already planning permission granted for 8 indoor courts (6 permanent indoor and 2 seasonal) adjacent to the Sixways Stadium in Worcester (within Wychavon district) which would cater for both the requirements of Worcester and Wychavon up

to 2026. There are also plans for a further 4 indoor courts as part of the Hindlip proposal which is also in Wychavon and very close to the Sixways Stadium development.

Figure 119: Wychavon Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Wychavon Indoor Tennis Requirements- 1 court by 2026 (to be delivered as a minimum 3 court centre to enable league matches)
Potential Locations Sixways Stadium/Hindlip Linked to an active club
Other Recommendations

Wyre Forest

526. There is currently no provision for indoor tennis in Wyre Forest. There is a requirement for 3 courts by 2026 to bring it in line with the national average taking into account the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.

Figure 120: Wyre Forest Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Wyre Forest Indoor Tennis Requirements- 3 courts by 2026
Potential Locations Kidderminster- linked to an active club
Other Recommendations

Herefordshire

527. The current level of indoor tennis provision in Herefordshire is in line with the regional average but below the national average. There is currently one 2 court centre in Herefordshire and a requirement for a further 5 courts by 2026, taking into account both the projected population and 1% increase in participation per annum.
528. With the main centre of population and growth being in Hereford, it is proposed that the indoor centre should be located here, perhaps within one of the SUE areas.

Figure 121: Herefordshire Indoor Tennis Recommendations

Herefordshire Indoor Tennis Requirements- 5 courts by 2026
Potential Locations Hereford
Other Recommendations

Detailed methodology findings

Nortoft Calculator

529. Figure 122 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The England average has been used for the calculation because of the much higher rates of tennis participation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire areas than in the rest of the West Midlands.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 122: Nortoft Calculator results- Indoor Tennis

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase														
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections														
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026								
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000								
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800								
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000								
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300								
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300								
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800								
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600								
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800								
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	England provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)				
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026	
Indoor Tennis	All	No courts			0.03									
England average = 0.03	Bromsgrove		3	0.03		0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3
WM average = 0.01	Malvern Hills		2	0.03		0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	3
	Redditch		0	0.00		2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
	Worcester		0	0.00		3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4
	Wychavon		3	0.03		1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
	Wyre Forest		0	0.00		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Herefordshire		2	0.01		4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	7

Golf Driving Ranges

Introduction

530. The following facts are taken from the Sport England Primary Offer Data Pack for Golf – June 2008:
- Only one in ten golfers are female, compared to 46% of those that take part in sport and active recreation;
 - 26% of golfers are retired compared to 13% of those that take part in any sport or active recreation;
 - 3% are from non-white backgrounds compared to 9% of all those that take part in some kind of sport and active recreation.
531. The traditional golf game is having problems in maintaining levels of participation, in remaining solvent and in attracting a wider section of the community. However golf is re-inventing itself in the municipal, voluntary and private sectors. It appears to have significant potential for increasing sports participation if new facilities, new approaches, a wider participation base, and a new image can be successfully delivered.
532. Golf provision is mainly considered in three different ways: standard 9 and 18 hole courses, Par 3 course and golf driving ranges. However other golf experiences are being developed elsewhere and could be copied in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. These alternative and complimentary golf opportunities are aimed at driving up participation and widening access.
533. The largely non-traditional facilities include: Adventure Golf (a modern “cooler” form of miniature golf); conventional driving ranges as well as short “into-the-net” driving ranges, indoor miniature golf, virtual golf, pitch ‘n putt; short (3,6 and 9 hole) Par 3 courses; and temporary summer only facilities. Some of these facilities might use synthetic turf for tee and green areas thus reducing maintenance cost and extending the season. There are also large commercial multi-sport venues that focus on golf.
534. The English Golf Union (EGU) is leading the way on this re-invigoration of the sport, for example its key “Community Links” programme is designed to help clubs and facilities to actively engage with the community through work with individual schools, school sport partnerships, young people’s organisations and local authorities. A Community Links facility will offer taster sessions in local schools using “Tri-golf” (for the primary school aged), “Extreme Golf” for the secondary school aged, and registration for their Junior Passport scheme (to help with links to clubs/facilities).

535. There are also a wider range of facilities that can be offered. These can be located at existing 18 hole courses (on spare land or by reducing an 18 hole course to say a 9 hole course); or be in parks, at leisure centres and/or school grounds.
536. Because the non-traditional game is still at an early stage of evolution, it is not appropriate to make specific reference in this report to its possible opportunities/needs. The courses and driving ranges are subject to market forces but do require appropriate local authority planning policies to enable their development. It is useful however to assess the potential need for driving ranges in more detail as these facilities are more 'urban' in nature and have can have larger impact locally. This report therefore focuses upon driving ranges only, although should only be taken as a general guide as driving ranges are primarily provided by the private sector.

Current provision

537. Figure 123 below lists all driving ranges that have community use.

Figure 123: Driving ranges in Herefordshire and Worcestershire

	No. of bays
BROMSGROVE	
Bromsgrove Golf Centre	29
Hagley Golf and Country Club	28
Three Counties Golf Centre	28
MALVERN HILLS	
Bank House Hotel & Golf Country Club	20
REDDITCH	
Abbey Hotel Golf & Country Club	12
WORCESTER	
Raven Meadow Golf Club	10
Worcester Golf Range	26
WYCHAVON	
Copcut Golf Centre	26
Gaudet Luce Golf and Leisure Club	12
Inkberrow Golf Academy	28
Ombersley Golf Club	32
Twyford Golf	18
Vale Golf Club	18
WYRE FOREST	
Oldington Golf Range	32
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Grove Driving Range	18
Herefordshire Golf Academy	20
South Herefordshire Golf Club	16

538. Figure 124 shows the location of all driving ranges with community use across the Herefordshire and Worcestershire area and Figure 125 shows all golf facilities.

Figure 124: Golf Driving Ranges - location and size

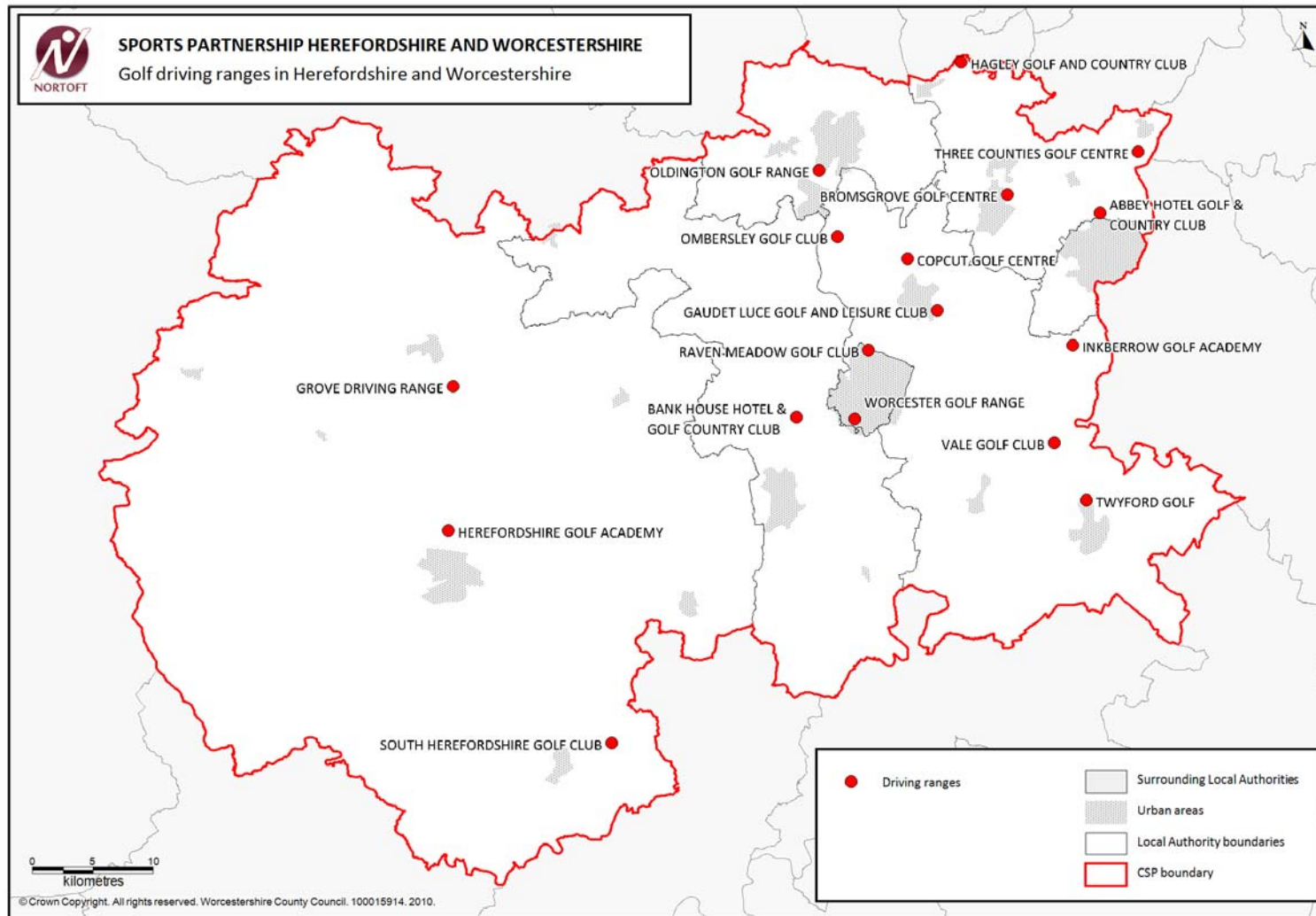
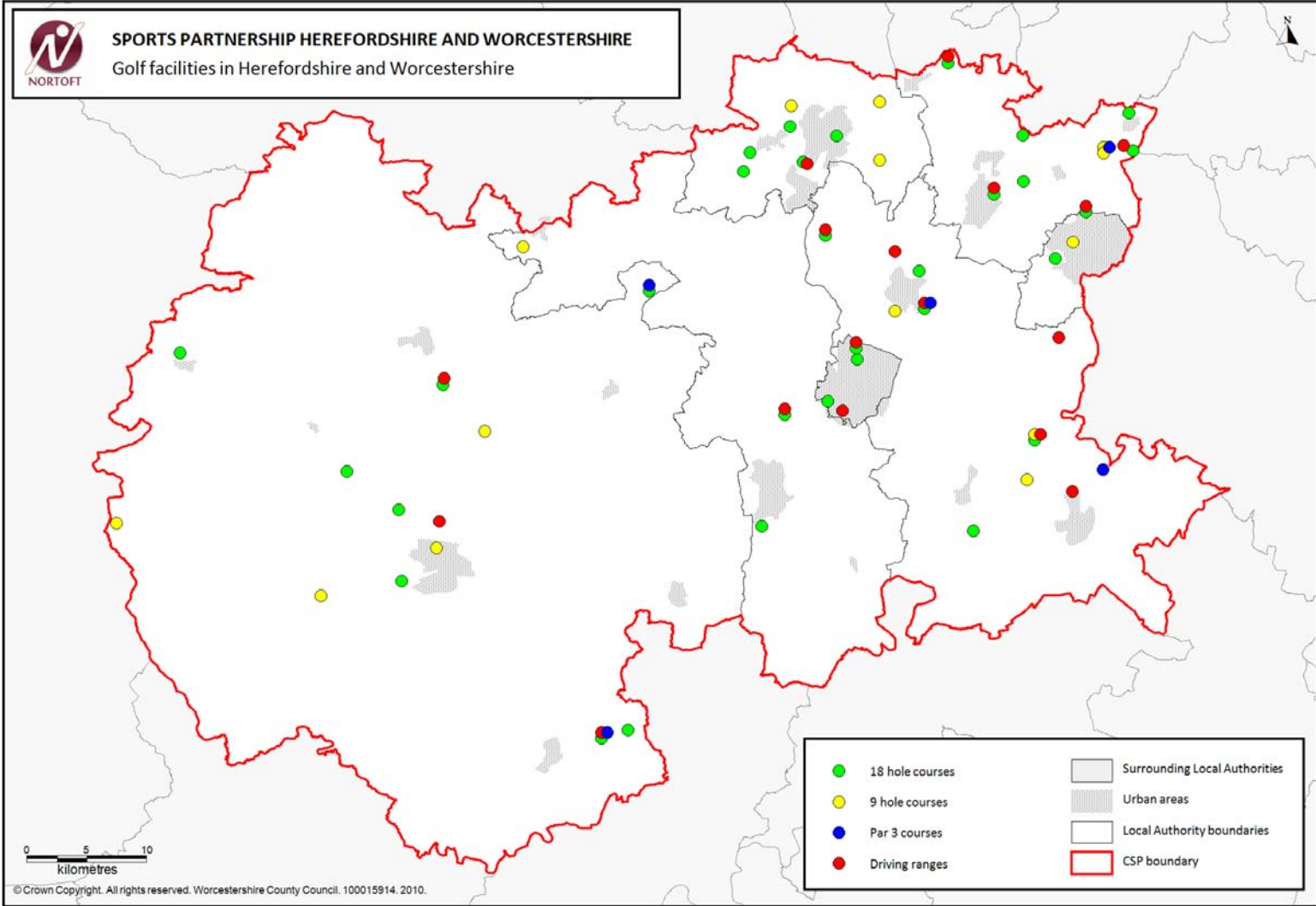


Figure 125: Golf facilities - location and size



Summary of driving range provision and future need by local authority

Bromsgrove

539. The current level of driving range provision in Bromsgrove is well above both the regional and national average at 0.93 bays per 1000. There are currently three ranges in the district (with a total of 85 bays). This more than meets the needs of the population up to 2026 and beyond.
540. There is however new growth in the district in the form of a Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) but this is located on the edge of Redditch and the resultant population has therefore been added to Redditch's population projections.

Figure 126: Bromsgrove Driving Range Recommendations

Bromsgrove Driving Range Requirements- No additional provision required

Malvern Hills

541. The current level of driving range provision in Malvern Hills is in line with both the regional and national average. There is currently one 20 bay driving range in the district and only a very small requirement of 2 further bays required by 2026. Therefore no further provision is required.
542. As with Bromsgrove there is an overall decrease in population over the period with the majority of the growth being allocated to Worcester in the form of two SUEs (South Worcester and West Worcester).

Figure 127: Malvern Hills Driving Range Recommendations

Malvern Hills Driving Range Requirements- No additional provision required

Redditch

543. The current level of driving range provision in Redditch is below both the regional and national average. There is currently one 12 bay driving range in the borough and a further requirement of 14 bays by 2026.
544. The majority of the new growth in Redditch will be located near to the existing driving range in the north of Redditch so any new facility would be best located in the south.

Figure 128: Redditch Driving Range Recommendations

Redditch Driving Range Requirements- 14 bays by 2026
Potential Locations South of Redditch town
Other Recommendations

Worcester

545. The current level of driving range provision in Worcester is above both the regional and national average. There are currently two driving ranges in the city (with a total of 36 bays) and no further bays will be required by 2026 even when taking into account the significant planned growth of the City.

Figure 129: Worcester Driving Range Recommendations

Worcester Driving Range Requirements- No additional provision required

Wychavon

546. The current level of driving range provision in Wychavon is very high and well above both the regional and national average. There are currently six driving ranges in the district (totalling 141 bays). This provision is sufficient for the population well beyond 2026.

Figure 130: Wychavon Driving Range Recommendations

Wychavon Driving Range Requirements- No additional provision required
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Wyre Forest

547. The current level of driving range provision in Wyre Forest is above both the regional and national average. There is currently one 32 bay range in the district and there will be no further requirement by 2026.

Figure 131: Wyre Forest Driving Range Recommendations

Wyre Forest Driving Range Requirements- No additional provision required

Herefordshire

548. The current level of driving range provision in Herefordshire is above both the regional and national average. There are currently three driving ranges in the district (totalling 54 bays). There will be a small requirement of 5 further bays by 2026. As there will be a minimal shortfall consideration could be given to extending an existing range.

Figure 132: Herefordshire Driving Range Recommendations

Herefordshire Driving Range Requirements- 5 bays by 2026
Potential Locations Consider extending an existing range
Other Recommendations

Detailed methodology findings

Nortoft Calculator

549. Figure 133 shows the likely level of provision required assuming rates of participation grow by 1% per annum. This is in line with national and CSP level targets. The estimates are for the authority as a whole and assume that the population growth is spread evenly across the area. The West Midlands average has been used for the modelling as it is higher than the rest of England, in recognition of the high rates of provision in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

Note: Worcester includes the whole WWM-GA, and Redditch includes the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE. The figures for Herefordshire also include the demand which will be generated by the proposed housing growth, even though the location of that growth has yet to be determined.

Figure 133: Nortoft Calculator results- Golf Driving Ranges

Assessment of change in facilities required - based on projected population increase													
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Population Projections													
		2009	2011	2016	2021	2026							
Bromsgrove		91,800	91,400	90,300	89,300	88,000							
Malvern Hills		74,300	74,300	73,800	73,200	72,800							
Redditch		80,200	80,800	82,400	84,200	86,000							
Worcester		95,800	97,800	102,500	107,600	113,300							
Wychavon		118,000	118,800	120,600	122,300	124,300							
Wyre Forest		98,000	97,300	95,500	94,400	93,800							
Herefordshire		180,700	182,400	186,400	190,200	193,600							
Total		738,800	742,800	751,500	761,200	771,800							
Facility type	Authority	Unit of measurement	No of units	Current units per 1000	WM provision per 1000	Change in provision required to bring levels in line with West Midlands average (with assumed 1% increase in participation per year)				Total provision proposed (existing <i>plus</i> new)			
						2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Golf	All	No of bays			0.26								
Driving Ranges	Bromsgrove		85	0.93		-61	-60	-59	-58	24	25	26	27
England average = 0.24	Malvern Hills		20	0.27		0	1	1	2	20	21	21	22
WM average = 0.26	Redditch		12	0.15		9	11	13	14	21	23	25	26
	Worcester		36	0.38		-10	-7	-5	-2	26	29	31	34
	Wychavon		141	1.19		-109	-107	-105	-103	32	34	36	38
	Wyre Forest		32	0.33		-6	-5	-5	-3	26	27	27	29
	Herefordshire		54	0.30		-6	-2	1	5	48	52	55	59

Sports Stadia

550. This section briefly identifies the major sports stadia proposals in the area and the issues surrounding their development. Stadia require special attention in planning policies and therefore need to be addressed both within the Core Spatial Strategies and Local Development Framework documents.
551. Unlike for the other facility types covered in this Framework, there are no strategic modelling tools to guide the need for this type of facility provision. The need is directly related to the success of the local sports clubs and, in part, to the size of the authority in which they are located.
552. The Football Association, in consultation with leagues in the National League System, has standardised ground grading. There are detailed grading requirements for each step of the National League System and full details are available from the FA. The grade of each football stadium is noted below.

Bromsgrove

553. There is currently only one stadium in the borough, Bromsgrove Rovers' Victoria Ground. This is a Grade D ground according to the FA's ground grading system which is appropriate to Step 4 in the National League System. There are no known plans for any further stadia.

Redditch

554. There is currently only one stadium in the borough, Redditch United's Valley Stadium. This is a Grade B ground according to the FA's ground grading system which is appropriate to Step 2 in the National League System. There are no known plans for any further stadia.

Malvern Hills

555. Malvern Town Football Club has aspirations to relocate from their existing site at Langland Avenue in Malvern. The club have not yet found a suitable site where a new stadium can be built but are in negotiations with Barratt Homes on the redevelopment of their existing site for housing.

Worcester

556. Worcestershire County Cricket Club is located at New Road in Worcester adjacent to the River Severn, this regularly causes major problems due to flooding. However, they are not looking to move.
557. Worcester City Football Club has aspirations to build a new stadium at land adjacent to the cattle market on Nunnery Way. The current ground is located at St Georges Lane north of the city centre but the site is very constrained. It is a Grade B ground according

to the FA's ground grading system which is appropriate to Step 2 in the National League System.

Wychavon

558. Worcester Warriors Rugby Football Club is located at the Sixways Stadium on the edge of Worcester (in Wychavon district). There has been major redevelopment of this site to provide new stands and training pitches recently and there is also planning permission for a large health club on an adjacent site which will contain a 25m x 6 lane swimming pool, health and fitness suite, 6 indoor tennis courts and outdoor tennis courts (2 of which will be covered seasonally).
559. Evesham United Football Club currently ground share with Worcester City following the sale of their original ground for housing. Planning permission has been granted for a new stadium at Cheltenham Road in Evesham and this is currently under construction. This will be a Grade 3 ground according to the FA's ground grading system, which is appropriate to Step 3 in the National League System.

Wyre Forest

560. There are currently no known issues with stadia in Wyre forest. There are two stadia in the district, Kidderminster Harriers Football Club's Aggborough Stadium in Kidderminster and Stourport Swifts Walshes Meadow. The Aggborough Stadium is a Grade A ground according to the FA's ground grading system which is appropriate to Step 1 in the National League System. The Stouport Swifts ground is a Grade D ground which is appropriate to Step 4 in the National League System.

Herefordshire

561. The only known stadium in Herefordshire is the Hereford United Football Club at their Edgar Street ground. There are no known issues with this club.

SECTION 6

SPORT SPECIFIC INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION 6: SPORT SPECIFIC INFORMATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Sport Specific Facility Provision

562. This section of the report brings together the sports specific information about the key sports across the Partnership area. The information has been drawn from a number of sources, but primarily relies on consultation with each of the relevant national governing body officers, at the county and/or regional level. There are currently gaps in this section and it is likely that during the wider consultation process and beyond the NGBs facility priorities will become clearer. This section should therefore be updated regularly to reflect these.
563. The recommendations are draft and will need to be developed in more detail at the local level however work with key clubs to develop them should be encouraged within all sports.

Archery

Summary & Trends:

Archery participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	44,600	0.11	49,600	0.12%	58,600	0.14%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 30% archery participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 15% archery participants have a limiting illness or disability compared to 8% all sports participants;
- 46% archery participants are aged 45 and over compared to 35% all sports participants.

Latent Demand (from APS2):

Archery is the one sport that 44,000 adults (0.11%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.20% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation (22.3 million adults, or 53.8% of adults would like to participate in sport, or participate in sport more often). Archery is one sport that 0.14% males and 0.07% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire Profile:

Participation across Herefordshire is stable but there are only small numbers of participants serviced by three clubs.

Worcestershire Profile:

There are many archers within the county who range from grass roots (those that just use it as a social tool and practice minimally), those that practice regularly and shoot at county level and those that practice and are coached rigorously and aspire to/shoot at England level.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- Implications of Child Protection Guidelines;
- No structured training programmes, no aims, objectives, minimal coaching at club level;
- Insufficient qualified coaches, e.g. there are only 4 qualified coaches in Herefordshire. Many clubs are unable to hold on to their novices. A structured coaching pathway for archers is required to keep the keen and bring on the talent beyond the beginners courses currently offered.

Within Worcestershire:

- Paid coaching is available from Malvern;
- Coaching at county level started in 2008-09 and was very successful; it is hoped to continue this in 2010.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Herefordshire:

Bromyard – accommodates juniors and seniors: Not Clubmark

Holme Lacey – seniors: Not Clubmark

Mordiford – seniors: Not Clubmark

All three clubs are active but not large. They cater for all abilities (& disabilities) but not elite/performance level.

Bromyard has a dedicated facility based at Bromyard Sports Foundation. Other clubs have to hire facilities.

Note: Hereford Company of Bowmen shoot indoors at Hereford Rifle Range but there is some uncertainty over the future of this facility.

Bromyard hosts three open tournaments each year – 1 indoor and 2 outdoor (on the rugby field at the Bromyard Sports Foundation)

Hampton Court (nr Leominster) is also used as a venue for outdoor shooting.

