

Broxbourne Leisure Facilities Strategy

Outdoor Sports Facilities

Final Strategy

December 2013



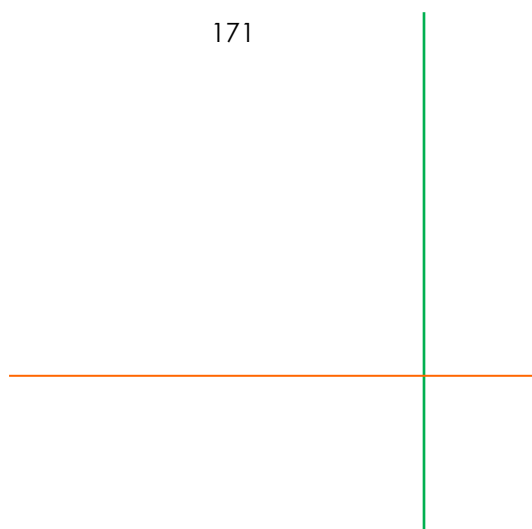
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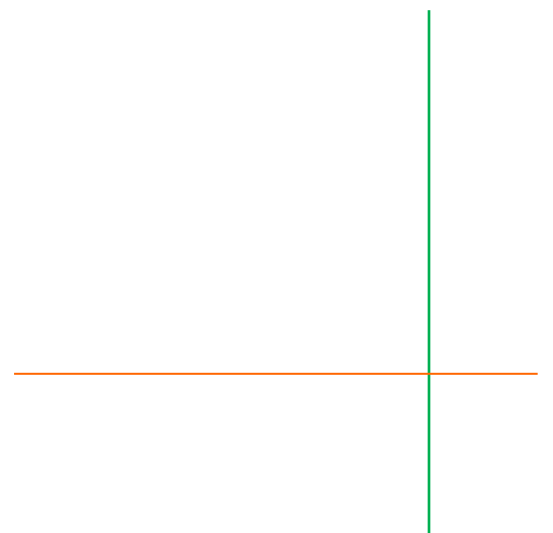
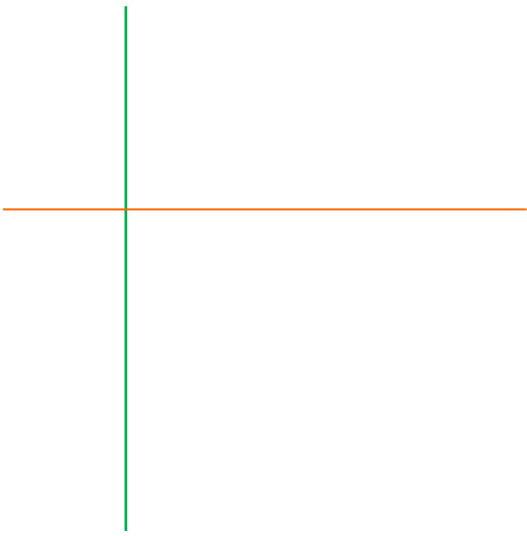
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1. Introduction

01

Broxbourne Council appointed Neil Allen Associates, to produce a Leisure Strategy, comprising the following elements:

- Built Sports Facilities Strategy
- Playing Pitch Strategy

The Leisure Strategy will produce a suite of documents which will individually evaluate the current provision of identified leisure facilities across Broxbourne in 2013. Each chapter will go on to model the respective leisure requirements of the population as it continues to grow to 2021 (2031 population figures have also been included but detailed planning so far into the future is not considered appropriate at this stage).

This report sets out the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy. It comprises an audit and assessment which has gathered the evidence using relevant methodology and research tools, combined with facility inspections and stakeholder feedback which details both the current and future provision required to meet the sport and recreation needs of Broxbourne residents now and to 2021/31. It also includes key issues and detailed proposals emerging from the detailed audit and assessment evidence.

The key findings in this report are based on data provided from a variety of sources, including Sport England's Active Places Power website, which have been verified wherever possible by site inspections and other information. The data was collected early in the planning process, and for the most part applies to the season 2012-13 and may not be entirely current. Above all it represents a snapshot of the situation at the time, but is considered sufficiently robust for the purposes of comparison with local provision.

This strategy has been developed following the methodology outlined by Sport England in 'Towards a Level Playing Field – A Manual for the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies' (TaLPF). Sport England has throughout the duration of this study been developing a new methodology for the preparation of playing pitch and outdoor sports studies (to be known as known as "Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance" 2013), but it has not been possible to encompass this in the current study because of timescales and the status of the new methodology which has not yet been fully approved. Nonetheless an assessment based on the current methodology is considered robust and SE was supportive of the TLPF methodology being used in view of the new methodology not being available in full at the time this outdoor study was prepared.

The study has also drawn on various Sport England strategic planning tools including the Facilities Planning Model, Active Places Power, Active People and Market Segmentation. It is consistent with government advice about the need for robust assessments of need as enshrined in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The strategy considers the adequacy of provision for key pitch sports in Broxbourne, mainly:

- Football
- Cricket
- Rugby Union
- Hockey

It also considers other provision of particular importance in the sporting context of Broxbourne, including:

- Tennis
- Bowls
- Netball
- Athletics
- Golf
- Artificial Grass pitches (AGPs) which are used for football, rugby and hockey, and Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs).
- Other outdoor recreational activities of some importance in the borough including water based activities and cycling.

Sub areas

For the purpose of the study, the borough has been subdivided into sub areas based on those used by the Council in the Core Strategy (see map 2.1 below).

Timescale

The study was commissioned in early 2013, and the main field work undertaken during the spring and summer.

While the Strategy period will be 2013-2031 to conform to the emerging Local Plan, the detailed modelling tools restrict the facility planning horizon to an earlier date. Moreover the realistic planning horizon is 2021 and this is used as the effective future date for any proposals.

The context for this strategy in terms of demography, other local socio economic factors, and sports participation is set out fully in a separate report, and summarised in section 3 below.

Key drivers

The key drivers for the strategy are taken from the Council's original brief as follows:

As with all Councils, Broxbourne is facing unprecedented economic pressure and will need to find significant savings in the coming years. This coupled with a diminishing capital resource and an ageing facility stock will necessitate some difficult and potentially unpopular decisions. At the same time the 2012 Olympics and its expected legacy along with the growing obesity issue and high levels of inactivity puts health, well being and activity high on the national and local agenda. The Council will need to find innovative ways of meeting these potentially conflicting issues.

This Strategy needs to be set in the above context and be expected to guide future priorities and investment and seek to determine the Council's position as a provider or enabler. The strategy should provide an evidence base for external funding bids and the consultants will be expected, through this process, to identify applicable funding opportunities.

Strategic vision

The strategic vision for the strategy can be summarised as follows:

'To work with partners to plan, provide and facilitate a network of accessible, high quality and sustainable sports pitches and other outdoor sports facilities, which provide

opportunities for participation by all residents of the borough at all levels of play from grassroots to elite'.

To achieve the vision the following objectives have been agreed:

- *Increase and sustain participation in outdoor sport, through appropriate provision for increased activity and identified priority groups*
- *Create opportunities for young people and provide wider value to local communities e.g. through development of community outdoor sports hubs*
- *Facilitate improved health and quality of life, for those living in and working in, or visiting Broxbourne, as well as those who will live there in the future*
- *Contribute to social cohesion, and enjoyment, particularly in areas of economic and social deprivation*
- *Where appropriate contribute towards raising standards of performance, by facilitating specialist centres and training opportunities with clubs and others*
- *Develop sports facilities to help bring economic benefit to the borough*
- *Ensure delivery through innovative, strong and long term partnership*
- *Use the planning process to ensure implementation of proposals*
- *Maximise available resources for investment and development of provision*
- *Form strong links with sports development and coaching and appropriate support services and programming*
- *Ensure facilities are sustainable and easily manageable.*

2. Strategy Methodology

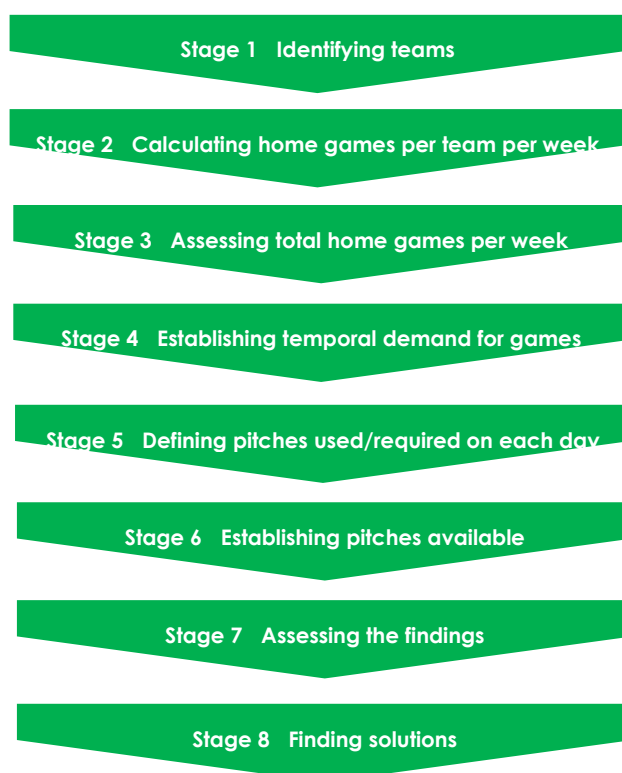
02

This section, in so far as it relates to the main pitch sports, sets out the methodology that has been used to develop the playing pitch element of the strategy for Broxbourne. The strategy has been developed in line with 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A Manual for the Production of a Playing Pitch Strategy' (Sport England, 2003) (TaLPPF). As suggested above, new guidance from Sport England on the preparation of playing pitch and outdoor sports studies has been in development for a number of months, but its evolution coincided with work on this current study, and it has not been possible to embrace the new methodology on this occasion. Nonetheless the methodology adopted meets Sport England's requirements for the preparation of a robust study. Non pitch sports follow a similar format though there is no prescribed method for assessing needs.

The aim of the current Playing Pitch Methodology (PPM) is to determine the adequacy of pitch supply in a given area to meet current and future demand and to guide the development of a strategy for the future delivery of pitch sports. It seeks to promote the development of strategies that reflect the local situation.

The methodology comprises eight stages, which broadly cover the issues of supply and demand. While stages one to six are largely numerical calculations, designed to evaluate the current supply and demand, it is steps 7 and 8, the evaluation of issues and solutions, which are the essential components of a successful strategy.

The key stages of the Playing Field Methodology are set out below.



Our approach

Demand (Stages 1 – 5)

The success of the methodology depends largely on obtaining as accurate a tally as possible of the number of teams and pitches within Broxbourne borough.

To achieve this, a full audit of pitches, users and providers within the authority boundary was conducted, in conjunction with National Governing Bodies (NGBs) for Football (the FA), Cricket (the ECB), Rugby Union (the RFU), and Hockey (EH).

This audit involved:

- use of data collected by National Governing Bodies on participation in their sports and the surrounding area and discussions with National Governing Bodies on the issues arising;
- cross referencing of NGB data through discussions with local league secretaries, fixture lists, pitch booking lists and internet research; and
- clarification telephone calls to clubs and providers.

As well as collecting baseline data on the teams participating in and around Broxbourne, a consultation exercise was carried out in order to provide full understanding of the issues and challenges currently experienced. This comprised:

- discussions with National Governing Bodies covering current issues and key policy and facility priorities;
- discussions with officers of Broxbourne Council, and the Hertfordshire Sports Partnership);
- telephone discussions with other key external stakeholders including Sport England and consideration of adjacent authorities;
- distribution of questionnaires to secondary schools;
- telephone discussions with league secretaries operating in the area;
- distribution of questionnaires to football, rugby, cricket, hockey, bowls and tennis clubs and telephone calls to all other clubs and clubs not responding to the questionnaires;
- and a full programme of telephone calls to sports clubs for football, cricket, rugby and hockey.

The above consultation provides a comprehensive understanding of the adequacy of pitch provision in Broxbourne and the issues associated with participation in this area, and therefore enable a robust assessment of needs. Overall, a high proportion of teams within Broxbourne were contacted successfully, with specific figures being:

- Football – 45% of clubs, 79% of teams (this is lower than intended, but the main football clubs not responding were mainly one team Sunday clubs, with little development potential, and additional replies would not significantly change the overall conclusions)
- Cricket - 100% of teams and clubs
- Rugby - 100% of clubs and teams
- Hockey – 100% of teams and clubs
- Bowls – 80% of clubs
- Tennis– 100% of teams and clubs.

Supply (Stage 6)

As well as understanding the demand for pitches, a full audit of the supply of playing fields is an essential component of a Playing Pitch Strategy.

A detailed audit of the current pitches in Broxbourne was compiled by:

- drawing on the findings of the previous Playing Pitch study;
- reviewing National Governing Body data on pitches and using the Sport England Active Places tool, which provides data on playing fields;
- undertaking non technical site visits to all public playing fields;
- consulting with Grounds Maintenance staff and pitch providers across the borough; and
- carrying out internet searches and local consultation.

Availability and accessibility

The ownership and accessibility of pitches will influence their actual availability for community use. In line with 'Towards a Level Playing Field', the term 'secured community use' has been adopted to define this.

This embraces:

- all local authority facilities;
- school facilities where they are subject to formal community use agreements;
- other institutional facilities that are available to the public as a result of formal community use agreements; and
- any facilities that are owned, used or maintained by clubs/private individuals and which, as a matter of policy and practice, are available to large sections of the public through membership of a club or through an admission fee.

Pitches in secured community use are pitches that are available for use by community teams and whose future use is secured for the coming seasons by one or more of the following:

- a formal community use agreement;
- a leasing/management arrangement between the school and LEA requiring the pitch(es) to be available to community teams;
- a policy of community use minuted by the school or LEA, including tariff of charges, etc;
- minutes of the board of school governors allowing use of pitches by community teams; and
- written commitment from the school to the current community team(s) using the pitch(es) and where it is the intention of the school to maintain access for community teams to its pitch(es) at peak times (i.e. evenings, weekends and/or school holidays) for the next two or more years.

The strategy concentrates on the role of facilities that are available for community use – there are relatively few pitches in other sectors and these are mainly for school use only.

Strategy development (Stages 7 and 8)

Following the collation of supply and demand data, calculations were undertaken to evaluate the adequacy of pitches in the borough. In discussion with the project steering group, as well as with National Governing Body representatives and Sport England, and drawing on the key issues identified, a strategy was then devised setting out key recommendations and priorities for the future delivery of playing fields in Broxbourne.

Artificial grass pitches

Analysis of artificial grass pitches has also been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Outdoor Facilities Strategy. This assessment draws on the Sport England Facilities Planning Model

(FPM) and is set out in Section 5. The key findings of this evaluation of the adequacy of pitches provide important context for pitches across the borough.

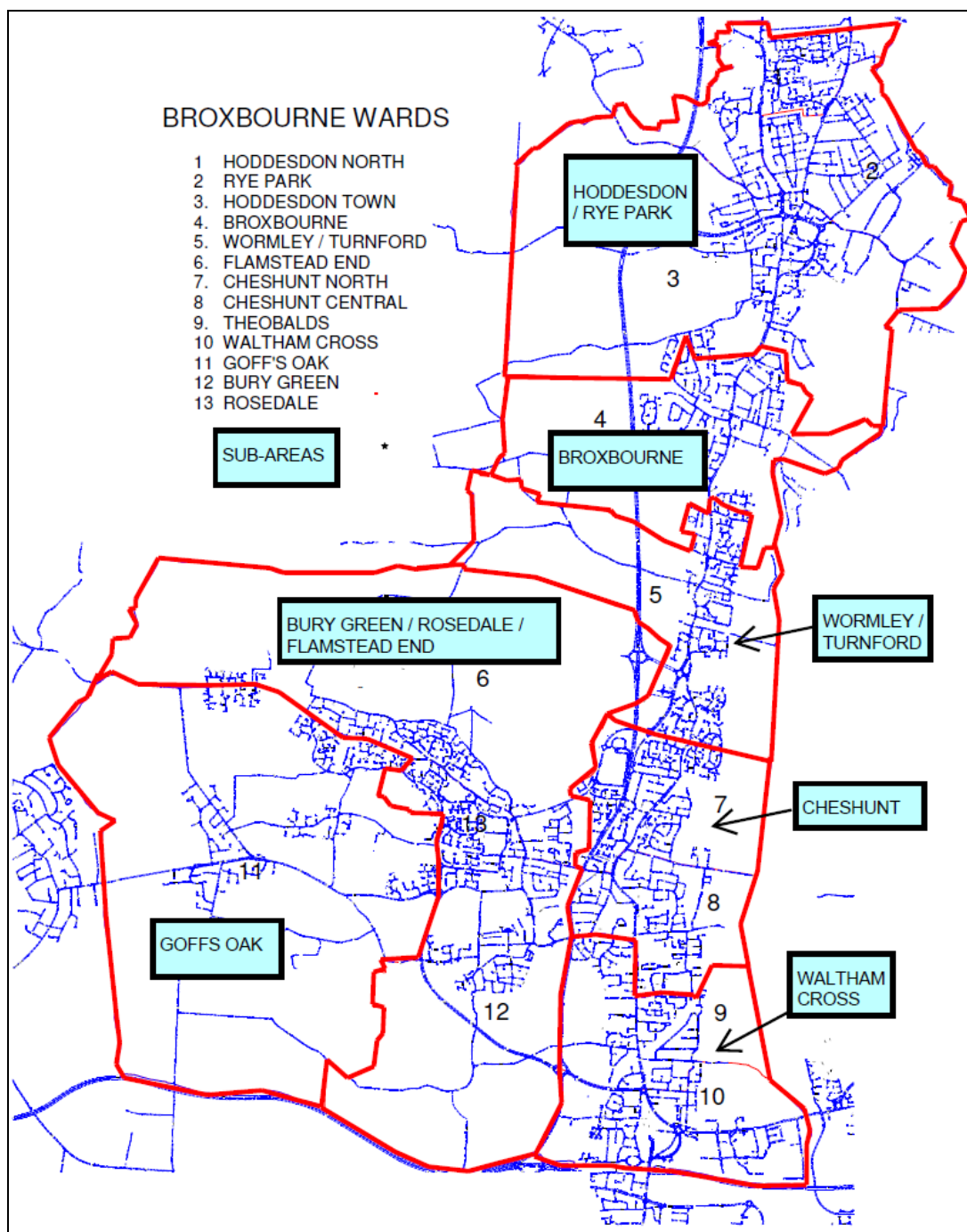
Geographical analysis

For completeness, and to fully understand the patterns of supply and demand in Broxbourne, the adequacy of provision is analysed both on a borough wide level and where appropriate within four neighbourhood sub-areas. These areas are based on those used by consultants in the previous Playing Pitch Strategy. The sub-areas are summarized in Table 2.1 below and are illustrated on Map 2.1 overleaf. Population figures are based on the 2011 Census and are compatible with other data used elsewhere in this report.

Table 2.1 – Sub-areas in Broxbourne borough

Sub area	Wards	Population (2011)
1. Hoddesdon	Hoddesdon North, Rye Park, Hoddesdon Town	21,620
2. Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	Broxbourne, Wormley/Turnford	15,980
3. Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	Cheshunt North, Cheshunt Central, Theobalds, Waltham Cross	29,890
4 Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	Flamstead End, Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale	26,180

Map 2.1 –Wards (as of 2011) and sub areas in Broxbourne



3. Population and Sports Participation Context

03

A report which deals with the context for outdoor sport in Broxbourne is available separately. This sets out the trends in the Broxbourne population and other socio economic indicators and a review of adult sports participation, in particular, in pitch and other outdoor sports. It evaluates the findings of the Sport England evidence base on adult sports participation including the Sport England Active People surveys and Market Segmentation work.

The context report draws out the following broad implications for outdoor sports:

- Broxbourne has a relatively small population with more people in the 20-24 and 60/65+ groups than the national average, and fewer in most other groups. However the differences across all age groups compared with the average are not marked
- The current population is mainly white and there are low levels of disability
- There is likely over the period of the strategy to be an overall increased demand for sport of about 2-5% compared with the increased population of 5-10% (because of an ageing population / higher percentage of older people in future), a significant increased demand for sport among the younger age groups and sports attractive to older people such as bowls and tennis, but a decline in demand for pitch sports, and indoor sports undertaken in a sports hall. There will be an increasing need to address the demands of an older population for sport
- There are above current levels of unemployment, but generally Broxbourne is a relatively prosperous borough, with more high earners and fewer low earners than average. However the level of educational attainment in Broxbourne is generally lower than the average
- The health of people in Broxbourne is generally better than the England average and life expectancy generally high, although much lower in the more deprived parts of the borough. Both adult and childhood obesity are considerably higher than the national average. Health priorities in Broxbourne which need addressing include physical activity and obesity particularly among younger people and helping the expanding older population maintain their health, which have implications for sport
- Broxbourne's overall deprivation score is in the middle third nationally and regionally – but within the borough, there are output areas where deprivation is higher (parts of Cheshunt, Hoddesdon and Wormley/Turnford), while Waltham Cross is in the most deprived 20% of wards in England. There is much variety throughout the borough in terms of overall deprivation, and different interventions may be necessary
- Activity rates in sport have fluctuated but have generally remained slightly above the national average. Male activity is appreciably higher than female, and older people (55+) are also more active than average. Rates among the higher SE groups are also

higher, and those in the lower groups lower. Other data suggests that 52% of adults do no activity at all, which is slightly higher than the average. A major priority will be to increase overall levels of participation

- There are more facilities in more affluent areas and fewer facilities in the more deprived areas
- There are relatively high and increasing levels of volunteering, but low and declining club membership, coaching and tuition, increasing but still low levels of organised competition and average but declining levels of satisfaction with local sports provision. These important factors also need to be addressed
- The population is mixed in terms of its market segmentation, with two of the main groups present having higher than average activity rates, and one with the lowest activity rates. The main segments of the wider population with high participation rates are not well represented in Broxbourne. Overall latent demand for all sports is high but lower than average
- The market segmentation breakdown of the borough estimates there are about 3000 adults currently take part in outdoor pitch sports and similar, and latent demand is for a further 150% if all aspirations were met, though this is considered unrealistic and unlikely
- The development of strategies for playing pitches/outdoor sports and built sports facilities needs to consider the range and scope of existing policies and strategies for sport and other related issues in Broxbourne. At the same time there are other national, regional and county-wide strategies which impinge on sport in Broxbourne. There is a useful background of existing strategies which need to be considered, although some existing guidance is now out of date.

For the purposes of the current study, it is worthwhile highlighting the major factors which influence the provision of outdoor sports facilities.

Population

Demographic data for Broxbourne is set out in more detail in the context report, and relates to the current and future populations for 2021 and 2031. Detailed estimates of population as they relate to all age groups are included in the accompanying report. The current population total is estimated at 94,500, in 2021 99,100 and 2031 103,800

For 2013 the overall population structure is as follows (comparisons extrapolated from Sport England's Local Sport Profile and compared with the national average);

- Slightly higher proportion of males than average
- Fewer people in the 15-19 age group
- More people in the 20-24 age group
- Fewer people in the 25-34 age group
- Fewer people in the 35-49 age group
- Fewer people in the 50-64 age group
- More than the national average of pensioners (i.e. those over 60/65)

In all cases however the differences with the national average are not marked

There are also the following:

- Small proportion of non white residents, though there is a significant and recent increase in the Eastern European population
- Smaller proportion of disabled people.

The anticipated population growth by 2021 is about 4,500 (or 5%) and by 2031 is about 9,300 (or about 10%). There is a generally ageing population - the largest growth will be in people aged over 60 representing growth of 12%/36%. The population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by an even greater proportion (21%/48%) At the other end of the age spectrum there are projected to be around 10-11% more people aged under 15 with a small increase also shown for the 15-29 age group to 2031 (though a fall to 2021). The 30 - 44 age group will rise slightly and 45-59 age groups decline to 2031 (though increase slightly in the shorter term).

If these changes are analysed in accordance with the different age groups that generally take part in different outdoor sports, the situation is expected to be as follows (percentages rounded):

Age group	Change 2013-2021	Change 2013-2031
Overall increase 2011-2021/31	+5%	+10%
Overall active population (5-44)	+2%	+5%
Junior sport (10-19)	+4%	+19%
Adult pitch sports (20-34)	-0.2%	--4%
Veterans sport e.g. bowls (45- 69)	+3%	+6%

There is likely over the period of the strategy to be an overall increased demand for sport of about 2-5% compared with the increased population of 5-10%, a significant increased demand for junior sport and sports attractive to older people such as bowls and tennis, but a decline in demand for pitch sports and indoor sports undertaken in a sports hall.

Major housing and growth areas in Broxbourne

The main proposal in the forthcoming local plan is likely to be for 250 houses pa + 5% for choice and competition, the equivalent of 4200 houses over the plan period, of which it is currently anticipated that 1,800 can be delivered in urban areas, leaving 2,400 to be found in green belt locations. These are accounted for in the population projections.

Adult sports participation

Sport England's new measure of sports activities across the population is the '1 x 30' indicator. It provides a measure of participation in at least 4 sessions of moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days, which is the equivalent of at least one session per week.

The indicator does not include recreational walking or recreational cycling. It does include more strenuous walking activities, such as hill walking, rambling and power walking. For those aged 65 and over, it includes light intensity activities such as yoga, pilates, bowls, archery and croquet. Besides the activities listed above, this includes cycling if done at least once a week at moderate intensity for 30 minutes.

Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week *), by year

Year	Broxbourne	East of England	England
2005/06	35.0%	34.8%	34.2%
2007/08	35.9%	36.5%	35.8%
2008/09	37.4%	35.6%	35.7%
2009/10	37.3%	34.9%	35.3%
2010/11	36.9%	34.7%	34.8%
2011/12	33.5%	36.0%	36.0%
2012/13	41.1%	35.1%	35.7%

*1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)

Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2005/06 (APS1), to 2012/13 (APS7), Measure: Adult participation

This is also broken down into more detailed datasets as set out below (up to APS6).

Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week ^), by year, and demographic breakdown

Year	Broxbourne		East of England		England	
	2005/06	2011/12	2005/06	2011/12	2005/06	2011/12
All	35.0%	33.5%	34.8%	36.0%	34.2%	36.0%
Male	38.1%	39.2%	38.6%	39.8%	38.9%	41.1%
Female	32.1%	28.3%	31.2%	32.3%	29.8%	31.1%
White	35.3%	34.6%	34.8%	35.7%	34.3%	36.2%
Non-White	*	*	35.7%	40.0%	33.2%	35.5%
Limiting Disability	*	*	15.7%	18.5%	15.1%	18.3%
No Limiting Disability	37.9%	34.8%	38.1%	39.2%	37.8%	39.4%
16-25	56.9%	*	56.5%	55.2%	55.7%	54.0%
26-34	46.7%	*	46.1%	44.8%	45.2%	47.1%
35-54	33.9%	37.3%	36.5%	38.6%	35.2%	37.6%
55+	22.1%	25.4%	20.3%	22.4%	18.8%	21.3%
NS SEC 1-2	41.6%	43.6%	39.9%	41.3%	40.1%	42.7%
NS SEC 3	29.7%	*	33.7%	34.2%	32.3%	33.7%
NS SEC 4	*	*	32.9%	32.8%	32.4%	32.9%
NS SEC 5-8	29.9%	25.4%	28.7%	27.9%	26.9%	27.1%

^1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)

Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2005/06 (APS1), to 2011/12 (APS6), Measure: Adult participation

The broad situation is as follows:

- Overall activity rates have fluctuated since the first APS survey round about the national and regional averages, and now (2012/13) are significantly above the average
- Male activity is appreciably higher than female, but in APS6 both are below the average

- Activity rates among older people (55+) are higher than average
- Rates among the higher SE groups are also higher, and those in the lower groups lower.

The former NI8 indicator has also been included for comparison (and because the data is mapped) - this shows 3 x 30 minutes sessions or more of moderate intensity activity per week, which previously was used for comparison. These figures reveal the following:

- Broadly lower overall activity rates than average
- Higher male activity rates than female
- Slight increase in overall activity compared with 2005/6 (although current comparative data is from 2010/12).

This data also suggests that 52% of adults do no activity at all, which is slightly higher than the average.

Market Segmentation

As an extension to the Active People survey findings, together with DCMS's 'Taking Part' survey and the Mosaic work by Experian, Sport England has analysed the data on the English population (18+) to produce 19 market segments with distinct sporting behaviours and attitudes.

This includes information on specific sports people take part in as well as why people do sport, whether they want to do sport and the barriers to doing more sport. In addition, the segments provide information on media consumption and communication channels, social capital, health indicators including obesity and engagement in the wider cultural sphere.

The power of these sporting segments lies not only in their ability to help better understand the characteristics of the potential market but also to explore the market base at differing geographic levels. It is possible to analyse the market in a particular community, local authority or regions. Each segment has been assigned a name that reflects the most popular first names for the group.

Market segmentation permits a more sophisticated, tailored approach to planning and delivering services. In tailoring the service the customer's individual needs are met, rather than adopting a 'one size fits all' approach. It is one of the best tools there is to improve public services and outcomes.

The market segments in Broxbourne are as follows:

Code	Name	Description	Broxbourne		East of England		England	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
A01	Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	3.9	5.6%	236.4	5.3%	1,989.1	4.9%
A02	Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	2.0	2.9%	177.6	4.0%	2,162.9	5.4%
A03	Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	3.9	5.6%	236.0	5.3%	1,896.5	4.7%
A04	Leanne	Supportive Singles	2.1	3.0%	143.5	3.2%	1,711.6	4.3%
B05	Helena	Career Focused Females	3.7	5.3%	222.6	5.0%	1,829.8	4.5%
B06	Tim	Settling Down Males	8.3	11.9%	467.1	10.5%	3,554.0	8.8%
B07	Alison	Stay at Home Mums	4.6	6.5%	240.1	5.4%	1,766.4	4.4%

Code	Name	Description	Broxbourne		East of England		England	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
B08	Jackie	Middle England Mums	4.4	6.3%	215.0	4.8%	1,965.0	4.9%
B09	Kev	Pub League Team Mates	2.0	2.9%	183.4	4.1%	2,386.6	5.9%
B10	Paula	Stretched Single Mums	1.4	2.1%	128.0	2.9%	1,507.3	3.7%
C11	Philip	Comfortable Mid-Life Males	7.8	11.2%	429.2	9.6%	3,480.0	8.6%
C12	Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	4.9	7.1%	304.8	6.8%	2,443.9	6.1%
C13	Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	6.3	9.1%	365.2	8.2%	2,723.7	6.8%
C14	Brenda	Older Working Women	1.5	2.2%	144.8	3.2%	1,976.8	4.9%
C15	Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	1.2	1.8%	127.4	2.9%	1,484.5	3.7%
C16	Norma	Later Life Ladies	0.8	1.1%	70.3	1.6%	855.0	2.1%
D17	Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	2.6	3.7%	225.4	5.1%	1,700.2	4.2%
D18	Frank	Twilight Year Gents	2.9	4.1%	189.8	4.3%	1,612.9	4.0%
D19	Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	5.3	7.6%	354.3	7.9%	3,206.3	8.0%

Source: Sport England and Experian Ltd, Year: 2010, Measure: Sport Market Segmentation

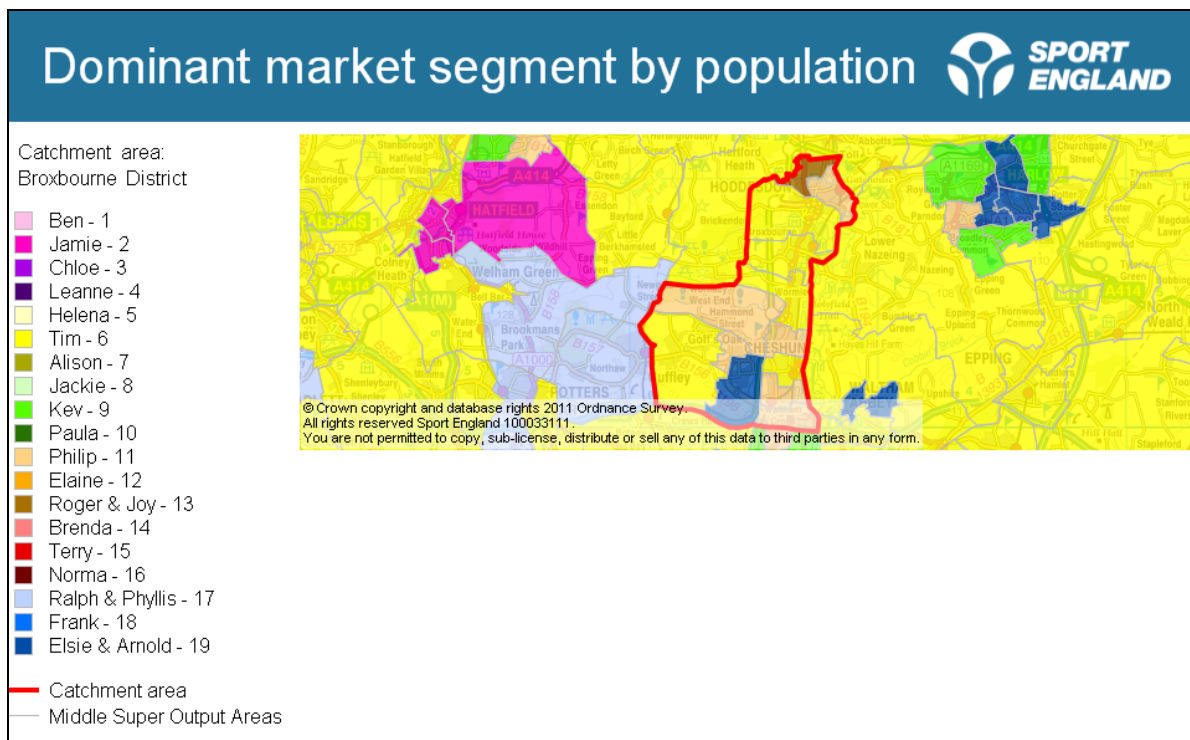
The 4 main groups (comprising nearly 40% of the total adult population) are:

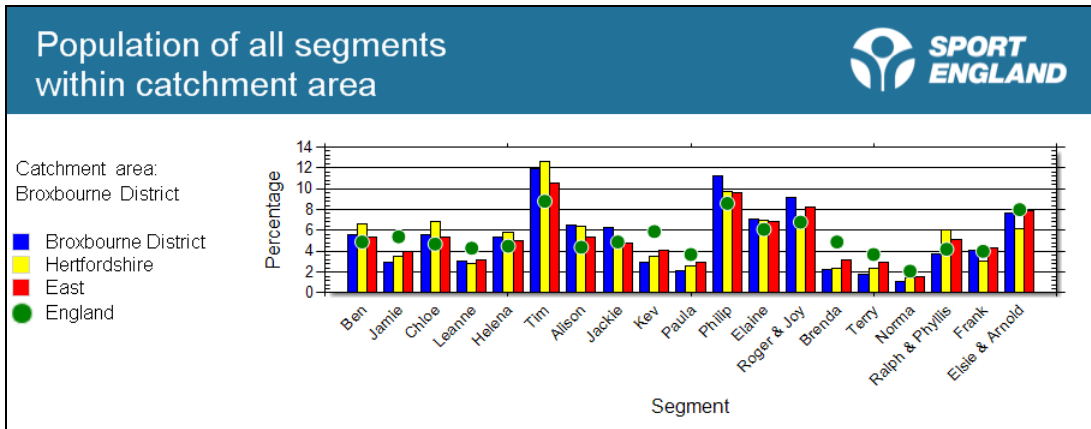
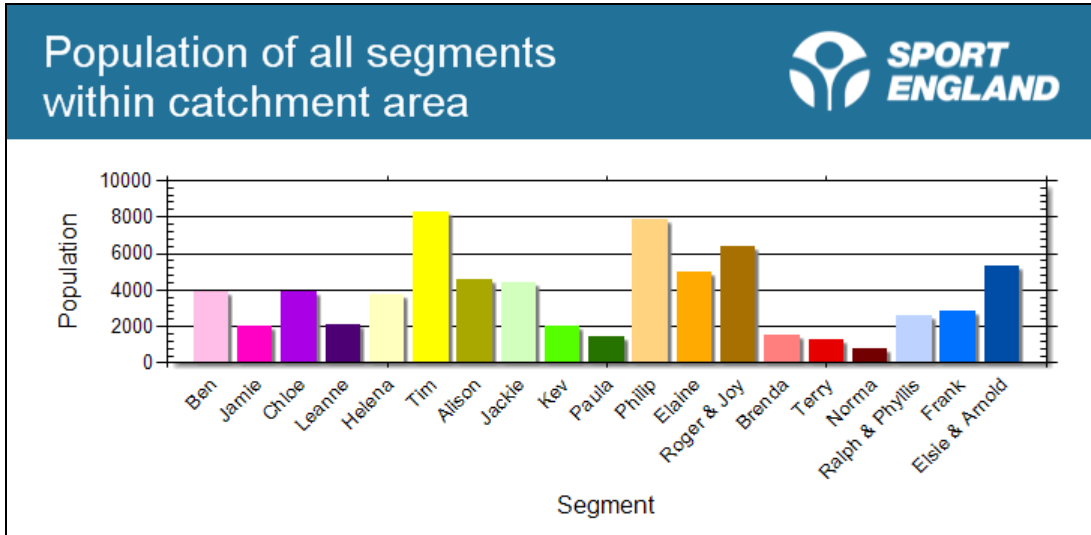
- Tim (segment 6)** – known as 'a settling down male', a very active type enjoying high intensity activities. Enjoys technical sports such as skiing, uninhibited by financial outlay. Both team games and individual activities feature high on his agenda and personal fitness activities are also popular. High activity rates (27% of 3x30 minutes per week compared with average of 22%). 21% of the Tim segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults nationally; 20% of this segment takes part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults nationally, and 15% in football (compared with the average of 4%). Swimming and athletics or running are also popular sports for Tim. Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics. Tim is the dominant segment and well spread across much of the borough.
- Philip (segment 11)** – comfortable mid life professional male, health conscious and interested in badminton, cycling and cricket, most active in his age group. Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average and the top sports that Philip participates in are cycling, keep fit, swimming, football and golf. Cycling is the top sport, and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average. His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport. Philip is the dominant segment in Cheshunt, Waltham Cross and Hoddesdon.
- Roger & Joy (segment 13)** are known as an 'early retirement couple', and are slightly less active than the average adult population. Roger & Joy have below average levels of sports participation. 66% of this segment has done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with 60% of all adults. 38% have participated in sport at least once a week, which is consistent with other segments of the same age. The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with 13%

of the segment doing these, followed by cycling with 8% of this segment doing cycling, golf with 6% of the segment playing golf and angling with 2% of this segment doing angling. Their participation levels are below average for all these sports, with the exception of golf and angling. They are the dominant segment in small areas such as north Hoddesdon, Wormley and Goffs Oak.

- **Elsie & Arnold (segment 19)** are known as 'retirement home singles', and are much less active than the average adult population (although their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range). Elsie & Arnold have very low participation in sport - 82% have done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with the average of 60% of all adults. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are keep fit and swimming - 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% take part in bowls. 15% of Elsie & Arnolds are members of a club to participate in sport, although social aspects of club membership may play a role here. 25% of this segment would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. The main motivations for Elsie & Arnold are enjoyment, keeping fit and socialising. Elsie and Arnold are the dominant segment in parts of Cheshunt.
- Of these main segments, two are more active participants in sport, particularly outdoor sport, while Elsie and Arnold are low level participants. The distribution of these dominant segments is illustrated in map 3.1 below. The map indicates the location of the dominant segments, but care should be taken to interpret this as a different scale map shows more details information at a more local level. The only significant pitch and outdoor sports that these groups play are football (Tim and Philip), athletics (Tim), golf (Roger and Joy) and bowls (Elsie and Arnold).

Map 3.1





Broxbourne sports development target

The Council has indicated that it currently has no specific target for increased participation in sport within the borough. For the purposes of this outdoor study, therefore, a notional target of an increase in overall sports participation over the period of this strategy up to 2021 of 5% is used. A target to 2031 is not considered reasonable at this stage, but the notional 5% can be monitored as the strategy is reviewed and amended on the basis of measured activity rates over subsequent years.

This and the other factors considered above need to be built into future projections for both indoor and outdoor sports facility provision.

Strategic Context

The National Planning Policy Framework has recently been approved and effectively replaces previous Government planning advice for sport as set out in PPG17. In general, it seeks to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The framework includes a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' in order to promote development but highlights the importance of environmental protection. The presumption champions the right sort of development at the right level by placing a greater emphasis on having a Local Plan in place. Through the plan, local communities will have a say in the sort of

development they want and need in their areas. These plans will set out the opportunities for local development and form the basis for planning decisions.

Directly referencing open space and sport, paragraph 73 of the NPPF states;

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

Paragraph 74 states that 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;
- 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 needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

The NPPF makes several other references to the importance of sport and recreation facilities. Paragraph 70 indicates that to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to;
- enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

This Outdoor Sports Strategy will provide the Council with an important evidence base to fulfil these requirements.

Sport England Playing Field Policy - Sport England has been a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing pitches since 1996 and has a long established policy of retention. Sport England also advises that informed decisions on playing pitch matters require all local authorities to have an up to date (within the last three years) assessment of need and a strategy emanating from this.

Sport England policy on the loss of playing fields is set out in 'A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England'. This policy indicates that Sport England would oppose the granting of planning permission for any development which would prejudice the use of whole or part of a

playing field, unless an assessment has been carried out which confirms that there is an excess in playing field provision in the catchment area and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport.

Government considers the definition of a playing field to be "the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch". A playing field is defined as such where it has either been used in the last five years for this function, or is allocated as a playing field within Local Authority Plans. This policy relates to all playing fields of 0.2 ha or above.

The policy indicates that Sport England will not object to the loss of playing fields where one or more of the following exception criteria are met:

- An assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport
- The proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as a playing field or playing fields, and does not affect the quantity or quality of pitches or adversely affect their use
- The proposed development affects only land incapable of forming, or forming part of, a playing pitch, and does not result in the loss of or inability to make use of any playing pitch
- Lost playing fields would be replaced by a playing field or playing fields of an equivalent or better quality and of equivalent or greater quantity, in a suitable location and subject to equivalent or better management arrangements, prior to the commencement of development
- The proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss of the playing field or playing fields.

It is likely that Sport England will be publishing an updated playing field policy shortly which will have some minor changes to the policy wording.

Local context

PPG17 Sport Open Space and Recreation Study 2008 (PMP Consultants)

A comprehensive PPG17 study was prepared by consultants in 2008 comprising both indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The key recommendations for outdoor sports were as follows:

- Improve quality
- In appropriate areas develop community use agreements on school sites
- Investigate demand for and delivery of outdoor sports facilities in Waltham Cross, Theobalds, Hoddesdon North and Rye Park areas.

Specific standards of future provision were developed as follows:

- Quantity - 1.88 hectares per 1000
- Quality - 67% overall
- Accessibility - small scale, 15 minutes walk, large scale 20 minutes drive.

The recommendations were developed using the approved methodology appropriate at the time, and were considered robust by Sport England and others. Techniques for assessing

demand have improved since this study was finalised, and this new outdoor sports study will need to build on the recommendations of the PPG17 study.

Broxbourne Playing Pitch Study, June 2005 Study (PMP) - This study was prepared by consultants using a well established and current methodology including consultation etc, appropriate at the time.

The study concluded the following quantity issues:

- Over supply of adult football on Saturdays
- Under supply of junior football on Sundays
- Over supply of mini soccer on Saturdays
- Under supply of cricket on Sundays
- General over supply of adult rugby but under supply of junior rugby
- Optimum number of hockey pitches.

The action plan contained a number of recommendations including the following:

- Formal community use of local school pitches and further opportunities on school sites
- Re-designating adult pitches for junior use
- Seeking developer contributions for improved quality and new facilities
- Utilising surplus pitches as strategic reserve and improving quality through maintenance
- Maintaining the local standard of 0.76 hectares per 1000 by 2013
- Investigating new sites for cricket
- Investigating the long term potential for another STP.

Again the conclusions were considered robust at the time, but the study is now nearly ten years old, supply and demand have changed, and the methodology for assessing future need has been refined. The basic data contained in the study has been checked and used as a basis for the current outdoor sports study, and Sport England's more up to date guidance used. Whether the recommendations were implemented is considered as part of the final current strategy.

Broxbourne Planning Policy

The Broxbourne Local Plan 2005 (second review 2001-11) concluded there was no shortage of sports facilities or deficiencies in accordance with the NPFA standard.

Policies for community leisure and tourism included:

- CLT1 protection of existing facilities
- CLT2 provision of new facilities
- CLT3 maintenance of open space
- CLT4 support for the Lee Valley regional park.

The plan considered contributions by developers to facilities and improvements. No new major developments for sport were proposed, although the community plan set out minor changes and improvements. The plan proposed community use and joint provision at schools.

Work began on the preparation of a new local development framework and the Council produced a Core Strategy in 2010 which was ultimately found capable of being sound with some major changes and deletions. In view of the new planning system under the NPPF, the local authority decided not to adopt the Core Strategy and instead proposed a new Local Plan. Work is currently under way on the production of strategic policies and site allocations, with draft consultation scheduled for spring 2014 and pre submission publication in late 2014. Background documents accompanying the plan have been produced but none relates to sport.

As set out above, the main proposal in the forthcoming local plan is likely to be for 250 houses per annum + 5% for choice and competition, the equivalent of 4200 houses over the plan period, of which it is currently anticipated that 1,800 can be delivered in urban areas, leaving 2,400 to be found in green belt locations.

In the future, other documents will include development management policies, CIL charging schedule, local investment plan and SPDs.

Policies of neighbouring boroughs

It is evident that in a borough like Broxbourne, with some densely built up urban areas, good accessibility, relatively good provision of outdoor sports facilities and indistinct natural boundaries, there will be a significant amount of movement of participants in outdoor sports between Broxbourne and the surrounding boroughs. It is not possible within the constraints of this study to ascertain with any certainty the amount of teams and participants from Broxbourne that currently play within adjacent boroughs, though information on outside teams playing in Broxbourne is easier to obtain. Set out below however is a summary of any strategies and studies for playing pitches and outdoor sport that currently exist in these neighbouring boroughs in an attempt to place Broxbourne's needs in the wider context.

