

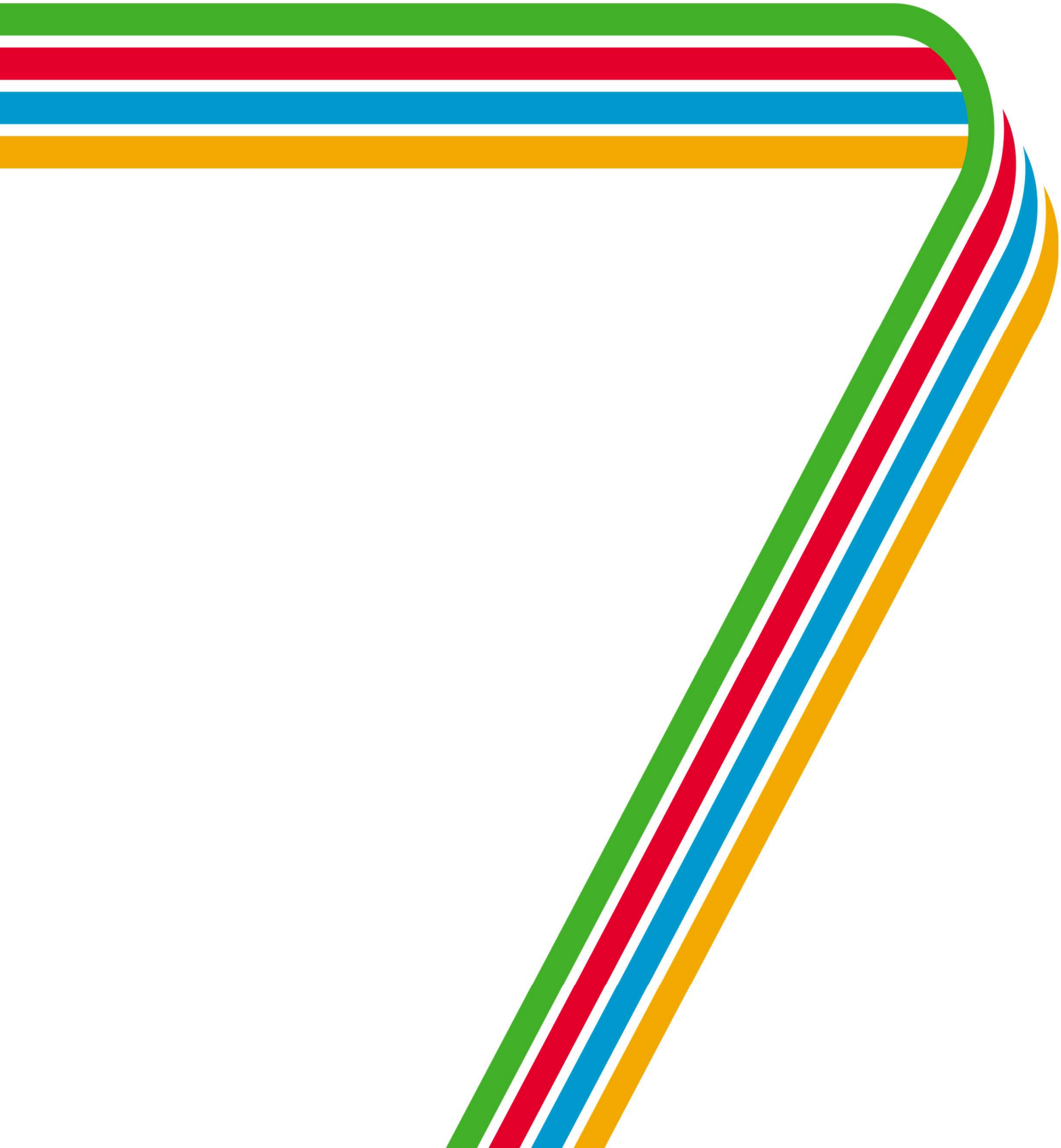


Lewes District Council

Lewes District Council

Built Indoor Facilities Strategy

Date: May, 2020



SHAPING THE FUTURE OF SPORT



4global Consulting Terms of Reference

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfilment of any estimates or forecasts contained within this report, although they have been conscientiously prepared on the basis of our research and information made available to us at the time of the study.

The author(s) will not be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any contents of this report. We have relied on a number of areas of information provided by the client and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Lewes District Council has commissioned 4global Consulting to prepare a Built Sports Facility Strategy, to provide the Council with a clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future sports facility development across the District.
- 1.1.2 The Built Facilities Strategy (hereafter referred to as 'BFS') is a strategic assessment that provides an up to date data analysis of the supply of and demand for built sports facilities across the local authority area. Given the breadth of sports and physical activity undertaken in Lewes District (also referred to as the 'study area'), as well as the intention of the Council to incorporate as many types of sports and physical activity as possible, the assessment will focus on the following facility types;
- Indoor swimming pools
 - Sports halls (minimum of 2 badminton courts in size)
 - Health and fitness suites
 - Squash Courts
 - Indoor Basketball Courts
 - Indoor Tennis Courts
 - Indoor Bowls
- 1.1.3 The assessment will also consider squash facilities, basketball courts, indoor tennis courts, indoor bowls, studios and gymnastics facilities as part of the analysis, recommendations and action plan sections.
- 1.1.4 It should be noted that in parallel to the BFS, the Council has also commissioned 4global Consulting to prepare a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), to provide a strategic analysis of grass pitch supply and demand across the study area.
- 1.1.5 In conjunction with the PPS, the BFS will provide a holistic analysis of sports facilities across the study area, leading to a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future development of facilities, in line with the needs of local residents.

1.2 Project Scope and Objectives

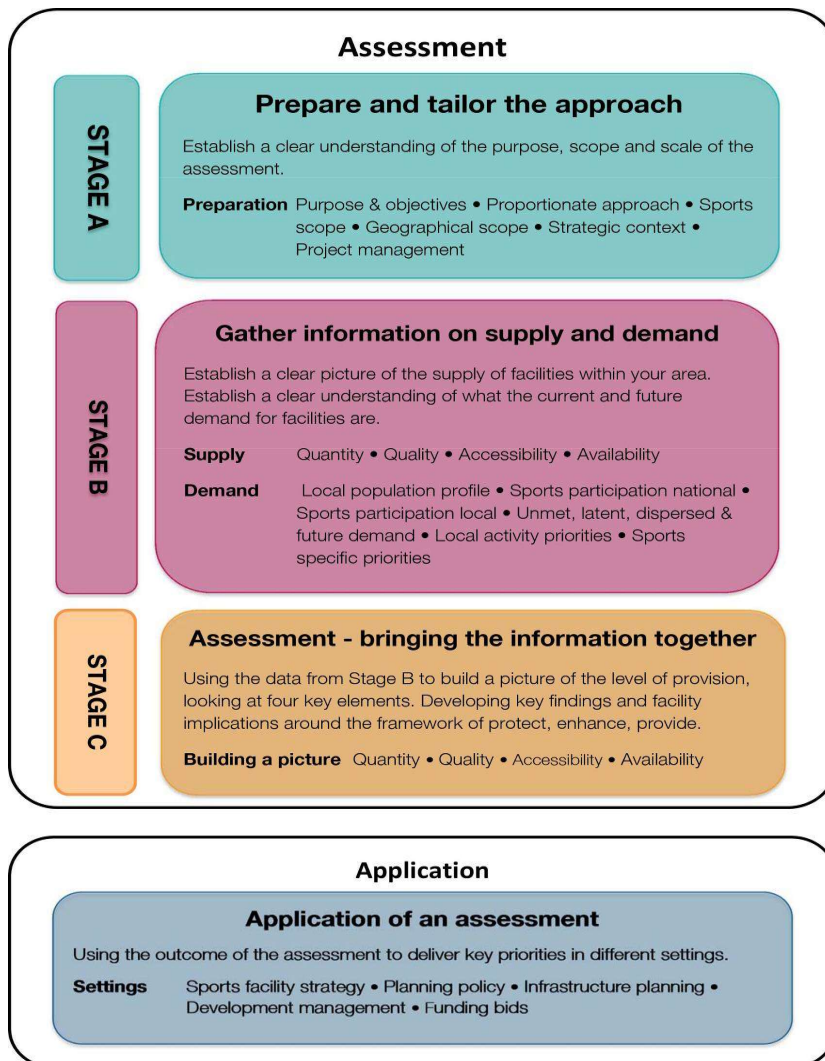
- 1.2.1 To provide Lewes District Council (hereafter referred to as 'LDC' or 'the Council') with a clear set of recommendations and a deliverable action plan, the BFS will provide the following high-level outputs:
- A clear understanding of the current and future supply and demand issues for key sporting facilities, in terms of quantity, quality, availability and accessibility;
 - Identification of recommendations and priorities to assist the Council and key stakeholders in the delivery of sport for the area;
 - Identify local needs and aspirations through a series of consultations at a national, regional and local level; and
 - Recommend standards of provision (quantity, quality and accessibility) in accordance with NPPG and the NPPF.
- 1.2.2 In addition to the purpose-built leisure facilities identified in the introduction, education facilities and community assets will also be considered as part of the scope.
- 1.2.3 It should be noted that sites with community use, and more specifically sites with 'pay and play' access will be analysed in more detail within this facility assessment.

- 1.2.4 A site with community use is predominantly referred to as those sites that are available to clubs, the public and community groups at all or at given times. It should be noted that this can include certain sites such as schools that only permit community use at allocated times.
- 1.2.5 Pay and play is a different type of community use which is focused around sites that are accessed freely by individuals in the public at all opening times.

2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 To ensure that the BFS is in line with industry best practice, the strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities (ANOG)¹ guidance, published in 2014. In line with the ANOG guidance, a proven methodology has been used, as illustrated in Figure 2.1.
- 2.1.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from several credible sources, including but not limited to;
- 2.1.3 Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
- 2.1.4 Sport England tools, including the Facility Planning Model (FPM), Active Places Power, the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the Sports Facility Calculator;
- 2.1.5 Stakeholder consultation, including LDC Officers, Sport England, Active Sussex, Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, key user clubs; and
- 2.1.6 Site visits, undertaken at all strategically important sites across the study area.

Figure 2.1: ANOG methodology



¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/assessing-needs-and-opportunities-guidance/>

2.1.7 It should be noted that the use of the industry standard methodology for this report does necessitate using language and phrases that may not be clear or intuitive to a reader. To aid those reading the report we have provided a glossary of key phrases.

2.2 'Layering' data

2.2.1 As outlined above, the analysis will bring together a number of different data sources to build an accurate, robust picture of the current position regarding facilities within its scope.

2.2.2 The information used to underpin this report includes consultation data, booking data provided by the facilities, information gathered at site visits as well as bringing a number of data models and tools to bear.

2.2.3 It is likely the data modelling tools will not always present a consistent picture of the current position for a specific facility type. This is because these tools use different data points to model their conclusions and are useful for emphasising different aspects of the current position for a facility type.

2.2.4 It is therefore crucial to understand that not all models will be consistently used across the report. Instead, they will be used to test a situation emerging from the qualitative and quantitative data gathered during the research phase of the project.

2.2.5 This approach is referred to as 'layering the data'. It means that there may be times when a model does not reflect a position that is consistently reported by other data sources. Under such circumstances the outputs from the data modelling tools will be considered in the context of all data gathered, rather than as an isolated single point of truth.

2.3 Strategic Facilities Analysis

2.3.1 Across several sections of this report, the analysis will focus strongly on the current picture at 'strategic' facilities or on the current level of 'strategic' supply.

2.3.2 A 'strategic' built facility are predominately local authority owned and/or managed facilities (including those that are operated and/or managed on behalf of the local authority via a third party leisure operator) that are considered key facilities for providing a community sport offer for members of the public due to the numbers of people they can accommodate and the extent to which they are available for community use.

2.3.3 For the purposes of this report, a 'strategic' built facility is defined as a facility that has a sports hall with a minimum of three badminton courts and/or has a swimming pool with a minimum of 10m (6 lanes) width and 25m length. A strategic site is also considered to be available to the community via 'pay and play' access. Due to this, a school site that is only available at designated hours for community use would not be considered a 'strategic' site.

2.3.4 Strategic facilities should therefore be considered as the high value, high impact bed-rock of built sports provision in the district.

2.3.5 The reason only 'pay and play' facilities are considered as part of this supply is that they provide a level of guaranteed accessibility to the community, whereby visitors do not need to be a member of a club organisation in order to gain access.

2.3.6 This is aligned to a consistent approach 4global Consulting and our partners have delivered BFS projects across the country.

3 Strategic Context

3.1 Lewes District

- 3.1.1 Lewes District is a local government district that is situated within East Sussex. The main administrative town within the district is Lewes. There are a number of other prominent towns within the district which include Newhaven, Peacehaven, Seaford and Telscombe. Lewes District shares its borders with three other local authority areas – Mid Sussex, Wealden and Brighton & Hove. The local authority of Lewes is made up of a number of settlements, with areas of open space and rural woodland spread across varying sections of its geography.
- 3.1.2 The South Downs National Park runs through a large proportion of Lewes District, extending from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east. The park has a separate planning authority. The SDNP Authority is the statutory planning body for the national park area. In 2016, the Park became an International Dark Sky Reserve, meaning that policies are now in place which means new developments are to avoid installing lighting, or alternatively, steps must be taken to avoid light pollution. It should be noted that Lewes Town is situated within The South Downs National Park.
- 3.1.3 There is an extensive network of public rights of ways within East Sussex and more specifically in Lewes District. When looking at East Sussex as a whole, there are 2,211 miles of public rights of way which is bolstered massively by the access to The South Downs National Park.

3.2 Planning Policy Introduction

- 3.2.1 There are a number of key national and local strategies and policies which inform and influence the development of these strategies. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, a Local Plan and population growth at the local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Protect, Enhance and Provide; these are the key elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This will be explained further in the following sections.

3.3 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 96 and 97 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

“Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate”.

- 3.3.2 “Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or

- land to be surplus to requirements; or
- The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.”

Protection, Enhancement and Provision of Facilities

3.3.3 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities, as follows:

- Protect sports from loss as a result of re-development
- Enhance existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management
- Provide new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

3.4 Local Planning Policy – Lewes’s Local Plan

3.4.1 Lewes District Council adopted part 1 of their Local Plan on the 11th May 2016, which was a Joint Core Strategy produced by the Council and South Downs National Park Authority. This plan sets out the long-term spatial vision for the district and helps to guide development and change up to 2030.

3.4.2 The Plan set out 11 strategic objectives that will take place in order to achieve the vision of Lewes District in 2030. A number of the relevant objectives have been set out below:

- To stimulate and maintain a buoyant and balanced local economy through regeneration of the coastal towns, support for the rural economy and ensuring that the economy is underpinned by a balanced sector profile.
- To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the district’s town centres, retail centres and local centres as hubs for shopping, business, entertainment, cultural and community life.
- To deliver the homes and accommodation for the needs of the district and ensure the housing growth requirements are accommodated in the most sustainable way.
- To take advantage of the richness and diversity of the district’s natural and heritage assets to promote and achieve a sustainable tourism industry in and around the district.
- To work with other agencies to improve the accessibility to key community services and facilities and to provide the new and upgraded infrastructure that is required to create and support sustainable communities.
- To maximise opportunities for re-using suitable previously developed land and to plan for new development in the highly sustainable locations without adversely affecting the character of the area.

3.4.3 Local Plan Part 2 was adopted in February 2020 and applies to the area of Lewes District outside the South Downs National Park. This part of the Plan looks at the allocation of housing, including gypsy and traveller pitches and also employment. It sets out the detailed planning policies which will guide development and change up to 2030.

- 3.4.4 Communities in Lewes District now have a right to Neighbourhood Planning which was confirmed as a result of the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) Planning Committees decision. This purpose of which is to help the community shape development in their areas through the use of Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders.
- 3.4.5 The following towns/parishes have all made their Neighbourhood Plans - Newhaven, Ditchling, Streat, Westmeston, Hamsey, Newick, Plumpton, Ringmer, Wivelsfield, Seaford and Lewes Town.
- 3.4.6 The purpose of this new tier of plan making is to empower local people to enable them to shape the area in which they live. Neighbourhood planning enables two types of body – town and parish councils or neighbourhood forums – to prepare, with the communities they represent, planning documents for their area.

3.5 Sports and Physical Activity Strategic Context

- 3.5.1 The Council has previously worked, and continues to work, with Sport England, as a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing fields and built sports facilities. To avoid potential objections and delays at a later date if such sites are allocated for development which may affect the delivery of the allocations, discussions are taking place prior to site allocations being confirmed in the pre-submission version of the Local Plan. This, again, reiterates Lewes District Council's aims to maintain balance between urban and rural areas in the District.

A New Strategy for Sport – Department for Culture, Media and Sport

- 3.5.2 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper published in 2015, launched the new strategy 'Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation' in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.
- 3.5.3 The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes which each sports organisation, public and private sector, will be measured against:
- Physical wellbeing
 - Mental wellbeing
 - Individual development
 - Social and community development
 - Economic development.
- 3.5.4 Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all the five outcomes.
- 3.5.5 The delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;
- More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.
 - A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector.
 - Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events.

Sport England Strategy 2016 – 'Towards an Active Nation'

- 3.5.6 The Vision for this Strategy is: ‘We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers’.
- 3.5.7 The Sport England Strategy ‘Towards an Active Nation’ seeks to put the policies set out in ‘A new Strategy for an Active Nation’ into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.
- 3.5.8 This strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:
- Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest
 - Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life
 - Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient
 - Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially those groups currently under-represented in sport
 - Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers
 - Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers
 - Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources
 - Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of behaviour change.

Lewes District Physical Activity and Sport Profile

3.5.10 Adult participation in sport and active recreation in Lewes District has increased from 63.5% in 2011 to 63.7% in 2018 (Active Lives Survey, Sport England). This indicator is the percentage of the adult population participating in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 150 Minutes a week (Active Lives Survey, Sport England). The Council, along with Active Sussex and Sport England, aim to continue to improve these statistics through:

- Maximising opportunities for sport and physical activity to work with commissioners of health, social care, young people’s service and community safety
- Developing a strategic approach for sports facilities and opportunities based on need and evidence
- Capitalising on opportunities to work with NGBs.

3.6 Population and Demographic Analysis

3.6.1 The current and future population profile within Lewes District and the locations of population growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

Population Projections

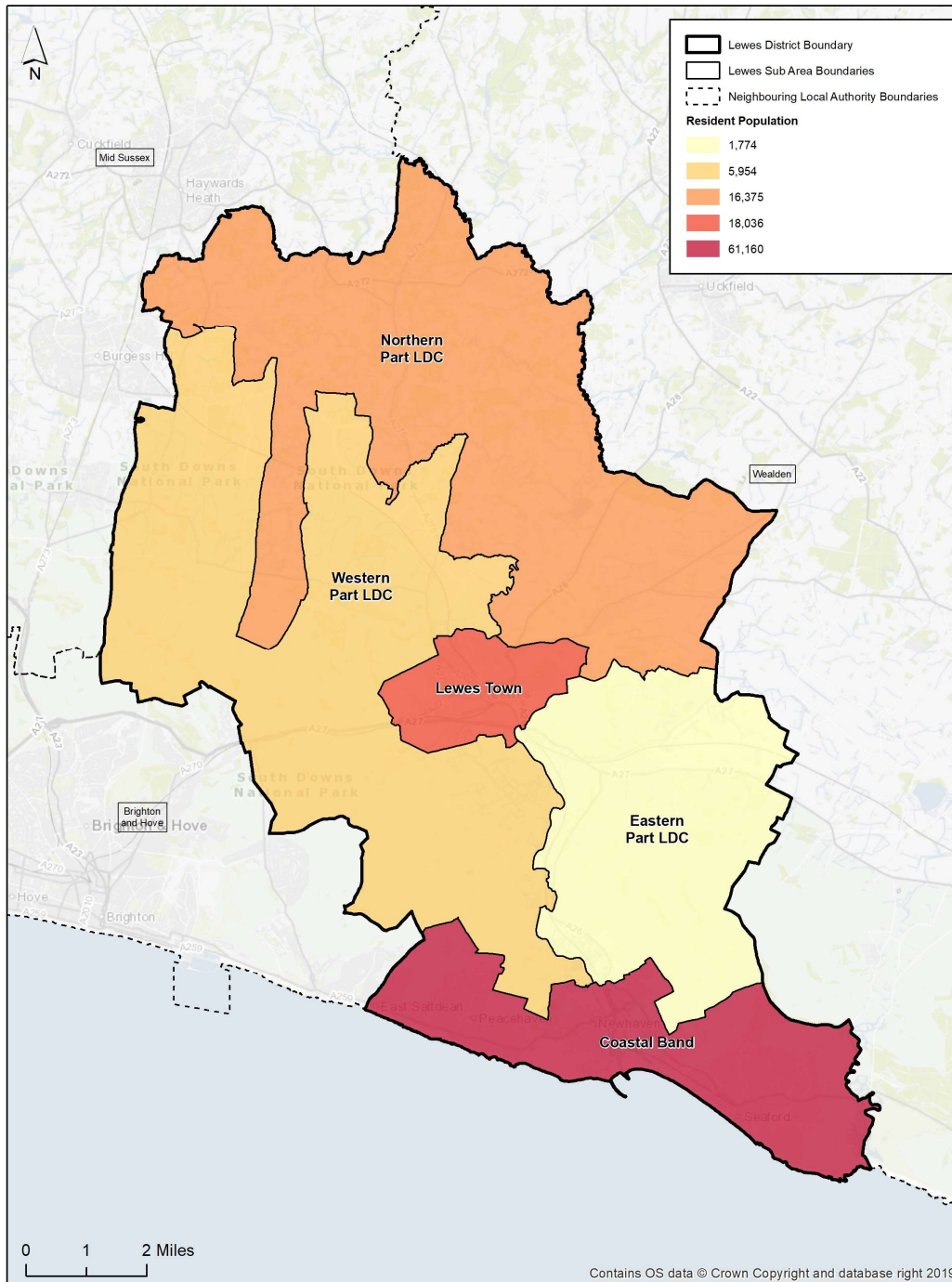
3.6.2 Table 3.1 below provides a summary of the key population and demographic trends for Lewes District. It should be noted that this data is consistent with that used across the Playing Pitch Strategy and Open Spaces Strategy, as well as the wider strategic planning work currently being undertaken by the Council.

Table 3.1: Population and demographics analysis for LDC (ONS, SNPP Estimates)

Lewes District Demographic Summary	Data
Current population (2019)	103,148
Future population (2030)	110,873
Age profile	The number of residents aged 0-59 is reducing, while the 60+ population is projected to grow. Older people will make up an increasing proportion of the population, as the number of people aged 60 or above significantly increases throughout the next 10 years.

3.6.3 To provide greater insight into the current and projected population trends across the District, Figure 3.1 to 3.4 overleaf show the overall 2019 population per Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), the 2019 population density and the projected change in population to 2030.

Figure 3.1 – Population by Sub Area (2019) (Source: ESCC projections)

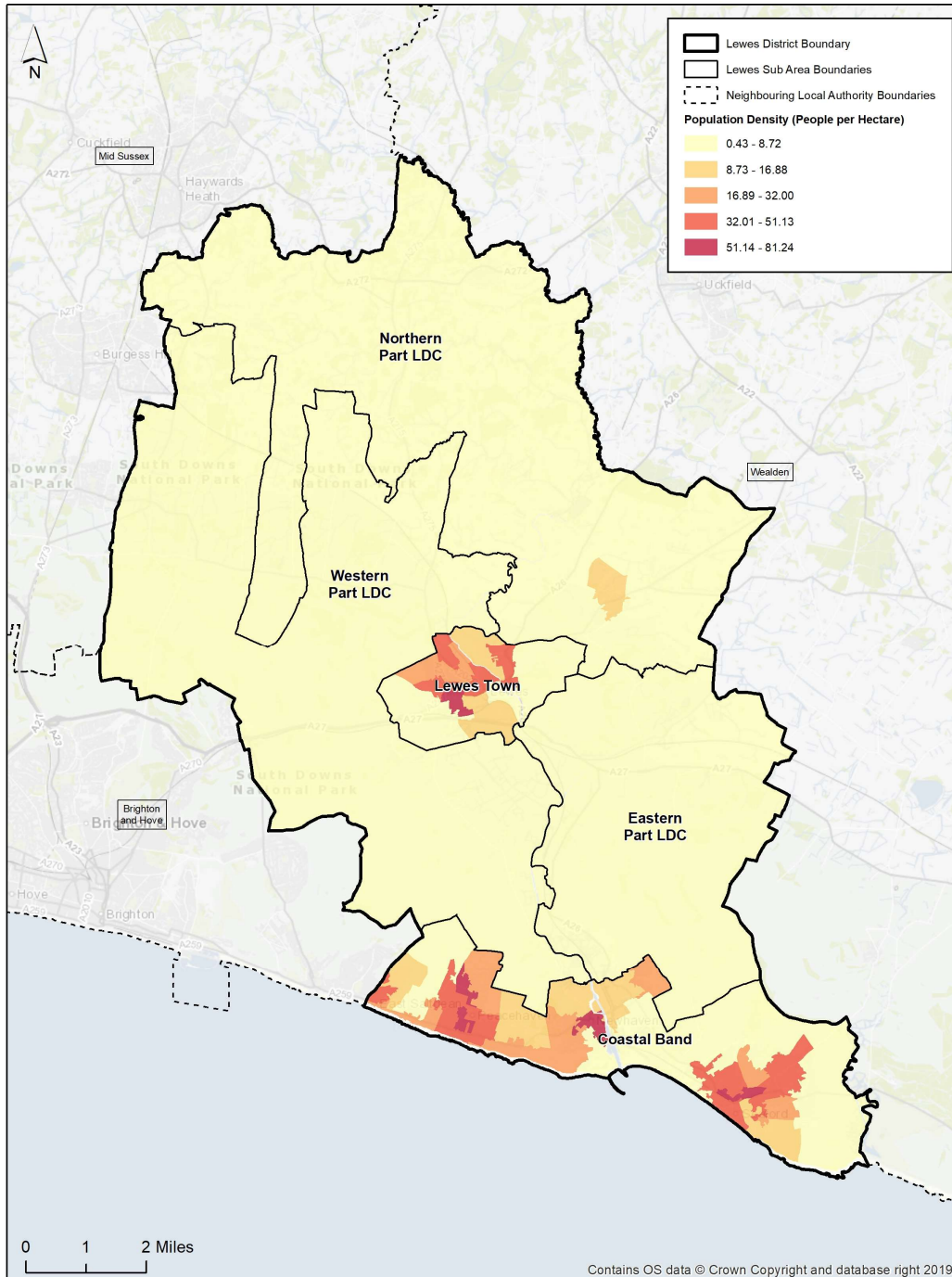


3.6.4 Figure 3.1 illustrates the total number of residents in each of the 5 sub areas within the study area; therefore, the darker red areas show the highest number of residents. It should be noted that while the more rural areas are typically sparser in terms of population, in this case, they are significantly bigger in size. It can be seen clearly in the map above that the sub areas of Lewes Town and Coastal Band are the ones with the highest population. The Coastal Band sub area has a significantly larger population than the other sub areas within the study area.