Worcestershire:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Evesham AC

Droitwich Archery Society

Redditch AC

Worcester Bowmen

March Hare Archers- dedicated 28 target course in Throckmorton

Evesham and Malvern both have 24 hour access to the shared grounds, Evesham can support large open competitions, Malvern cannot.

Evesham has contributed to National competitions by providing large competitions and GB squad attendance.

Facility Issues:

Herefordshire:

- Hire charges (esp. sports centres);
- Venue size – ability to accommodate range of training/competition distances.

Holme Lacey and Mordiford are very close together.

No clubs in other conurbations e.g. Leominster, Ross-on-Wye although there are some clubs on boundary which may accommodate Herefordshire based archers.

Worcestershire:

Clubs main challenges are access to practice grounds. Most clubs rent shared sports grounds and have limited access. A few have 24 hour access to their shared grounds which helps increase practice time. Most clubs must book bigger sports grounds to support open competitions.

Dedicated indoor and outdoor ranges for archery are needed within the county so that our archers may have somewhere to practice outside their clubs limited facilities.

Regional & National Plans:

No regional or national plans.

Aspiration would be for a dedicated indoor facility that can accommodate a range of distances but this does not appear to be supported by any national or regional plans.

Redhill Archers are currently trying to gain funding to build a dedicated indoor range for the club in Bromsgrove district

Recommendations:

Outdoor

Maintain access to existing sites or identify new sites.

Indoor

No requirement for specialist indoor centre(s). New provision through specialist equipment in existing/new sports halls. This is likely to be primarily on school sites where the management is on a club booking basis.

Priority - north Worcestershire and other schools where club need is shown

Athletics

Summary & Trends:

Athletics participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference APS2-APS3
	Track and field only		All athletics inc. jogging		All athletics inc. jogging		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	2,054,000	5.05%	2,514,400	6.07%	2,670,500	6.39%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS1):

- 38% of athletics participants are female, this compares with 46% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 3% of athletics participants have a limiting illness or disability whereas 8% of those that have taken part in some sport or active recreation have a limiting illness or disability;
- Up to the age of 45, the market share in athletics participation by age is very similar to that of the age market share in all sport and active recreation. However this does not hold true for the older age groups. For the older age groups of 45-64 and 65 plus, the market share for all athletics participants is 16% and 2% respectively, this compares with 24% and 11% for people who have taken part in some sport or active recreation;
- Only 2% of athletic participants are retired compared to 13% of all those that do any sport or active recreation;
- 22% of athletics participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE compared with 31% of people who have done some sport or active recreation.

Latent demand (from APS2):

Athletics is the one sport that 1.08 million adults (2.6%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 4.9% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Athletics is the one sport that 2.8% males and 2.4% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Herefordshire: Main athletics club – Hereford & County AC use track/facilities at Hereford Leisure Centre.

Worcestershire: Main clubs:

Worcester AC – based at Nunnery Wood Athletics Stadium
 Kidderminster & Stourport AC – based at track in Stourport
 Bromsgrove & Redditch AC – based at 2 tracks, one in Bromsgrove and one in Redditch

Also, Evesham Vale Road Running Club

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- Coaching & club development
- Volunteers
- Rural locations

England Athletics Development Officer currently putting in funding application for a Herefordshire & Worcestershire Athletics Network involving 5 clubs: Evesham Vale Road Running Club, Worcester AC, Hereford & County AC, Bromsgrove & Redditch AC, Kidderminster & Stourport.

Bid focuses on club & coach development, sharing good practice, raising standards. Not facility related directly but the network will use various facilities to deliver initiatives.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Hereford Leisure Centre: 8 lane, synthetic – club/county standard. Recently refurbished. Managed/maintained by leisure services. Recently had new pole vault area installed. Mainly junior club (75- 80%).

Nunnery Wood (Worcester): 6 lane, synthetic, small stand. Grass pitch in middle. Club has previously been involved in county athlete development programme.

Kidderminster & Stourport – track at Stourport Sports Club: 8 lane synthetic, no spectating. Club managed. 10 years old but does not need resurfacing currently. Brand new clubhouse (joint venture with school & hockey club)

Bromsgrove & Redditch AC

Bromsgrove – Ryland Centre: 6 lane synthetic . Track being resurfaced (2009/10)

Redditch – Abbey Stadium SC: 8 lane synthetic, floodlit (refurbished in 2006)

Bromsgrove & Redditch – good disability access/programme

Droitwich Spa High School: There is a 6 lane synthetic track which is owned and managed by the school. As well as the school use, Droitwich Athletics Club use the track twice a week. The track is certified as a Grade 5 facility - current certification runs until the end of June 2012. It cannot cater for steeplechase, pole vault, shot putt, hammer or high jump.

Facility Issues:

Herefordshire: Only 1 track – huge impact if facility were lost. Closest alternatives in Kidderminster & Worcester.

Sufficient demand to sustain existing track network but no perceived demand for additional track facilities.

Planning permission has been granted for an 8 lane track at Malvern College in Malvern Hills, external partnership funding is required for this development to go ahead.

Regional & National Plans:

England Athletics “What We Are Going To Do And How We Will Do It” (2009 – 13). Identifies three main

tasks in relation to facilities:

- Work with UK Athletics (UKA) to maintain existing stock of specific training and competition facilities for affiliated clubs and communities;
- Work with UKA to influence local planning frameworks , growth agendas and local authorities to improve local athletics facilities;
- Work with UKA to improve access to training facilities to support aspiring coaches and athletes.

UK Athletics Facilities Planning and Delivery 2007 – 2012 proposes:

Indoor

One regional centre, one regional 200m track and one indoor training centre are recommended per 500,000 population, within a 30 minute drive time (or 45 minutes for those living in rural locations).

Small scale indoor training centre:

UK Athletics has not provided a detailed technical specification for the ‘small scale’ indoor training centre, but provides the following guidance within the Plan:

Small-scale indoor facilities

Smaller buildings with shorter straights with, where possible, provision for field events. These may not necessarily be built in the traditional manner but may be constructed of cheaper materials: laminated timber, fabric etc. These would be provided where the criteria for an 82m straight building could not be met but where communications are difficult.

Sheltered throwing areas

At all types of indoor facilities the addition of sheltered throwing areas, covered, where implements are released under cover into uncovered landing areas, would significantly assist with the development of the throwing events.

Outdoor

An 8 lane track with covered spectator provision in each CSP area. One 6 lane track per 250,000 population, within a 20 minute drive (or 45 minutes for rural locations) *training facilities as satellites especially in rural areas.

*6 lane x 100 m straight or 4 lane x 200m J track or 2 lane x 400 m track or 3 lane x 300 m track.

Recommendations:

Outdoor Tracks

1. In the longer term, replace the Droitwich track with one meeting modern specifications
2. Maintain existing network of synthetic tracks
3. Develop small-scale training facilities in south Wychavon and in the market towns of Herefordshire, ideally on school sites.

Indoor

1. Develop CSP level indoor training facility at Redditch or Bromsgrove
2. Indoor training in Hereford as hub level facility linked to existing track
3. Small scale provision elsewhere, particularly in Herefordshire where opportunities arise

Badminton

Summary & Trends:

Badminton participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	900,300	2.21%	939,400	2.27%	991,800	2.37%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS1):

- 12% badminton participants are from black and ethnic minority community compared to 9% all sports participants;
- Only 24% badminton participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE compared with 31% all sports participants;
- 90% badminton participants have access to a car or van in the household compared with 86% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS2):

Badminton is the one sport that 860,000 adults (2.1%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 3.9% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Badminton is the one sport that 1.9% males and 2.2% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubs that have, or working towards Clubmark:

- Barnt Green Badminton Club
- Broadlands Badminton Club (Hereford)
- Malvern Hills Badminton Development Centre
- Manor Badminton Club (Bromsgrove)

Regional & National Plans:

Badminton England “The 100 Point Plan A Decade Of Delivery” (2006 – 16) includes the aims:

- Greater access to facilities;
- Identify and develop a network of Performance Centres which demonstrate that they have the infrastructure to recruit and retain members as well as develop a base of talented young players.

“Badminton Serving The West Midlands”: Badminton England Regional Plan (2009 – 13). One objective by 2013 is to deliver:

- 12 Community Badminton Networks at “improving” or “world leading” level across the West Midlands including Wyre Forest, Malvern Hills and Hereford;
- 6 Performance Centres accredited and established and appropriately positioned geographically across the West Midlands region including Worcester.

No facility specifications are provided, but badminton centres require a minimum of a 4 court hall but ideally 6-8 courts. There are strict design criteria for the lighting, background and flooring.

Recommendations:

The National Governing Body aspirations can largely be met via proposed network of 6+ court halls (see sports halls section). A performance centre should be located in Worcester as a CSP level facility, and Community Badminton Centres should be developed in Wyre Forest, Malvern Hills and Hereford.

These facilities should be appropriately designed, and sufficient programme time allocated, to enable the sports development objectives for badminton to be achieved.

There should be a minimum of one four court hall within each local authority especially designed or refurbished to meet technical specifications for badminton in terms of lighting, background, and flooring. Four court halls are likely to be located on school sites and ideally linked to existing clubs.

Basketball

Summary & Trends:

Basketball participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	275,000	0.68%	330,000	0.80%	333,200	0.80%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 24% of basketball participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 60% of basketball participants are aged 16-19 compared to 12% all sports participants;
- 31% of basketball participants are from BME communities compared with 9% all sports participants;
- 48% of basketball participants have a household income of over £52,000 compared with 37% all sports participants;
- 51% of basketball participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants;
- 42% of basketball participants have children compared with 34% of all sports participants;
- 22% of basketball participants have no car compared with 14% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS2):

Basketball is the one sport that 208,000 adults (0.5%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.9% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Basketball is the one sport that 0.7% males and 0.3% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Participation in Worcestershire is greater than Herefordshire – it is mainly concentrated within urban conurbations, especially Worcester.

Local leagues – senior men & women in Redditch, Bromsgrove, Wyre Forest and Wychavon. Junior leagues in Bromsgrove, Redditch, Wyre Forest and Kidderminster.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

Main issue is that there is currently no Basketball Development Officer. There used to be an officer employed through Active Sports but the post became vacant 18 – 24 months ago.

England Basketball would like to put a Development Officer in post but H&W is not a focus area (Birmingham, Black Country and Shropshire are higher priority in W. Midlands). Unlikely to have an officer in post until 2011 (when the last phase of Development Officers is recruited).

Major Clubs/Facilities:

The major club/facility is Worcester Wolves who play in the professional BBL (premier basketball league) and are based at Worcester University. There is also an ACE Academy (developing players for professional basketball) based at the University with links to Worcester 6th form college.

The majority of other leagues play out of school sites or local authority leisure centres – which do not support higher level competition.

Clubs:

Herefordshire:

Hereford Hawks – not clubmark

Worcestershire:

Worcester Wolves – clubmark

Bromsgrove Blaze Basketball Club – not clubmark

Orillo – not clubmark

Pacers Basketball Club – not clubmark

University of Worcester – not clubmark

Worcester Basketball – not clubmark

Wyre Forest Community Basketball Club – not clubmark

Hawks – not clubmark

Hawks Basketball Club – not clubmark

Kidderminster Cobras – not clubmark

Worcester Wolves Ladies – not clubmark

Facility Issues:

Main issues:

- Access
- Hire charge
- Quality of courts generally poor

England Basketball has limited funding to put into facilities. The focus of the West Midlands is the new centre in Telford (Shropshire).

Hylton Road development (University) – this is proposed as a regional centre for wheelchair basketball, a focus site for women's national league, and a home for Worcester Wolves.

Regional & National Plans:

Facilities Strategy 2009-13: The development of increased indoor basketball provision is still a priority for 2009-2013. England Basketball is primarily looking to support club managed indoor sports halls with a minimum of 2 basketball courts.

Recommendations:

Develop specialist basketball centres in response to need, geographically spread in urban locations to maximise accessibility. These recommendations could largely be met via the proposed network of 6 court + sports halls (see sports halls section).

If the Hylton Road sports hall proposal is confirmed, then the performance level needs of the sport will be met at the CSP level.

Boxing

Summary & Trends:

Boxing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	148,600	0.37%	139,200	0.34%	162,900	0.39%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS1):

- Three quarters of boxers are men (75%);
- Over half of boxers are in the 16-24 age bracket (51%) compared to 22% of those that take part in all sport;
- The 'reach' of boxing to non-white adults is high when compared to other sports, with 15% of boxing participants being non-white compared to 9% of those that take part in any sport or active recreation.

Latent demand (from APS2):

Boxing is the one sport that 100,000 adults (0.2%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.4% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Athletics is the one sport that 0.4% males and 0.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

No Clubmark clubs.

Worcestershire:

Worcester Boxing Club
Droitwich Amateur Boxing Club
Tenbury Boxing Club

Herefordshire:

Hereford Amateur Boxing Club
Hereford Boxing Club
Ledbury Boxing Club
Tudorville Amateur Boxing Club – Ross-on-Wye
Wye Amateur Boxing Club

Facility Issues:

The Amateur Boxing Association of England (ABAE) is currently undertaking a facilities audit. It is not likely to be completed until late 2010.

Clubs are traditionally established in obscure places such as backrooms of pubs or church/community halls. However, in many cases the market value of these venues has increased due to interest shown by developers, and facilities have been lost. Also, where facilities do exist the owners now charge commercial rental rates.

Because of the time and difficulty associated with continually taking down and setting up equipment, boxing facilities should ideally be in place on a permanent basis. In addition, facilities need to be open 5 or 6 times per week.

Boxing skills (i.e. “non contact boxing”) are increasingly being delivered in schools. These activities could be delivered in a multi- purpose space/standard sports hall.

Midland Counties is actively encouraging the development of boxing clubs in multi-sport environments alongside other sports.

Droitwich Boxing Club’s lease has expired and they are in desperate need to find a new location

Regional & National Plans:

This will become clearer once the facilities audit has been completed and evaluated.

Recommendations:

There is no specific requirement for hub level facilities. However, opportunities for providing facilities in a small specialist area on school sites should be explored, in order to meet the needs of the extended skills acquisition agenda.

Canoeing

Summary & Trends:

Canoeing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	106,400	0.26%	122,900	0.30%	146,500	0.35%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 3 in 4 canoe participants are employed (75%). This is higher than the proportion of all those that do sport and active recreation which is 66%;
- Only 3% of participants are non-white as opposed to 9% of the Active People respondents;
- Nearly 2 in 3 participants are male (64%);
- Approximately 3 in 10 participants are aged 16-24. 1 in 4 are between the ages of 25 and 34, 1 in 4 are aged 35 and 44 and 1 in 5 are between the ages of 45 and 64;
- 2 in 5 canoeists have a household income of over £52,000.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Canoeing is the one sport that 70,000 adults (0.2%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.3% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Athletics is the one sport that 0.2% males and 0.1% females would like to do or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Most opportunities for canoeing centre on River Severn, River Wye and to a lesser extent on the River Lugg and the River Avon. Canoeing is a significant tourist attraction – both to take part in the sport, and as a spectator activity (casual and at events). This places major pressures on sites such as Symonds Yat at peak times.

Otherwise participation rates are relatively low, particularly when there is a need to travel to the few locations that can provide a base for canoeing. Participation rates tend to increase where there is access to ancillary facilities such as changing rooms or toilets.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- The cost of equipment per capita is initially high compared with some sports
- Sufficient number of qualified coaches

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubs who have achieved, or working towards, Clubmark:

- Fladbury Paddlers Club
- Hereford Kayak Club
- Upton Warren Canoe Club
- Worcester Canoe Club
- Wyre Forest Canoe Club

Facility Issues:

The continued growth of the sport is increasing the need to resolve access issues. The River Severn and the River Wye are very important canoe trails. The NGB support plans to increase and/or improve access and egress points to improve accessibility. The NGB has invested in the white water rapids at Symonds Yat.

The growth of the sport has also increased pressure on clubs to increase storage capacity and improve ancillary facilities. Worcester Canoe Club are currently pursuing plans to improve toilet & changing facilities with NGB support through its Capital Grants scheme.

Facilities need to be adjacent water, have adequate car parking, near centres of population/schools et al. The NGBs priority is to ensure that current clubs can either upgrade what they already have, or provide a facility for an already established club.

There is currently a need for more Canoe Polo pitches at suitable swimming pools. The pitch size is 35m x 23m.

Regional & National Plans:

The University of Brighton have been commissioned by the Environment Agency to undertake "Strategic Planning of Water Related Sport and Recreation in England and Wales". Strategic priorities for East of England and those for South West England have already been identified and the Midlands study is in production.

The BCU is currently revising its National Facilities Strategy. The revised version is scheduled to be published mid 2010.

Recommendations:

Support improved access and facilities as identified through the Environment Agency's report and the BCU's National Facilities Strategy.

Climbing

Summary & Trends:

There is no information available in terms of participation and trends within the sport.

Participation profile (climbing and mountaineering) from APS 1:

- 30% of climbing and mountaineering participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 95% of climbing and mountaineering participants are white;
- 18% of climbing and mountaineering participants are aged 25-29 compared to 9% all sports participants;
- 9% of climbing and mountaineering participants earn under £15,600 compared with 15% all sports participants;
- 22% of climbing and mountaineering participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE compared to 31% all sports participants.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

None of the climbing clubs in Herefordshire & Worcestershire are Clubmarked.

Primary issue/challenge for the British Mountaineering Council (BMC) in relation to outdoor climbing is to maintain access – engaging with land owners.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Facilities:

Hereford Climbing Club - outdoor climbing at Symonds Yat, indoor climbing at small climbing wall at Wyebridge Sports College in Hereford.

Sport Martley (Malvern Hills).

Vertical Limit (Worcester) – dedicated facility. This is the only full service rock climbing gym in Worcestershire (opened 2004).

Malvern College – outside wall demolished and new internal wall built during redevelopment of the facility.

Malvern St James College (Malvern Hills) – a small indoor wall has been installed.

Shenstone New College (Bromsgrove) – only open to qualified climbers.

North Side Gym, North East Worcestershire College (Bromsgrove) – only open to staff & students.

Redditch Youth Centre.

Broadland Sports Hall (Hereford) – only open to organised groups, with appropriately qualified leader.

Evesham Leisure Centre (Wychavon)

Droitwich High School (Wychavon) – available to the community

Clubs:

Hereford Mountain Club

Malvern Mountaineering Club
University of Worcester Climbing Club
Worcester Mountaineering Club
Bewdley & District Mountaineering Club
Bromsgrove & Redditch Mountaineering Club

Facility Issues:

Very few indoor climbing walls in the study area. Only one dedicated indoor facility in Worcestershire.

Recommendations:

Indoor centres - respond to local needs as appropriate, usually as part of a wider sports village as a hub level facility. However, may be developed as specialist sports facility at super-hub level, often in buildings which have had a previous use.

Cricket

Summary & Trends:

Cricket participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	380,300	0.93%	419,500	1.01%	428,000	1.02%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- One fifth of those who play cricket are non-white, indicating that cricket is a sport which is relatively strong at attracting participants from BME communities. In comparison, only 9% of those that take part in active sport are from BME communities;
- Just under half (48%) of those who play cricket are from the socio-economic groups ABC1;
- Cricket is popular among students, with a quarter of cricketers being students. 28% of cricketers are aged 16-19, compared to 12% who have participated in any sport or active recreation.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Cricket is the one sport that 258,000 adults (0.6%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 1.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Athletics is the one sport that 1.2% males and 0.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

The priorities for investment are linked to the current activities of clubs, their support to young people and the wider development of players. ECB has identified focus clubs has having a Community Cluster with a partnership with local schools and education establishments, local community groups and local businesses and sponsors.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

The Worcestershire Cricket Board (WCB) divides the county into four District Cricket Development Groups, of which three lie within Worcestershire county. These comprise:

District Cricket Development Group	Local Authority District
East Worcestershire	Redditch Bromsgrove

South Worcestershire	Wychavon (south) Malvern Hills
West /Central Worcestershire	Wychavon (north) Wyre Forest Worcester
North Worcestershire	Dudley

In terms of overall facility priorities WCB have identified the following:

Affiliated Clubs with a Junior Section (11 Clubs)

Alvechurch & Hopwood CC, Ashton-under-Hill CC, Avoncroft CC, Badsey CC, Bretforton CC, Chaddesley Corbett CC, Feckenham CC, Hagley CC, Himbleton CC Kempsey CC

Focus Clubs (28 Clubs)

Astwood Bank CC, Barnards Green CC, Barnt Green CC, Belbroughton CC, Bewdley CC, Bromsgrove CC, Droitwich Spa CC, Evesham CC, Five Ways Old Edwardians CC, Hanley Castle & Upton CC, Kidderminster Victoria CC, Malvern CC, Old Elizabethans CC, Ombersley CC, Pedmore CC, Pershore CC, Redditch CC, Rushwick CC, Stourport–on-Severn CC, Worcester CC, Worcester Dominies & Guild CC, Worcester Nomads CC, Wythall CC

Women & Girls Focus Clubs (8 Clubs)

East Worcestershire: Astwood Bank CC, Five Ways Old Edwardians CC

South Worcestershire: Barnards Green CC, Pershore CC.

West/Central Worcestershire: Kidderminster Victoria CC, Old Elizabethans CC

District & County Age Group Development Centres

East Worcestershire: Astwood Bank CC (W&G), Redditch CC Barnt Green CC, Bromsgrove CC.

South Worcestershire: Barnards Green CC (W&G) Pershore CC (W&G), Evesham CC, Worcester

Nomads CC West/Central Worcestershire Old Elizabethans CC (W&G) Droitwich Spa CC, Stourport–on-Severn CC, Worcester CC

Academy & WCCC 2nd XI Development Centres

Barnt Green CC, Kidderminster Victoria CC, Ombersley CC

In addition to the “community clubs” is the Worcestershire County Cricket Club which has its main base at New Road, Worcester. This is one of the 18 county cricket clubs.

Indoor facilities are currently utilised by Cricket Clubs, District Squads, County Squads and WCB Coach Education teams to deliver a wide-ranging cricketing programme across the county. Many community clubs also use local sports halls for general training.

It is a target for the Worcestershire Cricket Board to potentially develop a specialist indoor centre in each of the four cricketing districts to ensure that high quality facilities are available. The new 8 court sports hall at Malvern College will provide such a facility in the South Worcestershire area, although this is also used by the County Cricket Club.

Herefordshire Cricket Board

The focus clubs in Herefordshire are:

Brockhampton CC, Bromyard CC, Colwall CC, Wormelow CC, Eastnor CC, Burghill CC, Bartestree & Lugwardine CC, Ross-on-Wye, Hereford City CC, Luctonians Rugby & Cricket Club ,and Kington

Herefordshire County Cricket Club plays in the Minor Counties Championship, and plays from a number of different sites, including Brockhampton, Colwall, Eastnor, Luctonians, and Kington.

Herefordshire is generally well served by existing indoor facilities. However there is a general need to ensure that matting and equipment such as stumps is maintained at a high standard. Specific upgrades are required at 4 of the centres currently used: Wigmore High School (centre net); John Kyrle High School (lighting); Lady Hawkins School, Kington (short nets), Bishops School (short nets).

HCB would also wish to see an indoor facility developed to the west of the County, possibly at Fairfield School, Peterchurch.

Facility Issues:

Evesham Cricket Club has issues with flooding

Regional & National Plans:

Worcestershire Cricket Board Facilities Strategy 2008 – 2013

Herefordshire Cricket Board Facilities Strategy 2009 -2013

Recommendations:

The strategies of Worcestershire and Herefordshire Cricket Boards are both comprehensive and current. They should therefore lead the future investment priorities for this sport within the Partnership area.

In relation to indoor training provision, the priorities are to develop new provision with the East Worcestershire area (Bromsgrove and Redditch) and in the West/Central area of Wychavon (north), Wyre Forest and Worcester. Also in the west of Herefordshire.

