

Appendix 1: Rother Built Facility Audit - Sports Halls

Pay and Play - Sports Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BATTLE SPORTS CENTRE	TN33 0HT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Other	Other	1987	No	Yes	2012
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	2006
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	TN31 7ND	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Community school	Trust	1987	No	Yes	2003

Sports Club Community Association - Sports Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BEXHILL ACADEMY	TN39 4BY	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2010	No	No	n/a
BEXHILL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	TN40 2JG	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2004	No	No	n/a
ROBERTSBRIDGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TN32 5EA	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2013	No	No	n/a
VINEHALL SCHOOL	TN32 5JL	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Other Independent School	Trust	1999	No	No	n/a

Private Use - Sports Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL	TN35 4LT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1933	No	Not Known	n/a
CLAREMONT PREPARATORY AND NURSERY SCHOOL	TN37 7PW	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	3	Yes	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1942	Yes	No	n/a
CLAREMONT SCHOOL (SENIOR)	TN32 5UJ	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Independent School approved for SEN Pupils	School/College/University (in house)	2013	No	No	n/a
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	Other	2018	No	No	n/a

Pay and Play - Activity Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BATTLE SPORTS CENTRE	TN33 0HT	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Yes	Other	Other	2015	No	No	n/a
BEXHILL YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	TN40 1RE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Yes	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	1965	No	Yes	2010

Sports Club Community Use - Activity Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
ETCHINGHAM CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	TN19 7BY	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	No	Community school	Etchingham Trust for Sport and Recreation outside school hours	2015	No	No	n/a
ROBERTSBRIDGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TN32 5EA	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Yes	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1960	No	No	n/a
THE PRETIOUS SPORTS HALL NORTHIAM	TN31 6NB	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	2	Yes	Voluntary Controlled School	Community Organisation	2007	No	No	n/a
WESTFIELD COMMUNITY HALL	TN35 4QJ	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	No	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	1983	No	No	n/a

Private Use - Activity Halls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
ST MARYS SCHOOL	TN40 2LU	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Yes	Non-Maintained Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1981	No	No	n/a
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	Other	1980	No	No	n/a
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	Other	1963	No	No	n/a
ST THOMAS CHURCH OF ENGLAND AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL	TN36 4ED	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1968	Yes	No	n/a



Pay and Play - Swimming Pools

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BEXHILL LEISURE POOL	TN40 2JS	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	2007
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	TN31 7ND	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Yes	Community school	Trust	2003	No	No	n/a

Sport Club and Community - Swimming Pools

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BATTLE ABBEY PREP SCHOOL	TN40 2NH	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	6	Yes	EY Setting	School/College/University (in house)	1980	Yes	No	n/a
ST MARYS SCHOOL	TN40 2LU	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Yes	Non-Maintained Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1989	No	No	n/a

Registered Membership - Swimming Pools

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
CROWHURST PARK	TN33 0SL	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	3	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1995	No	Yes	2008
DALE HILL HOTEL & GOLF CLUB	TN5 7DQ	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	Lanes	0	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1971	No	Yes	2003
FLACKLEY ASH HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	TN31 6YH	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	Lanes	0	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1987	No	No	n/a
POOLSIDE LEISURE CLUB	TN39 4TT	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	Lanes	1	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1986	No	Yes	2014

Private Use - Swimming Pools

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL	TN35 4LT	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	6	Yes	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1933	No	No	n/a
CLAREMONT PREPARATORY AND NURSERY SCHOOL	TN37 7PW	Swimming Pool	Lido	Lanes	3	Yes	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2013	Yes	No	n/a
FREWEN COLLEGE	TN31 6NL	Swimming Pool	Lido	Lanes	0	Yes	Other Independent Special School	School/College/University (in house)	2000	No	No	n/a
LITTLE COMMON SCHOOL	TN39 4SQ	Swimming Pool	Lido	Lanes	0	Yes	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1990	Yes	No	n/a
ST THOMAS CHURCH OF ENGLAND AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL	TN36 4ED	Swimming Pool	Lido	Lanes	0	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1973	No	Yes	2010
VINEHALL SCHOOL	TN32 5JL	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Yes	Other Independent School	Trust	1984	No	No	n/a

Pay and Play - Health and Fitness

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BATTLE SPORTS CENTRE	TN33 0HT	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	30	Yes	Other	Other	1987	No	Yes	2016
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	56	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	2010
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	10	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	2000	Yes	No	n/a
BEXHILL LEISURE POOL	TN40 2JS	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	23	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	2007
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	TN31 7ND	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	30	Yes	Community school	Trust	1987	No	Yes	2013

Registered Membership - Health and Fitness

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
CROWHURST PARK	TN33 0SL	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	30	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	No	Yes	2008
DALE HILL HOTEL & GOLF CLUB	TN5 7DQ	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	8	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1971	No	Yes	2015
FLACKLEY ASH HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	TN31 6YH	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	12	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1987	No	Yes	2011
HARBOUR HEALTH CLUB	TN31 7EL	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	60	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	No	Yes	2015
PHYSIQUES GYM	TN39 4HU	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	50	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	No	No	n/a
POOLSIDE LEISURE CLUB	TN39 4TT	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	5	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	1986	No	Yes	2014

Private Use - Health and Fitness

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BEXHILL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	TN40 2JG	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	22	Yes	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2015	No	No	n/a
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL	TN35 4LT	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	15	Yes	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2013	No	Yes	2015
FREWEN COLLEGE	TN31 6NL	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	5	Yes	Other Independent Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1980	No	No	n/a
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Health and Fitness Gym	Health and Fitness Gym	Stations	5	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	Other	2002	No	No	n/a

Pay and Play - Studios

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BATTLE SPORTS CENTRE	TN33 0HT	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Other	Other	2009	No	No	n/a
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	1995
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	1995
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	Yes	1995
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	TN31 7ND	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Community school	Trust	1987	No	Yes	2003
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	Post Code	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Community school	Trust	2015	No	No	n/a

Sports club and Community -Studios

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BEXHILL ACADEMY	TN39 4BY	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2010	No	No	n/a
BEXHILL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	TN40 2JG	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2004	No	No	n/a
BEXHILL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	TN40 2JG	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2015	No	No	n/a

Registered Membership - Studios

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
CROWHURST PARK	TN33 0SL	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	No	No	n/a
HARBOUR HEALTH CLUB	TN31 7EL	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	No	Yes	2007

Private Use - Studios

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Studio	Fitness Studio	Partitionable Spaces	0	Yes	Voluntary Aided School	Other	2002	No	No	n/a

Sports Club and Community - Indoor Bowls

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
EGERTON PARK INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	TN39 3HL	Indoor Bowls	Indoor Bowls	Rinks	6	Yes	Sports Club	Sport Club	1991	No	Yes	2004
GULLIVERS BOWLS CLUB	TN40 1LJ	Indoor Bowls	Indoor Bowls	Rinks	2	Yes	Sports Club	Sport Club	1952	No	Yes	1995

Pay and Play - Squash Courts

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	2	Yes	Local Authority	Trust	1990	No	No	n/a

Sports Club and Community - Squash Courts

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
COODEN BEACH SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUB	Post Code	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	3	Yes	Sports Club	Sport Club	1977	No	Yes	2000

Registered Membership - Squash Courts

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
RYE LAWN TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	TN31 7NY	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	2	Yes	Sports Club	Sport Club	1974	No	No	n/a