3.6.5 The population density map shown as Figure 3.2 overleaf shows this in more clarity.

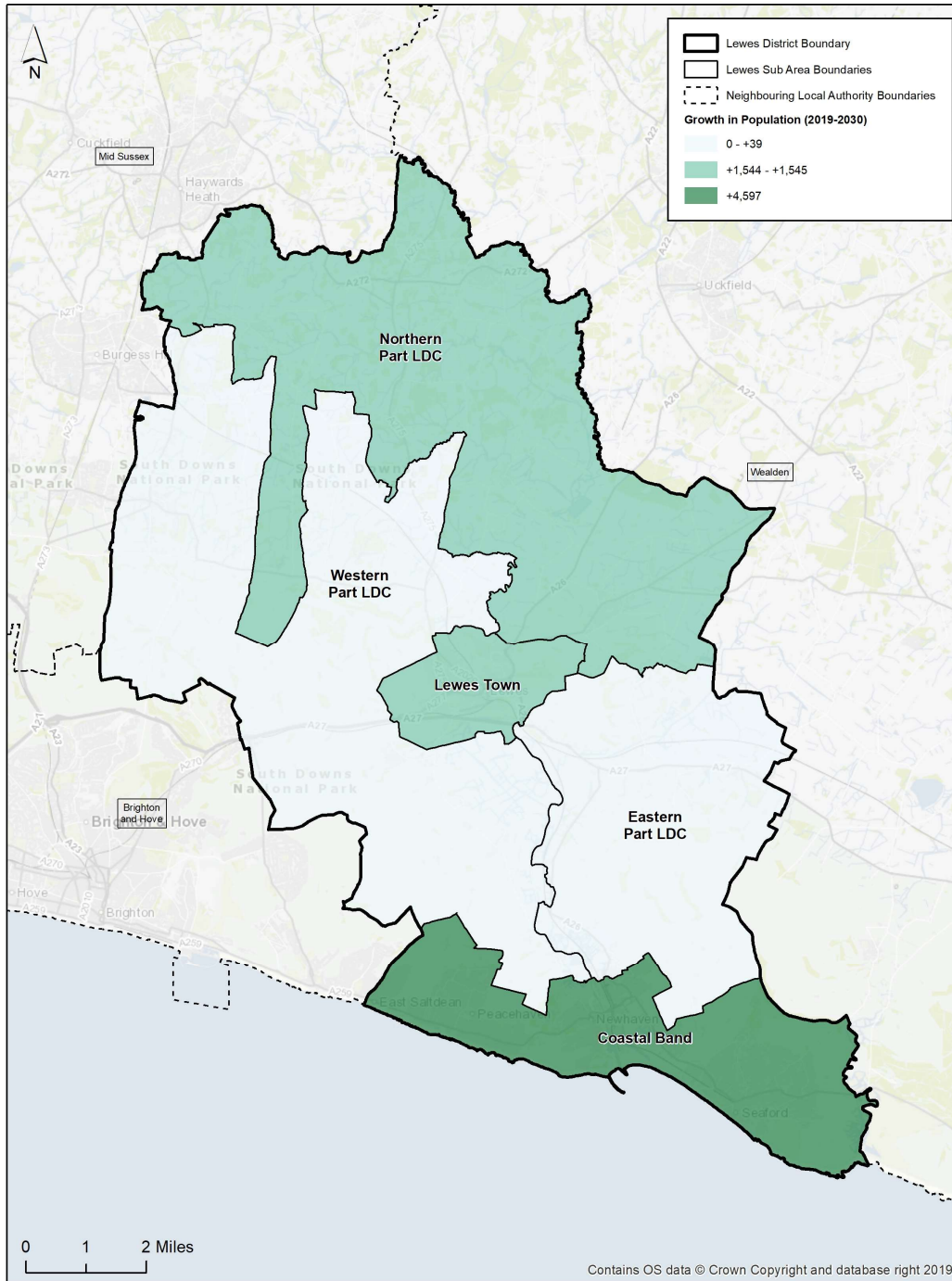
3.6.6 With reference to the layout of the sub areas displayed in figure 3.1, it should be noted that the Northern Part LDC shows one small area extending into the Western Part LDC sub area. This represents the boundaries of the parish of Plumpton and is considered part of the Northern Part LDC. It should be emphasised however, that the parish boundaries do not dictate the sub area boundaries, yet this area of Plumpton is considered to be part of the Northern Part LDC.

Figure 3.2 – Population Density by Lower Super Output Area (2019) (Source: ESCC projections)



3.6.7 As expected, Figure 3.2 indicates that the sub areas of Lewes Town and the Coastal Band have the highest population density, with pockets of relatively high density in smaller settlements, such as Northern Part LDC. Figure 3.2 illustrates the low density of population that exists across the majority of the District, which coincides with high levels of rurality and large areas of open space.

Figure 3.3 – Population Change 2019 – 2030 (Source: ESCC projections)



3.6.8 Figure 3.3 illustrates the expected population change, which is largely projected to occur in the sub areas of Lewes Town, Northern Part LDC and the Coastal Band. This analysis should be taken into consideration as part of future development plans across the District.

Deprivation Analysis

3.6.10 It is key that any future sporting developments meet the specific needs of residents and it is therefore important to consider deprivation trends for the local authority. Geographical areas with high level of deprivation will typically have lower levels of health, standard of living and car ownership, which all contribute to a lower overall level of participation.

Figure 3.4: Deprivation Analysis – 2019 (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government)

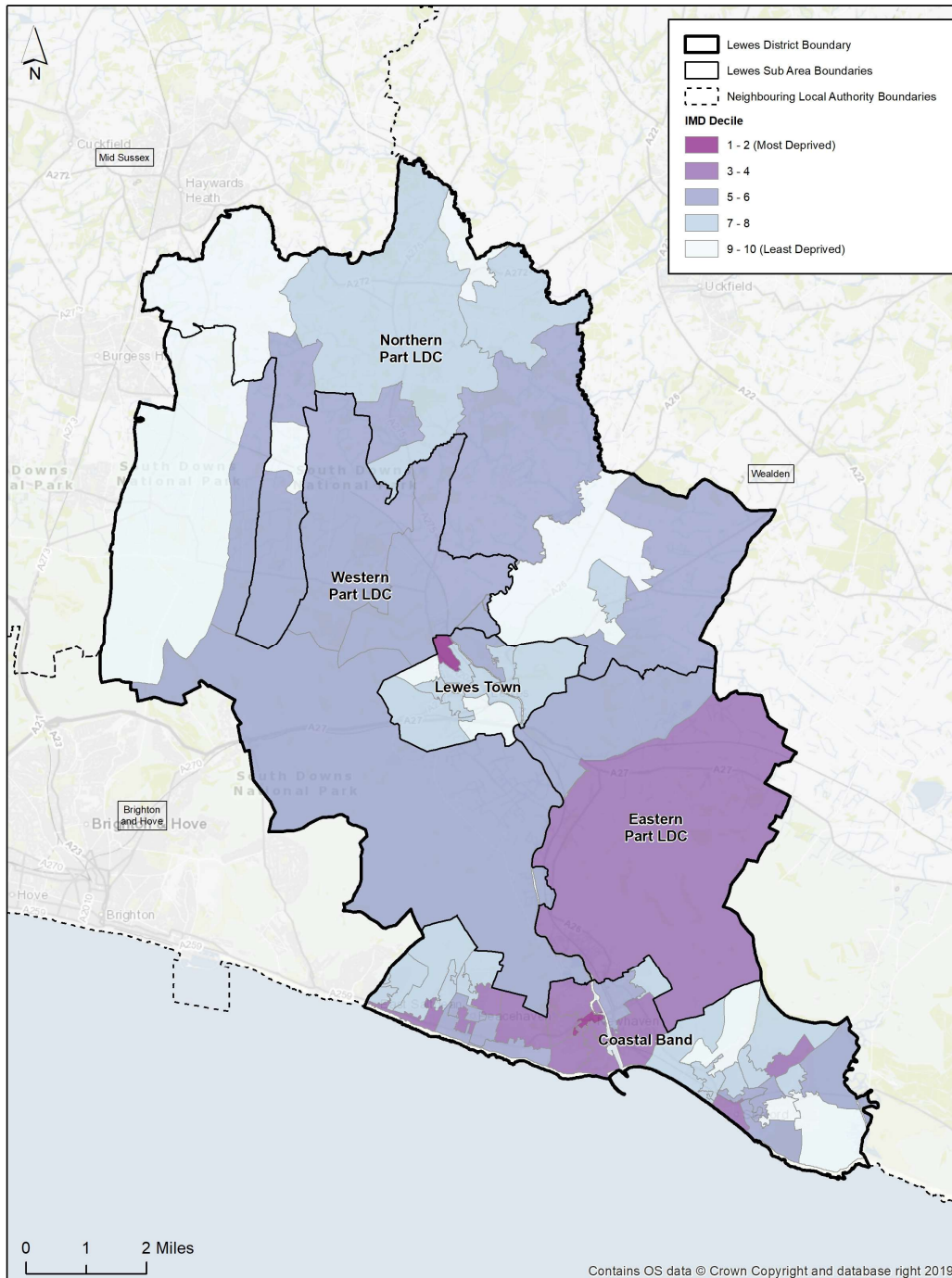


Figure 3.4 shows the levels of deprivation across the study area, with the most deprived areas being located in the Eastern Part LDC. It should be noted that the overall deprivation analysis indicates that there is a low general level of deprivation in the study area.

3.7 Physical Activity and Participation

The Value of Participation

- 3.7.1 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be underestimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:
- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’
 - Health benefits – cardiovascular, stronger bones, mobility
 - Health improvement
 - Mental health benefits
 - Social benefits - socialisation, communication, interaction, regular contact and stimulation
- 3.7.2 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.
- 3.7.3 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Lewes District. There is an existing audience in the District, which already recognizes the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the District can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of District priorities and objectives.

Current Participation Rates

- 3.7.4 In terms of the Public Health England definition of physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 63.7% of adults in Lewes District are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), above the regional average of 61.9% and above the national average of 62.6%.
- 3.7.5 The percentage of those physically inactive in Lewes District is 24.2%, which is 0.9% below the national level of 25.1%.

Table 3.4: Physically active and inactive adults (Sport England, 2017/18 Active Lives Survey)

Rate	Lewes District	East Sussex	England
% Active	63.7 %	61.9 %	62.6 %
% Inactive	24.2 %	24.2 %	25.1 %

- 3.7.6 Table 3.5 below presents the level of participation by residents in Lewes District, East Sussex and nationally in England. The Sport England Active Lives Survey used below provides data on the percentage of people aged 16+ that have participated in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days.

Table 3.5: Participation Rates (Sport England, Active Lives Survey)

Year	Lewes District	East Sussex	England
2015/16	82.0 %	80.4 %	77.2 %
2016/17	78.3 %	78.5 %	77.2 %
2017/18	79.2 %	77.5 %	77.5 %

3.7.7 Table 3.5 shows us that Lewes District has experienced a decline in the percentage of residents participating in sport and physical activity from 2015 to 2017/18 from 82.0% to 79.2%; however, this current level remains above the average participation of residents in East Sussex and nationally in England.

4 Indoor Sports Facility Supply Analysis

4.1.1 This section of the report provides an audit of all facilities considered within this strategy.

4.1.2 It should be noted that within the Lewes District study area, the District Council owns a proportion of the leisure portfolio which is outsourced to and managed by a leisure management trust - Wave Leisure. This includes the following facilities covered in this report:

- Lewes Leisure Centre
- Peacehaven Leisure Centre
- Seahaven Swimming & Fitness Centre
- Downs Leisure Centre
- Seaford Head Swimming Pool
- Ringmer Swimming Pool

4.2 Facility Audit

4.2.1 The audit of facility supply includes an assessment of the following indoor facilities;

- Indoor swimming pools
- Indoor Tennis Courts
- Sports Halls (with 2 badminton courts or more)
- Squash Courts
- Health and fitness suites
- Indoor Netball
- Indoor Bowls
- Indoor Basketball
- Gymnastics and Trampolining

4.2.2 Where facilities are accessible, audits have been undertaken in the presence of management staff from the facilities. This provides excellent context and further detail on the facility, as the site assessment can only be seen as a point in time. Table 4.1 below provides a summary of facility provision for each of the different facility types assessed across the study area. Further detail on the size of each of the facilities is provided in the facility quality assessment summaries.

4.2.3 Following this, Figure 4.1 – 4.4 show the location of facilities by type. Location and accessibility will be further expanded upon as part of the catchment area accessibility section of this report.

Table 4.1 Facility Summary of Lewes District

Town/ Village	Site	Strategic Facility	Facility Elements								
			Sports Halls (2BC+)	Activity Halls	Health & Fitness Suites	Indoor Swimming Pools	Indoor Bowls	Tennis Courts	Squash Courts	Netball Courts	Basketball Courts
Bishopstone	Bishopstone Parish Hall			1							
Chailey	Chailey School Sports Hall		1							1	1
Ditchling	Ditchling Recreation Ground			1							
	Plumpton College		1		1					1	1
Falmer	Falmer Sports Complex				1						
Glynde	Glynde Recreation Ground					1					
Wivesfield	St Georges Retreat					1					
	Wivelsfield Primary School			1							
	Wivelsfield Village Hall &			1							

Town/ Village	Site	Strategic Facility	Facility Elements									
			Sports Halls (2BC+)	Activity Halls	Health & Fitness Suites	Indoor Swimming Pools	Indoor Bowls	Tennis Courts	Squash Courts	Netball Courts	Basketball Courts	
	Green											
Lewes Town	Giles Leisure											
	Harts Leisure Club				1	1						
	HMP Lewes			1	1							
	Lewes Leisure Centre	X	2	1	1	3				2	1	
	Southdown Sports Club				1				2	4		
	Southover C of E Primary School			1		1						
	The Pells Outdoor Swimming Pool					2						
	Wallands Community Primary School					1						
Newhaven	Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club							1				
	Peacehaven Golf Club				1							
	Seahaven Academy		1									1
	Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre				1	2						
	Shakespeare Hall			1								
Peacehaven	Peacehaven Heights Primary School			1		1						
	Peacehaven Leisure Centre	X	1		1					3	1	1
Ringmer	Ringmer Swimming Pool					1						
Rodmell	Northeast Manor School			1		1						
Seaford	Bowden House School			1								
	Chyngton Primary School			2		1						
	Cradle Hill Community Primary			2								
	Cuckmere House School			1								
	Downs Leisure Centre	X	1		1						1	1
	Mercread Youth Centre			1								
	Seaford Head School		1								1	1
	Seaford Head Swimming Pool					1						
Seaford Primary School			1									
Uckfield	Oaklands Pool					1						

4.3 Strategic Built Facility Analysis

- 4.3.1 This section below provides a summary of the visual assessments undertaken at the strategic facilities throughout the District.
- 4.3.2 A 'strategic' built facility is here defined as a facility that has a sports hall with a minimum of three badminton courts and/or has a swimming pool with a minimum width of 10m (6 lanes) and 25m length. A strategic site is also considered to be available to the community via 'pay and play' access. Due to this, a school site that is only available at designated hours for community use would not be considered a 'strategic' site.
- 4.3.3 These facilities are seen to be vitally important for providing community sport due to the numbers of people they can accommodate and the extent to which they are freely available to the community.
- 4.3.4 All three strategic built facilities that were identified in this study were leisure centres - Downs Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre and Lewes Leisure Centre.
- 4.3.5 Detailed non-technical quality assessments have been undertaken on all strategic sports facilities in the study area. These assessments are based on industry best practice when undertaking built facility strategies. All facilities were scored from 1 to 5 based on the age, quality, changing provision and general appeal of the facility, with the key questions being whether the facility is pleasant to use and if it meets the needs and expectations of users.
- 4.3.6 Table 4.2 below provides a summary of the average scores for each of the strategic built facilities across the District.
- 4.3.7 Table 4.3 presents a summary of the same data, split by facility type, to show the overall standard of each aspect of the strategic built sports facilities across the District.
- 4.3.8 The facilities were scored out of 5, with each of the ratings assigned to the following levels of quality:
- 5 – Excellent
 - 4 – Good
 - 3 – Adequate
 - 2 – Poor
 - 1 – Very poor

Table 4.2 Facility summary of strategic built facilities

Facility Type	Average Quality Score (Out of 5)
Lewes Leisure Centre	3.5
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	3.2
Downs Leisure Centre	3.8

Table 4.3 Average facility score of strategic built facilities by provision type

Facility Type	Average Quality Score (Out of 5)
Reception area	3.7
Health and fitness suite	4.0
Sports Hall	3.0
Swimming Pool - Main Pool	3.0
Swimming Pool - Learner Pool	3.0

Facility Type	Average Quality Score (Out of 5)
Studios	3.5
Changing rooms – Dry	3.7
Changing rooms – Wet	3.0

- 4.3.9 The site assessment scores illustrate that for the three strategic built facilities, in general, the quality of provision at these sites is adequate across Lewes District. It should be noted, however, that none of the strategic facilities have a GOOD overall facility rating.
- 4.3.10 In terms of facilities, the provision of health & fitness across the District is of a relatively high standard, with the health and fitness suites at both Peacehaven Leisure Centre and Lewes Leisure Centre receiving a quality score of 4.0.
- 4.3.11 Dry changing rooms and reception areas across the District were also identified as being above average, while not being seen as GOOD.
- 4.3.12 In analysing the provision of strategic built facilities within the study area as a whole, it was identified that there is no POOR facility type.
- 4.3.13 The following site summaries show the key findings from the site assessments undertaken as part of the project.

Lewes Leisure Centre

- 4.3.14 This site is a multipurpose leisure centre which is managed by Wave Leisure. The site has good transportation links, situated only a 5-minute walk away from Lewes train station. There is also car parking space on site which can reach capacity particularly at peak times of usage.
- 4.3.15 The health and fitness suite has 46 stations and is seen to be of GOOD quality; however, the management of the facility are looking to remove around 5 pieces of equipment to open up more stretching and functional fitness space.
- 4.3.16 The site also contains a sports hall which has 4 badminton courts and which has had the floor and lighting refurbished during the past year; however, there are still issues with the flooring and walls, which both require further refurbishment.
- 4.3.17 The main swimming pool on site has 5 lanes and is 25m in length. There are also two learner/teacher/training pools available for users. The main pool has issues with the poor quality of the overflow grilles that surround the pool.
- 4.3.18 Table 4.4 below summarises the facility mix and indicates the quality score for each individual aspect of the facility.

Table 4.4: Lewes Leisure Centre Facility Summary

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	-	4
Health and fitness suite	46 stations	4
Sports Hall	4 badminton courts	3
Swimming Pool	1x main swimming pool (5 lanes, 25m length)	3
	2x learner/teacher/training pools	
Studios	No provision	N/A
Changing rooms (wet)	-	3
Changing rooms (dry)	-	4

- 4.3.19 This information will be brought forward when discussing the facility elements by type in the sections to follow.

Peacehaven Leisure Centre

- 4.3.20 This leisure centre is operated by Wave Leisure and is part of the local authority owned portfolio for the district. The site contains a sports hall, squash courts, a studio, a health and fitness suite and the only soft play area in the study area. The car park is often at capacity; however, this is due to the spaces being taken up by people who are not using the Leisure Centre.
- 4.3.21 The equipment in the health and fitness suite on site was installed in December 2017 and is in a good condition. The management were considering the removal of the least used equipment, to create space for more functional areas.
- 4.3.22 The sports hall at Peacehaven Leisure Centre has 4 badminton courts and the floor was resurfaced 2 years ago. Despite this, the quality of the sports hall was seen to be average, with areas of damage to the surface and many markings on the walls.
- 4.3.23 There are also 3 squash courts available at the site which have been fitted with a system which allows for the walls to be retracted to create a larger space. This space is used for a wide range of activities including gymnastics, karate and for children's parties. The squash courts are set up on the weekends; however, they are under utilised and the management on site has discussed the possibility of using this space for children's parties and for over-subscribed classes (such as kettle bells).
- 4.3.24 The one small/medium sized studio at the leisure centre hosts classes for disabled people and those with dementia. The positive social impact of these classes was emphasised during the site visit.

Table 4.5: Peacehaven Leisure Centre Facility Summary

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	-	3
Health and fitness suite	38 stations	4
Sports Hall	4 badminton courts	3
Swimming Pool	No provision	N/A
Studios	1 small/medium sized studio	3
Changing rooms (wet)	No provision	N/A
Changing rooms (dry)	-	3

- 4.3.25 This information will be brought forward when discussing the facility elements by type in the sections to follow.

Downs Leisure Centre

- 4.3.26 This leisure centre is operated by Wave Leisure and is part of the local authority owned portfolio for the district. At this current time, the leisure centre contains a 4-court sports hall, along with a studio and table tennis room. The sports hall was seen to be in an adequate condition, yet there are areas of damage on the walls. The smaller hall/table tennis room has significant scuff marks on the floor, along with chips and fading paintwork.
- 4.3.27 There is also a large studio on site which is used as a spinning studio, containing around 25 bikes for classes. The studio is in a good condition.
- 4.3.28 A refurbishment and extension of the leisure space is currently being considered as part of a proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre at this site.

Table 4.6: Downs Leisure Centre Facility Summary

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	-	4
Health and fitness suite	53 stations	4
Sports Hall	4 badminton courts	3
Swimming Pool	No provision	N/A
Studios	1 large studio	4
Changing rooms (wet)	No provision	N/A
Changing rooms (dry)	-	4

4.3.29 This information will be brought forward when discussing the facility elements by type in the sections to follow.

5 Swimming Pool Assessment

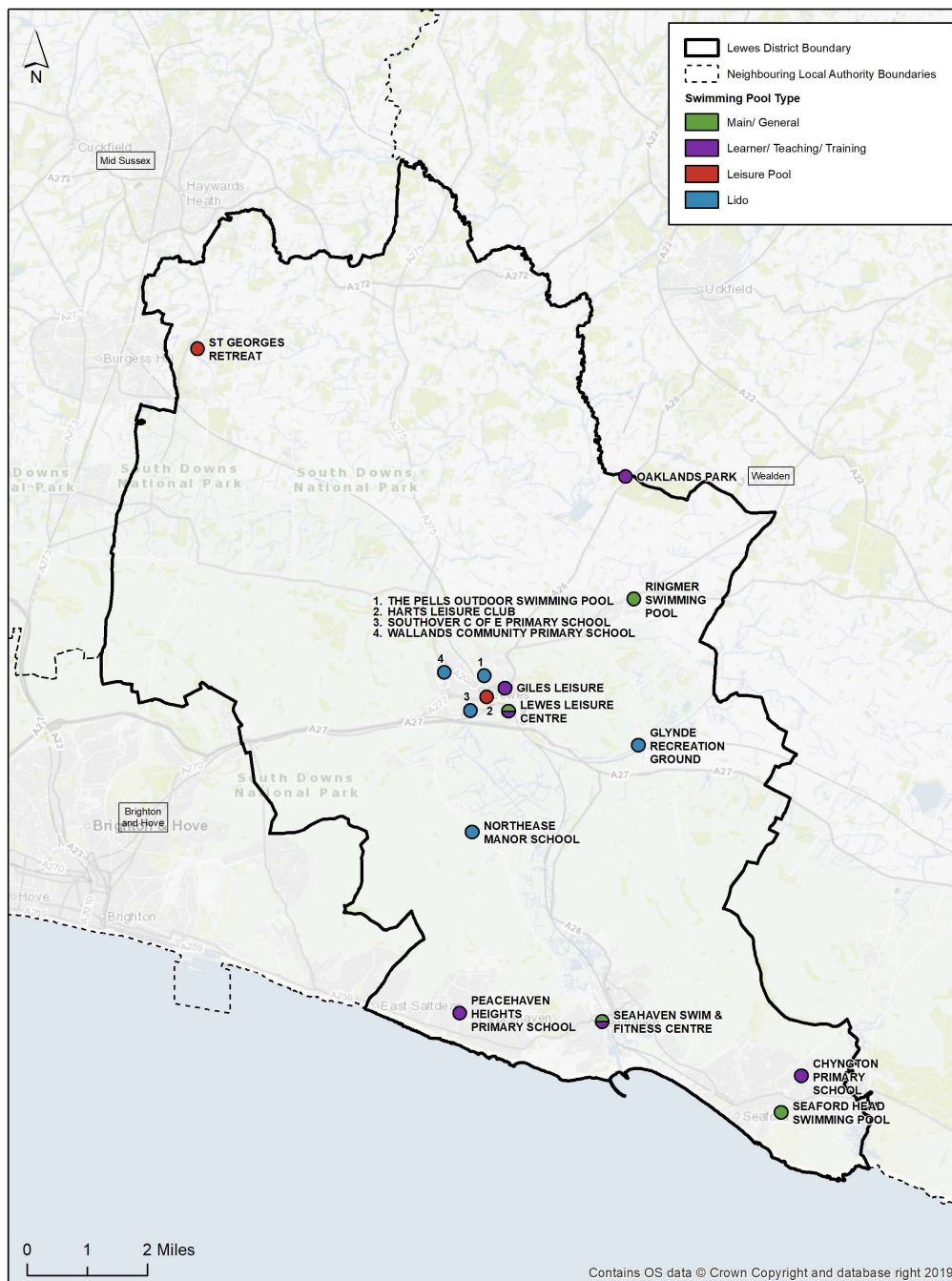
5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment study for swimming pools in Lewes District. Swimming pool facilities are defined as ‘an enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water-based sport and recreation, covering indoor pools and specific diving tanks for swimming, teaching, training and diving’ (Sport England Active Places).

5.2 Supply

5.2.1 There are currently 19 swimming pools spread across 15 sites across the District. The location of these pools is presented in figure 5.0 below.

Figure 5.0 - Swimming pool provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)



5.2.2 The operator Wave manages swimming pools at Lewes Leisure Centre, Ringmer Swimming Pool, Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre and Seaford Swimming Pool, with the remaining sites owned and managed by a combination of private operators, education establishments, Trusts and Lewes District Council.

5.2.3 Out of the 15 sites that have swimming pool facilities, 9 (60%) of these are available to community use. There are 6 sites within the study area that have swimming pool provision that is not available to community use. Of the 6 unavailable sites, 5 (83%) are located at education sites.

5.2.4 Table 5.1 below provides a summary of the audit for swimming pools in the District.

Table 5.1: Swimming pool supply summary (source: site visits and Active Places Power)

Site	Year built / last known refurbishment	Town/Village	Facility Type	Ownership / Management Type	Availability	Size (m)	Additional needs accessibility notes
Chyngton Primary School	1960 / 2011	Seaford	Learner Pool	Education	Not Available	60m ² (12 x 5)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Toilets, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant
Giles Leisure	Unknown	Lewes Town	Learner Pool	Commercial	Available (Private Hire)	Unknown	-
Glynde Recreation Ground	1937 / 2006	Glynde	Lido	Other / Local Authority (in house)	Available (Membership)	126m ² (18 x 7)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Doorways, Changing facilities, Toilets, Social areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant
Harts Leisure Club	1999 / 2006	Lewes Town	Leisure Pool	Commercial	Available (Membership)	125m ² (12.5 x 10)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
Lewes Leisure Centre	1991	Lewes Town	Main	East Sussex County Council / Leisure Trust	Available (Pay and Play)	262.5m ² (25 x 10.5)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
			Learner Pool			56m ² (8 x 7)	
			Learner Pool			35 m ² (7 x 5)	
Northeast Manor School	1999 / 2007	Rodmell	Lido	Education	Not Available	126 m ² (18 x 7)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
Oaklands Pool	Unknown	Uckfield	Learner Pool	Commercial	Available (Private Hire)	Unknown	-
Peacehaven Heights Primary School	2001 / 2010	Peacehaven	Learner Pool	Education / Commercial	Not Available	75m ² (12.5 x 6)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Toilets, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
Pells Outdoor Swimming Pool	1860 / 2005	Lewes Town	Lido	Local Authority / Community Organisation	Seasonally - Available (Pay and Play)	1,058m ² (46 x 23)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
			Lido			36m ² (9 x 4)	
Ringmer Swimming Pool	1996 / 2006	Ringmer	Main	Education / Leisure Trust	Available (Pay and Play)	250m ² 25 x 10	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
Seaford Head Swimming Pool	1957 / 2006	Seaford	Main	Education / Leisure Trust	Available (Pay and Play)	183m ² (23 x 8)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.

Site	Year built / last known refurbishment	Town/Village	Facility Type	Ownership / Management Type	Availability	Size (m)	Additional needs accessibility notes
							Hoists present on site
Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre	1984 / 2011	New-haven	Main	Local Authority / Leisure Trust	Available (Pay and Play)	250m ² (25 x 10)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant. Hoists present on site.
			Learner Pool			100m ² (10 x 10)	
Southover C of E Primary School	2000 / 2014	Lewes Town	Lido	Education	Not Available	62.5 m ² (12.5 x 5)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
St Georges Retreat	2016	Wivelsfield	Leisure Pool	Health Authority	Not Available	70m ² (14 x 5)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.
Wallands Community Primary School	1995 / unknown	Lewes Town	Lido	Education	Not Available	48m ² (12 x 4)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits are all DDA compliant.