- **Enfield** has an approved Parks and Open Space Strategy 2010-2020. The strategy identifies public and private playing pitches and sports facilities on 50 sites totalling 560ha, together with 69 educational playing fields and outdoor sports facilities with an area of 115ha. A recommended standard of provision of 0.78ha/1000 has been adopted giving a requirement for 230ha of playing pitches in the borough. It appears that there is sufficient outdoor sports space to meet this standard, but no more detailed or robust assessment appears to have been done of supply and demand for pitches, and this conclusion must be qualified.
- **Epping Forest** produced a Playing Pitch Study in 2007 which concluded that there was a surplus of adult football pitches (although some quality issues), adequate supply for cricket, rugby and hockey but significant deficiencies in provision for junior and mini football. This study has been updated with the preparation of a wider open spaces study in accordance with PPG17 which broadly confirms this situation.
- **East Herts** has a Playing Pitch Strategy in conformity with the guidelines produced by consultants in 2010. Its major conclusions are a significant deficit of junior and mini football pitches across the District, in some respects attributed to the high incidence of junior and mini teams using senior pitches, an anticipated surplus of cricket pitches in the District, attributed to the large number of cricket pitches located in the rural settlements that are used below capacity, a deficit of junior and mini rugby pitches, due to juniors not having dedicated pitches at club sites and the inclusion of school rugby pitches not currently in use although available, and an adequacy of hockey pitches and therefore no need for more STP provision. There are also other recommendations for bowls and other sports.
- **Welwyn Hatfield** Sport Facility Strategy 2012 (prepared internally in accordance with the guidelines) concluded that whilst there was a mathematical surplus of outdoor sports pitches in the borough, there were current localised deficiencies for certain types/uses of pitches and further anecdotal evidence of a shortage at peak times was indicated through operational experience, highlighting the need to protect existing facilities and a potential need for an additional 31 pitches by 2026, subject to review of participation rates, sports trends and population growth revisions. There was also a current identified demand justifying the provision of one additional 3rd/4th generation AGP for football

training and other uses, including competitive lacrosse, with a further 1-2 pitches over the period to 2026.

- **Hertsmere** produced a playing pitch assessment broadly in line with the recommended guidelines in 2007, which concluded that there were current (2007) shortfalls for 11 football pitches (mainly junior and mini), and an additional 21 pitches in the future, a current adequacy of rugby pitches (with 1 additional junior pitch needed in the future), minor current shortfalls for cricket, but 6 additional pitches required in the future and current adequacy for AGPs for hockey but a shortfall in the future of 2 pitches. This study is now somewhat dated.

The overall conclusions from these studies appear to confirm that there are shortfalls across the wider area in junior football and mini soccer, broadly adequate facilities for senior football and some localised deficiencies for cricket and rugby. This is not an unusual scenario in such studies. It is very likely that there is some cross boundary movement of teams and players to pitches and other facilities in adjacent LA areas, and that this will be the most significant on the edges of boroughs and districts, and affected by the normal catchment of the different sports (e.g. hockey and rugby in particular cater for a wider than local catchment and will accommodate players from further afield solely because there are fewer teams and clubs). It is impossible to quantify this accurately, but the implications need to be considered in this study and the subsequent strategy for pitches and other outdoor sports facilities in Broxbourne. It is significant that the situation regarding the adequacy of pitches in the wider area is so similar, and it may well be the case that the import and export of demand balances itself out.

4. Overview

04

Introduction

This section provides an overview of playing pitch provision in Broxbourne and the demand for these pitches. Sections 6-9 consider the key issues arising and the adequacy of provision to meet the needs of residents for football, cricket, rugby and hockey. Provision within the four sub areas of Broxbourne is also evaluated within these sections.

The key priorities and recommendations are set out in the strategy chapter which follows the assessment.

Pitch supply

There are estimated to be 89 individual grass pitches across Broxbourne, which are considered to be in some form of community use. These pitches comprise:

- 45 adult football pitches
- 9 junior football pitches
- 24 mini soccer pitches
- 7 Cricket pitches
- 4 Rugby pitches
- **Total 89 pitches**

These pitches are used as the basis for analysis in the following study.

The survey has also identified a number of other pitches, mainly on secondary school sites, where there is currently no community access or the school has no policy of allowing wider use. These comprise the following:

- 2 adult football pitches
- 4 junior football pitches
- 4 Cricket pitches
- 8 Rugby pitches
- **Total 18 pitches**

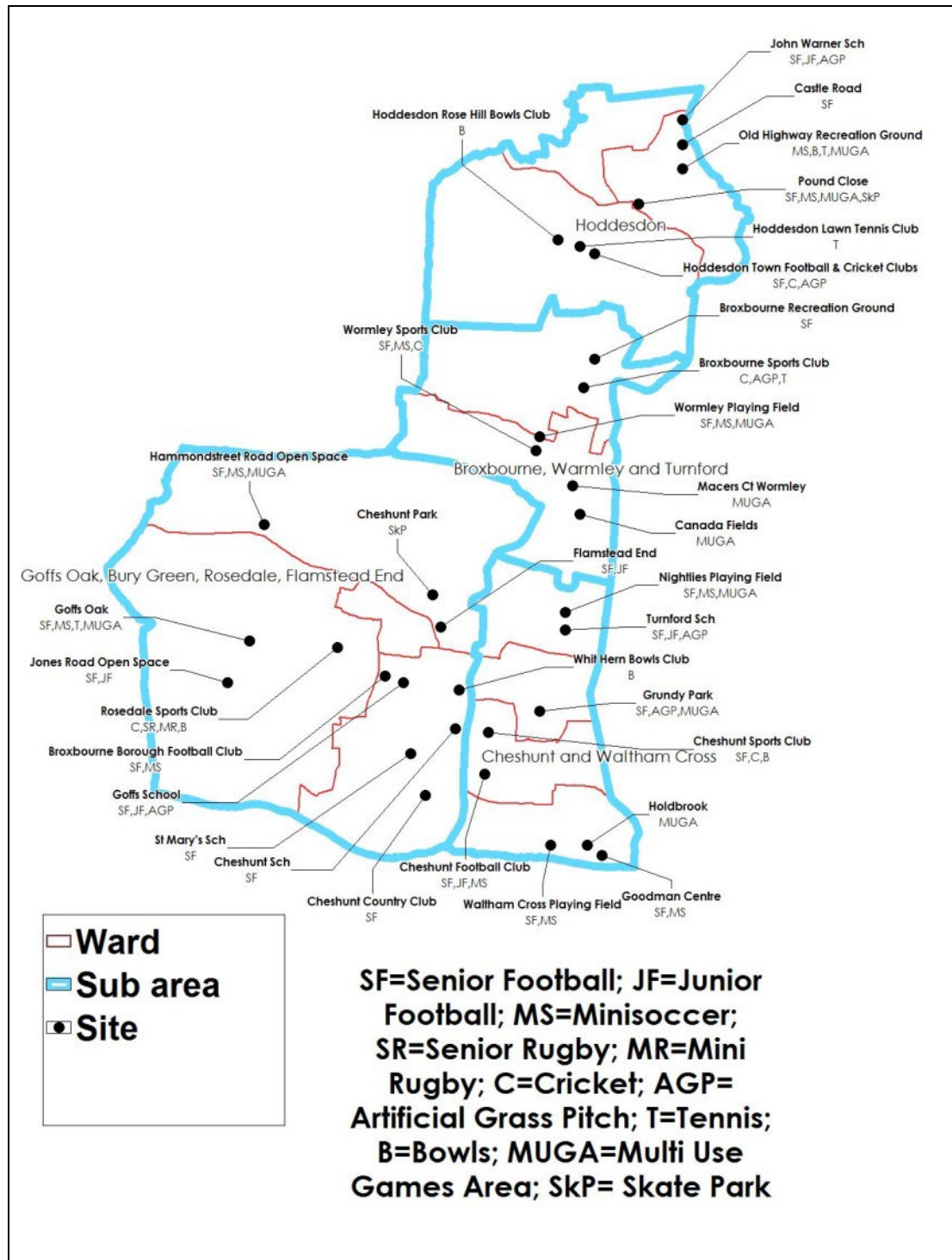
A number of pitches also exist on primary school sites, although many primary schools have only small grassed areas with no markings and hard play facilities/playgrounds. These have not been assessed in any detail, as it is assumed that for a variety of reasons (security, wear and tear, etc) they are not available for outside use. They do not therefore form part of this study.

Pitch provision within the 2005 study is set out below for comparison.

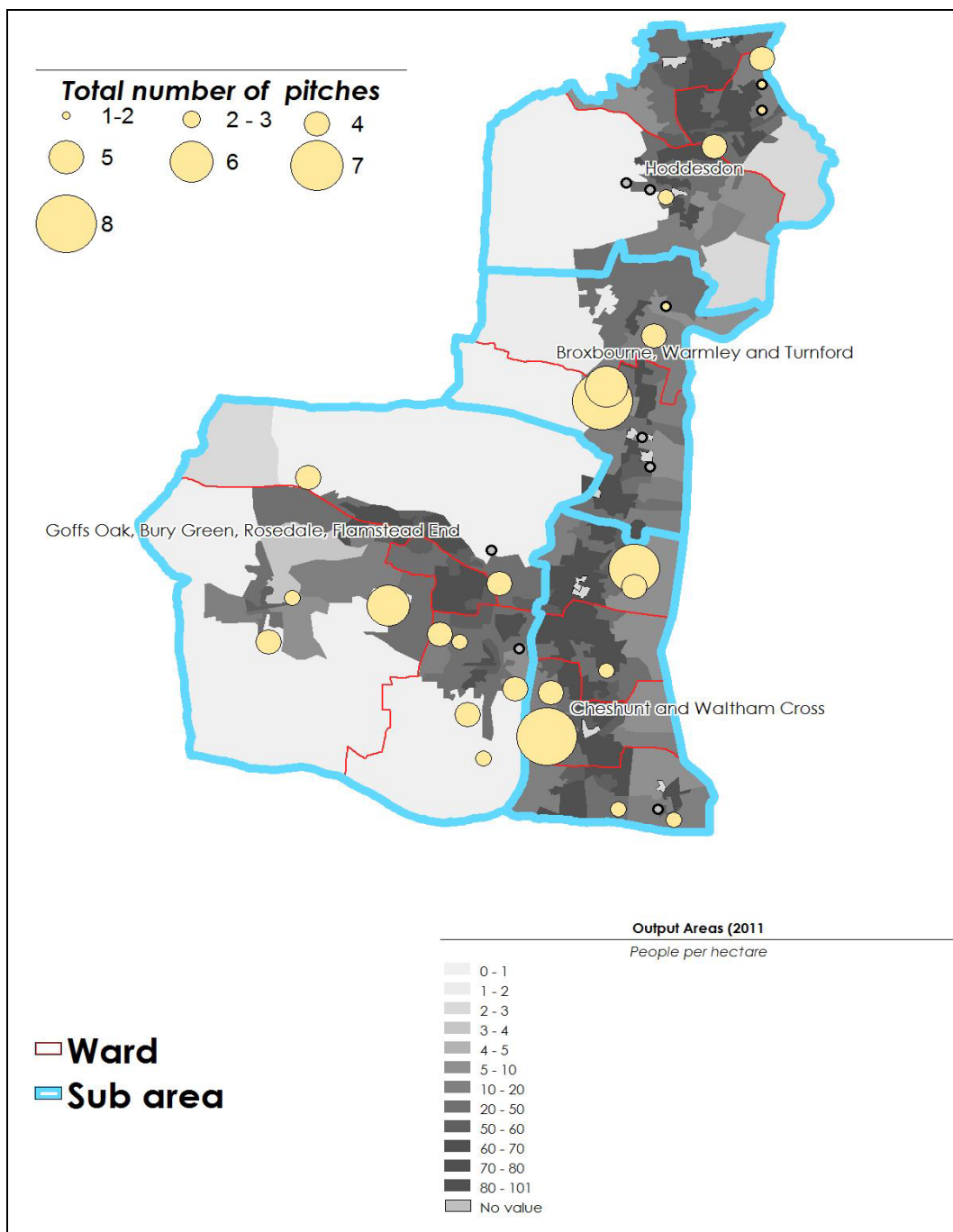
- 46 adult football pitches
- 8 junior football pitches
- 16 mini soccer pitches
- 4 Cricket pitches
- 11 Rugby pitches
- **Total 89 pitches.**

The 2005 figures include those pitches in secure community use plus those also at the time available to the community, and are comparable with the 89 pitches identified in the current study as being available. The total remains unchanged, although the distribution of pitches across the various sports and locations (e.g. schools) is slightly different.

Map 4.1 Location of playing field sites in Broxbourne

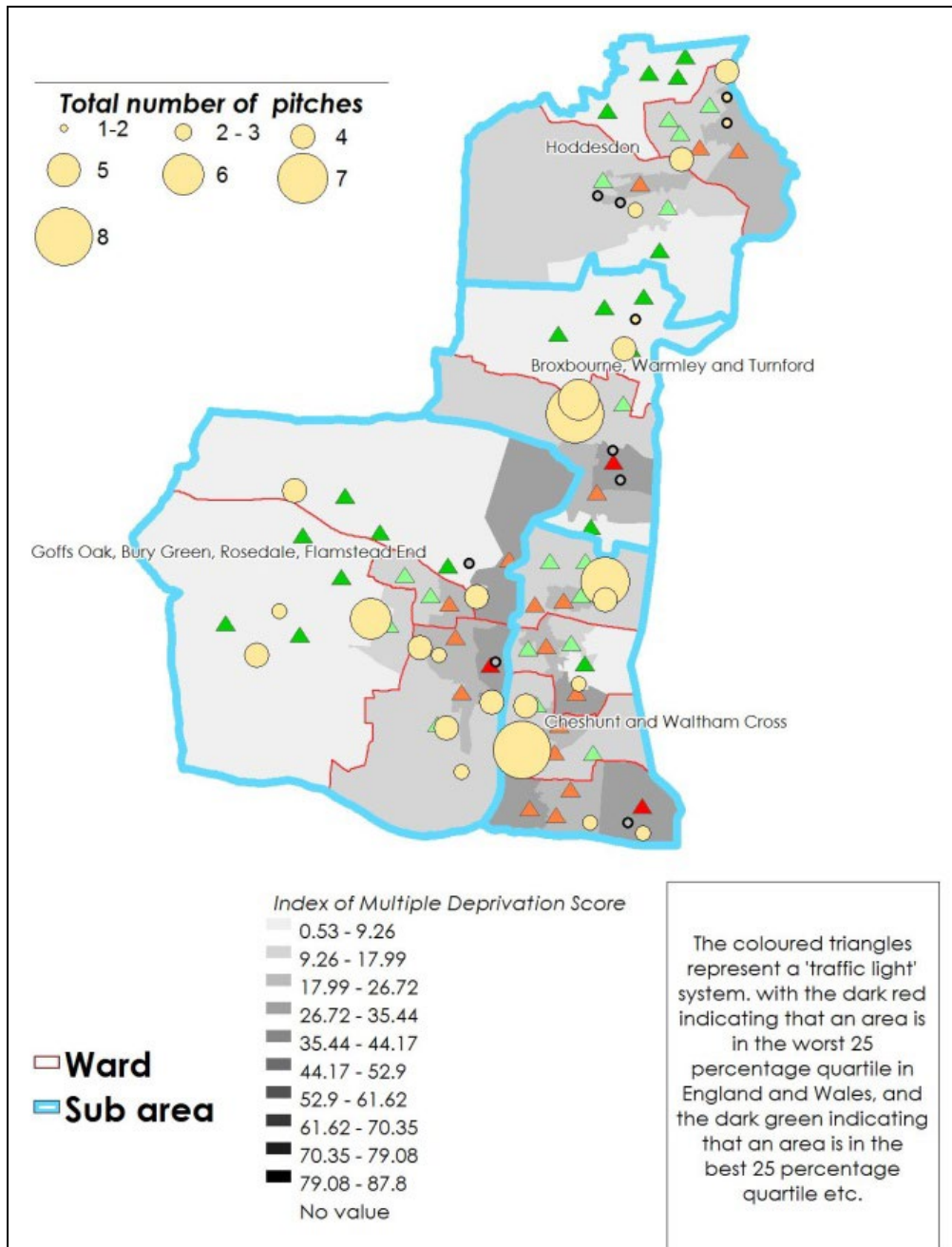


Map 4.2: Site provision relative to population density



There is a direct relationship between pitch location and number and population density, as inevitably the main pitch sites are in the built up areas of the borough and therefore are accessible to local residents. However there is a relative lack of pitches in the Hoddesdon area, where population density is highest.

Map 4.3 Site provision relative to deprivation levels



In terms of the relationship between pitch sites and overall deprivation, the largest sites do not serve the most deprived areas well, particularly in Waltham Cross and the Hoddesdon areas.

There are also the following built and other outdoor sports facilities in community use:

- 4 full size artificial grass pitches (AGPs) and 6 smaller AGPs
- 14 multi use games areas (MUGAs)
- 24 tennis courts
- 5 bowls greens
- 3 skate parks

In addition there are 40 tennis courts on school sites, currently not used by or available to the community and 1 multi-sports area that is available for private hire.

The full audit of pitches and other outdoor facilities can be seen in the appendices (in a separate document)

Geographically the pitches and other outdoor facilities are distributed across the borough as follows:

Distribution of outdoor sports facilities in Broxbourne

	Sen Football	Jun Football	Mini soccer	Cricket	Rugby	AGP	Small AGP	Bo wls	Tennis	MUG A	Total
Hoddesdon	5	2	6	1	0	1	4	2	12	2	35
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	9	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	11	3	30
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	13	3	10	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	35
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	18	4	6	1	4	1	0	2	1	4	41
Total	45	9	24	7	4	4	6	5	24	14	142

Of the main pitch sports in community use, their relative provision in terms of space is as follows (this includes grass pitches only – pitch sizes are taken from Sport England recommendations).

Overview of pitch provision in Broxbourne

Area	Number of Pitches	Assumed Area	Total Area
Adult Football	45	0.9	40.5 ha
Junior Football	9	0.6	5.4 ha
Mini Football	24	0.22	5.3 ha
Cricket	7	1.60	11.2 ha
Rugby	4	1.2	4.8 ha
Total	89		67.2 ha

Three quarters of the pitch space is therefore occupied by football (although football pitches are nearly 90% by number), while cricket and rugby take up about 17% and 7% each.

The overall current level of provision of grass pitches in community use in Broxbourne is therefore about 0.72 ha per 1000 people.

There are a few sites on the edge of but outside Broxbourne which are very accessible to Broxbourne residents and therefore may accommodate demand from within the borough. These include sites in Cuffley (King George PF), Waltham Abbey (Townmead PFs), East Herts (St Margaretsbury S&SC) and Enfield (Aylands Open Space and Soham Road Rec).

Community use

In line with 'Towards a Level Playing Field: A manual for the Production of a Playing Pitch Strategy' (Sport England and CCPR 2003), the definition of 'community pitches' in this study is those pitches with 'secured community use' – also referred to as category A pitches below.

CATEGORY	Definition	Supplementary information
A1	Secured community pitches	Pitches in local authority or other public ownership or management
A2		Pitches in the voluntary, private or commercial sector which are open to members of the public
A3		Pitches at education sites which are available for use by the public through formal community use arrangements*
B	Used by community, but not secured	Pitches not included above, that are nevertheless available for community use, e.g. school/college pitches without formal user agreements
C	Not open for community use	Pitches at establishments which are not, as a matter of policy or practice, available for hire by the public

Source: TaLPF Sport England

In most cases, it is not clear whether sites have a formal community use agreement (it is understood in fact that very few have this status). For the purposes of this study, an assumption is made that B represents the likely usage of most of the education sites included as in community use. As suggested above, there are pitches and other outdoor sports facilities present on many primary school sites, but these are not for the most part in community use (C) and therefore are not included in this study.

Ownership

The ownership of all community use playing fields in Broxbourne is illustrated in the table below.

	LA (BoB)	Education	Sports club	Other
Senior football	22	9	11	3
Junior football	2	5	2	0
Mini soccer	12	6	6	0
Cricket	0	0	7	0
Rugby	0	0	4	0
Total	36 (40%)	20 (22%)	30 (34%)	3 (3%)
AGP	0	3	1	0
Small AGP	2	3	1	0
Bowls	2	0	3	0
Tennis	5	0	19	0
MUGA	14	0	0	0
Total	23 (43%)	6 (12%)	24 (46%)	0 (0%)
Overall	42%	18%	38%	2%

The Council is a key provider of outdoor sports facilities in Broxbourne, with 40% of pitches and 43% of other facilities (42% overall), but this is lower than the typical situation elsewhere, where well over half of all pitches are LA owned. Private sports clubs are the other major player with 34% of pitches and 46% of other facilities (38% overall), and in particular multi sports clubs like Rosedale, Cheshunt and Broxbourne. School and education makes up a relatively small proportion of total facilities, but this figure is a reflection of pitches and other facilities that are currently used by the community – more demand might well increase the usage of school pitches where many schools have a positive attitude towards community use.

As suggested above, a particular feature of outdoor sports facility provision in Broxbourne is the multi sport club, and these make a major contribution both in terms of quantity and quality (see below).

Few of the playing fields in the borough are large sites, with Wormley Playing Fields and Sports Club the biggest, with 13 separate pitches. This limits the potential to develop major hub sites in the borough, though the proximity of smaller sites may offer some potential for sharing. There are three sites with only one facility, which makes management and promotion more difficult because of the lack of any economies of scale in grass cutting, changing and other issues. Some local authority parks contain just a small ballpark or MUGA, but these are not considered crucial to the development of this strategy.

Maintenance

Pitches in the ownership of the Council are maintained by the Council's own maintenance team, who have a regular schedule of pitch marking, grass cutting and other work to a specification agreed by the Council. This includes all grass pitches for football, cricket and other sports, as well as bowls greens. The contract also incorporates maintenance of MUGAs belonging to BoB.

Separate arrangements are made for the maintenance, upkeep and repair of schools sites, including AGPs for community use, and private sports clubs which may have their own grounds staff, often dedicated to the particular site.

Charges

Football pitch charges by the Council vary from £833 to £1262 for the exclusive use of adult pitches for the season (depending on grade), and £558 to £845 for youth pitches. Mini soccer pitches cost £201 to £350. The Wormley all weather pitch costs £51-76 for the whole area for football and netball.

Compared with other local authority providers in the immediate area, charges are broadly comparable (though probably higher than the East regional average where small LAs elsewhere in less affluent areas may charge less and therefore deflate the average). There is no evidence from this or consultation that the charges for LA pitches deter teams or clubs from seeking pitches from the LA in Broxbourne.

Booking system

Broxbourne Council operates a well established booking system for its own football pitches, which involves early contact with clubs from the previous season, who are allocated pitches at an early stage. Other clubs who request a pitch are accommodated from the vacancies formed as clubs fold or move elsewhere. In recent seasons all clubs requesting football pitches have been accommodated, mainly because there has been a drop off in demand for football pitches. The Council has a collective arrangement with the Waltham and East Herts Leagues who then allocate pitches to the clubs in their league, and operate a flexible system for other teams requiring a pitch if the home club has no game. A similar system applies to the hiring of netball courts at Wormley for both summer and winter leagues. There is no detailed information about the booking of private and other pitches, though there is no evidence from questionnaire returns that pitch booking is a particular problem in the borough.

Quality

For all types of pitch, quality in Broxbourne has been measured through site assessments carried out in line with the assessment matrix provided in Towards a Level Playing Field – these assessments are non-technical assessments designed to provide an overview of pitch quality and the degree to which facilities are fit for purpose. The findings of these assessments are then linked with issues raised consultation with pitch users to provide a full overview of pitch quality and issues.

Site Visits The site assessments have been used as a basis to explore the key issues arising with regards to pitch quality. The table below summarises the overall pitch quality for each sport based on the TaLPF non-technical assessment matrix. It uses the following categorisations (derived from the matrix in TaLPF) to categorise the sites:

- Excellent Pitch – 90%+
- Good Pitch – 64% - 90%
- Average Pitch – 55% - 64%
- Below Average Pitch – 30% - 54%
- Poor Quality Pitch – less than 30%.

The pitch quality assessment scored Broxbourne's pitches as follows.

Pitch quality

Sport	Excellent (% of pitches)	Good (no of pitches)	Average (% of pitches)	Below Average (% of pitches)	Poor (% of pitches)	Average score	Range
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Adult Football		100%				72%	66-81%
Junior Football		100%				78%	77-79%
Mini Football		100%				74%	68-79%
Cricket		100%				79%	65-84%
Rugby		100%				71%	68-76%

All the pitches were scored 'good' in accordance with the PPM methodology, but this range encompasses a wide divergence of scores between 65 and 84%. Overall junior football and cricket scored best, although the average score in each case was in the middle third of the range. The widest range was in cricket. Unusually no pitches in the borough scored 'excellent', - it is often the case that company sports grounds have traditionally offered the best facilities, and none of these exist in Broxbourne. Within the broad scoring bands, which may have been compressed because of the time of year when the pitches were inspected (late spring), the following pitches score highest and lowest:

Highest (over 80%)

Hoddesdon Town FC (adult football)
Wormley (cricket)
Broxbourne Sports club (cricket)
Cheshunt Sports Club (cricket)
Cheshunt FC (football)

Lowest (under 70%)

Jones Road (adult football), lack of changing
Old Highway Rec (mini football) lack of changing
Rosedale (rugby and cricket on adjacent field)
Waltham Cross PF (football)
Goffs Lane (adult football) restricted width

In general, site visits concluded that:

- pitches are generally well drained and in good order, though there are individual issues on some sites (depending on the time/season surveyed);
- sites in general are perceived to be well maintained, and there is no specific evidence of issues associated with the location of pitches within public parks;
- line markings on many of the LA pitches were not always straight;
- there was little evidence of abuse of pitches, such as tyre tracks on pitches; and
- private sports club facilities are not significantly better quality than Council pitches.

More specific issues raised by clubs and other consultees on pitch quality are set out below in the individual sections. The quality of non-pitch outdoor sports facilities was not assessed by using the PPM methodology, which is unsuitable for this purpose, and quality issues are based on consultation and site based observation.

Changing facilities

The PPM quality methodology scores ancillary facilities (changing rooms) differently to pitches as follows.

- Excellent facility – 90%+
- Good facility – 60% - 90%
- Average facility – 40% - 59%
- Below average facility – 30% - 39%
- Poor quality facility – less than 30%.

Scores for the main playing pitch sites surveyed are as follows.

Quality of changing facilities

	Number	Proportion	Range
Excellent	2	10%	95-100%
Good	15	71%	61-90%
Average	4	19%	49-59%
Poor		0%	
Very poor		0%	

Despite some of the issues identified with pitch provision and the challenges in adequately maintaining facilities, overall the quality of pitches is good. For many users (although it is a relatively recent phenomenon that junior footballers rarely use changing facilities), the provision and quality of changing facilities is a greater issue than the quality of the pitches themselves. The overall quality of changing rooms was considered good when judged against the PPM criteria, and indeed the best changing scored very highly. However the range within the 'good' category varies from 61-90% and all but one of the 15 changing rooms in this category score in the lower third.

The highest and lowest rated changing rooms are:

Highest

Broxbourne Sports Club
Broxbourne Borough FC

Lowest

Goodman Centre
Pound Close
Cheshunt Country Club
Castle Road

(this list excludes Wormley Playing Fields changing which was not assessed by this methodology but is known to be substandard for its use for netball).

This information is supplemented in the following chapters by club and other comments. Quality issues for non-pitch sports are based solely on club and other responses.

Teams and clubs

The following table summarises the community teams participating in each pitch sport.

Community teams in Broxbourne borough

Sport	No of clubs	Number of Teams
Football	72	
Adult Football		56
Junior Football		72
Mini Football		46
Cricket	6	
Senior Cricket		20
Junior Cricket		7
Rugby	2	
Adult Rugby		6
Junior Rugby		6
Mini/midi Rugby		6
Hockey	2	
Adult Hockey		13
Junior Hockey		12
TOTAL	82	244

There are therefore 244 teams identified in the borough at present playing pitch sports. About 71% of the total number of teams play football (Market Segmentation demonstrates that it is football that Broxbourne residents have the highest propensity to take part in (of the pitch sports, and this is borne out by the statistics). There are smaller numbers of teams in the other pitch sports. There is high demand from younger players in all sports, with 61% of all teams in Broxbourne made up of youth/junior and mini players. It is estimated, assuming squad numbers associated with different types and sizes of teams that there are currently about 3900 adults and juniors playing pitch sports in the borough.

The number of teams and clubs in the previous 2005 study is set out below to assess the change over the last 8 years.

Sport	No of clubs	Number of Teams
Football	46	

Sport	No of clubs	Number of Teams
Adult Football		51
Junior Football		29
Mini Football		10
Cricket	5	
Senior Cricket		13
Junior Cricket		0
Rugby	2	
Adult Rugby		5
Junior Rugby		9
Hockey	1	
Adult Hockey		13
Junior Hockey		0
TOTAL	54	130

Clearly the number of clubs and teams in these four main sports has increased significantly, and this is likely to exacerbate the demand for pitches.

The remainder of this report builds on this overview of provision and deals with other individual sports and facility types in turn. The key priorities and recommendations for the future delivery of pitches in Broxbourne borough are set out in the strategy and action plan below.

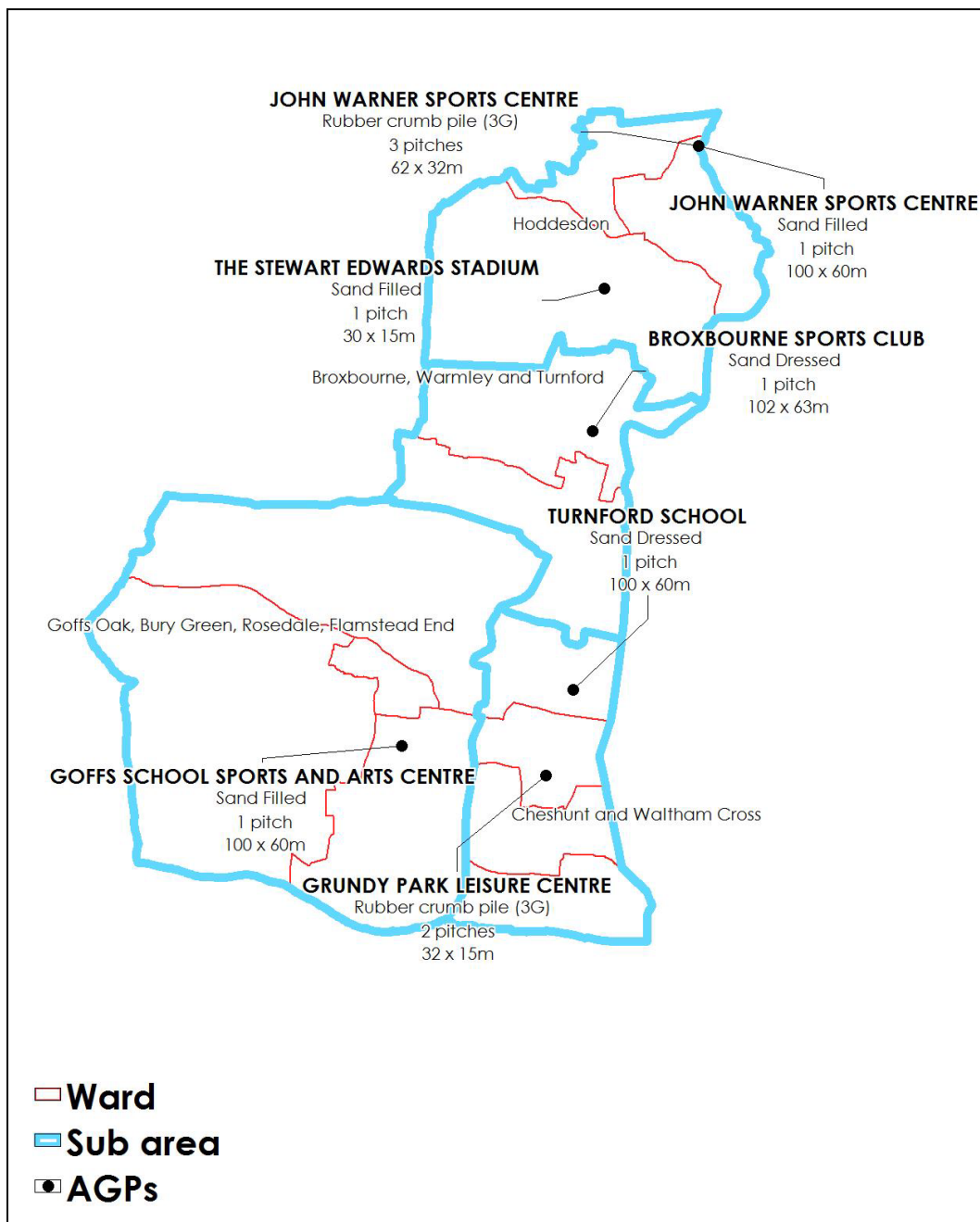
5. Artificial Grass Pitches

05

Supply of pitches

AGPs are located as shown on the map and table below.

Map 5.1: Location of artificial grass pitches in Broxbourne



Site Name	Type	Number	Size		Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built
BROXBOURNE SPORTS CLUB	Sand Dressed	1	102 x 63m	Floodlit	Sports Club	Pay and Play	1998/2012
GOFFS SCHOOL SPORTS AND ARTS CENTRE	Sand Filled	1	100 x 60m	Floodlit	School/ commercial	Pay and Play	1998
GRUNDY PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	2	32 x 15m	Floodlit	Local Authority/ commercial	Pay and Play	n/a
JOHN WARNER SPORTS CENTRE	Sand Filled	1	100 x 60m	Floodlit	School/ commercial	Pay and Play	1999
JOHN WARNER SPORTS CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	3	62 x 32m	1 floodlit	School/ commercial	Pay and Play	1999/2008
THE STEWART EDWARDS STADIUM	Sand Filled	1	30 x 15m	Floodlit	Local Authority/ sports club	Sports Club / Community Association	n/a/yes
TURNFORD SCHOOL	Sand Dressed	1	100 x 60m	Floodlit	School/in house	Sports Club / Community Association	2004

There are ten AGPs in Broxbourne, four of which are full size and therefore offer the maximum flexibility of use. There are 6 other smaller pitches, all floodlit and used mainly for football. These are mainly 3G pitches. There are no full size 3G pitches in the borough, these being sand filled or sand dressed.

In addition there are 2 other pitches within a 10 minute drive of the centre of Broxbourne*, but outside the borough, a further 8 within 10-15 minutes and an additional 38 within 15-20 minutes. 23 of these are sand filled/based, 1 water based and 24 are third generation. These are a combination of full size and smaller pitches, including commercial 5 a side facilities, and not all are floodlit.

(* since this assessment was undertaken, it is understood that a new 3G full size pitch has been built in Waltham Abbey (in Epping Forest) which is accessible to parts of the south of Broxbourne).

In more detail the existing full size pitches are as follows:

- **Broxbourne Sports Club** – this pitch is on the site of, and owned by, the private multi sports club, which also includes grass pitches, squash courts and tennis courts. The pitch is sand dressed and originally built in 1998, and refurbished in 2012. It is used almost exclusively by Broxbourne Hockey Club, with matches on Saturdays, junior development on Sundays and regular training during the week. It is estimated by the club that the pitch is used over 500 hours a year for regular activity as well as summer leagues, tournaments. The pitch is rated by the club as in good condition throughout. There are plans to build a spectator stand in 2014.
- **Goffs School Sports and Arts Centre** - this pitch was built in 1998 and is sand dressed. It is managed by the Council for community use, and is primarily used for football training during the week, outside school time. It is in poor condition at present, and requires significant upgrading. Its future depends on the redevelopment of the school site which is

at the planning stage, and discussions have suggested the replacement of the surface by 3G.

- **John Warner Sports Centre** – the full size sand filled pitch here was built in 1999 as part of the joint provision leisure facilities in conjunction with the Council with significant grant aid from the Lottery, and is managed by the Council in community time. It is used primarily for football training and 5 a side leagues, in conjunction with the adjacent smaller 3G pitches. The pitch surface has been laid over 10 years, and while it is generally fair condition, the school has submitted an application for grant aid to replace the surface and improve the floodlights.
- **Turnford School** – this sand dressed pitch was built in 2004. It is managed directly by the school community staff, and is widely used by a variety of junior and senior football clubs for training during the week, and by Cheshunt Hockey Club as its main base for matches on Saturdays and training on Tuesdays. It is considered by both the school and the hockey club to be well maintained and in generally good condition, but it is likely that the surface will need replacement in the near futures as the pitch is now nearly 10 years old.

The smaller 3G pitches at Grundy Park, John Warner Sports Centre and at the Stewart Edwards Stadium (Hoddesdon Football Club) are used almost exclusively for football and are generally considered to be in good condition.

Demand supply assessment using Sport England tools

An assessment of the demand for AGPs has been undertaken with the assistance of Sport England using the strategic planning tools available from them. The findings of this assessment are based on the Sport England National Analysis by the Facilities Planning Model of the supply and demand for AGPs for both football and hockey, together with some outputs from its Active Places website.

Overall the purpose of including this section on AGPs is to provide a supply and demand assessment on the current provision for AGPs in Broxbourne as assessed by Sport England. This provides additional information on this type of pitch provision and context when considering the overall findings and issues emerging through the preparation of the current study.

As this AGP assessment does not fall under the Towards a Level Playing Field Methodology set out in Section 2, it is important to set out some of the main parameters of the Sport England assessment. A full description of the methodology applied by Sport England is set out in an appendix in a separate document. The main parameters are:

- This national assessment is undertaken annually by Sport England and for every local authority area in England, so it is a comparative assessment and uses a consistent methodology for assessing supply and demand for every full size pitch and across every local authority in England at the same time. This assessment reports the findings for the Sport England assessment in 2013.
- This national assessment does include information to supplement the current Broxbourne study, for example, how full the pitches are estimated to be and how the supply of pitches in Broxbourne compares with other authorities, so there are standard comparators.
- The assessment is based on the rates and frequency of sports participation drawn from national research work undertaken by Sport England and sportscotland. Participation for both football and hockey is included and the findings on the rates and frequency of

participation is then applied to the Broxbourne (and other areas') population. So the model is based upon research findings on the participation profile for these sports/pitches applied to the local population to generate locally specific findings.

- The assessment does distinguish between pitch surfaces and sports use. So it assesses the demand for football pitches based on football surfaces and the same for hockey (rugby is not included). The findings reported on here are for football and hockey combined.
- The assessment only includes full size AGPs for each sport and both floodlit and non floodlit pitches. Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) and the smaller AGPs above are not included.
- The assessment includes all full size pitches from all providers, local authority, club, school and commercial pitches. It does not include small sided games areas provided by commercial operators (although none of these exist in Broxbourne).
- The assessment includes pitches that are available for community use for all or part of the week (the model calculates demand based on the peak and off peak periods for community use) and the supply assessment is calculated on the hours of community use. Pitches that are not available for community use are not included in the assessment.

The findings reported in this section set out the Sport England 2013 assessment of the supply and demand for AGPs in Broxbourne and surrounding authorities as an overview or context for the Broxbourne PPS itself.

Supply

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	HRS in NPP	Facility Capacity - vpwpp	% of Capacity used
							2,464	100%
BROXBOURNE SPORTS CLUB	Sand dressed Floodlit	102 x 63	6426	1998	2012	30	620	100%
GOFFS SCHOOL SPORTS AND ARTS CENTRE	Sand filled Floodlit	100 x 60	6000	1998		29	590	100%
JOHN WARNER SPORTS CENTRE	Sand filled Floodlit	100 x 60	6000	1999		27	565	100%
TURNFORD SCHOOL	Sand dressed Floodlit	100 x 60	6000	2004		32	689	100%

The NFA/FPM analysis excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use, hence the different database from above. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

- John Warner Sport Centre 3G AGP (62m x 32m) does not meet the model size parameter of 75m x 45m.
- The smaller pitches at Grundy Park and Hoddesdon FC are also too small to be considered

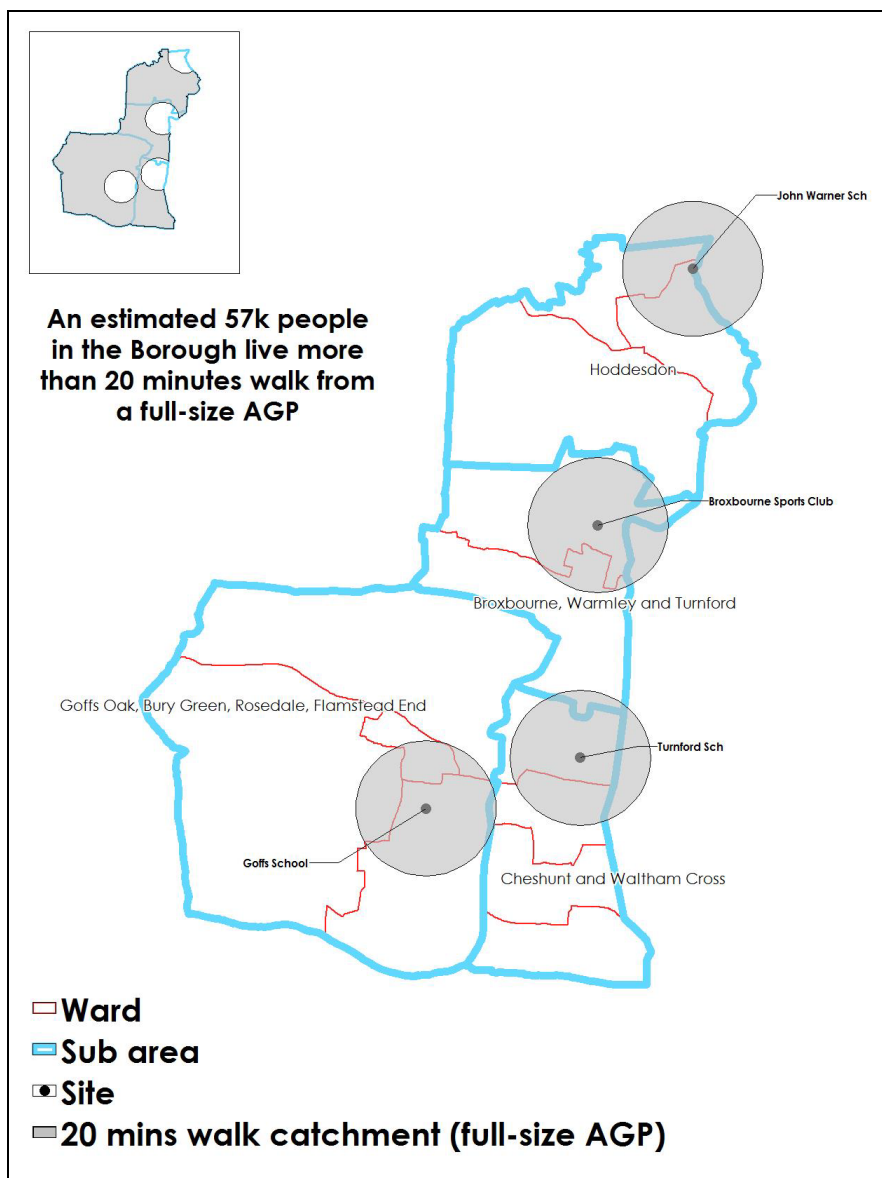
The assessment also did not include the new pitch outside the borough at Waltham Abbey which will impact on demand in Broxbourne

There are therefore 4 sand-dressed floodlit full size AGPs in Broxbourne all on separate sites (which is scaled to 3.3 pitches based on community availability). Three are located on school

sites (Goff's School, Turnford School and John Warner Sports Centre). The other facility is located at the Broxbourne Sports Club. Three of the facilities were built in the late 1990s apart from the facility at Turnford School which was built in 2004; none of the facilities have been refurbished. Given that three of the pitches are over 10 years old, they have not been refurbished and are predominantly used for football, a case could be made for modernisation and a potential investigation of expanding the community hours available.

Map 5.2 illustrates the location and accessibility using an indicative 20 minutes walking catchment area for the four AGP sites located in Broxbourne. The walk to catchment areas on the plan should be treated with caution as these catchments are indicative but the figure demonstrates the distribution of pitches within the borough. It is estimated that about 57,000 residents live outside the walking catchment of a pitch.

Map 5.2 Accessibility to the main AGPs in Broxbourne



Broxbourne's AGPs are focused in the Cheshunt and Hoddesdon areas of the Borough which reflect the location and density of the population/housing settlements for the authority. There is

no overlap of the 20 minutes walking catchment area of any of the facilities, although the Cheshunt area is well served. The walking catchments of the Lea Valley High School Sports centre (Enfield) and Haileybury Sports complex (East Hertfordshire) are also likely to extend marginally into Broxbourne.

The total capacity in visits per week in the peak period is about 2,450.

The number of pitches per 10,000 people in Broxbourne is 0.42, compared with 0.35 in England and 0.34 in the East region. Broxbourne has a broadly comparable number of AGP to the adjacent authorities, where pitch supply varies between 0.33 in Enfield and 0.64 in East Herts

Demand

The demand generated for AGP provision from the resident population of Broxbourne of about 95,000 people is 2,150 visits per week in the peak period, the equivalent of 2.9 pitches.

Demand is also influenced by accessibility and the mobility of local residents. Car ownership or accessibility by local residents to a car is high in Broxbourne; only 16% of residents do not have access to a car, lower than the regional or national average, and similar to neighbouring LAs in Hertfordshire. This increases the choice of AGP provision residents are able to access – based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area and due to there being AGP outside Broxbourne which are within a 20 minute drive time.

Supply/Demand balance - It is estimated that at present there is sufficient demand in Broxbourne at normal participation rates for 2.9 full size pitches in community use, which is slightly below current provision of 3.3 pitches in some form of community usage. From this crude assessment, there appears to be sufficient pitch space in total to meet this expected demand from Broxbourne residents (but this comparison must be qualified – see below)

Satisfied demand (i.e. the proportion of demand met because there is spare capacity at AGPs and people live within the driving or walking catchment) is 1,950 visits per week, or 90% of total demand, higher than the national and regional averages (81-83%). This is also broadly comparable with neighbouring LAs in Herts and Essex though significantly higher than Enfield.

85% of satisfied demand is met by car, 1% by public transport and 15% on foot (which is broadly similar to the average)

Only 58% of satisfied demand from Broxbourne is retained within the borough, with 42% being exported to facilities outside Broxbourne. Most of the neighbouring LAs similarly retain a low proportion of their satisfied demand (but see import of demand below).