Site
A - Z Fitness
Ashburnham and Penhurst Village Hall
Battle Methodist Church - Emmanuel Centre
Beckley Village Centre
Brede Village Hall
Brightling Village Hall
Burwash Village Hall
Camber Memorial Hall
Catsfield Village Hall
Centre Stage Bexhill
Crowhurst Village Hall
Dallington Old School Village Hall
Dearham Village Hall
Etchingham Village Hall
Ewhurst and Staplecross Village Hall
Fairlight Village Hall
Hurst Green Village Hall
Icklesham Memorial Hall
Iden Village Hall
Little Common Church Hall
Mountfield Village Hall
Netherfield Village Hall
Ninfied Memorial Hall
Northiam Village Hall
Peasmarsh Memorial Hall
Pebsham Community Centre
Pett Village Hall
Playden WI Hall
Robertsbridge Hall
Rye Community Centre
Rye Creative Centre
Rye Harbour Village Hall
Rye Primary School
St Mary' Church Centre Rye
St Mary's Hall Udmore
St Michael & All angels Community Halls
St Peters Church Community Centre
Sedlescombe Village Hall
Stonegate village Hall
The Church Hall Westfield
Ticehurst Village Hall
Tilling Green Community Centre
Whatlington Village Hall
Winchelsea Beach Community Hall
Winchelsea New Hall

## Appendix 2: Supply and Demand

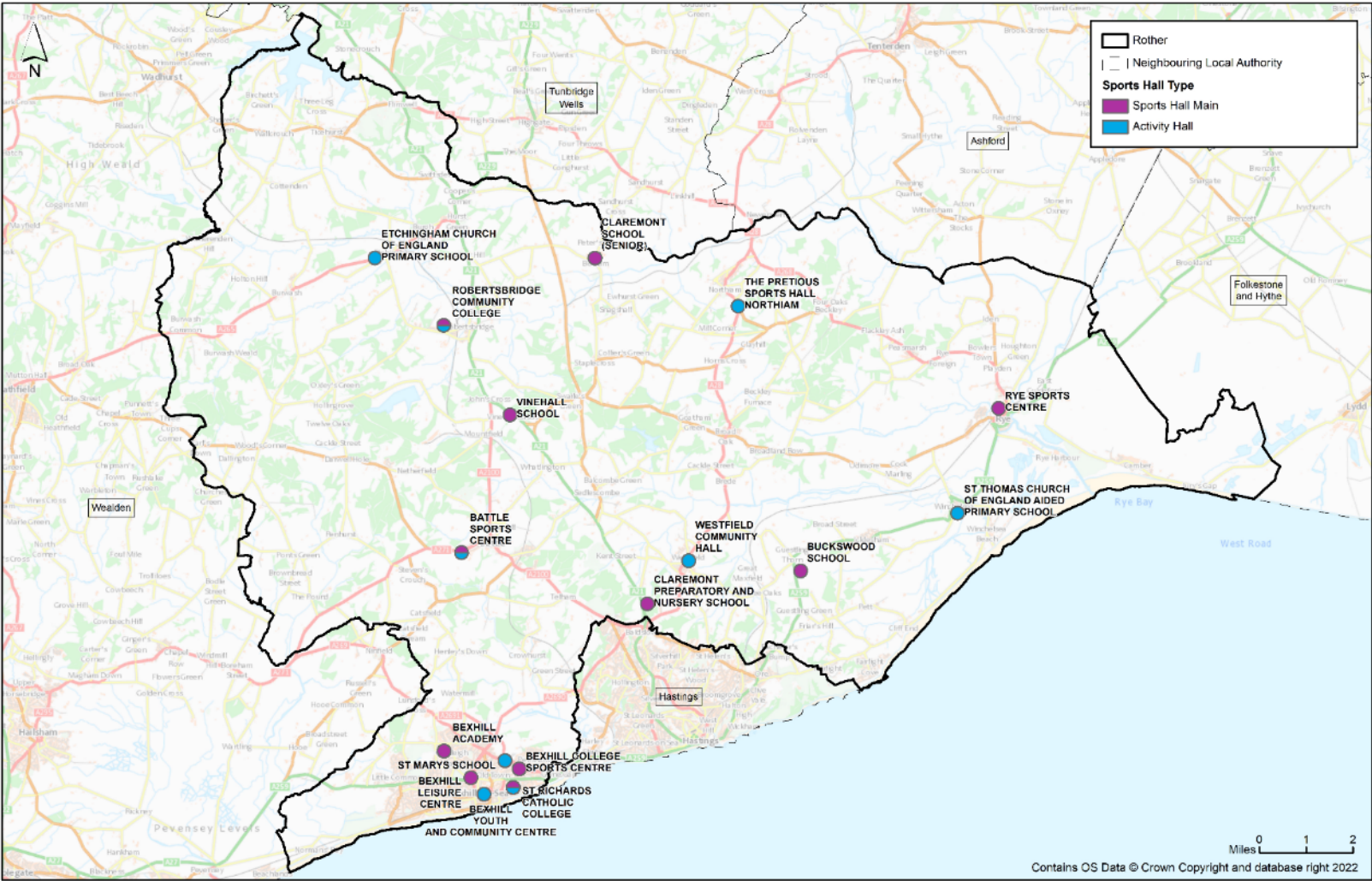
### Assessment of Individual Facility Types

#### Sports Halls and Activity Halls

##### Quantity

- 2.1. Sports halls are identified as 3 court badminton halls and above and provide facilities for team sports such as netball, volleyball, basketball etc. Activity halls are smaller halls normally of 1 badminton court size but may not be marked out for badminton but can cater for some sports and physical activity.
- 2.2. The supply analysis identifies that Rother District has a total of 21 sports hall/activity halls across 16 sites (refer to Map 1). Table 1 details all sports halls and activity halls in the District.
- There are
- A total of 11 sports halls and 10 activity halls across 16 sites
  - 11 main sports halls in total (all strategic size i.e. 3 courts +)
  - 3 community pay and play sports halls (strategic size 3+ courts)
  - 4 community accessible sports halls i.e. available for sports club use
  - 4 sports halls in private use only
- 2.4. 2 of the sports halls are managed by Freedom Leisure on behalf of the local authority. (Bexhill Leisure Centre and Rye ports Centre), 1 sports hall is managed by a joint management committee (Battle Sports Centre) and the remaining 4 community accessible sports halls are managed by schools and a further education college. Bexhill College Sports Hall is currently closed as the College cannot afford the staff to open for community use.
- 2.5. Strategic size sports halls and activity halls are detailed in Table 1. Table 1 also highlights strategic size sports halls and activity halls available for pay and play community use.