- 5.2.5 Table 5.1 above shows that there is a total of 2,923m² of water space in the district. Of this, 2,481.5m² is 'available' for use when seasonal availability is factored in, and 1,387m² is available when it is factored out. This effectively removes Pells Outdoor Swimming Centre from the equation. When only 'Pay and Play' facilities are factored in, 1,136m² of water space is available.
- 5.2.6 Of these pools, the most recent full refurbishment was 2011 at Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre. Ringmer Pool and Seaford Head Swimming Pool were refurbished in 2006, and there is no date given to when Lewes Leisure Centre was last refurbished. Discounting Lewes Leisure Centre, the average time since the last pool refurbishment in the district was 12years 3months.
- 5.2.7 It should be noted that sites with community use, and more specifically sites with 'pay and play' availability will be analysed in more detail within this facility assessment. This is because sites with availability but on a private hire or membership only access cannot be considered to be part of the 'core facility' offer in terms of meeting the local community's demand for swimming facilities. Whereas, sites with 'pay and play' access are focused around sites that are accessed freely by individuals in the public at all opening times. There are 5 swimming sites with 'pay and play' access in the study area.
- 5.2.8 Table 5.1 also provides notes on the ease of access each of the pools give to those with additional needs. In general, it should be said that the access is generally good across the swimming pool stock with entrances, doorways, toilets being compliant with DDA regulations. However, only three pools are currently recorded as having a hoist to make access to the pools easier for those living with additional needs. These are recorded at Seaford Head Swimming Pool and Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre.
- 5.2.9 In addition to the information provided above, a quality assessment was carried out for selected sites within the study area. A summary of this assessment is provided in table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2: Selected Swimming pool site summaries

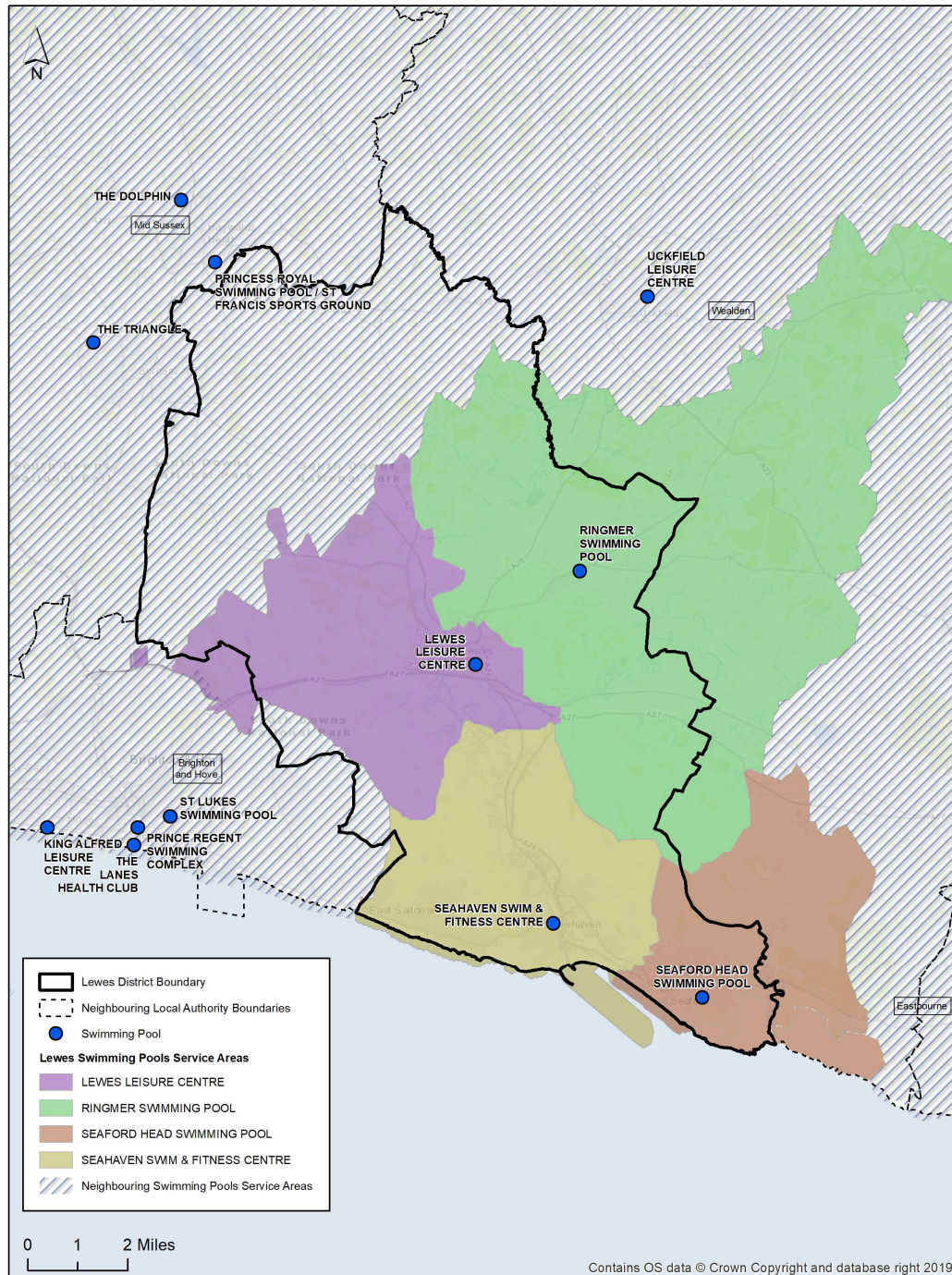
Site	Summary	Quality
Lewes Leisure Centre	This site is a multipurpose leisure centre which has good transportation links, situated only a 5-minute walk away from Lewes train station. As well as the swimming provision, the site has a health and fitness suite, a 4-court sports hall and a soft-play area. The main swimming pool on site is 25m in length. There are also two learner/teacher/training pools available for users. The main pool has issues with the poor quality of the overflow grilles that surround the pool. Lewes Leisure Centre swimming pool is of a 1980s design and is a difficult pool for teaching. The changing rooms are in an average condition, but there is poor drainage and the floor is constantly slippery and in need of replacement.	Standard
Ringmer School	Ringmer Swimming Pool is located at the Community College and is used in the daytime by the college. There are a good amount of lessons offered at this site. The pool was assessed as being in a standard condition; however, there are issues with the cracked tiles which surround the pool. This could potentially pose a safety hazard for the users of the facility. The flooring to the pool was refurbished 2 years ago and is now in a good condition.	Standard
Seaford Head School	The pool on site has some issues with the skirting around the pool but otherwise the pool itself is in an adequate condition. The showers and changing rooms are in need of refurbishment as does the entrance, access and reception area. The consultation reported that 1 of the drainage pumps will need to be replaced, with the pool currently operating on 1 pump. The whole system, including the air handling system is going to be replaced. Site is well used by Swale Swim Club, Lewes Swim club, Waterpolo club, and the Canoeing club. Consultation with the Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association suggested that Seaford Head Pool satisfies the population in the area; however, a large drawback is that the pool is not shallow enough for complete beginners.	Standard
Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre	Despite being an ageing pool, there were no significant issues identified with the facility. The only minor issues could be seen with damage to the pool grates covering some of the drains around the pool. Apart from this, the walking areas around the pool were seen to be in a good condition. It was revealed during consultation with the Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association that the site does not have a good Learn to Swim programme.	Good

5.2.10 In summary, the site assessment concluded that the pool stock in the district is ageing but has been relatively well maintained over the years. This means that although none of the facilities are in a poor condition, they are not likely to drive demand for swimming by virtue of being high quality facilities either. It should be noted that whilst this stock of provision is likely to be adequate in terms of meeting swimmers expectations at this time, this is likely to reduce over the next 10years and investment into renewing the facilities stock maybe required.

Swimming Pool Catchments - Drive Time Analysis

5.2.11 The catchment area map presented below in figure 5.1 is based on a 20-minute drive time. Only sites that are available to the community by 'pay and play' have been included in the catchment mapping, as these are the facilities that are seen as being readily available to all members of the community. It should be noted that the Pells Outdoor Pool has not been included due to only being available at certain times of the year.

Figure 5.1: Swimming pool drive-time catchment analysis (Source: ESRI & HERE maps)



- 5.2.12 The map indicates that a significant proportion of the District, predominantly in the sub areas of the Northern Part LDC and the Western Part LDC, are not within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a pay and play swimming pool within the study area. These residents are instead serviced by ‘pay and play’ swimming facilities located in Brighton & Hove and Mid Sussex. This mapping analysis effectively means that in the north of the district, residents will most likely travel outside of the district to swim. This is termed ‘exported’ demand. It should be noted however, that these residents are within a 20-minute drivetime of a pool with ‘pay and play’ availability.
- 5.2.13 In contrast to the north of the district, where demand is likely to be exported, in the catchments for Ringmer Pool and Seaford Head Swimming Pool show that these are the closest pools for some residents in neighbouring Wealden. This means that residents from Wealden are likely to travel into the district of Lewes to swim. This is known as ‘imported demand’.
- 5.2.14 When figure 5.1 is considered in the context of the population density mapping (figure 3.2) is considered likely that the level of exported demand will not be very substantial, due to the sparse population in the north of the district.

5.3 Demand

- 5.3.1 This section looks into the level of demand on swimming facilities that is present in the Lewes District.

Pool Usage Data – provided by Wave Leisure

- 5.3.2 As part of the research process for this project, Wave Leisure were asked to provide data on the average number of swimmers they received at ‘peak-times’ across the 4 pools they manage. In this instance ‘peak-time’ does not refer to a specific period, but to when the operators consider the pool to be in highest demand. The data is displayed in table 5.3 below

Table 5.3: Swimming pool utilisation at Peak times (Source: Wave Leisure)

Day	Peak-time slot	Lewes Leisure Centre			Ringmer Swimming Pool	Seaford Head Swimming Pool	Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre		Session Total	Day Total
		Main Pool	Toddler Pool	Flume Pool	Main Pool	Main Pool	Main Pool	Teaching Pool		
Mon	Early	283	-	-	N/A	65	109	-	457	1,487
	Late	480	4	15	88	61	337	45	1,030	
Tue	Early	229	-	-	26	63	104	-	422	1,550
	Late	664	16	33	69	183	138	25	1,128	
Wed	Early	176	-	-	N/A	59	100	-	335	1,452
	Late	549	8	22	129	94	252	63	1,117	
Thu	Early	183	-	-	N/A	61	61	-	305	1,299
	Late	457	20	22	125	86	237	47	994	
Fri	Early	247	-	-	28	68	117	-	460	1,546
	Late	530	20	25	49	128	281	53	1,086	
Sat	9.00-16.00	1,117	340	237	121	128	617	232	2,792	
Sun	9.00-16.30	1,348	240	255	92	194	663	221	3,013	
Total		6,263	648	609	727	1,190	3,016	686	13,139	

- 5.3.3 The table above shows that swimming pools in the district average around 13,000 visits per week during the peak-periods.
- 5.3.4 Of these 13,000 visits, 57% are to Lewes Leisure Centre, making this facility by far the most used facility for swimming in the district.
- 5.3.5 Ringmer Swimming Pool is the least visited pool, with 727 visits per week or 5.5% of visits.
- 5.3.6 Evening slots are relatively consistent in attracting around between 1,000 to 1,100 swimmers each evening. Again, at times Lewes Leisure Centre is hosting around 50% of this activity.
- 5.3.7 Weekdays are relatively consistent in the number of swimmers visiting pools, with Tuesdays and Fridays the most popular days according to the data provided by Wave Leisure.
- 5.3.8 The weekend is proportionally by far the most popular time for residents to swim, with 44% of all swims occurring during on these two days.

Swimming participation in Lewes District – Active Lives Data

- 5.3.9 Active Lives Survey is the principle physical activity survey in England. It is conducted by Sport England and comprises a sample of around 270,000 people aged 16 or older. The data presented follows Sport England’s standard measure for regular participation in an activity, 2x participation within the past 28days. For comparison the data is summarised against larger geographical areas. The data is presented in Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Active Lives Data on swimming participation in Lewes District (2x in the last 28days)

	Nov 15/16		May 16/17		Nov 16/17		May 17/18		Nov 17/18	
England	4,861,900	11.00%	4,850,100	10.80%	4,579,200	10.20%	4,489,700	10.00%	4,717,600	10.50%
South East	864,100	11.90%	851,100	11.60%	836,200	11.40%	825,900	11.20%	894,800	12.20%
Sussex	176,700	12.80%	175,500	12.60%	184,500	13.30%	175,300	12.50%	178,500	12.80%
Lewes District	10,500	12.60%	10,300	12.30%	7,600	9.00%	6,300	7.40%	9,900	11.70%

- 5.3.10 Table 5.4 shows that swimming has maintained a relatively stable level of participation in the district. When the data is averaged out, it can be said that approximately 11% of the 16+ aged residents swim twice over a 28 day period. This is roughly aligned to the rest of Sussex and the South Eastern region and slightly higher than the rest of England.

Key Stakeholder Consultations

- 5.3.11 Table 5.5 below provides a detailed summary of the consultations that have been undertaken with key stakeholders for swimming in the Lewes District study area.

Table 5.5: Key swimming stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Summary
Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association	In terms of the current swimming provision in the study area, Newhaven pool (Seahaven) is an old-fashioned pool but is most probably of a sufficient size pool for the population there. Despite this, it doesn’t have a good Learn to Swim programme. Lewes Leisure Centre swimming pool is of a 1980s design and is a difficult pool for teaching. Seaford Head Pool satisfies the population in that area, but is not shallow enough for complete beginners. Ringmer Swimming Pool is located at the Community College and is used in the daytime by the college. There are a good amount of

Stakeholder	Summary
	<p>lessons offered at this site.</p> <p>All 4 pools mentioned are used by Lewes swimming club, which has a membership of around 300. Wave Leisure manage all the pools. Overall the provision is dated but there is a reasonable amount of swimming water time for the population. Ample provision for Key stage 2/curriculum provision. The Lewes Leisure Centre Pool is not fit for purpose and needs to be remodelled to a safer and more efficient pool to be able to maximise it (need to separate the pool from the splash area). There is also no deep-water pool in Lewes District so there can be no waterpolo, synchronised swimming and diving in the area and therefore Lewes LA could benefit from some deep-water provision.</p>
Swim England	<p>Based on the Sport England Facilities Planning Model data, Swim England provided the following overview of swimming provision in the Lewes District study area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is currently a water deficit of 47m², taking into account Sport England’s recommended ‘comfort factor’. • Currently only two indoor facilities are able to offer a versatile community swimming experience. Lewes Leisure Centre and Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre are both offering a main pool and learner pool. Ringmer Swimming Pool is a single tank facility that’s also available for community use. • Although the deficit is small, it should be noted that there is a large amount of ageing stock. • Within the area, there are a number of ageing facilities that offer Community Use swimming, where refurbishment or even replacement could be required. Some have had refurbishment in the past 10-15 years, but would still require further assessment to ascertain what refurbishment was completed and if any further work is needed. • Swim England are of the opinion that the area needs to maintain the current water provision as a minimum. Obviously future population growth should be taken into account when looking at future water provision needs. • Swim England suggest that the following facilities have a condition report completed to assess investment needs for potential refurbishments – Lewes Leisure Centre, Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre.

5.3.12 From a supply perspective, the consultations summarised above are consistent with the findings from the site assessments; that swimming provision in Lewes District is dated but kept to an adequate condition. The lack of deep water supply means there is a limitation on the swimming ‘offer’ for residents in Lewes District, as they cannot offer water polo, diving or synchronised swimming.

5.3.13 The consultations above were also very useful in identifying deficiencies in the district for learner swimming. The consultations identifies that Seaford Head Pool is not shallow enough to teach beginner swimmers and that the design of Lewes Leisure Centre’s pools make teaching in this facility challenging. These factors will be taken into account when quality is summarised at the end of this chapter.

5.4 Defining the Current Position - Supply and Demand Modelling

- 5.4.1 The swimming analysis provide above has presented its findings on supply and demand as separate questions. It is now possible to bring these two elements together to discern whether there is sufficient provision to meet current demand in the district.
- 5.4.2 It should be well noted that this analysis does not pertain to the quality or profile of the pools but their availability and accessibility. This coupled with the size of pools available to residents on a 'pay and play' basis determines the capacity of the district's swimming pools to meet demand.
- 5.4.3 There are a number of data modelling tools available to discern the current position of swimming in Lewes District. Each model has its strengths and weaknesses. Taken together they can be used to build an answer to the question of whether there is a sufficient supply of pools in the District.

Supply and Demand analysis Layer 1 – Sport England's Facility Planning Model

- 5.4.4 Sport England's Facility Planning Model (FPM) provides an assessment of the demand for swimming in the study area, including authorities that border Lewes District. This part of the assessment can then be considered alongside the supply audit to answer the following key question;
- 5.4.5 To what extent does the existing supply of swimming pools meet the current levels of demand from the resident population?
- 5.4.6 The strength of the FPM model lies in part with the range of parameters that are used to produce its outputs. The model uses census information regarding age, gender, access to cars and indices of multiple deprivation scores to estimate the potential demand for sports facilities. Due to this, it only produces estimates of potential throughput, rather than actual throughput. This explains the importance of using multiple 'layers' of analysis to support the findings.
- 5.4.7 A summary of the key findings from the FPM analysis has been presented below.
- 5.4.8 The terms used in the following summary are available in the glossary.

FPM SUPPLY AND DEMAND SUMMARY

- The level of 'used capacity' for swimming provision in the study area is at 53.9%, which is well below the national figure which stands at 62.40% and South East regional figures of 59.60%.
- There are higher levels of local share in and around Lewes Town, with lower levels of local share in the south of the District, in the towns Newhaven; Peacehaven and Seaford. Local share looks at which areas have better or worse access to swimming pools. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just meets demand, whilst a value below 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- Local share is at 1.30 which indicates capacity exceeds demand and is above the national figure (1.10) and South East regional figure at 1.20.
- The south of the district has 8sqm of water space per 1,000 residents based on the level of identified supply. This is well below the national average of 12sqm per 1,000 residents.

- 5.4.9 To summarise the above, the FPM model output indicates that, when the district is taken as a whole, there is currently a sufficient supply of capacity to meet demand. However, the FPM does show that the Coastal Band (the areas to the south of the district comprised of Newhaven Peacehaven and Seaford) has lower levels of 'local share'. This essentially means that this specific area is recognised as being underprovided for in terms of water space.

Supply and Demand analysis Layer 2 – Sport England’s Facility Calculator

- 5.4.10 The analysis below uses the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC).
- 5.4.11 This tool projects the demand for pools in visits per week during the peak period (VPWPP). This is equated into the square meters of pool space required to service this estimated demand. This figure is then modelled against the amount of square metres of pool space known to be available.
- 5.4.12 The SFC is used to estimate the needs for whole area populations and so does not take into account the specific locations of facilities, cross boundary movement of demand or attractiveness of facilities. Therefore, it is key that this analysis is used in conjunction with the other layers of analysis in this section to determine to adequacy of the current provision.
- 5.4.13 It must be noted that the VPWPP figure is not directly comparable with the visits captured in the demand data provided by Wave Leisure. This is partly because the peak-period is defined differently across the two data sets.
- 5.4.14 More information on the SFC, including details on how the model calculates the demand for facilities, can be found on the Sport England website; <http://www.sportengland.org/sfc>
- 5.4.15 Sport England sets a comfort factor of 70% utilisation of the total pool capacity. This is intended to allow for pools to be ‘comfortably full’. Once the 70% capacity of the pool has been exceeded it is said to detract from the user’s ability to swim. In addition, the changing areas become too full and can lead to a reduction in enjoyment and subsequently a decrease in participation.
- 5.4.16 To provide maximum visibility of the current position, several different lenses of analysis have been used when considering supply. These are categorised as:
- All ‘available’ pools including seasonal pools
 - All ‘available’ pools – not including seasonal pools
 - ‘Pay and Play’ only –including seasonal pools
 - ‘Pay and Play’ only – not including seasonal pools
- 5.4.17 Table 5.6 summarises the findings from the Sport England Facility Calculator.

Table 5.6: Swimming pool projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Estimated VPWPP	Estimated Peak Demand (metres ²)	Current Peak Availability (metres ²)	Over / under supply (metres ²)	Balance with 70% comfort factor applied (metres ²)
1. All ‘available’ pools including seasonal pools	103,148	6,091	1,011	2,481.5	1,469.5	726.05
2. All ‘available’ pools – excluding seasonal pools	103,148	6,091	1,011	1,387	376	-40.1
3. Pay and Play only – including seasonal pools	103,148	6,091	1,011	2,230.5	1,219.5	550.35
4. Pay and Play only – excluding seasonal pools	103,148	6,091	1,011	1,136	125	-215.8

- 5.4.18 Using the SFC’s calculation, there is estimated to be demand for 1,011m² of swimming pool provision. When all available pools are considered, including seasonal pools such as the Pells Outdoor Swimming Centre, there is ample provision in the area, even with just ‘pay and play’ available pools under consideration.
- 5.4.19 When the seasonal pools are removed from the supply, the level of supply falls significantly. When the comfort factor of 70% utilisation is applied, the district is considered to be under supplied for swimming provision, even with non-pay and play facilities the district is projected to be slightly undersupplied with the comfort factor built into the analysis.

- 5.4.20 Analysis sub section 4 of table 5.6 is vital to understanding the true nature of the current position. The appeal and utilisation of seasonal pools is heavily directed by the weather and these facilities are generally not well used for large portions of the year. For this reason, they cannot be considered a part of the 'core' supply of swimming facilities for the district. Similarly, all pools that are available on a 'membership' or 'private hire' basis are owned and managed by commercial entities. This means there is no guarantee that these facilities will remain open to the community (even on their current basis) in the short, medium or long term. When considering the strategy for the district until 2030 it is therefore not possible consider this supply to be securely available over the coming years. As a result, the current position for swimming must be modelled only against pools available non-seasonally and on a 'pay and basis'.
- 5.4.21 When non-seasonal pay and play supply is considered there is 1,136m² of available provision. When modelled against the 1,011 VPWPP, this equates to 89% of capacity being utilised in the peak period. When the 70% This shows that swimming pools in the study area are operating significantly above the comfort factor. The table shows that an additional 215.8m² of water space is required to meet current demand
- 5.4.22 It should be noted that this finding is contrary to the finding presented by the FPM in layer 1 of the supply and demand analysis. This means that the current position of supply and demand for swimming facilities in the district is unclear (note that the FPM takes only non-season pay and play supply also). It is therefore necessary to utilise a further supply and demand modelling tool in order to provide clarity onto the adequacy of pool capacity.

Supply and Demand analysis Layer 3 – DataHub supply and demand profiling

- 5.4.23 Additional supply and demand modelling has also been undertaken to test the geographical spread of supply and demand in the district.
- 5.4.24 This has been undertaken using 4global's DataHub insight. DataHub is the largest repository for sport and physical activity data in the UK and is a unique and unprecedented digital solution within the sector, bringing together and standardising data from 2,500+ leisure venues and community programmes, tracking 750 million individual visits (1m per day and 14m individuals). This ensures that the demand data provided for the analysis is extensive and robust.
- 5.4.25 Using this data, the system has sufficient data to predict the demand for different activities and sports facilities based on the profile of the population in the surrounding catchment. Using Experian Social Mosaic profiling, the tool essentially involves assessing the propensity of the population surrounding a facility to use it, and then applying sensitivities such as drive-time decay and the impact of its availability type ('pay and play', membership etc.) along with other factors to estimate the likely demand for such a facility. This is then being matched against the capacity of facilities to show the areas of the district that are well provisioned and those that have a deficit of provision. It should be noted that the model does factor in facilities located outside of the district.
- 5.4.26 The outcome of this analysis is presented below in figure 5.2 below. The map should be read as essentially the darker or 'redder' the areas, the greater the deficit of supply in that area. The lighter or 'greener' the area, the more spare capacity there is within the supply.

- 5.4.27 The map shows that residents around the town of Lewes currently have an adequate level of supply to meet demand.
- 5.4.28 The map shows that the Coastal Band of the district, comprised of the towns of Seaford, Peacehaven and Newhaven, are currently operating at a deficit of provision. Essentially this means there is not sufficient water space to meet current demand in this area.
- 5.4.29 When considering the available water space in the sub area, the Coastal Band has 8sqm of water space per 1,000 residents based on the level of identified supply. This is well below the national average of 12sqm per 1,000 residents (data taken Sport England, FPM Report).
- 5.4.30 The map shows that this deficit is most apparent for residents in Newhaven and Peacehaven.
- 5.4.31 Increasing the swimming capacity in the Coastal Band should be a high priority for the district as it is the most populous area in the district and is also set to see the greatest level of population growth (and therefore increased demand).
- 5.4.32 Possible solutions to this issue maybe to add a swimming pool to the Coastal Band (to Downs Leisure Centre for example), to increase the capacity of Seaford Swim and Fitness Centre (either by extending or replacing the pool at this site) or, as a further option, replacing the provision at Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre with a larger pool. These options would need to be assessed as part of a dedicated feasibility assessment.
- 5.4.33 The map also shows a deficit of supply in the north of the district. Cross referencing this with the data in figure 3.2 (above) it can be seen that this area is not densely populated. Figure 5.1 above also indicates that residents in this area are currently most likely to 'export' their demand north into Haywards Heath. It is not clear at present if there would be sufficient demand in the area to justify adding another pool here, or if such a pool would be financially viable.

Supply and Demand analysis – Conclusion and key findings

- 5.4.34 The analysis above uses three supply and demand models to assess the current position of swimming provision in Lewes District. This is with the purpose of assessing whether or not there is currently a sufficient supply of water space in the district to meet demand or not.
- 5.4.35 Taking the findings together, it suggests that there is a lack of water space in the Coastal Band area of the district. There is a possible need to rectify this problem because this area is the most densely populated, and therefore proportionally, ensuring the needs of residents in this area are met is the most efficient way of satisfying demand. It is also because this area is projected to see the greatest levels of growth in population and therefore demand for pools and water space should be expected to grow. Adding capacity to the swimming provision in the district is a possible solution to this issue and this will be elaborated on within table 5.8.
- 5.4.36 The deficit of supply of 215.8m² found by the SFC analysis indicates that there may be a need to add a further pool (minimum capacity of 250m²) in the district, rather than simply expanding the supply at current facilities stock. Such investment should be subject to a detailed feasibility study of a number of options to determine the most prudent option to meet demand.
- 5.4.37 The town of Lewes can be said to be adequately provided for in terms of water space capacity at this time.
- 5.4.38 The north of the district is currently believed to be undersupplied for swimming provision. However, given the relatively low levels of population here adding pool capacity is not as high a priority as it is in the Coastal Band. There are also questions as to whether there would be sufficient demand to make adding a pool here financially viable.

5.5 Projected Future Supply and Demand Balance

- 5.5.1 Having established the current position for pools in the district, it is now important to project the future position for the district. The future scope for the district is set at 2030.
- 5.5.2 The Sport England Facility Calculator is specifically designed to project the need for additional facilities created by adding populations to a study area.
- 5.5.3 Table 5.7 illustrates how the additional projected population is likely to increase the overall need for swimming pool facilities across the local authority.
- 5.5.4 It should be noted that VPWPP stands for 'visits per week in the peak period'.

Table 5.7: Swimming pool projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Population	Estimated VPWPP	Estimated Peak Demand (metres ²)	Current Peak Availability (metres ²)	Over/under supply (metres ²)	Balance with 70% comfort factor applied
2019 Total Population	103,148	6,091	1,011			
Additional Population Growth	7,725	+456	+75.7			
1. All 'available' pools including seasonal pools	110,873	6,547	1,089	2,481.5	1,393.80	650.33
2. All 'available' pools – excluding seasonal pools	110,873	6,547	1,089	1,387	300.30	-115.82
3. Pay and Play only – including seasonal pools	110,873	6,547	1,089	2,230.5	1,143.80	474.63
4. Pay and Play only – excluding seasonal pools	110,873	6,547	1,089	1,136	49.30	-291.52

- 5.5.5 Table 5.7 illustrates that when all available pool space is considered, regardless of seasonality or basis for access, there remains ample water space to meet projected demand.
- 5.5.6 The table shows that there is a current demand of 1,011m² which will increase by 75.7m² due to the additional population growth by 2030, leading to a minimum total future requirement of 1,089 m² of water space to meet demand (excluding the 70% comfort factor).
- 5.5.7 As discussed in the analysis for layer 2 (above), it is only possible to model future demand against non-seasonal, 'pay and play' facilities as all available 'non-pay and play' facilities are owned and managed by commercial entities. This means there is no guarantee these facilities will remain available to the community for swimming on any basis in the short, medium or long term future. Therefore, non-seasonal pay and play pools are the only supply that future demand can be modelled against because these are the only pools that can be considered 'securely' available for community use.
- 5.5.8 When analysis 4 is considered and with the Sport England comfort factor taken into consideration, the table shows that there is projected to be a deficit of 291.52m² of water space by 2030. Given that a strategic pool measures a minimum of 250m² this bolsters the case for a feasibility study into adding a new pool in the south of the district.