Opportunities should be explored to develop these facilities, potentially on school site and with some financial support from the ECB. Specialist indoor training sites will be super-hub facilities.

Cycling

Summary & Trends:

Cycling participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	3,235,700	8.73%	3,615,700	8.73%	3,884,100	9.30%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 29% of all cycling participants are female, this compares with 46% of all those who have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 6% of cycling participants are from black and ethnic minorities, compared with 9% of all those that take part in sport or active recreation;
- Over a quarter (26%) of cycling participants are within the age group 35-44, this is a higher share when compared with all those that take part in sport (22%).
The profile of cycling participants by household income is very similar to that of the profile of adults who have undertaken any sport and active recreation in the past four weeks;
- Nearly three quarters (73%) of cycling participants are in employment, compared with two thirds (66%) of participants in all sports. There is a lower market share for retired cyclists (8%) than for retired participants in all sports (13%).

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Cycling is the one sport that 2.1 million adults (5%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 9.3% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Athletics is the one sport that 6.3% males and 3.8% females would like to do, or do more often. Across all sports, cycling is the second most popular sport that people want to do, or do more often, after swimming.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

None of the clubs in Herefordshire have either achieved or are working towards Clubmark.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Bromsgrove Olympique Cycling Club
Redditch Road and Path Cycling
Wyre Forest Cycle Racing Club

Non-Clubmark:

Climb on Bikes RT (Herefordshire)
Cyclesport Midlands (Herefordshire)
Gannet CC (Herefordshire)
Hereford & District Wheelers (Herefordshire)

Evesham & District Wheelers (Worcestershire)
MJS Racing (Worcestershire)
SE Racing (Worcestershire)
VC Sevale (Worcestershire)
Worcester St Johns CC (Worcestershire)

Facility Issues:

The two new facilities (see below) mean that further facility investment in Herefordshire and Worcestershire is unlikely during the lifespan of the current Whole Sport Plan (2009 – 12).

British Cycling recognise that future development of cycling in Herefordshire would be supported by the development of facilities similar to those in Worcestershire but there is currently unlikely to be any NGB funding available.

Regional & National Plans:

2009 – 2012 Whole Sport Plan “Proposed Interventions”

Regional Facilities:

Two new facilities in Worcestershire:

1. A 1.5km closed road cycling circuit at the new Stourport Sports Club Sports Village (local club – Wyre Forest Cycle Racing Club)
2. A national standard BMX track at Redditch Skate Park, Matchborough, Redditch – work due to commence at end of Jan 2010 (local club – Redditch Premiers BMX Club)

Recommendations:

There is a need to consider cycle facilities in Herefordshire. Proposals should be developed in close liaison with local clubs as a super-hub or hub level facility.

Equestrian

Summary & Trends:

Equestrian participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	401,900	0.99%	420,900	1.02%	425,900	1.02%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- Horse riding is dominated by female participants - 86% of horse riders are female;
- Only 2% of participants are non white, highlighting that horse riding is not attracting much of the non-white population;
- Just over half of horse riders are between the ages of 35-64;
- The majority of horse riders are in employment (70%).

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Equestrian is the one sport that 184,000 adults (0.4%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.8% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Equestrian is the one sport that 0.1% males and 0.8% females would like to do, or do more often.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

The main challenges:

- Expense – typically £25.00 per hour for lessons. Challenge is trying to increase opportunities at a subsidised rate.
- Often considered elitist.

Club and Coach funding from Sport England West Midlands will be used to increase participation across 5 development environments one of which focuses on inner city riding and offering the chance of taking part in riding to communities via school club links and linking with other common agendas such as positive futures and link programmes.

The BEF has a number of case studies illustrating the power of Horse Riding in attracting those participants who are not engaged in mainstream sports, such as young girls, women and the disabled as well as developing successful school/club links.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Bromyard Equestrian Centre – Hereford

The complete details of centres/ horse ownership are held by our Member Bodies such as the BHS (British Horse Society) and ABRS (Association of British Riding Schools) who run approval schemes, some centres are only registered with Local Authorities if not accredited to either the BHS or ABRS.

The BEF are currently undertaking a national mapping exercise/facilities database that will take into account the facilities of all 16 member bodies (the current pilot for London can be seen at www.hoof-in-town.com). The exercise is scheduled to be completed by spring 2010. There is an aspiration to include the information within the Sport England Active Places database.

Facility Issues:

The majority of centres are privately owned businesses and there has been progress via BHS in promoting Riding Centres to become Club Marked (or Hoof Marked as the BEF call it). The challenges that Private Riding Centres face are that they are taxed much like industrial factories when they put up indoor facilities, which are needed for all round access to riding and coaching, and there are higher cost implications regarding grass root participation due to the horse power and equipment needed.

Regional & National Plans:

British Equestrian Federation* "Facilities Strategy For Equestrian Sport And Recreation" 2009 - 13.

*Association of British Riding Schools, British Dressage, British Equestrian Trade Association, British Eventing, British Horse Driving Trials, British Equestrian Vaulting, British Reining, British Horse Society, British Show jumping Association, Endurance GB, The Pony Club, Scottish Equestrian Association, Riding For The Disabled Association

The BEF has a vision of developing a National Equestrian Institute which would be linked to regional Equine networks (centres of excellence) across all nine English regions. As a Federation they will be working with the Member Bodies to progress this project which is currently in its early stages of planning.

Recommendations:

Encourage private sector provision and proposals linked to education by positive planning policies. The importance of any facility developed will depend upon its size and nature.

Fencing

Summary & Trends:

Fencing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	21,800	0.05%	24,900	0.06%	20,200	0.05%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 23% of fencing participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 21% of fencing participants are aged 16-19 compared with 12% all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Fencing is the one sport that 44,500 adults (0.1%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Fencing is the one sport that 0.14% males and 0.07% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Overall participation across Herefordshire & Worcestershire has been static for some time. Quite a high turnover.

New (Sport England) funding to increase fencing participation – 5 year strategy (not capital funding) should increase participation. Also there is drive to increase participation in schools using “mini fencing” model using plastic swords – most suitable for children aged 8+

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- Equipment cost – personal and electronic scoring/mats etc;
- Coaches & volunteers (especially qualified volunteers who are able to support professional coaches);
- Facility hire charges;
- Travel to training/competitions.

Also issue with size and distribution of population.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Herefordshire & Worcestershire County Fencing Union affiliated clubs:

- Stourbridge Fencing Club - based at Pedmore Technology College, Stourbridge (all age groups)
- Redditch Youth Fencing Club – based at Redditch Youth Centre (ages 8 – 18)
- Droitwich Spa Fencing Club – based at Dodderhill School, Droitwich
- Malvern Hills Sword Fencing (Worcester Fencing Club) – based at Sport Dyson Perrins, Malvern (all ages): Clubmark
- Southern Marches Fencing Club – based at John Kyrle High School, Ross-on-Wye (predominantly caters for children)

There are also three development squads:

- Epee at Malvern
- Foil at Hagley
- Junior foil at Redditch

There are a number of schools in the Two Counties offering fencing, including:

- RGS Worcester & Alice Ottley, Worcester
- Bromsgrove School
- Hereford Cathedral School
- Holy Trinity School, Kidderminster
- Malvern College
- The Kings School, Worcester
- Winterfold House, Kidderminster

Facility Issues:

Major open event the Herefordshire & Worcestershire Open (approx 500 participants) is hosted outside of H&W at Thorns Community Centre, Quarry Bank, Brierly Hill (Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council) because of the need for a large facility = 10 court hall which can accommodate x20 fencing pistes (however, no spectating facilities). This event is main source of income.

NOTE:

It is normal to use standard sports halls. Good lighting, semi-sprung floor (although there is a tendency to use roll-out rubber backed pistes which can be connected to the electrical scoring system). Wall finishes not of major importance but a dark background helps. Provision of low level power sockets is useful but the electrical kit can be battery-operated.

Typically get 2 fencing pistes on a standard badminton court: pistes are 1.6m wide, with 1m required between pistes for scoring equipment and 2.5m needed for officials. Pistes are 14m long with additional run off and circulation space needed – ideally 18m. However, most sports halls don't have sufficient space to accommodate 18m.

Regional & National Plans:

No capital plans.

SE funding to increase participation by funding development. 5 year strategy (currently in Year 1). Initial work to set up infrastructure in London area and then roll out an academy programme (a Midland Academy would probably be based at Birmingham University – although may be possible to make a case for Worcester University)

Regional Facilities:

Main (closest) competition facility = Thorns Community Centre

Recommendations:

Requirements can be met through existing sports hall and other facility provision. In the longer term, a specialist fencing centre as a CSP level facility should be developed, probably located in Worcester and linked to an education

Football

Summary & Trends:

Football participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	2,910,500	7.15%	3,142,200	7.58%	3,106,600	7.44%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- Only 9% of footballers are female;
- A third of all footballers are aged 16-19 compared to 12% of all those have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 18% of footballers have a household income of £52,000 or more compared to 37% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Football is the one sport that 1.37 million adults (3.3%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 6.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Football is the one sport that 6.2% males and 0.5% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

See Playing Fields section of the Framework

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

See Playing Fields section of the Framework

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

The full list of clubs is available from Worcestershire and Herefordshire FAs

Professional/Semi-Professional:

Hereford United (League 2)

Kidderminster Harriers (Blue Square Premier)

Worcester City FC (Blue Square South)

Redditch United (Blue Square North)

Facility Issues:

Worcester City FC has aspiration for a new ground at Nunnery Way to replace the existing facility at St George's Lane and help the club achieve its long-term ambition of league football status. The new stadium will form the centrepiece of a £30 million mixed-use scheme led by St. Modwen. There is an offer on the existing ground but value less than expected as developer doesn't have planning permission. Should the Nunnery Way scheme not be able to proceed one option may be for Worcester FC and Worcester RFC to enter negotiations regarding ground-share.

Several clubs and sites face significant problems with flooding, and new /replacement sites are required. Additional STP facilities could help to alleviate some of the flooding issues however this would be for training purposes only as these facilities are unlikely to be sanctioned by the FA for league matches. There will be some additional facility needs connected with new growth around Worcester, Redditch and Hereford.

The FA have an aspiration for one large size 3G pitch in each local authority area.

Recommendations:

Grass Pitches: Support the conclusions of local Playing Pitch Strategies

3G: Support the development of 3G pitches where these are locally sustainable, with at least one in each local authority area.

Golf

Summary & Trends:

Golf participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	1,457,300	3.58%	1,544,000	3.73%	1,470,500	3.52%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 14% golf participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 2.5% golf participants are from ethnic minorities compared to 9% all sports participants;
- 41% golf participants have a household income in excess of £52,000. 9.6% golf participants have a household income below £15,559.
- 27% golf participants are retired. 3.83% are students.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Golf is the one sport that 721,000 adults (1.7%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 3.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Golf is the one sport that 3.2% males and 0.4% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Worcestershire:

Bransford GC
 Bromsgrove GC
 Droitwich Golf & Country Club
 Fulford Heath GC
 Gaudet Luce GC
 Gay Hill GC
 Hagley Golf & Country Club
 Kings Norton GC
 Little Lakes GC
 Ombersley GC
 Redditch GC
 The Worcestershire GC
 Vale GC
 Wharton Park GC

Herefordshire:

Burghill Valley GC

Kington GC

Leominster GC

Sapey GC

Facility Issues:

Hindlip – regional golf academy and 27 hole championship course

Recommendations:

Positive planning policies are required to enable the appropriate development of new golf courses and driving ranges. New versions of golf should be encouraged e.g. tri-golf.

Gymnastics

Summary & Trends:

Gymnastics participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	126,500	0.31%	184,900	0.45%	99,000	0.24%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 77% gymnastics and trampolining participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 35% gymnastics and trampolining participants are aged 16-19 compared to 12% all sports participants;
- 55% gymnastics and trampolining participants have children compared to 34% all sports participants;
- 29% gymnastics and trampolining participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Gymnastics is the one sport that 75,000 adults (0.2%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.3% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Gymnastics is the one sport that 0.1% males and 0.3% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

A dedicated gymnastics centre (DGC) can be defined as a facility for the sole use and purpose of gymnastics. Such facilities can be “free standing” as single entity buildings, or part of a larger complex, such as a school or leisure centre. Such facilities can be purpose-built or renovated existing buildings suitable for gymnastics.

It is recognised that DGCs can operate at any level and cater for a wide range of disciplines. However, in developing existing DGCs, in terms of renovation or “new build” DGC facilities, due consideration needs to be given to how such a development will impact on provision and to what level. In addition, consideration needs to be given to the inclusion of under-represented and/or facility compatible disciplines within DGC development. An example of this would be, according to the height requirement, Trampoline Gymnastics with Acrobatic Gymnastics and Tumbling and/or Rhythmic Gymnastics.

Malvern Hills Gymnastics Club has a dedicated gymnastics centre on a long term lease in Spring Lane, Malvern.

Facility Issues:

Hindlip proposal - specialist facility for gymnastics and martial arts (c.f. Birmingham)

Regional & National Plans:

Facility Strategy (Stage 1) – June 2006 supports broad aims of British Gymnastics One Stop Plan (2005 – 2009):

1. 20 HPC/IPC (Performance) clubs with a total of 200 gymnasts training 25-30 hours per week in each discipline.
2. British Gymnastics training programmes delivered and monitored in the 20 HPC/IPC (Performance) clubs within each discipline.
3. Each of the HPC/IPC (Performance) clubs to be based in an international standard facility with affordable access for a minimum of 25-30 hours priority Performance training per week.

The Facility Strategy focuses on four key areas:

1. The expansion of the network of community based Foundation and Development clubs and facilities offering gymnastics
2. The development of additional facilities to Performance Development and Performance standards
3. Implementation of a strategic Club Classification System
4. Provide a comprehensive package of facility design and gymnastic Requirement

General criteria for the development of DGCs for each discipline* include:

- 250,000 population and/or 30 minute drive (45 minutes in more rural areas)
- Absence of competition facilities located within identified catchment, or
- Clear evidence of latent/suppressed demand
- Rational and justifiable business/development plans

England Regional Development Plans (2005 – 2009) aspire to develop dedicated centres for each county to encourage the formation of county squads

* The sport of gymnastics incorporates eight disciplines:

- Men's Artistic Gymnastics (comprising floor, pommel horse, rings, vault, parallel bars and high bar)
- Women's Artistic Gymnastics (comprising vault, asymmetric bars, beam and floor)
- Rhythmic Gymnastics (comprising hoop, ribbon, clubs and rope)
- Trampoline Gymnastics
- Acrobatic and Tumbling Gymnastics

- Aerobic Gymnastics
- General Gymnastics
- Disability Gymnastics (GMPD)

Regional Facilities:

Lilleshall National Sports Centre
Gymnastics and Martial Arts Centre, Birmingham
Munrow Centre, Birmingham University

Recommendations:

1. Enhance existing provision to cater for a wide range of disciplines.
2. Await further guidance from emerging facility strategy.

Handball

Summary & Trends:

Handball participation – the sample size is too small to identify the level of participation at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

There are no handball clubs in Herefordshire & Worcestershire. The strongest region for Handball is the north west – a reflection of where the national governing body offices are based and where the majority of development work occurs

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- There is a lack of coaches/experience
- There is currently very little governing body support to develop the sport

Major Clubs/Facilities:

None

Facility Issues:

A full-size handball court is 40m x 20m, i.e. cannot be accommodated within a four-court hall. Handball can be played on smaller courts and, whilst desirable, sprung flooring is not essential. It can also be played on outdoor courts.

Regional & National Plans:

English Handball Association “Delivering The Olympic Legacy” 2009 – 13.

The EHA has two stated objectives:

- To embed Handball in the PE curriculum
- To make Handball the No.1 Legacy Sport of the 2012 Olympic Games

Recommendations:

None specific. If the sport begins to develop within the Partnership area, its requirements can be met through the network of 6+ court sports halls.

Hockey

Summary & Trends:

Hockey participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	141,300	0.35%	156,500	0.38%	154,600	0.37%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 0.3% of all adults take part in hockey
- 43% of adult hockey players are under the age of 19, in comparison 12% of those that take part in any sport or active recreation are in this age group
- 41% of adult hockey players are students, compared to 11% of those that take part in any sport or active recreation.
- There is a reasonably equal gender balance, with slightly more men playing hockey than women, similar to the profile for sport overall.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Hockey is the one sport that 85,000 adults (0.2%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.4% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Hockey is the one sport that 0.1% males and 0.8% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

There is greater hockey activity in Worcestershire than Herefordshire but this reflects the geography/conurbations.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

The NGB's main aspiration across all counties is to help more clubs achieve Clubmark accreditation, to develop more formal links between clubs and school sports partnerships, to run at least one level 1 coaching course per year, and to roll out the implementation of hockey's single system (the development pathway for players, coaches and officials of all ages and abilities to reach their full potential). The NGB is currently introducing a new initiative for 7 -11 year olds (Quick Sticks) - delivered through Clubs First accredited clubs.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards)

Worcestershire:

Bromsgrove HC – St Godwalds Park, Bromsgrove

Colwall & Malvern HC – Malvern St James, Malvern

Droitwich Spa HC – Salwarpe Valley Pavilion, Droitwich

Evesham HC – Evesham High School, Evesham. Men's team plays in West Midlands premier league

Kidderminster HC – King Charles I High School, Kidderminster

Redditch HC – Bromsgrove Road, Redditch (England Hockey ClubsFirst accreditation – Arrow Vale School Sport Partnership link)

Stourport HC – Stourport SC, Stourport (England Hockey ClubsFirst accreditation – Wolverley School Sport Partnership link). The only club in H&W to own its facilities (2x STP)

Worcester HC – Nunnery Wood Sports Complex, Worcester (England Hockey Clubs First accreditation – Droitwich Spa School Sport Partnership link). Men's team currently plays in Midlands 1 league, one division below Midlands Premier league, with aspirations to join the national league.

Herefordshire:

Hereford HC – Hereford City Sports Club, Hereford

Kington HC – Kington Recreation Ground, Kington

Leominster HC – Bridge Street Park, Leominster

Tenbury Ladies HC – Bridge Street Sports Centre, Leominster (England Hockey ClubsFirst accreditation – Lacon Childe, Minster & Worcestershire West School Sports Partnership link)

Facility Issues:

The only club in H&W to own its facilities is Stourport. All the other clubs have to hire pitches which can create issues re cost and access/availability.

There is also a concern that where existing pitch facilities are being replaced/refurbished, an increasing number are being converted to 3G pitches (with FA/RFU support) which are unsuitable for hockey use. This means that the number of pitches available for hockey training/competition is reducing.

Some clubs are seeking funding support for facility initiatives through the Capital Investment Programme.

The England Hockey Capital Investment Programme (2009 – 13) prioritises the NGB's funding programme. The priorities are:

- **Single System – Pitches**
Upgrades to England Hockey Category 1 and 2 pitches only
- **Single System – Supporting Facilities**
To include Dug Outs, Changing Rooms, Floodlights and Goals
- **Events**
Site improvements to host International and/or domestic events in line with the NGB

strategy

- **Pitch Preservation**

Preservation of existing pitch that is at risk of having an EH Category 1 or 2 surface replaced with a Category 3 surface

- Consideration may also be given to proposed new builds for upgrades from Category 3 to Category 1 or 2

The CIP is only open to Clubs First accredited clubs. The application process has closed.

Definitions:

EH Category 1	Water based and sand-dressed surfaces approved within the FIH Global/National parameters.
EH Category 2	Sand-filled (sand-based) surfaces within the FIH National parameter.
EH Category 3	Long pile (3G) surfaces that are categorised by FIH as satisfying their 'National' performance parameter. Such approved by the FIH. The certification shall be based on on-site testing.

Clubs in H&W who sought CIP funding include:

- Bromsgrove HC – development of a new pitch at their clubhouse site (currently have to use facilities at Bromsgrove High School – can only access pitches for 1 hour on a Wednesday for training, for 5 teams);
- Stourport HC – introduction of floodlighting.

Regional & National Plans:

Capital Investment Programme 2009 – 2013: a programme that will see over £5 million invested into Hockey's facilities, underpinned by £2.7 million from the National Governing Body.

Recommendations:

Anticipate provision will largely be met via provision of existing/new sand-based pitches but:

1. Await guidance from updated NGB facility strategy in relation to water-based pitches, and support the development of the water-based pitch at Stourport Hockey Club as the CSP level facility.
2. Support the development of an additional sand-based pitch at Bromsgrove Hockey Club as a hub level facility, if local market demonstrates it is sustainable.
3. Support proposals for further requirements in relation to ancillary provision at key sites if identified by NGB.

Netball

Summary & Trends:

Netball participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	163,500	0.40%	184,900	0.45%	191,200	0.46%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 96% of netball participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 39% of netball participants are aged 16-19 compared to 12% all sports participants;
- 36% of netball participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants;
- Only 22% of netball participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE compared with 31% all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Netball is the one sport that 192,000 adults (0.5%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.9% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Netball is the one sport that 0.9% females would like to do, or do more often (there is insufficient data to report on latent demand for males).

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

In Herefordshire and Worcestershire there are five local leagues that run throughout the year:

- Worcester City Netball League
- Redditch Netball League
- Kidderminster & District Netball League
- Hereford Netball League
- West Midlands Regional League

The structure of netball has now changed to focus on club netball. The superleague was launched last year with Premier League 1 and 2 underneath. Herefordshire and Worcestershire have 3 clubs based in the West Midlands Regional League - Evesham Reds, Saracens and Westside.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Stourport Netball Dome (Stourport Sports Club):

- 1618 m2 of indoor space
- 2 indoor tarmacadam netball/tennis courts
- 3 outdoor tarmacadam netball courts

Home to the Kidderminster and District Netball League

Hylton Road (University) proposal

Within Herefordshire and Worcestershire there are a large amount of adult teams that play in the local leagues. The clubs listed below are clubs with youth sections to the structure of their club.

Herefordshire:

Westside Netball Club (Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Leominster Netball Club

Worcestershire:

Worcester City Netball Club (Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Saracens Netball Club (Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Evesham Netball Club (Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Smartcut Netball Club

Ryland Netball Club (Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Kingsley Netball Club

Alfabets Netball Club

Kidderminster Carolians Netball Club

Wyre Forest Juniors Netball Club

Malvern Springs Netball Club (Working towards Bronze CAPS accreditation)

Redditch Netball Club

Recommendations:

To be confirmed following NGB Facility Strategy

Rowing

Summary & Trends:

Rowing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	79,700	0.20%	126,100	0.30%	99,100	0.24%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 66% of rowers are male compared to 54% of all those that take part in some form of sport and active recreation;
- On household income, ethnicity and illness, the market share in rowing is very similar to that of those that take part in any sport or active recreation;
- 22% of rowers are students compared to 11% of all those that take part in sport and active recreation.;
- 19% of rowers are from socio-economic groups C2DE. In comparison 31% of those that take part in any sport. 38% of the total England population are in these socio-economic groups.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Rowing is the one sport that 56,000 adults (0.1%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.3% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Rowing is the one sport that 0.2% males and 0.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Trends in all clubs are similar - increasing numbers in junior and older age groups.

All clubs run schemes of recreational rowing for older age groups - with good participation and retention.

If compared to national data base figures the West Midlands figures show higher than average numbers of juniors under 18 and seniors in the region whilst the regional university membership is 50% less than the national average - this is due to the low number of universities in the region compared to the numbers nationally.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

There is a possibility of the water boards looking to apply licences to all boats used by clubs on stretches of water in H & W - most of the clubs do not have to pay this - and the regional

rowing council is looking at this. The River Severn is NON navigable above Stourport.