Unmet demand - Just over 10% of demand for AGP provision from Broxbourne residents is not being met by the current supply (this includes facilities both within the borough and those adjoining districts which are accessible to Broxbourne residents). This is relatively small and the figure is below the regional and national averages (17-19%)

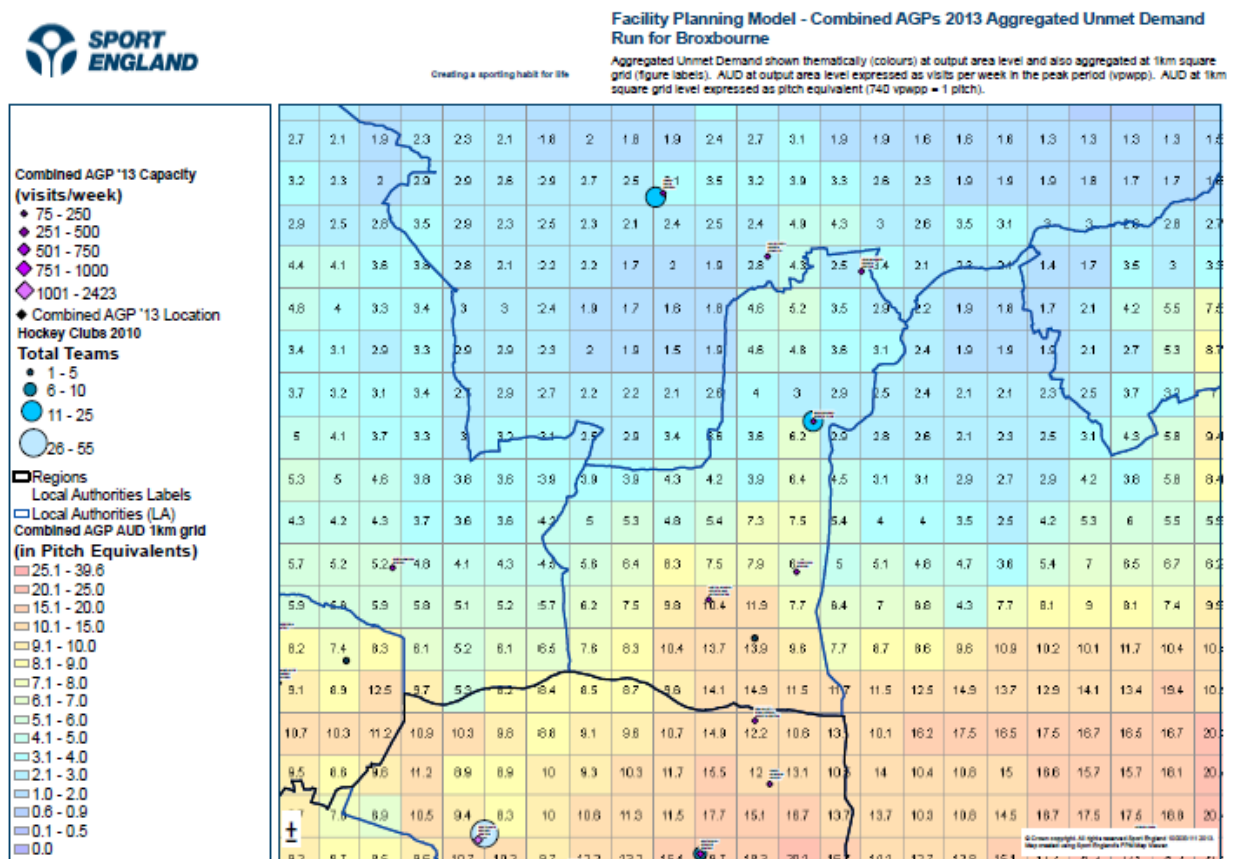
The level of unmet demand relates to less than one third of a pitch. This unmet demand is almost entirely related to football at 0.23 of one pitch.

The majority of the unmet demand (94%) is due to lack of capacity at existing facilities rather than people living outside of the catchment.

Map 5.3 illustrates aggregated unmet demand within each 1km square – the figures indicate the total demand from that grid square and its catchment (the figures in each grid square

should not be added together as this would result in duplication), and any hotspots can be identified. The unmet demand is spread unevenly across the urban areas of the borough, with the highest levels in the south east, around Cheshunt and Waltham Cross. The higher values in this part of the borough are partially explained by the relatively good accessibility of this area by road and therefore these areas offer greater potential to meet unmet demand within a wide catchment including from outside Broxbourne (e.g. along the M25 and A10 corridors). The actual levels are not therefore representative of the level of unmet demand derived from residents living in this part of the borough.

Map 5.3: Aggregated unmet demand for AGPs in the Broxbourne area



Utilised capacity

All existing AGPs in Broxbourne are being used at 100% of capacity (i.e. there is no spare capacity at all during the peak period) - the regional and national average is 92-95%. All facilities within the neighbouring LAs are also at 100% (with the exception of East Herts, which has 98% usage).

The annual throughput of the facilities is consistent between 33-40,000 visits per week the busiest being Turnford School where hours available to the community are slightly longer than at other sites.

Out of 2,450 visits per week made to Broxbourne AGPs, it is estimated that 54% come from outside of the Broxbourne area.

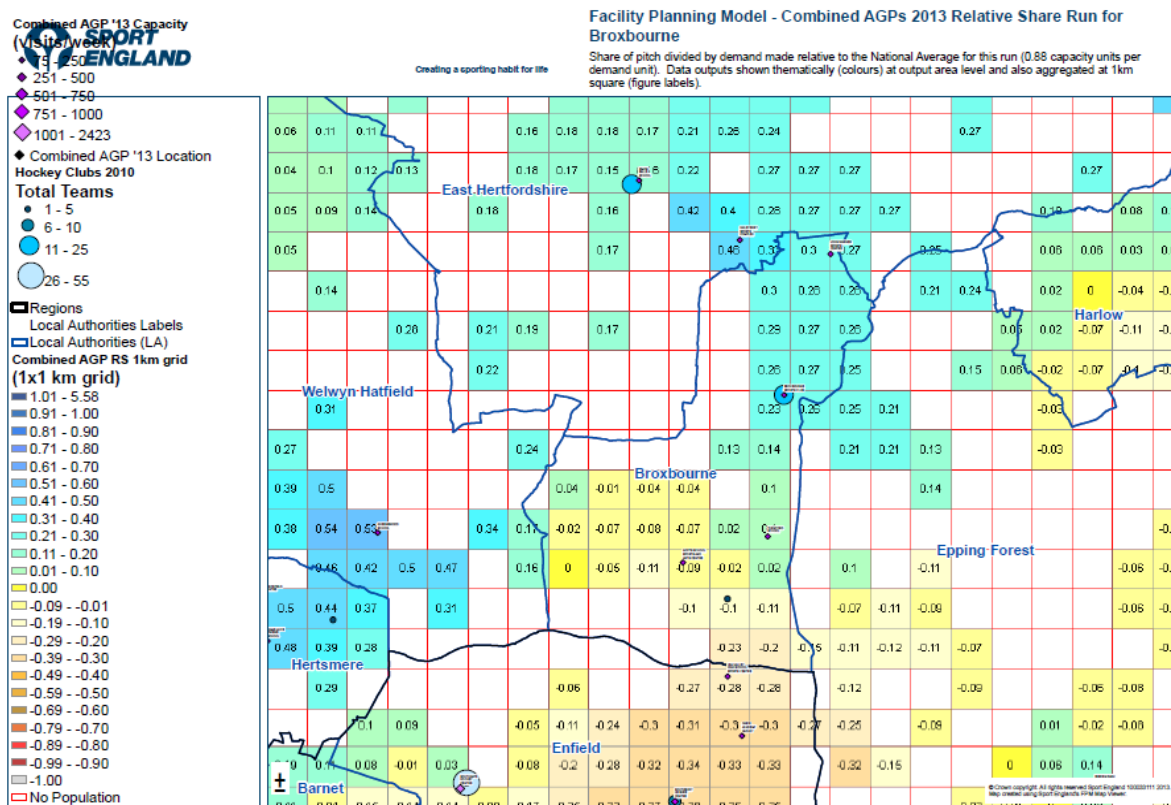
Import/export

Broxbourne is a major importer of demand for AGPs from outside the borough, While 800 visits are exported to pitches outside the borough, over 1300 are imported from neighbouring LA areas.

Relative Share

This is a more refined measure of facility provision and availability than AGPs per 10,000 as it incorporates a measure of accessibility, and compares relative provision with a national average. The relative share of AGPs in Broxbourne is 5% above the national average. Local variations exist from north to south in Broxbourne, with the highest levels of RS in Hoddesdon and Broxbourne near the pitches at John Warner, Broxbourne SC and Turnford School, and lowest in the south part of the borough where facilities are fewer and population higher – this includes the neighbouring parts of London which are within the catchment of this part of Broxbourne.

Map 5.4: Relative share for AGPs in the Broxbourne area



Neighbouring boroughs

The assessment was also undertaken for each of the neighbouring boroughs, including Enfield, Epping Forest, East Herts, Welwyn Hatfield and Hertsmere, and the headline findings are as follows:

- **Enfield** – average supply, apparent shortfall of 4 pitches (when comparing local supply and internal demand), satisfied demand (SD) only 64%, and unmet demand (UD) for 4 pitches over whole borough. 100% used capacity (UC), significant net export of 400 visits

per week, and very low relative share (RS). Strong case for additional pitches to meet UD and increase capacity.

- **Epping Forest** – average supply, small surplus of pitches, SD only 73% (less than average), and UD for 1 pitch over whole borough. 100% used capacity, significant net import of 1000 visits per week, and below average relative share. No case for additional pitches to meet UD, but capacity used up by much import from outside (these conclusions may well be affected by the recently built 3G pitch at Waltham Abbey).
- **East Herts** – very high supply (twice the average), and apparent surplus of pitches. 95% SD (almost highest in the region), very little UD. High UC of 98%, and very large net import of demand from outside. RS 40% above average. No case for additional pitches, capacity would be released if pitches provided elsewhere and imported demand reduced.
- **Welwyn Hatfield** – higher than average supply, but broad balance with demand. Above average SD, but UD only sufficient for 2/3 pitch over whole district. UC 100%, significant import of demand (350 visits) from outside. RS slightly above average. No need for additional pitches to meet UD but pitches full, and capacity increases justified, although new pitches in adjacent LAs would release some capacity.
- **Hertsmere** – supply very high (2/3 above average), and apparent surplus of 2.5 pitches. SD 89% (higher than average) but UD only enough for <1 pitch over borough. UC 100% and some import of demand. Relative share 25% above average. Probably little justification for additional pitches, but capacity issue and additional pitches in adjacent LA areas would release capacity

Quality

Information on the quality of facilities in Broxbourne is taken from APP/NFA which highlights age of facility, and refurbishment, and enables this aspect to be used as a proxy for quality, and is supplemented by site inspection data.

APP data – of the 5 pitches currently available for community use (for which information is available), 4 were built before 2000, although 2 of these have been refurbished, while the other one was built in 2004. Pitch surfaces generally have a life of 10 years before they require replacement.

	Built	Refurbished
1990-1999	4	2(2008/2012)
2000-2009	1	0
2010-		

The quality and condition (and programming) were also assessed by site visits to the main pitches and these observations confirm that generally pitches are in good condition but that pitch surfaces need to be replaced at John Warner and Turnford in the near future, while the Goffs School pitch is in relatively poor condition, and will be affected by the possible redevelopment of the school.

Summary

- There is relatively good provision of AGPs in Broxbourne and per capita supply is above the regional and national average. Local provision in surrounding LA areas varies.
- Supply within Broxbourne exceeds demand from Broxbourne residents of pitches by about 14%, and there appear to be sufficient pitches on this crude assessment (which does not take into account neighbouring areas).
- Satisfied demand in Broxbourne is 90% of total demand, higher than the national and regional averages. This is also broadly comparable with neighbouring LAs in Herts and Essex though significantly higher than Enfield. Only 58% of satisfied demand from Broxbourne is retained within the borough, with 42% being exported to facilities outside Broxbourne. Most of the neighbouring LAs similarly retain a relatively small proportion of their satisfied demand.
- Just over 10% of demand for AGP provision from Broxbourne residents is not being met by the current supply (this includes facilities both within the borough and those adjoining districts which are accessible to Broxbourne residents). The level of unmet demand relates to less than one third of a pitch. Almost all of this UD is caused by lack of capacity rather than people living outside the catchment of a pitch. This is unmet demand is almost entirely related to football at 0.25 of one pitch. The unmet demand is spread relatively evenly across the urban areas of the borough.
- All Broxbourne's pitches (and most pitches in the wider area) are used to their full capacity, bearing in mind their availability and attractiveness.
- Broxbourne's pitches attract significant usage from neighbouring boroughs, because of accessibility to Broxbourne although there is a degree of export outside, but there is significant cross boundary usage throughout the area, with 4 LAs and Broxbourne importing demand and Enfield being the sole exporter. Additional pitch provision in neighbouring LA areas would affect the need for more pitches in Broxbourne.
- These overall conclusions may well be affected by the new pitch at Waltham Abbey not considered in these assessments.

The Herts FA has suggested that their priority is the need to resurface 2 existing sand based pitches in Broxbourne, to make them more suitable for football use, and effectively increase the stock of 'football' AGPs. These are at Turnford and Goffs School, and one new facility (possibly Cheshunt FC) would also be appropriate.

Conversely England Hockey has suggested that it would strongly resist any change from sand fill to 3G surfaces of any of the existing hockey appropriate pitches. Any changes would need to be agreed after full consultation and by taking a district wide approach. Otherwise, this could be very damaging for hockey. It is essential to protect at least the existing capacity but also factor in the expected growth. That said there might be scope to look at options and the possible migration of activity in the context of improved facilities. The pitch at Goffs School for example is currently unsuitable for competitive hockey, and Cheshunt Hockey Club would like to use this pitch if it were resurfaced.

Conclusions and Policy Issues - the supply and demand for AGPs across Broxbourne is broadly in balance, to the extent that satisfied demand for AGPs is around 90% of total demand. There is very little justification for additional pitches at present to meet unmet demand as this is relatively small and spread across much of the district (particularly in view of the additional pitch at Waltham Abbey).

However all facilities are dated, and given that three of the pitches are over 10 years old, they have not been refurbished and are predominantly used for football, a case could be made for modernisation and a potential investigation of expanding the community hours available. This would increase their attractiveness and thus their capacity – all existing pitches and the borough as a whole have no spare capacity at peak times.

Increasing capacity in neighbouring LAs and possible additional pitches in Enfield would by themselves also reduce the levels of utilised capacity at some of the pitches in Broxbourne.

Most of the unmet demand is due to usage by football, and there is some justification in developing one or more 3G pitches primarily for that purpose in the borough – there are currently only sand filled and dressed pitches. 3G pitches are also suitable for rugby and training purposes.

Furthermore, if the Broxbourne population is projected to grow significantly over the next 10 – 15 years because of new residential development then the demand from these new residents will create additional demand for sports facilities. This has the potential to impact on AGP provision.

Before finally assessing current and future need however, there needs to be added the perspective from the users i.e. clubs and governing bodies plus the local authority's perspective as a strategic provider/operator and local understanding of community needs. Conclusions on the need for additional AGP provision should not be formulated until these perspectives have been considered alongside the FPM outputs. This is considered under the relevant sport section below.

Issues for strategy to address

The main assessment of AGPs from the NFA 2013 national assessment provides a contextual overview of the supply and demand for AGPs in the borough, taking into account the provision in the surrounding areas. Any assessment of how the findings can be developed in the PPS has to be considered alongside findings emanating directly from the PPS work to ensure there is integration.

That said and based on the Sport England 2013 supply and demand assessment of AGPs the key findings and issues to be considered in the context of hockey and football provision are as follows:

- all of the main full size pitches were constructed over 10 years ago, and this means that over the next 4-5 years (if not now) there is going to be a need to replace the pitch carpet and possibly undertake more remedial works (no pitch condition survey work has been undertaken). There should be a condition survey of pitch sites to establish the works required, costs and timetable to maintain at least the same level of pitch quality and public access/programme of use over the next 10 years. It is imperative that arrangements are made to allow replacement of the surface after say 10 years - most of the recent lottery funded or Football Foundation funded facilities have a sinking fund;
- the current AGP assessment does not take into account the supply of commercial five a side centres and any public MUGA site that is used for sports development and organised play. Some assessment of this type of facility should be considered to assess the impact on the main pitches; and
- the Sport England assessment indicates that in 2013 the supply of AGPs in Broxbourne also needs to take into account pitch provision in adjacent LA areas.

While the model therefore provides an overview of the adequacy of provision, there are a number of other drivers that could impact upon the demand for AGPs, specifically:

- changes in the playing patterns of sports and in particular the increase in junior football, the move to 9 a side games for under 11s and the approval for competitive football to be played on synthetic pitches;
- will additional (but limited) housing growth in Broxbourne and the net inward migration of new population in itself create additional demand for AGPs and other sports facilities? Past studies have shown that population growth does not significantly increase the demand for sports facilities because of the total age range of the population and the more narrow age range which participates in sports; and
- potential increase in pitch sports participation – this is the biggest single driver of increased demand for sports facilities. As reported under the participation profile section, Broxbourne does not have a sporting population with a high participation in AGPs. However given the fine balance between supply and demand currently for AGPs then any increase in adult sports participation is going to increase the demand for additional AGPs.

More specific issues include:

- if additional pitches are justified in the future, where are the best locations for these and should additional facilities be located on school/education sites or at 'public' facilities?
- should new provision take place within new housing areas, or should facilities be more centrally located? and
- is there a case for other facilities such as training pitches (small or half size), and in which locations?

6. Football

06

Introduction

This section summarises pitch provision for football within Broxbourne and the surrounding area and outlines:

- the supply of pitches;
- demand for these pitches;
- the ability of the pitch stock to meet demand; and
- key issues for the strategy to address.

Pitch supply

There are 78 individual grass football pitches across Broxbourne in secured community use, comprising:

- 45 adult football pitches;
- 9 junior/youth pitches; and
- 24 mini soccer pitches

The full audit of pitches can be seen in an appendix in a separate document and the following table summarises the distribution of grass football pitches within each of the 4 analysis areas of the borough

Football pitch supply in Broxbourne

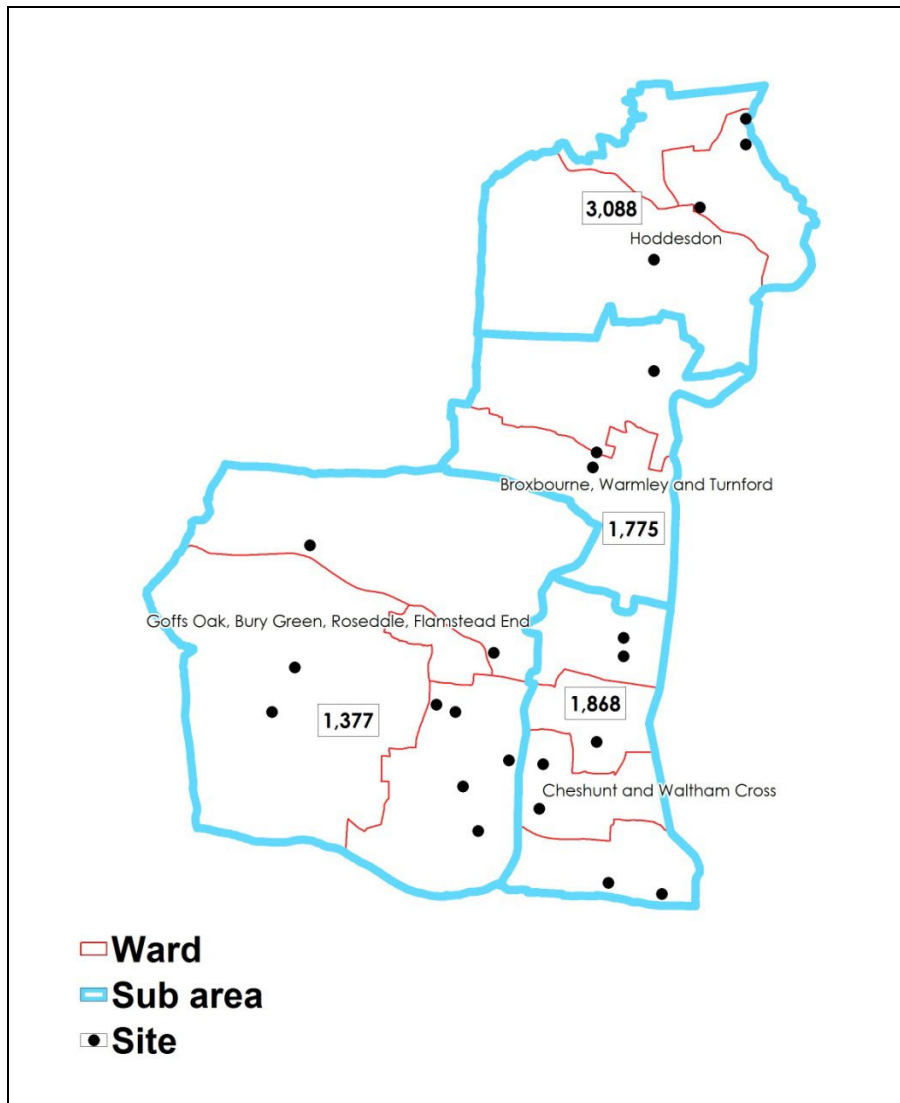
	Sen Football	Jun Football	Mini soccer	Total
Hoddesdon	5	2	6	13
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	9	0	2	11
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	13	3	10	26
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	18	4	6	28
Total	45	9	24	78

These totals include all 'public' and sports club pitches and those schools where it is known there is some community usage at present.

Provision in the Cheshunt and Goffs Oak sub areas is best – there are relatively few football pitches in the north and centre of the borough.

There are also pitches in the immediately surrounding areas outside Broxbourne, including sites in Cuffley (King George PF), Waltham Abbey (Townmead PFs), East Herts (St Margaretsbury S&SC) and Enfield (Aylands Open Space and Soham Road Rec).

Map 6.1: Location and distribution of football pitches in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per senior and junior pitch

In addition there are football pitches on school sites, including Broxbourne, Sheredes and Turnford Schools where there is no current community use, and also on some primary schools. These have not been identified as providing any current significant community benefit, and are disregarded for the purposes of this study.

These totals are not significantly different from the 2005 study, where it was estimated that there were 46 senior football, 8 junior football and 16 mini soccer pitches, a total of 70 football pitches.

The 2005 figures similarly included those pitches in secure community use plus those mainly on school sites also at the time available to the community

Ownership

Of all the football pitches in community use (78) 36 are owned by Broxbourne Council (46%), 22 by clubs and other private organisations (28%) and 20 by schools (26%). The proportion of LA sites is lower than in many other areas. Most of the sites accommodating football are multi pitch sites, or at least with more than one pitch. The largest are at Wormley, Nightleys and Cheshunt FC. Castle Road, Old Highway Rec and Broxbourne Rec are the only sites with single pitches.

Other facilities providing for football

There are a number of other non turf facilities in Broxbourne which complement the overall stock of grass football pitches which are as follows:

- Artificial grass pitches at John Warner Sports Centre, Goffs School and Turnford School (full size) and smaller pitches at Grundy Park, John Warner and Hoddesdon FC. The full size pitches are sand based, mainly floodlit and used extensively for informal football training and 5 a side leagues, although they are not suitable for competitive full sided matches or used as such. The only 3G AGPs are the smaller pitches set out above, and these are similarly used mainly for football training, 5 a side competitions and casual use. They are not big enough for competitive full sided play
- Multi Use Games Areas at a number of locations in Broxbourne – there are 14 MUGAs with the equivalent of 14 courts throughout the borough, mainly on LA sites. While these are theoretically available for football, there is no striking evidence of their use for training or other formal football activity
- There are no purpose built commercially run 5 a side football centres in the borough or immediate vicinity. Where they exist, these facilities are used for organised leagues on an intensive a regular basis but also accommodate mid-week training (in the form of 5/7-a-side competitions for some clubs and groups of players. The nearest such facilities outside the borough are at the Football Academy, Loughton (10 pitches), Goals Chingford (10), Powerleague Barnet (13) and Powerleague Tottenham (3), all of which are 10-20 minutes drive from the middle of Broxbourne (travel time estimated by Active People website).

Teams, Clubs and Leagues

Football is the most popular outdoor sport in Broxbourne with over 70% of the total number of teams. It is estimated from extensive research of websites, FA data, previous studies and local authority booking records that there are 174 football teams in the borough, and these are split down into the following sub areas (i.e. based on where teams play). This audit of teams and clubs represents a snapshot in time and is designed to provide an accurate understanding of the level of current demand. A list of current teams and clubs is included in a separate appendix.

Distribution of football teams in Broxbourne

	Senior Men	Junior Youths Boys	Mini	Women and girls	Total
Hoddesdon	11	11	10	4	36
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	16	12	6	0	34

Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	12	18	19	1	49
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	17	27	11		55
Total	56	68	46	4	174

There is a more even distribution of teams throughout the borough than with pitches, which suggests that teams play more intensively in those areas with fewer pitches.

If compared with the population, the situation is as follows.

Relative formation of football teams in Broxbourne

	Teams	Population	Ratio
Hoddesdon	36	21,620	1:601
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	34	15,980	1:470
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	49	29,890	1:610
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	55	26,180	1:476
Total	174	93,700	1:538

This analysis should be treated with some caution, as clubs tend to play wherever they can get a pitch. Moreover, this geographical spread does not reflect where participants live – it is evident that clubs/teams take in players from throughout the borough, and some teams are not even Broxbourne based in terms of participants.

This number of teams and clubs yields an estimated 1000 senior and 1750 junior and mini players.

In addition, there are teams playing at locations outside but on the edge of Broxbourne, which inevitably take in players from within the borough. It is not possible to estimate precisely the quantity of import and export of demand without undertaking a full study of all neighbouring boroughs (existing playing pitch studies reviewed in a previous chapter do not carry this information), but this issue is addressed more fully below.

Analysis of the number of teams demonstrates that most clubs focus entirely on either senior, youth/junior or mini football, and there are relatively few clubs who provide a pathway through the age groups – even the main senior clubs like Hoddesdon and Cheshunt have separate youth set ups.

Using slightly different data (FA Football Participation Report for season 2012/13 and 2009 National Statistics classification of local authorities), conversion rates for football (i.e. the proportion of the respective age groups that take part in football) can be assessed. Comparing Broxbourne with its cohort of nearest neighbour LAs (Basildon, Bedford, Bexley, Crawley, Dartford, Forest Heath, Gloucester, Gosport, Gravesham, Harlow, Havering, Ipswich, Medway, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Peterborough, Rushmoor, Stevenage, Swindon, Thurrock, Wellingborough, Worcester) the conversion rates for all aspects of football are well below average – overall and in most individual age groups, Broxbourne is 15th of these 23 LAs. The FA has analysed this data and produced the growth potential for new teams, which represents the number of teams for each football type that the local authority would need to develop to reach the conversion target value (the upper quartile of all the comparable LAs, although this is considered to be an onerous requirement). The results are set out in the table below and suggest that there may be some latent demand for football based on activity levels elsewhere.

Football type	Growth potential (teams)
Adult male 11 a side	6
Adult female 11 a side	4
Youth male	16
Youth female	6
Mini mixed	6

Charter Standard is the FA kite mark symbolising quality, and identifies where best practice exists. FA records suggest that there are 6 clubs in the borough, who have received charter standard accreditation, highlighting the quality of opportunities that exist for football in Broxbourne. However this represents only 9.4% of all clubs, and this is well below the national average of 24%. In terms of teams, 12.2% of youth and mini-soccer teams in the borough play within a club of Charter Standard status. This compares to a national average of 78.3% with a National Game Strategy target of 75% of youth and mini-soccer teams playing within a Charter Standard Club by 2015.

Change from previous studies

The current study has used a number of sources from which to identify teams and clubs. The comparable figures from other studies are as follows.

- 2005 study 90 teams (47 clubs)
- FA Football Participation Report 2012/13 151 teams
- FA Football Participation Report 2012/13 137 teams

The reliability of these and previous sources may have been affected by different data collection methods. The disparity between consecutive years' data from the FA however suggests that there is a quick turnover of clubs and teams from one season to the next. The data collected in connection with the current study has been checked and is considered to represent a snapshot of the situation in Broxbourne during 2012/13, which is robust enough for the conclusions that emanate from the study. One clear conclusion is that the number of teams in Broxbourne has increased dramatically since the last PPS was prepared in 2005.

Participation

Active People

The latest APS data for football participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation)

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	5.18%	5.10%
England male	9.90%	9.85%
England female	0.69%	0.56%
East Region	4.73%	5.17%

Long term participation is fairly steady nationally overall and for women, and overall participation in the East region shows a statistically significant increase over 2007/8 rates.

APS6 Q2 Headlines:

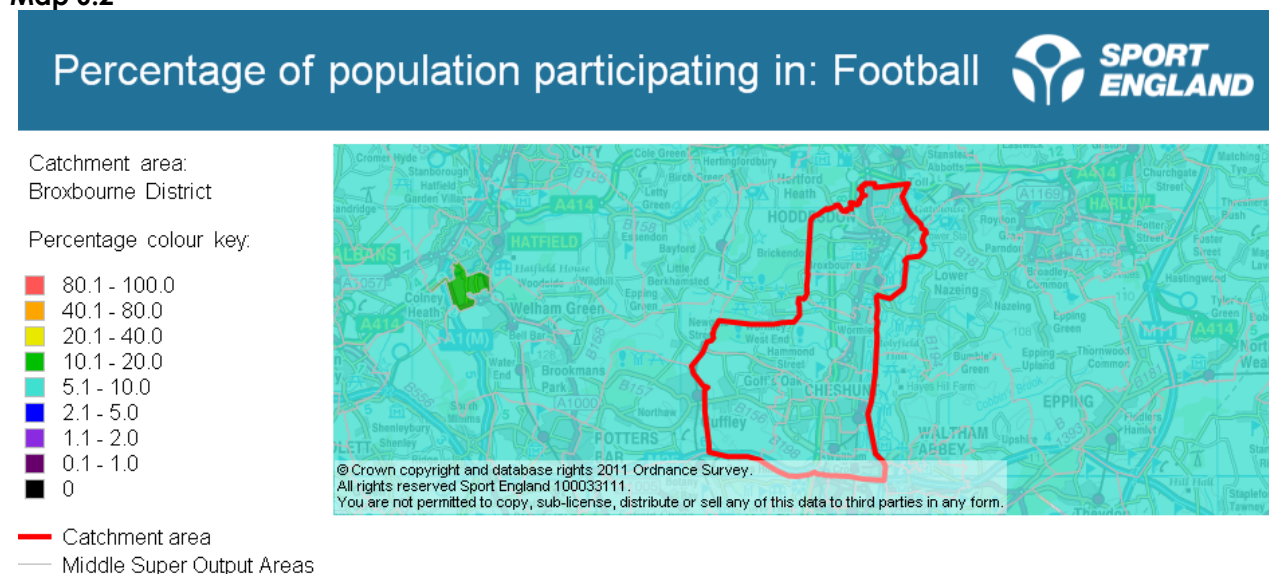
- Football participation is below the year 3 target agreed with Sport England. Once a week participation needs to increase nationally by a further 110,000 over the next 12 months to meet the final year 4 target.
- Once a month participation has a long term flat trend but has increased very gradually every quarter for the last 18 months.
- Since baseline 115,000 less people are participating in organised football - this indicates a gradual switch over time to more informal forms of the game. This is driven by a drop in tuition/coaching and organised competition.
- Seasonality analysis suggests some of the recent once a week growth is a recovery due to the milder winter in 2011/12 compared with 2010/11.

Overall and in the region therefore, participation in football is relatively high at about 5.1% which if extrapolated to Broxbourne would mean about 3500 regular adult footballers in the borough. The estimate above suggests there are about 2750 footballers in the borough, including only about 1000 adults, and that this total is clearly below the national and regional average. If males only are considered, the same situation occurs. These apparently low participation rates in football are confirmed (though to a lesser extent) by the conversion rates set out by the FA above.

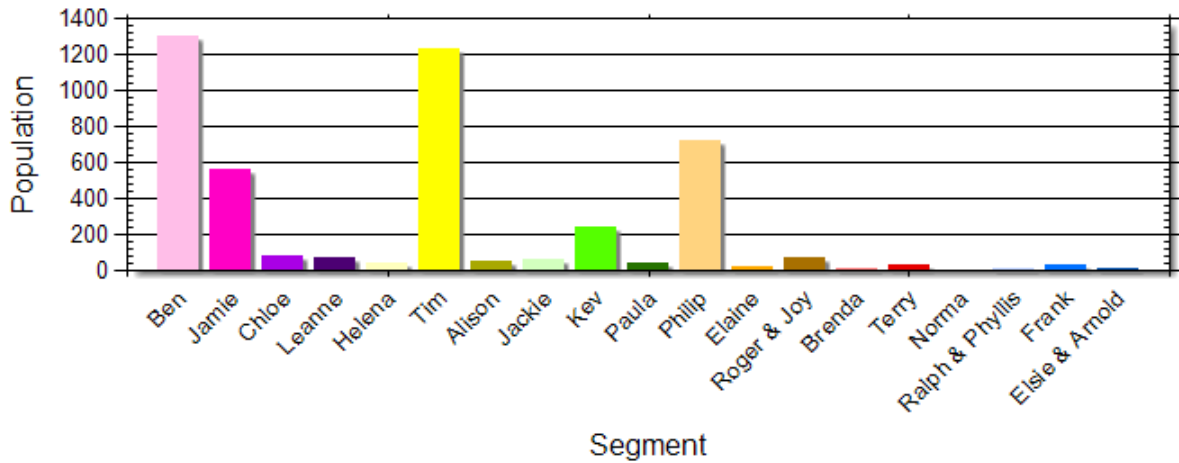
Market Segmentation

Current participation

Map 6.2



Population within catchment area participating in: Football



The map and table shows that across the whole borough at least 5-10% of each output area plays football, and this is evenly spread across Broxbourne (compared with the average nationally of 4%). This participation is concentrated in 3 main segments – Ben, Tim and Philip who represent over 3000 of the 4650 footballers that MS suggests might play football in a competitive environment locally.

Potential participation

Map 6.3

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Football

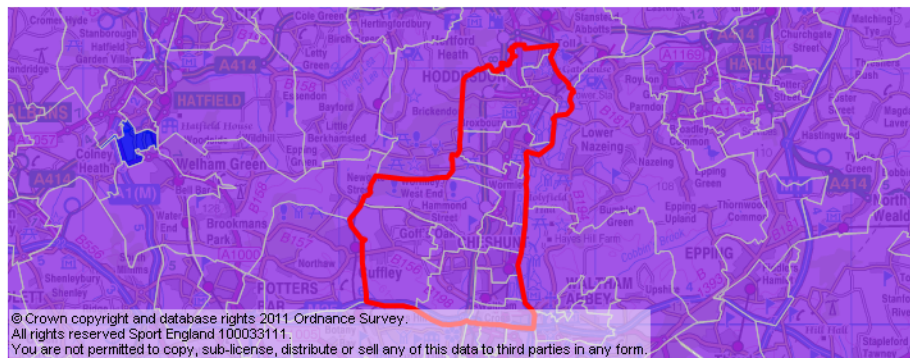


Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

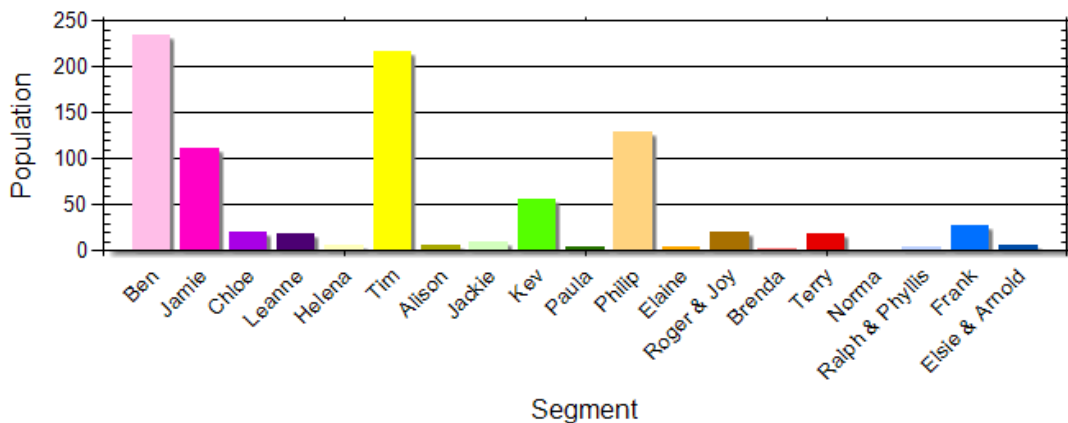
Percentage colour key:

- 80.1 - 100.0
- 40.1 - 80.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- 0

- Catchment area
- Middle Super Output Areas



Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Football



Between 1 and 2% of the borough's adult population (evenly spread across the whole of Broxbourne) would like to play football, based on their market profile. The total number of potential adults who wish to play football is about 900, mainly the same groups as currently participate. This might be considered to represent a fairly low level of latent demand for football, but this is mitigated by high existing levels of activity.

Leagues and clubs

From FA and other data, it appears that there may be up to 19 football leagues with clubs playing in Broxbourne. Some of these only have 1 or 2 clubs playing in Broxbourne but the main leagues serving the borough, with the most clubs and teams, are:

- Hertford and District ORC Sports Mercury League
- East Herts Corinthians League
- Waltham Football League
- Mid Herts Rural Minors League, and
- Cheshunt Youth Football League

Hertford and District ORC Sports Mercury League – the league was established in 1910 and plays its fixtures on Saturday. In 2012/13 it had 4 divisions with 42 teams, including 10 in Broxbourne. In season 2013/14 there will be 43 teams from 35 clubs in 4 divisions, which involves 4 teams which have folded since last season, but other teams recruited from other leagues. Over the past 10 years, team numbers have fluctuated very little, and the league is the only Saturday league in the area. Numbers are considered unlikely to change over the next five years. The season runs from 14 September to the end of April. League officials suggest that clubs are generally able to find pitches, although at the end of the season they may play on pitches where they are a available rather than their own. Pitch availability and quality are not considered a problem by this league.

East Herts Corinthians League – is a well established (1993) Sunday league which in season 2012/13 fielded 41 teams (13 in Broxbourne) in 4 divisions. In season 2013/14 there will be 42 teams also in 4 divisions, though there is a significant change in the actual clubs, not uncommon in Sunday leagues as teams fold and new ones are formed. There has been a steady increase in teams over the 20 years of its existence. The catchment for the league is primarily within 12 miles of Ware and Hertford, outside the M25 and within Hertfordshire. League officials have stated that the quality of pitches is generally good, with minor problems of flooding at Wormley, and changing facilities are also acceptable. In both Broxbourne and adjacent East Herts, the league reserves pitches from the LAs on a block booking, and in Broxbourne these include Goffs Lane, Grundy Park, Pound Close, and St Mary's School (i.e. 9 pitches per fortnight cycle). The availability of referees is crucial – games do not happen without a referee.

Waltham Football League – is a well established Sunday league formed originally in 1962, when there was also a Saturday section. In season 2012 there were 5 divisions with 56 teams (though this declined to 4 divisions and 48 teams in 2013/14). The league accommodates teams from a wide area of London, Essex and Hertfordshire of which about 40% of teams play in Broxbourne. At its peak the league ran 7 divisions and 80-90 teams with 5000 registered players (now there are about 2000) – the reduction is due to the changes in the pattern of play among adult footballers and other commitments such as working on Sundays. The league secretary has suggested that team numbers will now remain broadly steady over the coming seasons, with new clubs replacing those who have folded or moved to other leagues. The league books pitches in Broxbourne from the Council on a block system, and generally considers that pitch quality is good though there are individual problems with some pitches. Pitch availability in Broxbourne and elsewhere has not been a problem in the last 20 years. All matches are under the supervision of a qualified referee who has the jurisdiction to cancel matches in inclement conditions, though on some occasions matches on LA pitches are called off en bloc by the LA when necessary.

Mid Herts Rural Minors League was established in 1968 and has experienced a steady increase in teams over the years, in particular in the last 2 years. It is a youth and mini league based in Hertfordshire but stretching down to Edgware, with 42 divisions from u7 to u18. In 2011/12 there were 440 teams, rising to 470 in 2012/13 (87 teams playing in Broxbourne) with up to 540 teams anticipated in 2013/14. The size of teams varies with the age groups, and the league is moving towards the FA guidelines on team and pitch sizes. Matches are played on Saturday (preferably 10-3) and Sunday (same time) depending on age group. League officials confirm that pitch availability for youth and mini teams in Broxbourne is a problem, and there is a reliance on primary school sites in many instances. Quality is acceptable, though there are some problems with flooding. Future club and team formation may be hindered by the lack of volunteer helpers, and there may well be a limit to the number of additional clubs and teams in the future because participation is already very high. Girls' teams are relatively few, but at the lower age groups mixed teams at u7 upwards will grow, in accordance with FA trends.

Cheshunt Youth League was formed in 1986 with two divisions and 17 teams of 11 and 12 year olds. In recent years, the number of divisions has varied between 15 and 22, with an average of 10 teams in each. In 2012/13 there were 17 leagues with u7 to u11 playing 7 a side, and u12 to u18 playing 11 a side – there were only 4 teams from Broxbourne in this league (most are from the Enfield area). The issues facing the league include the move to 9 v 9 in certain age groups and the need for different size goals, the cost of pitches (junior pitches cost similar to adult in the area, training venues (astro pitches are available but are expensive to hire) and the availability of volunteers to manage and maintain teams. The league is positive about the use of artificial surfaces for matches.

Clubs

Clubs were consulted on their current team patterns, likely future demand and other issues affecting overall participation, and the broad results from those responding are set out below:

- 84% of clubs responding are fielding the same number of teams as in the previous year (only 10% had more teams)
- Most clubs are operating for the benefit of local players. 20% of players live within 1 mile of their club's main venue, 33% within 1-3 miles and 26% within 3-5 miles. Only 21% of players live outside this catchment, and these are mainly players from the more senior clubs playing at a higher level. The predominance of junior teams and Sunday teams is responsible for the local nature of participation in the borough
- About a half of clubs responding have aspirations to run additional teams in the future, and these include mainly youth and junior sides (9), though there is also a limited additional demand for vets (1), adult male (6) and women (3). The main reasons for not running additional teams is not specified in many cases, but almost all these clubs are Sunday league clubs with one team, and these are notorious for their short term existence.

Quality of facilities

In addition to measuring the provision of pitches in quantitative terms, it is also essential to consider the quality of existing provision. Pitch quality influences the amount of matches that can be sustained and as a consequence has a significant impact on the overall adequacy of supply in the areas.

Furthermore perceived quality of pitches (and ancillary facilities) is almost as important as actual quality and can change usage patterns. Players are more likely to travel to sites that they perceive to be higher quality or better value for money. Indeed lower quality pitches may actually deter residents from participating.

As highlighted in section 4 pitch quality in Broxbourne has been measured through site assessments carried out in line with the assessment matrix provided in Towards a Level Playing Field – these assessments are non-technical and designed to provide an overview of pitch quality and the degree to which facilities are fit for purpose. The findings of these assessments are then linked with issues raised by consultation with pitch users to provide a full overview of pitch quality and associated issues.

Using the PPM template the following scores were achieved across all the football pitches in community use in Broxbourne

Football pitch quality

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Average score	Range
Adult Football		100%				72%	66-81%
Junior Football		100%				78%	77-79%
Mini Football		100%				74%	68-79%

All the pitches were scored 'good' in accordance with the PPM methodology, but this range encompasses a wide divergence of scores between 66 and 81%. Overall junior football scored best, although the average score in each case was in the middle third of the range. No pitches in the borough scored 'excellent'. The broad scoring bands may have been compressed because of the time of year when the pitches were inspected (late spring). However, this shows that almost all of the sites meet with NGB criteria for minimum sizes and safety margins, and that damage to surface, quality of equipment, slope, evenness and other criteria are broadly acceptable. The following pitches score highest and lowest:

Highest (over 80%)

Hoddesdon Town FC (adult football)
Cheshunt FC (football)

Lowest (under 70%)

Jones Road (adult football), lack of changing
Old Highway Rec (mini football) lack of changing
Waltham Cross PF (football)
Goffs Lane (adult football) restricted width

In terms of pavilions and clubhouses the picture is similar

Quality of ancillary facilities

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Average score	Range
Football Sites	6%	72%	22%			70%	49-95%

Most facilities were within the 'good' range, but there was a significant amount of 'average' facilities. The best ancillary facilities were at Broxbourne Borough FC, while other facilities at the top end of the 'good' range were Hoddesdon Town FC, Grundy Park, Goffs Oak, Goffs Lane and Flamstead End. The poorest facilities were considered to be at Goodman Centre, Cheshunt SC, Pound Close and Castle Road. There was relatively little difference in general terms between the private and council facilities and the latter are considered to be above the average of typical LA changing facilities experienced in similar studies elsewhere.

The scoring suggests that the quality of ancillary facilities as judged by the criteria recommended by Sport England is broadly acceptable and that in general showers, toilets, car parking, accessibility, segregated changing and freedom from vandalism are all acceptable.

There was little geographical variation in the quality of football pitches and ancillary facilities.

Club responses to quality

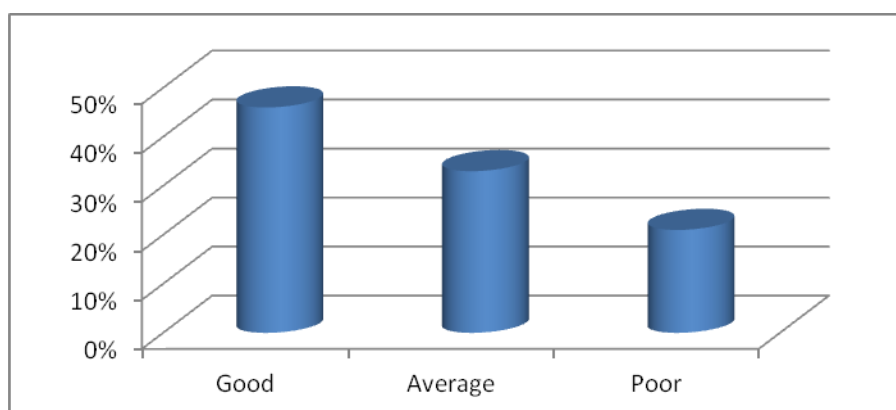
In summary clubs' comments on the quality of facilities (pitches and ancillary) were as follows:

	Good	Acceptable	Poor
Drainage	33%	39%	27%
Grass coverage	46%	43%	12%
Length of grass	41%	50%	9%
Evenness	29%	40%	31%
Dog fouling	53%	11%	36%
Litter	65%	21%	15%

	Good	Acceptable	Poor
Unauthorised use	53%	22%	25%
Posts and sockets	47%	33%	20%
Changing rooms	39%	39%	23%
Parking	70%	9%	21%
Overall pitch quality	29%	57%	14%
Overall score	46%	33%	21%

Club responses tended to rate pitch and other facility quality lower than the scoring system above, with only 46% of facilities overall considered good, 33% average and 21% poor. The biggest negative scores related to dog fouling, lack of evenness of pitches and drainage.