Map 1: Sports Halls/Activity Halls by access type in Rother District



Sports Halls by type in Rother





# Rother District Council

## *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

Table 1: Supply of Sports Halls and Activity Halls in Rother District

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Number Badminton Courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play	Sports Club Community Access	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Battle Sports Centre	TN33 0HT	Sports Hall	Main	4	Pay and Play	Other	Other	✓		1987	2012
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	Sports Hall	Main	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		1990	2006
Rye Sports Centre	TN31 7ND	Sports Hall	Main	4	Pay and Play	Community School	Trust	✓		1987	2003
Bexhill Academy	TN39 4BY	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Education-Academies	School/College/University (in house)		✓	2010	
Bexhill College Sports Centre	TN40 2JG	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)		✓	2004	
Robertsbridge Community College	TN32 5EA	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community School	School/College/University (in house)		✓	2013	
Vinehall School	TN32 5JL	Sports Hall	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	Trust		✓	1999	

# Rother District Council

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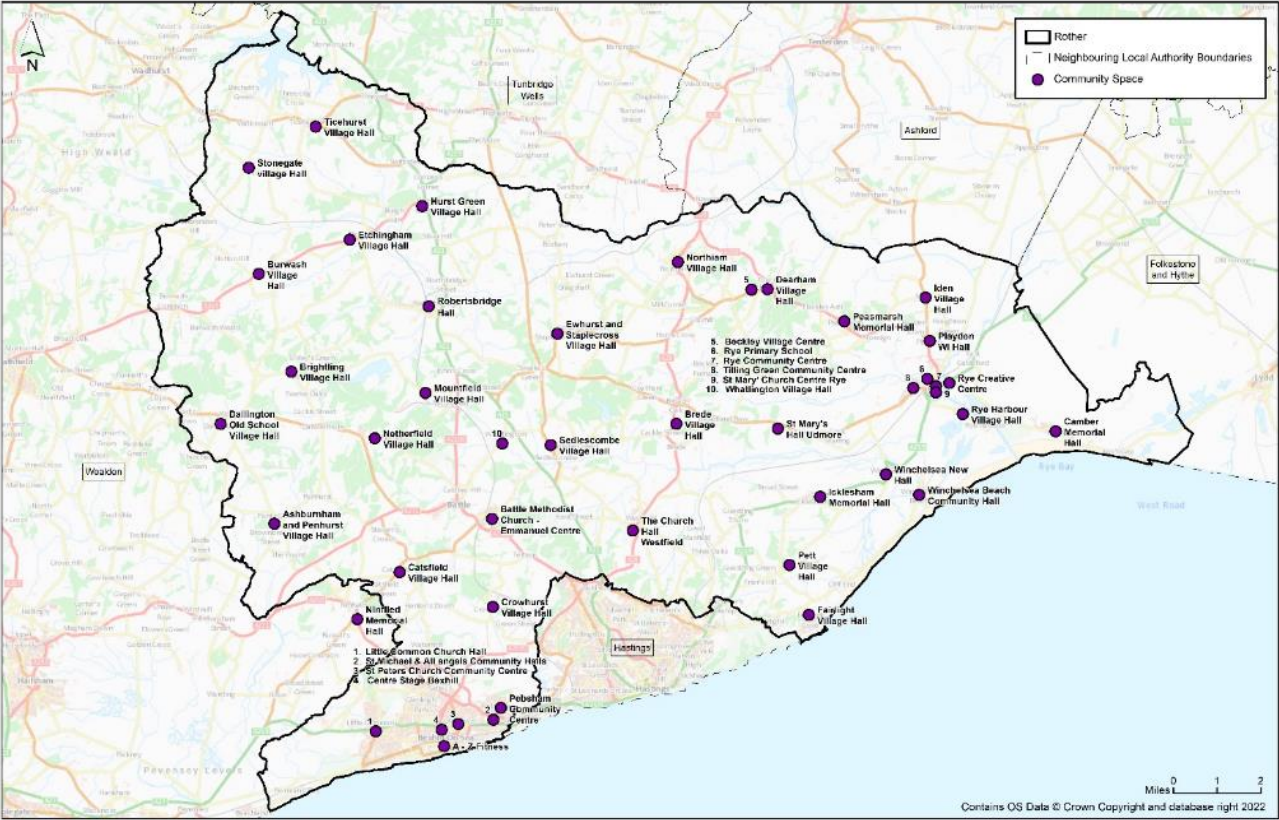
Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Number Badminton Courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play	Sports Club Community Access	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Buckswood school	TN35 4LT	Sports Hall	Main	4	Private Use – Sports Hall	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)			1933	
Claremont Preparatory and Nursery School	TN37 7PW	Sports Hall	Main	3	Private Use – Sports Hall	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)			1942	
Claremont School (Senior)	TN32 5UJ	Sports Hall	Main	4	Private Use - Sports Hall	Independent School approved for SEN Pupils	School/College/University (in house)			2013	
St Richards Catholic College	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Main	4	Private Use - Sports Hall	Voluntary Aided School	Other			2018	
Battle Sports Centre	TN33 0HT	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Pay and play	Other	Other	✓		2015	
Bexhill Youth and Community Centre	TN40 1RE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Pay and play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	✓		1965	2010
Etchingham Church of England Primary School	TN19 7BY	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Etchingham Sport and Recreation Trust		✓	2015	
Robertsbridge Community College	TN32 5EA	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)		✓	1960	2015

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Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Number Badminton Courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play	Sports Club Community Access	Year Built	Year Refurbished
The Pretious Sports Hall Northiam	TN31 6NB	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Controlled School	Community Organisation		✓	2007	
Westfield Community Hall	TN35 4QJ	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Organisation	Community Organisation		✓	1983	
St Marys School	TN40 2LU	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use - Activity Hall	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)			1981	
St Richards Catholic College	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use - Activity Hall	Voluntary Aided School	Other			1983	
St Richards Catholic College	TN40 1SE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	0	Private Use - Activity Hall	Voluntary Aided School	Other			1963	
St Thomas Church of England Aided Primary School	TN36 4ED	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	1	Private Use - Activity Halls	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)			1968	

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- 2.6. A total of 3 out of the 11 strategic sized sports halls (3+ badminton courts) are available for pay and play community use and 4 are available for sports club/community association use. A total of 8 out of the 11 strategic sized sports halls are located on school/college owned sites of which 4 sports halls are private use.
- 2.7. As well as the identified activity halls, there are a range of other community halls/centres, churches, village halls e.g. Bred and Fairlight Village Halls etc. These are available for community use sessions, usually for groups, associations, and privately run classes, but provide for far more than sport and physical activity. Typically community halls will also be hired for dance classes, arts/crafts, events and programmes, meetings and social gatherings.



Community space in Rother



# Rother District Council

## Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033

- 2.8. The education sports halls will have different hours of access for community use, outside of education use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage venues for wider community use, predominantly by sports clubs and community groups. Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a responsive basis to sports clubs or community groups, for a term or even shorter lettings.
- 2.9. Schools with community access were consulted with as part of this study and the following key information was provided relating to access arrangements and programmes of use.

**Table 2: Summary of School Sports Facilities – Community Use**

School	Access arrangements and Programme of Use
Battle Sports Centre	Community access times: Monday – Friday 17.00 – 22.00 Saturday 09.00 – 18.00 & Sundays 09.00 – 20.00 Programme of use: badminton, male and female basketball, indoor cricket, pickleball, football, netball, table tennis, volleyball
Bexhill Academy	Community access times: Monday – Friday 18.00 – 21.00 Saturday & Sundays Closed Programme of use: badminton, basketball, cricket, football, gymnastics, netball, table tennis, volleyball Bookings are taken by School Hire
Bexhill College Sports Centre	Community Access times: currently closed for community use Programme of Use: Badminton, Basketball, 5 a side football, indoor cricket, martial arts, gymnastics, fitness sessions, handball netball, trampolining, indoor hockey, roller hockey, dance, climbing.
Robertsbridge Community College	Community Access times: Monday - Friday: 17:00 – 22:00 Saturday & Sunday: 09:00-17:00 Programme of Use: Badminton, Basketball, 5 a side football, indoor cricket, martial arts, gymnastics, fitness sessions, handball netball, trampolining, indoor hockey, roller hockey.
Vinehall School	Community Access times: Monday - Friday: Closed School use only Saturday & Sunday: 09:00-17:00 Programme of Use: Badminton, Basketball, 5 a side football, netball.