5.6 Summary and Conclusions

Table 5.8: Summary and Conclusions for Swimming Facilities in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	<p>There are currently 19 swimming pools spread across 15 sites in the District. These facilities provide 2988m² of water space with varying degrees of availability.</p> <p>There is a total of 2,923m² of water space in the district. Of this, 2,481.5m² is 'available' for use when seasonal availability is factored in, and 1,387m² is available when it is factored out. This effectively removes Pells Outdoor Swimming Centre from the supply. When only 'Pay and Play' facilities are accounted for, there is 1,136m² of water space is available to the community.</p> <p>The operator Wave manages swimming pools at Lewes Leisure Centre, Ringmer Swimming Pool, Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre and Seaford Swimming Pool, with the remaining sites owned and managed by a combination of private operators, education establishments, Trusts and Lewes District Council.</p> <p>There is no deep water pool in the district meaning residents must travel outside of the study area to access water polo, diving or synchronised swimming opportunities.</p>
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	<p>The swimming pool stock is best described as 'aging'. Of the 4 locations with non-seasonal pay and play pools, the most recent full refurbishment was 2011 at Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre. Ringmer Pool and Seaford Head Swimming Pool were refurbished in 2006, and there is no date given to when Lewes Leisure Centre was last refurbished. Discounting Lewes Leisure Centre, the average time since the last pool refurbishment in the district was 12 years 3months.</p> <p>The condition of the facilities on the whole is adequate in that they are clean facilities that have been maintained to a fair level. However, the stock is showing signs of age with dated architecture providing a less than appealing look and feel. To sum this up, it is unlikely that the condition of facilities in the district will deter swimmers, but nor will they attract additional swimmers by virtue of their quality.</p> <p>Consultation with key stakeholders indicated that Seaford Head Swimming Pool and Lewes Leisure Centre both have pools that make teaching beginners difficult.</p> <p>The supply audit also indicated that on the whole, swimming facilities are accessible to people living with additional needs. However, only three pools are recorded as having hoists for easier access to the pools. These hoists are present at Seaford Head Swimming Pool and Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre.</p>
How easily accessible are the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?	<p>The facilities are well distributed across the district with pool provision mirroring the distribution of the population.</p> <p>All residents are within a 20minute catchment of a 'pay and play' accessible pool (a pool anyone can use without the need for prior membership).</p> <p>Figure 5.1 shows that residents in a section of the north of the district are likely to use pools located in other local authorities, namely Mid Sussex (Haywards Heath) and Wealden.</p> <p>Similarly, the catchments of Ringmer Pool and Seaford Head Swimming Pool extend into Wealden meaning residents here are likely to 'import' their demand to these pools.</p>
Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?	<p>Consultation with Swim England and Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association informed that there is adequate access to pools for swimming clubs to operate lane and race swimming as well as teaching swimming to school aged children and as part of the swimming club activity.</p> <p>Supply and demand analysis of recreational swimming indicates a mixed picture. Of</p>

Question	Summary
	<p>the 2,988m² of water space in the district, only 1,136 is available on a non-seasonal 'pay and play' basis.</p> <p>When the district is taken as a whole the supply and demand analysis indicates that there is enough provision to adequately meet current demand. However, when a 'comfort factor' is applied to reflect the impact of busy pools on quality of experience, this picture indicates a deficit of capacity equivalent to 215.8m² of water space.</p> <p>Analysis shows that residents in the town of Lewes are well provided for in terms of water space. However, the supply and demand analysis was consistent in identifying a deficit of provision in the Coastal Band, in the south of the district. This area is served by two pools, Seaford Head Swimming Pool and Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre. Due to the deficit of supply identified in this area, it should be the priority area for investment in additional swimming facilities.</p> <p>Possible solutions to this issue maybe to add a swimming pool to the Coastal Band (to Seaford Leisure Centre for example), to increase the capacity of Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre (either by extending or replacing the pool at this site) or, as a further option, replacing the provision at Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre with a larger pool. These options will need to be assessed as part of a dedicated feasibility assessment.</p>
<p>What are the recommendations regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?</p>	<p>Given the current deficits of provision identified in the south of the district and the current deficit identified at peak-times across the study areas (when a comfort factor of 70% utilisation is applied), it is recommended that the current level of supply of water space in the district is retained, as a minimum.</p> <p>This does not necessarily mean that all the existing pools must be retained, but that the figure of non-seasonal pools available on a pay and play basis should not slip below the 1,136m² currently identified.</p> <p>This recommendation is supported by Swim England and Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association.</p>
<p>Are there any key priorities where existing facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better serve the local community?</p>	<p>There are a number of enhancements that could be made to improve the current swimming facilities stock.</p> <p>Lewes Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The floors and drainage of the changing facilities have been identified as poor quality and should be addressed. • The facility is not recorded as having been refurbished since built in 1991. A possible refurbishment of the facility, including a remodeling of the pools to make them more suitable for training and coaching of beginner swimmers. • Hoists should be added to the pools to increase their accessibility for people living with additional needs. <p>Ringmer Swimming Pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pool was recently closed for retiling. • The pool last underwent a full refurbishment in 2006 so should be considered for this but as a low priority. • The changing provision is in an adequate condition but would also benefit from refurbishment. • The entrance to the pool is also functional, but unappealing and would benefit from enhancement.

Question	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoists should be added to the pools to increase their accessibility for people living with additional needs. <p>Seaford Head Swimming Pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changing rooms at this facility are considered poor quality and so refurbishment of these may be necessary. • The pool is considered too deep to effectively teach swimming to beginners and the possible remodeling of the pool could be explored to allow for effective teaching. • The pool has significant issues with its pumps, which require a full service to get these working again. • The reception and entrance to the pool is currently very unappealing and would benefit from enhancement. • The car parking and access to the site is quite poor. This could be enhanced to improve the look and feel of the facility. <p>Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cracked drainage covers were identified during the site visit • The pool is not considered to be adequate for beginner coaching, therefore the pool should be remodeled to improve this.
<p>Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?</p>	<p>The considerations below show that there is a justification to explore the feasibility of providing a new pool in Seaford (potentially at Downs Leisure Centre), with the option of removing the Seaford Head Swimming Pool and mitigating its loss as part of a new facility. Such a facility would potentially require an estimated 475m² of water space to meet current deficits and projected demand in the district. Such water space would not necessarily need to be dedicated to lane swimming only, but could be divided across a number of pool types including; learner pools, deep water pools, leisure pools and a main general pool.</p> <p>Justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply and demand analysis identifies a deficit of water space in the south of the district, especially in the Seaford area. Seaford is within the Coastal Band sub area where the greatest level of population growth is projected. • The FPM noted specifically that the south of the district has 8m² of water space per 1,000 residents based on the level of identified supply, well below the national average of 12m² per 1,000 residents. • Analysis using 4global’s DataHub modelling showed the Seaford area to have the highest levels of need for additional water space. • The SFC identified that there is currently a shortfall of 215.8m² of water space across the whole district (when only non-seasonal pay and play facilities are considered). This is projected to increase to 291.52m² by 2030 (using the same analysis). • Seaford Head Swimming Pool is 183m² but is currently considered to be in a relatively poor condition, requires investment to fix the pump and is not suitable for coaching beginner swimming. • Consultation with Sussex County Amateur Swimming Association identified that there is a lack of deep water meaning there is no water polo, synchronised swimming or diving in the study area.

6 Sports Hall Assessment

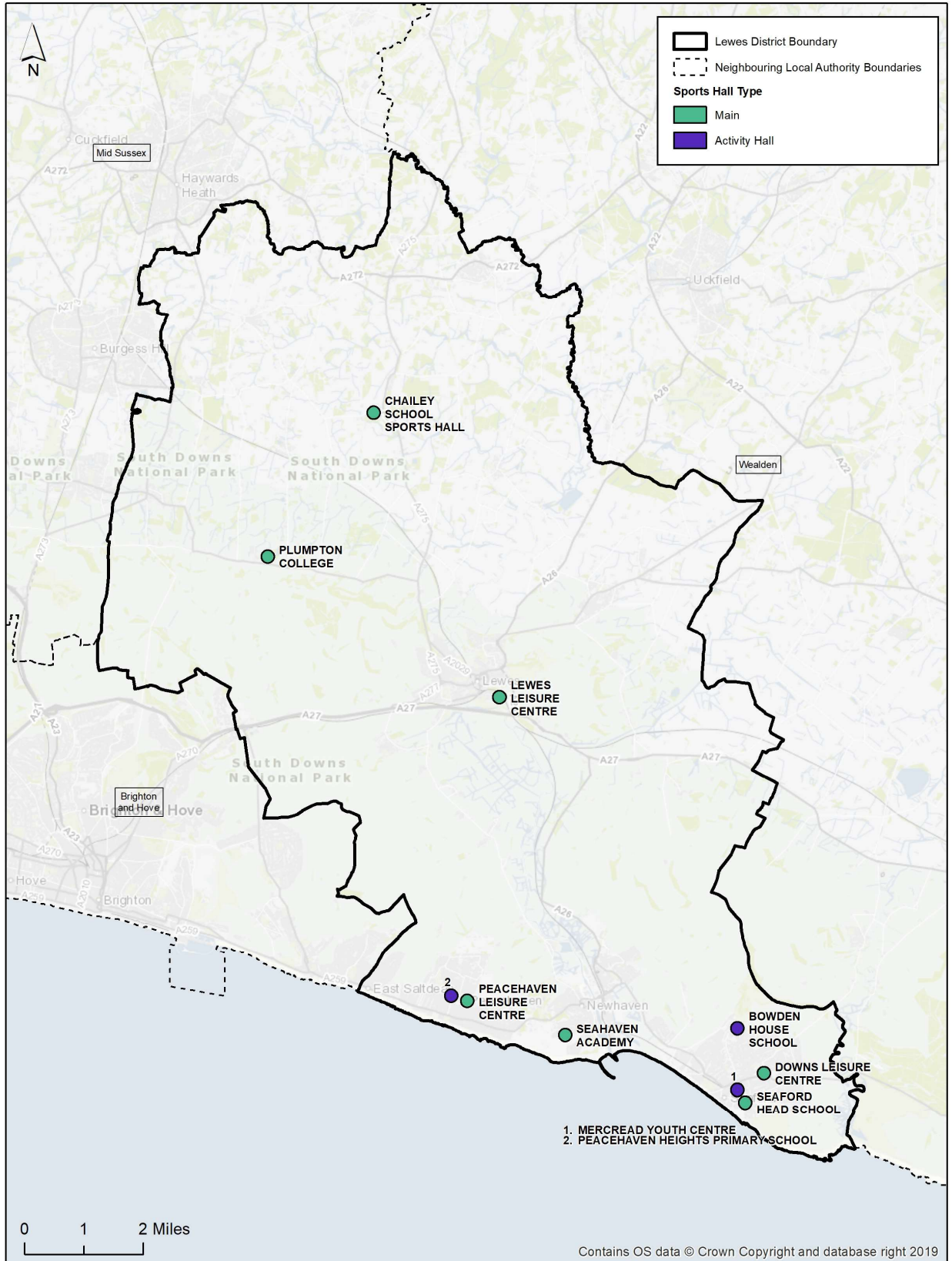
6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for sports halls. Sports halls are purpose built indoor facilities that can be used for numerous formal and informal sports, as well as a significant range of informal physical activity.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has included all sports hall facilities in Lewes District that have a minimum of 2 badminton courts; however, it provides greater analysis on 'strategic' facilities that are a minimum of 4 courts and that are available via 'pay and play' access. 4court sports halls provide far greater flexibility to operators and users as they can accommodate the majority of indoor sports such as football (5-a-side and training), volleyball, basketball and netball. A court of this size also provides sufficient run-up space to accommodate indoor cricket nets.
- 6.1.3 Many 4court sports halls have a dividing net that allows them to be divided into several sub-areas, which can then be used for alternative sports and physical activities that do not require a large area, such as table tennis or martial arts.

6.2 Supply

- 6.2.1 There are 11 halls (2 courts minimum) across 10 different sites in Lewes District. 9 of these halls are available for community use with residents being able to book the facilities at some point during the week. There are 2 halls within the district that are considered to be unavailable for community use.
- 6.2.2 Figure 6.0 (overleaf) shows the location of all 11 halls (with a minimum of 2 courts) that have been included within this study.

Figure 6.0: Sports Hall provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)



6.2.3 Table 6.1 below provides a summary of the audit for sports halls in the District. It should be noted that a main hall is marked out as a 3 court hall or larger, whereas an ‘activity hall’ has just 2 courts. This means, for example, that the ‘projectile’ hall at Lewes Leisure Centre is not considered part of the supply under this analysis.

Table 6.1: Sports Hall supply summary

Site	Town / Village	Ownership / Management	Year built / last refurbished	Type of Hall	Availability	Badminton Courts	Size of Hall (m ²)	Additional needs accessibility notes
Bowden House School	Seaford	Education	2012	Activity Hall	Not Available	2	306	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Chailey School Sports Hall	Lewes	Education	1986	Main	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	4	594	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Downs Leisure Centre	Seaford	Local Authority / Leisure Trust	1987 / 2010	Main	Available (Pay and Play)	4	576	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Lewes Leisure Centre	Lewes	East Sussex County Council / Leisure Trust	1991	Main	Available (Pay and Play)	4	594	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
			1991	Main		3	486	
Mercread Youth Centre	Seaford	Community Organisation	2011	Activity Hall	Available	2	306	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Peacehaven Heights Primary School	Peacehaven	Education / Commercial Management	2001	Activity Hall	Not Available	2	306	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	Peacehaven	East Sussex County Council / Leisure Trust	1996 / 2014	Main	Available (Pay and Play)	4	576	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Plumpton College	Lewes	Education	1967	Main	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	4	1350	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Seaford Head School	Seaford	Education / Leisure Trust	2011	Main	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	4	690	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Seahaven Academy	Newhaven	Education	1995 / 2012	Main	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	3	486	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits

6.2.4 Table 6.1 above shows that there is a total of 11 sports halls across 10 sites within the study area of Lewes District. Of the 11 sports halls, 9 are available to the community, with 4 accessible via ‘pay and play’ access. The 9 available sports halls provide a total hall space of 5,658m² which is spread across 32 badminton courts.

- 6.2.5 In addition to the information provided above, a quality assessment was carried out for selected sites within the study area. A summary of this assessment is provided in table 6.2 below.

Selected Site Summaries

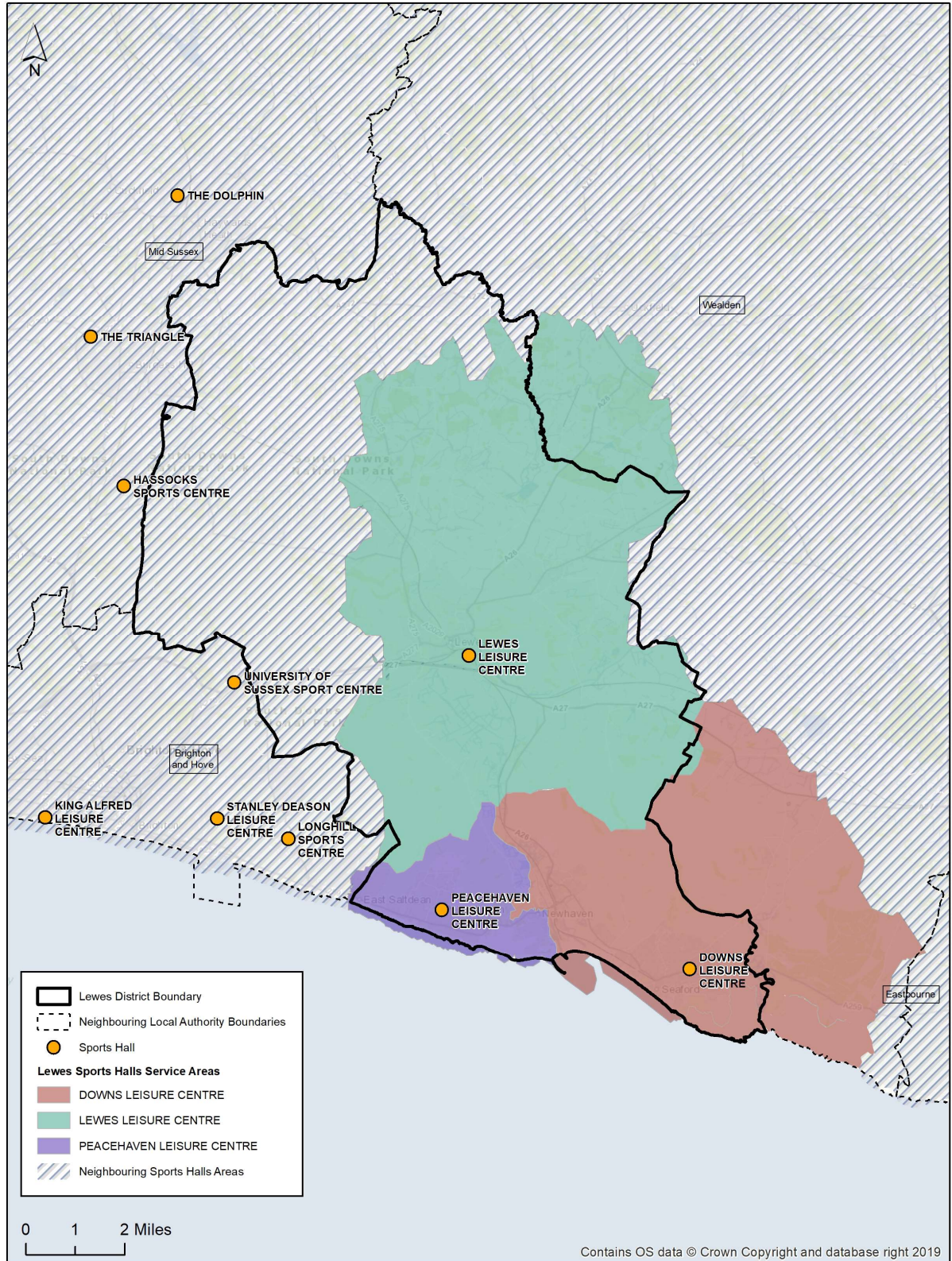
Table 6.2: Selected Sports Hall Site Summaries

Site	Summary	Quality
Downs Leisure Centre	At this current time, the leisure centre contains a 4-court sports hall with a total size of 576m ² , along with a studio and table tennis room. The sports hall was seen to be in an adequate condition, yet there are areas of damage on the walls. The smaller hall/table tennis room has significant scuff marks on the floor, along with chips and fading paintwork. A refurbishment and extension of the leisure space is currently being considered as part of a proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre at this site.	Standard
Lewes Leisure Centre	There are 2 sports halls available, with one containing enough room for 4 badminton courts and the other containing 3 badminton courts. The main sports hall underwent refurbishment a year ago, with improvements made to the lighting and the flooring. Despite this, the sports hall was seen to be in a standard condition with issues remaining with the quality of the flooring, along with damage seen on the walls.	Standard
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	This leisure centre contains a sports hall, squash courts, a studio, a health and fitness suite and the only soft play area in the study area. The car park is often at capacity; however, this is due to the spaces being used by a wide range of users of different sites. The sports hall at Peacehaven Leisure Centre has 4 badminton courts and the floor was resurfaced 2 years ago. Despite this, the quality of the sports hall was seen to be average, with areas of damage to the surface and many markings on the walls.	Standard

Sports Hall Catchments - Drive Time Analysis

- 6.2.6 Figure 6.1 overleaf shows the catchment analysis for all 4 court sports halls in the District that have been identified as having pay and play community use. The graphic illustrates the unique catchment areas for each facility, with the shaded areas showing the 20-minute drive time catchment.
- 6.2.7 Only sites that are available to the community by 'pay and play' have been included in the catchment mapping, as these are the facilities that are seen as being readily available to all members of the community.
- 6.2.8 The shaded areas illustrate that there are large areas of the District that are not served by a pay and play accessible sports hall within Lewes District within a 20-minute drive time. These areas are predominantly located in the North of the District, in the sub areas of the Western Part LDC and the Northern Part LDC. The map indicates that all residents in Lewes District are within a 20-minute drivetime, but are likely to use facilities in neighbouring local authorities rather than those provided in the district.
- 6.2.9 In contrast, the majority of residents living in the Coastal Band and Eastern Part LDC are within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a 'pay and play' 4court sports hall located within the district.

Figure 6.1: Sports Hall drive-time catchment analysis (Source: ESRI & HERE maps)



6.3 Demand

6.3.1 This section looks into the level of demand on sports hall facilities that is present in the Lewes District.

Sports Hall Usage Data – Provided by Wave Leisure

6.3.2 Table 6.3 below presents the level of demand that is placed on the ‘pay and play’ sports halls within Lewes District. All of these halls are operated by Wave Leisure and this data has been provided directly from this operator.

6.3.3 The level of demand for halls has been calculated using ‘units’. A unit is 1court of a hall being used for 1hour. So a hall with 4 courts can provide 4 units of capacity per hour. This approach allows the study to reflect where only half of the hall is utilised during a given session (e.g. only 2 of a possible 4 badminton courts being booked). The number of units available at a sports hall is calculated by the number of courts multiplied by the peak available hours.

6.3.4 In order to clearly present the level of demand that is placed on a sports hall, table 6.2 below presents the average number of the peak-time units utilised at each sports hall on a weekly basis.

Table 6.3: Sports Hall Utilisation at Peak Times (Source: Wave Leisure)

Site	Number of Courts	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
		17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	09.30 - 17.00	Early 09.00 - 14.30	Late 17.00 - 19.30
Downs Leisure Centre	4	14 of 20 units	17 of 20 units	20 of 20 units	17 of 20 units	0 of 20 units	18 of 30 units	4 of 22 units	5 of 10 units
Lewes Leisure Centre	4	18 of 20 units	18 of 20 units	14 of 20 units	20 of 20 units	20 of 20 units	28 of 30 units	22 of 22 units	2.5 of 10 units
Lewes Leisure Centre	3	9 of 15 units	12 of 15 units	3 of 15 units	15 of 15 units	9 of 15 units	3 of 22.5 units	1.5 of 16.5 units	0 of 7.5 units
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	4	18 of 20 units	19 of 20 units	16 of 20 units	14 of 20 units	7 of 20 units	27.5 of 30 units	22 of 22 units	10 of 10 units

6.3.5 Table 6.3 demonstrates that there is a total of 414.5 units of demand placed on ‘pay and play’ facilities in Lewes District. The largest proportion of this is placed on the Lewes Leisure Centre which accommodates 195 units per week across 2 halls. Peacehaven Leisure Centre’s single hall accommodates the most demand, of 143.5 units per week.

6.3.6 The overall use of sports halls during the weekdays is fairly consistent; however, Friday is the least popular day of the week with only 36 units of demand placed on ‘pay and play’ sports halls. This is the equivalent of 9% of peak time demand units taking place on Fridays. The overall peak time demand is higher at the weekends than weekdays due to the larger number of peak time units available, with the largest level of demand being placed on a Saturday (76.5 units).

Formal Club Demand for indoor halls

- 6.3.7 In order to explore demand for halls in a little more detail, the study will now look at the demand from a number of selected sports. These sports have been selected as they are especially reliant on halls to provide facilities for their activity; netball, basketball, gymnastics, volleyball and futsal / FA affiliated indoor football.
- 6.3.8 As part of this study it has been identified that there is no active community volleyball club in the district. There is also no active, formal community futsal club. The Football Foundation's Local Football Facilities Plan (LFFP) does not identify any indoor spaces prioritised for investment due to significant, affiliated football use.

Netball

- 6.3.9 Table 6.4 below provides a breakdown of the formal demand for netball courts that has been identified as part of this study.

Table 6.4: Formal Indoor Netball Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue	Duration
Peacehaven Netball Club*	-	Piddinghoe Sports Park (play on outdoor courts)	1.5-2hours per week
Seaford Netball Club	150	Seaford Head School	4hours per week

*Club did not respond to 4global's consultation requests

- 6.3.10 Table 6.4 shows that there is around 6 hours of demand for formal community netball in the district. Of these 6 hours, 4 take place indoors at Seaford Head School. This facility is available for use through membership of these clubs (see above). This means that affiliated community netball does not take up 'pay and play' hall capacity in Lewes District.

Basketball

- 6.3.11 Table 6.5 below provides a breakdown of the formal, club based basketball demand that has been identified as part of this study.

Table 6.5: Formal Indoor Basketball Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue	
Seahaven Force	39	Seaford Head School	7.5 hours per week

- 6.3.12 Table 6.5 shows that the basketball club is very active, utilising 7.5hours of hall time per week. Again, the club uses the Seaford Head School Hall meaning that none of the 'pay and play' capacity of halls in Lewes District is utilised for Basketball,

Gymnastics

6.3.13 Table 6.6 below provides a breakdown of the affiliated Gymnastics demand that has been identified as part of this study.

Table 6.6: Formal Indoor Netball Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue	Duration
Seaford Gymnastics Academy	75 (+ a waiting list of 25)	Seaford Academy, Newhaven	8 hours per week
Up and Downs Trampoline Club	69	Downs Leisure Centre	4 hours per week

6.3.14 Table 6.6 shows that there are around 12 hours of hall use for gymnastics in Lewes District. Of these 12 hours, only 4 take place at a 'pay and play' hall, the Downs Leisure Centre.

Sports Hall Usage - Active Lives Data

6.3.15 In addition to the above demand data, it is possible to model demand for the sports above in Lewes District through the Active Lives database.

6.3.16 Active Lives Survey is the principle physical activity survey in England. It is conducted by Sport England and comprises a sample of around 270,000 people aged 16 or older. The data presented follows Sport England's standard measure for regular participation in an activity, 2x participation within the past 28 days.

6.3.17 Table 6.7 below provides the participation figures for sports that are typically played in sports halls.

6.3.18 It should be noted that because Active Lives does not have robust participation figures for Lewes District for each of these sports, an estimation of the number of people regularly playing these sports has been extrapolated from the 'most local' participation figures available and applied to the 16+ population for Lewes District (85,343 people).

Table 6.7: Active Lives Data on sports hall-based sports

Lewes District	Netball		Basketball		Volleyball		Badminton		Gymnastics	
May 16/17	683	0.80%	597	0.70%	171	0.20%	2048	2.40%	683	0.80%
Nov 16/17	683	0.80%	597	0.70%	171	0.20%	1963	2.30%	597	0.70%
May 17/18	597	0.70%	597	0.70%	171	0.20%	1792	2.10%	597	0.70%
Nov 17/18	597	0.70%	597	0.70%	171	0.20%	1878	2.20%	597	0.70%

6.3.19 Table 6.7 above demonstrates that the most popular sport for indoor sports hall use is badminton with over 2% of the population participating twice within the last 28 days.

6.3.20 In contrast, the least popular sport is volleyball with an average of 0.2% of Lewes District residents participating in the sport.

6.3.21 Whilst it is not possible to use this data to model demand for halls directly, it serves as a useful reference point for the popularity of major hall-based sports in the district.

Key Stakeholder Consultations

6.3.22 Table 6.8 below provides a detailed summary of the consultations that have been undertaken with key stakeholders for users of sports halls in the Lewes District study area.