Quality



Detailed comments were elicited from clubs and these are summarised below:

- Loss of footballs from Grundy Park pitches due to inadequate access outside pitch
- Goose droppings on pitch (Turnford School)
- Changing facilities poor, showers only work occasionally. (Turnford School)
- Litter pickers turn up after kick off on Sundays - too late. Changing facilities not good. Pitch needs more regular attention (especially in winter). Goal mouths and penalty spots poorly maintained. Goal posts are old - no hooks for nets and no stanchions (Grundy Park)
- Goose droppings at V&E
- First team pitch needs reseeding. Drainage. Cancel a lot of midweek games so the pitch is in good condition for men's games at weekends (V & E)
- Low spots creating puddles with excessive stones on surface (Pound Close)
- Needs more care in general with regards to the pitch - needs more grass by goals (Pound Close)
- Drainage (Wormley)

- Factory end, lost balls over fence, needs 3m fence. House end acceptable with net (Castle Road)
- Geese droppings at John Warner. Hazard to children and takes too long to clear
- Rabbits!! No formal irrigation system in place - hard to grow grass once reseeding has taken place. Drainage excellent, but issues with the drainage channels failing to disappear makes summer repair work tedious.(Hoddesdon Town)
- Main home pitch (Flamstead End, Cheshunt) is used by public; dog walkers. Council provide cleanup of pitch on matchdays
- Grass occasionally too long. Uneven at Northside goal by 4 inches (Waltham Cross PF)
- Half of pitch on top of water table - unplayable for a lot of matches so had to use alternative. (Wormley)
- Overuse. No time to recover as shared pitch. Difficult to park when netball on (Wormley)
- Very uneven which means bad weather creates 'holes' for water to fill (Wormley)
- Cricket Club grounds men not keen for football on pitch in case of damage in wet weather, but not waterlogged. If 1 pitch out of use, team had to try to get use of alternative pitch (Cheshunt Club)
- Mini pitch marked out on senior pitch, mini pitch gives uneven wear in central area of pitch (Waltham Cross PF)
- Both (mainly 2nd) pitches played on unofficially - ruins goalmouths. Main pitch drainage problems (despite verti-drained). Have to use main pitch for training during winter which can lead to areas becoming worn and compacted (Wormley)
- Need volunteers to keep cutting to acceptable level and weather permitting (Wormley)
- Share leased area with cricket - hard to accommodate enough football pitches avoiding use of cricket space (damaged quickly in wet weather). Additional pitches to grow youth teams (Wormley)
- Wormley needs more changing rooms for the amount of teams playing there. Boiler also needs replacing with something more reliable
- Dressing rooms and showers at Broxbourne need revamping (repaint).

Clubs were given the opportunity to comment on whether they were broadly satisfied with pitch provision for football in Broxbourne, and these were fairly evenly split – 48% said yes, 52% no. Relatively few matches (<10%) played by the clubs responding to the questionnaire were postponed in the previous season because of ground and pitch conditions, although there were several cancellations caused by adverse weather conditions. This is below average compared with other studies.

Club plans, aspirations and other comments

- Improvements - would like better ground to allow progression to senior /professional level. 5 year plan to attain higher standard with better facilities, including seeking finance from Football Stadia fund and County FA (50/50 match funding) (Cheshunt FC)

- Pay LA too much for pitch marking, have to rely on volunteers too much. Purchasing 9-a-side goals - no help from LA. None also from FA as bought too soon (East Herts Youth)
- Youth section have pitch improvement plans. Senior section wants to upgrade floodlights on main pitch - subject to funding. Play at Step 7 where no funding for floodlighting is available (Wormley Rovers)
- Car parking at Grundy Park Leisure Centre free on Saturday but chargeable on Sundays (£3 per car). As pay for pitch, parking should be waived for permits issues (BBFC)
- Improvements currently being pursued: New 100 person covered standing area on Park View side of ground - funding identified and being sought. Two new seating areas (dugouts) to replace existing brick built units. Retention of Northern end pitch rail during summer. An improvement that would help: full irrigation system that during summer could be used to encourage growth of new grass and protect grass from drought damage. Costed at c£28,000 plus VAT - not presently being sought due to other priorities (Hoddesdon Town FC)
- Floodlight would be brilliant at Cheshunt Sports Club - want to train there too (Trent Park)
- Rearrange positioning of mini pitches at Waltham Cross PF. Stop use of sharp sand during bad weather (White Hart)
- One team per age group - reduces competition within age groups. 2 11-a-side pitches at Cheshunt FC (Cheshunt Youth).

Training

Despite the proportion of small one team clubs, there is a significant amount of regular training taking place for football in Broxbourne. Most training occurs on grass pitches/areas on existing home grounds and particularly at AGPs both in and outside the borough, notably Turnford School and John Warner SC. There is limited indoor training at sports halls. There is no evidence of the use of existing floodlit multi-games areas in Broxbourne specifically for training.

Of all the clubs responding, about half identified a problem with finding suitable training venues and this was variously due to the expense of hiring existing astro pitches, the inadequate numbers of existing artificial pitches and the lack of pre season opportunities to train on grass because of the lack of posts in the late summer.

Small sided football

There is no commercially run purpose built small sided football centres in the Broxbourne area (although there are several within a wider 20 minute drive – see above). It is understood that there are small sided league competitions at existing small AGP s at John Warner and Grundy Park centres, and possibly also at HRC and Turnford School.

Commercial small sided centres have an important role to play in providing opportunities for football. They are a relatively recent phenomenon, and undoubtedly attract players who might otherwise play on natural grass at the weekend, though there is no precise information about the amount of displacement of players from conventional football to the shorter version of the game in locations where they exist. Operators often consider that many centre users also play weekend football, but that there is a perception in many areas that the standard of pitches and

changing facilities at parks and local playing fields is poor and acts as a deterrent to some potential users. Commercial operators are attracted to areas with a large catchment, and few other competing opportunities, and it is likely that the Broxbourne area does not meet the commercial criteria for the development of such a centre.

NGB consultation

The FA National Facilities Strategy (2013 – 2015).

The document sets out the long term vision of the FA for the development of facilities to support football. It has a strapline of “Building, Protecting and Enhancing sustainable Football Facilities”.

The strategy research identified several key issues relating to the provision of football facilities in England, specifically;

- playing pitch surfaces – many grass pitches fall below acceptable standards. This contributes to poor play and impedes the development of a players technical ability;
- a lack of 3G pitches – these are essential for player and coaching development;
- lack of floodlighting – to ensure that facilities are used to their maximum potential; and
- basic facilities – such as toilets or changing facilities are either absent or fall below the minimum standards expected.

Based upon the research undertaken, the strategy indicates that facilities should satisfy the following criteria;

- Flexible – to support a variety of match and training formats
- Reflective of demand
- Well maintained
- Club centred
- Financially sustainable
- Inspiring places to train and play.

Several challenges that football faces to provide facilities to meet these criteria are highlighted, including falling public investment, changes in society, new forms of football, increased club and league ownership and the need to maximise financial sustainability. In particular, the strategy seeks to promote increased club ownership and the acquisition of facilities for clubs through asset transfer, targeting leases of at least 20 years.

The FA strategy sets out its priorities under five key themes as follows:

- leading the development of technical standards – building upon existing guidance and leading the way in technical guidance, drawing upon user feedback;
- facility development and protection of playing fields – supporting local authorities to undertake playing pitch strategies, working with key authorities to ensure that provision meets demand, working to ensure that new developments take into account the needs of football and supporting Sport England with their statutory planning role;
- supporting club and league volunteers – create relevant supporting resources and monitor feedback from volunteers;

- targeted facility improvement schemes – national floodlighting scheme, pitch improvement scheme, self help scheme for clubs, an equipment bank and advice and guidance services; and
- capital investment – promoting good standards and good practice and prioritising facilities impacting the activities of Charter Standard clubs.

The strategy targets the following key facility improvements nationally;

- natural grass pitches improved – target: 3000;
- a network of new Artificial Grass Pitches built – target: 100;
- a network of refurbished Artificial Grass Pitches – target: 150;
- on selected sites, new and improved changing facilities and toilets;
- continue a small grants programmes designed to address modest facility needs of clubs; and
- ongoing support with the purchase and replacement of goalposts.

FA Youth Development Review

The FA has produced national pitch sizes for mini soccer (5v5 and 7v7), Youth football 9v9 and 11v11) and over 18 senior football (11v11). This will see an increased use of small-sided games for all age groups up to U12s. This will allow children to progress gradually through age-appropriate formats. The entry point for U7s and U8s will be the 5v5 game. U9s and U10s will then step up to 7v7, followed by a new 9v9 level for U11s and U12s.

Playing smaller-sided games has been proven to give children an increased number of touches of the ball, while providing more goals and scoring attempts, more one-v-one encounters and more chance to attempt dribbling skills. It is this increased contact time with the ball that the FA believes will help children enjoy the game more while providing them with better preparation for the 11-a-side a game.

The introduction of 9v9 football, by the FA, is designed to help bridge the gap between mini soccer at U10s and 11-a-side at U11s and will see the introduction of a new intermediate sized pitch. However, the FA recognises that where there is limited space, it is acceptable to mark out 9v9 pitches across a full size pitch.

Marking out two 9v9 pitches on one senior pitch can help to meet the shortfall of junior pitches identified at peak times. However, specific 9v9 goals (recommended size 7 x 16 ft) would be required. Funding for the purchase of new 9v9 goalposts was initially available through the Football Foundation but due to overwhelming demand the scheme has been suspended.

Fundamentally the requirements of grass roots football will change significantly from the 2013/14 season as a direct result of the FA Youth Development review that proposes changes to mini soccer and youth football in terms of the size of pitches and competition formats.

This new approach to playing small sided games aims to increase skill development, provide children with more touches of the ball and better preparation for the introduction to 11 a side. This will have implications for pitch configurations and markings within St Albans.

Herts FA County Development Manager

Discussions with the Herts FA CDM confirm most of the findings above.

In the county, trends in football participation confirm the decline in 11 a side adult football, particularly on Saturdays, and a growth in both youth and mini football. The overall priority for the County FA is the development of strong clubs with multiple teams offering economies of scale (e.g. Bishops Stortford Youth have 74 teams). Retaining adult clubs and ensuring that adult clubs have access to the best pitches and associated changing facilities is perceived to be a key factor in retaining the interest and commitment of adult players. Female football is also a priority as well as opening up school facilities for community use.

Broxbourne is a current focus area for junior development, as there has been very little development work or work on club structures up to now. There are a number of Charter standard clubs (see above) and these remain the focus of attention. An FA Skills team (Tesco sponsored) has 3 coaches available for club development among 5-11 year olds and will be visiting Broxbourne in the future, probably based at Turnford School and working with schools on participation and coaching, then non to individual clubs. Hoddesdon Owls and Cheshunt Youth are priority clubs in this respect.

Under the auspices of the National Strategy, Herts FA has a facilities matrix which seeks to concentrate on 60 new facilities. In terms of AGPs in Broxbourne, there are three priorities – Turnford School conversion to 3G, possible 3G surface at Goffs School plus one other 3G pitch in the borough (possibly Cheshunt FC).

Locally, Herts FA highlight the importance of taking into account the implications of The FA Youth Development Review (which will see football phased in across 5v5, 7v7, 9v9 and then 11v11). Adapting to this may require several solutions, including re-designing pitch configurations. Many local authorities are looking at marking two 9v9 pitches out across the width of a full-size adult pitch as well as other pitch solution options. The key is to ensure the pitches are of a suitable quality to be able to accommodate more fixtures if this is done.

General longer term principles include the following:

- trying to get local clubs playing locally (i.e. moving away from a conventional home and away structure);
- breaking away from conventional leagues for juniors;
- trying to establish 'straight through' clubs, ensuring some long term continuity; and
- establishing u18 and u21 development leagues.

Supplementary consultation with the CDM identified the following issues:

- provision required for a high quality coach education venue;
- changing and in particular toilet provision is lacking. A recent conversation with a coach highlighted that mini soccer players at one venue were unable to access toilet facilities;
- however future housing and therefore population growth could potentially mean team growth;

- future developments and reform of adult leagues to use 3G pitches to be taken into consideration. There is virtually no competitive football played on artificial surfaces in Broxbourne;
- future development of Herts FA 6 a- side provision to be considered; and
- Broxbourne is a high priority area for the Herts FA highlighted by the allocation of a skills coach to the area, targeted club development support and coach education provision.

Comparing supply and demand

Current demand The playing pitch methodology is a peak day model, which determines the adequacy of pitch supply to meet peak time demand. It is also necessary to evaluate demand over the remainder of the week, to ensure that pitches are not overplayed. The calculations undertaken should provide a starting point only and be used to drive and guide strategy development and action planning. Using this methodology, a summary for the whole borough is set out below.

- Stage 1 Teams Adults 57
Junior 70
Mini 47
Total 174

- Stage 2 Home games per week 0.5

- Stage 3 Total home games per week (rounded)

Adult	29
Junior	35
Mini	24
Total	88

- Stage 4 Temporal demand

	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Weekday
Adult	0	37%	62%	0	1%
Junior/youth	0	4%	86%	10%	0
Mini	100%	0	0	0	0

- Stage 5 Pitches required

	Sat am	Sat pm	Sun am	Sun pm	Weekday
Adult	0	11	18	0	1
Junior/youth	0	1	31	4	
Mini	24	0	0	0	

- Stage 6 Pitches available in CU

Adult	45
Junior/youth	9
Mini	24
Total	78

- Stage 7 Under use or shortfall

	Total pitches	Peak demand	+/-
Adult	45	18	+27
Junior/youth	9	31	-22
Mini	24	24	0
Total	78	67	+5

This suggests that there are sufficient football pitches overall in the borough to meet current demand but that within this total picture there is a particular shortage of junior pitches to meet peak demand on a Sunday morning.

There are some provisos and assumptions within the calculations:

- in reality junior and mini teams actually play when pitches are available, and this may well be in the afternoon of their match day;
- the quality of facilities is generally good, and each pitch is assumed to have a carrying capacity of 2 games per week, but it is not desirable to play consecutive games on the same pitch, particularly for juniors though there is less wear and tear from mini players; and
- team equivalents have not been established as all pitches have their own user type, and there is no indication of significant training take place on pitches throughout the season.

If an element of spare capacity is built into the calculations (10% in accordance with TaLPP recommendations), the revised current situation is that there is a potential surplus of 24 senior football pitches, a shortfall of 25 junior and a minor shortfall of 3 mini, giving an overall shortfall of about 4 pitches.

Sub area analysis

It is possible to extrapolate the individual pitch requirements by the chosen sub areas from the PPM (though the figures may not tally with the accompanying spreadsheet because of rounding) as follows:

Sub area analysis for football

Sub area	Senior football	Junior football	Mini soccer
Hoddesdon	+14	-1	0
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	+4	-6	-1
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	+9	-6	+1
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	-4	-11	0
Total	+23	-24	0

If the same spare capacity allowance is made, the overall shortfall is a potential surplus of 20 senior football pitches, a shortfall of 27 junior and a minor shortfall of 2 mini, giving an overall shortfall of about 9 pitches.

To some extent the sub area requirements are self fulfilling, because the teams play where the pitches exist and do not necessarily represent a true picture of demand, because of the uneven distribution of pitches and teams around the borough. A more realistic assessment of sub area deficiencies will take into account the distribution of population in comparison with pitch provision and this is addressed later in the issues and strategy section.

Latent/displaced demand

- Team Generation Rates (TGRs) indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, thus enabling analysis of participation. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. The comparison of TGRs with national averages should however be treated with some caution, as the Sport England database from which these national averages are derived has not been updated in recent years.

Future TGRs for football

	Broxbourne TGR	England TGR
Senior Male	1:317	1:452
Senior Female	0	1:19647
Youth Junior Male	1:55	1:195
Youth Junior Females	1:808	1:4038
Mini	1:102	1:431

In every type of football therefore, TGRs are lower (i.e. better) than the national average) so the scope for additional teams is limited.

- However these figures vary in detail with the conversion rates calculated by the FA (above) which suggest that there may be some latent demand for football based on activity levels elsewhere to the tune of up to an additional 40 teams at present.

Football type	Growth potential (teams)
Adult male 11 a side	6
Adult female 11 a side	4
Youth male	16
Youth female	6
Mini mixed	6

- Market segmentation data also suggest that there is a local demographic profile which might result in an increase of 20% in local football participation.

Overall therefore there is an element of latent demand which is difficult to calculate exactly, but may give rise to the need for an additional 30-40 teams, which on the basis of existing patterns of play would increase the current demand for pitches by 5-10 pitches. This is considered unlikely to occur in the short term and an allowance of an additional 3 pitches is included in the assessment.

Future demand

Future demand can be estimated in a number of ways:

- applying current TGRs to the future population gives the following future requirements based on current participation rates by 2021:

Adult male	- 2 teams
Adult female	0 teams
Junior/youth male	+5 teams
Junior/youth female	+1 team
Mini	+18 teams
Overall	+22 teams
- the short term plans and aspirations of clubs to form additional teams as identified in the consultation. About a half of clubs responding have aspirations to run additional teams in the future, and these include mainly youth and junior sides (9), though there is also a limited additional demand for vets (1), adult male (6) and women (3);

- increased participation rates in connection with Broxbourne Council targets of 5% by 2021 across the broad gives a requirement for a further 19 teams in various age groups, the equivalent of up to additional 5 pitches;
- changing fads and fashions – the introduction of 9 v 9 pitches as a transition between mini and junior/youth football reduces the pressure on junior pitches, replaced by a new 9 v 9 pitch (include sizes);
- diminishing demand for adult and junior football in the face of competition from existing 5/7 a side centres; and
- the construction of 3G pitches and their use for competitive matches.

Summary of demand

- **Current – there is a potential surplus of 20 senior football pitches, a shortfall of 27 junior and a minor shortfall of 2 mini, giving an overall shortfall of about 9 if assessed on a sub area basis. The total requirement to meet current need is therefore 87 pitches**
- **Latent** – Overall therefore there is an element of latent demand which is difficult to calculate exactly. An allowance of an additional 3 pitches is included in the assessment
- **Future** – in the future the requirement is likely to be as follows:
 - based on TGRs a further 5 mini, and 2 junior pitches (and 1 fewer senior pitch)
 - 3 junior and 3 senior pitches to meet the short term needs of clubs
 - up to a further 5 pitches to meet Broxbourne's participation targets (some of this can be absorbed within the above)
 - demand for 9v9 pitches which will reduce the demand for some mini and junior pitches.

Up to 2021 therefore it is reasonable to make provision for 102 pitches in total, including the current requirement for 87, 3 to meet latent demand and 12 additional pitches for future needs. This is broken down as follows:

• Senior	28 pitches
• Junior/youth	42 pitches
• Mini (including LL)	32 pitches

The requirement for 9 v 9 pitches for certain age groups (u11 and u12 by 2014) will require some of the junior pitches to be provided at this size, while the mini pitches will be a combination of 5v5 and 7v7. The junior pitches will also be of a varied size to meet new FA guidelines, although it is difficult at this stage to be precise pending the actual age group teams identified at the relevant time. Goalposts are also required of the appropriate dimensions (see FA Youth Development Review above). It has been suggested that there may be considered sufficient pitches even for the growth in 9v9 as they can be played across adult/senior pitches. However the main issue is that clubs often want to play at the same peak time Sun am, which requires the leagues to encourage junior games away from this timeslot.

These calculations could be mitigated by the impact of new 3G pitches which might accommodate competitive football and the development of the small sided game (commercial soccer centres, etc) which could reduce demand for 11 a side

Issues for strategy to address

The key issues for the strategy to consider are as follows:

- the amount and mix of pitches provided – the current and future shortfalls in mini soccer and pressures on junior pitches coupled with adequate/over-supply of adult pitches;
- quality issues at pitch sites including the improvements to pitches and changing facilities where necessary and the future maintenance of sites in the context of the economic environment;
- the implications of changing demand in participation with the introduction of 9v9 pitches as well as the push for the use of 3G pitches for match play;
- the pitch booking system and obtaining a more strategic approach to pitch provision and management;
- training facilities particularly hard surfaced and floodlit; and
- the potential for some of the existing sand based AGPs to be converted to 3G as highlighted in the football analysis has implications for hockey especially on sites used by hockey clubs such as Turnford School. The need for a co-ordinated approach to the future of AGP surfaces which does not prejudice hockey use is an issue that requires consideration.

7. Cricket

07

Introduction

This section evaluates the adequacy of facilities for cricket within Broxbourne and the surrounding area and outlines:

- The supply of pitches
- Demand for these pitches
- The ability of the pitch stock to meet demand
- Key issues to address.

Pitch Supply

There are 7 cricket pitches in community use across Broxbourne borough, as set out in the following table. There are also a number of cricket pitches, comprising mainly artificial grass strips on school sites but no evidence that these are used outside school time. There are no artificial cricket pitches on 'public' sites in the borough.

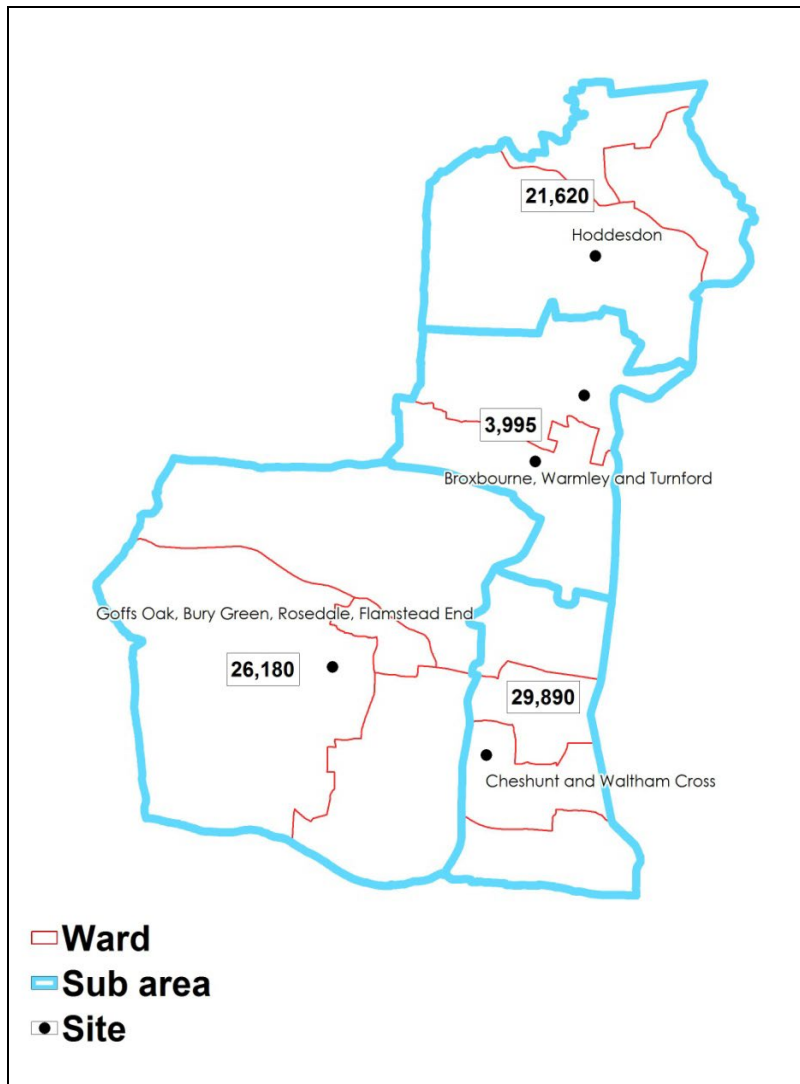
Site Name	Category	Sub area	Ownership/management	No of pitches
Cheshunt Sports Club	A2	CWC	Sports club	1
Hoddesdon Town Football & Cricket Clubs	A2	HOD	Sports club	1
Rosedale Sports Club	A2	GOR	Sports club	1
Broxbourne Sports Club	A2	BWT	Sports club	2
Wormley Sports Club/PFs	A2	BWT	Sports club	2
Total				7

All pitches are located at local sports clubs.

In terms of location, they are distributed as follows:

	Cricket
Hoddesdon	1
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	4
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	1
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	1
Total	7

Map 7.1: Location and distribution of cricket pitches in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per pitch

There is clearly better provision in the Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford area, but this is not particularly significant given the small total number of pitches

Clubs and teams

Comprehensive investigation of club and league records, previous studies and other sources has identified an estimated total of 6 cricket clubs playing in Broxbourne, comprising 20 senior teams, and 7 colts and junior teams (total 27 teams). There are no women's or girls' teams. All of the cricket takes place within clubs affiliated to the Herts CCB and mostly within the main leagues (Homes Counties East, Saracens Herts League and Herts Junior League) – unlike in many other areas, there appears to be little casual cricket played in the 'park'. Junior participation is limited to the Broxbourne and Cheshunt clubs.

This number of teams and clubs yields an estimated 300 senior and junior players throughout the borough.

A full list of clubs and teams is set out in an appendix in a separate document.

The distribution of teams clearly reflects the availability of pitches and grounds.

	Adult Saturday	Adult Sunday	Adult midweek	Junior midweek	Total	Population	Ratio
Hoddesdon	3	1		3	7	21,620	1:2088
Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford	6	2		4	12	15,980	1:1332
Cheshunt and Waltham Cross	2	1			3	29,890	1:9963
Goffs Oak, Bury Green, Rosedale and Flamstead End	4	1			5	26,180	1:5236
Total	15	5		7	27	93,700	1:3470

The best ratio of teams is found in Broxbourne, Wormley and Turnford. As with other sports, however, this analysis must be treated with caution if it is intended to reflect local opportunities to play, as teams play where they can, where pitches exist and their location may not necessarily relate to where players live. Moreover the number of teams is too small to draw significant conclusions about location.

Teams also play in locations on the edge of but outside Broxbourne, where teams inevitably accommodate Broxbourne residents. Without a full assessment of all neighbouring boroughs, it is not possible to be precise about the actual levels of imported and exported demand, but the issue is addressed below.

Change from previous studies – as it happens, the previous 2005 study also identified the same number of clubs and teams (with the exception of the Herts Harriers Disabled Club at Rosedale). There is sometimes a doubt about precisely where individual teams from a club actually play, and indeed this may change throughout the season, but in the case of cricket, there is very little difference between the two studies, which suggests some stability in cricket participation. The current estimate is based on information available at the time of this study including consultation with clubs, and is considered an accurate assessment.

Participation

Active People

The latest APS data for cricket participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation).

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	0.49%	0.43%
East Region	0.4%	0.36%

Long term participation is down, although most recent figures below are partly due to weather conditions since the previous year's data.

APS6 Q4 Headlines

- Cricket participation is currently well below the year 4 target agreed with Sport England. A return to levels closer to 200,000 is possible with drier weather next summer but it remains challenging to reach the 210,000 target

- Once a month participation has followed a similar pattern with a sharp drop in the last 6 months
- 16-19 and 35-44 year olds have seen the largest drops in once a week participation over the last 6 months of 12,000 people each. Conversely 20-25 year olds have seen a slight increase
- The number of people who participate two or three times a week has also dropped sharply over the last 6 months.

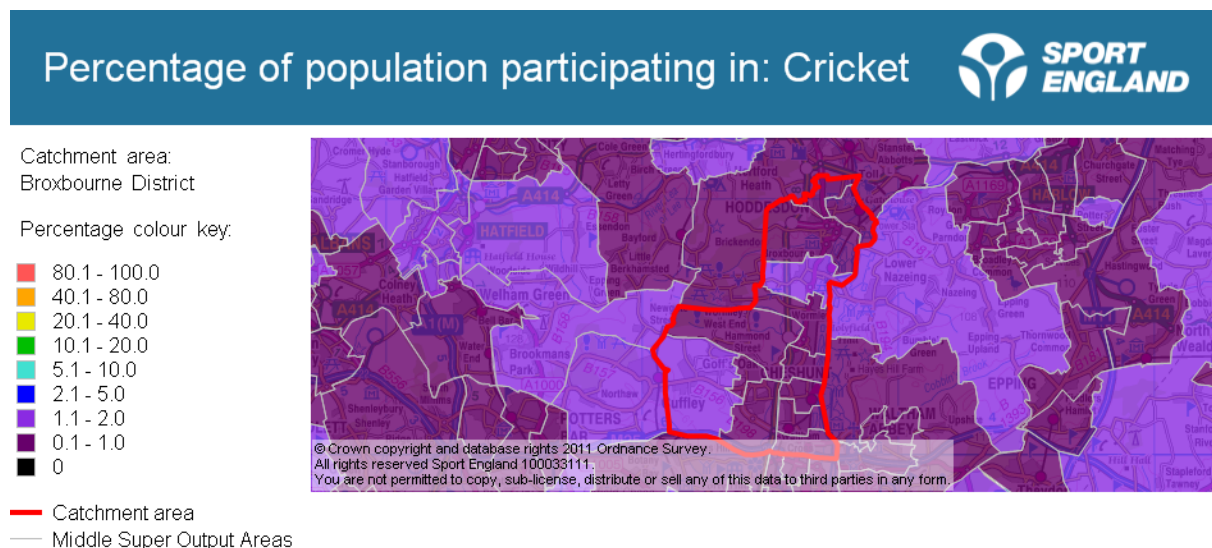
Overall and in the region therefore, participation in cricket is relatively low at about 0.45% which if extrapolated to Broxbourne would mean about 300 regular adult cricketers in the borough. The estimate above suggests there are this number in total including juniors and perhaps 225 adults, and local participation in Broxbourne is therefore below average.

Market Segmentation

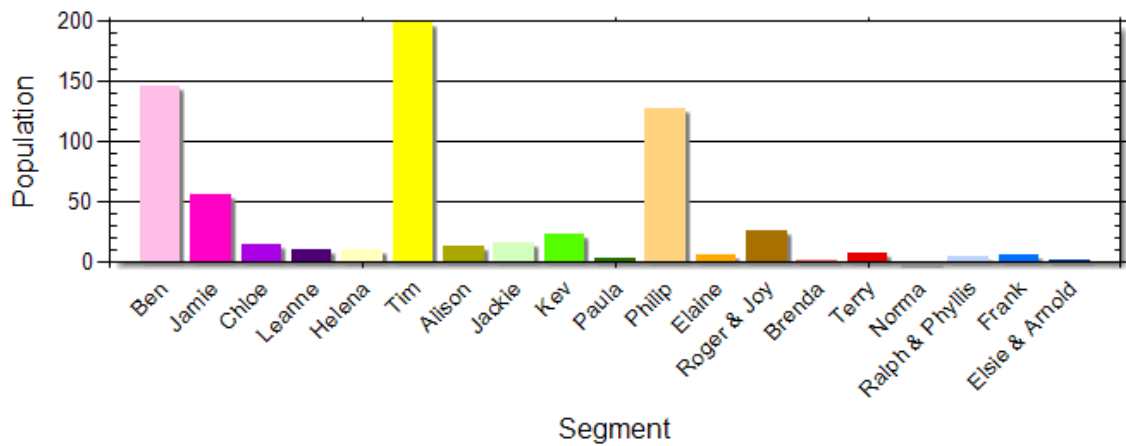
Current participation

Current participation within Broxbourne, in accordance with the market segmentation data produced by Sport England indicates that 0.1-2% of adults are likely to be playing sport, a total of about 700 residents. This is slightly higher than the actual or estimated figures from APS, The highest levels of activity do in fact reflect the location of the main clubs in the borough. Tim, Ben and Philip are the main participants, and are well represented in the borough.

Map 7.2



Population within catchment area participating in: Cricket



Potential participation

Map 7.3

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Cricket

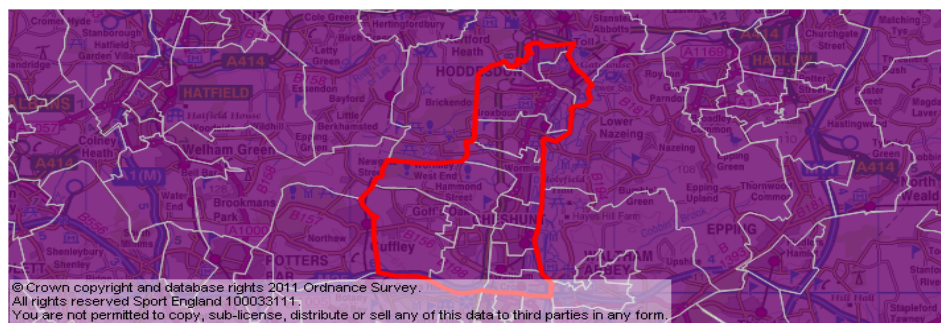


Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

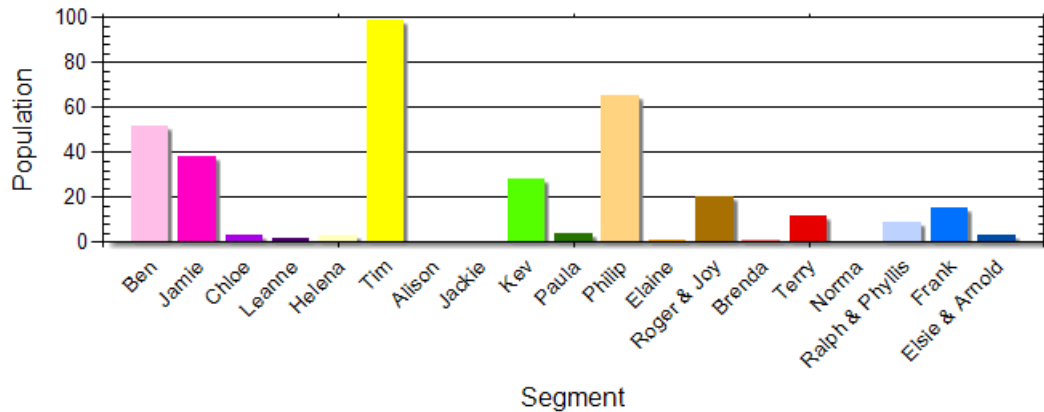
Percentage colour key:

- 80.1 - 100.0
- 40.1 - 80.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- 0

- Catchment area
- Middle Super Output Areas



Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Cricket



Potential additional participants represent about 0.1 – 1% of the adult population, or about 350 additional participants. There is a further emphasis on the active segments who currently already play cricket - Tim, Ben and Philip segments. The total who would like to play cricket must be qualified – these are aspirations based on market characteristics. This potential cricket participation is spread quite evenly across the borough. There are no noticeable adult female cricket participation/segments.

Trends in participation

The consultation with local clubs has provided the following background information regarding current and future trends in activity:

- since the previous season there has been a very small drop increase in the number of teams playing – 4 clubs have the same number of teams, while one club has lost teams owing to movement to other clubs or loss of young players to university;
- in terms of where players live, there is a spread between 1 and over 5 miles. The majority of players live 1-3 miles away, while a significant proportion lives further than 5 miles, suggesting that clubs have a wide catchment for their players. Very few players (<10%) live within a mile of their own club's venue, so clubs do not necessarily fulfil a local function. This depends to a great extent on the level of seniority of each club and their standard of play;
- three clubs have Charter Mark/Clubmark accreditation so there is a good proportion of clubs recognised as examples of good practice by the NGB;
- future trends – 3/5 clubs expressed a wish to develop additional teams in the future, including senior and junior (where the latter do not currently exist) and in one case a women's side. The main factors which might inhibit future team growth are shortage of coaches, cost of pitch use/hire, lack of external or internal funding and falling membership - a shortage of pitches is not a serious constraint; and
- Last Man Stands is a relatively new social 8-a-side T20 cricket game which lasts about 2 hours, originating from Australia, but now spreading all over the cricket world. There is no

LMS franchise operating in the east of the county at present, but this form of the game could increase activity levels considerably.

School participation

There is limited information about school participation in cricket. There are few facilities for cricket at the borough's high schools.

Any school activity is based largely at school facilities which are not used by the community. School participation will not impact on pitch provision at present, though there may be a longer term demand for cricket resulting in future pitch requirement.

Quality of Cricket facilities

Perceived quality of pitches (and ancillary facilities) is almost as important as actual quality and can change usage patterns. Indeed, lower quality pitches may actually deter people from participating. Particularly for cricket, poorer quality pitches can be dangerous, and can lead to injuries due to the fast speed of the ball as it is bowled and lower quality facilities can therefore deter people from playing.

As with the other sports, the quality of both pitches and clubhouses was assessed by use of the PPM template together with the comments of clubs through consultation.

Quality of cricket pitches

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Average score	Range
Cricket	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	74%	65-84%

All the grounds and pitches were therefore considered to be good in quality though the broad band allocated to this score does hide a variation within. Most of the pitches were within the higher range of good and only 1 at the bottom end.

A quality assessment has also been undertaken of some pitches by the IOG/ECB Regional Advisor (East) as follows:

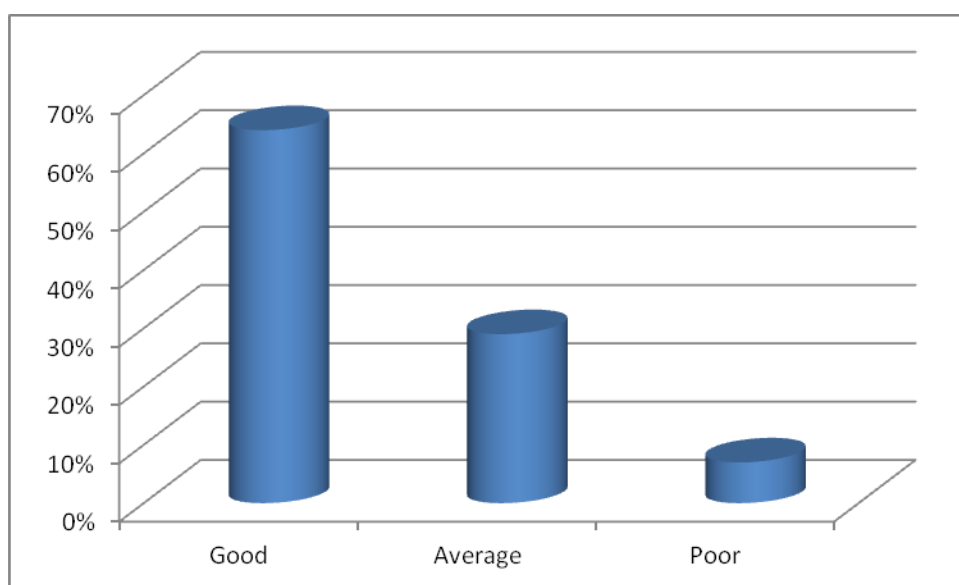
- Broxbourne - 2 squares both good standard with main one capable of hosting rep games
- Hoddesdon - falls below acceptable standard for quality of cricket played
- Wormley - acceptable for level with underused 2nd ground. Suggest that refurbish Wormley squares and increase usage, as they are in higher population areas with easy access
- Hoddesdon lower teams could share with proposed Ware improvements to provide full usage, though outside Broxbourne borough.

In terms of cricket pavilions, the picture is similar.

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below average	Poor	Average score	Range
Cricket	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%	7%	66-100%

All of the pavilions were within the upper two ranges of good and therefore considered to be in good condition.

Clubs were also asked to comment on the quality of their pitch and other facilities, including drainage and gradient of pitch, quality of playing surface, maintenance, changing, showers and overall value for money when they rented pitches. In general facilities are considered to be good– 64% of all categories were classed as 'good' and 29% average. Only 7% of facilities were considered poor.



Individual detailed comments on quality were submitted by clubs as follows:

- static nets at individual ground beyond repair and require replacement (Broxbourne CC);
- roof of clubhouse requires replacement (Cheshunt CC);
- issues arising from small size of square and shared tenancy with football club (Hoddesdon CC); and
- outfield takes few weeks to level out after rugby season finished (Waltham Cross Rosedale CC).

Capacity

Cricket can accommodate more 'game days' per season than winter pitch sports, for a variety of reasons:

- individual wickets can be rotated – most cricket squares in the borough contain up to 10 or more separate strips. In total these pitches accommodate up to 70 separate wickets;
- pitches are less susceptible to wear and tear as ground conditions in summer are better;

- artificial wickets where they exist can sustain more usage; and
- most local matches are played on a limited-overs basis and pitches can often absorb more than one match per day, especially if one of these is a junior match.

Capacity coupled with existing quality is not considered to be a current major issue at club level.

General comments from clubs were also received on a range of quality and other issues:

- Broxbourne CC part of Broxbourne Sports Club - privately owned by members. Cricket in desperate need of replacement of static nets - crucial to development of game at junior and senior level. Raising of funds difficult;
- replacement of sight screens is desirable (Cheshunt CC);
- developer has planning permission for site next door. Proposed plans include artificial back pitch. If lost, would not be able to financially run 4 teams - reduce to 2. Hertfordshire Harriers Disabled team also use back pitch. No alternative pitches at present. But as part of planning permission, will be building new club house (Rosedale CC); and
- would like improved changing rooms - have been extended grant by Sport England (subject to Sports club receiving 30 year lease papers from Broxbourne Borough Council offered to club over a year ago) (Wormley CC).

Ownership

Of the five clubs in the borough, three lease their ground from another organisation,. While two have direct ownership. In all cases therefore there is security of tenure.

Training

Of the clubs responding to the consultation, all train at their match grounds during the season mostly in nets (only one club has use of an artificial wicket). Usage of the facilities for training is off peak (i.e. midweek), and does not limit their ability to accommodate matches on the main pitch. There may be some minor wear and tear to the outfield but this is not considered a problem in any instance. There may well be some training at least during the winter months train at indoor nets at local sports centres, cricket schools and other suitable venues.

Clubs indicate that on average they train 1-2 times per week.

NGB consultation

The ECB Strategic Plan (2010 – 2013) Grounds to Play sets the following broad targets;

- energise people and partnerships to deliver national goals at local level;
- enhance asset growth through continuing interest free loans to community clubs, expand NatWest Cricket Force, support corporate or public sector cricket grounds under threat of closure through the England and Wales Cricket Trust, and seeking to expand partnerships for Indoor Cricket;
- create a vibrant domestic game;

- enhance facilities, environments and participation:
 - ensure that facilities area able to sustain participation levels
 - prioritise investment in 'Chance to Shine' programme – a scheme that seeks to reintroduce cricket into schools;
- expand club/ school links and position the cricket club at the heart of the community. Grants will be provided to clubs that make their club facilities available to the local community and to local schools; and
- create successful England teams.

ECB National Club Strategy 2012

A comprehensive review of the club game has highlighted the following issues:

- Inability of many clubs to make long term plans for a sustainable future
- Difficulty of recruiting and retaining adult players, members and volunteers
- Lack of growth due to poor access to, and quality of, club facilities
- Growing risk to many clubs' security of tenure
- Static or falling club income streams
- Ineffective use of volunteers' time due to unnecessary bureaucracy
- Increasing cost and time spent travelling to and from fixtures.

Damaging effects of rising temperatures and increased rainfall due to climate change.

In response, and following widespread consultation, the ECB has developed the National Club Strategy, which can provide the following:

- Access to more and better facilities, both indoors and outdoors
- Support to increase recruitment and retention of players, members and volunteers and a reduction in bureaucracy to make better use of their time
- Better fixture management that reduces unnecessary travel
- Support to improve security of tenure
- Guidance on how to improve financial management, including effective fundraising, how to save money and how to reduce operating costs
- Advice to enable clubs to plan how they will address future environmental issues.

Herts CCB Strategic outcomes

Herts CB has recently developed a strategic outcomes document which outlines its priorities for the future of cricket in the county. Perhaps the most important outcomes affecting the current study are as follows:

Facilities - Club facilities that are fit for purpose and are used effectively by the club and community and increased investment in facilities

Playing – ensuring players are retained in the game and play more regularly

Schools – an environment where students have the chance to play cricket, schools can deliver cricket and children have improved leadership skills

Clubs – a sustainable thriving network where clubs understand their purpose and the expectations of members

Cricket Operations and Participation Manager Hertfordshire Cricket Board

Clubs – the database of clubs above is comprehensive, and there is the need to incorporate the Herts Harriers disabled club which runs teams and training for disabled cricketers also. The 2 main clubs from a development viewpoint are Broxbourne CC and Hoddesdon CC, both Clubmark accredited and running junior cricket. Hoddesdon's priority is to work with Herts CB to develop more women's and girls' cricket (this club is the senior club in the borough in terms of league status). Broxbourne is considered closer to capacity among juniors, but is well resourced, well run and efficient. There is little development at the three other clubs – though Wormley is understood to be trying to establish a junior section.

Pitches are not considered a major problem by the HCB, though Hoddesdon are seeking to relocate for reasons other than pitch quality. Broxbourne has 2 high quality pitches

Demand – cricket participation has probably plateaued in player numbers. It is an ECB and HCB priority to get more people more regularly in teams. Club players are likely to remain static. However Herts CB would like to encourage more casual/informal usage of parks and schools pitches (on the assumption that they are sufficient in number).

Schools – HCB is working with some schools in the borough (though not specified). As part of the Sport England Satellite Club initiative, it will be working with one secondary school (possibly more) in the Hoddesdon and Broxbourne area from January 2014. This programme may then be extended to other parts of the borough.

Chance to Shine was launched in May 2005 by the Cricket Foundation (a charity) as a means of bringing competitive cricket and its educational benefits back to at least a third of the country's state schools initially over a 10-year period. Its main aim is 'development through cricket', not necessarily identifying the country's future cricket stars. The scheme is delivered through Hertfordshire Cricket Board, and provides a structured coaching and competition programme primary and secondary schools across the borough in partnership with the Local School Games Partnership. The programme also provides equipment, facilities (including opportunities for playground markings and non-turf pitches) and training for teachers and coaches. Each project lasts in the first instance 2 years with the aim of long term sustainability. Within Broxbourne, there are currently 10 schools who are part of this scheme, including Longlands PS, Churchfield PS, Millbrook School, Burleigh PS, Fairfields PS, Downfield PS, St Joseph PS and Four Swannes PS. . The Lady Taverners scheme (U13/U15 Girls Indoor Schools programme – Coaching & Competitions) is also delivered through this programme.

Comparing supply and demand

Current demand

The PPM calculations undertaken provide a starting point only, and have been used to drive and guide strategy development and action planning. For cricket, calculations are perhaps less relevant than for other sports, as the pitch quality and amount of play on the wicket are as important as the number of grounds that are available – as suggested above cricket can accommodate more 'game days' per season than winter pitch sports.

Sub area analysis

In reality it is not realistic to assess the adequacy or otherwise of pitches on a sub area basis, as clubs require playing facilities ideally on their home ground. Comparing pitch supply with individual teams, there is an apparent shortfall of one pitch at Hoddesdon and one at Rosedale to meet current demand, giving a total shortfall at present of 2 pitches.