- 2.10. This overall range of provision within the district means that activities/sports can be separated. Big space sports such as volleyball and basketball can be accommodated in the main halls. The smaller activity halls can accommodate small space activities such as Pilates, yoga and martial arts. Bexhill College Sports Centre is currently closed for community sports club usage.

### Quality

- 2.11. Detailed quality assessments were undertaken of all the RDC indoor sports facilities (May – July 2022) by way of a site visit and visual assessment of the facilities. These are provided in Appendix A and are summarised in Table 3 below.

# Rother District Council

## *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

**Table 3: Summary of the Quality Assessment of Rother District Sports Halls and Activity Halls**

Facility Name	Quality Score	Commentary
Battle Sports Centre	43% Average	The school is having major building works taking place to the front of the school. The sports hall is remaining in situ but the building works have impacted on current programme and usage caused by parking issues and the closure of some of the facilities due to the works. The sports hall was built in 1987 and last major refurbishment in 2012. Issues include foyer needs reflooring and changing rooms require redecoration.
Bexhill Leisure Centre	52% Average	<p>The reception area has been refurbished recently and includes new laminate flooring, new seating, decoration and a barista style coffee machine.</p> <p>Gym Extra has had an overnight refurbishment in June 2022. The functional Gym was refurbished in May 2022 with new power racks and lifting platforms and new equipment has been provided since. The Myride studio has also received an upgrade to the very latest software and interactive technology.</p> <p>The centre sign on Down Road needs to be maintained and not hidden by the undergrowth. Sign posting to the car park is non-existent. You could drive into the motor cycling training centre before realising that you had gone wrong.</p> <p>The Leisure Centre has possible development options if the skate park, motorcycle training centre and land at the front with old Victorian building can be developed.</p> <p>Disability access needs to be addressed.</p>
Rye Sports Centre	43% average	Sports hall built 1987 and refurbished in 2007, floor is old and walls are brick no colour for badminton. There are 2 cricket nets and net dividers in the hall. Disability access is an issue.
Bexhill Academy	57% Average	Dual use facility built 2010 no known refurbishment. Sports hall walls are not correct colour for Badminton. Sports hall provides for 2 x 2 indoor cricket nets and the hall has a divider net.
Bexhill College Sports Centre	68% Good	Sports Hall is currently closed for community use.
Robertsbridge Community College	41% Average	Sports hall has a sprung floor, the lower sports hall walls are painted green. ~the colour of the top of the sports hall wall does not support badminton pla.2 lane cricket nets are available.
Vinehall School	No access	

- 2.12. Rother District Council owns 2 sports halls within the district; both are 4 court sports halls located at Bexhill Leisure Centre and Rye Sports Centre. Freedom Leisure operates Bexhill Leisure Centre, and Rye Sports Centre and Pool on behalf of Rother District Council as a not-for-profit trust.

- 2.13. Battle Sports Centre is the largest sports hall site in terms of scale and capacity. It has a four-court sports hall and an extensive activity hall and has a capacity of 2,427 visits in the weekly peak period and can provide for multiple sports use across the two halls.
- 2.14. Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport recommend that a 4-badminton court sports hall for community participation should be 690 sq. m in size. This space provides additional space between courts, run off space and space for coaching and teaching school PE. Three sports halls Bexhill Academy, Bexhill College Sports Centre and Bexhill Leisure Centre meet this requirement. This means that these three sports halls can provide for all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation and accommodate club sport programmes.
- 2.15. The four court sports halls at Battle Sports Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are 33m x 18m. Vinehall Independent School has a sports hall 27m x 18m.
- 2.16. There are no sports halls in the district larger than 4 badminton courts.
- 2.17. The average year built for all the sports halls in Rother District is 1999 and 1990 for the public leisure centres an average of 32 years for the public sports halls. Rother District therefore has an ageing stock of sports halls and there will be a need to continue modernisation.
- 2.18. The activity halls across the district vary in age. The oldest activity hall is Robertsbridge Community College (1960), which was refurbished in 2015. The most recent activity halls were built in 2015 at Battle Sports Centre and Etchingham Church of England Primary School.
- 2.19. This overall range of provision in the district means that the activities/sports can be separated. Big space sports such as badminton, basketball, and trampolining can be accommodated in the main halls. The smaller activity halls can accommodate small space sports and activities such as palates, yoga and martial arts.