All clubs are on River Severn, Wye and Avon and although idyllic in the clement weather, can be very volatile due to dramatic flood conditions.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Facilities – clubs within Herefordshire & Worcestershire:

Clubmark (or working towards)

Bewdley RC - own facilities

Stourport BC - own facilities

Worcester RC - leased

Upton RC - leased

Evesham RC - leased

Hereford RC - own facilities

Ross RC - own facilities

Non-Clubmark

Worcester University - shared facility with Worcester

RGS Worcester - shared facility with Worcester

Kings Schools Worcester - own facilities

Birmingham University - leased

All clubs offer all levels of performance but specifically:

- Evesham RC is a multi-sports club and together with Ross RC has a high performance focus on juniors;
- Worcester has provided high performance senior rowing.

The other clubs have intermittently provided high performance at national and international level.

National level veteran rowing (32+years!) is provided at most clubs.

Worcester, Stourport and Upton have the best stretches of water for distance - but most regattas are run over 1000metres and all clubs can offer excellent facilities for this and short course racing.

Bewdley, Stourport, Evesham and Ross host 3 of England's largest inland regattas

Major/significant event sites – what level of performance can they support? See above.

Excellent side-by-side rowing competition water for all clubs, supporting local and regional competitions and training camps.

Upton attracts touring rowing groups and pleasure rowers as well as racing boats.

Facility Issues:

Generally good tenures with buildings in generally better than average condition.

Short term tenure at Birmingham university boathouse.

Worcester (host to 2 other clubs) is leased from the local race course owners - at present this arrangement is good.

Refurbishments and extensions planned for Bewdley, Ross, Kings school, and Birmingham University.

Upton RC would like their own premises, but enjoy reasonable accommodation as commercial tenants.

Evesham Rowing club lease their facility. The clubhouse and storage have to address flooding issues as a priority.

Coaching & Development Officer is working with Bewdley, Stourport, Ross and Birmingham University regarding refurbishments and rebuilds. Most clubs need to improve their changing areas and, where expansion will allow, establish indoor training areas to supplement water training and bridge the periods when water access is restricted- all clubs will need to find substantial funds from external sources.

Assistance is given with for example, sport development planning, writing plans and tenure negotiations. Nominal NGB Grants can be accessed, subject to the strength and viability of each Sport Development Plan and the Business Plan. This usually attracts partnership funding.

Regional & National Plans:

British Rowing Whole Sport Plan: 2009 - 2013

Recommendations:

The main priorities are for improved access to rivers and improved clubhouses and ancillary facilities.

Rugby League

Summary & Trends:

Rugby League participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	110,500	0.27%	131,900	0.32%	106,200	0.25%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 90% male participants
- 7% participants from BME communities
- 6% participants with limiting disability or illness
- 9% participants with household income less than £15, 559 and 44% with household income more than £52,000
- 41% participants with children

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Rugby League is the one sport that 110,500 adults (0.3%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.5% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Rugby League is the one sport that 0.4% males would like to do, or do more often and the equivalent figure for females is 0.1%.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

There is only one club in the Partnership area.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

See Playing Fields section of Framework

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Redditch Ravens Rugby League Club (Clubmark) – based at St Augustine’s Catholic High School (formed from the demise of the Worcester Saints) and also play at Bromsgrove RFC.

Regional & National Plans:

RFL Facilities Strategy 2009 -13

Recommendations:

In the longer term and as needed, support the development of the club through additional pitch space, supported by appropriate ancillary facilities.

Rugby Union

Summary & Trends:

Gymnastics participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	267,800	0.66%	314,000	0.76%	308,100	0.74%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 5% rugby union participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 42% rugby union participants are aged 16-19 compared to 12% all sports participants;
- 43% rugby union participants earn over £52,000 compared with 37% all sports participants;
- 33% rugby union participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Rugby Union is the one sport that 167,600 adults (0.4%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.8% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Rugby Union is the one sport that 0.8% males and 0.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

See Playing Fields section of Framework

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards)

Worcestershire:

Bredon RFC

Worcester RFC

Bromsgrove RFC

Chaddesley Corbett RFC

Droitwich RFC

Kidderminster Carolians RFC

Malvern RFC

Old Halesonians RFC

Pershore RFC

Redditch RFC

Tenbury RFC
Upton on Severn RFC
Woodrush RFC
Evesham RFC

Herefordshire:

Hereford RFC
Ledbury RFC
Luctonians RFC

Facility Issues:

This strategy identifies three Model Venues that should be viewed as benchmarks along the Activity/Facility Continuum against which clubs may identify their level of provision and need. Each one has a different range of activity and the requisite facilities; they are designed as a framework and are not in any priority order.

Model Venue 1: This is usually a club, school, university or other provider playing lower level or recreational rugby (Tenbury, Ross-on-Wye)

Model Venue 2: An established club venue with a wider programme of adult and junior rugby for both male and female (Bromsgrove/Malvern, Droitwich/Kidderminster, Redditch, Evesham, Pershore, Halesonians, Upton, Chaddesley, Bromyard, Ledbury)

Model Venue 3: A venue with potentially higher level competitive rugby that can provide for more sophisticated RFU and RFUW development programmes (Worcester, Luctonians, Hereford)

The MV1 would equate to a “satellite” facility in this Framework, MV2 would be a “hub” level facility, and MV3 may be a “super-hub” or above level facility.

Evesham RFC and Pershore RFC have to address flooding issues with their facilities

NMRFU School of Rugby

Worcester Warriors operate a RFU England Academy and are responsible for the management of EPDGs at Bromsgrove School, Bishops School Hereford, Telford College of Art & Technology, KES Birmingham. In support of the county’s performance structure the Schools of Rugby are based at Bromsgrove School, Hereford RFC, TCAT, KES Birmingham, Stourbridge RFC.

Regional & National Plans:

- National Facilities Strategy For Rugby Union In England
- RFU Whole Sport Plan: 2006 - 2013
- RFU Strategic Plan: 2006 - 2013
- NMRFU Facility Plan

“The facility investment priorities for rugby will be in clubs through projects that underpin and

support the overall aims and objectives and critical success factors of the Strategic Plan” Investment is ‘targeted’ at priorities through this North Midlands RFU facility plan at projects where activity dictates the investment, not vice versa.

Current priorities:

Training Floodlights

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Bredon	2	New	1	2010/11
Bromsgrove	2	New	2	2010/11
Chaddesley Corbett	1	Upgrade	3	2011/12
Old Halesonians	2	New	4	2010/11
Upton on severn	1	Upgrade	5	2010/11
Woodrush	2	Upgrade	5	2011/12

Pitch Construction/ Drainage

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Upton	2	Drainage	1	2009/10
Bromsgrove	2	Drainage	2	2010/11
Old Halesonians	2	Drainage	3	2010/11
Woodrush	2	Drainage	4	2011/12
Bromyard	2	8 acre land purchase Porthouse site alongside housing development	6	2010/11

Changing Rooms

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Woodrush	2	Refurbish and extend (2)	1	2010/11
Bredon	2	New build (4)	2	2010/11
Ross on Wye	1	New build (2)	3	2010/11

Bromsgrove	2	Refurbish & Extend (4)	4	2011/2
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Other Projects

Venue	MV Status	TYPE	Priority	Timescale
Hereford	2	Relocation to Bulmers Orchard	1	2010/11
Pershore	1	Relocation to site outside of flood plain	2	2011/12
Malvern	2	New 5 pitch site	3	2012/3

Worcester Warriors RFC – Further Development of Sixways Stadium:

The next phase of the development is an £8million extension of the existing East Stand. The new East Stand will back onto the proposed health and racquet club site and is based on extending the existing structure. The plans include 120metres of new pitch side hospitality with corporate boxes, lounges and function rooms, balconies and bars, a pitch view restaurant and a new Warriors Business Club that will allow West Midland businesses to network and socialise in the region’s premier rugby hospitality. The stand will also grow to the increase the stadium capacity to 12,000.

In response to the Building Schools for the Future programme and the Academy proposals, the RFU undertook an audit of secondary schools in the CSP area. This audit provides information on both the curricular and extra-curricular delivery of rugby union within secondary education. The RFU is currently working directly with LEAs to identify and deliver sites that can develop the PE curriculum and PESSCL targets with facilities that underpin the development of both the game and sport in its widest context.

Recommendations:

Support the projects identified in the North Midlands Rugby Union Facility Plan.

Sailing

Summary & Trends:

Sailing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	137,200	0.34%	182,700	0.44%	175,000	0.42%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 71% of all those that take part in sailing activities are male, this compares to 54% of all those that do any sport or active recreation;
- Sailing has proportionally fewer black and ethnic minority participants (3%) than in the total Active People Survey sample (9%);
- Sailing activities attract a larger number of older people than many other sports. 33% of those that take part in sailing are aged 45-64, compared to 24% of all those that take part in sport or active recreation .

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Sailing is the one sport that 145,000 adults (0.3%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.6% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Sailing is the one sport that 0.6% males and 0.2% females would like to do, or do more often.

Facility Issues:

Evesham Sailing Club need to relocate due to flooding issues

Recommendations:

Priorities:

Arrow Valley

Upton Warren Outdoor Education Centre

Shooting

Summary & Trends:

Shooting participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	109,900	0.27%	122,700	0.30%	109,400	0.26%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 110,000 participants (0.3%);
- 100,000 male participants and 10,000 female participants ;
- 62,000 participants are aged 45 and over; with 12,000 65 and over. Only 9,000 are younger than age 24;
- 14,000 participants with limiting disability or illness;
- 15,000 with a household income of less than £15,559, 37,000 with a household income of greater than £52,000;
- 84,000 in employment, 5,000 unemployed and 16,000 retired;
- 63,000 participants are from socio-economic groups ABC1, 43,000 participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE;
- 5,000 without a car or van in the household.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Shooting is the one sport that 32,200 adults (0.08%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.14% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Equestrian is the one sport that 0.15% males would like to do, or do more often (there is insufficient data available for female latent demand in shooting).

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

Handgun legislation.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Bromyard and District Rifle Club - On the 2.5 acre site there is a clubhouse, 10 metre and 20 yard indoor ranges, 50 metre and 100 yard outdoor ranges with covered firing points, and a large car park. It is one of the major centres for small-bore rifle shooting in the Midlands, regularly hosting open competitions organised by county rifle associations and clubs, which attract shooters from all over the country. It also hosts the annual match between Wales and the UK Police rifle team. The West Midlands Regional Training Squad make regular use of the

facilities, as do several other rifle clubs in the area who do not have their own outdoor ranges.

Golden Valley Rifle Club – use Bromyard Range

Hereford Blind Shooting Club – Royal National College For The Blind

Herefordshire Target Shooting Association – use Bromyard Range

Leominster Rifle & Pistol Club - has a 20 yard range which is used for prone shooting, light sporting rifle, air pistol at 20 yards and 10 metres and target air rifle, also at 10 metres.

Malvern Rifle & Pistol Club - provides facilities to practice the sport of target shooting. The main disciplines catered for are 25yd prone smallbore rifle shooting, lightweight sporting rifle, "longarm 60" pistol, air pistol and air rifle at 20yd. There is a training range of 10m for air pistol and air rifle in the clubhouse and this includes rapid-fire air pistol (turning targets) and a bell-target.

Ross-on-Wye Target Shooting Club

Royal Oak Clay Shooting

Worcester Norton Shooting Club - On the site of the former Norton Army Barracks. Facilities include:

Outdoor 50 metre range with 7 covered firing points. Outdoor 30 metre range with 6 covered firing points. Outdoor 25 metre range with 6 covered firing points. Outdoor 20m air rifle/pistol range, covered firing points. An outdoor area for Practical Shotgun & Clay shooting.

Worcestershire Gun Club

Facility Issues:

The national governing body for the Olympic disciplines (British Shooting – previously Great Britain Target Shooting Federation) has identified a lack of facilities.

Regional & National Plans:

No current plan/strategy identified.

Regional Facilities:

The sport has a number of disciplines these include:

- West Midlands Regional Target Shooting Squad - based at the National Indoor Shooting Centre in Wolverhampton.
- Muzzle Loaders Association of Great Britain – uses the Wedgnock ranges near Warwick.

Note: The National Rifle Association (NRA) and National Small-Bore Rifle Association (NSRA) are based at the National Shooting Centre in Bisley in Surrey.

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities

Snowsport

Summary & Trends:

Snowsport participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	184,800	0.45%	186,500	0.45%	164,700	0.39%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- There is a lower market share for skiing/snowboarding for those from non-white communities (4%) compared with 9% who have undertaken any sport or active recreation;
- 28% of skiers/snowboarders players are aged 30-44, this compares with 22% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation. Whereas, for the older age group, 4% of skiers/snowboarders are 65+, this compares with 11% of 65+ for all sport and active recreation;
- 5% of skiers/snowboarders have a limiting illness or disability whereas 8% of people with a limiting illness or disability have taken part in some sport or active recreation;
- One in two of all skiers/snowboarders (52%) have an annual household income of £52,000 or more whereas for all people with this income level 37% participate in some form of sport or active recreation;
- Nearly three quarters (74%) of skiers/snowboarders are from socio-economic groups ABC1 and 15% from socio-economic groups C2DE. This compares with 57% and 31% respectively of the market share for all sport and active recreation.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Snowsport is the one sport that 127,000 adults (0.3%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.6% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Snowsport is the one sport that 0.4% males and 0.2% females would like to do or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

The only snowsport facility in Herefordshire and Worcestershire is a small dry ski slope located at Wolverley High School near Kidderminster and is used primarily only by the school.

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified. Likely to be led by the private sector.

Squash

Summary & Trends:

Squash participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	500,600	1.23%	495,100	1.19%	510,900	1.22%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 82% of squash participants are male compared to 54% of all those that take part in sport and active recreation;
- The majority of squash participants are over age 35 (51%), this is very different from the majority of other sports;
- 83% of squash players are in employment, compared to 66% of those that take part in any sport or active recreation;
- Only 18% of squash players come from socio-economic groups C2DE. This is lower than in many other sports.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Squash is the one sport that 392,000 adults (0.9%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 1.8% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Squash is the one sport that 1.5% males and 0.4% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Worcestershire:

Barnt Green Squash Club

David Lloyd Health Club (Squash section) – Bromsgrove

Evesham Squash Club

Manor Park Squash Club – Malvern

Nunnery Wood Sports Complex (Squash section) – Worcester

Also- Malvern Hills Squash club based on the Wells Road, Malvern.

There are also 2 squash courts at Malvern College.

Herefordshire:

Hereford Whitecross Club (Squash section)

Facility Issues:

Evesham Squash Club have severe flooding issues to address

Regional & National Plans:

The key aspirations are to encourage the league teams to affiliate their Clubs in order that England Squash can go in and support them to develop their court usage.

Regional Facilities:

Birmingham University – English Institute of Sport (EIS) centre for squash

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified.

Swimming

Summary & Trends:

Swimming participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	5,633,600	13.84%	5,570,100	13.44%	5,500,800	13.17%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 64% of swimmers are female, this compares with 46% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 6% of swimmers are from black and ethnic minorities compared to 9% of all those that take part in sport and active recreation;
- The market share in swimming participation by age is very similar to that of the age market share in all sport and active recreation. The same is true for market share by employment status, social class and income.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Swimming is the one sport that 5.4 million adults (13%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 24.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Swimming is the one sport that 8.7% males and 17.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark accredited clubs:

Herefordshire:

Hereford SC
Ledbury SC

Worcestershire:

Bromsgrove SC
Droitwich Dolphins SC
Evesham SC
Persore SC
Redditch SC
Ross-on-Wye SC
Worcester SC
Wyre Forest SC

Facility Issues:

There is no suitable competition pool to accommodate county level (& above) competition. County championships are currently staged in Wolverhampton.

There is insufficient programme time to support club training, particularly in Worcester.

Recommendations:

Current and proposed provision meets NGB aspirations in terms of 25m x 6 lane and 25m x 8 lane pools.

Further pools suitable for training or competition should have a minimum number of hours specified to support performance training.

A feasibility study would be required to determine viability of 50m sub-regional pool.

Implementation of the Framework proposals (see Swimming Pool section)

Taekwondo

Summary & Trends:

Taekwondo participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	21,500	0.05%	29,100	0.07%	35,000	0.08%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 45% taekwondo participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 45% taekwondo participants have children compared to 34% all sports participants;
- 23% taekwondo participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

There is insufficient data to provide latent demand for taekwondo.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

There are no Clubmark (or working towards) clubs. Clubs in the CSP area:

Worcestershire:

British Taekwondo – Dyson Perrins School, Malvern

Bromsgrove Taekwondo – South Bromsgrove High School, Bromsgrove

Kidderminster Taekwondo – Wyre Forest Glades Leisure Centre, Kidderminster

Malvern Taekwondo Academy – St James Sports Fitness Centre, Malvern

Pershore Taekwondo

Redditch School of Taekwondo – St Bede’s School, Redditch

Taekwondo Schools – Holy Trinity School, Kidderminster

Herefordshire:

Bromyard Taekwondo – Bromyard Leisure Centre, Bromyard

Facility Issues:

Hindlip proposal – specialist gymnastics and martial arts centre c.f. Birmingham

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified.

Table Tennis

Summary & Trends:

Table Tennis participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	162,900	0.40%	195,600	0.47%	195,400	0.47%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 30% of table tennis participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 12% of table tennis participants are from BME communities compared to 9% all sports participants;
- 25% of table tennis participants are aged over 65 compared with 11% all sports participants;
- 26% of table tennis participants are retired compared with 13% of all sports participants. Only 51% of participants are in employment compared to 66% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Table Tennis is the one sport that 74,000 adults (0.2%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.3% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Table Tennis is the one sport that 0.3% males and 0.1% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Droitwich Table Tennis Club
 Evesham Table Tennis Club
 Malvern Hills Table Tennis Club
 St Georges Table Tennis Club

Facility Issues:

The NGB has identified a need to develop a national network of high quality facilities – including multi-table playing halls, social and ancillary facilities, access at suitable playing times and long term security of tenure.

The development of specialist table tennis centres is seen as key to achieving Sport England’s aim of increasing participation in NGB-accredited clubs.

ETTA will be appointing a National Club and Facilities Manager in 2010 to agree a priority list for investment with Sport England (there are currently up to 100 potential facility projects on the ETTA register).

ETTA also looking to roll-out and outdoor Table Tennis Initiative (c.f. Outdoor Basketball Initiative) to raise awareness and profile and informal recruitment entry points into table tennis.

ETTA is keen to work with other sports and NGBs to develop multi-sport club facilities where discrete sports specific halls are created but ancillary amenities are shared.

Regional & National Plans:

Shaping The Future Of Table Tennis – Whole Sport Plan 2009 – 13

National Facilities Strategy (and technical guidance notes)

Regional Facilities:

Wood Green Specialist Sports College, Wednesbury is the regional centre

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified.

Tennis

Summary & Trends:

Tennis participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	874,000	2.15%	939,400	2.27%	987,400	2.36%	Yes - increase

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 4% of tennis players have a limiting illness or disability whereas 8% of people with a limiting illness or disability have taken part in some sport or active recreation;
- The market share in tennis participation by gender and ethnicity is very similar to that of the market share in all sport and active recreation;
- 21% of tennis players are aged 16-19, this compares with 12% of all those that have taken part in sport or active recreation;
- 48% of tennis players have an annual household income of above £52,000 compared to 37% of all those that take part in any sport and active recreation;
- 20% of tennis players are students compared with 11% of those who have undertaken any sport or active recreation within the last four weeks;
- 20% of tennis participants are from socio-economic groups C2DE. In comparison 31% of people who have done some sport or active recreation are from these socio-economic groups.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Tennis is the one sport that 1.02 million adults (2.5%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 4.6% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Tennis is the one sport that 2.5% males and 2.4% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Worcestershire:

Belbroughton Tennis Club

Bromsgrove Tennis Club

Evesham Tennis Club

HAD Redditch Tennis Club

Hallow Tennis Club

Littletons Tennis Club

Kidderminster Tennis Club
Manor Park Tennis Club
Pershore Tennis Centre
Worcester Lawn Tennis Club

Herefordshire:
Hereford Whitecross Club (Tennis section)

Facility Issues:

Indoor and outdoor tennis courts are proposed at both the Sixways Stadium site (has planning permission) and Hindlip (pre-planning stage) to the north east of Worcester. Both are proposed as commercial developments, although the Sixways site has planning conditions supporting community tennis development and coaching.

See Framework section on indoor tennis.

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing outdoor facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified.

Indoor – see Framework section

Triathlon

Summary & Trends:

There is insufficient sample size in the Active People surveys to show change in participation.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

For two counties in 2008 (most recent records):

There were a total of 8 events with approximately 1100 participants. Anecdotally the number of participants increased by around 10% in 2009.

There are potentially 3 or 4 new events planned for 2010 with participation expected to increase to approximately 1500.

Worcestershire is perceived by the NGB as being very much untapped as a county with little or no activity in its big towns (Bromsgrove/Droitwich/Evesham/Kidderminster).

There are aspirations to run a schools competition in 2010 in Worcestershire.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

Accessing schools, developing school club links.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Clubmark (or working towards):

Worcester tri – historically had monopoly in county – 60 members but been declining.

Non-Clubmark:

Redditch tri – small club – little ngb engagement – at last count 25/30 members

Hereford tri – adult age group focused club – steady membership / no junior section & no real ambition to develop.

Ludlow tri (juniors) – based in LUCTON (Herefordshire) grown from about 4 or 5 children to 50 in 18months.

New club (based at top barn) ABSOLUTE TRI WORCS – following on Notts-based Absolute Tri model which includes developing school links. Also looking to promote events and host schools county triathlon competition.

In terms of triathlon facilities in the two counties the only site which could be deemed suitable for tri (enclosed) is Top Barn Activity Centre, Hallow, Worcestershire. This is a privately owned site with open water swimming and off road run and bike trails. There is an adult event based here & there are plans to develop an aquathlon series here with a new club based at the venue

Facility Issues:

- Accessing facilities – particularly for swim training
- Finding safe venues for children’s events – aquathlon (swim/run) not a major issue but triathlon and duathlon are more difficult because of the need for safe, closed road bike circuits.

Regional & National Plans:

There are no regional or national facility plans currently for the sport. The following documents/strategies are the most recent:

- Triathlon England Strategic Plan 2005 – 2009
- British Triathlon Federation Strategic Plan 2005 – 2009
- One Stop Plan for Triathlon – Regional Planner, West Midlands

Regional Facilities:

Swan Pool, Sandwell – open water swimming

Recommendations:

1. Closed-road cycle circuits – see Cycling notes
2. Open Water Swimming – support access to suitable venues (regular water quality testing, provision of safety cover, marked course). Likely to be still water (reservoir/lake) with existing sports provision

Volleyball

Summary & Trends:

Volleyball participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	68,500	0.17%	86,300	0.21%	71,000	0.17%	Yes - decrease

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 39% volleyball participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants;
- 18% volleyball participants are from BME communities compared to 9% all sports participants;
- 31% Volleyball participants are aged 16-19 compared to 12% all sports participants;
- 30% Volleyball participants are students compared with 11% of all sports participants.

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Volleyball is the one sport that 49,800 adults (0.1%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.2% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Volleyball is the one sport that 0.1% males and 0.2% females would like to do, or do more often.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

No clubs registered as Clubmark (or working towards).

Worcestershire clubs:

Bewdley Leisure Centre
 Cleobury Volleyball Club
 Evesham Volleyball Club
 Redditch Volleyball Club
 RSVC Volleyball Club

Herefordshire Clubs:

Hereford Leisure Centre
 Kingstone School
 Leominster Leisure Centre
 Ross on Hawaii Volleyball Club
 The Bromyard Centre

Facility Issues:

Community sports halls could probably meet much of the future provision requirements if they are designed to appropriate standards. Halls at schools can be an advantage as it is then possible for clubs to undertake junior development. Volleyball England objectives include:

- To encourage the building of new facilities to develop a network of provision
- To encourage venues to upgrade facilities to make them compatible with volleyball usage
- To encourage management arrangements to increase access and usage to the community
- To ensure that requirements for the safe playing of the sport are met

Regional & National Plans:

England Volleyball Strategic Plan 2009 -13

Volleyball England currently has a draft Facilities Strategy. It is a generic document which applies to all regions and outlines preferred facility requirements for volleyball at played at various levels – school, local and community, regional (competitive and development), national (competitive) and international:

Local/Community Level – a full size main court is of major importance i.e. one match court centrally located in a 4 Badminton court hall.