Latent demand

Team Generation Rates, as with football, indicate how many people in a specified age group are required to generate one team, thus enabling analysis of participation. TGRs are derived by dividing the appropriate population age band in the area by the number of teams playing within that area in that age band. The table below summarises the TGRs for Broxbourne.

Age Group	Broxbourne TGR	Average (from Sport England Database)
Senior Male	1:1162	1:452
Senior Female	0	1:19,647
Junior Male	1:610	1:195
Junior Female	0	1:4038

This indicates that there is a much smaller level of participation in cricket in Broxbourne compared with the average, across all team types and age groups.

These figures should however be treated with caution, as the national TGR database, which has been used for comparative purposes, has not been updated for some time. The comparatively low levels of participation do however demonstrate that there may be potentially some latent demand in Broxbourne.

Future demand can be assessed in a number of ways:

- Application of TGRs to the 2021 population – this gives a future demand for no additional pitches or teams and in fact a small reduction in senior teams.

Future TGRs for cricket

Age group	TGR	Population 2021	No of teams	Change from 2013
Senior Male	1:1162	22383	19	-1
Senior Female	0	24409	0	0
Junior Male	1:610	4295	7	0
Junior Female	0	4079	0	0

- Taking into account the plans and aspirations of clubs in the short term, 4 clubs expressed a wish to develop more teams in the near future, in both senior (male and female) and junior cricket. The total of an additional 5 senior teams and 4 junior teams would give an additional requirement for up to 2 additional pitches (there is spare capacity at Wormley for any additional teams there)
- New fashions and trends in cricket – e.g. Last Man Stands, the growth of interest in 20/20 cricket. 20/20 leagues can be played at existing clubs sites on off peak days, and appeal more to recreational cricketers and families. However this may impact on existing patterns of cricket usage
- Meeting BoB's participation targets across the board – a 5% increase in players would result in the need for 1 additional pitch on the peak day
- New groups of the community requiring access to cricket facilities e.g. Asian community in the borough
- School and other initiatives, such as 'Chance to Shine' and Kwik cricket
- There is no current participation among girls and women in cricket in Broxbourne (although Girl's Cricket teams have represented the borough at the Herts Youth Games) but an allowance should be made in future pitch provision for clubs such as Hoddesdon to increase this aspect of participation, which can be met at existing grounds on different days of the week.

The total potential future demand could mean the need for up to a further 3 pitches in the future.

Summary of demand

- **Current** – there is a shortfall of 2 pitches to meet current demand including a contingency, requiring 9 pitches at present
- **Latent** – while activity rates in cricket in the borough are low, there is no identified latent demand which will require additional pitches at present
- **Future** – there is an estimated demand in the future to 2021 for a further 3 pitches to accommodate population change, increased participation and changing forms of the game.

Up to 2021 therefore it is reasonable to make provision for 12 pitches in total, compared with 7 at present

Issues for strategy to address:

The key issues for the strategy are therefore to address:

- the role of club sites in providing for cricket in the longer term, particularly in view of their predominance in total numbers;
- the need to provide high quality pitches to meet with League requirements;
- the possible need for LA parks to accommodate pitches for increased casual and informal demand, including the development of artificial wickets (though this might best be achieved through clubs facilitating this demand);

- currently low levels of participation in cricket and the plans of the HCB to increase participation in cricket and the potential impact that this will have on the demand for cricket;
- new forms of the game increasing participation;
- accommodating new groups in the community wishing to play cricket in its various forms;
- more female involvement – there is only Herts Youth Games participation at present;
- better links with schools leading to increased junior participation; and
- qualitative improvements to pitches and ancillary facilities.

8. Rugby

08

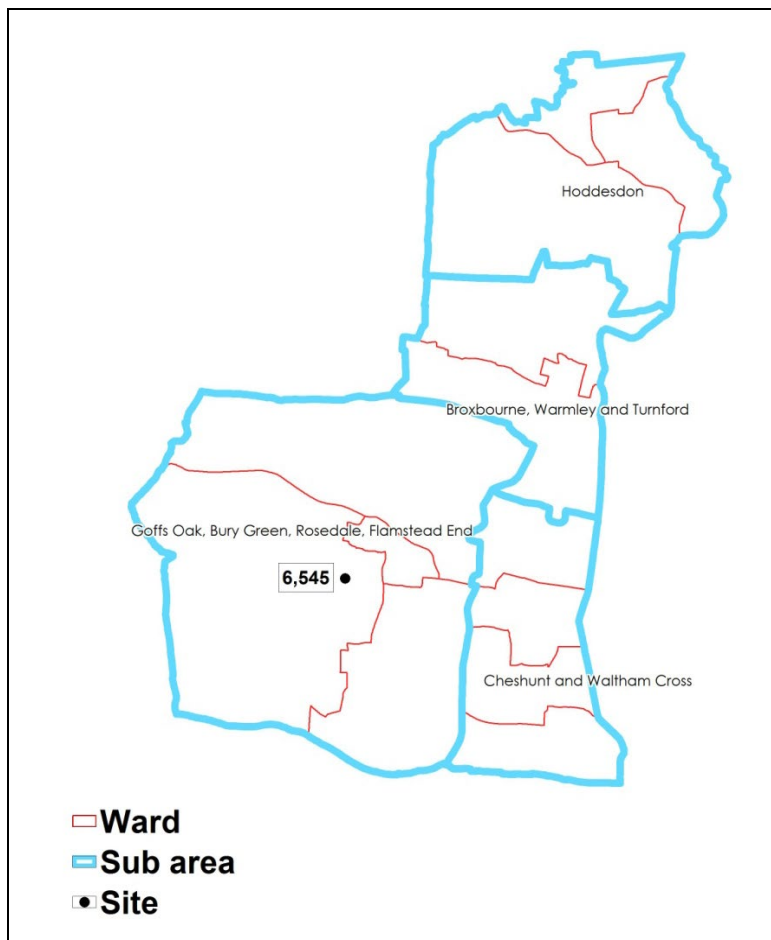
This section evaluates the adequacy of facilities for rugby in Broxbourne and the surrounding area and outlines:

- The supply of pitches
- Demand for these pitches
- The ability of the pitch stock to meet demand
- Key issues to address.

Pitch Supply

There are 4 rugby pitches within Broxbourne in community use, in addition to about 11 mini pitches which are usually marked across one of the main pitches. In addition there are about 9 pitches on secondary school sites used primarily by the schools.

Map 8.1- Location and distribution of rugby pitches in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per pitch

Site Name	Usage	Sub area	SR
Rosedale Sports Club	A1	GOR	4
Total			4

All of the 'public' pitches are full size and there are no junior pitches (except at schools).

The distribution of 'public' pitches within the borough is concentrated entirely in the Goffs Oak Rosedale sub area. An analysis of sub area by pitches per population is therefore not valid.

Other rugby clubs are located nearby but outside the borough at Old Ashmoleans (Barnet), Hertford and Enfield Ignatians.

The previous 2005 study identified 7 senior and 1 junior rugby pitches, including 5 at Rosedale and 3 at Goffs School, but some of these are no longer considered to provide for community use at the present time.

Ownership

All of the pitches (on the one site) are in sports club ownership. There is thus no current reliance on the public sector to provide pitches than for some other sports.

Clubs, teams and leagues

The audit of clubs and teams has identified 2 clubs with 6 adult teams, 6 youth and junior and 6 mini/midi rugby teams. There are no women's/girls teams. The senior team at each club plays in leagues at different levels within the national framework ranging from Cheshunt in London NW3 to Cuffley in Herts Merit Table 3. The number of players registered with the two clubs on the current Herts RFU database is 151 men, 212 youths and 170 mini players, a total of 533.

Rugby teams in Broxbourne

Club	Venue	Adult Teams	League	Junior/youth teams	Mini teams
Cheshunt RC	Rosedale SC	5	London NW3	6	6
Cuffley RC	Rosedale SC	1	Surrey 3		
		6		6	6

The 2005 study identified 14 teams in 2 clubs in Broxbourne, (5 men's adult, 2 boys' junior, 1 girls' junior and 6 mixed mini). The current total includes slightly more adult and junior teams, but no girls' teams.

Senior men's rugby is all played on Saturday afternoon with junior and mini on Sunday morning. The demand from junior and mini tends to be accommodated across senior pitches or outside the main playing areas.

The distribution of teams reflects the location of pitches and is all concentrated in the Goffs Oak Rosedale sub area.

Schools participation

It is understood that rugby is played at some existing secondary schools.

Trends in participation

Consultation with the two local clubs provided background information on current and future activity trends:

- Cheshunt RC is fielding 2 more teams than in the previous season (u18 and returning students u23) while Cuffley has the same number;
- unusually, the rugby teams/clubs tend to provide for players from a relatively local catchment – nearly 90% of players live within 5 miles of their club;
- Cheshunt RC is an RFU accredited club and in fact was Active Broxbourne's Club of the Year in 2012;
- there was a variation in the number of coaches at clubs – there are none at Cuffley but 12 at Cheshunt; and
- both clubs are planning to field more teams in future seasons, including senior 4th team, more junior teams and girls and women at Cheshunt, and additional senior team at Cuffley. However there is a wide range of factors inhibiting further team development, including quality and amount available pitches, all weather pitches for training, and planning restrictions at current site

Participation

Active People

The latest APS data for rugby union participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation).

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	0.56%	0.46%
East Region	0.6%	0.45%

Long term participation is down both nationally and regionally and is currently below the 2007/8 level. However it has increased by 26,000 in the previous year.

APS6 Q2 Headlines:

- Rugby Union participation is on track to meet its revised targets agreed with Sport England. Average once a week participation is 525 below the year 4 target.
- While the long term trend in once a week participation remains downward this latest data suggests that this is only gradual and that participation has been around or just below 200,000 for some time.
- Once a month participation has followed a similar pattern to once a week but with slightly less downward movement. It also currently remains significantly below the APS2 baseline.
- The 15 aside game has driven the recent increases in participation.

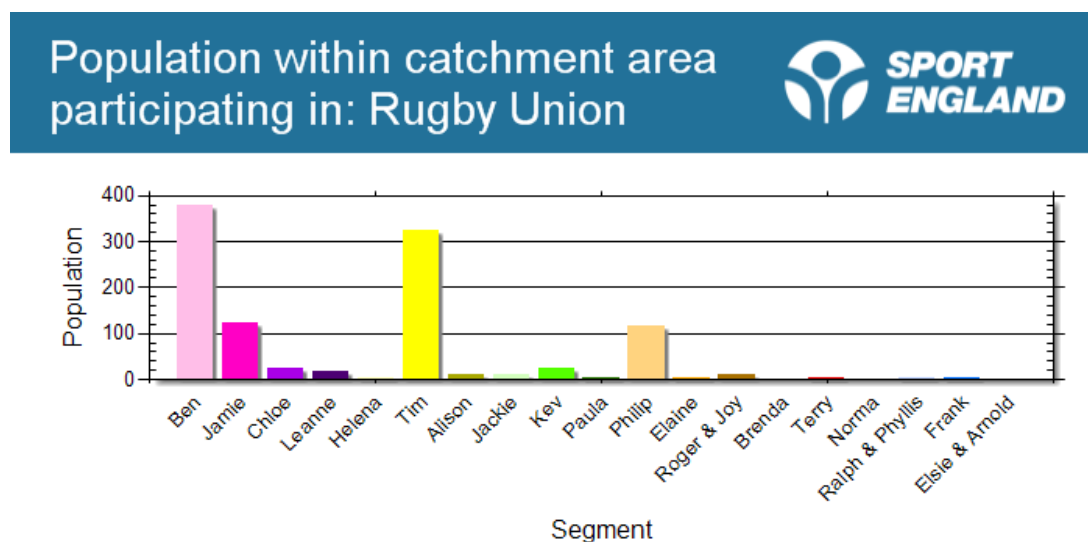
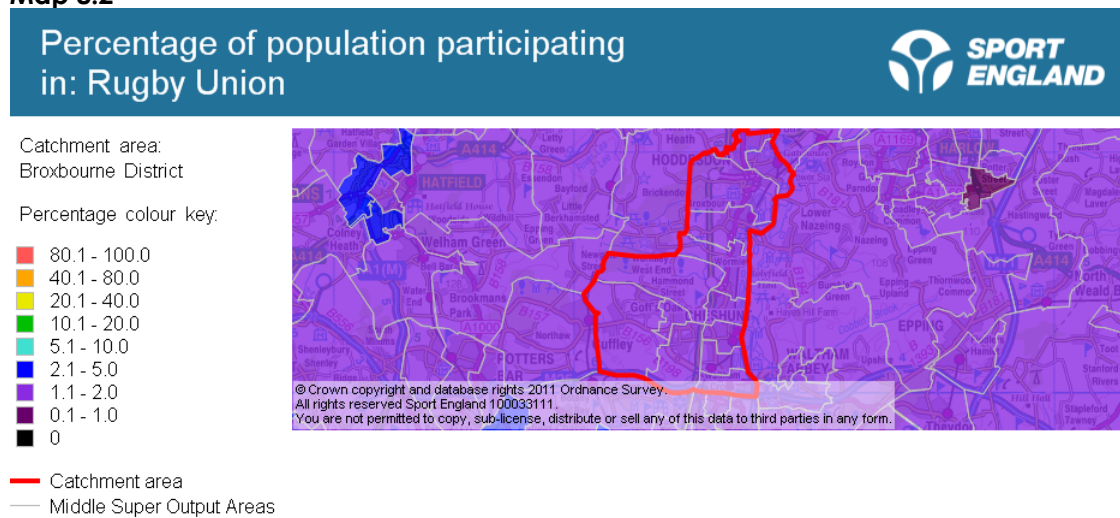
Overall and in the region therefore, participation in rugby is relatively low at about 0.45 – 0.6%% which if extrapolated to Broxbourne would mean about 300 - 400 regular adult players in the borough. The estimate above suggests there are about 360 adults and youths registered with the NGB, and local participation in Broxbourne is therefore about average.

Market Segmentation

Current participation

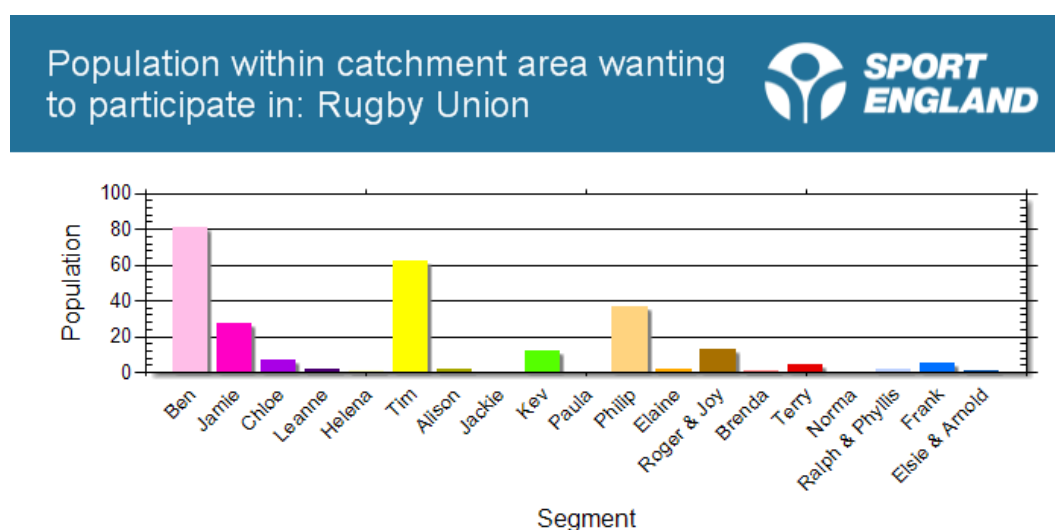
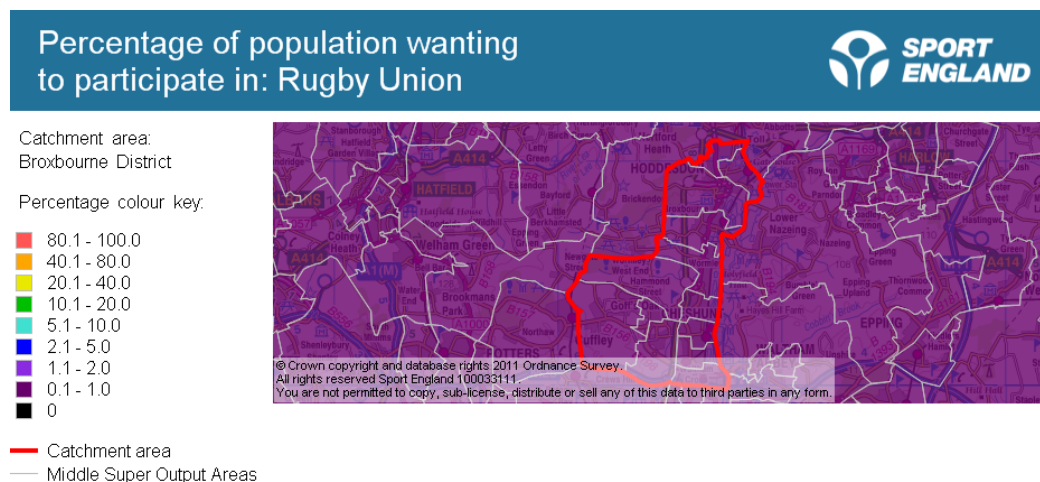
Current participation within Broxbourne, in accordance with the market segmentation data produced by Sport England indicates that 1-2% of adults are likely to be playing sport, a total of about 750 - 1500 residents. This is rather higher than the actual or estimated figures from APS, but participation in rugby is more dependent on the availability of clubs, and there may well be residents of the borough playing at clubs outside the borough. Tim and Ben are the main participants, and are well represented in the borough.

Map 8.2



Potential participation

Map 8.3.



Potential additional participants represent about 0.1 – 1% of the adult population, or anything up to 750 additional participants. There is a further emphasis on the active segments who currently already play rugby – the Tim and Ben segments. The total who would like to play rugby must be qualified – these are aspirations based on market characteristics. This potential additional participation is spread quite evenly across the borough, but it is only likely to be realised if additional facilities are available in the future, and may well be accommodated outside the borough. There are no noticeable adult female cricket participation/segments.

Quality of Rugby facilities

Site visits

As highlighted in Section 3, pitch quality in Broxbourne has been measured through site assessments carried out in line with the assessment matrix provided in Towards a Level Playing Field – these assessments are non-technical assessments designed to provide an overview of pitch quality and the degree to which facilities are fit for purpose. The findings of these assessments are then linked with issues raised by clubs and the National Governing Body to provide a full overview of the current issues.

Rugby pitch quality

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Average Score	Range
Rugby	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	72%	68-76%

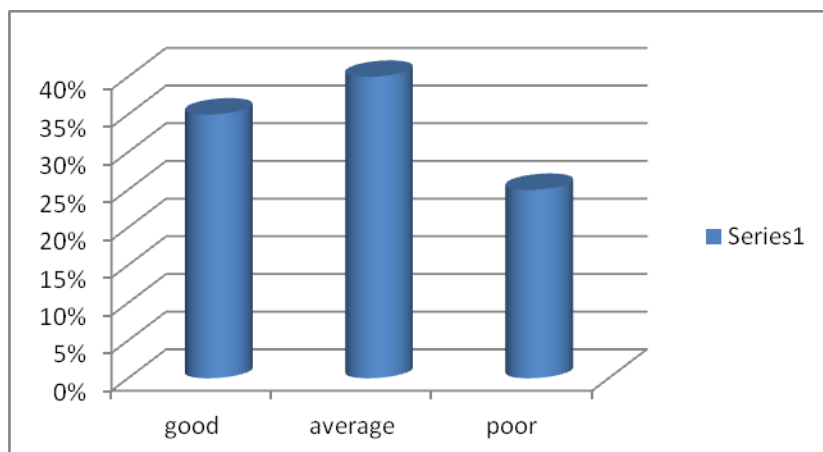
The non technical site assessments reveal the quality of rugby pitches to be relatively high, with all the borough's pitches rated as 'good'. However the idiosyncrasies of the scoring system may hide some problems with pitches, which on the basis of visual inspection were well worn at the time of year they were seen (see comments below).

The visual inspection gave similar results for club houses.

	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Average Score	Range
Rugby	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	88%	90%

The clubs share one clubhouse and this was rated as good, on the cusp of excellent.

Clubs were also asked to comment themselves on the quality of their pitches and other facilities (using the same criteria as for football and cricket). This was not so favourable - 35% of responses rated these 'good overall', 40% average and 25% poor (the main problems being drainage, evenness and grass coverage at the site). This reflects the actual situation better than the scoring system above.



Individual comments were also received from both clubs as follows:

- poor drainage, unusable and needs significant investment. Other than main pitch, others are on slopes;
- in both cases, the pitches are considered in average to poor condition. Use has to be limited which reduces playing opportunities, which can only be resolved by further treatment and investment. Overuse affects expansion of teams;
- training facilities become unplayable very quickly in poor weather;

- school pitches have to be used for matches and training where condition of own pitches precludes use; and
- conditions sometimes affect the availability of pitches and also training areas on the ground, as the ground is overused by the number of teams and players there.

Supplementary questions were also asked about drainage and maintenance of the pitches at the site, with the following responses:

- drainage is natural, with no pipes or slits, and generally poor;
- level of maintenance is considered acceptable by both clubs; and
- all pitches are aerated, sand dressed, fertilised, weed killed and chain harrowed at least once a year, and in some cases more frequently.

Ownership

Both clubs lease/rent their pitches from Rosedale Sports Club (and possibly from others on the second meadow), and the club maintains the pitches. At present the venue is an acceptable location for both clubs, but Cheshunt has said that if local development (on an adjacent field which impacts on the clubhouse or on the second meadow which would actually affect the use of pitches) curtails the use of the ground, it would prefer to move to another local venue, as the club would not be able to function properly (and it would like to develop an artificial surface there).

There is scope for the Local Plan to formally designate Rosedale Sports Club as community open space, with the intention of giving the club confidence to remain in this location, even if development comes forward on surrounding land. This designation might also incorporate fields to the south which are currently leased by the club but under threat of development.

Training and other uses

Both clubs use their home venue for training and this places additional demands on the pitches as they are required to sustain higher levels of use. The pitches and other areas are used intensively for training on three midweek evenings by senior and junior teams from both clubs. One club has suggested that there is overcrowding on training nights, and it is not always able to start at designated time. The ground is also used by a range of others, including countywide rugby finals, tag rugby, schools in the area, rugby coaching courses (also open to other clubs), Saracens kids courses and women's training from the Royal Veterinary College.

Other comments

The two clubs also offered ancillary statements about their future and these are set out verbatim below:

Cheshunt RC – *'At our club we utilise (along with the Cricket Club) two fields adjacent to our club, which we have been renting for a number of years. It is our understanding that Crest Nicholson (a developer) has the option on these fields, and intends to pursue planning permission for their development, which will leave us without the necessary facilities to either grow and improve, or merely to keep functioning as we currently do. We have requested that the council consider relocating our club as a matter of urgency'.*

Cuffley RC – ‘We currently pay a membership fee to Rosedale Sports Club and rent pitches from Cheshunt RFC. As it stands at the moment Cheshunt RFC do not have enough room to accommodate their Mini and Youth, as a result we are bearing the sacrifice. The time will arrive shortly when we will have our contract terminated because of this, so we are actively looking for alternatives. Cuffley RFC have played all their Rugby within Broxbourne Borough during their 40 year history and wish to continue to do so. Previously we have played at Cheshunt Riversmead and Goffs Schools but are looking for a more suitable venue where we can house a pitch and clubhouse together implementing our plans for a second team and continue to flourish’.

National Governing Body Perspective

RFU National Facilities Strategy (2013 – 2017)

Facilities are one of the most important components of a rugby club. They drive the club ethos and spirit and facilitate high quality participation and club development. Rugby is increasing in popularity as a sport, with 26,000 new players joining the game in the third quarter of 2012 and it is hoped that this growth will continue, particularly as the rugby world cup will be held in 2015. Appropriate amounts of facilities are essential if clubs are to grow and to develop and attract new members. Facilities are also central to the sustainability of rugby clubs.

The overall vision of the RFU National Facilities Strategy (2013 – 2017) is;

‘Strengthening our Member Clubs and Growing the Game in Communities around them’

Effective and efficient facilities are seen as a key component of achieving this goal. Rugby development opportunities (including both the retention of existing players, the recruitment of new players and the development of coaches and volunteers are seen as being essential to the success of the strategy delivery.

The strategy seeks to;

- recognise the role of facility development in the delivery of community rugby's core purpose and key drivers;
- provide evidence-based conclusions on the current key facility issues affecting the sustainability and growth of rugby union in England;
- set out priority areas for future investment;
- outline a facility planning model to enable the delivery of the strategy at a local level;
- highlight other key factors in the delivery of high quality facilities; and
- outline the need for and role of associated Investment Strategies.

The strategy indicates that the key priorities of the RFU in relation to rugby clubs are as follows:

- increase the provision of integrated changing facilities that are child- friendly and can sustain concurrent male and female activity at the club;
- improve the quality and quantity of natural turf pitches (including maintenance);
- improve the quality and quantity of floodlighting; and

- increase the provision of artificial grass pitches that deliver wider game development outcomes.

The document indicates that investment in the following will also be prioritised;

- social, community and catering facilities, that can support diversification and the generation of additional revenues;
- facility upgrades, which result in an increase in energy-efficiency, in order to reduce the running costs; and
- pitch equipment, including quality rugby posts and pads.

Increasing participation in rugby by teenagers, with a particular focus on retaining players during the transition between junior and senior rugby is a key priority of the RFU and there is also work underway to increase the amount of female participants. In addition to continuing to build the existing club infrastructure, touch rugby, a newer form of the game is also being introduced in an attempt to attract new participants to the sport. It is hoped that growth across the club structure will amount to at least 2% of participants per annum.

The facilities strategy sets out three types of model venues, which seek to balance the level of activity that takes place at a club with the facilities that are provided (both on and off the field). The three tiers of provision are;

- Model Venue 1: This is usually a club, school, university or other provider playing lower level or recreational rugby;
- Model Venue 2: An established club venue with a wider programme of adult and junior rugby for both male and female; and
- Model Venue 3: A venue with potentially higher level competitive rugby that can provide for more sophisticated RFU development programmes.

The strategy indicates that the range of facilities required should be driven by the activity that takes place.

Area RFU Facilities Manager

Two clubs play in Broxbourne, as above. Current pitches total 4 plus space for mini rugby. The pitches are generally not in good condition, there is much usage, wear and tear and poor drainage.

The Cheshunt club urgently requires more pitch space for existing teams and particularly juniors – there may be up to 300 children on the ground on Sundays, and training. Pitches are used Saturday, Sunday and midweek for training and there is no respite in their use.

Cuffley only currently have one team and there is no junior activity, so pitch numbers (if not quality) are adequate.

Cheshunt currently has 400 members and is a key club in the development of the game in the borough. A future lack of good pitches might mean the loss of the club and players to adjacent boroughs.

In the longer term the Cheshunt club would consider relocation to a new site in the borough with better and more facilities, if housing development on part of the overall site proceeds.

It is understood that a S106 agreement has recently been signed by developers that will relocate the Sports Club's facilities elsewhere on the Rosedale site

It is considered that there is a general lack of pitches to meet current and future need in the borough, and that the existing clubs clearly could justify additional pitches for playing, juniors and midweek training

A supplementary consultation with the FM identified the following comments:

- if there is a loss of access to pitches as a result of adjacent development, actions therefore need to be more robust and smarter. Specific information needs to be contained around this loss, the potential impact, and how it will be mitigated by the section 106 and whether the shortfalls identified can be met with the planning for the new venue and the quality and quantity of pitches that will go down;
- it is essential to ensure that any loss is minimised with the development of any new pitches and ancillary facilities before the existing are lost; and
- there is an opportunity to link any pitch shortfall with new sites associated with forthcoming housing developments, and a joined-up approach to 3G ATP provision in conjunction with football and hockey.

Comparing supply and demand

Current demand- The Playing Pitch Methodology is a peak day model, which assesses the adequacy of pitch supply to meet peak time demand. In this instance it has been applied to the borough as a whole, given that rugby is restricted to only three sub areas. The assessment takes into account only those pitches which are known to be used by the community and clubs. The mini/midi pitches are laid out across land occupied by one of the full size adult pitches and are therefore considered separately

The calculations are summarised below:

- Stage 1 Teams Adults 6
Junior 6
- Stage 2 Home games per week 0.5
- Stage 3 Total home games per week
Adult 3
Junior 3

- Stage 4 Temporal demand

	Sat pm	Sun am
Adult	100%	

Junior		100%
--------	--	------

- Stage 5 Pitches required

	Sat pm	Sun am
Adult	3	
Junior		3

- Stage 6 Pitches available in CU

Total 4 senior

- Stage 7 Under use or shortfall

	Total pitches	Peak demand	+/-
Adult	4	3	+1
Junior	0	3	-4

This table suggests that there are broadly enough rugby pitches available to meet the needs of adult rugby matches on Saturdays, but a shortfall of junior pitches on Sunday. However there are further considerations:

- junior 15 a side matches can take place on senior pitches;
- the need to accommodate training on at least 3 evenings per week on the main playing surfaces – there is no separate training area with floodlights. This is considered the equivalent of a further 3 matches;
- mini and junior play on the mini pitches that are marked out over one of the senior pitches; and
- the capacity of existing pitches to accommodate more than two games/training sessions per week.

The supply of pitches is therefore considered insufficient to take into account a peak of the equivalent of three matches per week, in addition to extensive junior/mini activity on Sunday as well as training, given the existing quality of pitches.

The desirable level of current pitch provision, to incorporate a 10% strategic reserve to allow some spare capacity, is therefore considered to be

- 4 senior pitches for peak Saturday match play (there may be the need to accommodate 3 home games for Cheshunt and 1 for Cuffley on some occasions);
- a senior pitch equivalent for the main purpose of training; and

- an area capable of accommodating 4 mini pitches (the equivalent of another senior pitch)

Sub area analysis

As with football and cricket, to some extent the sub area requirements are self fulfilling, because the teams play where the pitches exist and do not necessarily represent a true picture of demand, because of the uneven distribution of pitches and teams around the borough. No sub area assessment has therefore been undertaken.

Latent Demand can be estimated from a variety of sources:

- Team generation rates - Table 8.5 summarises TGRs for rugby in Broxbourne. It demonstrates that participation is significantly above average for Broxbourne for all categories of play. It should however be treated with caution as databases have not recently been updated by Sport England.

TGRs for Rugby

Age Group	Broxbourne TGR	Average (extracted from Sport England Database)
Senior Male	1:2823	1:7032
Senior Female	0	1:43770
Junior Male	1:505	1:2105
Junior Female	0	0
Mini mixed	1:955	1:2639

The same provisos about the currency of the Sport England data as before applies

Team generation rates are therefore quite high in Broxbourne compared with the England average (with the provisos attached) so there is little indication therefore of any unmet or latent demand.

- No clubs identified a latent demand for teams not currently being met.
- Market segmentation suggests some latent demand but this is aspirational and not necessarily achievable

Future Demand can be estimated in a number of ways:

- Application of TGRs to the 2021 population. At current participation rates the number of teams required would be:

Future TGRs for rugby

Age Group	Broxbourne TGR	Population	Number of additional teams
Senior Male	1:2823	16120	0
Senior Female	0	17387	0
Junior Male	1:505	3007	0
Junior Female	0	2842	0
Mini/midi mixed	1:955	6526	+1

This results at similar TGRs in a further 1 team overall, in junior and mini/midi requiring at most one additional pitch.

- Additional club and team formation – it is unlikely that new clubs will form, but existing clubs have indicated a desire in the short term to form a number of new teams (1 girls /ladies, 2 senior and additional youth/mini), resulting in the need for one additional pitch in the short term
- Meeting BoB's targets for increased participation across the board – a 5% increase in players could probably be accommodated on existing pitches as proposed
- School and other development initiatives – unlikely to require additional pitches on 'public' sites
- There is little participation by girls and women, but this is dealt with above
- The RFU currently measures participation increases through the affiliation process, looking at the number of participants, matches etc. They target increases in adult participation, as generally junior participants are easily generated. The conversion of junior participants to adults (thus avoiding the drop off) is also a key target. If this target is worked back to a club level, an increase of one team per club is realistic. If this is achieved in Broxbourne, an additional 2 teams would be created by 2021 requiring up to 1 additional pitch. This may result in the need for an additional pitch, but is already dealt with in the clubs' aspirations above.

Summary of demand

Current – there is an identified need for the equivalent of 6 adult pitches to meet current need including matches, juniors and training including 10% contingency

Latent – no additional pitches required

Future (up to 2021) – 1-2 additional pitches to meet various requirements. By 2021 therefore there is a need for up to 8 senior rugby pitches compared with 4 at present.

Issues for strategy to address

The key issues for the strategy to address are therefore:

- the need to at least maintain the current level of pitch provision at the existing ground to meet current demand;
- the need to accommodate training at the existing ground;
- the need for qualitative improvements at the existing ground, including upgrades to pitches to ensure that the required amount of games/training can be sustained;
- the option of securing community use of existing school pitches to meet current need;
- the option of finding alternative sites given the uncertainty of the current leases and planning situation at Rosedale Sports Club, to accommodate future additional pitches; and
- the possible role of 3G pitches in reducing demands on grass pitches and providing opportunities for training and mini/midi competition.

9. Hockey

09

This section evaluates the adequacy of facilities for hockey within Broxbourne and the surrounding area and outlines:

- The supply of pitches
- Demand for these pitches
- The ability of the pitch stock to meet demand
- Key priorities.

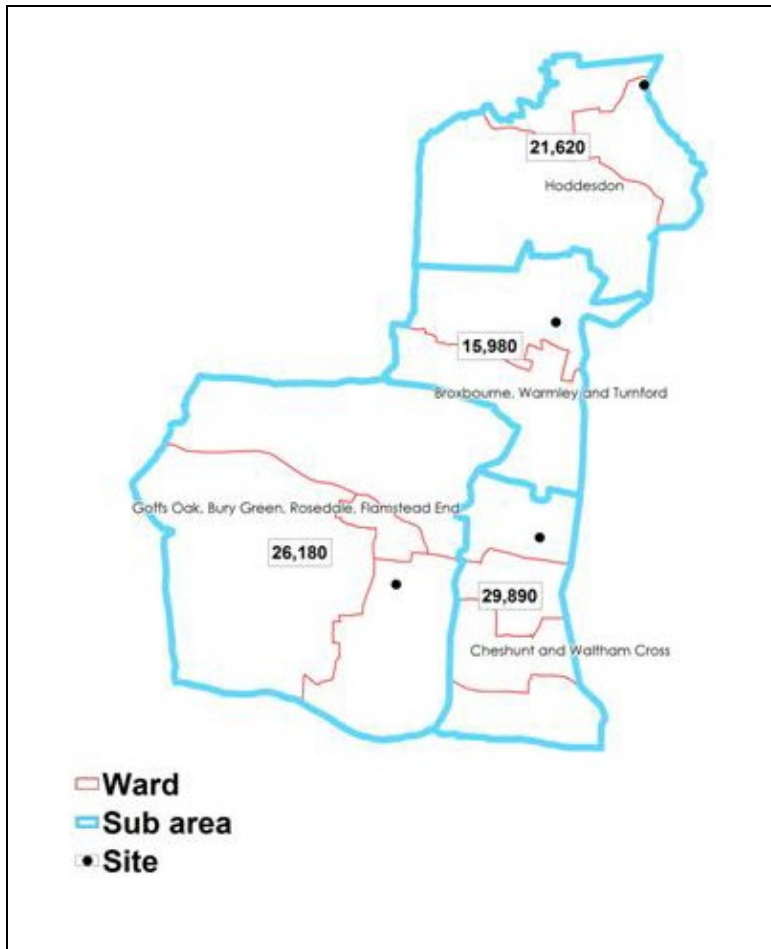
Pitch supply

Hockey is now exclusively played on Artificial Grass Pitches. Although some schools may still have grass hockey pitches, these are largely obsolete for competitive forms of the game. The recently published guidance on AGPs (Sport England 2010) for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union (together with 'Selecting the Right Artificial Surface' (produced by the main pitch NGBs and Sport England – undated) indicates the following surfaces to be suitable for hockey:

- Water Based (suitable for high level hockey)
- Sand Filled (preferred surface for hockey)
- Sand Dressed (acceptable surface for hockey)
- Short Pile 3G (inferior surface, only for recreational hockey).

As summarised in section 5, which examined the provision of AGPs across the borough, there are four full size AGPs that meet with one of the above definitions, at Broxbourne Sports Club, John Warner School/Sports Centre, and Turnford and Goffs Schools. As a club based sport, the club environment, particularly the availability of changing facilities, storage facilities and social facilities is as important as the existence and quality of the pitch itself.

Map 9.1 Location and distribution of hockey AGPs in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per pitch

Quality

A detailed quality assessment using the TaLPF template is not appropriate for artificial grass pitches used for hockey, but it is possible to correlate the overall quality of pitches with the age of the pitch and whether it has been refurbished (the information is taken from Sport England's Active Places website). Of the 4 pitches currently available for community use and suitable for hockey by virtue of their dimensions and surface, 3 were built before 2000, although one of these has been refurbished in 2012, while the other one was built in 2004. Given that the life of a pitch carpet is generally regarded as 10 years, it is likely that at least 3 pitches will require significant work over the next 2 years.

The quality and condition (and programming) were also assessed by site visits to the main pitches and these observations confirm that generally pitches are in good condition but that pitch surfaces need to be replaced at John Warner and Turnford in the near future, while the Goffs School pitch is in relatively poor condition, and will be affected by the possible redevelopment of the school.

Clubs also commented on the quality of their facilities:

- **Broxbourne HC** rated the quality of pitch, equipment, changing overall pitch quality and other facilities as good. There have been no specific problems associated with the pitch,

which was designed specifically as a hockey facility in 1998, and the sand filled surface replaced with a sand dressed in 2012. Floodlighting was upgraded at the same time; and

- **Cheshunt HC** rated pitch, equipment and ancillary facilities as good, although changing as only average.

England Hockey East has also undertaken a pitch quality assessment as part of its wider facilities base. The quality scores for all the pitches in Broxbourne available (though not necessarily used) for hockey are set out below.

Site name	Pitch quality
GOFFS SCHOOL SPORTS AND ARTS CENTRE	Poor
TURNFORD SCHOOL	Good
JOHN WARNER SPORTS CENTRE	Average
BROXBOURNE SPORTS CLUB	Good

Clubs, teams and leagues

The following hockey clubs play in Broxbourne:

- **Broxbourne HC** currently runs 4 men's teams, 5 women's and 12 junior teams/groups ranging from u8 to u16. The men play in the East Mens League Divs 1-7, and the women in the East League Div 1 South, and Five Counties League Premier to Div 4 (season 2012-13). Under 10-14 play in the Herts Junior League (boys, girls and mixed), while u8, u16 and u18 boys and girls are not entered in a league. The club is based at the Broxbourne Sports Club and plays all its matches at the AGP there – seniors on Saturday and juniors on Sunday. Training takes place at the home pitch on three evenings of the week and on Sunday morning for juniors. The sports club owns and maintains the facilities.
- **Cheshunt HC** currently runs 3 men's and 1 women's teams. The men play in the East Hockey League Divs 4-9 and the women in the Five Counties League Div 1, all on Saturday. The match venue is Turnford School AGP, which is rented from the school on a regular basis. Training is on Tuesday evenings at the home pitch. There is no junior section. The club's social venue is Cheshunt Sports Club.

The total number of teams that these clubs currently field is therefore estimated at 25 in total, comprising 12 adult/senior teams (men, women and mixed) and 13 junior.

Supplementary information from England Hockey East suggests that the numbers of registered players in the last season were as follows:

PARTICIPATION 2012-2013 (End of Season) Broxbourne														
M 5-10	F 5-10	M11 -16	F11-16	M17 -18	F17-18	M19 -21	F19 -21	M22-35	F22-35	M36-45	F36-45	M46+	F46+	Total Participants
18	17	20	17	4	4	7	14	15	27	22	15	19	6	205

PARTICIPATION 2012-2013 (End of Season) Cheshunt														
M 5-10	F 5-10	M11-16	F11-16	M17-18	F17-18	M19-21	F19-21	M22-35	F22-35	M36-45	F36-45	M46+	F46+	Total Participants
0	0	5	0	10	1	0	0	13	8	7	7	6	0	57

In terms of trends the situation is as follows:

Broxbourne 2008-9 232 players

2010-11 222 players

2011-12 237 players

2012-13 205 players

Cheshunt 2008-9 80 players

2010-11 61 players

2011-12 54 players

2012-13 57 players

In general therefore there has been a decline in registered players over the past 4 seasons. However, according to England Hockey, the overall trend in club membership across the county and indeed the region is upwards. The figures for Broxbourne HC for 2012/13 are a little misleading as the club had a small blip but the figures for 2013/14 are expected to be higher and as their own feedback suggests, they expect to grow over the next few seasons. Cheshunt has just reported a small growth in numbers. It is therefore important that future provision factors in growth.

Club comments

Broxbourne HC

- Currently uses its main pitch for over 500 hours per year, approximately half for matches and half for training;
- Is fielding the same number of teams as in the previous season, although there has been a shift in membership mainly towards women players in both adult and junior sections and there are now more women's teams than men's;
- 85% of players live more than 3 miles from the club and the club therefore fulfils a larger than local service;
- Was Clubmark accredited but this has lapsed and the club is working towards reaccreditation;

- Will be forming additional teams over the next two years, with an additional men's in 2013-14 and women's in 2014-15. At least one team will have to hire the pitch at either John Warner SC or Turnford School for its home fixtures;
- The provision of hockey as a school sport is patchy in the borough. Two out of the three closest secondary schools offer hockey as a sport option. None of the junior schools are understood to offer hockey as a sport. The club would like to offer its facilities and coaches to all schools locally for hockey; and
- The club also hosts Broxbourne Summer League, which includes a Men's League, a Ladies league and a mixed league. There are currently 24 teams in total competing in the leagues from 4 from Broxbourne and the rest from local and some not so local Hockey clubs. This utilises the facility at least four nights per week from 19.00 to 22.00 each weekday evening.

Cheshunt HC

- Currently uses its main pitch at Turnford School up to 5 hours per week;
- Has no clubmark accreditation;
- Players tend to be more local, with 75% living within 1-3 miles of the pitch;
- Turnford School is the club's preferred location at present. There are sometimes problems in securing training facilities because of the demands for football;
- Would like to form some youth teams, but consider that additional team formation is adversely affected by the falling membership within the club; and
- The current pitch surface at Turnford School has a limited life and if no replacement is made in the near future, the club will be forced to seek other facilities

School and other participation

Hockey is understood to be played to some degree at the main secondary schools, and there is some participation by these schools and primary schools in the Herts Youth and School Games.

Governing Body Consultations

Hockey Facility Strategy – The Right Facilities in the Right Places (2012)

England Hockey believes that facilities are arguably one of the most important assets that a club can have. The National Hockey Facility Strategy provides strategic direction and guidance for the provision of new and maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and highlights that with the increasing importance of AGPs for other sports, and the growing rivalry for use of these facilities, it is essential that sufficient appropriate facilities for hockey are secured and protected.

The strategy sets out the following methodology for evaluating the need for hockey pitches;

- supply and demand – what issues should be addressed, including the amount and quality of nearby facilities;
- strategic considerations – for example whether the facility will serve as a venue to accommodate play as part of the single system pathway;

- type and level of use – what will be the main use of the pitch and what standard of hockey will be played; and
- amount of use.

The strategy indicates that there are approximately 1000 sand based / dressed pitches and a further 50 water based pitches across England. Of these, 12% are over 15 years old and 32% are over 10 years old. It states that the key challenges for hockey clubs in relation to facilities are:

- Access
- Costs
- Quality
- Storage
- Poor / lack of programming.

In addition, England Hockey continues to seek to increase participation in both adult and junior hockey by at least one to two teams per club. It is anticipated that this will largely be met through the growth in existing hockey bases rather than the establishment of new clubs. It also highlights the importance of retaining existing participants and indicates that one of the key ways to do this by providing a quality playing experience.

As well as growing participation at club level, there are two other initiatives that might impact upon the future demand for hockey, specifically:

- Back to Hockey: A scheme providing informal sessions to encourage women to take up hockey. Following the informal sessions, participants are invited to join the club; and
- Rush Hockey: This initiative is currently being piloted. It is a small sided form of hockey (4 or 5 players) that can take place on any surface. It is being tested with commercial partners and is likely to roll out following this. It is not anticipated that this new form of the game will immediately generate additional club based players, but will encourage people who are not currently playing hockey to play. It requires a different type of facility and there is potential for this type of hockey to be run from a club base as a commercial venture, or from leisure centres.

As part of England Hockey's development programme, there is a network of Junior Development and Academy Centres throughout Herts run by the County Hockey Association, which are local training centres for u11/12 to u17 year olds, for players nominated by schools, clubs and coaches. Broxbourne HC is understood to be used on occasions for these programmes.

ClubsFirst is England Hockey Board's accreditation scheme for clubs. It is a national recognition of clubs can demonstrate that they are working towards minimum operating standards and provide a safe, effective and club friendly hockey environment for participants.. All clubs achieving ClubsFirst also achieve the Sport England Clubmark accreditation, a nationally recognised award for sports clubs. Neither of the local clubs is currently accredited, although Broxbourne HC was until 2012 and is working towards reaccreditation.

Regional England Hockey Development Manager

England Hockey would strongly resist any change from sand fill to 3G surfaces of any of the existing hockey appropriate pitches. Any changes would need to be agreed after full consultation and by taking a borough wide approach. Otherwise, this could be very damaging for the sport. It is essential that at least the existing capacity is protected, but also that the

expected growth is factored in. There may however be scope to consider options and the possible migration of activity in the context of improved facilities. The pitch at Goffs School for example is currently unsuitable for competitive hockey, but Cheshunt Hockey Club would like to use this pitch if it were resurfaced.

Participation

Active People

The latest APS data for hockey participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation).

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	0.24%	0.25%
England male	0.22%	0.28%
England female	0.26%	0.22%
East Region	0.28%	0.14%

Long term participation since 2007-8 is steady, although there have been statistically significant changes in male (upwards) and female (downwards) participation. Overall participation in the East region is statistically down over the 4 year period by a half.

APS6 Q2 Headlines:

- Over the last 6 months participation has increased by almost 27,000. This appears to be, at least in part, a recovery from a particularly low point 12 months ago. The overall trend suggests that participation has been fairly flat
- Once a month participation has followed a similar pattern, increasing sharply over the last 6 months but with an underlying flat trend over the longer term
- In the coming 6 months there is an opportunity for further growth as the very low Apr-Jul 2011 participation point is replaced by the 2012 figure
- Repeating the high levels of participation during this peak season next year should result in sustained participation growth.