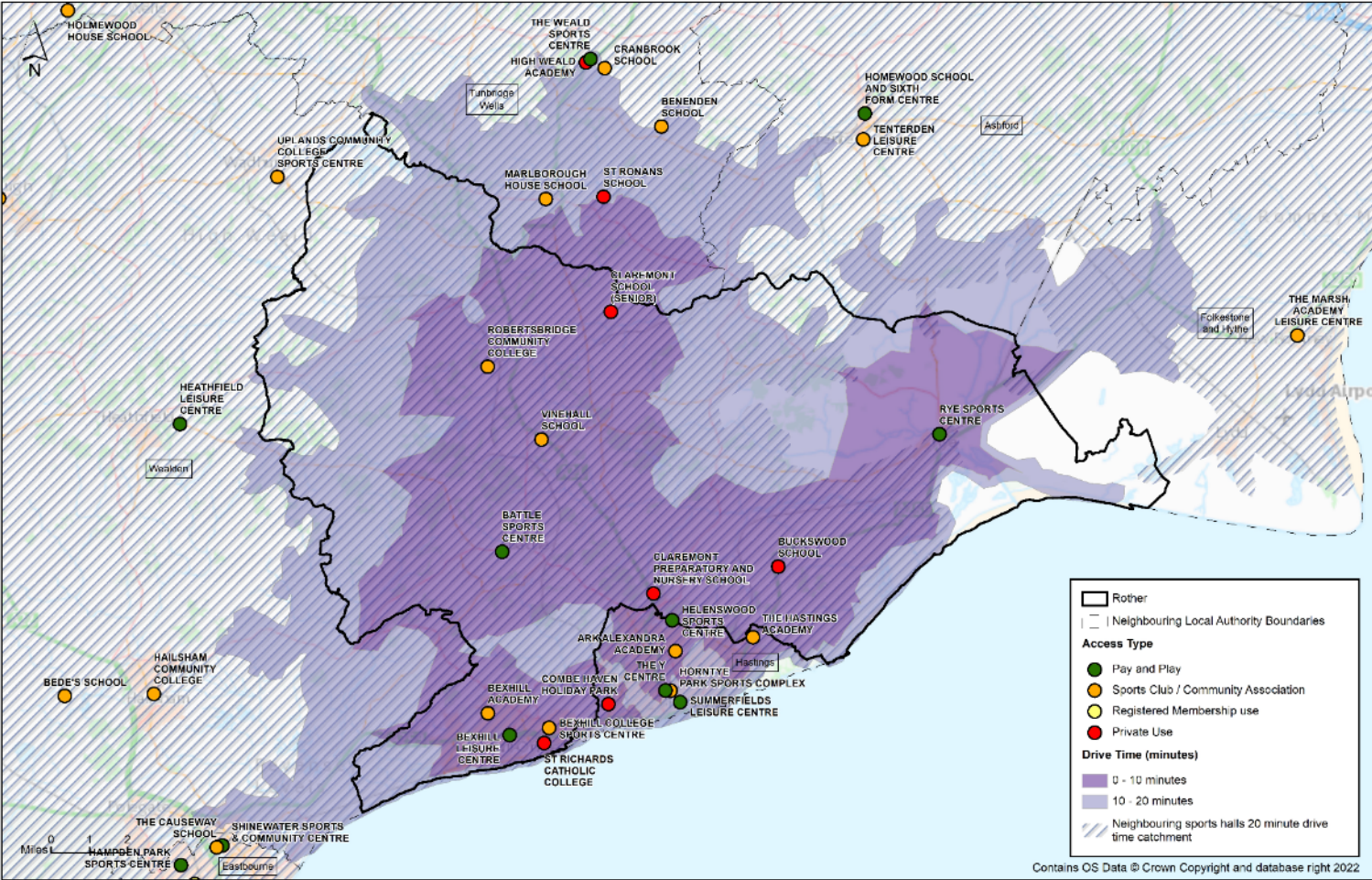
### Accessibility

- 2.20. In Rother District, 17.8% of the population do not have access to a car which is lower than national (24.9%) but lightly higher than the regional (17.6%) figures. The percentage of the population without access to a car is important because it influences travel patterns to sports halls. If there is a higher percentage of the population without a car, then a network of local accessible sports halls for residents who either walk or use public transport to travel to a sports hall becomes much more important.
- 2.21. The findings for Rother District are that 84% of visits to sports halls are by car which is higher than national and regional figures. This means that only 16% are travelling by foot or using public transport, both of which are below national and regional levels.
- 2.22. There is a very limited bus service in Rother and this is also limited in the rural areas. However, at the sports hall sites, apart from Vinehall School, sports halls are within a 5-minute walk of a bus stop. Bexhill Leisure Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are within a 15-minute walk of a railway station. Opportunities to travel to sports halls by bus are greater than opportunities to travel by rail.



2.23. Map 2 below shows the geographical distribution of the strategic size pay and play community accessible sports halls and activity halls in Rother District with a 20-minute walk and 30-minute drive catchment.

Map 2: Sports Halls/Activity Halls with pay and play community access catchments in Rother District (20 min drive time)



All Sports Halls 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother



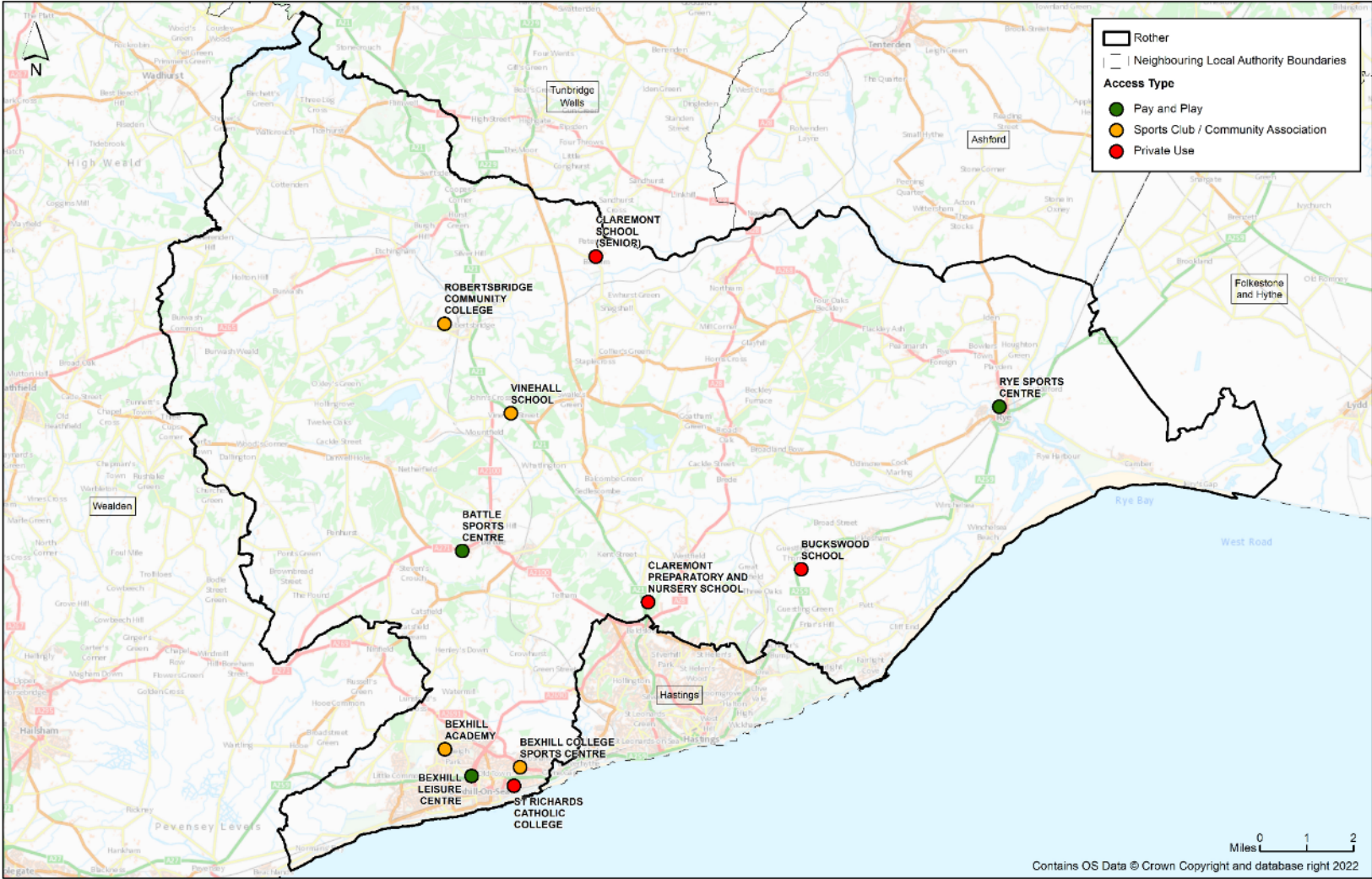


### Availability

- 2.24. Table 1, together with Map 1 and 2 highlight that there is a high level of accessible sports hall and activity hall provision in Rother District. However, the majority are on education sites and only provide for sports club/association use. (See Map 3). Whilst a community accessible sports hall would typically be open from 7am – 10pm weekdays and 9am – 6pm weekends, a facility on an education site, if open to community use will be open from 5pm – 9pm weekdays and 9am – 5pm weekends as demonstrated in Table 2 above. Opening hours for village/community halls vary significantly depending on how they are operated but they would typically not be open for as many hours as a community accessible sports hall. There are 3 sports halls in Rother District with community pay and play access (See Map 4) but 1 of these is on an education site with dual use agreements in place. This means that pay and play access is normally restricted to weekday evenings and weekends.
- 2.25. The total supply of sports halls identified as strategic in the Sport England Facility Planning model equates to 33 courts, of which 27 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as effective supply). The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) excludes sports halls and activity halls deemed to be private, too small or there is a lack of information relating to hours of use. In effect, there is an aggregate total of 6 badminton courts, across the education sites, which are unavailable for community use; this represents 18% of the total supply of badminton courts in Rother District. The peak period is weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites.