Regional level (competitive and development) – the minimum requirement is for a 2 court facility, preferably 3. The strategy is not prescriptive about location or number of regional centres but the objective is for at least one in each of the Sport England regions.

National Level – to include spectator capacity of 500 + (National League) – 2000 (National Finals). Ideally requires 4 court venue which is an issue as there are very few of these venues nationally.

The plan also covers Park Volleyball and Beach Volleyball – both played outside during the summer period – and Indoor Beach Volleyball.

Regional Facilities:

Birmingham has two facilities capable of hosting major championships at European and/or World level – the National Indoor Arena and the National Exhibition Centre.

Recommendations:

Requirements met via proposed network of 6+ court sports halls.

Waterskiing

Summary & Trends:

Waterskiing participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	16,400	0.04%	17,600	0.04%	14,400	0.03%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 26% waterskiing participants are female compared to 46% all sports participants.
- 48% waterskiing participants earn over £52,000 compared with 37% all sports participants.
- 79% waterskiing participants are in employment compared with 66% of all sports participants.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

- Water Skiing and its related disciplines are expensive. However the introduction of Cable Tow systems across the country has reduced the cost of water skiing from on average £20 per 15 minute to £20 for two hours.
- The biggest barrier to the growth of the sport is planning restrictions and the education of local stakeholders such as councils/planning/offices/schools/local RSPB offices.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

Parklands Water Ski Club nr Droitwich

Facility Issues:

British Water Ski considers cable tow systems to be the future of the sport. In short, a cable tow system offers an alternative to traditional boat Water Skiing. The system uses a set of carriers, distributed along a cable, this runs through 4 or more pylons to tow up to 12 users at any one time. One pylon houses the 40KW electric motor required to drive the system as well as a rope management system which disconnects users who have completed their time slot and connects users who are about to begin. It is a cheap way to water ski, environmentally friendly and ideal for large groups.

	Boat	Cable Tow
Optimal lake size	700m x 85m	400m x 100m
Session length	10 minutes	1 hour
Cost per session	up to £25	up to £20
Maximum participants per hour	5	50

As such systems have environmentally-friendly qualities such as silent running, no potential for pollution and no wash their introduction is supported by the RSPB and the Environment Agency.

As the development of cable systems matures British Water Ski have enlisted the help of the Environment Agency and the independent research facilities of Brighton University to develop an understanding as to the needs for the sport. The Environment Agency recommends that any new Watersports development which could sustain a cable tow should consider including one in the development project. This is particularly achievable because of the running cables, which are at least 7 meters above the water level, can accommodate most if not all other activities including sailing and windsurfing.

Independent research conducted by the University of Brighton consortium and the Environment Agency shows that latent demand for cable way water ski systems exists throughout the UK. Recent new facilities have found that their memberships have been filled very quickly and were fully subscribed in the first year of opening. Because it is not a team sport but orientated around individuals participation young people from local communities are more likely to participate.

The governing body consider that the West Midlands would benefit from at least two further cable sites and could comfortably sustain them.

Regional Facilities:

West Midlands Water Ski Centre (Cliff) – new cable-tow lake being developed. There is currently live planning permission for a wakeboard-sized cable ski. A 25 year lease is being offered for an operator with adequate capital. The facility could open in Summer 2009 and would be the only facility of its type in the West Midlands.

Recommendations:

Await outcome of new national facility strategy

Weightlifting

Summary & Trends:

Weightlifting participation – at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

	APS 1 (2005/6)		APS 2(2007/8)		APS 3 (2008/9)		Statistically Significant Difference
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Overall	153,700	0.38%	172,600	0.42%	172,700	0.41%	No

Participation profile (from APS 1):

- 84% male participants
- 16% participants from BME communities
- 10% participants with limiting disability or illness

Latent demand (from APS 2):

Weightlifting is the one sport that 25,000 adults (0.06%) said they would like to participate in, or participate in more often. This represents 0.11% of all adults who would like to do more sport or active recreation. Equestrian is the one sport that 0.11% males would like to do, or do more often. There is insufficient data to report the equivalent figure for females.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

None.

Regional & National Plans:

World Class Lifting Strategic Plan 2009 - 13

Recommendations:

Continue to maintain the existing facilities and explore opportunities for developing new facilities as demand is identified.

Wrestling

Summary & Trends:

Wrestling participation – the sample size is too small to identify the level of participation at least once in the last four weeks for 30 minutes.

Herefordshire & Worcestershire Profile:

Unknown as there are currently no known clubs in the area.

Non Facility-Related Issues/Challenges:

Nothing specific.

Major Clubs/Facilities:

There are currently no known wrestling clubs in Herefordshire & Worcestershire.

Facility Issues:

There are no specific facility requirements other than for a space measuring 20 metres x 20 metres with a matted area or 12 metres x 12 metres.

Regional & National Plans:

No current national strategy but British Wrestling Association objectives:

1. To develop an infrastructure capable of absorbing sustained growth in participation
2. To increase participation in wrestling
3. To increase the number of athletes eligible for progression onto the National Performance Programme

Recommendations:

No specific facility requirements.

SECTION 7

PLAYING FIELDS

SECTION 7: PLAYING FIELDS

Introduction

564. This section of the Framework considers the overall grass playing field requirements for the period up to 2026 which directly arise from the predicted changes in population over the period. Where recent playing pitch strategies have been completed (Malvern Hills, Worcester, Wychavon) this report summarises the main findings and the recommendations from these more detailed assessments.
565. For the other authorities, the summaries provided here will provide a useful starting point for full playing pitch strategies and likely pitch needs associated with the SUEs. It is important to recognise however that this is only one side of the picture – the estimated future demand, and that this report does not address the supply side of the equation, either at the whole authority or more local level. The fundamental balance in supply and demand issues have not therefore been addressed, as these can only be effectively considered at the individual authority level, via full detailed playing pitch strategies undertaken to meet the needs of PPG17.
566. The sports considered for this part of the Framework are: football, rugby union, rugby league, cricket, lacrosse and rounders. There are no other grass pitch sports of particular importance within the Partnership area.
567. Generally the objective of playing field provision should be a network of pitches which can cater for all age groups across the different sport, with high quality pitches and ancillary facilities which meet the needs of the game.

Methodology

Team information

568. The assessment of Team Generation Rates is based on the number of clubs and teams for football, rugby and cricket operating within a given area.
569. For football, the most recent published Local Area Data reports (LADS) from the Football Association provide the team numbers. The LADS reports are based on the team information for the season 2008/09, and are provided for each authority by the FA. There are however some anomalies with the LADS reports, as the local authority boundaries for the authorities of Redditch and Bromsgrove are not the same as those of the FA's Worcestershire/Birmingham 'county' boundaries. The County Areas System's data for the season 2009/10 held by the Worcestershire FA has also been reviewed, and the implications of the findings are considered below.
570. The team information for cricket is based on the clubs and teams information provided by Worcestershire Cricket Board and the Herefordshire Cricket Board, with some minor additions from the ECB's Play-Cricket web site.

571. The Rugby Union team information was obtained from the RFU's North Midlands Club Pack of September 2009, with any anomalies being checked direct with the club, or via web research. Some updating of the teams information was provided by the RFU for Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Worcester. The strategies for the three South Worcestershire authorities also took into account the impact of training on rugby pitches.
572. There is only one Rugby League club operating in the Sports Partnership area, and there are very small numbers of lacrosse and rounders clubs. The small number of clubs and teams involved in these sports does not warrant full Team Generation Rate analysis, but their needs are identified within the relevant findings for each authority area.
573. The list of clubs and teams for rugby and cricket and copies of the LADs reports are provided in Appendix 7. The teams list which were used to inform the LADs reports are not available from the FA.

Team Generation Rates

574. The Team Generation Rates (TGR) methodology is based on Sport England's electronic "kitbag", which automatically generates the number of teams per 1000 population for each age group within the population. The kitbag has been extended to apply a percentage participation growth figure for each sport, at a rate of 1% per annum up to 2026. This growth in participation reflects the policy decision of the SPH&W to provide sufficient facilities to enable participation at the higher rates, reflecting the aspirations and policy of the Partnership and relevant NGBs.
575. To be consistent with the rest of the Framework the population forecasts are those developed by Nortoft based on the population information from Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council, but restructured to allocate the sustainable urban extensions to the authority in which they are actually located.
576. This treatment of the population forecasts, together with the clear flows of players across authority boundaries, and the opportunities presented by planning approach of the Joint Core Strategy in South Worcestershire, has suggested a variation on the "standard" approach to forecasting need for this Framework in respect to the authorities across Worcestershire.

Averaging demand across authorities

577. The tight local authority boundaries around the urban areas, particularly Worcester and north Redditch, means that the playing fields catering for the demand arising from these areas are actually within the adjoining authorities. The best example is rugby in Worcester, where according to the "standard" TGR methodology, there are no teams arising from the City's population and therefore no demand. This is because the rugby club sites are actually located in Wychavon and Malvern Hills, including the Sixways site of the Worcester Warriors. The standard TGR methodology assumes that all of the

players are resident in the Wychavon or Malvern Hills, where they play, and not in Worcester.

578. The critical planning implication is that insufficient playing field space would be provided for the growth areas of Worcester and Redditch if the individual authority TGR rates were to be applied to assess need. Conversely, too much playing field space would be required to be provided within Wychavon and Malvern Hills than the population of these areas require alone.
579. It has therefore been agreed with Sport England (West Midlands) that an averaging of TGR rates is appropriate, one for the South Worcestershire area comprising Worcester City, Wychavon and Malvern Hills, and one for the North Worcestershire area comprising Redditch, Bromsgrove and Wyre Forest.
580. The average TGR rates have been derived from the 2009 TGR rate for each sport at each age group within the relevant sub-area of Worcestershire. The averages have then been applied to determine the likely demand for each age group for each sport at 2016, 2021, and 2026. These lead in turn to an approximate playing field space requirement per 1000 population, and the specific needs of each SUE.
581. Although averaging the TGR rates provides the best option for assessing the demand for sports in areas where there is known cross-border movement, by implication it evens out the highs and lows in participation across the different authorities.
582. The results of the process of averaging of the TGR rates between the authorities has been checked against the actual team numbers for the authorities in South Worcestershire, and the results demonstrate that the methodology employed is sound. In practice there is, across the authorities as a whole, less than 3 ha difference for football and cricket, and less than half of one rugby pitch. The details of this methodology check are provided in Appendix 8.
583. It should be noted that it has not been necessary to average the Herefordshire TGR rates.
584. Detailed calculations behind the assessments below are provided in Appendix 8, but the results of the effect of averaging the TGR rates across the South Worcestershire authorities are provided in the table below. Although there is a small mathematical difference, the impact upon the calculation of playing field space is minimal when considered across the whole of South Worcestershire.

Actual team numbers compared with those generated using the average Team Generation Rate

TEAMS		Malvern Hills		Wychavon		Worcester		Total teams actual	Total teams estimated
		Actual	Av TGR	Actual	Av TGR	Actual	Av TGR		
Football:									
Mini-soccer (U7-U10s) - mixed	6-9yrs	35	37	83	60	32	50	150	146
Youth football - boys	10-15yrs	40	44	83	62	36	49	159	155
Youth football - girls	10-15yrs	1	2	5	3	2	2	8	7
Men's football	16-45yrs	29	36	72	62	61	62	162	159
Women's football	16-45yrs	1	2	2	3	5	3	8	8
Cricket:									
Junior cricket - boys	11-17yrs	33	29	55	40	14	32	102	101
Junior cricket - girls	11-17yrs	3	2	2	3	2	2	7	7
Men's cricket	18-55yrs	36	27	65	47	12	43	113	118
Women's cricket	18-55yrs	3	1	1	2	1	2	5	6
Rugby Union:									
Mini-rugby - mixed	8-12yrs	8	8	25	12	0	10	33	30
Junior rugby - boys	13-17yrs	11	10	25	13	0	11	36	35
Junior rugby - girls	13-17yrs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Men's rugby	18-45yrs	9	6	17	11	0	11	26	29
Women's rugby	18-45yrs	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	3

Assessment – Football

585. The following provides a summary of the findings for each authority. For the South Worcestershire authorities, the summary is an extract from their recently completed playing pitch strategies, and for Bromsgrove, it takes account of their Playing Pitch Strategy of 2008.
586. For the other authorities it should be noted that this assessment considers the demand side of the equation only, and that this is at the whole authority level. More detailed local Playing Pitch Strategies are needed within these authorities to confirm the actual playing field requirements for different parts of each authority.
587. In general terms, the sport is dominated by males, with very few girls and even less women's teams. Herefordshire has a slightly higher rate of participation in the men's game than either north or south Worcestershire, but falls behind Worcestershire in relation to boys' participation.
588. There is a flow of players across the authority borders, including in-migration by players from the Black Country and Birmingham, and some exporting, but both are difficult to quantify. It is hoped that full Playing Pitch Strategies, either currently being undertaken or proposed to be, will help to confirm these flows through club and other local consultation.

Bromsgrove

Bromsgrove

589. Bromsgrove's requirements are divided into two sections; the majority of the district lying outside the sustainable urban extension (SUE) proposed on the Redditch border, and provision within the Bromsgrove/Redditch SUE.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

Current situation

590. According to the Bromsgrove LADS report, the area has a total of 172 teams playing on grass. However, the northernmost part of Bromsgrove lies within the Birmingham FA area, and there may therefore be some under-recording of clubs and teams. The LADS report for Birmingham is not available, and it is not therefore possible to determine which clubs may be affiliated to Birmingham FA and play within Bromsgrove's boundaries.
591. The following information is therefore based on the Worcestershire FA's LADS report for the area.
- The number of teams has increased by 16 teams overall in Bromsgrove from season 07/08 to season 08/09 (7 mini, 7 junior, and 2 adult);
 - The overall rates of participation in football in Bromsgrove are lower than both the national and regional averages for adults as shown by the Active People Survey. This is at odds however with the FA's LADS data which seems to suggest that the authority has slightly higher rates of participation for adults than the national average for the 11-a-side game on grass, and that the rates are fully in line with the comparator authorities. The difference between the Active People Survey findings and the LADS data for adults is most likely to arise from the importation of players and teams from the adjoining authority areas, particularly Redditch;
 - The rates of participation are slightly lower for the youth teams, and quite significantly lower for the minis compared with similar authorities. However the rates of participation in Bromsgrove seem to be significantly higher than those in Redditch for these age groups.
592. If the LADS data is compared with the FA's CAS data for 2009/10 this appears to confirm the importation of players into Bromsgrove, as fewer teams are recorded as arising from Bromsgrove, than appear in the LADS reports.
593. In terms of teams, 61.1% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status which is below the national target of 75%.

594. There are 5 Charter Standard clubs, no Development Clubs, and only one Community Club. This means that the authority has a slightly higher level of provision of the Community Club level compared to the national average, but falls below the national average for the Charter Standard and Development levels of club.
595. Bromsgrove has recently completed its PPG17 analysis for playing fields and has identified a current deficit in provision for minis and juniors but a surplus of senior pitches.

Future demand

596. The decreasing population combined with the overall ageing of the population means that there will be less people taking part over the period up to 2026. Even with a 1% increase in participation per annum, there appears to be no significant increase in demand for new playing field space for football across the authority as a whole outside the SUE area, up to 2026.
597. As identified by the recent Playing Pitch Strategy, the priorities for this authority are to and to retain and improve the pitches, and to address the existing imbalance in the stock. The proposals contained within Bromsgrove's Playing Pitch Strategy and the future NGB strategies for football should help to guide the investment.

Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

598. The playing field space which should be provided within the sustainable urban extension (SUE) on the north side of Redditch, to specifically meet the needs of the new population within this area is a minimum of 6 ha of playing field space for community football, comprising a mix of pitch sizes on a single site, likely to be 2 mini, 2 junior and 2 senior pitches.

Malvern Hills

599. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for football up to 2026. The needs for Malvern Hills district are split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

Current situation

600. Malvern Hills has a total of 106 teams playing on grass, and the number of teams has increased by 2 teams from season 2007/08 to 2008/09, by one adult and one junior.
601. The Active People Survey shows that overall, rates of participation for adults in football in Malvern Hills is lower than both the national and regional averages. This confirms the FA's LADS information – with Malvern Hills having lower rates of participation than even comparable authorities.
602. The rates of participation are particularly low for youth teams, though minis are only just behind the comparative authority rates.
603. In terms of teams, 86.8 % of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status, which is well above the national FA target. There were 7 Charter Standard clubs, 3 Development Clubs, and 3 Community Clubs.
604. The peak demand for pitch space is calculated from the highest percentage of matches being played on each pitch size. The percentages are: seniors 85%, juniors 93%, and minis 62%. The very high peak time percentages for juniors will have a significant impact on the demand for pitch space as each pitch will only be used for about one match per week rather than two. The 85% peak for seniors is not unusual and reflects the tradition of football being played on grass on Sunday mornings.
605. The adoption of the average TGR rate for South Worcestershire has little significant impact upon the team numbers and therefore there appears to be limited importation of demand from Worcester or elsewhere.
606. None of the clubs who responded to the club questionnaire said that they had a waiting list. This suggests that there is limited latent demand in the area.
607. Across the authority as a whole there is currently an approximate balance between the demand for football and the supply of playing field space used for matches. However, there are too few mini and junior pitches, and a slight “surplus” of senior pitches. The remarking of some senior pitches to junior and mini sizes would better maximise the space available, but the high proportion of games taking place at the same time does mean that some of the senior and junior pitches can also be used for training.

608. Malvern Town has a shortage of playing field space overall, and it also has some single pitch sites which are of little value to the sport and the most expensive to maintain. The current shortfall of pitch space is approximately 4.5 ha even including those pitches not currently used for matches, or primarily used for informal recreation. The long term future of these pitches should be considered when reviewing the network of sites across the Town. Opportunities should be taken to develop more multi-pitch sites and to locate these in accessible locations, close to the main areas of demand, rather than upgrading the single pitch sites.

Future demand

609. The decreasing population in Malvern Hills up to 2026 outside of the growth locations, combined with the overall ageing of the population means that there are less people taking part over the period up to 2026. Even with a 1% increase in participation per annum, there appears to be no significant increase in demand for new playing field space for football across the authority as a whole up to 2026.
610. New accessible playing field space for football will however be required to meet the needs of the new housing in and around Malvern town. The total population which will arise from the new housing in Malvern Town is around 7900 people up to 2026, which will require approximately 4 ha of extra pitch space. However, this will be somewhat balanced by the overall aging of the population in Malvern Town area, which will have a reducing demand. The total space requirement across Malvern Town will therefore only increase slightly, but the location of the demand for pitches will change.
611. Consideration should therefore be given as to how the current problems within some of the pitches within the Town might be best met in conjunction with the provision for the new housing, including possibly extending the size of the new playing field area to 6+ ha which is would provide for more pitches on the same site.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

612. The SUE areas within the WWM-GA area will require their own accessible pitch space, totalling 6.5 ha within the Worcester West SUE and 5.7 ha within the Worcester South/Norton SUE. The authority may wish to consider how best to meet the needs of these areas in the light of the total demand which will arise from the WWM-GA proposals.

Redditch

613. This assessment considers the demand for playing fields only as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy. However one is now in hand and these findings will be tested as part of that work.

Current situation

614. The Borough of Redditch is split between the Worcestershire FA and Birmingham FA areas, but the LADS report and full CAS data are only available for the Worcestershire FA area. However, it is understood that 6 adult, 12 junior and 3 mini teams are registered with Birmingham FA and play within the Borough.

615. The following information has been drawn from the Worcestershire FA's LADS report for Redditch.

- Redditch has a total of 105 teams playing on grass. The number of adult teams increased by 3, but the number of mini teams decreased by 10 teams from season 07/08 to season 08/09.
- The Active People Survey would seem to suggest that there are higher rates of overall football participation than both the national and regional averages for adults. However this is at odds with the LADS report, which suggests that Redditch has lower participation rates across all age groups than the national and regional averages.
- When comparing the LADS data against the comparator authorities, there appears to be particularly low levels of participation for youth football.

616. The differences in the Active People Survey findings and the LADS data are likely to be because; some Redditch teams play within the Birmingham FA area; more people are playing the small-sided game on synthetic surfaces than are recorded by the FA; or there is an "export" of teams from the Redditch authority area into adjoining authorities. A comparison between the FA's LADS data and CAS data appears to confirm that there is an outflow of senior teams from Redditch, but the other possible explanations can only be tested through the forthcoming Playing Pitch Strategy.

617. In terms of teams, only 32.4% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status. This is well short of the National Game Strategy target of 75%.

618. There are 4 Charter Standard clubs, no Development Clubs, and only one Community Club. This means that the authority is slightly better than the national average for the Community Club level, but falls short of the national average for the Charter Standard and Development Club levels.

Future demand

619. If the increase in participation is achieved, there may be a need to provide some additional pitch space, equating to 1 mini and 2 junior pitches.
620. The current outflow of teams from the area, particularly for adults, suggests that there is a lack of pitch space or quality pitch space within the authority, or lack of appropriate size pitches. The priorities should therefore be to address any existing deficit of pitches within the authority, and to develop new appropriate playing fields, possibly as part of the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE if space is not available elsewhere.
621. Existing pitch sites should be retained and improved to maximise their capacity, and to retain a network of provision across the authority.

Worcester

622. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for football up to 2026.

Current situation

623. The FA LADS report for 2008/09 for Worcester suggested that there was a total of 136 teams playing on grass within the City and that there had only been a minor change in teams from season 07/08 to season 08/09 (decrease of 4 junior and 1 mini team, but increase of 4 adult teams). In terms of teams, 67.1% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status. This is below the national target of 75%, although there were 10 Charter Standard Clubs, 2 Development Clubs, and one Community Club.
624. There appears to be a degree of mis-match between the numbers of teams expected to be generated by a city the size of Worcester and the actual number of teams playing on pitches within the City. This is confirmed by various statistics including the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the FA's own CAS data. The mis-match in team numbers is accounted for by the export of players to Wychavon, (the equivalent of around 5ha), and to a much lesser extent to Malvern Hills.
625. Overall across the authority there is a significant lack of playing field space for football. The shortfall is estimated to be around 27 ha, based on the current temporal pattern of play and assuming each pitch was to be used twice a week for matches.
626. In 2008/09 there were too few pitches for minis and juniors, but a balance in the supply of senior pitches. There is also a very uneven distribution of pitch space, with a large "excess" in the North but shortages in all of the other areas of the city. Although the East has more pitches than the West, it is least well served by the pitch stock because it has the highest population, and its population profile is relatively young.
627. Some of the existing pitches close to the river suffer from regular flooding, and therefore these need to be largely discounted from the available "supply". Unfortunately even when these pitches are available to play, the flooding has resulted in uneven surfaces. The sites particularly badly affected are Pitchcroft and Diglis, both of which host senior pitches.

628. The lack of appropriate pitch provision means that a high number of junior teams use the senior size pitches, and some junior teams, particularly the u11s use the mini pitches. The booking patterns also confirm that many pitches are used on average more than two times per week for matches. With such limited space, there is also significant demand for training on the pitches, which further impacts upon their quality.

Future demand

629. The growth of the game in Worcester is largely off-set by the ageing population and is only likely to generate a small number of new teams for each pitch size. This is estimated to be approximately 6 ha in total over the period up to 2026. Therefore as there is already a deficit in pitch space across the authority, the situation will worsen over time unless addressed.