Table 6.8: Key sports hall stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Summary
British Gymnastics	<p>British Gymnastics (BG) has both a national strategy and a specific facilities strategy to guide planning and development of facilities with the overall goal of increasing participation in the sport.</p> <p>In addition, regular research is undertaken into demand which shows a national waiting list of 1.5m and an annual growth of 10% year on year in participation levels.</p> <p>Key points from both strategies support this including one of the key priorities which is to:</p> <p>Identify and then remove bottlenecks so that demand can be met, starting with addressing coaches and space limitations. Clubs moving into dedicated facilities will be able to increase their membership and diversify their range of activities, and work with other organisations offering physical activity opportunities. Currently approximately 1/3 of clubs operate from their own facility, 1/3 in non-dedicated school venues and 1/3 from non-dedicated leisure centres. BG's target is to have over ½ of clubs in their own facilities by 2021.</p> <p>By working with local authorities in the early stages of assessing their sports facility strategy requirements, as is the case with Lewes District, BG is able to advise on locations where clubs have ongoing facility projects and promote the demand and benefits of these to the local council. The following clubs are in the Lewes District area:</p> <p>Seaford Gymnastics Academy Seaford was established in 2008 and is based at Seahaven Academy, Newhaven – the Club is seeking a dedicated facility and a detailed business plan has been prepared. Membership currently stands at 75 with a waiting list of 25. The Club is reviewing its governance structure. Dedicated gymnastics facilities allow for a huge number of benefits, including increased participation, ability to focus on performance, wider range of activities offered, coach career development, amongst others.</p> <p>Up and Downs Trampoline Club Ups and Downs is a Constituted Organisation with a current membership of 69 and no waiting list.</p>
England Netball	<p>Active Lives Adult Survey shows that 319,400 adults now play netball fortnightly, this is 50,200 more people taking part from May 2018 – May 2019 compared to the year prior. In 2018-19 according to England Netball's monitoring data 47,000 people participated in England Netball participation programmes of which 26,000 were new to netball. England Netball continues to have well over 100,000 members and saw a 4% increase last membership year.</p> <p>Netball is traditionally played on outdoor courts with educational sites being the most highly used by volunteer run-leagues and club training. There is an increasing demand for indoor facilities as the average recreational netballer prefers to play indoors and there is a requirement for performance programmes to be based at high quality indoor venues. As netball is a non-asset owning sport, access to facilities can be a real challenge. The quality of facilities can also affect the customer experience and affect participation levels if not given sufficient thought.</p>
Seaford Netball Club	<p>Seaford Netball Club has around 150 members. They joined Facebook 11 years ago which had a big impact on raising awareness of the club and led to an increase in membership levels. They train on Mondays and Wednesdays at Seaford Head school. There is a lack of access to sports hall and no outdoor courts fit for purpose. They have a waiting list, and they believe that if the lack of facilities was addressed the club would still be growing.</p>

6.4 Defining the Current Position - Supply and Demand Modelling

- 6.4.1 The sports hall analysis provided above has presented its findings on supply and demand as separate questions. It is now possible to bring these two elements together to discern whether there is sufficient provision to meet current demand in the district.
- 6.4.2 It should be well noted that this analysis does not pertain to the quality or profile of the halls but their availability and accessibility. This coupled with the size of the halls available to residents on a 'pay and play' basis determines the capacity of the district's sports halls to meet demand.
- 6.4.3 There are a number of data modelling tools available to discern the current position of halls in Lewes District. Each model has its strengths and weaknesses. Taken together they can be used to build an answer to the question of whether there is a sufficient supply of halls in the district.

Supply and Demand analysis Layer 1 – Wave Leisure Data

- 6.4.4 As demonstrated in section 6.3 of this chapter, Wave Leisure provided data on all 'pay and play' sports halls that are located within Lewes District. The below section will take the data provided in section 6.3 and provide a further analysis on the supply and demand for these facilities.
- 6.4.5 Table 6.9 below presents the percentage utilisation of the four 'pay and play' sports halls in the District during the peak periods throughout the week.

Table 6.9: Pay and Play Sports Halls - Supply and Demand Analysis

Site	Number of Courts	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday		Total
		17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00	09.30 - 17.00	Early 09.00 - 14.30	Late 17.00 - 19.30	
Downs Leisure Centre	4	70%	85%	100%	85%	0%	60%	18%	50%	59%
Lewes Leisure Centre	4	90%	90%	70%	100%	100%	93%	100%	25%	84%
Lewes Leisure Centre	3	60%	80%	20%	100%	60%	13%	9%	0%	43%
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	4	90%	95%	80%	70%	85%	92%	100%	100%	89%
Total Pay and Play	15	78%	88%	68%	89%	61%	65%	57%	44%	68%

- 6.4.6 Table 6.9 above demonstrates that there is an overall level of utilised capacity of 68% across the 'pay and play' sports halls in the district. Peacehaven Leisure Centre has the highest level of utilisation at peak periods with 89% of available units booked on average each week. 84% of Peacehaven's capacity is utilised on weekdays, and 96% when all peak-time weekend slots are considered.
- 6.4.7 The second most utilised hall is the main hall at Lewes Leisure Centre which has 84% of available sports hall units booked each week.
- 6.4.8 The periods of greatest utilisation are Tuesday and Thursday evenings where approximately 90% (rounded) of all pay and play capacity is utilised.

6.4.9 Downs Leisure Centre, and the smaller hall at Lewes Leisure centre have the lowest level of utilisation.

6.4.10 The table above indicates that whilst the level of hall provision in the district at present is not being utilised to capacity there are localised examples of capacity being reached. This is especially the case on Tuesday and Thursday evening and at the Peacehaven Leisure Centre hall throughout the week.

Supply and Demand analysis Layer 2 – Sport England’s Facility Planning Model

6.4.11 Sport England’s Facility Planning Model (FPM) provides an assessment of the demand for sports halls in the study area, including authorities which border Lewes District. This part of the assessment can then be considered alongside the supply audit to answer the following key questions;

- To what extent does the existing supply of sports halls meet the current levels of demand from the resident population?

6.4.12 A summary of the key findings from the FPM analysis are identified below;

FPM Supply and Demand Summary

- The level of used capacity is at 62.8% for sports hall facilities in the study, which is comparable to that of the South East regional figure of 62.7% but below the national figure of 67%.
- The highest levels of local share in the study area can be found in and around the north west of the District, with the lowest levels of local share on the south coast in and around the towns of Peacehaven, Newhaven and East Saltdean. Local share looks at which areas have better or worse access to sports halls. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just meets demand, whilst a value below 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- Local share is 1.10 which indicates capacity is slightly greater than demand and above the national figure (0.80) and the South East regional figure (0.9).

6.4.13 To summarise the above, the FPM model output indicates that, when the district is taken as a whole, there is currently a sufficient supply of sports halls to meet demand, with only a small level of unused capacity. Despite the level of spare capacity in the District, the FPM indicates that residents in the Coastal Band have particular issues accessing sports hall facilities.

6.4.14 The above analysis complements the findings found in Layer 1, in that the main facility located in the middle of the Coastal Band is operating closer to capacity, whilst other facilities in the district have a greater level of spare capacity.

Supply and Demand Analysis Layer 3 - Sport England's Facility Calculator

- 6.4.15 The analysis below uses the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC).
- 6.4.16 This tool projects the demand for halls in visits per week during the peak period (VPWPP). This is equated into the number of courts that are required to service this estimated demand. This figure is then modelled against the number of courts that are available for community use within the study area.
- 6.4.17 More information on the SFC, including details on how the model calculates the demand for facilities, can be found on the Sport England website; <http://www.sportengland.org/sfc>
- 6.4.18 To provide maximum visibility of the current position, two different lenses of analysis have been used when considering supply. These are categorised as:
- All 'available' sports halls (2 courts or larger)
 - 'Pay and Play' only sports halls (2 courts or larger)

Table 6.10: Sports Hall projected demand

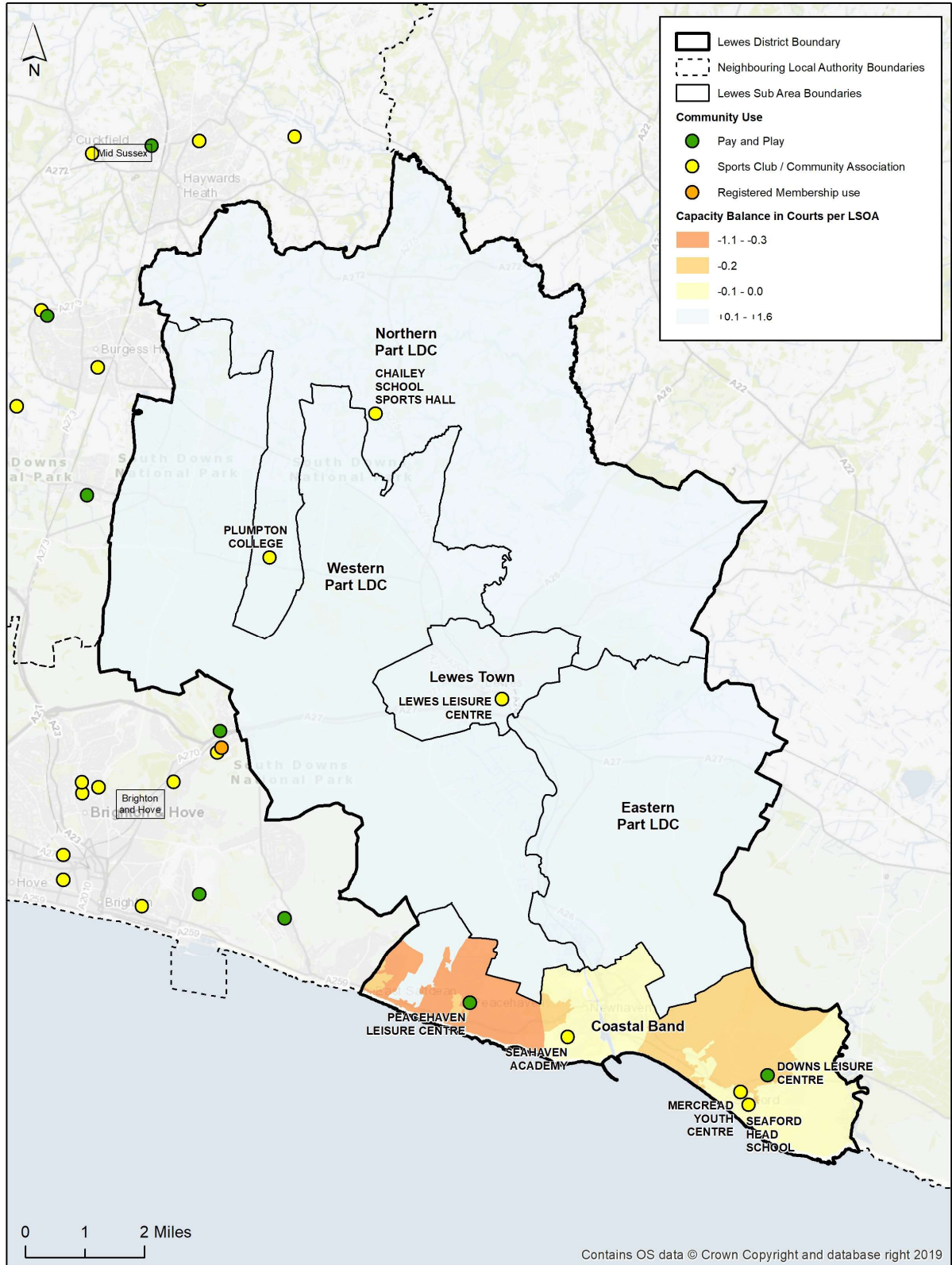
Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Current Peak Availability (courts)	VPWPP	Peak Demand (courts)	Over/under supply (courts)
1. All 'available' halls	103,148	32	7,933	27.24	4.76
2. Pay and Play only	103,148	15	7,933	27.24	-12.24

- 6.4.19 When analysing the SFC's calculations, table 6.8 illustrates that when considering all available sports halls with a minimum of 2 badminton courts in size, there is a small level of spare capacity of 4.76 courts in the peak period.
- 6.4.20 The table above also presents the capacity balance for sports halls when considering pay and play facilities only. This demonstrates that the level of demand exceeds the availability of pay and play halls in the peak period by 12.24 courts.
- 6.4.21 This demonstrates the reliance on non 'pay and play' facilities within Lewes District to accommodate demand. This was reflected by the formal demand captured during the consultation and demand sections of this report, with the majority of basketball, netball and gymnastics clubs using school halls as opposed to the 'pay and play' facilities.
- 6.4.22 This projected surplus should be considered alongside the FPM analysis, which adds weight to this analysis and provides an additional 'layer' of data. The FPM complies with the findings presented in table 6.10 with it highlighting that there is unused capacity for sports hall provision in the District.

Supply and Demand Analysis Layer 4 - DataHub Supply and Demand Profiling

- 6.4.23 Additional supply and demand modelling has also been undertaken to test the geographical spread of supply and demand in the district.
- 6.4.24 This has been undertaken using 4global's DataHub insight. DataHub is the largest repository for sport and physical activity data in the UK and is a unique and unprecedented digital solution within the sector, bringing together and standardising data from 2,500+ leisure venues and community programmes, tracking 750 million individual visits (1m per day and 14m individuals). This ensures that the demand data provided for this analysis is extensive and robust
- 6.4.25 Using this data, the system has sufficient data to predict the demand for different activities and sports facilities based on the profile of the population in the surrounding catchment. Using Experian Social Mosaic profiling, the tool essentially involves assessing the propensity of the population surrounding a facility to use it, and then applying sensitivities such as drive-time decay and the impact of its availability type ('pay and play', membership etc.) along with other factors to estimate the likely demand for such a facility. This is then being matched against the capacity of facilities to show the areas of the district that are well provisioned and those that have a deficit of provision. It should be noted that the model does factor in facilities located outside of the district.
- 6.4.26 The outcome of this analysis is presented below in figure 6.2 below. The map should be read as essentially the darker or 'redder' the areas, the greater the deficit of supply in that area. The lighter or 'greener' the area, the more spare capacity there is within the supply.
- 6.4.27 Figure 6.2 can be found overleaf.
- 6.4.28 The figure shows that the Coastal Band sub area is the only sub area that is experiencing unmet demand for sports hall facilities. This is identified by the areas shaded darker. When considering spatial issues, population density, the level of utilised capacity and other quality and accessibility factors, there is a clear indication that additional hall space may be required in this area.
- 6.4.29 Despite the high level of unmet demand in the Coastal Band sub area, the other 4 sub areas have a small oversupply of sports hall facilities and there is, therefore, limited evidence to suggest a need for additional hall space in this area at present.

Figure 6.2: Sports hall under and over supply position - (Source: DataHub demand modelling)



Supply and Demand Analysis - Conclusion and Key Findings

- 6.4.30 This analysis above uses four supply and demand models to assess the current position of sports hall provision in Lewes District. This is with the purpose of assessing whether or not there is currently a sufficient supply of sports hall space in the district to meet demand or not.
- 6.4.31 When taking the findings together, a clear consensus emerged with regards to there being spare capacity for sports hall provision when considering Lewes District as a whole.
- 6.4.32 Despite this, when looking at the situation from a more localised view, the layers of analysis identified that there were issues with the availability of sports halls in the Coastal Band and more specifically around the town of Peacehaven. This area has the highest level of unmet demand and the lowest levels of local share in the District.
- 6.4.33 The analysis also identified that there is a large level of non-pay and play sports halls that are critical in meeting the level of demand in the District. When only considering the supply provided by pay and play facilities, there is a large deficit of provision.

6.5 Projected Future Supply and Demand Balance

- 6.5.1 Having established the current position for sports halls in the district, it is now possible to project the future position for the district using population projection data. The future scope for the district is set at 2030.
- 6.5.2 The Sport England Facility Calculator is specifically designed to project the need for additional facilities created by adding populations to a study area. This is the same calculator that was used for the supply and demand analysis layer 3.
- 6.5.3 Table 6.11 illustrates how the additional projected population is likely to increase the overall need for sports hall facilities across the district.
- 6.5.4 It should be noted that VPWPP stands for 'visits per week in the peak period'.

Table 6.11: Sports Hall projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Population	Estimated VPWPP	Estimated Peak Demand (courts)	Current Peak Availability (courts)	Over/ under supply (courts)
2019 Total Population	103,148	7,933	27.24		
Additional Population Growth	7,725	+594	+2.04		
1. All 'available'	110,873	8,527	29.28	32	2.72
2. 'Pay and Play' only	110,873	8,527	29.28	15	-14.28

- 6.5.5 Table 6.11 above highlights that there is expected to be an increase in the population of 7,725 people by the end the study period (2030). The SFC converts this population increase of 7,725 people to an estimated 594 visits per week in the peak period and a need for 2.04 additional courts to accommodate this demand.
- 6.5.6 As shown in analysis 1 of table 6.11, the current supply of available sports halls in the District will be able to meet the increase in demand. There is projected to be a small level of spare capacity of 2.72 halls in the peak period.
- 6.5.7 When only factoring in the supply provided by 'pay and play' sports hall facilities, there is a large deficit of supply of 14.28 halls. This demonstrates the reliance on non 'pay and play' facilities within the district to meet demand.

6.6 Summary and Conclusions

Table 6.12: Summary and Conclusions for Sports Hall Facilities in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	In only accounting for sports halls with a minimum of 2 badminton courts in size, this study identified that there are 11 sports halls across 10 different sites in Lewes District. The 9 available sports halls provide a total hall space of 5,658m ² which is spread across 32 badminton courts. The operator Wave Leisure manages sports halls at Downs Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre and Lewes Leisure Centre.
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	<p>The overall quality of sports halls within Lewes District was seen as being ‘adequate’; however, there has not been a large level of refurbishment undertaken on facilities. This finding is particularly significant due to the age of many sports hall facilities. It was identified that investment is required in order to maintain the quality level of sports halls and to ensure demand for these facilities is maintained.</p> <p>There were a few issues identified with the quality of Downs Leisure Centre, which included damage on the walls and significant scuff marks on the floor, along with chips and fading paintwork. A refurbishment and extension of the leisure space is currently being considered as part of a proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre at this site. This may lead to an increase in the quality of this ‘strategic site’, which last refurbished the sports hall in 2010.</p> <p>There were no major issues identified with the current provision of sports halls; however, it was seen that all three ‘strategic sites’ needed a small level of refurbishment to improve the overall quality of the halls.</p>
How easily accessible are the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?	<p>There is a good distribution of available sports halls within the Lewes District, with all sub areas serviced by at least one sports hall. There is a concentration of sports halls located within the Coastal Band sub area.</p> <p>The majority of residents living in the Coastal Band and Eastern Part LDC sub areas are within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a ‘pay and play’ sports hall that is located within Lewes District. Despite this, there are areas predominantly located in the North of the District, in the sub areas of the Western Part LDC and the Northern Part LDC that are unable to access a ‘pay and play facility within a 20 minute drive time. This demonstrates that there is currently a lack of accessible ‘pay and play’ sports halls within the North of the study area, in comparison to the South. This shows that residents in the Western Part LDC and the Northern Part LDC sub areas are likely to use halls located in other local authorities, namely Mid Sussex (Haywards Heath) and Wealden.</p>
Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?	<p>Consultation with key stakeholders for sports halls identified that a lack of access and availability of provision is a reoccurring issue. This is certainly the case for Seaford Netball Club who emphasised that a lack of availability is preventing them from growing their club.</p> <p>Supply and demand analysis of sports hall facilities indicates that there is a small level of spare capacity when taking into consideration all available sports halls. Due to there only being a small level of spare capacity in the peak periods, clubs such as Seaford Netball Club will struggle to access facilities at their preferred times and/or with the required space to accommodate their members.</p> <p>Despite this, when the district is taken as a whole the supply and demand analysis indicates that there is enough provision to adequately meet current demand. However, the analysis showed that there is unmet demand in the Coastal Band, meaning residents are unable to access sports hall facilities and may have to travel further to access facilities.</p>
What are the recommendations	Given the small level of spare capacity that has been identified in the current and future position for sports halls, it is recommended that the current level of sports hall space in

Question	Summary
regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?	<p>the district is retained as a minimum.</p> <p>In addition, is it recommended that the supply of education facilities is secure for the full period of the strategy. To ensure this, it is key that where possible, community use agreements are in place. The security of tenure at sites must be enhanced, with operational considerations for clubs who access the facility at evening and weekends. The importance of this is demonstrated by the small level of spare capacity being shown in the peak period, meaning access to education sites must be protected and improved.</p>
Are there any key priorities where existing facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better serve the local community?	<p>There are a number of enhancements that could be made to improve the current sports hall stock.</p> <p>Lewes Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were issues identified with the quality of the sports hall with damage to the flooring and walls. This should be addressed to improve the overall quality of the facility as this is one of the most utilised facilities in the district. <p>Downs Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the damage to the sports hall flooring is rectified on site. As part of the proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre on site, a refurbishment of the sports hall should be considered. Last refurbishment took place in 2010. <p>Peacehaven Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were considerable markings on the walls of the sports hall that we recommend to be removed. The flooring was also seen to have damage in areas which requires refurbishment. This should be considered a priority as it is the districts most utilised hall.
Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?	<p>Explore the feasibility of providing additional hall space in the Coastal Band sub area, with particular reference to Peacehaven – at Peacehaven Leisure Centre or another facility in Peacehaven.</p> <p>The considerations below show that there is a justification to explore the feasibility of providing additional hall space in Peacehaven. The supply and demand analysis which has been summarised below justifies the need for additional hall space.</p> <p><u>Justification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis using 4global's DataHub modelling of supply and demand identifies unmet demand in the coastal band sub area, with the largest level of unmet demand found in Peacehaven. • The FPM noted specifically that the areas of Peacehaven, Newhaven and East Saltdean had the lowest level of local share (definition found in glossary), meaning they have low accessibility to sports halls. • The data provided by Wave Leisure demonstrated that Peacehaven Leisure Centre has the highest level of capacity utilisation of all pay and play facilities in the district, with a peak time utilisation of 89%, including 96% of weekend peak time capacity being utilised also.

7 Health & Fitness Assessment

7.1 Introduction

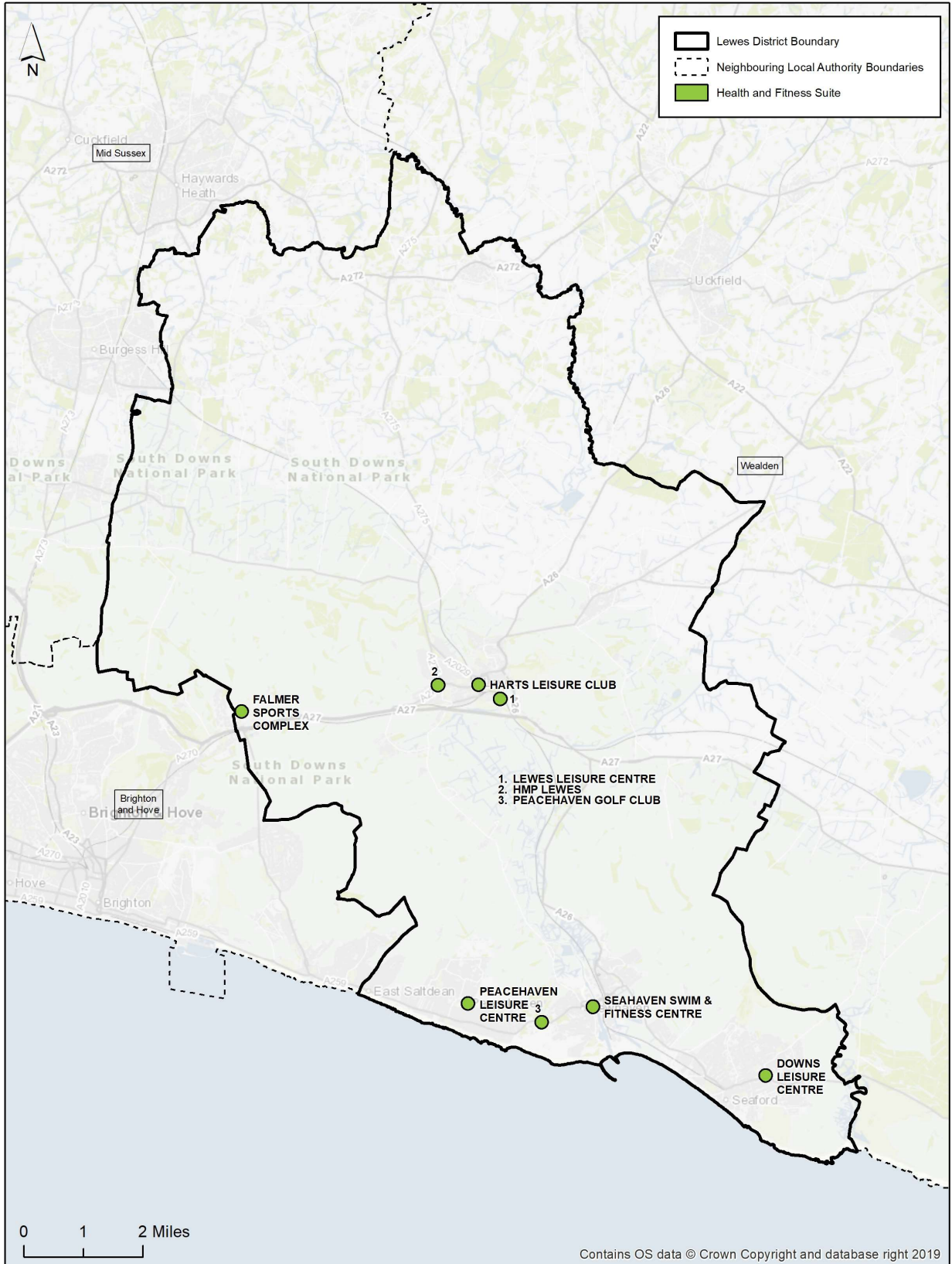
- 7.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for health and fitness facilities. For the purpose of this study, Health and Fitness (H&F) facilities are dedicated areas with equipment and machines used for physical activity. They are made up of a number of 'stations' which is an area that typically houses a piece of equipment. For the purpose of this study a station is defined as 1.5 m².
- 7.1.2 This assessment will take into consideration health and fitness facilities that contain 20 stations or more. This is because facilities with less than 20 stations will typically not serve a membership that is large enough to impact on a strategic, district-wide study. This approach is reinforced as a typical approach for Built Indoor Facilities Strategies, and is reinforced by evidence from 4global's DataHub.
- 7.1.3 Where possible this includes all (20+ stations) facilities across the study area; however, due to the volatility of the market and the likelihood of new facilities opening and closing during the delivery of this project, the audit is unlikely to be fully comprehensive.

7.2 Supply

Quantity Assessment

- 7.2.1 There are currently 8, 20+ stations health and fitness facilities that have been identified across the study area.
- 7.2.2 Figure 7.1 overleaf presents the spatial distribution of the 8 health and fitness facilities. It demonstrates that the distribution of health and fitness facilities is concentrated in the central and southern area of the District, with sites found in the Western Part LDC, the Coastal Band and Lewes Town sub areas.
- 7.2.3 There are no health and fitness facilities that are included within this study that are located in the Northern Part LDC and Eastern Part LDC sub areas. The significance of this spatial distribution of facilities will be investigated throughout this chapter.
- 7.2.4 It should be noted that there are certain sites presented in this health and fitness chapter that have been identified as available via 'registered membership' where, in previous chapter, they have been identified as being accessible via pay and play. Examples of this include the Wave Leisure managed facilities including Lewes Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre, Downs Leisure Centre or Peacehaven Swimming and Fitness Centre. This is because, although no membership is required to use the swimming or hall facilities at these sites, a membership is required to use the health and fitness facilities.
- 7.2.5 Figure 7.1 below shows the distribution of 20+ station health and fitness centres in the district.

Figure 7.1: Health & Fitness Provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)



7.2.7 Table 7.1 below shows a more detailed audit of the 20+ station health and fitness centres in Lewes.

Table 7.1: Health & Fitness supply summary (source: site visits and Active Places Power)

Site	Town/Village	Year built / last known refurbishment	No. of Stations	Ownership/ Management Type	Availability	Additional needs accessibility notes
Downs Leisure Centre	Seaford	1987/2018	53	Local Authority	Available (Members Only)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Falmer Sports Complex	Falmer	1999/2010	80	Education	Available (Pay and Play)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Harts Leisure Club	Lewes Town	1999/2006	26	Commercial	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Emergency exits
HMP Lewes	Lewes Town	2006	35	Government	Not Available	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Lewes Leisure Centre	Lewes Town	1991/2014	47	East Sussex County Council / Leisure Trust	Available (Members Only)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Peacehaven Golf Club	Newhaven	2008/2014	28	Sports Club	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	Doorways, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	Peacehaven	1996/2011	31	East Sussex County Council / Leisure Trust	Available (Members Only)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre	Newhaven	1984/2018	25	Local Authority / Leisure Trust	Available (Members Only)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Spectator areas, Emergency exits

7.2.8 Table 7.1 above highlights that there are 8 health and fitness facilities within the district that have a minimum of 20 stations. Of the 8 facilities, 7 of these are available to the community. HMP Lewes is not considered available to the community for use. Of the 7 facilities that are available to the community, only Falmer Sports Complex is accessible on a pay and play basis.

7.2.9 Taking into consideration the 7 available health and fitness facilities, this provides Lewes District with a total of 290 stations of equipment. 28% of this supply is provided by Falmer Sports Complex.

7.2.10 Wave Leisure managed facilities provide 53% available, 20+ station health and fitness centres in the district. Of these health and fitness facilities, the Downs Leisure Centre is the site that has most recently undergone a refurbishment in 2018. All of the Wave Leisure managed facilities have been refurbished in the past 6years.

Selected Site Summaries

7.2.11 Non-technical visual assessments were carried out at all Wave Leisure managed health and fitness centres in the district. Generally, health and fitness suite provision in Lewes District is of good quality, especially among facilities managed by the operator Wave.