In the region therefore, participation in hockey is relatively low at about 0.14% which if extrapolated to Broxbourne would mean about 100 regular adult hockey players in the borough (at national participation rates this would be about 175 players). This is below the actual numbers currently playing as registered by the NGB above.

Market Segmentation

Current participation

Current participation within Broxbourne, in accordance with the market segmentation data produced by Sport England indicates that 1-2% of adults are likely to be playing hockey, a total of about 250 residents. This is slightly higher than the actual or estimated figures from APS, These figures reflect the high incidence in the borough of Ben, Chloe, Tim and Philip who all have an interest in hockey and are spread evenly across the borough.

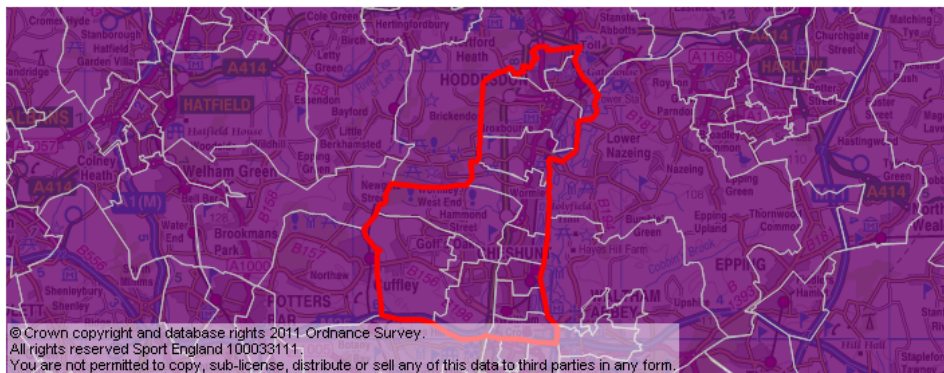
Map 9.2

Percentage of population participating in: Hockey

Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

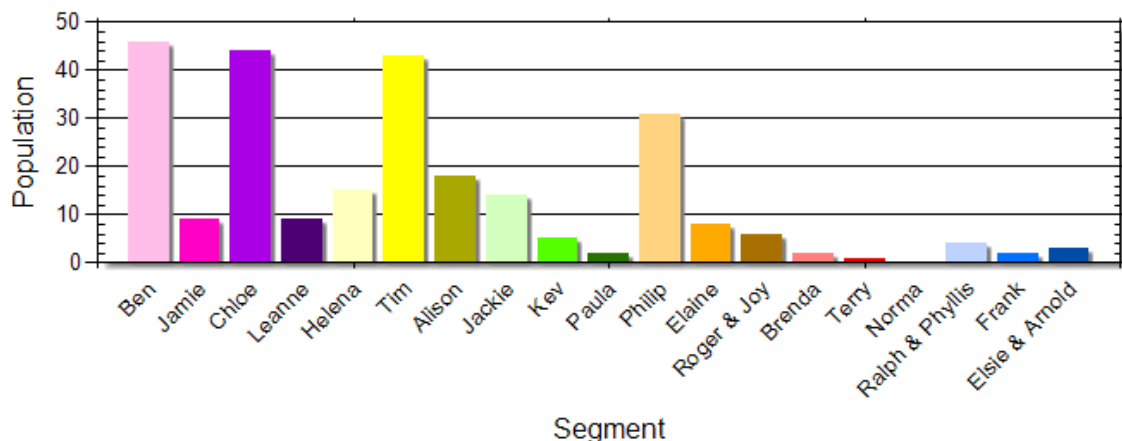
Percentage colour key:

- 80.1 - 100.0
- 40.1 - 80.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- 0



- Catchment area
- Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area participating in: Hockey



Potential participation

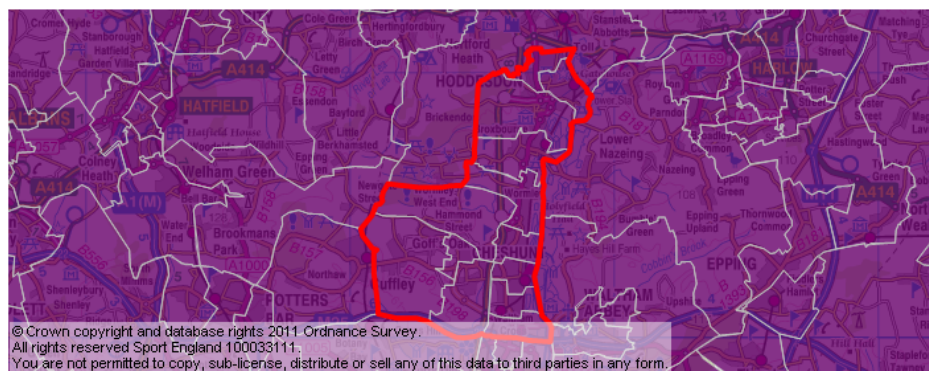
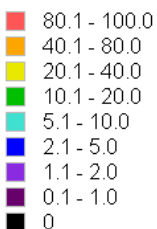
**Map
9.3**

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Hockey



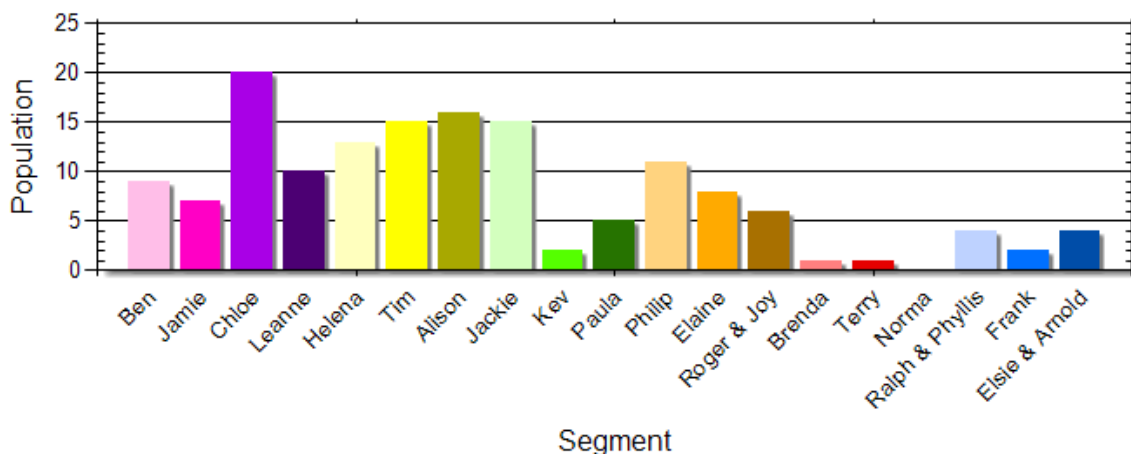
Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Hockey



Potential additional participants represent about 1-2% of the adult population, or about 150 additional participants. There is a further emphasis on the active segments who currently already play hockey particularly Chloe. The total who would like to play hockey must be qualified – these are aspirations based on market characteristics. This potential hockey participation is spread quite evenly across the borough.

Comparing supply and demand

Current demand

As summarised in Section 6, the Sport England FPM model makes the following conclusions for AGPs in general in Broxbourne borough:

Summary

- There is relatively good provision of AGPs in Broxbourne and per capita supply is above the regional and national average. Local provision in surrounding LA areas varies
- Supply within Broxbourne exceeds demand from Broxbourne residents of pitches by about 14%, and on a crude assessment (which does not take into account neighbouring areas), there appear to be sufficient pitches
- Satisfied demand in Broxbourne is higher than the national and regional averages. Only 58% of satisfied demand from Broxbourne is retained within the borough, with 42% being exported to facilities outside Broxbourne. Most of the neighbouring LAs similarly retain a relatively small proportion of their satisfied demand
- The level of unmet demand relates to less than one third of a pitch. Almost all of this UD is caused by lack of capacity rather than people living outside the catchment of a pitch. This is unmet demand is almost entirely related to football at 0.25 of one pitch. There is little unmet demand for hockey highlighted in the model's outputs.
- All Broxbourne's pitches (and most pitches in the wider area) are used to their full capacity, bearing in mind their availability and attractiveness, but this is mainly by football
- Broxbourne's pitches attract significant usage from neighbouring boroughs, because of accessibility to Broxbourne although there is a degree of export outside, but there is significant cross boundary usage throughout the area, with 4 LAs and Broxbourne importing demand and Enfield being the sole exporter. Additional pitch provision in neighbouring LA areas would affect the need for more pitches in Broxbourne
- It is unlikely that additional AGPs are required in the model to meet unmet demand from hockey, although the use of the sand based/dressed pitches for football might squeeze hockey, particularly in midweek.

Towards a Level Playing Field Calculations

The specialised nature of hockey and its relatively low activity rates mean that it is not appropriate to undertake a full assessment of demand using the TaLPF methodology certainly on a ward basis, and indeed there is a need for caution when attempting this borough-wide. The following however is a summary of the current situation:

No of sand based pitches	4
No of pitches of appropriate standard and accessibility	3
Capacity of pitches on peak days (x4)	12
Main match day	Saturdays
Peak demand for teams (Saturday)	13
Home games per week	0.5
Peak demand for home matches	7

On the basis that each pitch is available for 4 matches each Saturday, there is adequate supply of pitches to meet peak demand on Saturday overall in the borough.

Latent demand - With the use of team generation rates, it is possible to benchmark local activity rates with national comparators as follows.

TGRs for Hockey

Age group	Broxbourne	England
Senior men	1:2577	1:7595
Senior women	1:3169	1:10292
Junior boys	1:505	1:4239
Junior girls	1:475	1:5115

In all cases TGRs in Broxbourne are much lower than the national average (i.e. more teams are formed per capita) and this is a reflection of the existence of one club in particular with high numbers of both senior and junior players. Overall it can be concluded that there is probably little current demand in the area that cannot be met in Broxbourne.

Future demand

- There is evidence from existing clubs that they wish in the short term to develop additional teams, including 2 new adult teams and a new youth section at Cheshunt. Additional adult teams at Broxbourne HC would require the availability of additional pitch space outside the club on Saturdays
- Broxbourne's target for increased activity levels overall is 5% up to 2021
- Future growth can be estimated by applying existing TGRs to the future population. By 2021 the following might be anticipated:
 - Change in men's teams 0
 - Change in women's teams 0
 - Increase in boys' teams +1
 - Increase in girls' teams +1.

Summary of demand/supply

Overall with all these changes considered there is likely to be an increase by 2021 of no more than 5 teams, mostly junior, with little impact on future pitch provision as junior matches take place outside peak times, but the need for one pitch in addition to those currently used to meet peak Saturday need.

Issues for strategy to address

The key issues for the strategy to address are therefore:

- no additional pitches are required for hockey at the present time to meet unmet demand, but improved access to other pitches on school sites not currently used intensively for hockey at weekends may be necessary;

- the potential for some of the existing sand based AGPs to be converted to 3G as highlighted in the football analysis has implications for hockey especially on sites used by hockey clubs such as Turnford School (or potentially at Goffs School, which Cheshunt Hockey Club would like to use). The need for a co-ordinated approach to the future of AGP surfaces which does not prejudice hockey use is an issue that requires consideration;
- in the future, it is unlikely that demand will increase markedly, because of the relatively low population in the borough and already high existing participation levels. Any future demand can be absorbed by the measures suggested above;
- there is an ongoing need to ensure that surfaces are managed and maintained to a high level to ensure that pitches remain fit for purpose and in particular a programme of surface replacements on pitches now nearing the end of their life; and
- there may be some merit in considering the provision of clubhouse and other ancillary facilities at Turnford School to avoid the need for clubs to travel after matches, though the difficulties of achieving this on existing school sites is acknowledged.

10. Bowls

10

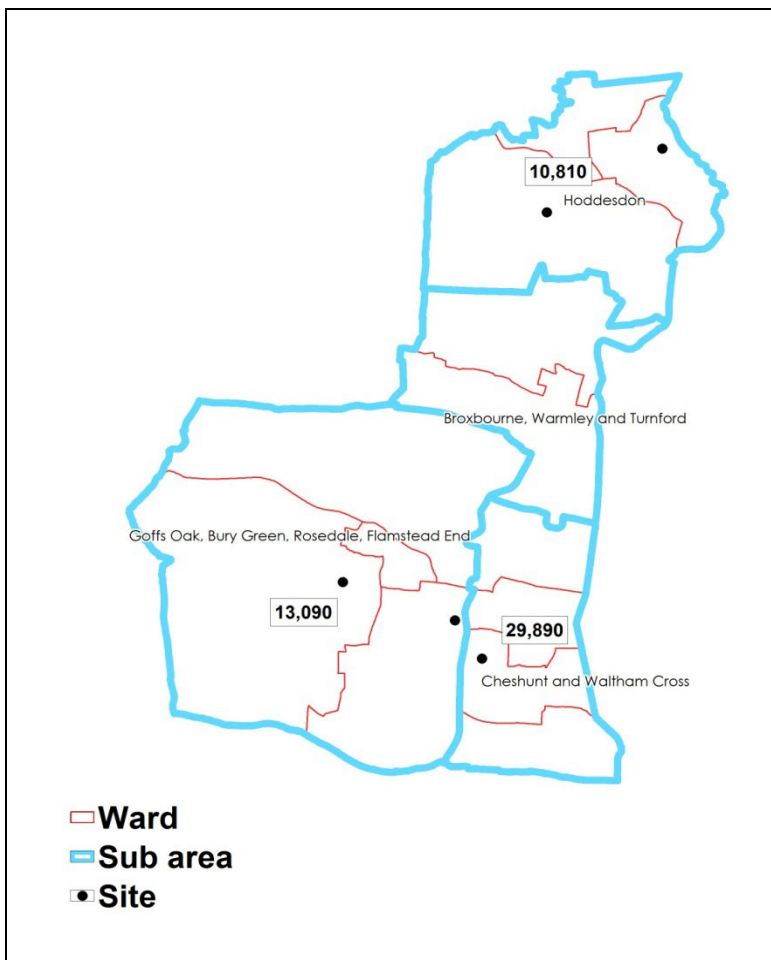
Introduction and background

Hertfordshire County Bowls Association is the County governing body for outdoor bowls in the wider area, including Broxbourne, and is in membership of the NGB, Bowls England. The Association is well established - the men's section was formed in 1923 and the women's section followed in 1936. The County Association has 80 affiliated clubs. Five clubs in Broxbourne are affiliated to the county governing body. The bowls season outdoors runs during the summer, and clubs in the area play in a number of local leagues.

Clubs and venues

Clubs known to be based in Broxbourne, together with bowls venues, are set out below.

Map 10.1: Location and distribution of bowls greens in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per green

Club	Sub area	Greens	Venue	Ownership/ management	Availability
Cheshunt BC	CWC	1	Albury Ride, Cheshunt	Private club	A2
Hoddesdon and Rye BC	HOD	1	Old Highway Rec, Rye Rd, Hoddesdon	LA/Private club	A2
Hoddesdon Rosehill BC	HOD	1	Lord St, Hoddesdon	Private club	A2
Rosedale BC	GOR	1	Andrews Lane, Cheshunt	Private club	A2
Whit Hern BC	GOR	1	Whit Hern Park, College Road, Cheshunt	LA/Private club	A2
Total		5			

There are therefore 5 bowls greens serving five clubs in the borough. All sites have one flat, mostly six-rink, green, together with ancillary facilities, such as changing rooms/pavilion, parking and equipment store. Clubs and teams play variously in the Herts, East Herts, Harlow and other local leagues.

Club feedback

Clubs were contacted by questionnaire and telephone, and there was an 80% response, so the conclusions below have been extrapolated:

- it is estimated that there are 550 members of bowls clubs in Broxbourne, of which about 450 are playing members. About two thirds of these are men;
- there are few if any junior players (under 16);
- the average membership size of most clubs is quite large ranging from 65 to over 100, the average being about 90;
- hearsay evidence suggests that membership continues to decline;
- the number of matches played by each club varies considerably, and the number of teams is generally steady. However there is also considerable recreational and casual play, and internal club competitions, so matches played is to some extent irrelevant;
- clubs and venues tend to cater for a relatively local catchment. Overall about 90% of club members live within 5 miles of their club;
- two of the responding clubs cater for disabled bowlers, and there are no particular issues arising from this;
- although all the venues are operated by bowls clubs, only two clubs own their facility, while three are leased or rented from the owners. Access to greens is generally restricted to club members, although clubs have an open access policy for membership. There is no specific venue in the borough where casual bowlers can gain pay and play access; and
- all responding clubs are trying to attract additional members, as existing membership declines, and there is spare capacity for at least another 100 playing members within these clubs. Promotion is undertaken through advertising, posters and publicity and open evenings, though none appears to work closely with sports development agencies, local authority or governing body. The main factors inhibiting additional membership are

varied, including quality of greens and ancillary facilities, cost of membership and playing, lack of interest among younger people and financial assistance towards improvements.

Quality of facilities

The quality of existing playing and ancillary facilities was investigated by club questionnaires and informed by visual inspection. The general conclusions are as follows:

- for the most part (70%), drainage, playing surface, green maintenance, overall quality and upkeep were scored as 'good'. Drainage at Rosehill was the only aspect considered poor by any club;
- ancillary facilities are more variable with only 50% of all aspects scoring 'good'. Changing and parking at Rosehill were considered 'poor' by the club;
- very few matches were called off in the previous season due to the condition of the green; and
- overall levels of satisfaction with other greens throughout the borough were generally good.

Specific quality issues raised by clubs

Clubs were given the opportunity to comment in general on issues affecting the quality of their facilities or suitable enhancements as follows:

- probably one of the best in the County, definitely best in Borough. (Cheshunt BC);
- work hand in hand with Broxbourne Services in order to keep as best a playing area as possible (Hoddesdon & Rye BC);
- playing surface blocked by trees - lose sunlight on a lot of the green. Drainage problem - v wet for most of season. Subsidence to one corner of green. All made worse by using irregular sized green (Rosehill BC);
- use of protection mats required more than is normal - make conditions different to proper Lawn Bowls - serious factor when new members consider joining. Lost County Bowls player this year due to frequent need for mats (Rosehill BC); and
- would like showers, disabled toilets in pavilion (Rosedale BC).

General comments by clubs

- worry that we will not be included in the green belt. Hard to attract new young members (Cheshunt BC);
- age of pavilion starting to show, cost of a new one + £70,000 (Cheshunt BC);
- odd damage by hooliganism and youthful trouble makers (Hoddesdon & Rye BC);
- with promotion of grounds, usage is getting better but car parking a problem, esp. with Tennis club playing at home and other park activities. Disabled car parking would be useful. Bowls green has problem with trees shading areas and leaving bowls area in poor condition (Hoddesdon & Rye);
- assessing clubs position with regard to proposed High Leigh Garden Village. Proposal forward soon. Do not feel we seek enough funding grants - club would benefit from it and hopefully start Club mark process (Rosehill BC);
- proposal to redevelop current site or move to site which would incorporate facilities more in keeping with the age we live in (Rosehill BC); and
- lack of enthusiasm by young people. Development next door will not affect bowls green (Rosedale BC).

Governing Body views

Contact was made with the Hertfordshire Bowls Association, and the following summarises their overall views:

- the average size of bowls club in Hertfordshire is 40-60 members , mainly men (60%) with very few juniors;
- it is difficult to get junior bowlers to join clubs – there are plenty of distractions and the proximity to London offers alternative things to do in leisure time;
- Bowls England is the 'new' governing body for bowls in England, and has established in conjunction with other organisations the Bowls Development Alliance. In 2010, the BDA secured 4 years further funding from Sport England to invest in grass roots development with a focus towards securing 10,810 new members aged 55+ and a further 2,800 new members with a disability aged 16+. Supported in its work by its national governing body partners, Bowls England and the English Indoor Bowling Association Ltd, the BDA is working across the country with clubs and county associations to deliver financial and non-financial support to assist with their recruitment activities. In October 2013, the BDA passed 1,000 new members aged 55 and over recruited into the sport since the start of the 2013-2017 delivery period, bringing the total number of new members aged 55 and over recruited by the BDA to 6,300. The governing body employs a development manager with a remit to widen participation, but the governing body is often seen as not relevant to clubs;
- Hertfordshire Bowls Association itself has a development officer whose remit is to develop additional participation, and there is a new county project aimed at bringing bowls clubs into the national Club mark scheme; and
- as with many other areas, the main challenges to the sport in Hertfordshire can be summarised as:
 - the cost of maintaining facilities, declining membership and lack of funding to effect improvements;
 - increasing age of bowls club members, and particularly the lack of 20-50 year olds and young people;
 - lack of voluntary help for clubs – coaches and administrators;
 - the need to promote new 'short' forms of the games (e.g. New age bowls, sets play) to attract new players with less spare time; and
 - the need for closer involvement with schools and LA sports development staff.

Demand

Active People

The latest APS data for bowls participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation)

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	1.01%	0.74%
England male	1.20%	0.91%
England female	0.83%	0.57%
East Region	1.42%	1.10%

Participation continues to follow a downwards trend and overall since 2008/9 is down across all the above categories.

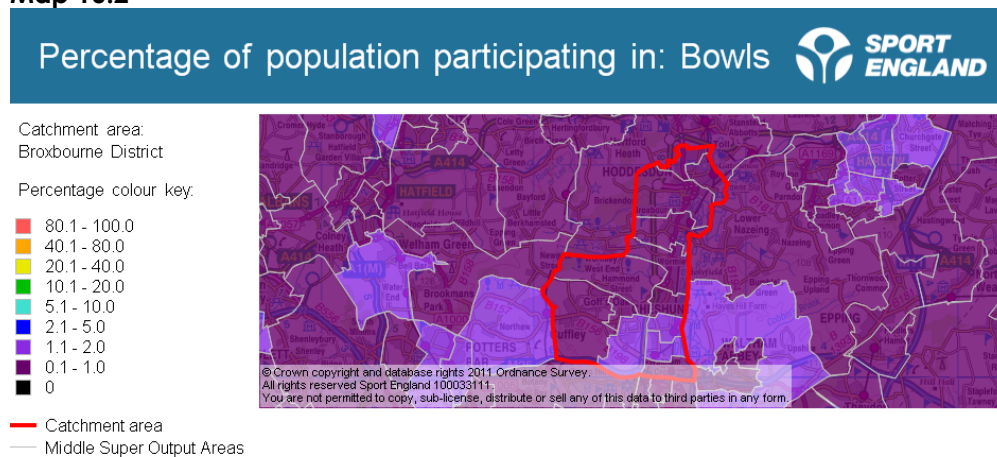
APS6 Q4 Headlines

- Once a week bowls participation has fallen again over the last 6 months and is now at the lowest point since the Active People survey began. Growth of over 50,000 is now needed to reach the year 4 target agreed with Sport England
- Once a month participation is also continuing to decline, following a similar trend to the once a week figures
- There are some signs that club membership has stabilised at around 140,000 club members. This follows a sharp decline in these numbers a year ago.

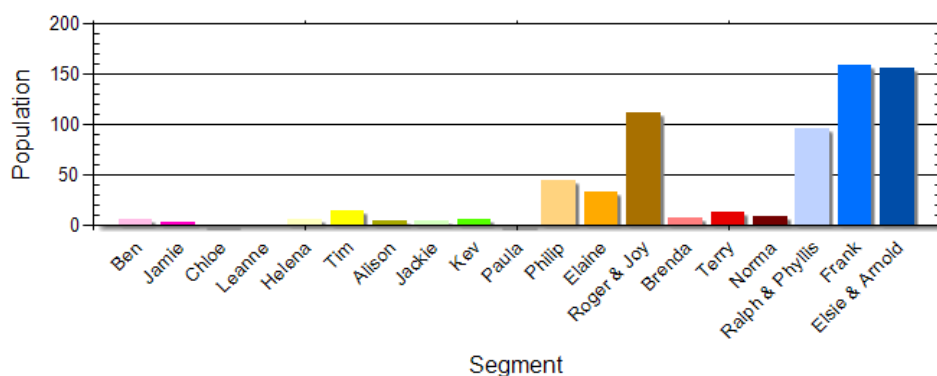
Market Segmentation

Current participation

Map 10.2



Population within catchment area participating in: Bowls



The map and chart show the following:

- existing participation in bowls in Broxbourne is between 0.1 and 2% of the adult population. The highest levels of participation are likely to be in the southeast of the borough; and
- the main participants are inevitably Elsie and Arnold, Frank, Roger and Joy and Phyllis, who are mainly older people. Total participation would be expected to be about 700 people.

Potential participation

Map 10.3



As with existing participation, potential activity is 0-1% across the whole borough, mainly from the same segments that currently play, totalling about 150 players overall. There is therefore limited latent demand for bowls.

Comparing supply and demand

It is not appropriate to assess demand by applying the methodology used by other sports or by the use of TGRs. Adoption of an historic Sports Council 'standard' of 10 greens per 60000 people ('Planning for Sport' 1970) would give a requirement in excess of 15 greens and this is clearly unrealistic.

Current participation is estimated to be about 450 players in the borough which represents about 0.6% of the adult participation. This is below the 1-1.5% participation rate in England and the East region (where bowls is a popular sport). This is confirmed by the clubs where there appears to be significant vacancies across the board. There are considered to be sufficient clubs to meet demand, and each of them has more members than the average. A reduction in the number of clubs could be absorbed, but this is not suggested, as all clubs appear to be fairly buoyant, despite the vacancies in members and the lack of junior players.

Latent demand – none was identified by existing clubs, but the Market Segmentation data suggests that some additional limited demand might be present in the borough in accordance with the structure of the population.

Future participation in bowls is only likely to grow if a more aggressive approach to recruitment is taken by clubs and governing bodies. However population changes up to 2021 are estimated to show an increase in the 50-70 age group (within which a large proportion of existing participants lie) of 10% which in numerical terms represents an additional 2,100 people. However this only amounts to an increase in potential bowlers of about 10 -15 participants.

At the same time governing bodies and clubs are acutely aware of the need to widen the age base of participants. Indeed at elite level bowls is very much a younger persons' domain. No clubs in the area have taken positive steps to attract younger players quoting the difficulty of attracting them to a sport which has an image problem and in the face of competition from other sports and activities. However all clubs recognise this is a crucial requirement.

On the basis of the existing level of provision, which is considered adequate and despite the potential increases in demand arising from development initiatives and demographic changes, it is considered unlikely that the further provision of new bowls greens will be required in Broxbourne up to 2021. Nevertheless if participation does increase additional pressures will be exerted on the current range of facilities.

Summary and conclusions

- There are 5 bowls greens distributed across Broxbourne which currently accommodate 5 clubs
- Bowls participation in the borough is relatively low. Participation is dominated by older people and there is very little junior activity. All clubs wish to attract younger players
- Hearsay suggests that membership levels have declined over the years
- Greens and pavilions are generally considered good in quality, though there are improvements required at some locations
- Despite the vacancies in membership at most clubs, there is considered to be a broad balance between supply and demand at present. If development initiatives and demographic changes occur as anticipated, most existing greens should be retained up to 2021 though there is no identified need for additional greens

- Innovative improvements to facilities and to marketing the sport would be likely to raise participation.

Issues for the strategy to address

The key issues for the strategy to address are therefore:

- retention of greens to meet the current and future needs of clubs;
- necessary maintenance of and improvement to greens to ensure they remain fit for purpose;
- improvements to ancillary facilities to maintain and enhance their attractiveness to existing and potential new users, including young people, women and the disabled;
- improved opportunities for casual pay and play by better access to private clubs and in particular LA sites which are available for public informal use (the physical appearance of the two LA sites discourages public from entering the area);
- development measures to encourage greater participation;
- potential relocation of one club in view of constraints on existing site; and
- provision of one synthetic surfaces green with floodlights to facilitate year round play.

11. Tennis

11

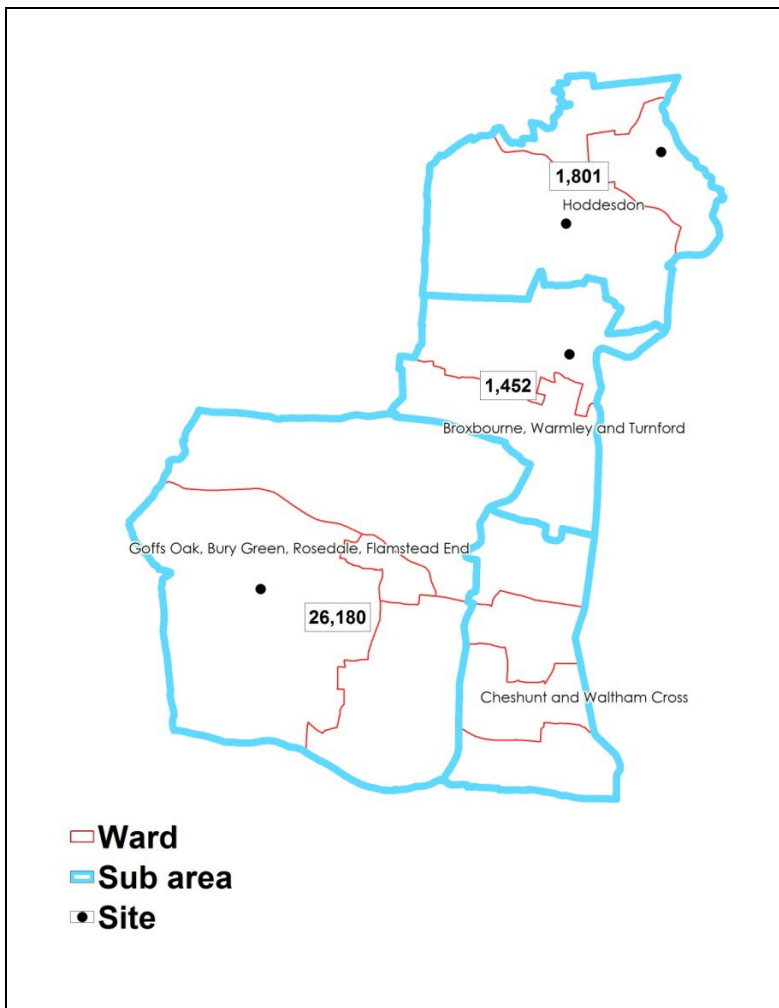
Introduction

The County Governing Body for tennis for the Broxbourne area is Hertfordshire LTA. It is responsible for the administration of tennis across the county, including youth and other development and employs a county-wide Development Manager. As might be expected in a strong tennis area there is a good range of clubs in Broxbourne registered with the GB, each with their own courts. Teams play in the Herts senior and junior leagues

Courts and clubs

There are estimated to be 27 tennis courts in community use in Broxbourne.

Map 11.1: Location and distribution of tennis courts in Broxbourne



The figures in each sub area refer to the population per green

Site name	Sub area	Ownership	No of courts	Notes
Old Highway Recreation Ground	HOD	LA	4	4 tarmac, not floodlit
Hoddesdon Lawn Tennis Club	HOD	Sports club	9	2 tarmac, 6 synthetic grass, 4 mini on 1 full court, plus 1 unusable. 5 floodlit
Broxbourne Sports Club	BWT	Sports club	13	3 grass, 2 acrylic, 6 tarmac, 2 mini, 8 floodlit
Goffs Oak	GOR	LA	1	1 tarmac
Total			27	

In addition there are estimated to be a further 18 courts, mainly tarmac, on secondary school sites, which are primarily available solely for school use. Over half the courts are floodlit, and there are already plans at Broxbourne for a further 3 to be lit. There is a range of surfaces catering for a wide variety of demand, including grass, synthetic grass, tarmac and acrylic. Other AGPs may also have seasonal courts available (e.g. two courts marked at Wormley PFs).

Most of the existing courts are situated on club sites, and access is therefore primarily restricted to club members, though there is evidence of some casual participation generated by some clubs. There are very few courts on 'public' parks.

Teams and clubs

There are three main tennis clubs registered with the LTA in Broxbourne ('Places to play' which includes clubs, schools and parks now register to LTA paying a registration fee of £100 per court rather than the old affiliation through which they paid a fee per member). The clubs are as follows:

Club	Venue	Adult Teams	Junior/young teams
Broxbourne LTC	Broxbourne SC	10	8
Hoddesdon LTC	Hoddesdon LTC	9	9
Rye Park LTC	Old Highway Rec	9	6

In addition to the clubs listed below 3Tenn Herts and Parks also operate on a site at Goffs School and run a community tennis programme across a number of primary schools. 3Tenn is a registered charity delivering affordable and inclusive tennis programme to the schools and wider community in Broxbourne. This is run by an LTA Master Performance Coach, who has been working with the Borough for over 20 years. During this time, it has provided access to thousands of young people, as well as their families and has an excellent record of retaining players in our programmes.

Characteristics of clubs

- It is estimated from club questionnaire returns that there are over 800 tennis club members in Broxbourne, comprising about 260 men, 185 women, 220 boys and 115 girls, as well as a few non playing members

- There are estimated to be over 50 teams across the borough, including 28 senior and 23 junior
- While the strength of a club is not necessarily measured by the number of teams it fields, nonetheless there is some increase in teams over the past two seasons, particularly at Broxbourne TC where there are more adult teams due to demand/interest, and fewer junior due to lack of players (historic coaching issues)
- Players tend to live quite local to the club they belong to, with half living within 1 mile and an additional third within 5 miles. Rye Park is more local with 80% within 1 mile
- Clubs tend to cater for a wide range of activities apart from competition, including casual play, teaching and coaching, fun activities and social events
- There is limited involvement by players with disabilities – these are mainly people with learning difficulties. Wheelchair tennis is not currently possible anywhere, although the Gosling tennis centre in Welwyn Garden City has been identified as a disability tennis network acting as a county/regional hub site for disability tennis
- Two clubs have capacity to accommodate additional members and would like to run additional teams, and actively promote their club with publicity, school visits, membership offers and other incentives
- The development of each club is restricted in some cases mainly by the lack of suitable indoor and other facilities and the availability of funding
- Hoddesdon and Broxbourne TCs and 3Tenn Herts and Parks have Clubmark accreditation
- Two clubs own their own facilities while Rye Park leases from the Council. There is open access for other users (e.g. schools, other clubs, casual players), albeit perhaps with a charge.

Quality

The quality of existing playing and ancillary facilities was evaluated with the use of club questionnaires and visual inspection. The general conclusions are:

- playing facilities including surface, equipment, maintenance and overall court quality were all considered good or excellent; and
- ancillary facilities such as changing, showers, parking, and overall value for money were generally less well favoured.

General comments

- **Broxbourne TC** would like additional support to help promote tennis to all ages. They also require indoor courts (They advertise in Council publications and have had funding to promote the sport during Wimbledon).
- **Hoddesdon TC** has three brand new courts, and 3 with 3-4 years left before resurfacing is necessary. It has a development plan to cover 2 existing courts with a bubble (planners have visited and are broadly supportive) and provide floodlighting of 3 remaining courts. The club has security of tenure through Barclays. It is very developmental/proactive and seeking new members. Some high performers (e.g. 1 member nearly achieved world ranking points).

- **3Tenn Herts and Parks** is not a 'club' but makes good use of existing community facilities and has forged a good partnership with schools - Goffs Secondary School being the 'Hub' at one end of the Borough. However, there are no floodlights and this means delivery is restricted to school/twilight hours in the winter months. Equally, sports facilities are shared with and during school holidays other clubs are given priority and 3Tenn is not allowed access to the site, although the tennis courts themselves are not in use. Community access to school tennis courts during school hours for the wider community would bring valuable assets into use that are otherwise laying fallow during the greater part of the school year. The cost of addressing these issues would be significantly lower than looking at establishing suitable indoor court facilities within the Borough.

Governing Body consultations

National Governing Body Perspective – Lawn Tennis Association

The Governing Body for tennis is the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA). It is responsible for the administration of tennis across the country, including youth and other development. The LTA now has in place a new participation strategy (not published yet), linked to Sport England 's Whole Sport Plan funding, with the aim to increase weekly tennis participation in line with annual targets. These targets will be achieved by focussing delivery and additional support across 3 sectors: Clubs, Community and Education. A focussed approach will be adopted working with venues/areas who offer the greatest opportunity to increase tennis participation.

The LTA National facility strategy is set out in 'Places to Play', though this is currently being revised to meet the requirements of the Participation strategy and this will be published on the LTA web site within the next few months. The current strategy sets out:

- the overall vision for places to play;
- how the LTA will grow regular participation by supporting places to play to develop and deliver the right programmes;
- how the LTA will make capital investment decisions to ensure investment in the right facilities to grow the sport; and
- how LTA will support performance programmes in the right locations.

It indicates that the LTA is committed to growing the sport to ensure that more people are playing tennis more often at first class facilities, with high quality coaching programmes and well organised competition. The overall aim between 2011-2016 is to ensure that, as far as practicably possible, the British population has access to and are aware of the location of high quality tennis opportunities in their local area. In brief:

- access for everyone to well maintained high quality tennis facilities which are either free or pay as you play;
- a Clubmark accredited place to play within a 10 minute drive of their home;
- indoor courts within a 20 minute drive time of their home;
- a mini tennis (10 and under) performance programme within a 20 minute drive of their home (Performance Centres);

- a performance programme for 11 - 15 year olds within a 45 minute drive time of their home (High Performance Centre); and
- a limited number of internationally orientated programmes strategically spread for players 16+ with an international programme (International High Performance Centres).

The facility element of the LTA 'Places to Play' strategy focuses on:

- improving facilities at high quality places to play: Enhancing facility provision at performance venues and Tennis Clubmark accredited places to play;
- tennis in community settings: Beacon sites - supporting LAs to bring back into use existing community tennis facilities and working with them to develop affordable quality tennis programmes; and
- sustainability: Advising places to play to ring fence funding to ensure existing facilities can be upgraded or replaced when they get to the end of their life.

LTA research reveals that many successful places to play are unable to grow or maximise their potential and their tennis programme due to site restrictions e.g.

- courts are at capacity and there is no space to expand further; and
- planning restrictions preventing the installation of floodlights or indoor courts.

The LTA has revised its 'Places to Play' Strategy to meet its new participation strategy with aims to grow 14+ participation. To support this, a new facility strategy is being produced which will focus support on those projects which can significantly increase tennis participation, and increase participation, particularly among juniors and access to coaching. To achieve this funding is prioritised towards low cost quality indoor structures, floodlighting outdoor courts and renewing parks courts. A particular priority in Broxbourne is considered to be a 2/3 court indoor (temporary bubble) facility with lighting.

Herts LTA Tennis Development Manager

Contact was made with the Herts LTA Tennis Development Manager and the following summarises his overview of tennis facilities and development in Broxbourne:

- Broxbourne has a good club infrastructure which provides quality coaching and competitive opportunities for both adults and juniors. However there is a lack of indoor tennis provision within the borough. As a result there is no 'performance club' within the area meaning that the most talented juniors need to train outside of the borough to enable them to fulfil their potential. There are 3 venues within the district who have obtained tennis clubmark (see above)
- There are few tennis courts on park sites restricting the opportunities for casual participation in the sport. Nationally more tennis is played on park courts than in clubs and the lack of these venues militates against significantly increasing participation in tennis within the local area. Beacon sites are sites that provide free and affordable tennis for the community – typically a park site with a programme on it. Once accredited these sites are promoted by the LTA and also given access to capital and revenue funding pots. They are a key focus for the LTA to drive up participation levels as they cater for different market to private member clubs. Broxbourne does not have any of these at present, although there are good examples in the county (e.g. Rothamsted Park in Harpenden)

- Broxbourne does not have a system in place which would allow the management of parks courts (where they exist) to be undertaken by coaching operators, or private coaches, which could increase activities (examples nearby include Leisure Connection who run tennis activities in Verulamium Park (St. Albans) and in Rothamsted Park (Harpenden)
Note – the above may be difficult to achieve - Old Highway is a public facility that is hired to the club; public access is only restricted on one of the courts for a few hours at weekends (signage on site indicates this). The club has encouraged casual players to join the club if they are interested
- Club sites are generally considered to be of good quality
- There is a strong involvement with schools in the borough, through the LTA, school sports partnership and local school/club links. 3Tenn has a community schools programme and delivery base at Goffs school (reliant on continual funding via Sport England's Sportivate initiative), there are extensive Year 3 and 4 schools competitions and tennis activities at Hertford Regional College.

School and other development activities – the County LTA supports Club school links and the Satellite club programme. It has directly supported the development of a tennis programme at Hertford Regional College encouraging more students to participate in traditional tennis and cardio tennis linking to the local clubs (Broxbourne and Hoddesdon). The tennis programme at Hertford Regional College also includes leadership training. The GB also works with the school games organiser(s) to run an annual year 3 and 4 schools mini tennis competition for the A10 Active Partnership - with Broxbourne Tennis Club hosting the partnership finals (although this event has not proved as successful in Broxbourne as in other areas of the county).

Demand

Active People

The latest APS data for tennis participation demonstrates the following characteristics (figures relate to once per week participation).

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	1.18%	0.98%
England male	1.29%	1.15%
England female	0.07%	0.81%
East Region	1.3%	1.06%

Since 2007/8, there has been a decline in participation across the board, although once a week participation in tennis has increased in the last 6 months. Participation in the East region is higher than the average.

APS6 Q2 Headlines:

- Tennis participation is on track to meet the new year 4 target agreed with Sport England
- Average once a week participation is just over 10,000 above the new target. A further increase of 7,000 would give certainty that the final target has been exceeded
- Once a month participation has shown a similar bounce back over the last 6 months.

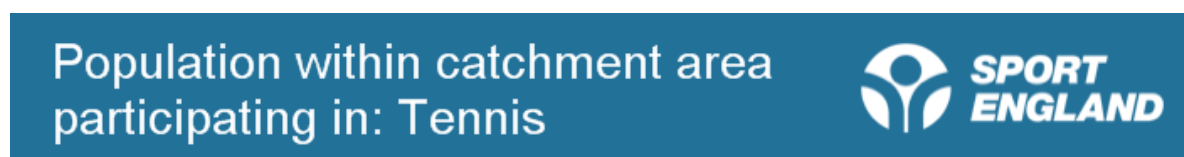
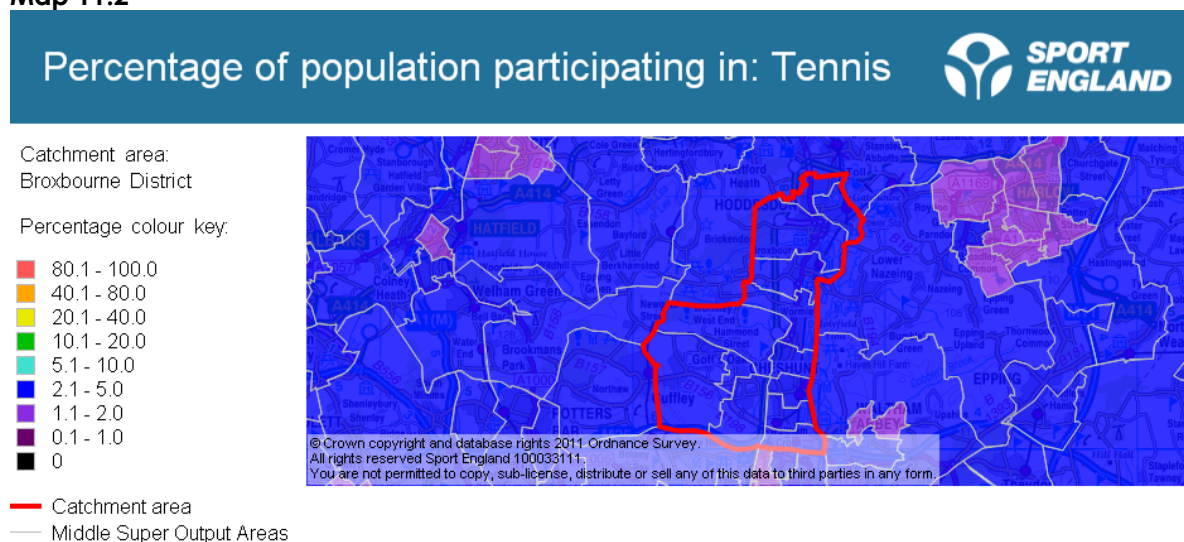
Market Segmentation

Current participation

The map and chart show the following:

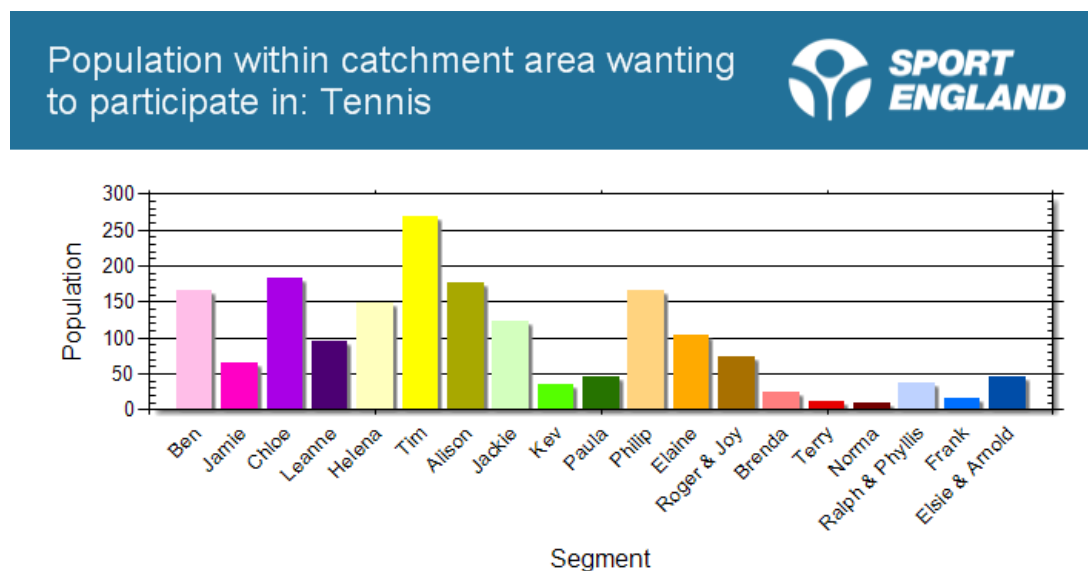
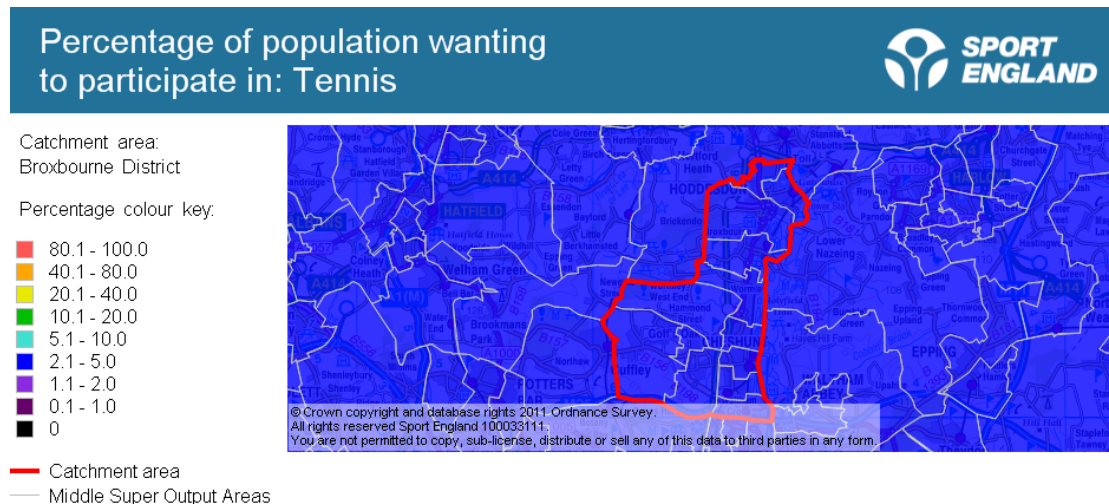
- existing participation in tennis in Broxbourne is between 2-5% of the adult population, spread fairly evenly across the borough; and
- the main participants are Tim, Ben and Philip and total participation would be expected to be about 1700 people.