630. The priorities should therefore be to address the existing deficit of pitches within the authority, and to develop new appropriate playing fields, possibly outside the authority's boundaries as part of the SUEs. Existing pitch sites should be retained and improved, to maximise their capacity. However, those which flood regularly should ideally be replaced with alternative provision as close by as possible.

631. Consideration should be given to the development of more synthetic turf pitches to support the small-sided game within the City and to reduce the pressures of training on the grass pitches.

Wychavon

632. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for football up to 2026.

Current situation

633. Wychavon has a total of 245 teams playing on grass (83 minis, 88 juniors, and 74 seniors). The number of teams changed from season 07/08 to season 08/09, with a decrease in team numbers for adults (6) and juniors (5) but an increase in the number of minis (9 teams). 73.7% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status, and there are 27 Charter Standard Clubs, 4 Development Clubs, and two Community Clubs.

634. The use of an average TGR rate for the South Worcestershire area for Wychavon suggests that only 190 teams (60 minis, 65 juniors and 65 seniors) are arising from Wychavon's own population, compared to the 245 teams recorded by the LADs report. Therefore there appears to be some importation of players into the authority at all age groups. It is likely that the majority of this import is from Worcester, but there are also likely to be players from other areas such as Redditch. The amount of this import from Worcester is estimated to be the equivalent of around 5 ha of playing field space.

635. Only one response to the club survey, the Droitwich Spa Boys and Girls FC, reported having a waiting list, of 10 mini and 5 junior players. Latent or unmet demand for football does not therefore appear to be a significant issue in Wychavon.

636. Including the importation of demand from Worcester, there is an approximate balance in the total demand for playing field space across the authority as a whole, and the available supply. A key issue however is the distribution of the sites in secure community use, particularly of mini pitches.

637. Evesham Town has no mini or junior pitches in secure use, and insufficient provision of senior pitches. The total deficit of playing field space here is around 9 ha at the present time. Evesham United has recently achieved planning permission for a new site on Cheltenham Road and this is currently under construction. This will comprise of 4 senior pitches, 2 junior/practice pitches, and 2 mini pitches plus changing rooms. The sizes of the pitches are mostly relatively small, and the total site area is only 4.7 ha. This new site will go some way towards meeting the deficit but there will still some additional need for mini and junior pitch provision within the town.

638. The clubs survey highlighted a demand for training time on grass and this may have an impact upon the quality of the pitches, depending on when and how much training takes place, and the demand already placed on the pitches for matches. However on most sites the level of use is difficult to quantify as training sessions on grass tend not to be booked officially with the pitch provider.

Future demand

639. Overall there will effectively be very little change in demand for pitch space from the residents of Wychavon from 2009 to 2026, even with an increase of 1% p.a. in participation at all age groups. The new SUEs around Worcester will each require less than 1 ha of playing field space for football, but as these areas are insufficient to provide for a useful playing field space separately, the authority will need to consider how the demand may be met through providing a larger playing field space on or off site.
640. The additional pitch space at the Evesham United site should largely address the deficit of pitch space in the Evesham Town area, but further mini and junior pitches should ideally be provided.
641. There will also be some additional playing field demand arising from Worcester's anticipated increase in participation and growth in population. This is expected to be around 6 ha of space for football, and it is likely to be needed to be met within the WWM-GA area.
642. The other priorities are therefore to:
- Retain sites, and improve the quality of the pitches and ancillary facilities, and consider remarking of some senior pitches to provide for minis and juniors.
 - Increase the number of secure community use pitches.
 - Develop more multi-pitch sites.
 - Improve the network of pitches.

Wyre Forest

643. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

644. Wyre Forest has a total of 176 teams playing on grass, but of these 7 adult teams and one junior team appear to arise from Dudley rather than the residents of the authority area.
645. There has been a decrease in the number of junior (2) and mini (10) teams from season 07/08 to season 08/09, but an increase in the adult game (5 teams).
646. The Active People survey information suggests that Wyre Forest has a lower rate of participation in football for adults than either the regional or national averages. This is

at odds with the data in the LADS report, which suggests that the adult participation rate is higher than either the national or regional averages for the game on grass.

647. The difference between the Active People Survey findings and the LADS data for adults is most likely to arise from the import of players and teams from the adjoining authority areas, including Dudley, but this would need to be confirmed by a detailed Playing Pitch Strategy undertaken at the local level.
648. The overall rates of participation for juniors in Wyre Forest are slightly lower than the regional and national averages, whilst that for minis is slightly higher. However, when Wyre Forest is assessed against its comparator authorities, then the participation rates (conversion rates) are similar for the adult game, but much lower for youth football and somewhat lower for the mini game.
649. In terms of teams, 80.4% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status, well above the national target.
650. There are 11 Charter Standard clubs, 1 Development Club, but no Community Clubs, which means that the authority meets the national average for the Charter Standard level, but falls below the averages for the other levels.

Future demand

651. There is forecast to be a decreasing total population and also a falling number of people aged 6-55 years. As a consequence there is expected to be no effective increase in overall demand for more pitches from the authority's residents during the period up to 2026, even if there is a 1% per annum increase in the participation rate.
652. The Wyre Forest area appears to have a role as a provider of playing field space for players from the Black Country and Birmingham. Anecdotal evidence from the Wyre Forest officers suggests that a larger number of teams than the 7 identified above are based outside the authority. As significant new playing field space is unlikely to be developed in either the Black Country or Birmingham, it is essential that the existing stock of playing fields is retained and improved, even if the demand from Wyre Forest itself stays constant.
653. The improvements need to include the possible replacement of pitches where the existing provision has significant problems (such as flooding), or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. The proposals contained within the future NGB strategies for football should also help to guide the investment priorities.
654. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Strategy would help to confirm the issues and priorities.

Herefordshire

655. This assessment considers the demand for playing fields only as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

656. Herefordshire has a total of 314 teams playing on grass.
657. The number of teams changed from season 07/08 to season 08/09, with an increase in the number of adult (1) and mini (2) teams, but a decrease in the junior game by 2 teams.
658. The Active People survey information suggests that Herefordshire has a lower rate of participation in football generally for adults than either the regional or national averages. This is at somewhat at odds to the data in the LADS report, which suggests that the adult participation rate on grass is higher than either the national or regional averages.
659. The differences in the Active People Survey findings and the LADS data in relation to adult participation may be due to a higher reliance on grass pitches than synthetic surfaces compared to elsewhere, due to the rural nature of the authority. There may also be some importation of teams from adjoining authorities.
660. The overall rates of participation for juniors in Herefordshire are much lower than the regional and national averages, whilst that for minis is much higher, suggesting a significant drop-off in the junior age groups. In comparison with similar authorities only the mini game has more participation. There are significantly less junior teams, although the adult rates for the game on grass are similar.
661. In terms of teams, 63.1% of youth and mini-soccer teams play within a club of Charter Standard status, which is below the national target of 75%.
662. There are 27 Charter Standard clubs, no Development Club and only one Community Club. This means that the authority is well above the national average for the Charter Standard level, but falls well below the averages for the other levels.

Future demand

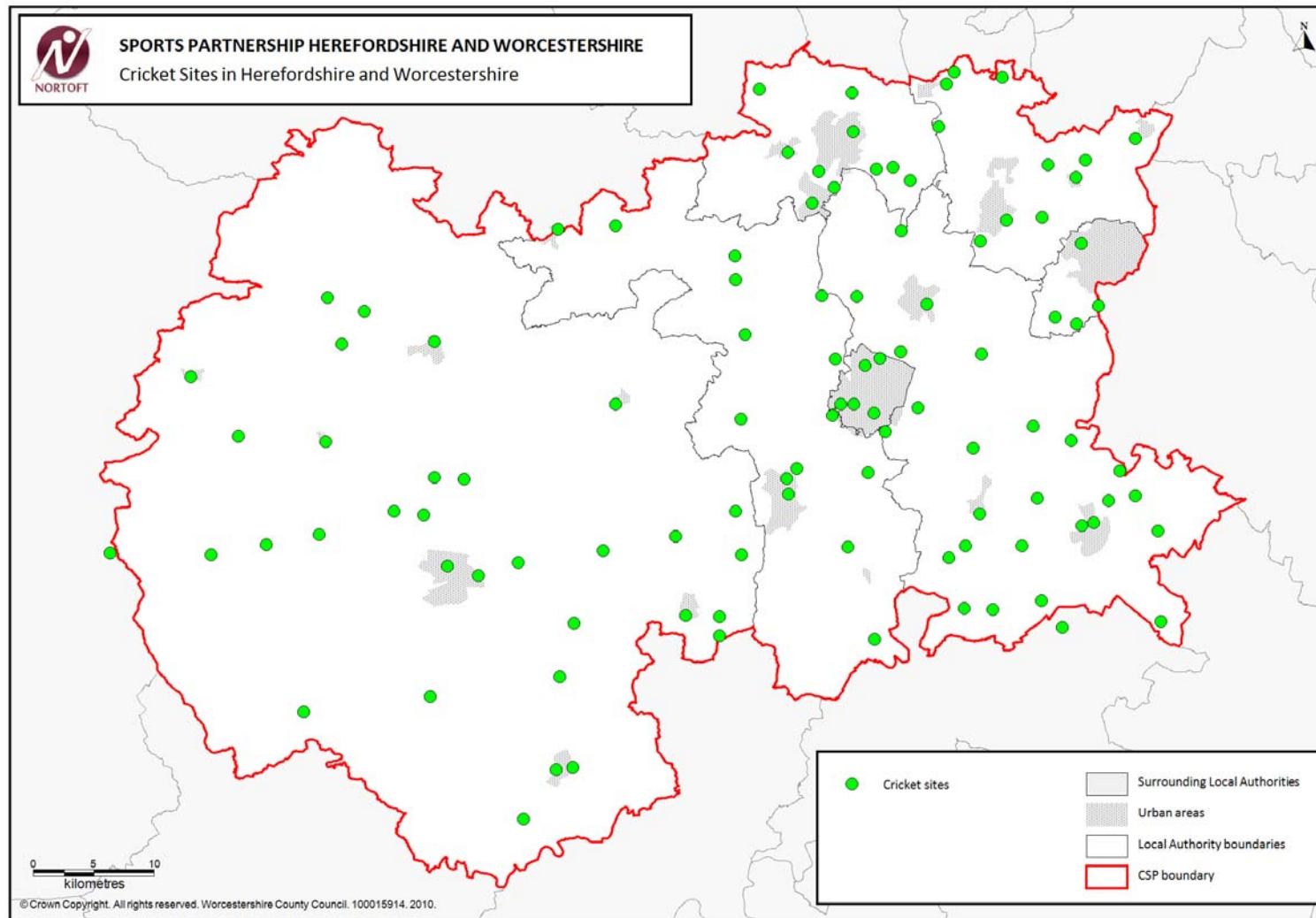
663. The future population of Herefordshire is expected to increase by around 13,000 in the period up to 2026, but the number of people in the active age groups of 6-55 years is expected to fall. However, with an expected increase in participation rates of 1% per annum, this outweighs the demographic changes, and there is expected to be some increase in demand during the period for minis and seniors. This equates to an increase in pitch needs of around 4 mini pitches and 2 senior pitches (at 4 teams per pitch) by 2026 across the whole authority.

664. However the accessibility of pitches is a critical issue, and in such a large rural area it is highly unlikely that pitches will be however used to their maximum capacity (usually 2 games per week) in many places. In Hereford and the market towns however, it would be expected that the pitches will be used intensively.
665. The priorities for Herefordshire up to 2026 are therefore to retain the existing stock of pitches, and to respond with new provision where there is significant growth planned, particularly in Hereford. An objective should be a better network of pitches which can cater for all age groups, and high quality facilities which meet the needs of the game. A key planning standard to guide future policy should relate to travel times to pitches, both within the towns and in the rural areas. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for football should also help to guide the investment priorities.
666. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Assessment is essential to confirm the issues and priorities. It will be necessary to determine the exact requirements arising from the Sustainable Urban Extensions and other growth once more detail becomes available in relation to housing location and size of the SUEs planned. However, in overall terms 6450 new houses are likely to generate demand for football alone of around 14 ha, with a mixture of pitch sizes (minis, juniors and seniors). This provision will need to be made on multi-pitch sites, ideally of at least 6 ha in size at each site, which should be located within the SUEs.

Assessment – Cricket

667. The following provides a summary of the findings for each authority. For the South Worcestershire authorities, the summary is an extract from their recently completed playing pitch strategies. For Bromsgrove it takes account of their 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy.
668. For the other authorities who do not have a Playing Pitch Strategy, the assessment considers the demand side of the equation only and this is at the whole authority level. More detailed local Playing Pitch Strategies are needed within these authorities to confirm the actual playing field requirements.
669. Cricket varies in its participation rate across the Sports Partnership area, and as with football and rugby, is dominated by men’s and boys’ teams. Cricket is more popular in Herefordshire than in Worcestershire, particularly amongst men, conversely Herefordshire has a lower rate of junior participation.
670. Again as with football, there appear to be lower numbers of teams in Worcester City and Redditch than in Wychavon and Malvern Hills, suggesting that some of the demand from these urban areas is being met by the surrounding authorities.
671. The locations of cricket sites can be seen in Figure 134 below.

Figure 134: Cricket sites in Herefordshire and Worcestershire



Bromsgrove

672. The requirements of Bromsgrove are split into the area outside the proposed Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE and that within the SUE.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

Current situation

673. Bromsgrove currently has 85 cricket teams spread across 11 clubs, which are approximately evenly divided between the adult game and juniors (aged 11-17 years). Of the 85 teams, 4 are junior girls' teams and 2 are women's teams. All except one club are running more than one team, and most have juniors. The largest clubs are Barnt Green and Bromsgrove CC which run a number of teams for both adults and juniors.
674. Bromsgrove has much higher number of cricket teams, both men and juniors, compared with Redditch and Wyre Forest. The rate for men's teams is in fact double that of Redditch. This suggests that the authority is currently importing players from Redditch and Wyre Forest, and is also likely to be attracting players from Birmingham and the Black Country.

Future demand

675. An average rate of demand has been calculated for Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest. This gives a lower rate of future demand per 1000 population than simply extrapolating the current situation for Bromsgrove.
676. The decreasing population combined with the overall ageing of the population means that there will be less people taking part over the period up to 2026. Even with a 1% increase in participation per annum, there appears to be no significant change in demand, and therefore no extra new playing field space is required for cricket across the authority as a whole up to 2026, with the exception of the SUE area on the Redditch boundary. This supports the findings of the 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy.
677. Outside the SUE, the priorities are therefore to retain and improve the playing pitch stock, including replacement pitches where the existing provision has significant problems, or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. The proposals contained within the 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy and the NGB strategies for cricket should help to guide the investment.

Bromsgrove within the Redditch-Bromsgrove SUE

678. In addition to provision for football, a cricket pitch will be required to meet the needs specifically arising from the SUE, which will be a minimum of 2 ha in size. If space could be made available, the cricket site should have two pitches plus the necessary ancillary facilities to support the development of a club.

Malvern Hills

679. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for cricket up to 2026. The needs for Malvern Hills district are split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

Current situation

680. Malvern Hills currently has 75 cricket teams across 15 clubs, including clubs just across the borders at Tenbury Wells (Shropshire) and West Malvern (Herefordshire). The teams are approximately evenly divided between the adult game and juniors, and there are 2 women's teams and 3 girls' teams within the total. Six clubs run only one team, and none of these have any juniors. The largest clubs are Barnards Green, Worcester Nomads, and Rushwick, all of which run a number of teams for both adults and juniors. It seems that there is a significant inflow of players living in Worcester, estimated at the equivalent of 9 men's teams, 1 women's and 3 junior teams. Together this level of importation would equate to demand of around 2.5 cricket pitches.
681. None of the clubs responding to the club survey said that they had a waiting list for members.
682. At the present time there are sufficient pitches for cricket across the authority (including the imported demand from Worcester) as a whole, but a key issue is the accessibility of pitches. Although overall there is sufficient capacity for cricket, Malvern Town is short of a cricket pitch now, and that this will remain the case up to 2026. Worcestershire Cricket Board has identified a need for second pitches at Rushwick CC and at Worcester Nomads CC, also based on the sports development successes and future aspirations of these clubs.

Future demand

683. The decreasing population combined with the overall ageing of the population means that there will be less people taking part over the period up to 2026. Even with a 1% increase in participation per annum, there appears to be no change in demand for cricket across the authority as a whole up to 2026.
684. The priorities for this authority are therefore to retain and improve the playing pitch stock, including replacement pitches where the existing provision has significant problems, or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. At least new pitch within Malvern Town is a specific requirement and there is also a need to respond to the existing demand on the edge of Worcester.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

685. Both the Worcester West and Worcester South/Norton SUEs will generate new demand for playing field space. This demand is in addition to that already identified, which has led to the proposals for new grounds for Worcester Nomads and at Rushwick. It is proposed that 1 pitch is developed in the Worcester West, and one in Worcester South/Norton to address the needs of the future residents.
686. It may be appropriate to consider between the WWM-GA authorities how best this additional cricket provision can be made, in relation to accessibility, sports development objectives and cost-effectiveness.

Redditch

687. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy. However one is now in hand and these findings will be tested as part of that work.

Current situation

688. Redditch currently has 35 cricket teams spread across 3 clubs, which are approximately evenly divided between the adult game and juniors (aged 11-17 years). Of the 35 teams, 2 are junior girls' teams and 1 is a women's team. All of the clubs are running more than one team, and all have juniors. The largest club is Astwood Bank which also has the girls and women's teams.
689. Redditch has much lower number of cricket teams, both men and juniors, compared with Bromsgrove. It has similar numbers of juniors per 1000 as Wyre Forest, but only around half of the adult teams' rate. This suggests that the authority is currently exporting players to Bromsgrove and possibly to Wychavon, and that there is too little cricket playing field space currently available.

Future demand

690. To help determine future demand, an average rate of demand has been calculated for Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest.
691. The current outflow of teams from the area, particularly for adults, suggests that there is a lack of pitch space within the authority, or lack of easily accessible pitch space. The priorities should therefore be to address any existing deficit of pitches within the authority, and also to develop new appropriate playing fields, possibly as part of the SUE, and also linked to all other housing developments.
692. Existing pitch sites should be retained and improved to maximise their capacity, and to retain a network of provision across the authority. Improvements may include the

replacement of pitches where the existing provision has significant problems, or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for cricket should help to guide the investment, as will the forthcoming Playing Pitch Strategy.

Worcester

693. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for cricket up to 2026.

Current situation

694. Worcester currently has 29 cricket teams spread across 6 clubs, which are approximately evenly divided between the adult game and juniors (aged 11-17 years). Of the 29 teams, 2 are junior girls' teams and 1 is a women's team. Three of the clubs only run one team, and only 2 have juniors. The largest club is the Old Elizabethans CC which also has the girl's and women's teams.

695. The proportion of clubs with only a single adult team is much higher in Worcester (50%) than those in Malvern Hills or in Wychavon where only a third of clubs have single teams. Similar ratios also apply to the number of clubs with junior teams compared to those without. The Old Elizabethans and Worcester Dominies and Guild clubs are both identified as Focus Clubs by the Worcestershire Cricket Board. The Old Elizabethans is also identified as a "District and Age Group Development Centre".

696. Worcester has much lower number of cricket teams, both men and juniors, per 1000 population compared with either Wychavon or Malvern Hills, and this suggests that the authority is currently exporting players to the adjoining authorities. At the present time, even with the average participation rate applied, there appears to be an export of around 31 senior teams, and 18 junior teams. There is also likely to be latent unmet demand.

697. There are only two cricket pitches in secure community use in Worcester, and five other sites used on a less secure basis. It is estimated that the net export of Worcester players is the equivalent of approximately 6.25 pitches, and there is unmet (latent) demand of around 1 pitch. The export of players is unequally divided between Wychavon and Malvern Hills, with 4.25 of the pitch needs being met in Wychavon, and 2.5 pitches in Malvern Hills.

Future demand

698. The very small growth of Worcester City's own population and the fact that it is ageing very largely balances out the 1% increase in participation for cricket, and only 1-2 extra pitches are likely to be needed in the period up to 2026. However, with the existing unmet demand, the City should be also be seeking either to secure an additional pitch

699. The priorities should therefore be to address the existing deficit of pitches within the authority, and to develop new appropriate playing fields within the authority which can reduce the outflow of players to surrounding authorities. Given the difficulties of securing new sites for cricket within the city, the authority may wish to negotiate with Malvern Hills and Wychavon as part of the planning for the WWM-GA, to provide the extra facilities required outside the City's boundaries.
700. Existing pitch sites that are currently used on a non secure basis should ideally be secured for long term community use. All pitches should be retained and improved to maximise their capacity.

Wychavon

701. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for cricket up to 2026. The future needs of Wychavon are considered as a whole because the SUEs areas in Wychavon on the south side of Worcester are relatively small.

Current situation

702. Wychavon currently has 123 cricket teams across 29 clubs, including Dumbleton CC which is just across the border into Gloucestershire. The teams are approximately evenly divided between the adult game (54% of teams) and juniors (46% of teams), and there are 1 women's team and 2 girls teams within the total. Nine clubs run only one adult team, and most of these have no juniors. The largest clubs are Worcester CC, Droitwich, Evesham, Pershore, and Ombersley, all of which run a number of teams for both adults and juniors.
703. Wychavon has a much higher number of teams than Worcester, which suggests that there is significant importing of teams and players. This is estimated to be around 18 senior teams, and 15 junior teams. At 4 senior teams per pitch and 2 ha per pitch, this is the equivalent of 4.5 pitches, or 9 ha of playing field space.
704. There are a total of 16 secure community use cricket sites currently available across the authority, all of which have a single pitch except for Worcester Cricket Club and St Peter's Field which each have two pitches on their sites. There are currently no cricket pitches in Evesham Town.

At the present time there are sufficient pitches for cricket across the authority as a whole, and the supply of pitches also caters sufficiently for the imported demand from Worcester. However, Evesham Town is currently short of three cricket pitches and Droitwich Town short of one pitch. Worcestershire Cricket Board has also identified the need for one extra cricket pitch at Pershore to meet current demand, largely because of the success of this club.

Future demand

705. There is effectively little change in the number of teams anticipated for cricket in the period up to 2026, inclusive of all housing growth. With this static situation, the priorities are for accessible secure community use sites within Evesham Town, Droitwich, the WWM-GA SUEs, and Pershore.
706. The SUEs bordering Worcester together require 0.7 ha cricket playing field space, which is less than the area required for a one-pitch site. It may therefore be appropriate to consider between the WWM-GA authorities, how best this additional cricket provision can be made in relation to accessibility, sports development objectives, and cost-effectiveness.
707. There may also be a need to provide for an extra cricket pitch to address the identified latent demand from Worcester City, if a site cannot be found within the City itself.

Wyre Forest

708. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

709. Wyre Forest currently has 57 cricket teams across 16 clubs. There are more adult teams (65% of teams) than juniors (35% of teams), and there are 1 women's team and 1 girls team within the total. Seven clubs run only one adult team, and none of these have juniors. The largest clubs are Kidderminster Victoria, Stourport, and Bewdley, all of which run a number of teams for both adults and juniors.

Future demand

710. There is forecast to be a decreasing total population and also a falling number of people aged 6-55 years. As a consequence there is expected to be no change in overall demand for cricket pitches from the authority's residents during the period up to 2026, even if there is a 1% per annum increase in the participation rate.
711. The Wyre Forest area appears to have an important role as a provider of playing field space for football players from the Black Country and Birmingham, and it this may also be the case to some extent for cricket. As significant new playing field space is unlikely to be developed in either the Black Country or Birmingham, it is essential that the existing stock of playing fields is retained and improved, even if the demand from Wyre Forest itself stays constant.

712. The improvements need to include the possible replacement of pitches where the existing provision has significant problems (such as flooding), or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for cricket should also help to guide the investment priorities.
713. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Assessment would help to confirm the issues and priorities.