Table 7.2: Selected Health and Fitness Site Summaries

Site	Summary	Quality
Downs Leisure Centre	The Downs Leisure Centre is owned by the local authority but managed by a trust. There are currently 53 stations located in the health and fitness facility. A refurbishment and extension of the leisure space is currently being considered as part of a proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre at this site.	Standard
Lewes Leisure Centre	This site is a multipurpose leisure centre which has good transportation links, situated only a 5-minute walk away from Lewes train station. The health and fitness suite has 46 stations and is seen to be of GOOD quality; however, the management of the facility are looking to remove around 5 pieces of equipment to open up more stretching and functional fitness space.	Good
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	This leisure centre contains a sports hall, squash courts, a studio, a health and fitness suite and the only soft play area in the study area. The car park is often at capacity; however, this is due to the spaces being used by a wide range of users of different sites. The equipment in the health and fitness suite on site was installed in December 2017 and is in a good condition. The management on site were considering the removal of the least used equipment, to create space for more functional areas.	Good
Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre	The health and fitness facility located on site was rated as being of a good quality. There are 25 stations present; however, it was seen that this was a large number of stations for the size of the room in which they are situated. This was the biggest drawback in terms of the quality of the facility. The health and fitness element of the site was refurbished around 2 years ago, meaning that the quality is high, apart from an area of ceiling damage.	Good

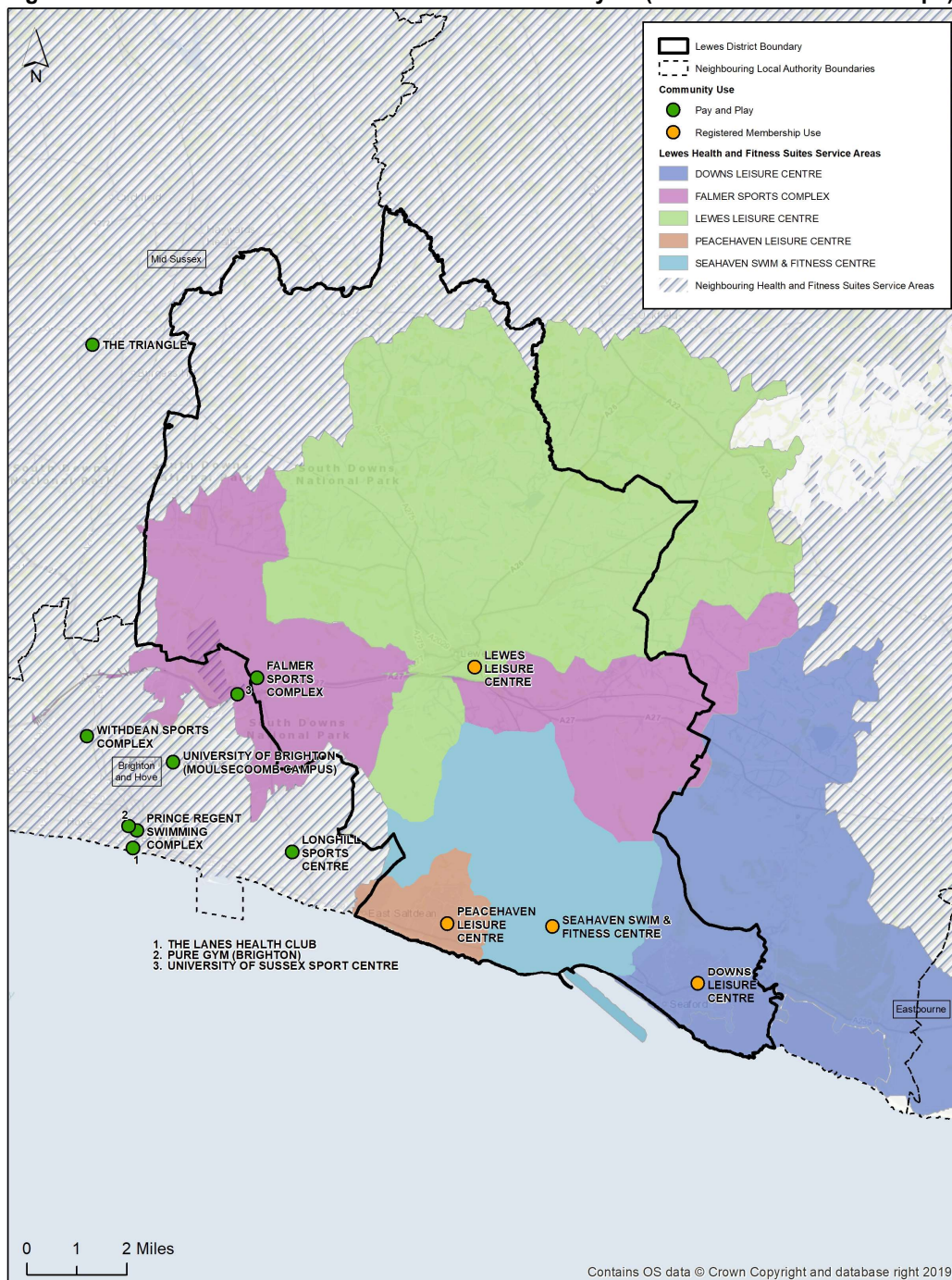
7.2.12 It was found that at a number of sites, including Lewes Leisure Centre, there was a demand to reduce the number of machines in their health and fitness suites. The reason for doing so, is to increase the amount of stretching and functional space available.

7.2.13 Although there are three good health and fitness facilities found at Lewes Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre and Seahaven Swim & Fitness Centre, there are no excellent modern facilities, which have large areas for classes and a feeling of extremely high quality, across the district. Industry analysis has indicated that these high-quality major health and fitness facilities attract residents from a large catchment area and are consistently well utilised. This should therefore be explored as part of any future facility development in this area.

Swimming Pool Catchments - Drive Time Analysis

7.2.14 Figure 7.1 below shows the 20-minute drive time catchment analysis for 20+ station health and fitness facilities in the local authority that have been identified as having ‘pay and play’ access, as well as those sites that are operated by Wave Leisure. The reason for the inclusion of these sites in the catchment analysis, is due to the fact that these facilities are managed by a leisure trust (rather than on a commercial basis) and as such there is a greater level of security to their continued operation and an assumption about the cost of accessing these sites. A further defining factor is that membership to these facilities is not dependent on being accepted by a sports club, private members club or community organisation. The graphic illustrates the unique catchment areas for each of these facilities meeting this criteria in the district.

Figure 7.1: Health and fitness drive-time catchment analysis (Source: ESRI & HERE maps)



7.2.15 The catchment area analysis indicates that while the majority of residents within the District falls within the catchment area of a health and fitness facility, there is a very small portion in the north west of the district where the closest facility is not located in Lewes District.

7.3 Demand

7.3.1 This section looks into the level of demand on health and fitness facilities that is present in the Lewes District.

7.3.2 In order to inform this demand section, there will be two data sources provided - Active Lives Survey data and DataHub. These data sources are produced using differing methodologies. Both are drawn from models of demand and should be treated as such.

Demand - (Source: Active Lives Data)

7.3.3 Table 7.3 below presents the Active Lives Data for the number of residents and the percentage of the total residents that took part in gym sessions twice within the last 28 days. This data has been presented across three different areas of analysis to provide a benchmark for Lewes District.

7.3.4 It should be noted that the data provided for November 17/18 is the most up to date data provided by the Active Lives Data.

Table 7.3: Active Lives Data for 'gym sessions'

Area of Analysis	Nov 17/18		May 17/18		Nov 16/17		May 16/17	
England (Nation)	6,048,700	13.4%	5,692,700	12.7%	5,360,600	12.0%	5,372,000	12.0%
South East Region	1,003,300	13.7%	965,900	13.2%	902,800	12.4%	906,700	12.4%
Lewes District LA	9,500	11.2%	8,800	10.4%	7,700	9.2%	7,300	8.7%

7.3.5 The table above shows that there were 9,500 people within the Lewes Local Authority that took part in a gym session twice within the last 28 days (Nov 17/18). This equates to 11.2% of the population.

7.3.6 This level of participation is below what is seen in the South East region and within England as a whole, with participation at 13.7% and 13.4% respectively.

7.3.7 It should be noted that this measure reflects those undertaking a gym session **at least** twice in the past 28 days. Many of these individuals may visit the gym more regularly than this. Therefore, it is not possible to extrapolate visits per week precisely based on this data.

Demand - (Source: DataHub)

7.3.8 DataHub is the largest repository for sport and physical activity data in the UK and is a unique and unprecedented digital solution within the sector, bringing together and standardising data from 2,500+ leisure venues and community programmes, tracking 750 million individual visits (1m per day and 14m individuals). This ensures that the demand data provided for this health and fitness chapter is extensive and robust.

Table 7.4: Health and fitness demand (source: DataHub)

Area of Analysis	Current Population	Estimated visits per week (VPW)	VPW equivalent in number of stations
Lewes District	103,148	25,016	468

- 7.3.9 Table 7.4 above presents the total visits per week produced by residents in Lewes District to available health and fitness facilities.
- 7.3.10 It is projected that demand for health and fitness suites represents approximately 25,016 visits per week (VPW). This demand is equivalent to 468 stations or 53.5 stations per VPW. It should be noted that the quotient of 53.5 VPW:Stations is not a static ratio. This figure is produced by a coefficient which is influenced by a number of factors. This model is based off of DataHub insights across a vast array of data based on actual physical activity (as opposed to reported activity).
- 7.3.11 The figures produced in table 7.4 are more valuable for modelling supply and demand in Lewes District than the figures produced by the Active Lives Survey because it produces a known level of utilisation. This figure will be taken forward into the supply and demand modelling and to define the current position.

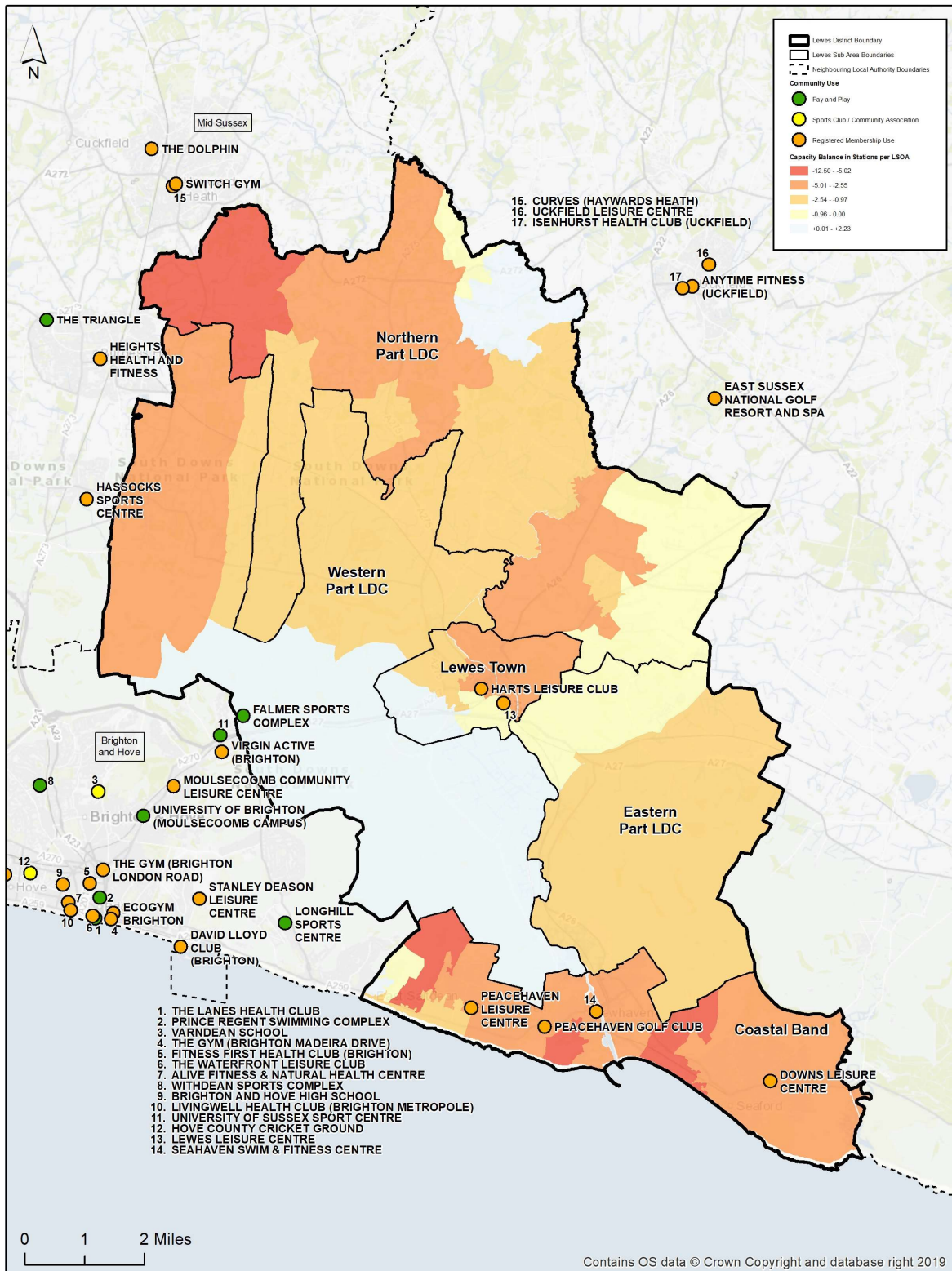
7.4 Defining the Current Position - Supply and Demand Modelling

- 7.4.1 The health and fitness analysis provided above has presented its findings on supply and demand as separate questions. It is now possible to bring these two elements together to discern whether there is sufficient provision to meet current demand in the district.
- 7.4.2 It should be well noted that this analysis does not pertain to the quality or profile of the facilities but their availability and accessibility.
- 7.4.3 The following section aims to inform the current position for health and fitness and provide a conclusion as to whether there is sufficient supply to meet demand in the District.

Supply and Demand Analysis Layer 1 - DataHub Supply and Demand Profiling

- 7.4.4 A local authority-wide supply and demand analysis has been undertaken to provide an objective assessment of the relationship between the likely demand in the area and the available capacity at current health and fitness suites. This is used to understand whether there is any 'unmet demand' i.e. demand which cannot be accommodated by existing facilities, and where this unmet demand is located, or whether there is spare capacity at facilities.
- 7.4.5 In its simplest form, this takes into consideration the distribution of the local population, its demographic structure and participation trends (demand), as well as the capacity, availability and quality of facilities (supply) and their catchment areas.
- 7.4.6 Using this data, the model is able to distribute demand from the study area to available facilities on the basis of catchment areas, allocating people (demand) to facilities (supply) in terms of realistic travel patterns and a site's attractiveness.
- 7.4.7 The outcome of this analysis is presented below in figure 7.2 overleaf. The map should be read as essentially the darker or 'redder' the areas, the greater the deficit of supply in that area. The lighter or 'greener' the area, the more spare capacity there is within the supply.
- 7.4.8 It should be noted that LSOA stands for 'lower super output area'.

Figure 7.2: Health and fitness under and over supply position - (Source: DataHub modelling)



7.4.9 Figure 7.2 provides a spatial analysis of the supply and demand of Health & Fitness facilities in Lewes District, which should be considered alongside the headline figures below;

7.4.10 There is an unmet demand of 2.9 stations per lower super output area (LSOA). This translates into a total unmet demand equivalent to 178 stations. This means that when all supply and demand across the study area is considered (those facilities featured in the mapping above), there is not enough capacity to meet the demand of the current population.

Table 7.5: DataHub data on health and fitness demand

Area of Analysis	Current Population	Current Availability (Stations)	VPW (visits per week)	Supply and Demand Balance (stations)
Lewes District	103,148	290	25,016	-178

7.4.11 75% of all health and fitness suites in England have 80 stations, therefore if this is used as an assumed facility size, there is a deficiency of 2 health and fitness suites to meet the demand from the current population. However, it should be noted that an 80 station facility would be the joint largest facility in the district, along with the Falmer Sports Complex.

7.4.12 The spatial analysis in figure 7.2 shows that there is a deficit of provision for the majority of the local authority, with the exception of the LSOA that Falmer Sports Complex is located within (and one more in the north of the district).

7.4.13 Although the Coastal Band has the greatest accessibility to facilities, given the number of sites in the Coastal Band sub area, there is not enough capacity at these facilities to accommodate all the demand. This shortfall is highlighted by the darker red shades in figure 7.2.

7.4.14 Modelling based on DataHub insights estimates that there is an unmet demand at a sub area level of 133 stations or (75% of the deficit of supply).

7.4.15 Outside of the Coastal Band sub area, Lewes Town (as the next largest urban area in the district) is also undersupplied for health and fitness facilities. This is with the Harts Leisure Club included in the supply analysis. The supply and demand modelling indicates that the Lewes Town has a deficit of 20stations when measured against the current level of demand. Although Lewes Town does not have the same level of deficit in supply as the Coastal Band, the analysis indicates that additional health and fitness suites may be required in this area.

Supply and Demand Analysis - Conclusion and Key Findings

7.4.16 The analysis above uses the DataHub supply and demand model to assess the current position of health and fitness provision in Lewes District. This is with the purpose of assessing whether or not there is currently a sufficient supply of these facilities in the district to meet demand or not.

7.4.17 When considering all available health and fitness facilities within the Lewes District, it is clear that the current quantity of supply is not sufficient to meet demand.

7.4.18 The sub area that is experiencing the largest deficit in supply is the Coastal Band (at 133 stations). This is despite the fact that this area has the greatest number of available health and fitness facilities. This demonstrates that the issue is not with the accessibility of facilities, but instead the quantity of facilities in this sub area.

7.4.19 This analysis provides a justification for an increase in the quantity of health and fitness facilities within Lewes District. The 'summary and conclusions' section of this chapter will provide more detail on how this can be achieved.

7.5 Projected Future Supply and Demand Balance

- 7.5.1 Having established the current position for health and fitness facilities in the District, it is now important to project the future position for the District. The future scope for the district is set at 2030.
- 7.5.2 To understand the future needs for Health & Fitness in Lewes District, the DataHub supply and demand modelling has also been undertaken utilising the projected population figures for 2030.
- 7.5.3 This analysis assumes that all supply remains static, but takes into consideration the projected change in demand, caused by the predicted population growth.
- 7.5.4 It should be noted that VPW stands for 'visits per week'.

Table 7.6: Health and fitness projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Population	Current Availability (Stations)	Estimated VPW	Supply and Demand Balance (stations)
2019 Total Population	103,148	290	25,016	-178
Additional Population Growth	7,725		+1,874	
1. All 'available' health and fitness sites	110,873	290	26,890	-215

- 7.5.5 Following the analysis for 2019, the analysis for 2030 highlights the key findings below;
- 7.5.6 There are an additional 1,874 visits per week projected for health and fitness suites by 2030 and when considering this on top of the 2019 deficit this translates into a total unmet demand of 215 stations. This means that when all supply across the study area is considered and this is compared to the projected demand for 2030, a deficit of health and fitness provision remains.
- 7.5.7 Assuming that the supply remains the same and given that 75% of all health and fitness suites in England have 80 stations, there is a deficiency equivalent to nearly 3 health and fitness suites to meet the demand from the future population.
- 7.5.8 Given the projected population change at sub area level, the Coastal Band exhibits the largest projected deficit of all the sub areas, with shortfall of 141 stations by 2030. Lewes Town is projected to require 41 stations by 2030 in order to meet demand.
- 7.5.9 These findings, along from those produced in the current analysis will be brought into considerations for the summary and conclusions section of this report.

7.6 Summary and Conclusions

Table 7.7: Summary and Conclusions for Health and Fitness Facilities in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	<p>When considering facilities that have a minimum of 20 stations, Lewes District has a total of 8 health and fitness sites. Of the 8 facilities, 7 of these are available to the community through either pay and play, paid membership, or sports club membership access. The 7 available facilities provide a total of 290 stations of equipment for the District.</p> <p>The operator Wave Leisure manages health and fitness facilities at Downs Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre, Lewes Leisure Centre and Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre. This represents 53% of the supply in the district.</p> <p>During consultation with the management at both Lewes Leisure Centre and Peacehaven Leisure Centre, it was revealed that they were considering reducing the amount of machinery to open up more space for functional areas.</p>
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	<p>The overall quality of health and fitness facilities within Lewes District is seen as ‘good’. The facilities found at Lewes Leisure Centre, Peacehaven Leisure Centre and Seahaven Swim and Fitness Centre were of particular high quality, with no significant issues found. Despite this, no facilities were seen to be of an excellent standard.</p> <p>All 3 of the good sites had undergone some level of refurbishment of the health and fitness facilities in the past 6 years. In addition to this, a refurbishment and extension of the leisure space is currently being considered at Downs Leisure Centre. This may change the ‘standard’ quality rating that was given to the site during the time of visit.</p>
How easily accessible are the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?	<p>The catchment analysis that was undertaken showed that the vast majority of residents have their closest facility within the district and within a 20-minute drive time of their home. There was only a very small proportion of residents in the sub areas of the Western Part LDC and the Northern Part LDC sub areas that did not have this same level of access.</p>
Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?	<p>When the district is taken as a whole the supply and demand analysis indicates that there is not enough available health and fitness provision to adequately meet current demand. According to DataHub supply and demand findings, there is currently unmet demand of 178 stations. Using the assumption that the average health and fitness facility in England has 80 stations, this shows that there is a current deficiency equivalent to 2 health and fitness suites.</p> <p>This deficit position is expected to worsen when incorporating the projected demand growth by 2030. The analysis identified that an additional population will increase the deficit to 215 stations or the equivalent of 3 health and fitness suites (when measured against the current supply) would be required to meet demand by 2030.</p>
What are the recommendations regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?	<p>Given the deficit in provision that has been identified in the current and future position for health and fitness facilities, it is recommended that the current level of provision in the district is retained as a minimum.</p>
Are there any key priorities where existing facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better	<p>There are a number of enhancements that could be made to improve the current health and fitness stock.</p> <p>Falmer Sports Complex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision at Falmer Sports Complex is vital to the overall supply and demand for health and

Question	Summary
<p>serve the local community?</p>	<p>fitness across the District, with it being the largest by number of stations and also the only pay and play facility of its type in the study area. It is recommended that close cooperation is maintained with Sussexsport to ensure long-term community use and to support any enhancements to the facility.</p> <p>Lewes Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the feasibility of extending the health and fitness element at this facility so that it can more adequately meet current and projected demand. A potential extension, increasing the size to a 90+ station health and fitness centre, would help to meet current and projected future demand. As part of this enhancement, the existing health and fitness centre could potentially be remodeled to ensure the town has access to a high quality, affordable, health and fitness offer. Such an enhancement would represent a net gain of +43 stations to the town which would meet the future number of stations required to meet demand in 2030. <p>Peacehaven Leisure Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the feasibility of extending the health and fitness element at this facility so that it can more adequately meet current and projected demand. A potential extension, increasing the size to a 90+ station health and fitness centre, would help to meet current and projected future demand. As part of this enhancement, the existing health and fitness centre could potentially be remodeled to ensure the town has access to a high quality, affordable, health and fitness offer. Such an enhancement would represent a net gain of +59 stations to the town This enhancement would contribute toward a meeting a projected shortfall of supply of 141 stations in the Coastal Band sub area.
<p>Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?</p>	<p>Explore the feasibility of providing a major health and fitness facility (110+ stations) of a 'good' quality to service unmet demand in the sub area of the Coastal Band – preferably at the Downs Leisure Centre as part of the provision of a new health centre at the site. Such an investment would reduce the current deficit of 141 stations in the Coastal Band by 57 stations.</p> <p>The considerations below shows that there is a justification to explore the feasibility of providing additional health and fitness space that would service residents in the Coastal band and Seaford. The supply and demand analysis which has been summarised below justifies the need for additional provision.</p> <p><u>Justification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis using 4global's DataHub modelling of supply and demand identified the greatest level of current unmet demand in the Coastal Band sub area with a deficit of supply of 133 stations. • When incorporating the projections of future demand growth, this deficit is predicted to increase to 141 stations. • The sub area of Lewes Town is projected to have a total level of unmet demand of 41 stations of equipment by 2030. These two sub areas have the highest levels of current and projected future unmet demand. • A further feasibility study should be undertaken to identify a suitable location for a new health and fitness facility.

8 Squash Court Assessment

- 8.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for squash court facilities.
- 8.1.2 The analysis is broken down into 'supply', 'demand', 'current position', and 'future demand'. The analysis will then conclude with a summary of findings and recommendations regarding the future actions pertaining to squash.

8.2 Supply

- 8.2.1 This section explores the current profile of squash facilities in Lewes District, their quality availability and accessibility.

Quantity Assessment

- 8.2.2 There are currently 7 squash courts, across two different sites within the study area. Both of these facilities are available to the community but on different terms. Peacehaven Leisure Centre is available to anyone who wishes to hire a court and play. As a result, this facility is deemed to be available on a 'pay and play' basis. Southdown Sports Club is also available to the community, but at this facility, users of the squash courts must be members of the squash section of the sports club. This facility is not available for people to simply 'turn-up' and use.
- 8.2.3 Table 8.1 below provides a breakdown of the squash court provision in Lewes District.

Table 8.1: Squash Court Facility Audit

Site	Year Built / Refurbished	No. of Courts	Glass-backed	Ownership Type	Management Type	Availability	Doubles / Moveable Walls	Additional needs summary
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	1997 / 2007	3	3	East Sussex County Council	Leisure Trust	Available (Pay and Play)	Yes	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits
Southdown Sports Club	1970 / 2001	4	0	Sports Club	Sport Club	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	No	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Emergency exits

Selected Site Summaries

8.2.4 As part of the research underpinning this study, selected sites were visited to ascertain the quality of the provision and to discuss key issues with site representatives (where available). The findings from this process are presented in table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Selected Squash Site Summaries

Site	Summary	Quality
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	There are 3 glass-back squash courts available at the site, which have been fitted with a German system, allowing for the walls to be retracted to create a larger space. This space is used for a wide range of activities including gymnastics, karate and for children's parties. The squash courts are set up on the weekends. During consultation, however, they were reported to be underutilised and the management on site have discussed the possibility of using this space for children's parties and for over-subscribed classes (such as kettle bells) on the weekends.	Standard
Southdown Sports Club	The site has 4 courts, none of which are glass backed. The quality of the floors is considered to be adequate for the clubs needs at this time. There were no holes or loose boards that could be seen during the inspection. The walls were generally in a fair condition too. The courts have good quality lighting and can be heated if required. There are ambitions to install a glass backed court but these may be a little way off. In general, the club is in good condition with a nice café, reception and changing / showering facilities. There are some issues reported with the roofing in some of the courts, which was identified as a more urgent priority to address.	Standard

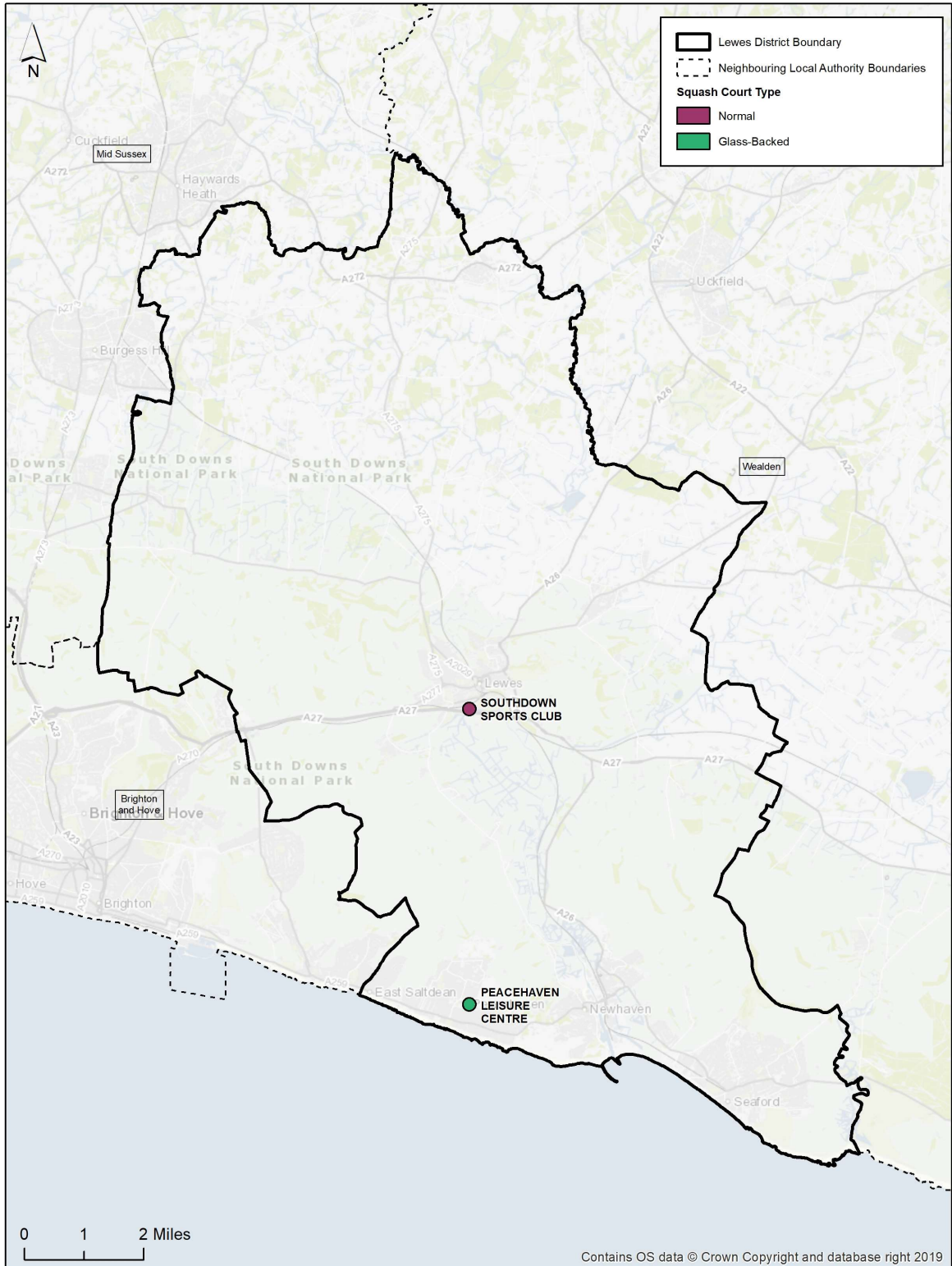
8.2.5 The above identifies that there are two sets of squash courts, both of which are in a fair condition. The courts themselves at Southdown Sports Club were considered to be in good condition, however this issues with the roofing and a lack of a back glass are the reasons this facility received a standard quality rating.