Map 11.2



Potential participation

Map 11.3



As with existing participation, potential activity is 2-5% across the whole borough, mainly from the same segments that currently play, totalling about 1800 players overall. There is therefore significant potential latent demand for tennis.

Comparing supply and demand

As with bowls the assessment of tennis facilities does not lend itself to the estimation of demand used in other sports or the use of TGRs.

Current demand- Although there are three well established clubs in Broxbourne, participation rates in tennis are lower than the average (about 0.6% of adults compared with the national average of about 1%). There are also fewer tennis players than the market profile might suggest. There is some spare capacity at existing clubs and no evidence that the existing

network of clubs is insufficient to meet current demand and equilibrium is therefore assumed to exist between current supply and demand.

Latent demand– the Market Segmentation data identified a population profile in Broxbourne which lends itself to potential additional demand, though this must be treated with some caution as it represents potential demand based on market characteristics, rather than actual empirical evidence.

Future participation in tennis is likely to grow in line with the overall population increase of 5% to 2021, (and 10% to 2031) as tennis is a sport that appeals to a wide range of age groups. It may also grow as the result of development initiatives from the LA and LTA and other groups. Encouragement for juniors to take up the sport and the development of players up to performance levels is likely to find its way through to adult participation. Overall it is considered likely that the existing numbers of courts at club sites, together with the existence of school courts not currently used by clubs and the community will be sufficient to meet demand up to 2021.

Summary and conclusions

- There are 27 tennis courts in community use in Broxbourne on club sites, together with at least 18 courts at secondary schools
- There are 3 affiliated clubs in the borough
- Quality is generally good
- There are considered to be sufficient courts to meet demand now and in the future, with a potential reserve of school courts available to meet any additional demand
- Improvements to courts and ancillary facilities including floodlight provision are needed in certain locations
- There are few LA park courts available for casual tennis.

Issues for the strategy to address

The strategy should ensure the following:

- the retention of all existing club courts to meet the needs of members clubs;
- the potential use of existing courts on school sites and any qualitative improvements necessary to bring into wider use, including floodlighting and surface renovation;
- improvements to ancillary facilities (club house, parking, etc) where necessary;
- the provision of a 2/3 court indoor centre (either permanent or of a bubble structure) in the short to medium term (this is considered in more detail in the Built Facilities Study); and
- consideration of whether there might be a demand for courts on some of the Council's public parks to accommodate any future casual or non club based usage.

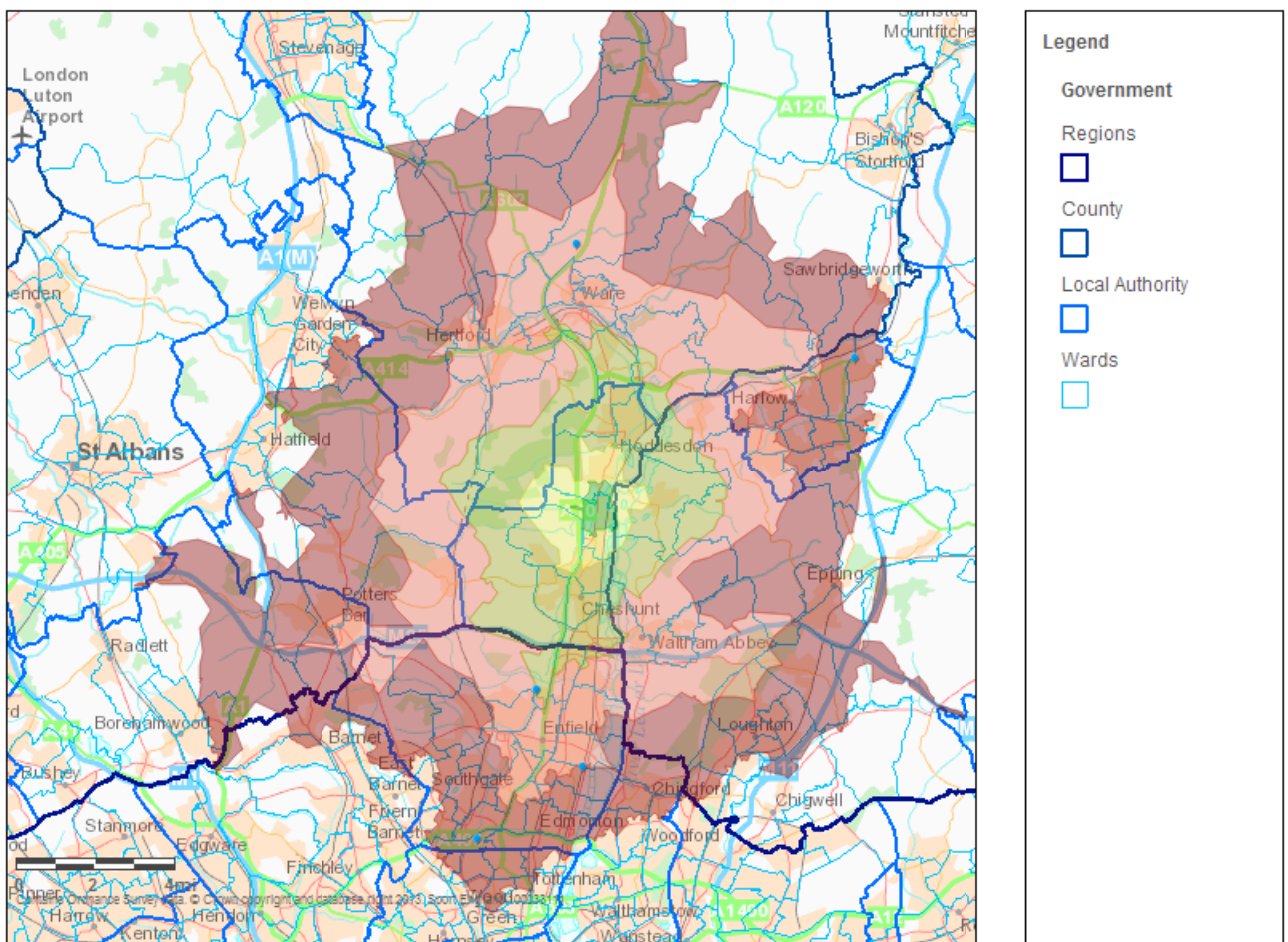
12. Athletics

12

Supply

There are no synthetic athletics tracks in Broxbourne. The nearest facilities are out in the table and map below.

Map 12.1: Location of athletics tracks in the Broxbourne area



Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply. 19/9/2013 15:23

There are 5 tracks within a 20 minute drive from the middle of the borough, and 2 within 15 minutes. All of these have 8 lanes except the nearest one.

Site Name	LA	Lanes	Access	Ownership/ management	Year Built/refurb	Range mins
QUEEN ELIZABETH STADIUM	Enfield	6	Pay and Play	LA/ in house	n/a/2011	10-15
WODSON PARK SPORTS CENTRE	East Hertfordshire	8	Pay and Play	Other/Trust	1996/2005	10-15
MARK HALL SPORTS CENTRE	Harlow	8	Sports Club / Community Association	School/ in house	2007	15-20
THE LEE VALLEY ATHLETICS CENTRE	Enfield	8	Pay and Play	Other	2007/2011	15-20
WHITE HART LANE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Haringey	8	Pay and Play	LA/ trust	1971/1997	15-20

In terms of relative supply the following table shows the available synthetic athletics facilities in lanes per 1000 population for a variety of other local, regional and national areas. There is above (regional and national) average provision in the county and three of the neighbouring LA areas, so choice over a slightly wider than local catchment is good. If provision were to be made in Broxbourne in accordance with the national/regional or county average, there would be a need for a small track of only 4 lanes.

	Population	Tracks	Lanes	Lanes per 1000
England	53783800	257	1804	0.03
East Region	5979200	29	209	0.03
Hertfordshire	1141100	6	44	0.04
Enfield	303600	2	14	0.05
East Herts	140500	1	8	0.06
Hertsmere	102600	0	0	0
Welwyn Hatfield	116800	1	6	0.05

Map 12.2: Accessibility see GJ map

Demand

Active People Surveys

The latest APS data for athletics participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation). Athletics includes all the track and field disciplines as well as marathon running and jogging.

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	3.89%	4.72%
East Region	34.43%	4.31%

APS6 Q4 Headlines

- Athletics participation continues to exceed the targets agreed with Sport England
- Once a month participation continues to grow at a faster rate than once a week participation indicating that not all new participants immediately adopt a regular participation behaviour and that there is therefore further capacity for continued once a week growth
- Participation amongst people from non white backgrounds has increased over the last 6 months and is starting to show an upwards trend
- Participation amongst people with a long term limiting illness, disability or infirmity continues to show a strong upwards trend. Athletics is most prominent amongst people with a physical impairment.

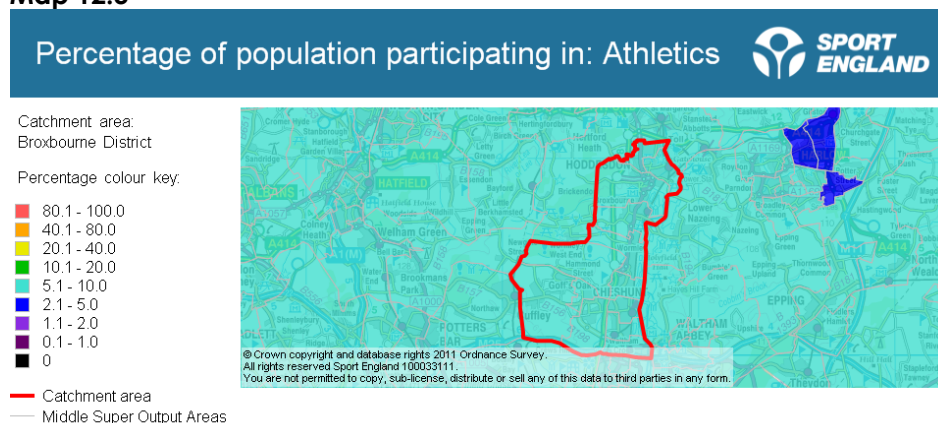
About 4.5% of adults therefore take part in athletics once per week (APS6-7)

Market Segmentation

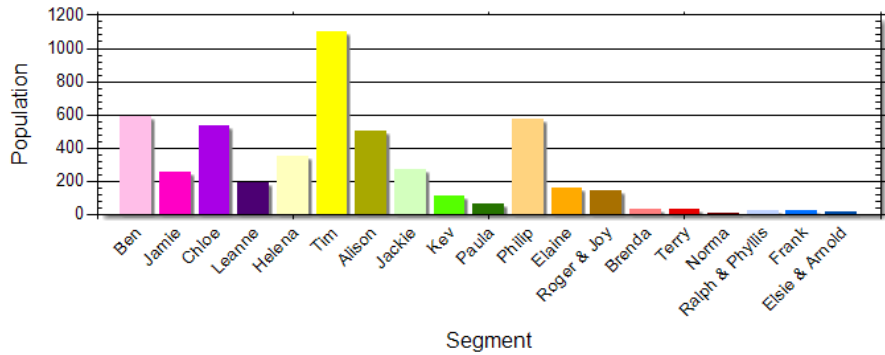
Current participation

Sport England's Market Segmentation data suggests that between 5 and 10% of local adult residents might currently be participating in athletics (about 4900 individuals). This is spread evenly across the borough, and reflects the high incidence of active participant groups like Tim, Ben and Philip.

Map 12.3



Population within catchment area participating in: Athletics



Potential participation

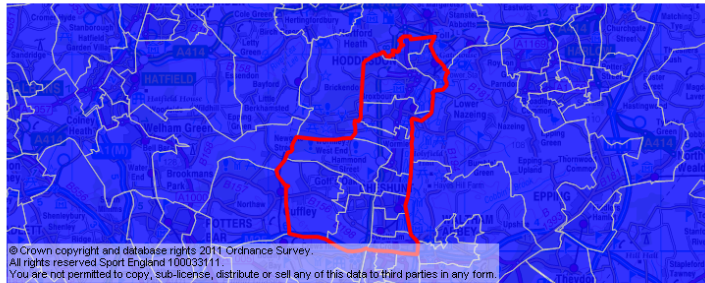
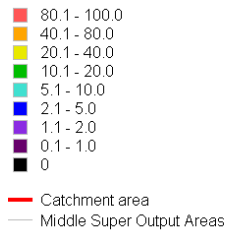
Map 12.4

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Athletics

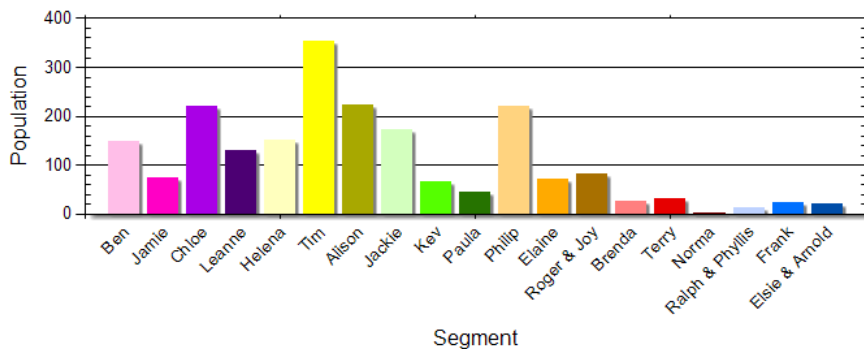


Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Athletics



MS suggests that there might be an additional 2000 adults who might wish to take up athletics.

Governing Body guidance

UK Athletics, the sport's governing body, produced its latest facilities strategy Athletics Facilities Planning and Delivery 2007 – 2012 to guide facility provision up to and after the 2012 Olympics. The criteria for new projects seek to ensure a hierarchy of provision for competition and training purposes for both outdoor and indoor facilities. The firm, but not strict, criteria for the provision of outdoor facilities are:

- One outdoor synthetic track (6 or 8 lanes) per 250,000 within 20 minutes drive (45 minutes in rural areas).

Current provision in this part of Hertfordshire and into London means that Broxbourne residents can gain access to five tracks within this recommended catchment, and there is no justification for any additional facilities in Broxbourne on this basis.

Clubs

There are no athletics clubs in the borough, and this would be an absolute prerequisite for the justification of a track, and only then if the club had demonstrated a local need for such a facility.

It is understood that there is some initial support for a 'running track' at Pound Close among local people. However it is difficult to justify such new provision without additional work on local demand, deprivation and lack of accessibility to athletics facilities.

Summary of supply and demand

There is relatively good access to athletics tracks outside the borough in accordance with NGB guidelines, and potential athletes can access 5 tracks within 20 minutes. There is little justification in considering a new track in Broxbourne unless there is an identified local need for one, after discussion with an existing or new club and the governing body.

Based on average levels of provision, the most that might be justified is a 4 lane track, but this should only be predicated on the basis of local club or sports development need. In view of the inaccessibility in the borough especially for those without access to a car, a small training track/J track on a school sites (where feasible) might be considered in the borough. Alternatively British Athletics has recently launched new Compact Athletics Facility, which includes a sprint straight, a long jump straight and pit, a high jump area, a running trail around the school and a throws area. The variety of elements that make up the facility allow a wide range of athletic disciplines to be accessed in a confined space and for limited cost. The first example is in an urban part of London, but the model offers the opportunity to drive participation and club membership in areas where tracks do not currently exist

Future provision - As with other facilities, future need is dependent on any increase in population, which is mitigated by the ageing of the population. Even if increased participation in accordance with local and SE targets is achieved, it is unlikely that additional tracks/lanes would be required in the next 10-15 years over and above any planned increases at the present.

ISSUES FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

- Is there a sports development need for a track in Broxbourne given the good accessibility to tracks in neighbouring districts?

- If a new track is justified, should this be 4, 6 or 8-lanes to bring local provision up to competition standards in the future? Where might this be located in the borough? Is a preferred location on a school site or in conjunction with new housing developments?
- If a new track in the borough cannot be justified on the basis of an identified local demand, could a smaller facility be provided in the borough to improve accessibility overall e.g. J track, compact track or training track? Would a school site be the best location for such a facility as a supplement to the existing track?
- From a Sport Development perspective, is it more appropriate to establish Park Run initiatives within the borough's parks? As there is an established Park Run in Waltham Abbey, this development could be focussed on the centre/north of the borough

13. Golf

Supply

13

Current provision for golf in Broxbourne is as set out in the table below.

Site Name	Facility Type	Number	Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built
CHESHUNT PARK GOLF CENTRE	Standard course	18 holes	Local Authority/ commercial	Pay and Play	1975
HERTFORDSHIRE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	Standard course	18 holes	Commercial	Pay and Play	1996
HERTFORDSHIRE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	Driving Range	27 bays	Commercial	Pay and Play	1996
WORMLEY PAR 3	Par 3	9 holes	Commercial	Pay and play	NK

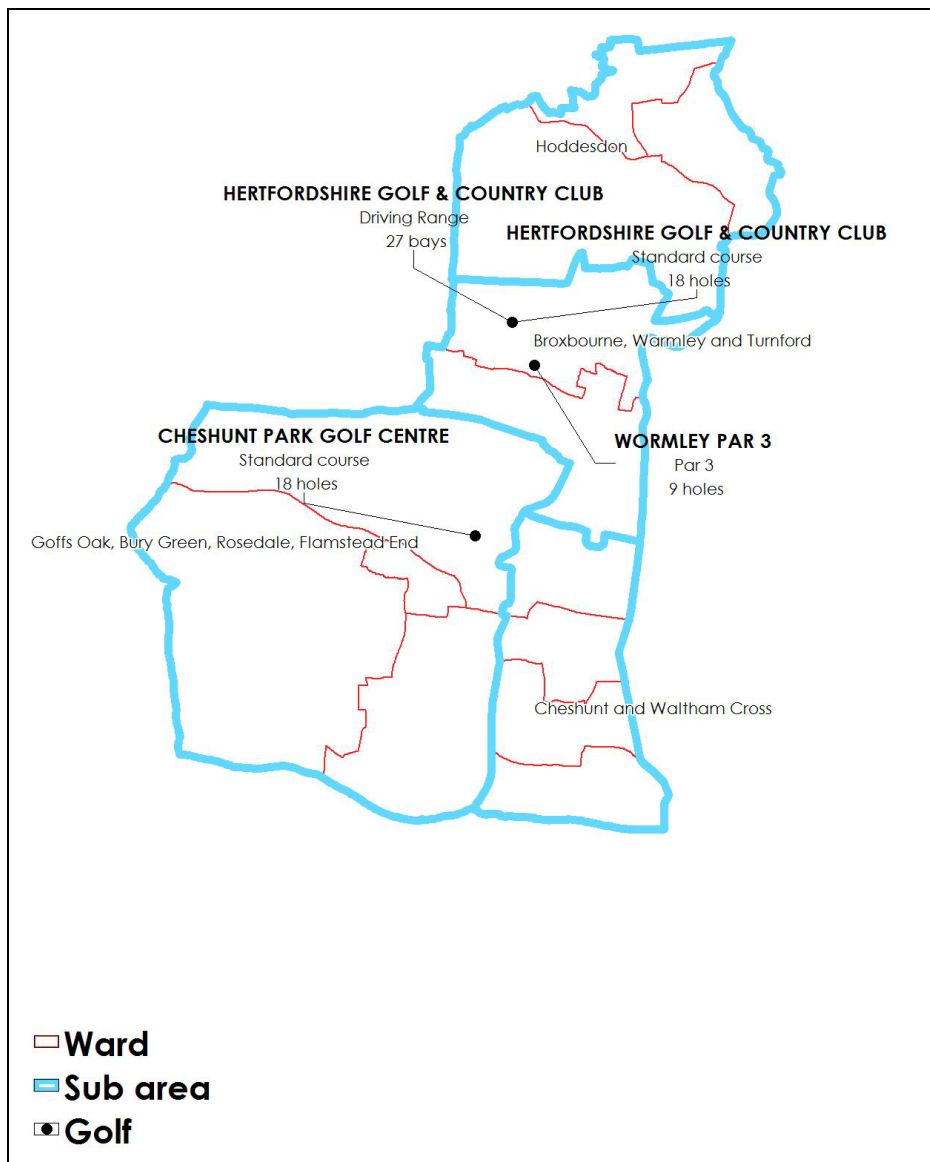
There are two full length 18 hole golf courses in Broxbourne and one 27 bay golf driving range. All are available on a pay and play basis. There is also a small par 3 course at Wormley not identified on the AP database which fulfils a local community function for developing golf, and this is therefore included in the assessment

Provision for golf in the borough is well below the average (see below) but there is access by local residents to a large number of other golf facilities in the wider area. Within a 20 minute drive of the centre of Broxbourne, there are the following additional golf facilities
Standard courses: 30 courses with 513 holes

Par 3 courses: 3 courses, 27 holes

Golf Driving Ranges: 5 ranges with 153 bays

Map 13.1: Location and distribution of golf facilities in Broxbourne



In more detail, the current facilities are as follows:

Cheshunt Park Golf Centre was built in 1975 and operates as a pay and play course, with membership and benefits packages also available to residents and others (basic membership fees are £550 per annum). Playing facilities comprise an 18 hole par 71 6635 yard course designed around natural features in Cheshunt Park, putting green, short game practice area, driving nets and chipping and putting green. A full range of teaching, playing and social facilities are also available. The centre is managed on behalf of the Council by the DSO. There are also current plans to develop a golf driving range to improve the range of golfing facilities available to the wide range of players able to use the centre.

The Hertfordshire Golf and Country Club comprises a par 70, 6776 yard main course designed by Jack Nicklaus, making full use of the natural surroundings, and a 27 bay GDR, and was built in 1996. The main course is available for pay and play, though there is also a package of golf memberships affording certain privileges, ranging from Freedom Play packages to full

membership of over £1000 per year. Alongside the course is the Driving Range consisting of 27 floodlit bays, with exclusive Members-only grass driving area and further practice facilities. There are also other social and recreational facilities including pool and gym in the Country Club.

Wormley Par 3 course is a 9 hole short pay and play golf course available for play all year round. The holes vary in length from 110 to 190 yards. It is used by beginners wishing to learn the game and more experienced players needing to improve their game or with too little time for a full round. The course is run and managed by a PGA qualified golf professional and is leased from Broxbourne Council. Facilities include clubhouse, bar, club hire and tuition. It is estimated that the number of rounds accommodated each year is about 4-5000.

Relative supply

In terms of relative supply the following table shows the available golf facilities per 1000 population for a variety of other local, regional and national areas. Local provision for standard full length golf courses is well below the county, regional and national average, and lower than all neighbouring LA areas except Enfield and Harlow ((where land is constrained). Provision for GDRs is closer to the average, while relative provision for par 3 courses is above average, though the baseline comparators are very low.

If provision were to be made in Broxbourne in accordance with the national/regional or county average, there would be a need for 58-81 standard golf course holes (3 – 5 courses) and 32-44 GDR bays.

	Population (2013)	Standard courses/holes	Holes per 100	GDRs/bays	Bays per 1000	Par 3/holes	Holes per 1000
Broxbourne	95200	2/36	0.38	1/27	0.29	1/9	0.09
England	53783800	2103/32914	0.61	609/12198	0.23	258/2624	0.05
East Region	5979200	283/4338	0.73	100/2031	0.34	44/417	0.07
Hertfordshire	1141400	58/972	0.85	21/525	0.46	13/126	0.11
Enfield	303600	5/90	0.30	1/36	0.12	0	0
East Herts	140500	9/153	1.09	3/46	0.33	2/18	0.13
Harlow	83600	1/18	0.22	0	0	0	0
Hertsmere	102600	12/180	1.75	3/152	1.48	0	0
Welwyn Hatfield	116800	8/144	1.23	2/32	0.27	1/9	0.08

Demand - Current information or evidence of waiting lists or usage at existing clubs or other indicators of unmet or latent demand has not been identified, but the prevailing view is that players have little difficulty in being able to play in the area.

Active People

The latest APS data for golf participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation)

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	2.29%	2.11%
East Region	2.6%	2.37%
London	1.21%	1.06%

If these figures were extrapolated to Broxbourne, it is estimated that there are between 800 and 1800 regular golfers in Broxbourne.

While current participation is down across the board compared with the AP2 date, there has been a recent increase in participation and a recent Sport England summary highlighted the following:

- Golf participation nationally has exceeded the new year 3 target agreed with Sport England. Once a week participation is also currently above the new final year 4 target
- Once a month participation is following a similar trend to once a week and has also shown some signs of recovery over the last 6 months
- The participation increases in the last year have been driven by the South East region along with the East, East Midlands and West Midlands
- Participation continues to fall in Yorkshire, the North East and North West regions.

In terms of demographic groups the following is a summary:

- The recovery in the last year has almost entirely been driven by the 65+ age group where participation has increased by 58,000. This returns participation to just above APS2 levels. It had been previously showing a consistent, statistically significant, decrease
- Participation among 20-24 year olds has fallen further in the latest data, reversing earlier increases in participation. This is contributing to a drop in participation among people aged 16-25
- Participation among people with a disability continues to show an upward trend, while conversely BME participation has fallen sharply
- Participation continues to fall among people from lower socio-economic groups.

Market Segmentation

Current participation

Current participation within Broxbourne, in accordance with the market segmentation data produced by Sport England indicates that 2-5% of adults are likely to be playing sport, a total of about 2600 residents. This is slightly higher as a proportion of adults, but is a theoretical figures and broadly compatible in reality compared with the regional average set out above. This is spread evenly across the borough, and reflects the high incidence of active participant groups like Tim, Philip and Roger and Joy.

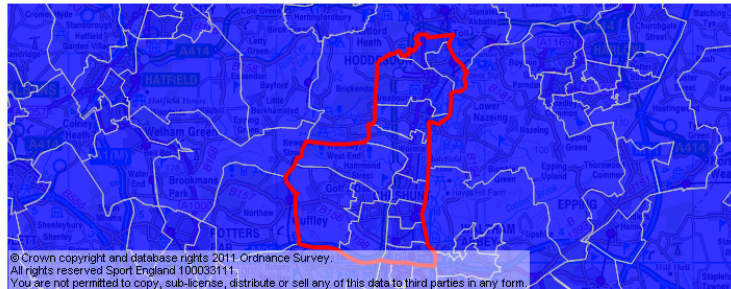
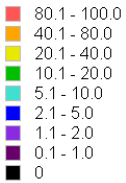
Map 13.2

Percentage of population participating in: Golf



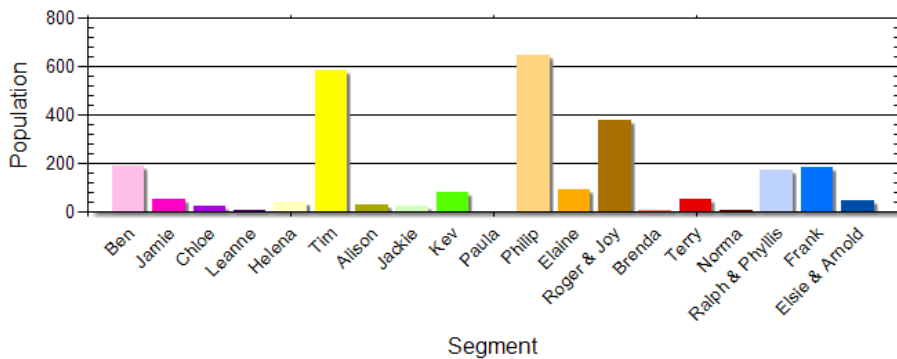
Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area participating in: Golf



Potential participation

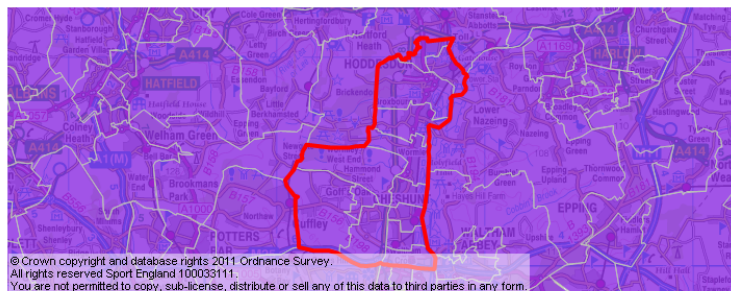
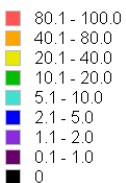
Map 13.3

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Golf



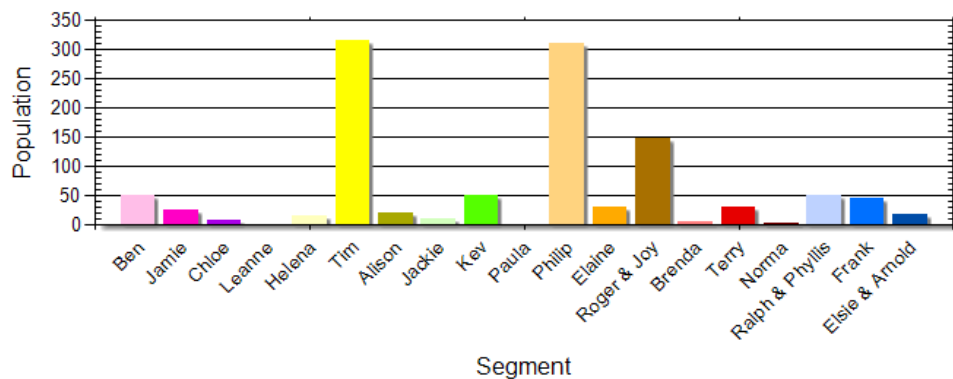
Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Golf



MS suggests that there might be an additional 1100 adults who might wish to take up golf.

Summary of supply and demand

Relative supply of standard golf facilities in Broxbourne is well below the average, although GDRs and par 3 courses are better provided. In addition there is understood to be a firm proposal for an additional GDR at Cheshunt Park Golf Centre, which will increase opportunities for training and learning and offer choice in the borough. Demand for golf in general has declined over the past 10-20 years, although there may be a more recent short term increase. There is no detailed information on local participation in golf, but it is likely from the profile of the adult population that participation is around the regional average.

A case could therefore be made for additional golf facilities in the borough to meet this current low supply and also absorb some usage from the London area where golf course provision is difficult to achieve because of land constraints. However in most parts of the country, there is ample evidence of falling membership of courses, and waiting lists are smaller if they exist at all (this is not necessarily the case in Broxbourne because of the pay and play nature of the existing courses).

At this stage there is no evidence to support additional golf facilities in Broxbourne, with the exception that the managers of the Cheshunt Park Golf Centre have plans for an additional GDR to improve the offer here. There is no local case for additional golf facilities at present in the borough.

As with other facilities, future need is dependent on any increase in population, which is mitigated by the ageing of the population (although golf is a popular sport with older people). Even if increased participation in accordance with local and SE targets is achieved, further more detailed evidence is required to justify additional facilities in the next 10-15 years over and above any provision at the present.

ISSUES FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

- Is there any local evidence of local demand for golf that is not being met – e.g. waiting lists at existing clubs over a wider area than Broxbourne, over-used courses?

- Are all sections of the population catered for by existing provision – young people, learners, etc?
- Is there a need for additional start-up facilities including par 3 or pitch and putt with open access?

14. Netball

Facilities

There are outdoor netball courts at six of the high schools in Broxbourne as follows:

Sheredes	4
Cheshunt	4
St Mary's	4
Broxbourne	6
Goffs	4
Turnford	<u>2</u>
Total	24

These are understood primarily to be used by the schools themselves and in some cases they are not in use for netball, and used for parking. There are also a number of hard play areas at primary schools where a netball court is marked out. There is limited use of these courts by local clubs and the wider community, though there may well be extensive school and after school use.

The main outdoor netball facility in the borough is at Wormley Playing Fields. This was laid out to England Netball specifications in 1980. While the space is large enough for 4 courts to fully meet NGB requirements, in fact 7 courts were marked out to cover the needs of the leagues and clubs that existed at the time. No additional courts have been laid out since then

Teams, clubs and leagues

(Information mainly supplied by Turnford Netball Club. Broxbourne & District Netball League)

Five leagues with dates formed, have been based at Wormley for the last 33 years:

- 1970 East Herts Senior Summer Netball League. (renamed in 1978)
- 1975 Turnford Junior Summer Netball League. 68 teams
- 1978 Turnford Senior Summer Netball League. 68 teams
- 1980 Turnford Senior Netball League formed to use floodlights. 60 teams
- 1980 Broxbourne & District Netball League. 24 teams. Winners gain promotion to Herts. Netball League
- 2004 Broxbourne Junior Netball League. 40 teams. Seniors & Juniors play alongside each other.

There are 30 adult Clubs and 10 Junior Clubs making a total of 260 teams playing in the local leagues, so allowing 12 persons per team, the Leagues cater for over 3,000 players all using the Wormley courts. Without counting the school matches, this is a large number of adult & junior netball being played in the borough of Broxbourne. Outside the borough it is regarded as of a very high standard of netball. There is a waiting list of Clubs/teams for some of the most popular

Leagues and they have been forced to reduce the number of matches to accommodate as many as possible. Ideally the leagues would like to give all clubs a chance to play a home & away fixture, but this has not been possible due to lack of courts.

Participation/demand profile

Active People Surveys

The latest APS data for netball participation demonstrates the following characteristics. (figures relate to once per week participation).

	APS2 Oct 07-08	APS6 April 11-12
England	0.29%	0.34%
East Region	0.41%	0.41%

This regional rate of participation would realise about 300 regular netball players in the borough.

Overall participation has increased in England over this period, though East region rates are static albeit higher than the national average.

Key Messages from the latest APS6 assessment

- Once a week participation in Netball has risen again over the last 6 months following a small dip at the previous release
- This increase suggests a steady long term upward trend in participation
- Participation amongst 16-19 year olds is following an upwards trend
- Previous growth had been seen amongst the 25-29 year olds and this was attributed to the 'back to' programme, however in the last 6 months participation has dropped back sharply amongst this group, with a loss of 7,000 participants
- Time will tell whether this is a 'blip' or a shift in the participation dynamic of netball – 30-34 year old participation has grown by 6,000 over the same period so this could be either an age cohort moving through the groupings or a shifting focus of the programme
- Netball participation is on track to meet the revised year 4 target agreed with Sport England. Progress is shown against the final year 4 target of 140,200. Once a week netball participation is currently above this figure and needs to increase by a further 1,800 to be above the upper critical value. This would confirm that the year 4 target had definitely been achieved
- Once a month participation in Netball is showing a similar long term upward trend
- Participation amongst people in education has increased by just over 7,000 in the last year
- Increases in participation are occurring in both the indoor and the outdoor game.

Market Segmentation

Current participation within Broxbourne, in accordance with the market segmentation data produced by Sport England indicates that 0.1-1% of adults are likely to be playing netball, a total of about 70-700 residents. This is significantly lower as a proportion of adults, than the estimated participation rate set out above. This is spread evenly across the borough, and reflects the high incidence of active participant groups like Chloe and Alison

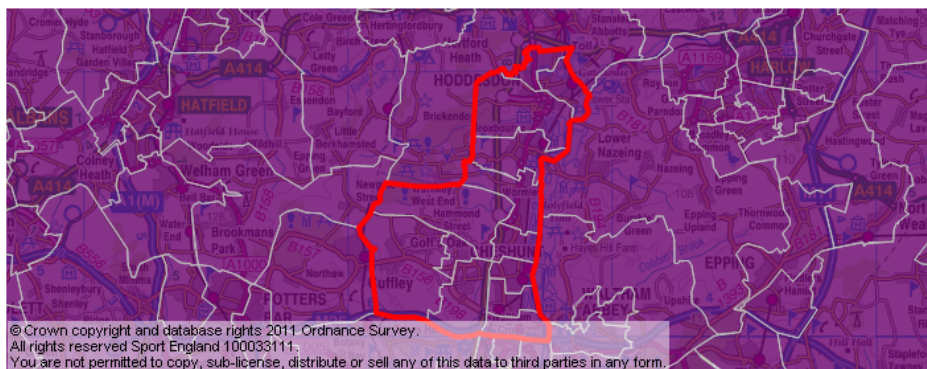
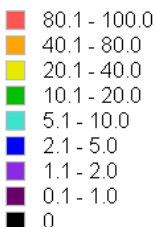
Map 14.1

Percentage of population participating in: Netball



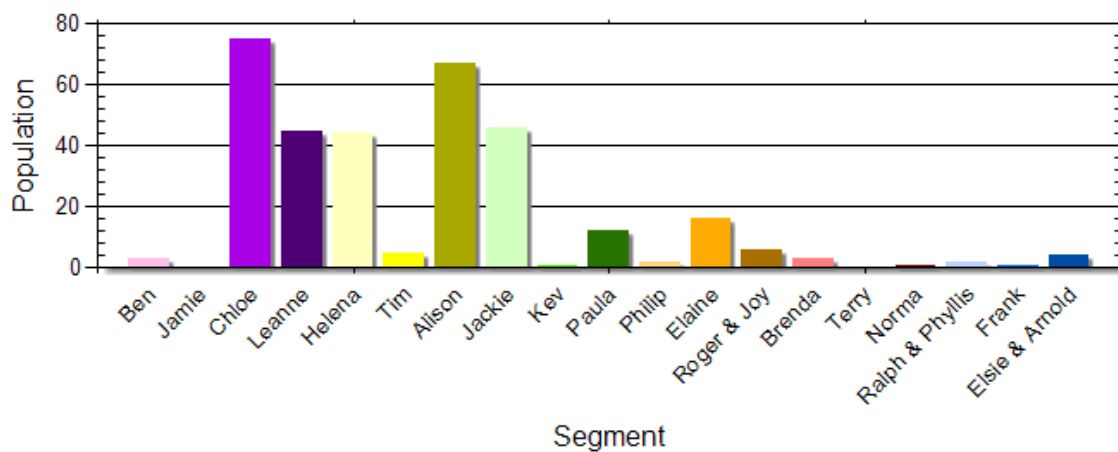
Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area participating in: Netball



Potential participation

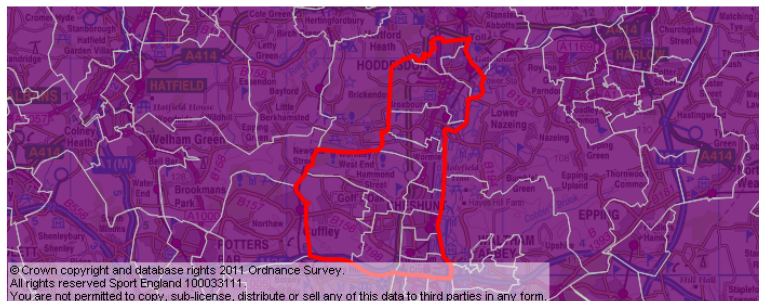
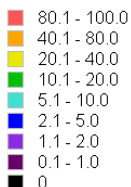
Map 14.2

Percentage of population wanting to participate in: Netball



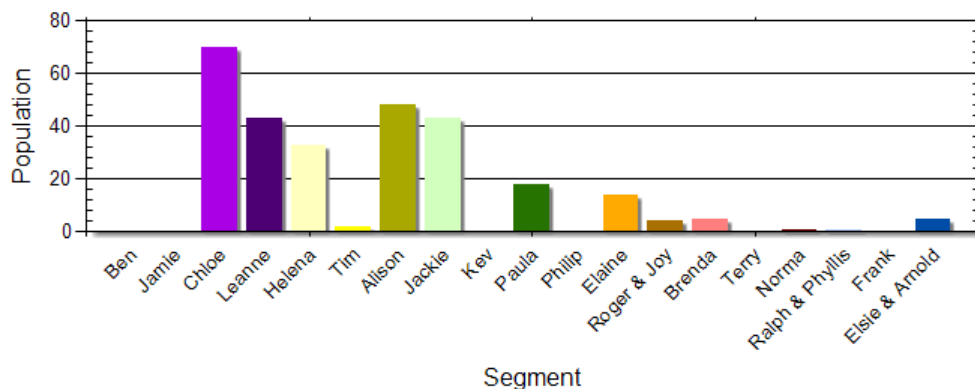
Catchment area:
Broxbourne District

Percentage colour key:



— Catchment area
— Middle Super Output Areas

Population within catchment area wanting to participate in: Netball



Market Segmentation suggests that there might be an additional 300 adults who might wish to take up netball.

Clearly netball participation in Broxbourne is massively in excess of the expected numbers of players which the market profile anticipates, and also well in excess of the regional APS average. This is due for the most part to the long history of the sport in the area, and the establishment of clubs and leagues because of the interest of individuals in the area.

Consultation

Consultation took place with Turnford NC and the local league as follows.

Turnford Netball Club was formed in 1967 and based at the College in Turnford. It travelled outside the borough to play League netball, but this was rectified by the formation of local leagues. Turnford Junior Club was formed in 1975.

The main venue for the leagues and clubs is Wormley. Originally it was intended as a multi sports area, but netball is the main sport that has really taken it over. Throughout the year it is booked for Saturday mornings, Monday evenings, Tuesdays, some Wednesdays & every Thursday evening, other evenings are used by Clubs for training, and all day for Tournaments on a Saturday. Also schools hire the facility for netball tournaments. The courts are not allowed to be booked on a Sunday because the ladies' changing facilities are used by the men's football team, and the courts stand empty!

There have been numerous complaints about the condition and lack of changing facilities for the Ladies, but it has been to no avail. The courts have only been re-surfaced once in the last 33 years. The netball posts supplied are free standing in design, which rusts at the base of the pole and snaps off so they have to be replaced periodically. The bases stick out and cause accidents to players and umpires. For safety the club wanted the posts that dropped into the ground and the hole replaced by a cap when not in use, but its request was not taken up.

The hire charges seem to go up every year for no apparent reason and the fees received by the Broxbourne Leisure Services from netball alone is at least £20,590 annually!

The club and league require urgently another area designated for netball similar to what exists now, so that it can revert to the England Netball specification of two sets of four courts. This will give 8 courts, which will help take up existing league waiting lists.

The league also requires indoor courts, but this is considered in the Built Facilities Strategy.

Summary of supply and demand

There are numerous netball courts on school sites, probably solely used for the most part by the schools themselves. The only courts available for the community and sports clubs to use are at Wormley Playing Fields, where there are 7 floodlit courts. The changing rooms for women are only available when other activities at Wormley are not taking place.

Participation in netball in Broxbourne exceeds the regional average and demand anticipated by the Market Segmentation data by 10 fold, and this is due to local circumstances – netball is a key sport in the borough because of keen individuals, coaches, and leagues. All the outdoor netball takes place at Wormley, but it is evident that demand including waiting lists cannot be met here. It is not realistic to do a mathematical calculation of unmet demand, but the league considers that the provision of an additional facility the same size as that existing at Wormley is required, and that both facilities be floodlit and marked with 4 courts each.

Future demand may well increase in line with population changes, but it is reasonable to assume that a new 4 court facility would meet anticipated demand into the future, given the high participation figures

ISSUES FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE PROVISION

- There is evidence of unmet and latent demand which makes the case for additional outdoor netball facilities. Is the provision of a new 4 court facility the best option, and where might this be located?
- There are netball courts at most existing secondary schools. Is the refurbishment and floodlighting of these a better option to consider?
- Are ancillary facilities required now and in the future at existing and new venues to support match play?

15. Multi Use Games Areas

15

Multi use games areas, especially when floodlit, have an important role to play both for formal sport (particularly training) and for casual play, and when planned as part of an overall strategy can fulfil and invaluable recreational and developmental function.

Supply

There is widespread provision for multi-use hard court and games areas throughout the borough. The following MUGAs have been identified (other facilities similar to MUGAs have been included in the separate section on tennis to avoid double counting).

Site name	Sub area	Ownership	Number	Floodlit	Notes
Canada Fields	BWT	LA	1		*
Cheshunt Park	GOR	LA	1	Yes	
Goffs Lane	GOR	LA	1	Yes	
Goffs Oak	GOR	LA	1	Yes	
Grundy Park	CWC	LA	1		
Hammondstreet Road Open Space	GOR	LA	1	Yes	
Holdbrook	CWC	LA	1	Yes	
Macers Ct Wormley	BWT	LA	1		
Nightleys Playing Field	CWC	LA	1	Yes	
Old Highway Recreation Ground	HOD	LA	1		
Pound Close	HOD	LA	1	Yes	
Waltham Cross Playing Field	CWC	LA	1	Yes	
Holmesdale Tunnel	CWC	Dept of Transport	1	No	
Kings Road	CWC	LA	1	No	
Total MUGAs in SCU			14		

*Land is leased and may be developed as part of Greater Brookfield plans.

In addition there are (proposed) MUGAs at Hertford Regional College which is understood to be intended for community use, and plans by the Council for additional areas at Pitfield (North Hoddesdon) and Dig Dag Hill (West Cheshunt).