Herefordshire

714. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

715. Herefordshire currently has 114 cricket teams across 33 clubs. There are more adult teams (75% of teams) than juniors (25% of teams), and there is only 1 women's team. Six clubs run only one adult team, and none of these have juniors. The largest clubs are Bromyard, Colwall, Kington and Ross-on-Wye, all of which run a number of teams for both adults and juniors. Three of the clubs play on school sites.
716. Compared with Worcestershire there is a somewhat higher rate of participation by adults, but only around half of the rate of junior participation per 1000 of the relevant age groups.

Future demand

717. The future population of Herefordshire is expected to increase by around 13,000 in the period up to 2026, but the number of people in the active age groups of 6-55 years is expected to fall. However, with an expected increase in participation rates of 1% per annum, this outweighs the demographic changes, and there is expected to be some increase in demand during the period for all age groups. This equates to an increase in pitch needs of around 2-3 pitches (at 4 adult teams per pitch) by 2026 across the whole authority.
718. However the accessibility of pitches is a critical issue, and in such a large rural area it is highly unlikely that pitches will be used to their maximum capacity (usually 2 games per week) in many places. In Hereford and the market towns however, it would be expected that the pitches will be used intensively.
719. The priorities for Herefordshire up to 2026 are therefore to retain the existing stock of pitches, and to respond with new provision where there is significant growth planned, particularly in Hereford. An objective should be a better network of pitches which can cater for all age groups, and high quality facilities which meet the needs of the game. A key planning standard to guide future policy should relate to travel times to pitches, both within the towns and in the rural areas. Consideration should be given as to how

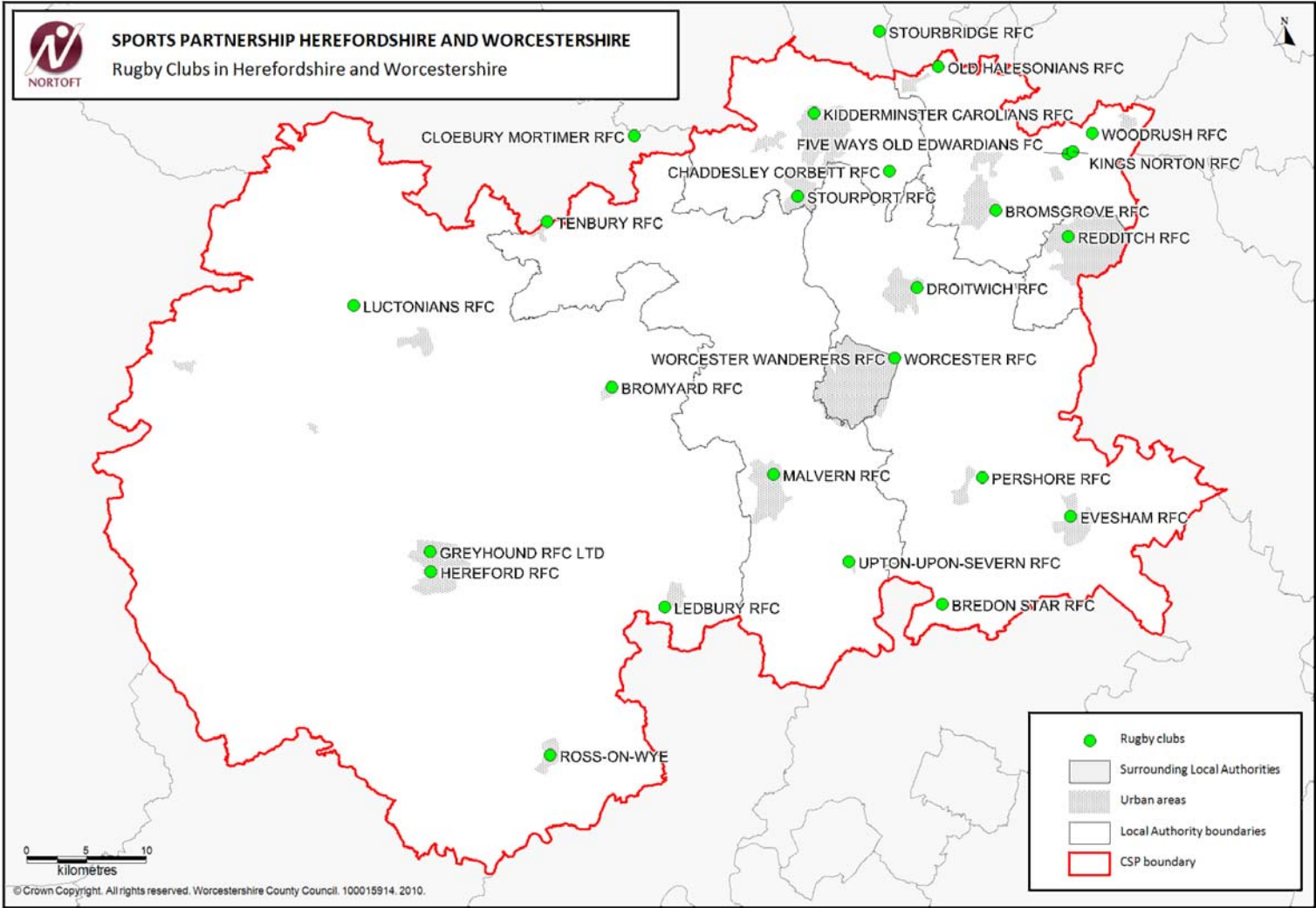
720. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for cricket should also help to guide the investment priorities.
721. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Assessment is essential to confirm the issues and priorities. It will be necessary to determine the exact requirements arising from the Sustainable Urban Extensions and other growth once more detail becomes available in relation to the location and size of the SUEs planned. However, in overall terms 6450 new houses are likely to generate demand for 3 new cricket pitches, requiring an area of around 6 ha for this sport. This provision should be on-site i.e. within the SUEs.

Assessment – Rugby

722. The following provides a summary of the findings for each authority in relation to rugby. For the South Worcestershire authorities, the summary is an extract from their recently completed playing pitch strategies and for Bromsgrove, the summary references the 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy.
723. For the other authorities this assessment considers the demand side of the equation only, and that this is at the whole authority level. More detailed local Playing Pitch Strategies are needed within these authorities to confirm the actual playing field requirements for different parts of each authority.
724. Both Rugby Union and Rugby League are played within the Sports Partnership area, but Union predominates. There is only one Rugby League club, which plays in Redditch, with 2 senior and 2 junior sides. As the Rugby League numbers are so small, this analysis primarily considers Union.
725. Rugby Union is a club-based sport, and there are only 24 clubs located within the Partnership area. The clubs are mainly located outside the urban areas, resulting in an uneven distribution of clubs and teams across the different authorities. The best example is Worcester, which has no clubs playing within its boundaries. It is therefore essential to average the team generation rates across the authorities of Worcestershire, splitting them into two groups; the north comprising Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest; and south, comprising Malvern Hills, Worcester and Wychavon.
726. The teams data used for this report was based on the RFU North Midlands Handbook of September 2009. This has since been updated by the RFU officers and several anomalies have been identified, such as an undercounting of teams in Bromsgrove. The updated RFU information arrived too late for it to be incorporated into this strategy, but a starting point for each of the local Playing Pitch Strategies should be confirmation of the local team numbers. Fundamentally however, the findings in this section are not affected by changing team numbers for those authorities where the assessment relates to demand only. This is because the key driver is the demographics for the period up to 2026.
727. Rugby Union appears to be generally more popular in the south Worcestershire and Herefordshire areas than in north Worcestershire, with the highest rates of participation being in Herefordshire. The sport is almost all male, with only five women's teams within the whole Partnership area (6% of all adult teams).
728. The RFU has a detailed facility strategy covering a range of topics from the whole-sale relocation of clubs (potentially Malvern Town, Pershore and Hereford) down to the provision of training floodlights (see Rugby Union sport specific section earlier in the report). The focus of this Framework is however on the strategic facilities, and it is more appropriate to address the other facility enhancements through the local Playing Pitch Strategies.

729. The RFU have also recently developed a method of evaluating the scale of the training requirements for each club. This has been used to inform the three South Worcestershire authority playing pitch strategies in terms of the balance between the supply and demand for pitch space. These “team equivalents” are however not relevant to the overall assessment of the potential interest in the sport, based on the long term demographic changes which an area might expect in the period up to 2026.
730. The location of all rugby sites can be seen in Figure 135 below.

Figure 135: Rugby sites in Herefordshire and Worcestershire



Bromsgrove

731. Bromsgrove's requirements are split between the area of the authority outside of the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE and that within, and the summary also takes account of the 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy.

Bromsgrove outside the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

Current situation

732. According to the North Midlands RFU handbook, Bromsgrove had 32 teams spread across 5 clubs, and there is 1 women's team. All clubs run a number of teams and all have juniors. The largest clubs are Bromsgrove and Old Halesonians.
733. Bromsgrove has much higher number of rugby teams, both men and juniors, than Redditch or Wyre Forest. This suggests that the authority is currently importing players from Redditch and Wyre Forest, and is also likely to be attracting players from Birmingham and the Black Country.
734. The 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy identified a "surplus" of pitches for seniors and a deficit of mini pitches. However, it considered match requirements only, and did not take into account the amount of training time recently estimated by the RFU (team equivalents).
735. The Rugby League club based in Redditch uses Bromsgrove RFU over the summer months at both adult and u16 levels. This use underpins the need for an improved/larger site for Rugby League in the area.

Future demand

736. An average rate of demand has been calculated for Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest. This gives a lower rate of future demand per 1000 population than simply extrapolating the current situation for Bromsgrove, but provides a better estimate of what is actually required to meet the population's needs, particularly outside the SUEs.
737. The decreasing population combined with the overall ageing of the population means that there will be less people taking part over the period up to 2026. Even with a 1% increase in participation per annum, there appears to be no significant change in demand. However the 2008 Playing Pitch Strategy suggested that there would be a slight shortfall of pitch space as the surplus of senior pitches would not be able to accommodate the deficit in mini pitches. Some additional space would therefore be needed. Some further space, or upgrading of facilities, may also be required if the training needs are taken into account.

Bromsgrove within the Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE

738. The demand from the new population within the SUE equates to 1.4 ha of space for rugby union. There is a need to provide space for both the mini and senior game. The area of land required is however insufficient for the development of a community club which requires a number of senior and mini pitches plus ancillary space to be successful. The authority may therefore wish to consider how best this provision can be made, both in terms of accessibility for the new population and in terms of cost effectiveness.

Malvern Hills

739. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for rugby up to 2026. The needs for Malvern Hills district are split into two areas: Malvern Hills excluding the WWM-GA; and the area of the District within the WWM-GA.

Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA

Current situation

740. Malvern Hills currently has 35 rugby union teams in 3 clubs, Malvern RFC, Upton-upon-Severn RFC, and Tenbury RFC. There are no women's teams, but each runs a number of boys' and mini teams. There is small inflow of players from other areas, most likely to be primarily from Worcester City, which has no rugby clubs. This appears to be in the region of 1 adult team. Of the clubs responding to the club survey, none reported having a waiting list for players.
741. On the supply side, there are a total of 6 senior and 1 mini pitches in secure community use, all of which are located at club sites which are well distributed geographically across the authority. At the present time there are sufficient large size pitches for rugby matches across the authority as a whole, even with the estimated (relatively small) importation of some players from Worcester. However there is a lack of separate mini pitches, and priorities therefore include support to the development of mini rugby opportunities at each of the clubs by providing appropriately sized pitches.
742. A key issue identified by the RFU is the impact of training on pitch quality. The RFU have recently estimated the amount of training for each site, and this totals approximately an additional 50% demand over and above the total number of junior and senior teams playing in the area. This has a very significant impact on the estimated demand for pitches as this means that there is an additional playing field space demand of approx 2.5 ha across the authority, taking the current balance in supply and demand to one of deficit of approximately 4 ha.
743. The need for the training space should therefore be considered in new/expanded/relocated rugby sites. For clubs such as Malvern which would wish to

relocate this would mean at least one extra pitch should be provided over the number they currently have. However, the RFU recognise that it may not be possible to provide additional space at many clubs to support the training needs. They therefore initially consider the ability of the sites to meet this training need through improved pitch maintenance, drainage, and more training quality floodlights.

744. Immediate priorities for the sport are to support the implementation of the RFU's investment strategy, including:

- Malvern Town RFC's training floodlights and changing room extension or relocation of the club to a larger site.
- Provision of separate mini pitch space at Malvern and Upton-upon-Severn.
- Resolution of the current site issues at Upton-upon-Severn.

Future demand

745. Even with a 1% growth per annum and the import of demand from Worcester, there is expected to be no increase in the number of teams during the period up to 2026 from Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA. However, the RFU's strategy has an aspiration of an increase of 2% growth in the number of teams per annum (as opposed to the TGR rate) over their remaining plan period of 4 years, with an additional 1% pa growth in the remaining period up to 2016 i.e. 110% growth in team numbers between 2010 and 2016. If this is achieved there would be a small increase in the number of mini, junior boys and men's teams, equating to a further increase in match pitch demand of 0.9 large pitches and 0.3 of a mini pitch.

746. The current total required playing field space for rugby is estimated to be around 16 ha to meet both the needs of the population within Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA and the current levels of import of players from Worcester, including both matches and training. Effectively there is expected to be no change in this situation up to 2026 unless the RFU's growth aspirations are achieved.

Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA

747. Both the Worcester West and Worcester South/Norton SUEs will generate new demand for playing field space. This is summarised below, based on the anticipated population characteristics of the SUEs and the South Worcestershire average TGR rate. This demand is not able to be met elsewhere in Malvern Hills, as the sites are already operating beyond their sustainable capacity.

748. The rate of pitch provision is suggested as being 1 pitch per 4 senior and junior teams, plus an additional team equivalent of 50% of the junior plus adult teams. As the training needs are being planned in from the outset, the proposed standards of

provision per 1000 are greater than for the existing rate of provision elsewhere in the district.

749. Even more than for football and cricket, a critical factor for the success of rugby is the size of the site available, which must be sufficient for a number of pitches (both senior and mini) and a training area. The provision to meet the needs of the SUEs is therefore likely to need to be a hub or super-hub level facility, drawing developers' contributions from across the WWM-GA. A single additional club site close to the south side of Worcester may be the most appropriate provision to meet the needs of all of the growth from the WWM-GA.

Redditch

750. This assessment considers the demand for playing fields only as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy. However one is now in hand and these findings will be tested as part of that work.

Current situation

751. According to the North Midlands RFU report of September 2009, Redditch had 4 senior, 3 junior and 3 mini rugby union teams in a single club, Redditch RFC. It has both adult and junior teams, but no women's team. However these team numbers will need to be confirmed as part of the current Playing Pitch Strategy as recent updating from the RFU suggests that these numbers may have changed slightly.
752. There is also one Rugby League club, the Redditch Ravens, with 2 adult and 2 junior teams.
753. Redditch has a lower number of rugby union teams per 1000 than either Bromsgrove or Wyre Forest. Based on the average TGR rate Redditch would have been expected to generate 10 senior teams, 7 junior teams and 6 minis. Even if the impact of the Rugby League club is taken into account, this suggests that the authority is currently exporting players to the neighbouring authorities, and that there is too little rugby union playing field space currently available.

Future demand

754. Overall there is expected to be a fall in the total population within Redditch with a reducing population amongst those aged under 65 years. Even with an increase in participation rate of 1% pa, it is therefore likely that the overall level of demand will stay constant over the period up to 2026.
755. The current outflow of teams, particularly for adults, suggests that there is a lack of pitch space within the authority. The existing pitch sites should be retained and improved to maximise their capacity and improvements may include the replacement of pitches where the existing provision has significant problems. The proposals

contained within the NGB strategies for rugby should help to guide the investment, as will the forthcoming Playing Pitch Strategy.

Worcester

756. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for rugby up to 2026.

Current situation

757. Worcester currently has no rugby teams or clubs within the City as the clubs are located outside the City's boundaries. This suggests that the authority is currently exporting players to Wychavon and Malvern Hills.

758. At the present time, it is estimated that there should be the equivalent of 15 senior teams, 11 junior teams and 16 mini teams, arising from Worcester. The large number of teams in Wychavon suggests that most of this demand is being met in the Wychavon based clubs, including at Worcester RFU and Worcester Wanderers RFC which are just north of the Worcester boundary. There also seems to be some latent demand for men's rugby, estimated to be around 2 teams.

759. There are currently no rugby pitches with secure community use in Worcester City, although the match plus training pitch demand likely to be arising from the City is actually around 18 ha of playing field space (although this includes latent demand of about 1 ha).

760. The Sixways site just north of the City's boundary is shared by Worcester RFU and Worcester Wanderers. It also hosts some of the Worcester University matches and high level team training.

Future demand

761. The population is forecast to be stable in Worcester over the period up to 2026 and to age. This largely balances out the increase in participation and effectively means that only one extra hectare is required up to 2026.

762. As it is unlikely that a site of sufficient size would be available within the City's boundaries to enable the development of a new community rugby club, the authority may wish to consider how best the identified additional need could best be met within the WWM-GA.

Wychavon

763. This summary is based on the recent full playing pitch strategy for the authority and takes account of both the supply of pitches and the demand for rugby up to 2026. The future needs of Wychavon are considered as a whole because the SUE area in Wychavon on the south side of Worcester is relatively small.

Current situation

764. According to the RFU, Wychavon currently has 96 rugby union teams in 7 clubs, including the university. It is estimated that around 50% of the players live outside the authority area, and most come from Worcester. The import from Worcester is estimated to be approximately 12 men's and 1 women's team, 12 junior teams and 16 mini teams, assessed from the difference in the numbers of teams recorded and the expected number of teams for Wychavon alone. This is an equivalent area of around 15 ha for matches, based on 4 senior/junior teams per pitch at 1.8 ha including ancillary space, and 4 minis per pitch at 0.63 ha of playing field space.

765. Other imported team players are likely to come from outside of South Worcestershire and are the equivalent of; 1 senior women's team, 1 junior boy's team and 5 mini teams. This demand equates to approximately 0.75 of large pitch and 1.25 of a mini pitch.

766. There are a total of 20 senior and 12 mini pitches in secure community use, all of which are located at club sites. The Sixways site is shared by Worcester RFU and Worcester Wanderers. It also hosts some of the Worcester University matches and high level team training. For these reasons, the site is effectively a regional facility for the sport.

767. The current site issues identified by the RFU in relation to each of the sites are:

Bredon Star RFC	No security of tenure on site and no suitable ancillary changing facilities. Club needs one sustainable site with security of tenure and 3 pitches with 4 changing rooms.
Evesham RFC	Club is located on a flood plain with pitches and clubhouse severely affected in poor weather. The club's facility needs are 2 changing rooms.
Pershore RFC	Club is located in a flood plain. The club is currently unsustainable in the present venue and loses a large number of matches and training sessions per year. The club needs to relocate to a sustainable 4 pitch venue with training floodlights and clubhouse with 4 changing rooms.

768. There is sufficient playing pitch space available for matches, but a key issue identified by the RFU is the impact of training on pitch quality. The RFU has recently estimated the amount of training taking place on each site, and this total is approximately an additional 50% demand over and above the total number of junior and senior teams playing in the area. This has a very significant impact on the estimated demand for pitches as it means that there is an additional playing field space demand of approx 14.5 ha across the authority. This takes the current balance in supply and demand to one of deficit of approximately 5.5 ha across the district.
769. The need for the training space should be considered in new/expanded/relocated rugby sites and, for clubs such as Pershore which would wish to relocate, would mean an extra pitch over-and-above the number they currently have. However, the RFU recognise that it will often not be possible to provide additional space at clubs to support the training needs. Therefore they will look to increase the ability of the sites to meet this need through improved pitch maintenance, drainage, and more training quality floodlights, to enable a more even spread of training across more of the existing pitches.

Future demand

770. Effectively, there is expected to be little increase in the number of teams during the period up to 2026, even including the importation of players from Worcester and elsewhere. However, the RFU's strategy has an aspiration of an increase of 2% growth in the **number of teams per annum** (as opposed to the TGR rate) over their remaining plan period of 4 years, with an additional 1% pa growth in the remaining period up to 2016 i.e. 110% growth in team numbers between 2010 and 2016. If this is achieved, there would be a further increase in the number of mini, junior boys and men's teams, equating to an increase in match pitch demand of 1.4 large pitches and 0.5 of a mini pitch.
771. Based on the standard TGR methodology the total playing field space required is around 34 ha for matches and 48 ha if the training needs are also taken into account. These figures include all of the imported from Worcester and elsewhere. However if the RFU plan aspirations are achieved, the match pitch area will rise to almost 37 ha and the total demand will rise above 51 ha of playing field space for rugby.
772. There is therefore insufficient playing field space for rugby now and this situation will be exacerbated up to 2026 with the demands arising from new teams, including their training requirements.
773. As there is insufficient existing capacity to meet the needs of the new population within the WWM-GA area, a new accessible club site will be required to cater for this demand before 2026. Even more than for football and cricket, a critical factor for the success of rugby is the size of the site available, which must be sufficient for a number of pitches (both senior and mini) and training. Future provision is therefore likely to need to be a hub or super-hub level facility, drawing developers' contributions from across the WWM-GA. The authority may wish to consider how such a club site close to the south

side of Worcester could be developed to cater for all of the needs arising from the WWM-GA.

Wyre Forest

774. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

775. According to the RFU North Midlands Handbook of September 2009 Wyre Forest had 21 rugby teams in 3 clubs; Chaddesley Corbett RFC, Kidderminster Carolians RFC, and Stourport. There are 2 women's teams and only Kidderminster Carolians has junior teams in addition to adults.

Future demand

776. There is forecast to be a decreasing total population and also a falling number of people aged 6-55 years. As a consequence there is expected to be no change in overall demand for rugby pitches from the authority's residents during the period up to 2026, even if there is a 1% per annum increase in the participation rate.
777. The Wyre Forest area appears to have an important role as a provider of playing field space for football players from the Black Country and Birmingham, and it this is also likely to be the case to some extent for rugby. As significant new playing field space is unlikely to be developed in either the Black Country or Birmingham, it is essential that the existing stock of playing fields is retained and improved.
778. The improvements need to include the possible replacement of pitches where the existing provision has significant problems (such as flooding), or where there is a need to improve overall levels of accessibility. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for rugby should also help to guide the investment priorities.
779. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Assessment would help to confirm the issues and priorities.

Herefordshire

780. This assessment only considers the demand for playing fields as the authority does not have a recent playing pitch strategy.

Current situation

781. According to the RFU's North Midlands Handbook of September 2009 Herefordshire had 66 teams in 6 clubs, there is only 1 women's team. Six clubs run only one adult team, and none of these have juniors. The largest clubs are Hereford RFC, Ledbury RFC and the Luctonians RFC. All of the clubs have both adult and junior teams except Ross-on-Wye.
782. Herefordshire has a higher rate of participation at all age groups than Worcestershire.
783. Hereford RFC have aspirations to relocate to Bulmers Orchard, and the RFU have identified this as their highest priority for investment and support.

Future demand

784. The future population of Herefordshire is expected to increase by around 13,000 in the period up to 2026, but the number of people in the active age groups of 6-55 years is expected to fall. However, even with an expected increase in participation rates of 1% per annum, there is expected to be effectively no overall increase in demand during the period up to 2026.
785. The accessibility of pitches is a critical issue, and in such a large rural area it is highly unlikely that pitches will be used to their maximum capacity (usually 2 games per week) in many places. In Hereford and the market towns however, it would be expected that the pitches will be used intensively.
786. The priorities for Herefordshire up to 2026 are therefore to retain the existing stock of pitches, and to respond with new provision where there is significant growth planned, particularly in Hereford. An objective should be a better network of pitches which can cater for all age groups, and high quality facilities which meet the needs of the game. A key planning standard to guide future policy should relate to travel times to pitches, both within the towns and in the rural areas.
787. Given the strength of the game in Herefordshire, it may be necessary to plan for an extra rugby club site, most likely on the boundaries of Hereford, close to or within the SUEs once these have been identified.
788. The proposals contained within the NGB strategies for rugby should also help to guide the investment priorities.
789. A more detailed local Playing Pitch Strategy is essential to confirm the issues and priorities. It will be necessary to determine the exact requirements arising from the

Sustainable Urban Extensions and other growth once more detail becomes available in relation to housing location and size of the SUEs planned. However, in overall terms 6450 new houses are likely to generate demand for rugby of around 4.2 ha, or 2 senior and one mini pitch, which equates to the needs of a small rugby club. A new rugby club site should therefore be planned into the SUEs as a strategic facility, and this should also respond to other local demand, for instance for an additional senior pitch, grass training area, or for a football-rugby STP.