8.2.6 Figure 8.0, below, shows the location of both centres in the district. The map shows that there are 'available' squash facilities in the district in both of its main urban sub areas; Lewes town and the Coastal Band.

8.2.7 It should be noted that if a resident of Lewes District wishes to have a 'casual' game of squash without wanting to become a member of a club they must travel to Peacehaven Leisure Centre (or outside of the district) in order to access these facilities.

8.2.8 Following figure 8.0 (overleaf) the analysis will move to exploring the level of demand for squash facilities in Lewes District.

Figure 8.0: Squash court provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)



8.3 Demand

8.3.1 This section of the squash analysis explores the current level of demand for squash in the district.

Club Membership

8.3.2 Table 8.3 below provides a breakdown of the formal demand that has been identified as part of this study.

Table 8.3: Formal Squash Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue
Lewes Squash Club	100	Southdown Sports Club

Key Stakeholder Consultations

8.3.3 Table 8.4 below provides a detailed summary of the consultations that have been undertaken with key stakeholders for squash courts in the Lewes District study area.

Table 8.4: Key squash stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Summary
Sussex County Squash Association	Lewes Squash Club at Southdown Sports Club has 4 courts and are the main club in Lewes District. There are also 3 glass back courts with moveable walls at Peacehaven Leisure Centre. There is no club up there and the County are encouraging them to get a coach in who can build the coaching programme and a business up, but they need to negotiate the court rate to enable this. Just East of Lewes, Eastbourne used to have 7 clubs but now has 2 clubs. There are 4 good courts at the University of Brighton which are accessible to the Lewes District area. The Old Grammar Schools in Lewes also used to have 1 squash court; however, this is currently out of action.
Lewes Squash Club (based at Southdowns Sports Club)	Lewes Squash Club has 26 squash only members and a total of around 100 active squash playing members (total full club membership is 700). The squash membership has remained stable over the past 15 years. They have 4 Courts, none of which are glass back courts. Courts are easy to book during the day and late at night but very busy between the 4-7.30pm slots. Recently appointed a new head coach to grow the junior programme and they have already seen growth since September. 4 Teams – mixed, as there is no demand for women’s only teams anymore. Squash courts are in good condition, but they still have 2 sections of the roof to replace and there are issues with the electricity supply to the club which means there isn’t always enough power to heat one of the courts (halogen heating and LED lights). The floor will need replacing in 5-10 years. Once the roof is replaced the priority for Squash would be to get a glass back court with seated viewing area, however the tennis courts and hockey pitch need resurfacing soon so that will take priority for the club.

8.3.4 Table 8.4 identifies that Lewes Squash Club is achieving good throughput at the squash courts at Southdown Sports Club during peak times on mid-week evenings. The presence of a coach appears to have helped drive this utilisation.

8.3.5 The consultation also indicates that the sport of squash is declining in popularity in the county, from its position a number of years ago. When this is considered alongside the finding presented in table 8.3, regarding the relatively low utilisation of the courts at Peacehaven Leisure Centre, there may be a need to actively drive utilisation of these courts or consider the use of this space in the future.

Participation Rates – Active Lives Data

- 8.3.6 To supplement the demand data gathered above, the analysis has used Active Lives Survey data, Sport England’s participation database, to estimate the number of residents in the district with demand to play squash at least 2x in 28days.
- 8.3.7 The results of the survey are based on a sample of 270,000 people. For ‘smaller’ sports, or those that are not as regularly participated in, the data is not robust enough to provide a participation rate at local authority level. When this is the case the participation rate from the most local ‘hierarchy’ (county, region, national) can be applied to the 16+ population of the district to provide an estimate of the number of individuals with demand to play twice within a 28day period.
- 8.3.8 This methodology has been applied and the results are presented in table 8.5 below.

Table 8.5: Participation in Squash in Lewes District (2x in 28days) – Sport England Active Lives Survey

	Squash	
May 16/17	683	0.80%
Nov 16/17	768	0.90%
May 17/18	768	0.90%
Nov 17/18	597	0.70%

- 8.3.9 According to Active Lives Survey data, participation in squash has remained fairly static since 2016/17, with approximately 600-700 people having demand to play regularly.
- 8.3.10 When this information is considered alongside the consultation data above, including the fact that Lewes Squash Club has 100 active members, this indicates that there may be a substantial amount of people in the district with some latent demand to play squash. This can be estimated to be around 400-500 people.
- 8.3.11 It should be noted however, that the consultation with Peacehaven Leisure Centre indicated that the courts were rarely used to capacity during peak-periods.
- 8.3.12 Taken together, the evidence above indicates that there is a fair amount of latent demand for squash in the district but this is not manifesting in terms of active demand for participation at the district’s squash facilities. The quality audit does not indicate that this is likely to be because the facilities are of poor quality and therefore unappealing.
- 8.3.13 The consultation with Sussex County Squash Association indicates that the lack of a coach to organise and drive the activity at Peacehaven Leisure Centre may be a reason for the lack of ‘activation’ of this demand.

8.4 Analysis of the ‘current position’

- 8.4.1 Having presented the current levels of supply and demand in the district it is now possible to draw a conclusion as to the current position for the supply and demand for squash facilities.
- 8.4.2 The consultations with key stakeholders and analysis of the data available indicates that there is an adequate supply of facilities at present in the district to meet existing demand. These facilities are of adequate quality and are accessible from both of the districts main urban hubs of Lewes Town and the Coastal Band.
- 8.4.3 Given the current success of Lewes Squash Club, the club and Southdown Sports Club should be supported in their ambitions to improve the roofing and heating of their courts and the addition of a glass backed, spectator court.

8.4.4 The courts at Peacehaven Leisure Centre represent a flexible use of space (with the retractable walls) and allow squash to continue being a viable facility option at the centre. This centre is the only ‘pay and play’ access in the district. Given the level of demand for squash that is apparent from the Active Lives Survey data, it appears this demand is latent in the district, rather than active. Therefore, it is likely that installing a coach at the centre to help drive activity on the courts will increase their utilisation.

8.5 Future Needs Assessment

8.5.1 There is no specific methodology for assessing the current and future need for squash courts; however, by using the information provided during stakeholder consultations, we are able to provide analysis on the future need for provision.

8.5.2 During consultation with the NGB and clubs within the study area, there was no identification for an increase in the quantity of squash court provision. The facility at Southdown Sports Club is well used and is at capacity at peak times, yet currently meets the needs of the club. There is also the provision available at Peacehaven Leisure Centre which does not currently host a squash club and has available capacity.

8.5.3 Despite no increase in the quantity of provision being highlighted, an increase to the quality of the current provision was seen as a priority and this is particularly attributable to Southdown Sports Club. It was revealed that repairs to the roof and the addition of glass back courts are a priority for the club who play at this site.

8.5.4 It should be noted that, should there be limited evidence for growth in squash demand at Peacehaven Leisure Centre over the next 5years, there is the possibility that the provision at Peacehaven Leisure Centre may be changed to reduce the level of squash capacity offered on site. This is recommended because the maintenance cost of the machinery required to move the walls of the courts is significant and the evidence suggests there is high demand to use the space for other activities. However, this should not be implemented until a programme to ‘activate’ squash demand has been attempted.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

8.5.5 This section summarises the key findings from the squash chapter of this strategy:

Table 8.9: Summary and Recommendations for Squash in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	There are 7 squash courts in the district across two sites; 4 at Southdown Sports Club and 3 at Peacehaven Leisure Centre. The latter of these is located on a flexible space which can be made into a large space via movable walls. The Peacehaven Leisure Centre courts are all glass backed whereas the Southdown Leisure Centre courts are not.
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	The quality of the court stock is considered adequate to meet the current demand. Lewes Squash Club, based out of Southdown Sports Club, have identified a need to improve the roofing and heating for their courts. The club has also identified an ambition for a glass back court with a spectator area.
How easily accessible are	The two centres are located in the main urban areas of the district; in Lewes Town (Southdown Sports Club) and the Coastal Band (Peacehaven Leisure Centre).

Question	Summary
<p>the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?</p>	<p>It should be noted that only Peacehaven Leisure Centre is available on a pay and play basis. Southdown Sports Club is only accessible via a membership to the squash club.</p>
<p>Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?</p>	<p>At present, there is considered to be sufficient supply to meet demand.</p> <p>Lewes Squash club noted some capacity issues at peak times in the mid week period but there was no indication of the need for an additional court.</p> <p>The Peacehaven Leisure Centre courts are reported to be underutilised by the centre. This is coupled with the fact that the centre is not able to hire the flexible space at peak times for children's parties. This represents a loss of revenue for the centre.</p>
<p>What are the recommendations regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?</p>	<p>Given the lack of any alternative pay and play provision in the district, this study cannot recommend the re-designation of the squash courts at Peacehaven Leisure Centre for another activity at this time.</p> <p>The squash courts should be retained for now.</p> <p>The fact the movable walls make the courts a flexible space for use is the reason they can still be considered viable. If, however, a concerted effort to drive demand in squash at the centre fails to materialise greater utilisation within the next 5 years, then it is suggested the next iteration of this study considers the future of squash at the site carefully.</p>
<p>Are there any key priorities where existing facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better serve the local community?</p>	<p>Lewes Squash Club, based out of Southdown Sports Club, have identified a need to improve the roofing and heating for their courts. The club has also identified an ambition for a glass back court with a spectator area.</p>
<p>Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?</p>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional courts in the district at this time.</p>

9 Indoor Bowls Assessment

- 9.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for indoor bowls facilities.
- 9.1.2 The analysis is broken down into 'supply', 'demand', 'current position', and 'future demand'. The analysis will then conclude with a summary of findings and recommendations regarding the future actions pertaining to indoor bowls.

9.2 Supply

- 9.2.1 This section explores the current profile of indoor bowls facilities in Lewes District, their quality availability and accessibility.

Quantity Assessment

- 9.2.2 There is currently one indoor bowls hall within the study area located at Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club. This facility is for members of the club and not available for people to simply 'turn-up' to use. The centre has an estimate capacity of around 600 members.
- 9.2.3 Table 9.1 below provides a breakdown of the indoor bowls halls provision in Lewes District.

Table 9.1: Indoor Bowls Facility Audit

Site	Year Build / Refurbished	No. of Rinks	Approximate Capacity	Ownership / Management Type	Availability	Additional needs summary
Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club	1996 / 2014	6	600	Sports Club	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Spectator areas, Emergency exits

Selected Site Summaries

- 9.2.4 As part of the research underpinning this study, selected sites were visited to ascertain the quality of the provision and to discuss key issues with site representatives (where available). The findings from this process are presented in table 9.2 below.

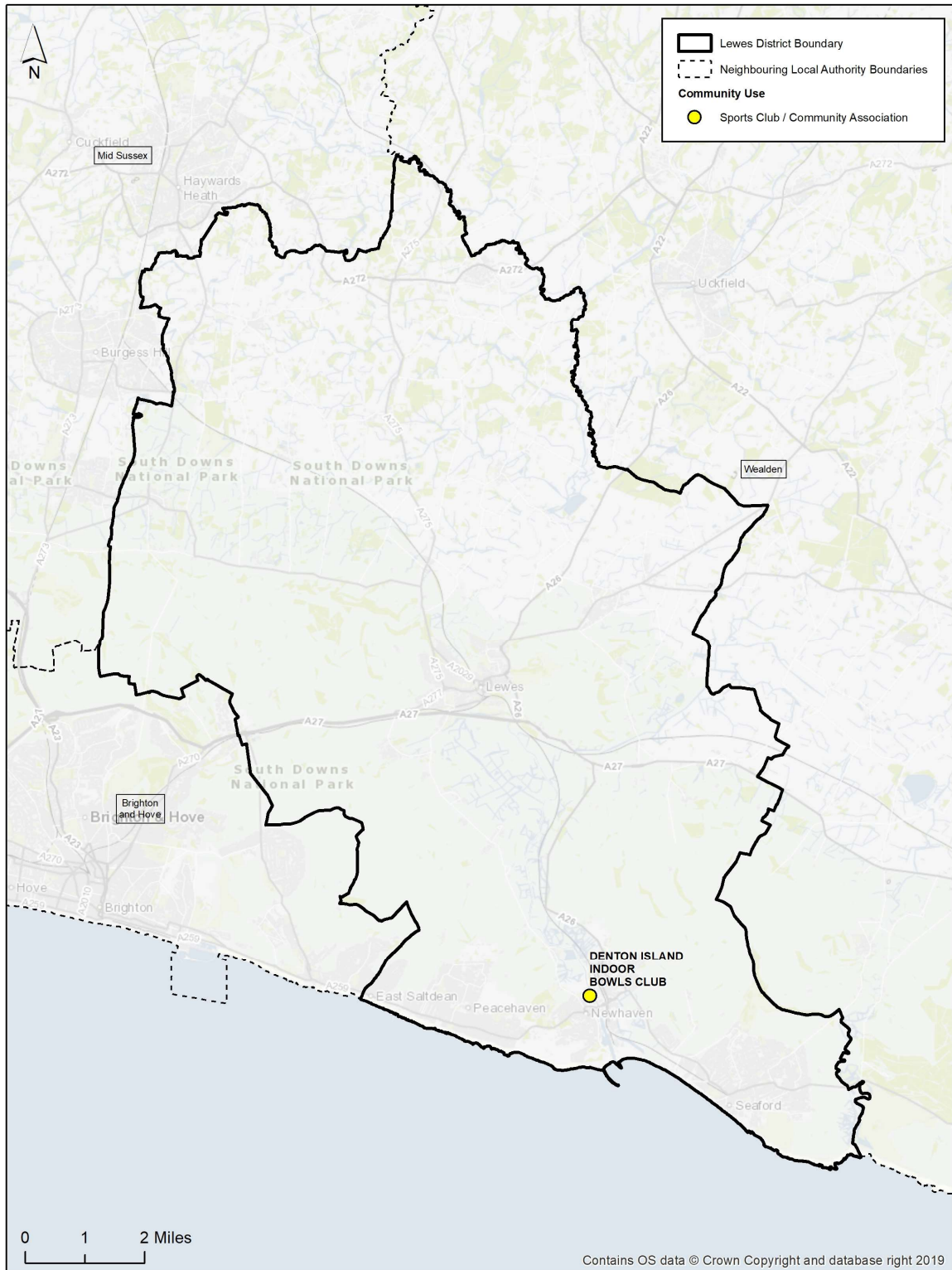
Table 9.2: Selected Indoor Bowls Site Summaries

Site	Summary	Quality
Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club	The Denton Island Bowls Club site has 6 indoor rinks present. The site is open 7 day a week, with the reception manned from 9.30am to 6pm, with play often continuing to 7.30pm. The site also has a license until midnight which is utilised for social events. The site was rated as being of a good quality. The most pressing issue that was identified at the site, involves the condition of the roof. It is in urgent need of replacement with areas of leaking. The club are currently fundraising, but it is a huge outlay and the club are desperately exploring avenues including Lewes District Council. The facility is of a National standard, with LED lighting and the bowling area is well maintained. It is sometimes used for County and National matches.	Good

- 9.2.5 The above identifies that the Denton Island Indoor Bowls Centre is a high quality facility, capable of hosting national level events. However, there is a major issue with the roof of the facility, which is in dire need of maintenance.

9.2.6 Figure 9.0 below shows the location of the club in the district. The location of the facility, in the Coastal Band, means it is accessible by the highest concentration of residents within the district, however it is somewhat isolated from the rest of the population.

9.2.7 **Figure 9.0: Indoor bowls provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)**



9.3 Demand

9.3.1 This section analyses the current level of demand for indoor bowls in the district.

9.3.2 Table 9.3 below provides a breakdown of the formal demand that has been identified as part of this study.

Table 9.3: Formal Indoor Bowls Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue
Denton Island Bowls Club	330	Denton Island Bowls Club

Key Stakeholder Consultations

9.3.3 Table 9.4 below provides a detailed summary of the consultations that have been undertaken with key stakeholders for indoor bowls in the Lewes District study area.

Table 9.4: Key indoor bowls stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Summary
England Indoor Bowling Association	<p>The England Indoor Bowling Association (EIBA) do not have a Facility Strategy, Both EIBA and Bowls England (outdoor level Green NGB) are in discussion with Sport England regarding Sports Facility Interventions. A Joint project entitled “Bowls Market Research” which entailed Consultant led discussions with Indoor & Outdoor Clubs, Local Authorities and Leisure Operators has been completed. From this, an overall Facility Strategy/Facility Action Plan will be developed. A slight reduction in membership levels Nationally over the last year has been experienced, but average members per rink has remained static. Where Clubs have an effective “recruitment & retention programme” in place, it has been seen that they are able to recruit sufficient members to “cover natural wastage” and in many cases, increase their membership numbers. As the sport is popular with older members, natural wastage is a factor in increasing membership so many clubs aim to keep the same levels. Denton Island Bowls club is the only club in Lewes District and has done well to keep their membership over 300 for the last 5 years. The club runs open days and uses local press and social media to promote them.</p> <p>As Lewes District has an ageing population and Indoor Bowls is popular with the “older population” and the nearest alternative indoor sites are at the very limit of the 30 minutes-drive-time from the Denton Island Club, the EIBA is keen to ensure that the Indoor Bowls Facility is retained on this site. It is considered that the Denton Island Club will meet future needs, for the foreseeable future.</p>
Denton Island Bowls Club	<p>The club has 6 indoor bowling rinks and outdoor bowls as well and is recognised as a successful club crucial to the local and wider community. It is split into 2 sections, a bowling club and a social club. They have 190 social members and 330 Bowls members. Majority of members are aged 50 through to 90 years old. It can accommodate up to 48 bowlers at a time for matches. They have leagues running every morning and players can ‘roll up’ and play as well rather than participating in a league if they prefer. They also have matches, both internal and external vs other clubs. They are open 7 days a week. The reception is manned 9.30am to 6pm and generally play goes on until 7.30pm but they also have a license to midnight. They have good links with a few schools who will bring kids down to have a go, but junior membership is very low. The club works with a local dementia club where they bring 4/5 dementia patients to play a week. The club deals with wider issues for the older members other than just the bowls and exercise – they help with areas of their life they might need support. It is a community facility where socially isolated older people will come for the social side as well as exercise. A key facility issue is that the roof urgently needs replacing – it leaks and is generally perishing. They are fundraising at the moment, but it is a huge outlay and the club are desperately exploring avenues including Lewes District Council. The facility is of a National standard, with LED lighting and the bowling area is well maintained. It is sometimes used for County and National matches. It is drawing in from quite a large catchment area as the nearest other indoor clubs are Langney Bowls club, Eastbourne and Preston Bowls Club, Brighton. They are proactive with recruiting new members – main target are those people about to retire. They have the space to grow</p>

Stakeholder	Summary
	to 600 members (guidelines are 100 per rink) but need to get the roof replaced as their top focus.
Sussex County Indoor Bowling Association	There are 14 Indoor Bowls clubs in Sussex. 9 or 10 are on the coast. The County doesn't have a facilities strategy. In the past the bowls clubs would have waiting lists, but this is now rarely the case. Unfortunately, it is still perceived as an 'old man's' sport but in fact is a great sport for all, women, elderly, disabled, young etc. As it is harder to attract new players to the game, often if a new indoor facility is put in place it tends to take members from other clubs, rather than attracting a new group of players. Some parts of Lewes District LA area are not far from some of the Brighton Indoor Clubs so those clubs as well as Denton Island Indoor Bowls club cater for those wanting to play indoor bowls in the LA area.

9.3.4 The consultations indicate that Denton Island indoor Bowls Club is a well use facility by the local community, with over 300 active members. The facility is seen as a key 'link' in the chain of facilities in the south coast and its loss would result in residents not having adequate access to a facility.

Participation Rates – Active Lives Data

9.3.5 To supplement the demand data gathered above, the analysis has used Active Lives Survey data, Sport England's participation database, to estimate the number of residents in the district with demand to play 'flat green bowls' at least 2x in 28days.

9.3.6 The results of the survey are based on a sample of 270,000 people. For 'smaller' sports, or those that are not as regularly participated in, the data is not robust enough to provide a participation rate at local authority level. When this is the case the participation rate from the most local 'hierarchy' (county, region, national) can be applied to the 16+ population of the district to provide an estimate of the number of individuals with demand to play twice within a 28day period.

9.3.7 This methodology has been applied and the results are presented in table 9.5 below.

Table 9.5: Participation in Bowls in Lewes District (2x in 28days) – Sport England Active Lives Survey

	Flat green bowls	
May 16/17	427	0.50%
Nov 16/17	427	0.50%
May 17/18	427	0.50%
Nov 17/18	341	0.40%

9.3.8 According to Active Lives Survey data, participation in bowls has remained fairly static since 2016/17, with approximately 350-400 people having demand to play regularly. This is remarkably well aligned to the current membership of the club.

9.3.9 This indicates that the club is activating an appropriate level of demand from the local community.

9.3.10 Having established the level of supply and demand in the district it is now possible to assess the 'current position' for indoor bowls in the district.

9.4 Analysis of the ‘current position’

- 9.4.1 The current position of indoor bowls in the district is that the level of demand produced by the local population is being met by a good quality facility in the Denton Island indoor bowls club. This facility is in need of some support due to an issue with its roof but is otherwise a good quality facility servicing the local community.
- 9.4.2 The only issue identified for indoor bowls provision is that as the only facility in the district, its location in Coastal Band means that it is beyond a 20minute driving commute for residents living north of the Lewes town sub area.

9.5 Future Needs Assessment

- 9.5.1 There is no specific methodology for assessing the current and future need for bowls facilities; however, by using the information provided during stakeholder consultations, we are able to provide analysis on the future need for provision.
- 9.5.2 During consultation with the key stakeholders within the study area, it was identified that the current provision of bowls facilities is able to accommodate demand. The 6 indoor rinks present at Denton Island Bowls Club has capacity for 600 members. The club currently has a membership base of 330, meaning that the facility is has a sufficient spare capacity to absorb a substantial growth in demand. Consultation with the England indoor Bowls Association confirmed that Denton Island Bowls Club will be able to accommodate demand in the study area for the foreseeable future.
- 9.5.3 Improvement to the quality of the current provision, through fixing the roof, is seen as a priority. Denton Island Bowls Club has the ability to grow; however, replacement of the roof at the site is seen as a requirement before any increase in demand can be permitted.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.5.4 This section summarises the key findings from the squash chapter of this strategy:

Table 9.6: Summary and Recommendations for Indoor Bowls in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	There is one indoor bowling hall facility in Lewes District. The facility has 6 rinks and therefore is estimated to have a capacity of 600 members.
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	The quality of the facility is considered to be ‘good’. The centre meets the specification to host national level events and is considered to be of good quality by its users. The major issue is that the centre requires substantial maintenance on its roof.
How easily accessible are the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?	The facility is located in Newhaven, within the Coastal Band sub area of the District. It is the only facility of its type in Lewes District, and its location in Coastal Band sub area means that it is beyond a 20 minute driving commute for residents living north of the Lewes Town sub area. However, it is located within the area of highest population and is well used by its members.
Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?	The estimated capacity of the centre is 600 members. Given the centre currently has 330 playing members, the facility is considered to have adequate capacity to absorb any increases in demand over the next 10years.

Question	Summary
<p>What are the recommendations regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?</p>	<p>This facility should be protected for future use. If loss is necessary, it must be replaced with a like-for-like facility or better as a minimum.</p>
<p>Are there any key priorities where existing facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better serve the local community?</p>	<p>Funding and undertaking the maintenance on the roof is the major facility enhancement priority for indoor bowls in Lewes District.</p>
<p>Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?</p>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional bowling hall capacity in the district at this time.</p>

10 Indoor Tennis Assessment

10.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for indoor tennis facilities.

10.1.2 The analysis is broken down into 'supply', 'demand', 'current position', and 'future demand'. The analysis will then conclude with a summary of findings and recommendations regarding the future actions pertaining to tennis.

10.2 Supply

10.2.1 This section explores the current profile of indoor tennis facilities in Lewes District, their quality availability and accessibility.

Quantity Assessment

10.2.2 There is currently one indoor tennis facility within the study area and this is located at Southdowns Sports Club. This facility is available to members of the club. This facility is not available for people to simply 'turn-up' to use. The indoor element of the centre has an estimate capacity of around 200 members. It should be noted that the club has a further 14 courts available for use. For further information on the outdoor tennis provision in the district, please see the Lewes Playing Pitch Strategy.

10.2.3 Table 10.1 below provides a breakdown of the indoor tennis provision in Lewes District.

Table 10.1: Indoor Tennis Facility Audit

Site	No. of Courts	Type of Indoor Facility	Year Build / Refurbished	Surface Type	Ownership / Management Type	Availability	Additional Needs Summary
Southdown Sports Club*	2	Airhall (Seasonal)*	2012	Acrylic	Sports Club	Available (Sports Club / Community Association)	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Social areas, Emergency exits

*The indoor courts on site are only available in winter

10.2.4 As part of the research underpinning this study, selected sites were visited to ascertain the quality of the provision and to discuss key issues with site representatives (where available). The findings from this process are presented in table 10.2 below.

Site assessment summary

Table 10.2: Indoor Tennis Site Summaries

Site	Summary	Quality
Southdown Sports Club	The site at Southdown Sports Club has 16 tennis courts in total, with two of these courts covered by a 'bubble' in Winter, allowing for indoor tennis to take place. The quality of these courts are good. The site is available to members of the club. These seasonal courts make up the only indoor tennis courts in the study area. The site also has provision available for squash.	Good

10.2.5 The site visit concluded that the quality of the courts were considered to be 'good' by the site assessor.

10.2.6 Figure 10.0 below shows the location of the only indoor courts in the district (overleaf). The figure shows that the facility is located in the town of Lewes. This means that the facility is within a 20-minute drive of a large proportion of the district including the majority of the Coastal Band.

Figure 10.0: Indoor tennis provision in Lewes District (Source: Active Places Power)



10.3 Demand

10.3.1 The section analysis the current level of demand for indoor tennis in the district.

10.3.2 Table 10.3 below provides a breakdown of the formal demand that has been identified as part of this study. It should be noted that the demand for the indoor courts cannot be separated from the club's overall membership.

Table 10.3: Formal Indoor Tennis Demand in Lewes District

Club	Number of Members	Home Venue
Southdown Sports Club	360	Southdown Sports Club

10.3.3 Table 10.3 shows that there are 360 members of the tennis section of the Southdown Sports Club. Above, the stated capacity of the site's indoor courts is 200. However, this does not include the capacity from the other 14 outdoor courts (see the Lewes Playing Pitch Strategy).