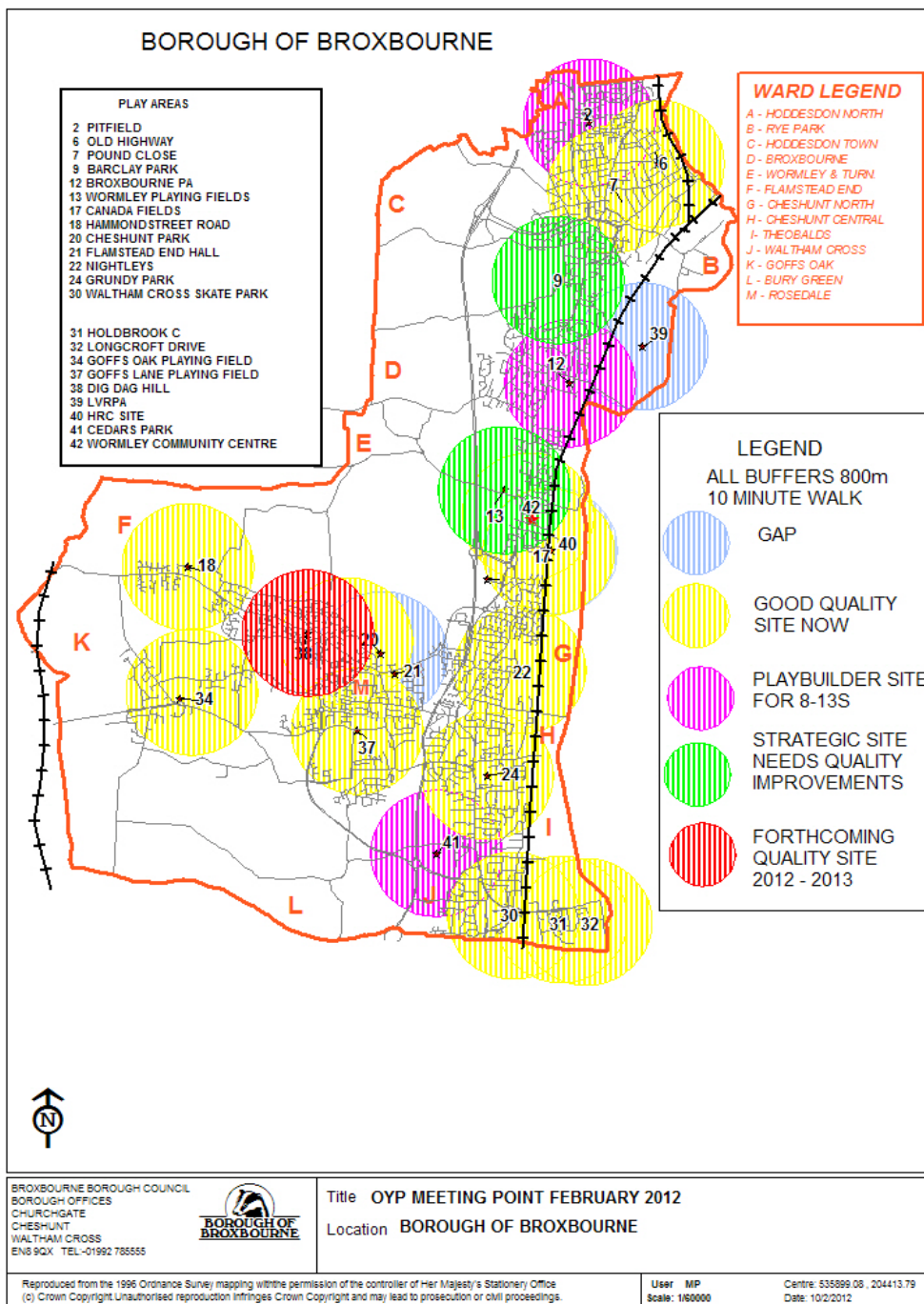
Other facilities may exist on primary and other school sites, but are available mainly for school use.

MUGAs are therefore widely distributed throughout the borough and all sub areas are served by at least one such facility. Map 15.1 indicates the location of existing courts, and those parts of the borough which are outside a defined catchment.

The current level of provision equates to about one single court facility per 6,000 people.

Map 15.1- Location and distribution of MUGAs and play areas in Broxbourne

map to be replaced with Tom H's new map showing new legend for MUGAs



Demand

There is no established methodology for determining the levels of demand for MUGAs, and it has not been possible within the time and cost constraints of this study to undertake local surveys of usage and therefore demand. In some similar reports, levels of provision have been based on rather smaller population catchments, but this is generally in rural areas, where more facilities per head of population are necessary, because of accessibility constraints. This is not a realistic option in Broxbourne.

The current and future adequacy of MUGAs in Broxbourne may best be determined by accessibility criteria. Broxbourne Council has a strategic aim of having a MUGA within 10 minutes' walk of every young person's home, and this is broadly in line with a range of 600m (as recommended by Fields in Trust) to 720m (as used in similar studies undertaken by NAA in the recent past).

These gaps are identified in the map above provided by the Council, and the main gaps are the very top of North Hoddesdon (where there is funding and plans for a facility), Broxbourne and Theobalds.

Future role

MUGAs can be provided for casual usage, and this is the case with most of Broxbourne's facilities (with the exception of Wormley Playing Fields). In some cases, there is merit in positive management and promotion of games areas, to ensure widespread usage for semi formal activities (eg. training), and to deter and prevent vandalism. Such areas are then suitable for a range of sports activities, including tennis, basketball, netball and five aside football.

Issues for strategy

- There is a need to ensure a widespread and equitable distribution of MUGAs throughout the borough, implementing the Council's strategic objectives.
- Some facilities are not floodlit which prevents their use at certain times, and consideration should be given to this, where planning considerations allow
- There is an ongoing demand for football training facilities throughout the winter and MUGAs can be positively promoted for this purpose
- Is there a need to manage and promote the better use of MUGAs as sporting and recreational resources?

16. Other Outdoor Sports

16

As the result of local initiatives, and the legacy of the 2012 Olympics, and particularly because of the location of Broxbourne in the wider sub region, it is likely that there will be a demand for a range of other sports which could be accommodated at outdoor venues. The availability of ample recreational open space in Broxbourne suggests that the borough is well placed to be able to accommodate demand for such activities, but it is impossible to be precise about the levels of demand for these in the future. Consideration should however be given to such sports over the period of the strategy, but more detailed consideration will only be possible in a separate study.

OTHER SITE BASED SPORTS

- Consideration of the needs of minority outdoor sports of a more casual/informal nature (e.g. Frisbee golf), to broaden activity levels among the less competitive sections of the population. There is no evidence of local demand for such facilities at present but these should be addressed in any review of this outdoor study.
- There is a Gaelic football club (St Josephs) in Waltham Cross which is playing in Enfield but would like to be located in the borough. This will be addressed in the strategy chapter. There may well be other pitch sports not addressed as part of the brief and these will be considered in any review of the study.

WALKING

The Lee Valley has a wide range of opportunities for informal access, and offers all kinds of walking in a large area of Hertfordshire, Essex and London, which includes Broxbourne. There are 26 miles of riverside trails to enjoy and quiet, car-free walking routes through nature reserves and peaceful urban spaces. Many paths are surfaced for all-weather walking and easy pushchair or wheelchair use, and there is good access to an abundance of wildlife habitats and heritage sites, and facilities for informal recreation and a healthy lifestyle.

INFORMAL CYCLING

Similarly there is extensive access to miles of traffic-free cycling routes across the Lee Valley Regional Park covering 10,000 acres in the area. The routes are suitable for recreational family cycling, and over 27 miles of pathway are linked to Sustrans National Cycle Network Route 1. Cycle hire is available at Broxbourne Old Mill and Meadows.

ANGLING

Lee Valley Regional Park currently operates 29 gravel pits and 17 stretches of river that facilitate coarse angling comprising of 25 venues, 12 directly managed by the Fisheries team and 12 run by angling clubs, societies or consortia and one which is jointly managed.

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

Herts Young Mariners Base has been offering outdoor educational opportunities to both adults and young people from Hertfordshire and surrounding areas for over 50 years. From initially

offering mainly watersports, over the past decade it has expanded in to other areas, for example caving, climbing and problem solving/team building activities.

HYMB can now accommodate up to 180 participants at any one time, whether school students, youth groups and clubs, HYMB members activities or corporate days for businesses. It offers a wide range of activities to groups and individuals including sailing, kayaking, canoeing, bell boating, caving, climbing, raft building, bush craft, dragon boating, windsurfing, stand up paddleboarding, orienteering and camping

The Lee Valley White Water Centre was built for the 2012 London Olympics, as one of four Olympic venues in the Lee Valley Regional Park. The venue has a purpose-built slalom course for the Olympic white-water canoe events. The main competition channel is an international- and Olympic-standard 300-metre canoe and kayak slalom course. It and the shorter warm-up course empty into the warm-up and cool-down lake. The course is sited within a new landscaped parkland setting, including path and bridge networks to enable spectators to have access and view the events. A new facility building houses reception, café, changing rooms, shop, offices, spectator viewing, equipment storage and water pump and filtration facilities. Since the Games, rafters can take on the same wild rapids as the world's best athletes faced in the Games.

EXISTING STRATEGIES

A regional water recreation strategy was prepared for British Waterways, Environment Agency, Natural England, Sport England, GO-East in consultation with East of England Regional Development Agency and East of England Regional Assembly in 2009, building on the work of more detailed strategies undertaken in the 1990s. The 2009 document makes several references to the Broxbourne area as follows:

- Broxbourne as the site for the Olympic white water course. Potential for open swimming (not currently allowed). The River Lee Navigation is an important resource for motor cruising, angling, ecology and towpath walking. Any proposed change in recreation activity should take account of the Lee Valley SPA/RAMSAR status
- The Broxbourne Olympic white water venue will create a major new paddlesports site which, in conjunction with the existing provision in the Lee Valley, will provide for a range of water related sport and recreation activities
- There are a number of rowing venues in the region, including smaller club locations in a number of towns including Broxbourne.....
- *North and east London commuter belt:* the Lee & Stort Valleys are important water resources, and will become more significant with the development of the Olympic White Water centre at Broxbourne. However, there is a need for more and better facilities to entice boaters to navigate both spurs from London. Swimmers would also like to be able to swim at the Lee Valley Regional Park
- The examples of the (proposed) Broxbourne Olympic site all qualify as multisport opportunities. However, there are few similar proposals elsewhere in the region, a point recognised in the spatial strategy, with respect to the siting and development of new cultural facilities
- Canoeing/kayaking: There is a general requirement for more and better access to rivers,

particularly in the centre of the region. White water provision is required where arrangements for managed release can be made, (sites could include .. Broxbourne)

- London Arc Paddlesports Hub: the Olympic white water site at Broxbourne forms the core of this hub, with a need to provide for all paddlesport disciplines through to regional and national level. There will be a particular need to consider provision for the canoe marathon, utilising the waters already available in the Lee Valley Park. This will provide new high class facilities in an area of deprivation, while also reinvigorating the Lee Valley Park as a place to visit. It should be noted that the Lee Valley SPA/RAMSAR designation will need to be taken into account in developing the recreational use of this area.

17. Strategy and Action Plan

17

The key recommended policies for the delivery of the strategy are set out in the pages that follow. Each recommendation will contribute to the achievement of the Strategy Vision, which is:

'To work with partners to plan, provide and facilitate a network of accessible, high quality and sustainable sports pitches and other outdoor sports facilities, which provide opportunities for participation by all residents of the borough at all levels of play from grassroots to elite'.

Recommendations are derived from a detailed programme of analysis of the existing situation and consultations, as well as calculations using the methodology set out in 'Towards a Level Playing Field'. All contribute to the achievement of the key objectives of the study and seek to address the issues identified.

Together, these policies and recommendations guide decision making on the future delivery of playing fields and outdoor sports facilities across the borough.

The table below highlights the main proposals and seeks to prioritise these in accordance with a time scale as follows:

- Short Term: 1-2 years (to 2015)
- Medium Term: 2-8 years (2015-2021)
- Long Term: 8+ years (2021-2031)

At this stage of the strategic planning process, costs are only given as relatives and additional work is required at later stages to determine absolute costs. The symbols indicate the following:

- £ Minor spend including revenue and ongoing costs
- ££ Moderate spend including works to existing facilities or smaller new facilities
- £££ Major capital spend

Recom- mended Policy	Priority	Term	Partners	Cost	
AGPs					
AGP1	Retain at least the current level and distribution of AGPs within the borough, including refurbishment or replacement of the existing pitch at Goffs School.	High	Ongoing	LA/schools/ clubs/NGB	££
AGP2	Retain 3 sand based AGPs primarily for hockey within the borough (see H1/H2 below)	High	Ongoing	LA/schools/ clubs/NGB	££
AGP3	Seek the provision of up to 3 3G AGPs	High	Medium	LA/schools/	£££

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	primarily for football (see below)			clubs/Herts FA	
AGP4	Consider the provision/ use of one additional/new 3G AGP for rugby training and mini and junior competition (see R7 below)	Medium	Medium	LA/schools/clubs/NGB	£££
AGP5	Undertake a condition survey of pitch sites to establish the works required	Medium	Short	LA/schools/clubs/NGB	£

FOOTBALL

F1	To respond to existing pressures on junior and mini pitches, and given the surplus in adult/senior pitches, redesignate some senior pitches (currently 17) for junior use, to be undertaken in conjunction with clubs, in appropriate locations in all areas of the borough.	High	Short/medium	LA/clubs/Herts FA	££
F2	<p>Secure the provision of additional junior and mini pitches. Up to 2021 it is reasonable to make provision for 102 pitches in total, an additional 24 pitches from the current time. This is broken down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior 28 pitches (-17 see above) Junior/youth 42 pitches (+33) Mini 32 pitches (+8) <p>The need for 9 v 9 pitches for certain age groups (u11 and u12 by 2014) will require some of the junior pitches to be provided at this size, while the mini pitches will be a combination of 5v5 and 7v7. The junior pitches will also be of a varied size to meet new FA guidelines, although it is difficult at this stage to be precise pending the actual age group teams identified at the relevant time. Goalposts are also required of the appropriate dimensions and assistance should be given to clubs.</p> <p>New pitches will be provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> throughout the borough in accordance with identified need, in 	High	Short/medium/long	LA/clubs/Herts FA	£££

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	<p>potential locations to include the new housing areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community use of additional education pitches currently not available for the community. <p>This recommendation should ensure that any new facilities include changing facilities.</p>				
F3	In view of the current and longer term shortage of football pitches, retain and enhance where required all existing sites providing football pitches, and incorporate a presumption against their loss to other uses.	High	Ongoing	LA(planning & leisure services)	£
F4	Support the development of three 3G AGPs to accommodate football in the short term, at Cheshunt FC, and two other locations (potentially Goffs School/ Turnford School and Broxbourne School), but protecting the needs of hockey in the borough) and ensure that widespread community use is available by formal agreement.	High	Medium	Herts FA/ clubs/ schools	£££
F5	Support the provision of small sided commercial football facilities in addition to AGPs and grass pitches to permit the development of alternative forms of football if a demand is identified by the commercial sector.	Medium	Medium	Commercial sector	£££
F6	Work in partnership with Herts FA to promote the use of 3G pitches for use for competitive football for adults and juniors, to minimise the need for additional grass pitches.	Medium	Medium	Clubs/Herts FA/schools	£
F7	<p>Seek to maintain and improve the quality and characteristics of all pitches, and make specific improvements to the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grundy Park – fencing to avoid loss 	High	Ongoing	Clubs/LA/ schools and other pitch providers	££

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	<p>of footballs, better maintained goalmouths and penalty spots, new posts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V and E - reseeded • Pound Close – levelling of low spots to avoid puddles, and better grass cover • Wormley PF – improved drainage, evenness • Castle Road – new fencing to avoid ball loss • Hoddesdon Town - formal irrigation system that during summer could be used to encourage growth of new grass and protect grass from drought damage that is often • Waltham Cross PF – improve evenness and grass cutting, rearrange positioning of mini pitches , stop use of sharp sand during bad weather • Goose droppings (Particular issue for some facilities) 				
F8	<p>Carry out necessary improvements to ancillary and changing facilities, to ensure that all facilities incorporate segregated changing, good quality showers, and other essential facilities, at key sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheshunt FC – ground improvements to allow progression to senior /professional level (5 year plan to attain higher standard with better facilities) • Hoddesdon Town FC - Improvements to include new 100 person covered standing area on Park View side of ground, two new seating areas (dugouts) to replace existing brick built units, retention of northern end pitch rail during summer. • Wormley PF - upgrade floodlights on main pitch, enlarged car park 	High	Ongoing	Clubs/LA/ schools and other pitch providers	££

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheshunt Sports Club – possible floodlighting (subject to retention of site (see below)) 				
F9	Promote a forum of users of all pitches to improve pitch provision in Broxbourne and understand and discuss the main issues involved.	Low	Short	LA/Herts FA/clubs	£
F10	Establish a strategy for booking that promotes the development of club bases (i.e. all teams in a club playing at one site). This may involve the relocation of some teams.	Medium	Medium	LA/Herts FA/clubs/schools	£
F11	Consider a review of pricing policy, including a reduction of concessionary rates for Charter Standard clubs, to encourage the development of high quality club environments, a key priority of the FA moving forward.	Medium	Medium	LA/schools/other pitch providers	£
F12	The Council should adopt a policy on asset transfer of sites. The policy should set out the circumstances in which this should be considered and the overall benefit to the community and club.	Medium	Medium	LA	£
CRICKET					
C1	Secure the retention and enhancement (where necessary) of all pitches in Council, private and club ownership to meet current and future need.	High	Ongoing	LA/ clubs/HCB	£
C2	Seek the provision in the longer term of up to 5 new/additional pitches, and consider the following locations – new housing growth areas, LA playing fields (e.g. Nightleys), as well as securing community use and enhancement of education pitches at school sites where appropriate	High	Long	LA/clubs/schools	£££

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
C3	In partnership with the ECB, support clubs in obtaining satellite facilities of appropriate quality when demand exceeds supply at the club base. This may include the improvement of existing school facilities to meet club requirements (as well as negotiation of access arrangements) or the creation of new sites.	Medium	Medium	Clubs/HCB/schools	££
C4	Seek to maintain and improve the quality and characteristics of all pitches, and make specific improvements to the wicket and pitch at Rosedale SC, where the outfield takes few weeks to level out after rugby season finished	High	Ongoing	All pitch providers	££
C5	Carry out necessary improvements to ancillary and changing facilities, to ensure that all facilities incorporate segregated changing, good quality showers, and other essential facilities, at key sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broxbourne SC - Static nets at individual ground beyond repair and require replacement • Cheshunt SC - roof of clubhouse requires replacement, replacement sight screens • Wormley SC/PFs - improved changing rooms 	High	Ongoing	Clubs/LA/ and other pitch providers	££
C6	Retain and improve the LA pitches at Wormley PFs as a base primarily for casual and recreational cricket and support teams requiring a location within the borough.	Medium	Medium	LA	£
C7	Consider the transfer of management of any pitches on 'public' sites (i.e. schools and LAs) to clubs to improve maintenance and revenues costs	Medium	Medium	LA/schools/clubs	£
C8	Work in partnership with the HCB to support existing clubs in improving the quality of pitches, and in accessing funding from ECB and other sources, and the Pitch Advisory Scheme.	Medium	Ongoing	HCB/clubs	£

Recom- mended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
C9	Consider the potential relocation of Hoddesdon CC, because of issues arising from small size of square and shared tenancy with football club, in conjunction with new housing area to north of borough	Medium	Medium	Hoddesdon CC/LA	£££
C10	Consider the improvement of cricket facilities at Rosedale SC or the relocation of the existing sports facilities (including rugby and cricket) elsewhere in the borough, as the result of development of adjacent site and potential effect on the continued operation of the site for sport.	Medium	Short/ medium	Rosedale SC/LA	£££
RUGBY					
R1	Secure the retention of all pitches in private and club (and school) ownership to meet current and future need.	High	Ongoing	LA/ clubs/HCB	£
R2	Secure significant improvements to the current pitches at Rosedale Sports Club in terms of drainage, slope, grass cover etc	High	Short	Rosedale SC	££
R3	Ensure that clubhouse facilities at Rosedale SC are retained and enhanced as the result of the S106 agreement affecting the adjacent site and the relocation of the building	High	Short	Rosedale/LA	££
R4	Seek the provision in the longer term of up to 8 new or additional pitches preferably (where feasible) in conjunction with existing clubs in appropriate locations within the borough.	High	Long	LA/clubs/ schools	£££
R5	Develop better community access to school sites where these exist and where feasible	Low	Medium	Schools/clubs/ HCB	£
R6	Support in principle proposals by any club to relocate sites where they fit in with overall club development. As an	Medium	Medium	Rosedale SC/NGB/LA	£££

Recom- mended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	alternative to the retention and enhancement of the existing rugby facilities at Rosedale, consider the relocation of both clubs to a new site comprising the required long term number of pitches, training area, possible 3G training pitch ,clubhouse and other ancillary facilities				
R7	Consider the provision/ use of one additional/new 3G AGP for rugby training and mini and junior competition.	Medium	Medium	LA/schools/clubs/NGB	£££
HOCKEY					
H1	Retain the 3 current sand based AGPs for hockey within the borough at Broxbourne SC, Turnford School and John Warner SC.	High	Ongoing	LA/schools/clubs/NGB	££
H2	If the Turnford School pitch is converted for football use as a 3G surface, ensure that an alternative pitch is available elsewhere (e.g. in connection with any new school developments)	Medium	Short	Schools/EH/LA /clubs	£££
H3	Ensure the ongoing improvement, maintenance and refurbishment of the surface of all pitches (in the short term particularly of those built before 2005).	High	Ongoing	Clubs/LA/schools and other pitch providers	££
H4	Ensure that all existing and new pitches have established a sinking fund to ensure that facilities (particularly carpet) are maintained to a high standard.	High	Ongoing	Clubs/LA/schools and other pitch providers	£
H5	Where appropriate and feasible, seek to accommodate clubhouse facilities in conjunction with the existing pitch at Turnford School (or any alternative site), to assist the development and progression of Cheshunt HC on a playing and social basis.	Medium	Low	Club/school	££
BOWLS					
B1	Retain the current level and distribution of bowls greens to meet current and	High	Ongoing	LA/clubs	£

Recom- mended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	future demand within the borough.				
B2	Ensure all greens continue to be maintained to a high standard for casual play and competitions.	High	Ongoing	LA/clubs	£
B3	Secure the improvement of the quality of greens and clubhouses at the following sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rosehill BC – drainage problems, subsidence, irregular shape of green and tree cover affecting sunlight. Need for showers and disabled toilet Cheshunt BC – need to upgrade pavilion Hoddesdon and Rye BC – car parking, particularly for disabled, anti-vandalism measures 	Medium	Medium	Clubs	££
B4	Consider the relocation of Rosehill BC to a new site in connection with nearby housing development, and redevelop the current site for housing	Medium	Medium	Club/LA	£££
B5	Consider the adaptation of an existing green to a synthetic surface and floodlit green in the borough, potentially on a LA site to ensure year round usage and availability of facilities for outdoor bowls.	Low	Long	Clubs/LA	£££
B6	Promote increased participation in conjunction with all existing bowls clubs, and negotiate better casual access at club sites.	High	Ongoing	Clubs/NGB/LA	£
B7	Consider the transfer of the management and maintenance of public greens where clubs and others are in a position to undertake this.	Low	Long	LA/clubs	£
TENNIS					
T1	Retain the current level and distribution of tennis courts to meet current and future demand within the borough, and enhance provision where appropriate	High	Ongoing	LA/clubs/other providers	£

Recom- mended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
	by the provision of floodlighting.				
T2	Maintain and improve where required the quality of all courts.	High	Ongoing	LA/clubs/other providers	£
T3	Consider the potential use of existing courts on school sites and any qualitative improvements necessary to bring into wider use, including floodlighting and surface renovation.	Medium	Medium	Schools/clubs/LTA	£
T4	Secure improvements to courts, clubhouses and other facilities at some private clubs where required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoddesdon TC - provide floodlighting of 3 remaining courts. 	Medium	Medium	Club/LTA	££
T5	Consider the provision of a 2/3 court bubble/temporary indoor centre in conjunction with the LTA at one or both of the existing clubs, subject to planning permission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broxbourne TC would like more support to help promote tennis to all ages. They also require indoor courts. Hoddesdon TC has three brand new courts, and 3 with 3-4 years left before resurfacing is necessary. It has a development plan to cover 2 existing courts with a bubble 	Medium	Medium	Clubs/LTA	£££
T6	Consider whether there might be a demand for the provision of courts on some of the Council's public parks to accommodate any future casual or non club based usage, and promote any developments as 'Beacon sites' in conjunction with the LTA to provide free and affordable tennis for the community. Consider alternative forms of management of any new 'public' courts to ensure better participation in tennis by the wider community (e.g. lease to commercial coaches, better promotion).	Medium	Long	LA/LTA/commercial sector	£

Recom- mended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
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ATHLETICS

A1	Discuss the feasibility of developing a satellite/training track / compact athletics facility in an accessible location in the borough, preferably on a school site, to improve opportunities for additional participation.	Medium	Medium	LA/NGB/clubs /schools	£££
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GOLF

G1	Retain the existing range of golf facilities throughout the borough	High	Ongoing	LA/clubs/other providers	£
G2	Monitor the usage of the existing facilities and the proposed new golf driving range at Cheshunt Park to ensure that the demand for golf is met throughout the life of the strategy and consider any additional facility needs in the longer term and their provision, subject to the availability of sites	Medium	Medium	LA/clubs/other providers	£

NETBALL

N1	Retain the level of existing netball courts throughout the borough, particularly at Wormley PFs, and schools, and work with the NGB to continue to promote additional activities.	High	Ongoing	LA/other providers/NGB	£
N2	Secure significant improvements to the condition of the existing courts at Wormley, including resurfacing, new sunken posts	High	Short	LA/clubs/NGB	££
N3	Consider the provision of an additional facility adjacent to and the same size as that existing at Wormley and design to include floodlighting and marking for 4 courts on both sites.	Medium	Medium	LA/clubs/NGB	£££
N4	Improve Wormley PFs changing facilities particularly female related to use of netball courts	High	Short	LA/clubs/ league	££

MUGAs

Recommended Policy		Priority	Term	Partners	Cost
MUGA1	Retain the current level and distribution of MUGAs within the borough.	High	Ongoing	LA/other providers	£
MUGA2	Maintain and improve as required the condition of all existing MUGAs.	Medium	Ongoing	LA/other providers	£
MUGA3	Secure the provision of up to 5 additional MUGAs in the strategic gaps in the borough, namely north Hoddesdon, Broxbourne, Theobalds, west Cheshunt and Herts Regional College, in particular to ensure that walking access is maintained and improved.	Medium	Short	LA/Herts RC	££
MUGA4	Support the increased community use of school games areas where none currently exists, and the provision of floodlighting of unlit courts where appropriate in planning terms.	High	Ongoing	LA	£
MUGA5	Promote the availability of MUGAs as important venues for competition, recreation, training and informal activity	High	Short	LA	£

OTHER SPORTS

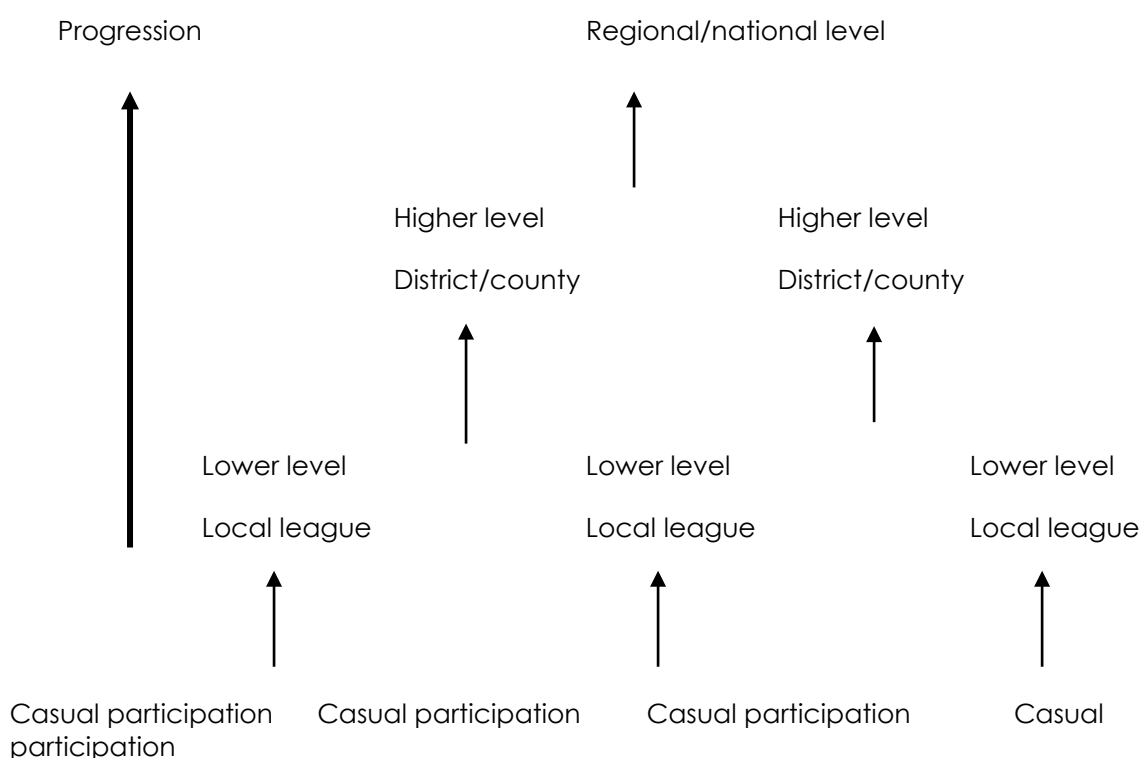
O1	Work with clubs, governing bodies and related organisations to develop facilities at existing parks and other open spaces (e.g. Wormley, Lee Valley, Nightleys) for additional sports for which a demand may be expressed over the duration of the strategy, to broaden activity levels among the less competitive sections of the population. There is no evidence of local demand for such facilities at present but these should be addressed in any review of this outdoor study.	Low	Long	All	£
O2	Consider the needs of other minority pitch sports (e.g. Gaelic football) and seek to accommodate these where appropriate.	Medium	Short	LA/schools/clubs	£

GENERAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy recommendation G1 – Develop a conceptual hierarchy to guide future investment in pitches and attract funding from other sources.

The study has made it clear that it is not simply the overall quantity of pitches that is critical in meeting demand, but also the quality of both pitches and ancillary facilities. Teams will always prefer, costs permitting, to use good facilities in preference to poorer ones, and may be unable to develop and improve if they are constrained by poor facilities. Many facilities will therefore require considerable enhancement and overhaul.

There may be a benefit in developing a conceptual hierarchy to guide future investment in pitches and attract funding from other sources including the Lottery, Football Foundation, regeneration funds and the like. This would also provide the link with overall sports development objectives. This hierarchy could look as follows:



Within this diagram:

- the casual (foundation) level would include practice areas, kick-about areas, FMGAs and rough pitches for casual play, encouraging initial participation. In Broxbourne this could comprise small grass areas available within walking distance of all communities, together with a network of MUGAs throughout the borough;
- the local league (participation) level would include pitches for regular competitive play, adequately drained with a flat playing surface, and normally including changing accommodation. This would correspond with most of the pitches currently available within the borough, but would involve some improvement to pitches and especially changing and other facilities; and

- District/County/Regional (performance/excellence) level, where teams have reached the higher standard of play and require enhanced facilities, would include spectator areas, floodlights and higher standard pitches. At this level clubs and the private sector are likely to be more important in provision.

Policy recommendation G2 – Plan for the cycle of demand and remarking pitches

Demand for pitches fluctuates over time, and it is imperative that sufficient pitches are available to meet peak demand in the foreseeable future, through the availability of land. Comparative demand for adult and junior pitches, especially football and rugby, will change. Although in practice many junior (i.e. 10-14) football teams play on adult pitches with full sized goals this is clearly unacceptable in terms of the development of individual skills and the enjoyment of the young people concerned. The same is true of rugby and other sports. Any future pitch provision should ensure that there is the possibility of flexibility in playing field layout to ensure that junior and adult pitches are interchangeable according to fluctuating demand.

Policy recommendation G3 – Consider the implications of any identified over capacity

This is not the overall conclusion of the study, but monitoring of the situation over the period of the study may reveal some unused or under-used pitches. A number of policy options are available if over capacity is identified:

- further promotion of individual sports can be undertaken where it is evident that participation rates are low;
- pitches can be kept in reserve to take account of unforeseeable circumstances, to reduce wear and tear or to permit usage while improvements are being made to other sites. This is the situation currently in Preston where other parks pitches are accommodating teams displaced from Moor Park while the pitches there are being upgraded;
- the number of pitches on sites can be reduced to ease pressure on ancillary facilities such as changing or parking, or permit realignment or increases in pitch size;
- pitches can be converted for some other sports use; and
- pitches can be converted to some other type of recreational activity, or informal outdoor use, such as urban park or nature reserve.

Except in very limited circumstances the disposal of sites currently incorporating playing pitches should be resisted in the short and long term. Once lost, playing pitches and open space in general are difficult to reinstate, and the local plan should include a policy that adopts a presumption against the loss of playing pitches.

Policy recommendation G4 – Ensure that playing surfaces are protected.

There is some evidence that the quality of pitches can be affected by unhindered access to public areas, which allows other users, such as cyclists, to adversely affect pitch surfaces, and results in the fouling of pitches by dogs. Suitable solutions can include physical barriers to (wheeled and other) access (by for example the construction of knee-rails), ensuring adequate access around pitches for other casual activities, different management arrangements ensuring clubs have more say on the use of pitches and the ability to remove posts and other hardware when matches are not in progress. The zoning of parks to exclude unhindered access to sports pitches can also be considered.

Policy recommendation G5 – Protect and enhance ancillary facilities. Facilities such as changing rooms, training areas, floodlights, social accommodation and parking all play a crucial role in developing opportunities to play sport. At the most basic level, changing and shower areas for both players and officials, are prerequisites, though many clubs and teams have become accustomed to even this basic level of provision being lacking.

There are some venues in particular need of overhaul, although Broxbourne is fortunate that all playing fields used by the community have at least a basic level of ancillary accommodation. Investment in such facilities is expensive and providers need to be assured that such facilities will be used. However, it is appropriate at this time to ensure clubs and players actually enjoy the experience of playing sport and developing further opportunities, without having to 'make do and mend'. The recommendations include suggestions for the most urgent improvements on the basis that the minimum provision is for home and away changing areas for each pitch, showers and officials' accommodation.

Policy recommendation G6 - Work with all sports clubs and providers to develop 'multi sports hubs', where these are appropriate, to ensure that there are economies of scale in outdoor sports provision, that clubs benefit from shared and jointly provided and managed facilities, and that facility provision can be coordinated with other associated services such as sports medicine. The preferred location in the short term is Wormley PFs in the centre of the borough, but other hubs in the north and south of the borough should be considered in the longer term. This recommendation needs to ensure that there is sufficient available space to locate x no of pitches / clubhouse / 3G pitch and other built facilities (see Built Facilities Strategy) to 2031 given that space is at a premium.

Partnership working

While each sport is considered separately within this strategy, implementation of key recommendations and the delivery of pitches across Broxbourne should be looked at strategically, considering opportunities for partnerships between sports, as well as in isolation.

In addition to proactive improvement of pitches, this should also link to the allocation of S106/CIL funding, which should consider the strategic need for playing pitches and other outdoor sports facilities.

Sport England has recently launched a 'Protection of Playing Fields programme' which will fund new, under threat, disused playing fields and pitch improvement schemes. Successful applicants will be required to demonstrate a strategic need, partnership working and positive impacts for sports participation. This scheme may provide opportunities for the further improvement of pitches across the borough.

Planning issues

The identified deficiencies of certain pitch types (and pressures on the stock of pitch sports in other areas) emphasise the importance of protecting many of the existing areas of playing pitch land and open space in public, private and educational ownership, as playing pitches can be under threat from other, non-sport development.

Policies should therefore protect all playing fields from development, unless it can be proven that the site is surplus to requirements, which is considered unlikely given the results of this study. Sport England is a statutory consultee on playing field assessments. In 'A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England: Policy on Planning Applications for Development on Playing Fields' (Sport England, 1997), it is indicated that Sport England will oppose any developments that will result in the loss of playing field space in all but exceptional circumstances, whether the land is

in public, private or educational use. The government considers the definition of a playing field to be “the whole of a site which encompasses at least one playing pitch”.

Sport England will not object to the loss of playing fields where one or more of the following exception criteria are met:

- an assessment of current and future needs has demonstrated that there is an excess of playing field provision in the catchment, and the site has no special significance to the interests of sport;
- the proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as a playing field or playing fields, and does not affect the quantity or quality of pitches or adversely affect their use;
- the proposed development affects only land incapable of forming, or forming part of, a playing pitch, and does not result in the loss of or inability to make use of any playing pitch;
- lost playing fields would be replaced by a playing field or playing fields of an equivalent or better quality and of equivalent or greater quantity, in a suitable location and subject to equivalent or better management arrangements, prior to the commencement of development; and
- the proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility, the provision of which would be of sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss of the playing field or playing fields.

Due to the current levels of demand and the pressures on pitches to cope with this demand, all known playing fields sites should therefore be afforded protection within specific policies in the emerging local plan that benefit sport and physical activity in Broxbourne, drawing upon the above criteria, and the key recommendations within this strategy for decision making.

Levels of provisions

The former PPG17 recommended that local standards should be established which would include:

- quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed);
- a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for the enhancement of existing facilities); and
- accessibility criteria (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).

However the new National Planning Policy Framework now recommends a move away from standards in favour of meeting absolute future requirements, and the strategy section and recommended policies therefore set out what at present is required for new outdoor sports facility provision up to 2021.

Quality requirements

When determining the required quality of pitches, it is important to consider

- the standard of play at the site and expectations of users(including league requirements);
- the demand on the site (the number of games played per week);
- the need to facilitate concurrent usage by young people, women and other;
- target groups through appropriate ancillary facilities; and
- facility specifications from National Governing Body (NGB) strategies.

There are several factors integral to the successful delivery of a network of high sports facilities, stating that:

“Quality depends on two things: the needs and expectations of users, on the one hand, and design, management and maintenance on the other”.

As a minimum, all sites should include:

- a high standard of maintenance, enabling the pitch to be played at least twice per week without detrimental impact;
- adequate changing facilities that:
 - are flexible, fit for a variety of purposes;
 - fully comply with the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act;
 - provide for a number of different groups to use the facility at the same time, in safety and comfort; and
 - meet current standards - Sport England & NGB guidelines
- managed community access;
- easy accessibility by public transport and by car;
- sufficient car parking;
- size of pitches and run offs must meet NGB specification;
- located in a no flood zone;
- security of tenure (at least 10 years) if a club is to be based at the site; and
- for rugby clubs in particular, sites should include floodlit training facilities.

Each NGB provides detailed guidance on the design of facilities and changing accommodation as follows:

Rugby Pitches -

<http://www.rfu.com/ManagingRugby/ClubDevelopment/FacilitiesAndEquipment.aspx>

Football Pitches -

http://www.thefa.com/GetIntoFootball/~/_link.aspx?id=2B126098B0014E32A550A5560117734E&z=z (currently being updated)

Cricket Pitches - <http://www.ecb.co.uk/development/facilities-funding/technical-specifications/>

Artificial Grass Pitches -

http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/design_guidance_notes.asp

All new sites within Broxbourne and any modifications to existing facilities should be undertaken in line with this guidance.

Accessibility requirements

Many similar studies in areas like Broxbourne set an accessibility standard of a 10-15 minute walk time to a grass pitch, equivalent to 600-720m, and this is recommended as the overall accessibility standard for grass pitches and other local facilities such as MUGAs.

Built facilities such as AGPs are more strategic, and a desirable accessibility standard is 20 minute walk (800m) though it is accepted that this standard would be onerous in Broxbourne.

Consultation undertaken as part of this strategy demonstrates that:

- football pitches are normally expected to be relatively local to the home, particularly for juniors, though because of the distribution of pitches in Broxbourne, this may not necessarily be the case;
- cricket is more club-based, and people travel from slightly further afield;
- like cricket, rugby is club based and residents travel from further afield; and
- members of many clubs travel across and into the borough to reach the club home ground.

This suggests that when planning new facilities, particularly as part of new developments, while football facilities are required locally, there is a need to ensure that the club base of cricket and rugby grounds is maintained. New provision should therefore be located either off site, or in conjunction with the development of a new club, or satellite club to an existing facility.

Developers' contributions

In preceding years, local authorities have sought and secured developer contributions for local physical and social infrastructure through Section 106 (and other provisions) of the various Planning Acts. Strict regulations have controlled these contributions in order that they are reasonable and proportionate to the development, and in principle are necessary for the development to be acceptable in planning terms.

From April 2015 the legislation covering Section 106 developer contributions will change. Local authorities will no longer be able to pool more than 5 secured S106 contributions to fund infrastructure projects. Projects which currently rely on funding from a wide number of tariff-based Planning Obligation contributions will instead need to be secured via the new Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). For example, education contributions which were previously pooled and allocated to a new school or building extension at a later time will now have to seek such funding through CIL.

It is suggested that one of two methods be adopted for calculating the costs of future needs in connection with this:

- Apportion the total costs of implementing all the investment set out in the strategy on a pro rata basis. If the proportion of new development/population represents (say) 5% of the total in the borough by 2021 and 9% by 2031, then 5%/9% of the costs of implementing all the proposals set out in this strategy should be sought from the developers of new housing, either by means of S106 or CIL contributions. Detailed costings can be calculated at a later stage when the total costs of implementing the strategy are ascertained
- Alternatively, the actual needs of the new population in the proposed housing developments could be costed in accordance with say team generation rates or other indicators of future demand, set out in this study. It is estimated that the new housing requirement for 2021 of about 2000 houses (an additional 4500 people) would require an additional 5 pitches, across the whole range of sports types. In addition there is a need to make an allowance for changing and other ancillary provision, such as landscaping, parking and other outdoor space. Detailed costings can be calculated at a later stage to ascertain developer contributions by this method.

Any CIL contribution is subject to the viability of development, other strategic projects identified by the LA and any funding that could be used to support CIL. It should also be noted that CIL may only generate approximately 20% of the County's infrastructure requirements as per a County Wide Study, so other sources will be required to help fund leisure projects as set out in previous pages.

Funding

The delivery of the future outdoor sports infrastructure across Broxbourne will, to a large extent, be dependent on capital funding. The following proposals and comments form the basis of this funding.

The capital funding picture for municipal leisure facilities is in a state of flux. Local authority finances are under pressure and previous major national funding programmes such as Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Regional Development Agency funding are no longer available. Some funding opportunities, however, still remain; for example, individual school capital grants have replaced BSF and Sport England now has more clearly defined capital available through its Places People Play Legacy funding programme. While the education capital funding programmes will continue to change over time, there will still be a need for investment to take place on school sites during the strategy period and opportunities for joint projects may arise.

Using assets innovatively will be a key feature of the next few years, as will working in partnership on a multi-agency approach. The Government is also seeking to ease planning red tape and encourage local communities to realise assets to deliver community benefits. This could mean the sale of surplus land and sites for housing and commercial uses, with receipts being released to fund prioritised community assets, which could include sports provision. The new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides opportunities for investment through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Given the potential level of funding required to refurbish or redevelop the outdoor sports infrastructure across Broxbourne it is therefore likely that investment will only be achieved through a combination of opportunities.

The main funding delivery mechanisms for Broxbourne Council and others in delivering the strategy are:

- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 developer contributions: the outdoor sports facilities strategy aims to secure developer contributions in association with new development to provide or improve infrastructure
- Capital Grant funding: From local and national agencies such as Sport England, including its Protecting Playing Fields fund programmes. National Governing Body (NGB) support could also be available to develop specific specialist facilities
- Commercial sector funding: limited potential for investment from commercial leisure operators such as those who provide 5 a-side artificial pitch football centres
- Council funding: including use of capital receipts from the sale of existing assets
- Cross funding – through enabling housing or other development
- Education sector - while the previous sources of funding (including BSF and Primary Schools Programme) have changed and the scale of the education capital programmes have been reduced it is still likely to be a key funding stream, including for playing fields.

18. Monitoring and Review

18

Introduction

The recommendations draw out the key priorities for the future delivery of playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities in Broxbourne.

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the strategy is as important as the creation of the initial strategy and is essential if the strategy is to successfully deliver improved playing fields over the longer term.

This 2013 study draws upon participation data collected at a point in time. While this provides a robust basis on which to evaluate current and future issues, it is essential to keep this under review and to monitor changes, and the implications of these changes. Priorities will change over time as new technologies are introduced and patterns of demand alter. Furthermore, it is essential to evaluate the implications of actions taken and the knock on effect on the overall strategy and its associated priorities. While the strategy vision should therefore remain consistent over the defined period, the action plan should be dynamic and responsive to change.

Monitoring and review strategy

Monitoring and review of this strategy should be undertaken as follows;

- ongoing monitoring of changes to the pitch stock in the borough both qualitative and quantitative, using the tools provided as part of this assessment;
- annual review of participation, with support from National Governing bodies, to identify any key changes to participation trends in the borough, and the likely implications of these changes for the strategy;
- creation of a steering group to review progress on the strategy delivery and to identify additional priorities, drawing on the data collated as part of the above two actions, to ensure the strategy remains relevant and current;
- the success of planning issues related to playing fields will be monitored through an Annual Monitoring Report; and
- periodical full refreshment of the strategy (every three years).

Glossary

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

3G	Third generation artificial grass pitch
AC	Athletics club
AGP	Artificial grass pitch
APS	Active People Survey (Sport England participation data)
APP	Active Places Power (Sport England facilities and strategic planning tool)
BC	Bowls club
BDA	Bowls Development Alliance
BoB	Borough of Broxbourne
CC	Cricket club
CCB	County Cricket Board
CCPR	Central Council of Physical Recreation
CDM	County Development Manager
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football club
FM	Facilities manager
FPM	Facilities Planning Model (Sport England strategic planning tool)
GDR	Golf driving range
HC	Hockey club
HCB	Herts Cricket Board
HL	Hockey league

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

HS	High School
LA	Local authority
LAD	Local Area Data from Football Association (now called Football Participation Report)
LC	Leisure centre
LDF	Local Development Framework
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
LTC	Lawn tennis club
MS	Market Segmentation (Sport England participation data)
MUGA	Multi use games area
NC	Netball club
NFA	National Facilities Assessment (from SE's FPM)
NGB	National Governing Body (of sport)
NI8	National Indicator 8
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Open space
PF	Playing field(s)
PPG17	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17
PPM	Playing Pitch Methodology
PPS	Playing pitch study
RC	Rugby club
Rec	Recreation ground
RFU	Rugby Football Union
RUFC	Rugby Union football club
SC	Sports club(or centre)
SE	Sport England
SG	Sports ground

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSP	School Sports Partnership
T20	Twenty Twenty cricket
TaLPF	'Towards a Level Playing Field' (Sport England guidance document)
TC	Tennis club
TGR	Team generation rate