LACROSSE

790. There are only a very small number of lacrosse clubs in the Partnership area, most of which are located within Malvern Hills. The clubs play on school sites and no additional provision is required. Some formalisation of the use of the existing pitches would however be valuable.

ROUNDERS

791. There are only a very small number of rounders clubs in the Partnership area, most of which are located within Malvern Hills. The clubs play on school sites and no additional provision is required. Some formalisation of the use of the existing pitches would however be valuable.

Summary of needs responding to population growth

792. This table summarises the changes required in the playing pitch provision by authority. Where recent Playing Pitch Strategies have been undertaken this table summarises those findings. Where there is no PPS the summary reflects the potential demand arising from the anticipated changes in population only.
793. It is strongly recommended that full Playing Pitch Strategies are now undertaken by Wyre Forest and Herefordshire to confirm the current balance in pitch provision, to develop local standards (quantity, quality and accessibility), and to support the master-planning process for sustainable urban extensions (SUEs).

Figure 136: Priorities for provision up to 2026

Authority	Football	Cricket	Rugby
Bromsgrove	Address imbalance in pitch stock and improve sites	None	Possibly one additional club site to address deficit of pitch space, or explore opportunities to expand existing clubs and also support training needs.
Bromsgrove-Redditch SUE	6 ha site	2 ha site	
Malvern Hills outside the WWM-GA	4 ha extra to address Malvern Town growth. Replace single poor quality pitches by development of larger multi-pitch accessible sites.	2 ha site for Malvern Town, linked to growth	Relocation of Malvern Town, or improved grounds. Expanded sites and improved quality at Upton and Tenbury.
Malvern Hills within the WWM-GA Worcester South/Norton	6 ha site	2 ha site (shared with Wychavon)	One club site shared between WWM-GA.
Worcester West	6.5 ha site	2 ha site	One club site shared between WWM-GA.
Redditch Confirm through PPS	Address current deficits and imbalance in pitch stock. 2 ha additional to meet growth needs	Develop more to decrease export of players	Union – improve/expand additional site. League- larger site
Worcester	6 ha additional required to meet growth up to 2026. Need to address general lack of pitch provision especially for minis and juniors. Replace sites which flood regularly.	4 ha new plus need to improve community use security on other sites	One club site shared between WWM-GA.
Wychavon	2.5 ha across the three WWM-GA SUEs Improve network of mini and junior pitches	6 ha for Evesham Town 2 ha Droitwich 2 ha Pershore Possibly additional pitch at Pershore to support	Relocation of Pershore club. Improve/expand sites to cater for training. One club site shared between WWM-GA.

		club development 0.7 ha for WWM-GA SUEs	
Wyre Forest Undertake PPS to confirm priorities	Improve existing stock.	None	None
Herefordshire Undertake PPS to confirm priorities	14 ha to meet needs of Hereford housing growth.	6 ha connected to growth of Hereford SUEs	Relocation of Hereford RFC to Bulmers Orchard One club site close to Hereford SUEs.

SECTION 8

DELIVERING THE FRAMEWORK

SECTION 8: DELIVERING THE FRAMEWORK

Principles

794. There are a number of guiding principles that underpin facility provision. Provision should:

Meet identified needs of local communities

795. In some areas facility provision may be driven by the need to increase levels of physical activity in order to address health related issues. In other areas the driver may relate more to the need to provide a network of local facilities which are accessible on foot because of low levels of car ownership. In others, particularly in the rural areas, it may be to enable access to a greater range of facilities within a 20 minutes drive time.

Provide for the forecast populations, including population growth, and an ageing population

796. The predicted demographic changes in an area will significantly affect the likely demand for different types of sports facility. For example, an area with an ageing population is more likely to require more indoor bowls provision whereas a younger population is more likely to make greater use of athletics facilities.

Provide sufficient facilities to enable 1% per annum growth in the sports

797. The national agenda of increasing participation (NI8) is a specific target for the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Partnership.

798. Facility planning therefore needs to factor in this projected increase in participation to ensure there is adequate provision to cater for the future population.

Support NGB aspirations

799. National Governing Body facility plans are due for publication during 2010. Ideally new provision should support the identified needs set out in these documents.

Build on existing club networks, and encourage multi-sport facilities

800. Facility proposals must be realistic and where clubs have aspirations to increase or improve existing provision, and can demonstrate they have the required capacity, support should be given to such proposals.

Take account of equality

801. All facilities should be at minimum DDA compliant but should strive to achieve best practice in design.

Prioritise the most popular sports

802. These are the sports which have the highest rates of participation according to Sport England's Active People Survey.

Have a realistic and achievable business plan and minimal deficit funding

Be opportunistic

803. Opportunities occasionally arise which have not been foreseen in any strategy, and these should be positively considered, especially where they might deliver an identified need for the community.

Have secure community access

804. The long term security of access to facilities for use by the community.

Access for specialist facilities

805. When considering the development of a facility with design criteria to suit a particular sport there are a number of factors to take into account. These include a need to programme sufficient hours for the sport to enable higher level training and/or competition to take place.
806. This has the advantage of providing a 'niche' market for the facility, perhaps providing justification for a facility when it might not otherwise seem required e.g. making the case for a facility on a school site. On the other hand the facility will not be as easily available on a casual booking basis for other users, and may not necessarily suit all uses e.g. because the flooring is not appropriate.
807. A specialist facility may be easier to manage as the majority of use will be block bookings and controlled by the club/NGB. Again, on this basis, a specialist facility might be more appropriate on a school site rather than within a local authority managed multisport facility.

Phasing of facility development

808. It is not anticipated that all of the facilities identified in this report will be developed at the same time. Some facilities are already reaching the end of their lifespan, and decisions will need to be made about how/if to replace, or to refurbish them. The Framework provides a guide on the options which might be available. Other facilities are newer and no decisions are likely to be needed about their future for several years.
809. Where facilities are proposed to relate to new housing growth, the speed of development will necessarily impact upon the speed of development of new facilities.

810. As a result of these uncertainties, the Framework does not include any specific phasing, but it is proposed to undertake a full review of the Framework in 2015, with an interim review in 2011-12.

The higher level facilities

811. A number of facilities have emerged which do provide for, or there are proposals to provide for, users from a wider than local authority area. These include the following facilities which also need to be considered in relation to their potential funding routes.

FACILITY HIERARCHY	FACILITY	STATUS
CSP level	Sixways Stadium in relation to rugby	Exists
	Badminton performance centre	Proposed
	8 lane competition swimming pool	Proposed
	Stourport netball dome	Exists
	Stourport water-based pitch for hockey	Proposed
	Athletics indoor training at Redditch/Bromsgrove	Proposed
Super-hub (Facility shared between listed authorities)	Two Indoor cricket training centres: one for Worcester, Wyre Forest or Wychavon and one for Bromsgrove or Redditch	Proposed
	Archery indoor training for Wyre Forest, Bromsgrove or Redditch	Proposed

Funding

812. Whilst the facilities identified in the Sports Facilities Framework will be spread over the period up to 2026, significant capital funding will be required to deliver the facilities, as well as revenue funding to operate them. It is unlikely that the local authorities will be the major funder of all of the facilities, but they are likely to have a significant role in developing and maintaining the hub level and above facilities, particularly in the case of pools, halls and athletics tracks.
813. The current financial climate is bringing increasing pressures on all local authorities. It is possible that these may result in the need to reduce expenditure in relation to facility provision. It is hoped that this Framework will help to guide the decisions made at the

local level, particularly where a facility plays a key strategic role within the Partnership area.

814. Funding sources and programmes vary significantly over time, and there is limited benefit in exploring in detail all of the funds available at this time. In most cases, projects are likely to be funded by a number of partners and as each facility is considered, a variety of options for funding will be explored by the authorities and the potential developers of each project.

815. Capital funding currently available for community facilities include, in no particular order:

- Traditional local authority funding;
- Prudential funded local authority funding;
- Private sector delivery;
- Charitable trust funded facilities;
- Public/Private schemes e.g. Public Finance Initiative (PFI), Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Academies; or through the “Design, Build and Operate” route;
- Mixed development – perhaps delivering community sports facilities as part of a wider regeneration scheme with enabling development;
- Developer Contributions – through the s106, tariff and/or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Programme of Development (POD) process, by locking the strategy into planning policy;
- Land assembly and planning for “Cultural Centres” or “Community Hubs” - using enabling development (housing, retail, offices as well as commercial leisure) to support capital and revenue costs (Sport England published a useful publication “Developing Sustainable Sports Facilities – A toolkit for the development of a Sustainable Community Sports Hub” in July 2008);
- Co-location of service facilities - such as sport with health, libraries and youth facilities in “Leisure Campuses” or Community Hubs;
- Land disposals and partial land development where agreed as surplus to need;
- Further Education – a major focus for future educational provision in some parts of the Partnership area;
- Higher Education – particularly in relation to performance and elite training and competition venues;

- Public sector partnership delivery and joint funding - by working with key partners such as NHS/PCTs (preventative medicine);
- Partnership funding - with major sports clubs and their National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs), with the National Sports Foundation, the Football Foundation and others;
- Government funding: Communities and Local Government (CLG) – through Community Infrastructure and Growth Funds (previously known as GAF or Growth Area Funds) – for health, sport and green infrastructure as well as area-wide regeneration;
- Housing and Communities Agency (HCA) housing funds;
- Local Authority regeneration funds;
- Sport England/UK Sport funds
- Olympic Legacy Funds;
- Lottery Funds;
- Future (as yet unknown) new grant schemes.

Funding from new development

816. Where there is new development (typically new housing, but potentially employment land development), planning contributions should always be sought to provide new facilities; to improve the existing facility stock, to contribute towards their replacement or their long-term maintenance. These will be used to support both local facilities and others further away which will be used by the population (or employees).
817. Justification for contributions from employment land would be supported by employee surveys identifying demand.
818. Whilst there may be a theoretical reduction in demand for some sports facilities (typically where this is due to an ageing of the existing population), developer's contributions are still required, but should be focused on refurbishment and upgrading of current facilities. This is in line with participation increase targets for all age groups, and rising expectations on facility quality.
819. Contributions may be financial and/or via the provision of suitable serviced land. Some facilities, such as football pitches and other 'local' level facilities will probably be provided on site within the larger Sustainable Urban Extensions. These will need to be both costed and master-planned into the development from an early stage. Other facilities, such as swimming pools are likely to be located further away, and therefore

off-site contributions will be appropriate for this type of facility. In the case of smaller developments such as village or urban infill sites, on-site provision is unlikely. Contributions from these small developments are likely to be sought for off-site facilities.

820. The facility hierarchy contained within this Framework (see Figure 1) provides much of the detailed and specific justification for strategic facilities from 'CSP level' down to 'Hub level', plus more local facilities at the 'Satellite' and 'Local' levels. It is proposed that facilities can draw down developer contributions from the catchment area of a facility. For example, if a "Super Hub" level facility genuinely serves more than one local authority, then in principle, contributions can be sought from across that area. Whilst this approach is consistent with Government guidance on planning obligations under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 as refined by Circular 5/05, how it is implemented, and the facilities delivered, will need to be debated and agreed by all the relevant authorities concerned.
821. Whatever mechanism is agreed, Government guidance requires that contributions from developments should match the needs of Circular 05/05 and also the tests required by CIL Regulation 122 (which comes into effect from 6th April 2010). The tests being: necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; directly related to the development; and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. They should also reflect realistic expected levels of community use, derived from the specific contributing development.
822. Two examples of where local authorities may wish to consider an appropriate funding mechanism are:
- The proposed 25m x 8 lane competition level swimming pool in Worcester. This facility is expected to be used by the local population for recreational swimming, but also as the main competition pool for the Partnership area, drawing in competition level swimmers from across the whole of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. In this case a reasonable proportion of the facility cost related to the competition element (spectator seating, timing equipment etc) could be sought from development contributions across the Partnership area;
 - Where a facility is the only specialist facility in the Partnership area (e.g. an indoor athletics training track), it is reasonable to assume it will be used by people across the whole area, and as such it should be able to receive contributions from the whole Partnership area.
823. In order to meet Sport England's advised policy approach and gain its support, the actual needs of each authority area, including refurbishment and new build would need to be based on current facility assessments which are PPG17 compliant. These lists would need to be updated regularly and the proposals should be costed, prioritised, phased and, ideally, formally 'adopted'. The PPG17 facility strategies would in turn be underpinned by sports development strategies, which help to provide the evidence of need. However, this ideal approach would need to be pragmatically balanced against

current and planned local authority financial constraints. Early discussions with Sport England are consequently advised.

824. Subject to discussion between local authorities as to if, and how, they wished to implement any such policies, it is advised that the principles behind this Framework concerning developer contributions and the Facility Hierarchy are adopted within the (Joint) Core Strategies, and in other Local Development Framework (LDF) documents, such as Site Specific DPDs and Developer Contributions/s106 SPDs.

Cross boundary working

825. Integral to the effectiveness of the Framework and the potential to achieve the 1% per annum increase in participation, will be the ability of the local authorities, supported by their key partners, to embrace a countywide strategic approach to sports facility provision, sports development and active recreation. This will involve cross boundary working to a greater degree than currently occurs.
826. Consultation has identified a number of examples of cross boundary working particularly in relation to planning issues, but there is somewhat less evidence in terms of sports provision. This Framework helps identify where joint working may be most appropriate, for example in relation to swimming pool provision and playing fields.
827. Cross boundary working in relation to new hub level and above facility provision should concentrate on the recommendations of this Framework and any subsequent feasibility studies. This will help deliver a more efficient sports facility network, reduce costs and foster clear, coordinated support which will maximise the likelihood of projects proceeding towards a successful conclusion.
828. There is a significant amount of cross boundary use of facilities from residents between authorities. For example there are no rugby pitches within Worcester that have community use so all rugby from Worcester is exported into Wychavon and Malvern Hills. Any additional facility provision which meets the need of one authority but has to be located in another e.g. new space for football to meet the future needs of Worcester residents may therefore require joint planning and funding arrangements.

Facilities - capital investment

829. There is a recognition that even if political agreement could be reached, the shared funding of major capital projects would be difficult to achieve due to:
- The implications of a local authority helping fund a facility not within their boundary and therefore potentially limiting the benefit to its' local population;
 - Revenue funding issues;
 - Management issues.
830. In some cases there may be a role for organisations covering more than one authority area to support agreed sharing arrangements, such as the County Council or perhaps the NHS.

Community sport on school sites

831. This section of the report considers the use of school facilities by the community, which has been a very long term practice across the Partnership area. Shared facilities for schools and the community make practical and economic sense, but there are issues associated with their design and management. This Framework does not attempt to address curriculum or extended school needs in relation to facilities on school sites. Instead it considers what is potentially required to support wider community use in terms of both participation and the pathways to excellence. As background, the first part of this section refers to the importance of sports development in schools and further education.

Sports development in schools and further education

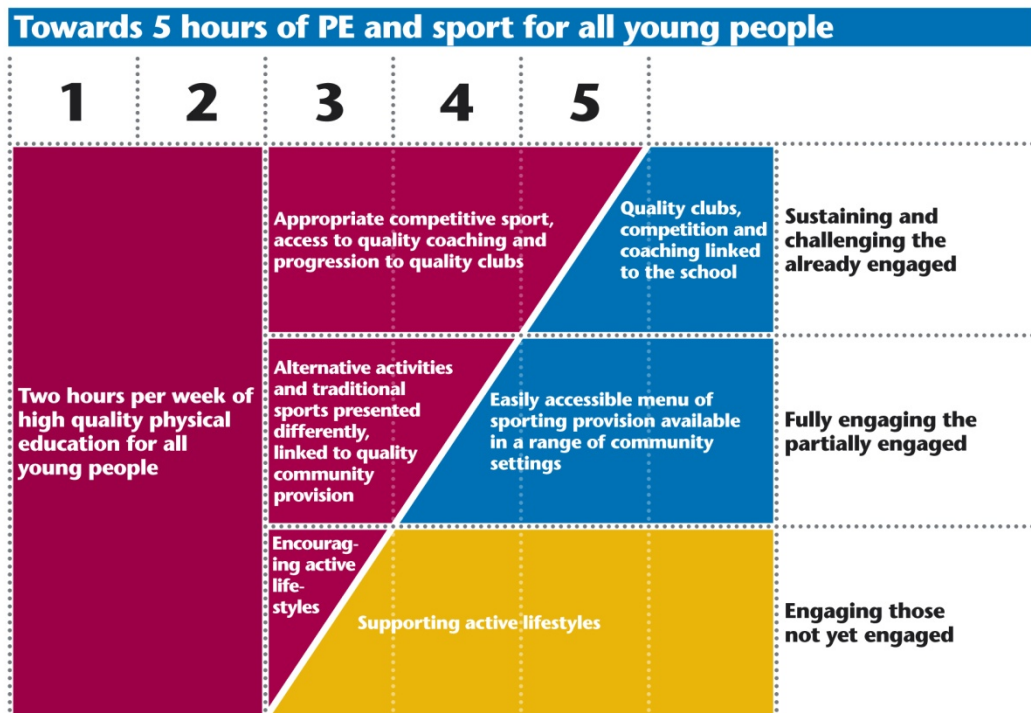
832. National research has demonstrated that sport and active recreation within the curriculum and as part of the extended schools programme impacts upon educational results. Government has therefore increased the demands on schools to provide for sport both during school time and after school, from primary level through to the age of 16. There are also new initiatives for the further and higher education sector to encourage them to extend sporting opportunities to all young people. Government has introduced a formal National Indicator to strengthen the emphasis on sport and physical activity in schools. This is NI 57, the definition and rationale for which is provided below in an extract from the *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions*.

Figure 137: National indicator 57- children and young people’s participation in sport

NI 57: Children and young people’s participation in high-quality PE and sport	
Rationale	To encourage all young people to increase participation in sport.
Background and update on indicator development	<p>‘Young people’ are all those aged 5-19. All 5-16 year olds will have the chance to do 2 hours of high quality Physical Education (PE) and Sport within the school day and up to 3 additional hours of sport beyond the school day. In addition all 16-19 year olds will be offered more opportunities to participate in 3 hours of sport.</p> <p>For young people in schools ‘sport’ will include any activity that requires physical skilfulness and is part of a school’s planned formal, semi-formal, supervised or led provision. It will also include PE lessons and activities based in community sport and dance clubs. For young people not in schools sporting activities will be based in community sport and sport clubs.</p>

833. The 5-hour offer is illustrated by the ‘5 Hour Landscape’ diagram from the School Sport Partnership Evaluation and Priorities Document – Guidance.

Figure 138: The 5-hour offer for young people



834. There are a number of specialist sports colleges across Herefordshire (Whitecross, Wyebridge, Minster and Haywood High) and in Worcestershire (Chadsgrove, Arrow Vale and Dyson Perrins). These have a unique role within the community and their feeder primary schools. Schools are also supported by School Sports Co-ordinators, Partnership Development Managers and Competition Managers. The older age groups are supported by the Further Education Sports Coordinators (FESCOs).

Practical issues on sharing facilities

835. Schools are significant in the network of community sports facilities, and some facilities have previously been funded by external grant aid such as the lottery. The BSF programme potentially offered new opportunities to extend and improve the sports facilities network, but it was never a panacea to resolve all facility shortfall issues. Some key lessons were learnt through the early stages of the BSF programme, and these still need to be borne in mind if or when schools are able to move ahead with any investment. The lessons learnt should also inform the development of new schools, particularly secondary schools, built in association with housing growth.

- **Need for dual focus – education and community** - there is a need to consider both the education requirements and those of the wider community from the outset of any project.
- **Neighbouring/Local Facilities** - Local facility strategies are required to provide the necessary justification for the future facility(s) to be used by the community.
- **Security of Access** - Early consideration should be given to how best to legally ensure that all facilities are made available to the community for use at evenings and weekends as a minimum, and which:
 - specify the length of the agreement (ideally 20+ years);
 - provide a definition of community use;
 - specify the minimum number of hours for community use (in addition to any extended schools programme);
 - ensure the balance between block bookings and casual use;
 - specify the hours that the facility should be made available for sports development by the LEA and/or its partners.

In addition, where a school has a pool on site, confirmation is needed that it will cater for primary school curriculum swimming during school hours, including the minimum number of hours of use and cost schedules.

- **Design** – early consideration needs to be given as to the most appropriate design, which maximises the potential use of the sports facilities by the school and by the community. Locating the sports facilities on an adjacent site to the school has worked well elsewhere and should be the first option considered where a school is to be newly developed or substantially replaced.

836. There is also a long-term issue associated with revenue funding and the management of dual-use facilities which needs to be considered at the early stages. It is rare for such facilities to be entirely self funding from the income that they generate. Different management regimes should be considered as they have different associated costs, for example club-only bookings will be easier to manage (and generally cheaper) than casual (pay and play) use, which generally requires more professional management.
837. The most appropriate management option for each facility will need to be determined on a site-by-site basis, depending upon the role of the facility within the overall network of provision. Alternative management routes may include; directly by the school, a trust, the private sector, direct council management or a combination of these. Whichever option is agreed, it is likely that many of the dual-use facilities will require subsidy to some degree, from the relevant local authority or its partners.
838. The success or otherwise of dual use on school sites also often depends on the commitment of the Head Teacher and others involved. The conflicting demands of community and education use (particularly during exam times when sports halls may be taken out of commission for prolonged periods) can put strain on relationships. If the operators are unable to meet the needs of regular users and offer regular programmes, they are likely to lose revenue. These issues need to be resolved early in the process so that new dual use arrangements can be placed on a firm basis.
839. It is recognised that the proposals arising from the Framework and local facility strategies are likely to be funded and supported by a range of partners. There are also likely to be an increasing range of innovative partnership arrangements over the next few years both in relation to capital and revenue projects, and that the councils will need to actively explore these to deliver the proposals.

Review and Monitoring

840. The Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Partnership will be using the Framework to guide the consideration of the facility options within each individual local authority as local facility networks are reviewed and future provision is determined. Any local assessment work should ideally include Facilities Planning Modelling, particularly for sports halls and swimming pools.
841. The Framework's proposed facility network is designed to meet the needs of the Partnership area up to 2026, but the Framework does not include a timetable for specific facility provision, replacement or refurbishment/upgrading. The timetable for delivery of specific facilities will need to reflect the circumstances within each individual local authority, such as phasing of future housing growth. The timetables will also need to take account of the anticipated life-span of the existing facilities, although the proposals within the Framework do take account of known issues and proposals.
842. The Framework will therefore require full updating by 2015 to take account of:
- Changes in population growth, and confirmed housing projections, including further long term projections;
 - Trends in individual sports
 - Facility investment decisions by authorities;
 - Improved cross-boundary co-ordination;
 - Technical changes to sport facility requirements;
 - Trends in overall participation – has a 1% growth been achieved, and in every sphere?
 - Changes in policy directions by the Herefordshire and Worcestershire partners;
 - Future Active People Survey results.
843. It is proposed that an interim update is undertaken in 2012 to take account of local assessments, outcomes, committed build programmes and any implications for the Partnership area contained within the emerging NGB facility plans strategies.