Key Stakeholder Consultations

10.3.4 Table 10.4 below provides a detailed summary of the consultations that have been undertaken with key stakeholders for indoor tennis in the Lewes District study area.

Table 10.4: Key indoor tennis stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Summary
Lawn Tennis Associations (LTA)	The LTA has recently announced its new strategy. The vision is 'Tennis opened up', and the mission is to grow tennis by making it relevant, accessible, welcoming and enjoyable. As part of the new LTA facility strategy, the LTA have used insight data and mapping technology to identify areas of demand for indoor tennis. 72 target locations have been identified for indoor courts based on: a target location must demonstrate a demand threshold of at least 12,500 adult players within a 20-minute drive time for urban areas and up to 30 minutes for rural areas and potential catchments with more than three existing covered courts are excluded. Lewes District is not a priority area for the LTA for indoor courts. Areas near by identified are: Hastings, Brighton and Haywards Heath and Horsham. Depending on where it ends up, there could be an indoor court facility within a 20-minute drive of Lewes District. The LTA facility strategy includes other fast track loan investments which could include indoor courts, floodlighting, innovation (e.g. Padel or gate access) as long as growing tennis and opening tennis up. The LTA's internal tracking shows participation is on the up, however Active lives shows racket sports participation is decreasing. In terms of tennis clubs in Lewes District, there are two major clubs the LTA work with: Southdown Sports club which has 2 indoor courts under a seasonal bubble and Seaford & Blatchington Lawn Tennis club which has 8 outdoor courts all floodlit but no indoor provision. A number of other smaller tennis clubs in the area including Newhaven Tennis Club. The LTA are not aware of any indoor tennis developments in the area but there are a number of tennis outdoor facility developments. Overall, the LTA feel the indoor tennis provision is adequate in Lewes District and there isn't a need for additional indoor courts.
Southdown Tennis Club	The Tennis club is a section in the larger Southdown Sports club, which has a total of around 800 members. 360 are tennis club members and 70 of which are juniors. They enter teams in the county leagues and are the host venue for the Sussex County Closed competition as well as other LTA grade 3 and 4 events. Luke Milligan is the head pro and runs an academy out of the facility. It was revealed that they need more members for the size of the tennis facility – 16 Courts of which 2 have a seasonal bubble. They haven't pushed the membership enough and they have plans to do more marketing, advertising and an update of the website. There are no established links with schools currently. The temporary bubble structure over the 2 courts which is up in the winter from September until end of March costs approximately £10k to take it up and down. The club breaks even from the income it provides. They have had the bubble around 7 years (lifespan around 15 years) and have a few years left on their LTA interest free loan. The strategy for the club is to have a more permanent indoor structure in the future and need to resurface some of the outdoor courts. Also need better floodlighting; however, they have spent some money on their lights recently. Overall the tennis needs to be more accessible for the full range of players from

Stakeholder	Summary
	beginners upwards. Funding is going to be an issue in the future to develop all the club's facilities as required in their strategy. Due to this, they are keen to find out what funding opportunities might be available to them.

10.3.5 Table 10.4 shows that from the LTA's perspective there is no strategic priority to add indoor courts to the study area. The analysis of the carrying capacity of the club indicate that Southdown Sports Club has spare capacity in its existing sports stock to accommodate increased demand without the need for further indoor courts.

10.3.6 Now that supply and demand for indoor tennis provision has been established, it is now possible to analyse the 'current position' for indoor tennis in the district.

10.4 Analysis of the 'Current Position'

10.4.1 The current position of indoor tennis courts in the district is that the level of demand produced by the local population is being met by a good quality facility in Southdown Sports Club. The facility is expected to have a further 7-8 years left in its life span.

10.4.2 There is no strategic drive to add to the level of indoor court provision in the district.

10.5 Future Needs Assessment

10.5.1 There is no specific methodology for assessing the current and future need for tennis facilities; however, by using the information provided during stakeholder consultations, we are able to provide analysis on the future need for provision.

10.5.2 Given the relatively limited increase in population projected for Lewes town and the district as a whole, it is not expected that demand for indoor tennis facilities will increase rapidly. Given the current position that the present level of supply is adequate to meet demand, there is limited evidence to suggest there will be a need for further facilities by 2030.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

10.5.3 This section summarises the key findings from the tennis chapter of this strategy:

Table 10.6: Summary and Recommendations for Indoor Tennis in Lewes District

Question	Summary
Quantity - What provision is in the area?	There is one indoor tennis facility in Lewes District. The facility has 2 courts and is provided by an 'Airhall' which is deflated and cleared in the summer time.
Quality – is the quality of the facility stock adequate to meet the needs of local demand?	The provision is considered to be of good quality and sufficient to meet the demands of the local population.
How easily accessible are the facilities in terms of their location and distribution across the study area?	The facility is located at Southdown Sports Club. The facility is only accessible to members, however, the location of the club does mean that it is within a 20-minute drive of residents in Seaford and other areas of the Coastal Band.
Is there sufficient availability of provision to meet demand?	At present, there is considered to be sufficient provision to meet demand. Furthermore, investment in further indoor provision is not a priority within the district of Lewes
What are the recommendations regarding the protection of existing facilities in the study area?	This facility should be protected for future use. The 'airhall' has 7-8 years life-span remaining. The club should be supported in retaining an indoor facility for winter junior coaching.
Are there any key priorities where existing	No priorities for facility enhancements have been

Question	Summary
facilities need to be enhanced so that they can better serve the local community?	identified as part of this study.
Is there a need to provide any additional facilities within the study area?	There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional indoor tennis facilities in the district at this time.

11 Summary of Recommendations

11.1.1 This section brings together the needs analysis for each of the key facility types, to set out the key issues and recommended approach for Lewes District Council and partners.

11.2 Recommendations regarding core-facility types

11.2.1 To allow recommendations to be referenced for each of the major facilities under the ‘sphere of influence’ of Lewes District Council, the recommendations from each of the core facility-type chapter (pools, halls and health and fitness centres) are displayed in table 11.1 below.

Recommendations are divided into three ‘types’;

- Protect (Pr): whether a facility should be retained as part of the facility stock in the future
- Enhance (E): how existing facilities should be improved to better meet the facility needs of the local residents
- Provide (Pv): what new provision needs to be added to better meet the needs of local residents

Table 11.1: Summary of Recommendations for Indoor facilities in Lewes District

Site Name		Pools	Halls	Health and Fitness Suites
Downs Leisure Centre	Pr	Protect current supply as minimum	Protect current supply as minimum	Protect current supply as minimum
	E		It is recommended that the damage to the sports hall flooring is rectified on site. As part of the proposal for a new health and wellbeing centre on site, a refurbishment of the sports hall should be considered. Last refurbishment took place in 2010.	
	Pv	Explore the feasibility of providing a new pool / deep-water provision in Seaford – potentially at the Downs Leisure Centre		Explore the feasibility of providing a major health and fitness facility (potentially 110+ stations) of an ‘excellent’ quality to service unmet demand in the sub area of the Coastal Band.
Lewes Leisure Centre	Pr	Protect current supply as minimum	Protect current supply as minimum	Protect current supply as minimum
	E	<p>The floors and drainage of the changing facilities have been identified as poor quality and should be addressed.</p> <p>The facility is not recorded as having been refurbished since 1991. Consider refurbishing of the facility, which could include a</p>	There were issues identified with the quality of the sports hall with damage to the flooring and walls. This could be addressed to improve the overall quality of the facility as this is one of the most utilised facilities in the district.	Explore the feasibility of extending the health and fitness element at this facility so that it can more adequately meet current and projected demand. A potential extension, increasing the size to a 90+ station health and fitness centre, would help to meet current and

Site Name		Pools	Halls	Health and Fitness Suites
		remodelling of the pools to make them more suitable for training and coaching of beginner swimmers. Hoists should be added to the pools to increase their accessibility for people living with additional needs.		projected future demand.
	Pv			
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	Pr		Protect current supply as minimum	Protect current supply as minimum
	E		There were considerable markings on the walls of the sports hall that we recommend to be removed. The flooring was also seen to have damage in areas which requires refurbishment. This should be considered as a priority as it is the districts most utilised hall.	Explore the feasibility of extending the health and fitness element at this facility so that it can more adequately meet current and projected demand. A potential extension, increasing the size to a 90+ station health and fitness centre, would help to service unmet demand in the sub area.
	Pv		Explore the feasibility of providing additional hall space in the Coastal Band sub area, with particular reference to Peacehaven – at Peacehaven Leisure Centre or another facility in Peacehaven.	
Ringmer Pool	Pr	Protect current supply as minimum.		
	E	The pool was recently closed for retiling. The pool last underwent a full refurbishment in 2006 and so should be considered for enhancement, but as a low priority. The condition of changing provision adequate but would also benefit from refurbishment. The entrance to the pool is also functional, but unappealing and would benefit from enhancement. Hoists should be added to		

Site Name		Pools	Halls	Health and Fitness Suites
		the pools to increase their accessibility for people living with additional needs.		
	Pv			
Seaford Head Swimming Pool	Pr	Protect current supply as minimum.	Protect current supply as minimum.	
	E	<p>The changing rooms at this facility are seen to be of a poor quality and so refurbishment should be considered.</p> <p>The pool is considered too deep to effectively teach swimming to beginners and could be remodelled to allow for effective teaching.</p> <p>The pool has significant issues with its pumps which require a full service get these working again.</p> <p>The reception and entrance to the pool is currently very unappealing and so would benefit from enhancement.</p> <p>The carparking and access to the site is quite poor. This should be enhanced to improve the look and feel of the facility.</p>		
	Pv			
Sea-haven Swimming and Fitness Centre	Pr	Protect current supply as minimum.		
	E	<p>Cracked drainage covers were identified during the site visit which are in need of replacement</p> <p>The pool is not considered to be adequate for beginner coaching, it is recommended that the swimming programme on site is changed to improve this.</p>		
	Pv	There is currently no dedicated disabled parking in the near vicinity of the site. It is recommended that the possibility of providing a dedicated disabled parking bay is explored.		

11.2.2 In addition to the above recommendations it is recommended that, because the provision at **Falmer Sports Complex** is vital to the overall supply and demand for health and fitness across the District (with it being the largest by number of stations and also the only pay and play facility of its type in the study area) that close cooperation is maintained with Sussexsport to ensure long-term community use and to support any enhancements to the facility.

11.3 Recommendations regarding additional-facility types

11.3.1 In addition to the three 'core' facility types covered by all Build Indoor Facilities Strategies, this study also looks that the following facility types:

- Squash Courts
- Indoor Bowling Halls
- Indoor Tennis Courts

Squash Courts

11.3.2 PROTECT: It is recommended that all squash courts are protected from re-designation to any other sport at this time. However, should squash activity fail to increase at Peacehaven Leisure Centre then there is a need to explore the possibility of reducing the amount of time dedicated to squash in the flexible space where the squash courts sit. It is recommended that a coach be approached to help drive activity here.

11.3.3 ENHANCE: Lewes Squash Club, based out of Southdown Sports Club, have considerable issues with the roofing and heating of their courts. Club should be supported in attempts to improve this provision.

11.3.4 PROVIDE: There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional courts in the district at this time.

Indoor Bowling Halls

11.3.5 PROTECT: It is recommended that the current level of provision be retained. Should the site need to be lost it must be replaced with a like-for-like facility or better.

11.3.6 ENHANCE: The roof of the Denton Island Indoor Bowling Club needs to be repaired as a priority.

11.3.7 PROVIDE: There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional bowling halls in the district at this time.

Indoor Tennis Courts

11.3.8 PROTECT: It is recommended that the current level of provision be retained to enable the current level of winter training to be retained.

11.3.9 ENHANCE: The 'airhall' will need replacing in the next 7-8 years. The club should be supported with this project when the time comes.

11.3.10 PROVIDE: There is no evidence to suggest the need for additional indoor tennis courts in the district at this time.

11.4 Wider Recommendations

- 11.4.1 In addition to the specific recommendations identified above, there is also a need to address a small number of wider recommendations, which will improve the overall provision of built sports facilities across the Local Authority;

RECOMMENDATION 1: WORK WITH RELEVANT EDUCATION PARTNERS TO REVIEW, REVISE AND IMPLEMENT COMMUNITY USE AGREEMENTS (CUA'S), TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS FACILITIES BASED AT EDUCATION SITES

- 11.4.2 The study has identified that while there are a significant number of facilities located at education sites across the District, there is limited community use and where this does occur, it is not secured by a long-term CUA. The trend across the sector in this area is worsening, with education facilities become less available. It is therefore recommended that the Local Authority and clubs work with education partners to address this.

- 11.4.3 If this is not achievable, then further Local Authority and NGB investment will be required, to create facilities that are available for the community use during periods of peak demand.

RECOMMENDATION 2: SEEK TO SECURE S106 CONTRIBUTIONS THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FACILITIES, AS WELL AS THE REFURBISHMENT OF EXISTING FACILITIES

- 11.4.4 Given the extent of the proposed development (housing, retail and industrial) in areas across the Local Authority, there is a significant opportunity to negotiate developer contributions, to be allocated to new sports facility development, as well as the improvement of existing facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 3: ENSURE THAT ALL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IS UNDERTAKEN IN LINE WITH THE WIDER INDUSTRY PRIORITIES OF ADDRESSING INACTIVITY AND ENGAGING WITH HARD-TO-REACH GROUPS

- 11.4.5 Ensure all facility development meets the industry requirements associated with the 2015 DCMS 'Sporting Future' Strategy and the 2016 Sport England 'Towards an Active Nation' Strategy. In line with this strategic direction, facilities should be welcoming to hard-to-reach groups, be accessible for those that are currently inactive and meet the requirements of wider stakeholders such as Public Health England.

- 11.4.6 In addition, facility development should take into consideration the priorities and investment strategies of National Governing Bodies, as well as utilising funding streams available from these organisations.

RECOMMENDATION 4: DEVELOP A ROBUST MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR NEW AND EXISTING FACILITIES

- 11.4.7 It is imperative that, to demonstrate how sports facilities are performing and meeting local and national objectives, Lewes District Council and associated stakeholders establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework process for strategic built facilities.

11.4.8 This process should include capture of throughput data, the analysis of overall impact and a clear understanding of who is participating, when they are using facilities and what parts of the facility they are using. As part of this process, evidence of impact can then be utilised to demonstrate to wider stakeholders, such as Sport England, how facilities are performing and how the Council is engaging with hard-to-reach groups and 'inactives'.

12 Action Plan

12.1.1 To provide a clear identification of ‘strategic’ investment priorities across the study area, high profile strategic investment projects have been identified in the below table. These projects are likely to be limited in number due to their size but will deliver a significant level of benefit for grass-roots sport and physical activity. These projects will likely include a number of different stakeholders and funding partners.

ACTION PLAN TERMINOLOGY

- Issue/ opportunity: The issue or opportunity that can be addressed
- Key Actions: Numbering is just a reference for the action
- Partners: Top listed partner is identified as lead partner
- Timescale: Short: 0–2 yrs. Medium: 2-5 yrs. Long 5-10 yrs
- Priority: Low, Medium and High, depending on overall impact for sports participation

Table 12.1: Lewes Districts’ Indoor Built Facilities Action Plan (2020-2030)

Site	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Time-scale	Priority	
Downs Leisure Centre	#1	Swimming Pool & Health and Fitness – Provide	There is a proposal on site to remodel the Centre as part of a new health and wellbeing centre.	Undertake a feasibility study into the possibility of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removing Seaford Head Swimming Pool and adding (potentially around 475m² of) water space at the Downs Leisure Centre (including an investigation into the need for deep water provision). 2. Extending the health and fitness centre (potentially up to a 110+ station health and fitness suite). 	LDC, Wave Leisure, Swim England	Short	Medium
	#2	Halls - Enhance	Damage to flooring identified and hall has not been refurbished since 2010.	Refurbish sports hall.	LDC, Wave Leisure	-	Medium

Site	Action ID/Ref		Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Time-scale	Priority
Lewes Leisure Centre	#3	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The main pool has issues with the poor quality of the overflow grilles that surround the pool. This has the potential of creating a safety hazard for users of the facility. The pool is of a 1980's design and so maintaining the current facility to a high quality is key.	Improve/replace the overflow grilles surrounding the main pool.	LDC/Wave Leisure	Short	Medium
	#4	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The facility is not recorded as having been refurbished since 1991 and is identified as a poor space for coaching beginner swimmers.	Undertaking a major refurbishment of the facility, including a remodelling of the pools to make them more suitable for training and coaching of beginner swimmers.	LDC/Wave Leisure	Medium	Medium
	#5	Swimming Pool - Enhance	Pool lacks hoists to make the facility more accessible for those living with additional needs.	Recommended that hoists should be added to the pool provision on site and/or at Lewes Leisure Centre to increase the accessibility for people living with additional needs.	LDC/Wave Leisure	Short	High
	#6	Sports Hall - Enhance	The main sports hall underwent refurbishment a year ago; however, issues remain with the quality of the flooring.	Ensure improvements are made to flooring and look into ways to ensure the long-term quality of the sports hall surface.	LDC/Wave Leisure	-	Medium
	#7	Health and Fitness - Enhance	Lack of sufficient supply to meet demand in the area of Lewes town.	Explored the feasibility of extending the health and fitness element at this facility so that it can more adequately meet current and projected demand (examining the need to potentially increase this facility to a 90+ station health and fitness centre).	LDC, Wave Leisure	Short	High
Peacehaven Leisure Centre	#8	Halls - Enhance	There were considerable markings on the walls of the sports hall that we recommend to be removed. The flooring was also seen to have damage in areas which requires refurbishment.	Full, high quality refurbishment of the hall.	LDC, Wave Leisure	Medium	Medium
	#9	Halls - Provide	There was identified to be the highest level of unmet demand in the Coastal Band sub area, and more specifically in Peacehaven.	Explore the feasibility of providing additional hall space in the Coastal Band sub area, with particular reference to Peacehaven – at Peacehaven Leisure Centre or another facility in Peacehaven (to be explored by the feasibility study).	LDC, Wave Leisure	Medium	Medium
	#10	Health and Fitness - Enhance	There is a substantial shortage of health and fitness stations in the sub area.	Explore the feasibility of providing a major, good quality health and fitness facility (potentially up to +90 stations) to service the	LDC, Wave Leisure	Short	Medium

Site	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Time-scale	Priority	
			unmet demand identified in the Coastal Band sub area.				
	#11	Squash - Protect	Management on site have discussed removing the weekend availability of the squash courts due to a lack of use. This is the only pay and play accessible squash facility in the study area. The other squash facility at Southdown Sports Club is a members only club.	Council to work closely with the Sussex County Squash Association to appoint a coach to the centre to drive activity and utilisation of the squash courts. It is recommended that the situation at Peacehaven Leisure Centre is closely monitored.	LDC/Sussex County Squash Association	Short	-
Ringmer Swimming Pool	#12	Swimming Pool - Enhance	There are issues with cracked tiles which surround the pool. This could potentially pose a safety hazard for the users of the facility.	Aim to re-tile the surrounding floor area of the pool to improve the quality of the facility.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Ringmer School	Short	High (understood to be complete)
	#13	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The changing provision is in an adequate condition but would also benefit from refurbishment.	Refurbish changing facilities.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Ringmer School	-	Medium
	#14	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The entrance to the pool is also functional, but unappealing and would benefit from enhancement.	Enhance entrance to the pool to make this more appealing.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Ringmer School	Medium	Medium
	#15	Swimming Pool - Enhance	Pool lacks hoists to make the facility more accessible for those living with additional needs.	Recommended that hoists should be added to the pool provision on site and/or at Lewes Leisure Centre to increase the accessibility for people living with additional needs.	LDC/Wave Leisure	Short	High
Seaford Head School	#16	Swimming Pool - Protect	Within reference to action #1 this pool should not be removed until all requisite additional swimming space is open to the public at the Downs Leisure Centre.		LDC/Wave Leisure	Short	High
	#17	Swimming Pool - Enhance	One of the drainage pumps is in need of being replaced, with the pool currently operating on one pump. The whole system, including the air handling system is due to be replaced. The site is extensively used by swimming and water polo clubs and so the upkeep of the facility is a priority.	Aim to ensure that replacements to the pool equipment are carried out, ensuring the facility is operational for future years.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Seaford Head School	Short	High
	#18	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The changing rooms at this facility are considered poor quality.	Refurbish Changing Rooms.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Seaford Head School	Short	Medium
	#19	Swimming	The pool is considered too deep to	Subject to a decision on action #1, remodel	LDC/Wave	Medium	Medium

Site	Action ID/Ref	Issue / opportunity	Key Action(s)	Partners	Time-scale	Priority
		Pool - Enhance	effectively teach swimming to beginners.	pool to allow for effective teaching.	Leisure/Seaford Head School	
	#20	Swimming Pool - Enhance	The reception and entrance to the pool is currently very unappealing and requires enhancement.	Subject to a decision on action #1, enhance the entrance to the site.	LDC/Wave Leisure/Seaford Head School	Medium Medium
Seahaven Swimming and Fitness Centre	#21	Swimming Pool – Enhance	Cracked drainage covers were identified during the site visit.	Replace cracked drainage covers.	LDC / Wave Leisure	Short Medium
	#22	Swimming Pool – Enhance	The pool is not considered to be adequate for beginner coaching.	it is recommended that the swimming programme on site is changed to improve this.	LDC / Wave Leisure	Medium Medium
	#23	General - Provide	There is currently no dedicated disabled parking in the near vicinity of the site.	It is recommended that a dedicated disabled parking bay is provided.	LDC / Wave Leisure	Medium Medium
Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club	#24	Bowls - Enhance	The roof on site is in need of replacement/refurbishment due to leakages and general condition. This is the only indoor bowls site in the study area and is used for county and national matches. The site has huge social benefits to members and so ensuring the site is maintained to a high standard is a priority.	Support the club in attempts to raise the funds that are needed to replace the roof on site.	LDC/ England Indoor Bowling Association/ Denton Island Indoor Bowls Club	Medium -
Southdown Sports Club	#25	Squash – Enhance	Roof and heating identified to be in need of repair.	Support the club in addressing these facility elements.	Southdown Sports Club	Short -
	#26	Tennis – Enhance	Air hall is due to expire in 7-8 years.	Support the club with replacing this when the time comes.	Southdown Sports Club	Long -

12.2 Using the Strategy

12.2.1 In the short term, it is advised that the Council sets up an implementation group (which should be made of up of Council colleagues and local stakeholders), to co-ordinate preparation of a short-term action plan, as well as undertaking further sub-regional needs assessment for any major cross-boundary development projects. The BFS has identified, on a site by site level, the needs for indoor facility provision across Lewes District. Where the current level of supply does not meet the current or future needs of residents for specific facility types, these have been identified as requiring further capacity to meet demand.

12.2.2 In order to provide this additional capacity, guidance has been provided as to whether the steering group and partner organisations should look to;

- Secure current or greater community access to sites and undertake necessary works to allow for such use to occur,
- Enhance existing sites to increase their capacity and ensure adequate maintenance to maintain the higher use, and/or
- Provide new facilities on new or existing sites

12.2.3 Where the third option has been recommended, further guidance is available from Sport England and relevant National Governing Bodies to advise on the best course of action for local authorities and delivery organisations.

Potential Avenues for Securing Funding

12.2.4 The following section will present some of the more prominent funding avenues that can be used by Local Authorities for the improvement of sporting facilities.

Sport England's Strategic Facilities Fund

12.2.5 This fund aims to support local authorities invest strategically in sport and physical activity to deliver outcomes essential to local communities. Grants of between £500,000 and £2 million can be considered for a standalone project, or as a contribution to a strategic plan that includes more than one project.

12.2.6 The key objectives of the fund are as follows:

- To encourage the market to be clear about the purpose of their investment, encouraging development of sustainable environments capable of supporting service delivery that delivers against local outcomes.
- To encourage the market to work collaboratively (cross-sector and boundaries) using research to determine local outcomes, target audience and the behaviour change needed to achieve the outcomes.
- To attract capital investment into local facilities, providing new opportunities to encourage people to live healthier and more active lifestyles.

Sport England's Community Asset Fund

12.2.7 The primary purpose of this fund is to invest in projects that use sport and physical activity to change lives and be a force for social good. The potential level of investment can range from £1,000 to £150,000 depending on the scale of the project.

13 Glossary of Terms

13.1.1 In order to fully understand the Built Facilities Strategy, 4global have created a glossary detailing key terms and phrases mentioned throughout. The glossary is detailed below, along with appropriate definitions;

Phrases and Acronyms

Availability refers to the ways in which members of the public can access facilities.

Capacity / Carrying Capacity is the amount of demand a facility can accommodate.

Demand refers to the recorded or estimated desire of the public to use a certain facility type. Demand can be measured in a variety of ways (such as 'visitors' or 'bookings') but is typically used to appraise how frequently the local community wishes to use a facility.

Displaced demand generally relates to play by teams or other users of facilities from within the Study area (i.e. from residents of the Study area) which takes place outside of the area. This may be due to issues with the provision of facilities in the Study area, just reflective of how the sports are played (e.g. at a central venue for the wider area) or due to the most convenient site for the respective users just falling outside of the local authority/Study area.

Facility Planning Model (FPM) is a facility modelling toolkit, developed by Sport England to inform the current and future need for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and all-weather pitches.

Future demand is an informed estimate made of the likely future demand for facilities in the Study area. This is generally based on the most appropriate current and future population projections for the relevant age and gender groupings for each sport. Key trends, local objectives and targets and consultation also inform this figure.

Latent Demand is demand that evidence suggests may be generated from the current population should they have access to more or better provision. This could include feedback from a sports club who may feel that they could set up and run an additional team if they had access to better provision.

Local share provides a numerical value that dictates to what extent an area has better or worse access to a facility type. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just meets demand, whilst a value below 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates that supply exceeds demand.

National Governing Body of Sport (NGB) - typically these are independent, self-appointed organisations that govern their sports through the common consent of their sport. Sport England has a recognition process for NGBs that aims to identify a single lead NGB structure which governs a sport at UK, GB or home country level.

Pay and Play refers to the type of availability a facility might have. It refers to facilities where any member of the public can simply book to use it without needing any other membership or affiliation.

Peak Time is the period of time that the greatest proportion of the population would like to use a facility. This not always a defined period of time per se but refers to a time period when the facility is typically in greatest demand or receives the highest numbers of visitors.

Retained demand is the proportion of total demand that takes place in facilities within the study area boundary.

Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity

provided by a facility type.

Spare capacity is the amount of additional play that a facility could potentially accommodate in addition to current activity. There may be reasons why this potential to accommodate additional play should not automatically be regarded as actual spare capacity, for example, a site may be managed to regularly operate slightly below its carrying capacity, to ensure that it can cater for a number of friendly matches and training activity. This needs to be investigated before the capacity is deemed actual spare capacity.

Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) is a facility modelling toolkit, developed by Sport England to calculate the future need for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls, based on a specified population increase in an identified location.

Strategic supply A 'strategic' built facility is here defined as a facility that has a sports hall with a minimum of three badminton courts and/or has a swimming pool with a minimum of 6 lanes of 25m length. A strategic site is also considered to be available to the community via 'pay and play' access. Due to this, a school site that is only available at designated hours for community use would not be considered a 'strategic' site.

Supply refers to the physical facilities themselves. Comprised in 'supply' is information such as the location, availability, quality and capacity of facilities. Supply for facilities is often 'filtered' to show only the facilities that are considered strategically important, possibly due to their size and/or their accessibility profile. Often the report may only focus on 'strategic' supply, i.e. those facilities that are large enough to be considered strategically important and are accessible to all members of the public. Supply can be measured in a number of ways.

Supply and Demand Balance refers to estimated 'position' (or current situation) of a facility when the level of 'demand' is subtracted from the 'supply'. If this test produces a positive figure, then generally it can be said that a facility has some level of spare capacity and if not, then the facility can be said to be running at or over capacity.

Total Demand is the sum of all demand for a facility type. This can be divided gender and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. Total Demand is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender in order to derive the total demand figure.

Unmet demand is demand that is known to exist but unable to be accommodated on current supply of facilities. This could be in the form of a team with access to a facility but nowhere to train or vice versa. This could also be due to the poor quality and therefore limited capacity of facilities in the area and/or a lack of provision and ancillary facilities which meet a certain standard of play/league requirement. League secretaries may be aware of some unmet demand as they may have declined applications from teams wishing to enter their competitions due to a lack of pitch provision which in turn is hindering the growth of the league.

Used capacity is the proportion of capacity (see definition above) that is actually being taken up by users.

VPWPP: Visits Per Week in The Peak Period

SHAPING THE FUTURE OF SPORT