Rother District Council  
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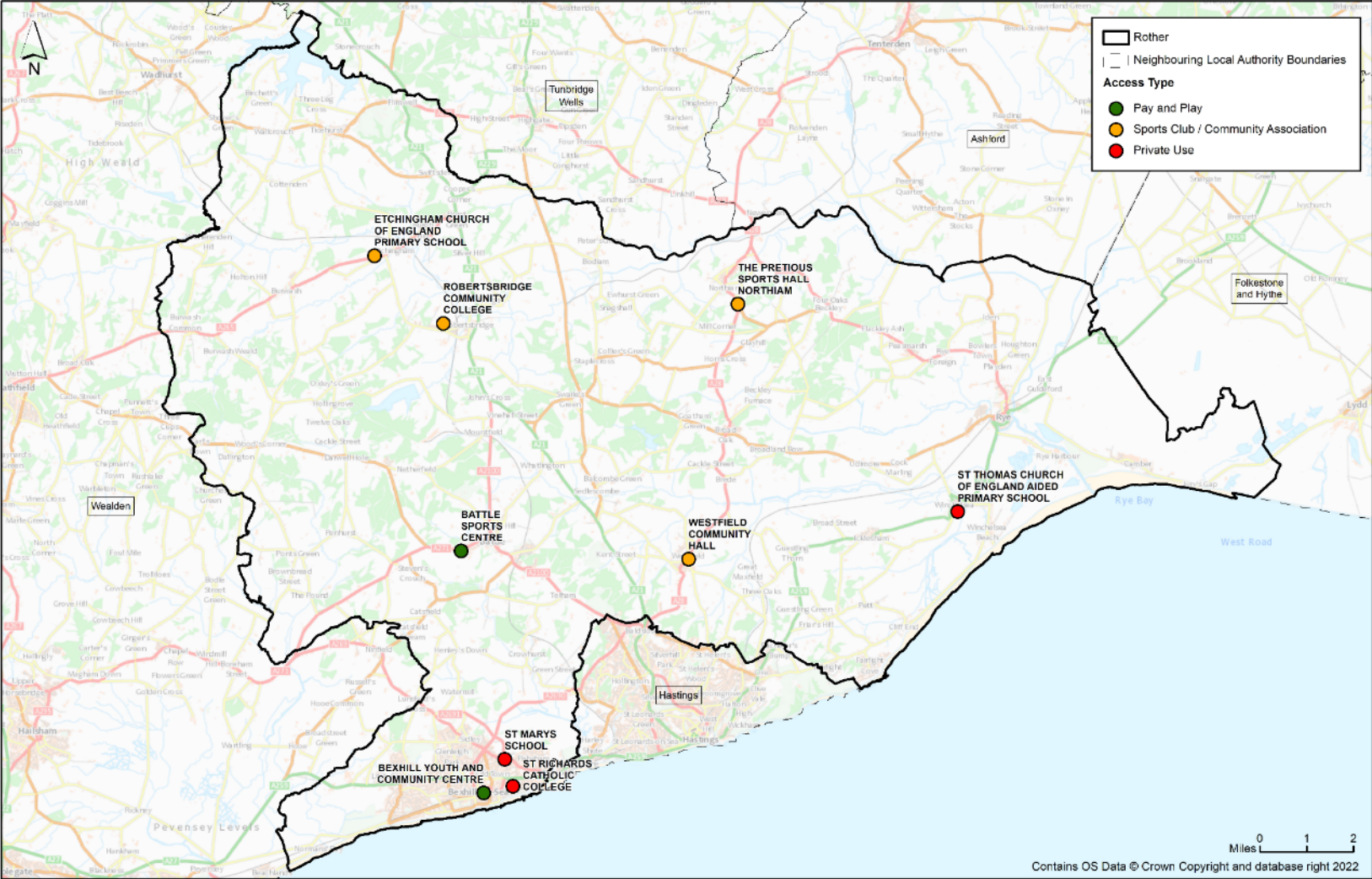
Map 3: Sports Halls by Community use



Sports Halls by community use in Rother



Map 3a: Activity Halls by Community use

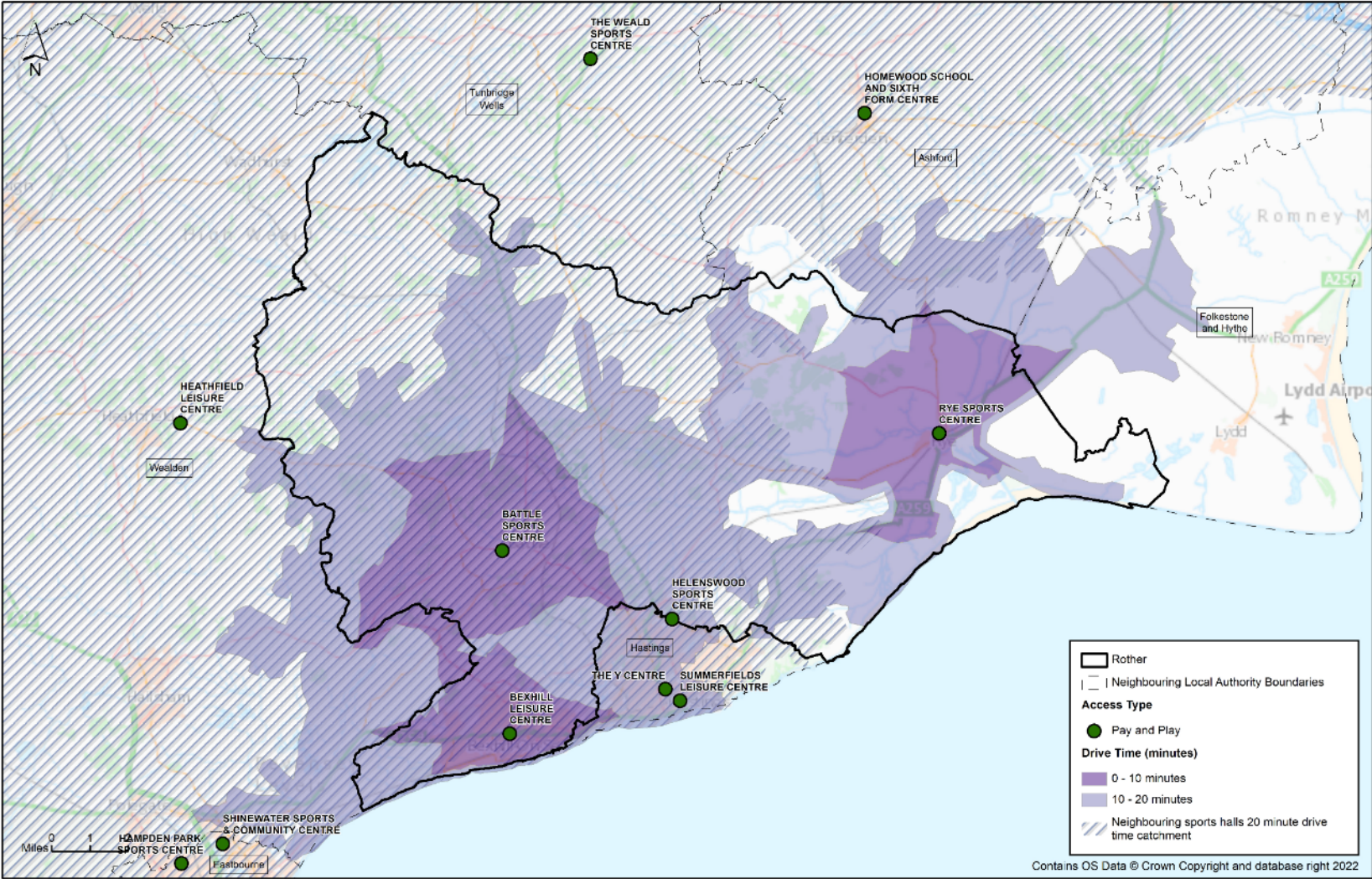


Activity Halls by community use in Rother





Map 4:



Pay and Play Sports Halls 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother



### National Governing Bodies (NGB's)

- 2.26. Consultation was undertaken with National Governing Bodies (NGB's) to identify their views on the need for sports hall provision in Rother District. The views of NGB's (representing sports hall sports) who responded are included in Appendix B.
1. **Badminton** – In the Rother District area there is below average demand although an average number of badminton clubs and members. However, there is a below average number of sites and courts. Total unmet demand is below the national average and predicted to remain so by 2030. Participation rates are below average. However, there is a solid badminton infrastructure of 10 affiliated clubs in the area. Over 85% of the badminton courts available meet Badminton England quality threshold. There is a need for 56.57% (521) of the current available court hours 961 court hours per week to service all badminton demand. It is predicted by Badminton England that there will be a need for 58 additional court hours by 2030.
  2. **Gymnastics** – There is 1 gymnastics club in the Rother District area: 1066 Gymnastics and 3 clubs in the Hastings area The British Gymnastics National Strategy and Facilities Strategy both highlight 10% growth year on year in participation levels and long waiting lists. A key priority therefore is to 'identify and then remove bottleneck so that demand can be met, starting with addressing coaches and space limitations.' British Gymnastics supports clubs moving into dedicated facilities in order to increase their membership and diversify their range of activities which includes working with the community to provide physical activity opportunities. British Gymnastics target was to have over half of clubs in their own facilities by 2021. 1066 Gymnastics Club is in a dedicated facility.
  3. **Netball** – In Rother District there is 1 walking netball session at Bexhill Leisure Centre a second is paused for now at Battle Sports Centre. The key club is Pass and Move with 17 members. Netball England are keen to sustain both Hastings and Eastbourne Netball Leagues and to grow Walking Netball participants in the rother area by growing the Bexhill Leisure Centre walking netball participation and to develop the Battle Sports Centre session.

### Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM)

- 2.27. Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run Report (August 2022, based on Sport England 2022 National Run data) for sports hall provision in Rother District. The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on 7 sports halls located on 7 sites and includes strategic size (3+ badminton courts) and 1 badminton court sports halls (activity halls) that are on the same site.
- 2.28. The population of Rother District in 2022 is 98,935 and this population generates a sports hall demand of 7,521 visits in the weekly peak period. The peak period is weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The demand in the weekly peak period including a 'comfort' factor equates to 26 badminton courts.

- 2.29. This compares to a supply of 27 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly period. Therefore, in Rother District supply exceeds demand by 1 badminton court. Neighbouring Hastings has demand for 26 badminton courts five fewer courts than the available supply in Hastings.
- 2.30. The full and detailed FPM report is included at Appendix B.

### **Sports Halls**

- 2.31. The key findings from the Sport England FPM report are as follows:
1. **The total supply of sports halls with badminton courts is 33 badminton courts of which 27 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as the effective supply);**
  2. **The difference in supply and available supply (6) of badminton courts is because the education sports hall sites have variable hours of access for community use;**
  3. **The Facility Planning Model suggests that 91% of the demand generated by the population of Rother District is being met. This is the same for Hastings and England. But lower than the region (93.7%);**
  4. **25% of the satisfied demand is forecast as being exported out of Rother District in order to be met by sports hall provision in neighbouring authority areas;**
  5. **Approximately 84% of the satisfied demand is modelled as those that travel by car, which is higher than the national (75%) and regional figure (80%). This means that only 16% are travelling by foot or using public transport, both of which are lower than national and regional levels.**
  7. **Unmet demand is the equivalent of 2.3 courts. This is very similar to Hastings where unmet demand is 2.4 courts. Of Rother's unmet demand 7% is forecast to be as a result of lack of capacity at current facilities. Highest unmet demand is in Bexhill, but at a measure of 0.2 of a court per square kilometre. There is unmet demand of 0.1 of a court per square kilometre in several areas of Bexhill, Camber, Northiam and Rye. This is insufficient demand to build a new sports hall;**
  8. **The model forecasts that a number of the individual sites are likely to be busy, if not full during the weekly peak periods. This means that there may well be limited opportunities to increase levels of usage at a number of publicly accessible sites. The model shows that Bexhill Leisure Centre has an estimated 100% of its capacity used at peak time. Sport England's measure of comfortably full is 80% of capacity at used at peak time. Rye sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 62% in the weekly peak period;**

9. Rother District has an ageing stock of publicly accessible sports halls. Bexhill community college sport Hall is currently closed for community use. It is in the interest of Rother District Council to have this facility open for community use. The FPM states that maintaining the high level of community use at the educational sites is important in terms of both satisfied and retained demand.

Supply and Demand Analysis

2.32. Table 4 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for sports halls and activity halls in Rother District.

Table 4: Sports Halls Supply and Demand Summary

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Sports Halls	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 7 strategic sports halls (3+ badminton courts) sports halls on 7 sites. There is an equivalent of 33 badminton courts, of which 27 are available for community use in the weekly peak period. The six unavailable courts represent 18% of the total supply.</li><li>• The average build date for all the sports halls is 1999, and 1990 for the public leisure centres only. This means there is an ageing stock of sports halls in Rother (the average lifespan of public sports facilities is 30 years). On average, publicly accessible sports halls are 32 years old.</li><li>• There are two public leisure centres (Bexhill Leisure Centre and Rye Sports Centre) and five educational sites, of which one is managed by a Trust rather than in-house.</li><li>• Battle Sports Centre:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Is the largest sports hall site in the District, in terms of scale and capacity.</li><li>➢ Has a four-court hall and an extensive activity hall.</li><li>➢ Has a capacity of 2,427 visits in the weekly peak period.</li><li>➢ Can provide for multiple sports use across the two halls.</li></ul></li><li>• Five of the other sites have a four-court hall. Robertsbridge Community College Sports Centre has ab activity hall.</li><li>• Three are 35m x 20m: Bexhill Academy, Bexhill College Sports Centre and Bexhill Leisure Centre. This is the size that Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for hall sports recommend for a four-court hall. These dimensions provide a sports hall that can cater for all hall sports at the community level of participation. The scale also meets the requirements for hall sports club development.</li><li>• The four-court halls at Battle Sports Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are 33m x 18m.</li><li>• This size of hall can also accommodate most indoor hall sports at the community level of participation but has less space behind and between the courts.</li><li>• There is a 27m x 18m three or four-court hall at Vinehall School.</li></ul>



Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Sports Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing district population needs access to 26 badminton courts to meet demand.</li> <li>91% of all demand for sports halls in the district is met.</li> <li>The three sports halls in Bexhill are the busiest facilities in the district.</li> <li>59% of all available sports hall capacity is used in the weekly peak period.</li> <li>Bexhill Leisure Centre has an estimated 100% of its capacity used at peak times i.e. weekday evenings.</li> <li>There is unmet demand of 2.3 badminton courts in the district. Whilst the best location to address this is close to the site of the existing Bexhill Leisure Centre, the level of unmet demand is insufficient to require the building of a new sports hall. Unmet demand could be addressed by opening up increased capacity in existing sports halls in the district e.g. Bexhill Academy, Bexhill College.</li> <li>Supply of, and demand for sports hall badminton courts is balanced in the district; this means that none of the existing stock can be lost unless a replacement is provided, or additional capacity is created in the remaining facilities.</li> <li>Community access to the existing dual-use sites (Northam, Battle, Robertsbridge, Rye) needs to be maintained, but there is potential to review the financial arrangements underpinning these dual-use agreements. Battle provides the optimum model of dual use which could provide a template for other similar sites in the district. RDC's financial contribution should be aligned to the extent of community access provided, so that community benefit is the element subsidised.</li> <li>NGBs and other local consultation' highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>NGBs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Badminton England</b> – There are a below average number of sites and courts and very low participation rates despite 10 clubs. The current and future demand for badminton can be met from exiting provision.</li> <li>▪ <b>Football</b> – sports halls to have Futsal markings and goals to enable the game to grow.</li> <li>▪ <b>Cricket</b> – sports halls should be designed to provide for indoor cricket nets and indoor cricket play</li> <li>▪ <b>Gymnastics</b> – support clubs moving into dedicated facilities to increase membership and diversify range of activities available including working with the community to increase physical activity opportunities.</li> <li>▪ <b>Handball</b> - there is no handball activity in Rother District in terms of club set up. However, there is a clear lack of decent size sports halls, specifically 5 badminton court size or more. This is the size required to run Handball.</li> <li>▪ <b>Netball</b> – Need to sustain Hastings and Eastbourne Netball Leagues and develop walking netball at Battle Sports Centre and develop participation in walking netball at Bexhill Leisure Centre</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <b>Other Consultation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many clubs have ambitions to grow and would like to see improved facilities to support this.</li> <li>▪ Improved facilities for those with a disability are highlighted as a priority.</li> <li>▪ Access to facilities in the daytime is key, particularly for older residents.</li> <li>▪ There is a need to provide more physical activities for children</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>



# Rother District Council

## *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

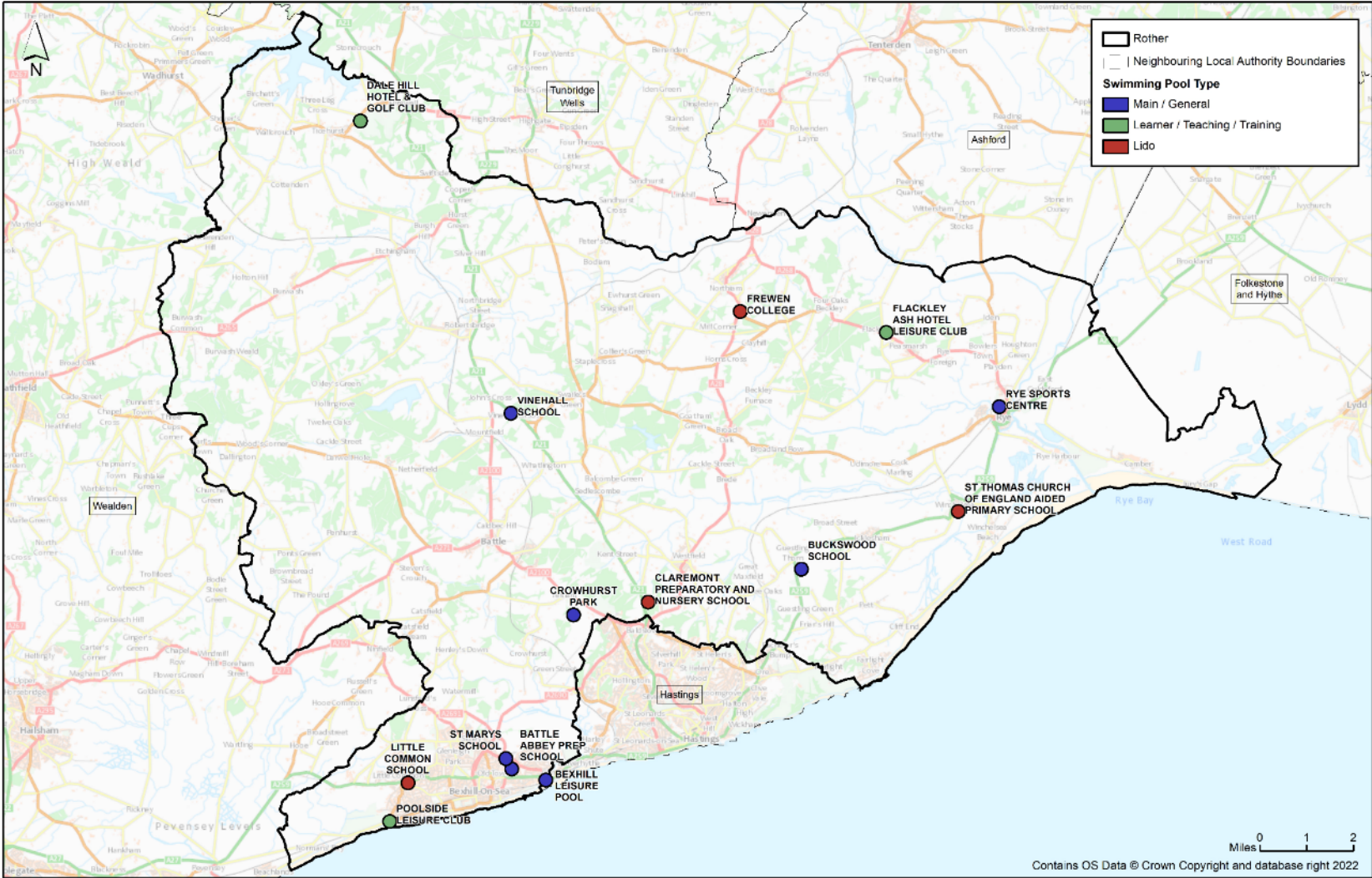
Facility Type	Assessment Findings
<b>Sports Halls</b>	
<b>Quality</b>	Six of the seven sports hall facilities available to the community have been scored as average facilities. Bexhill Community College Sports Hall not currently open for community use scored Good. Refurbishment will be needed across all the sports halls in the next 5 years with either floor, lighting and or changing room refurbishments required.
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>Approximately 84% of the satisfied demand for sports halls is modelled as those that travel by car, which is higher than the national (75%) and regional figure (80%). This means that only 16% are travelling by foot or using public transport, both of which are lower than national and regional levels.</p> <p>There is a very limited bus service in Rother and this is also limited in the rural areas. However, at the sports hall sites, apart from Vinehall School, sports halls are within a 5-minute walk of a bus stop. Bexhill Leisure Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are within a 15-minute walk of a railway station. Opportunities to travel to sports halls by bus are greater than opportunities to travel by rail.</p> <p>Unmet demand is the equivalent of 2.3 courts. This is very similar to Hastings where unmet demand is 2.4 courts. Of Rother's unmet demand 7% is forecast to be as a result of lack of capacity at current facilities. Highest unmet demand is in Bexhill, but at a measure of 0.2 of a court per square kilometre. There is unmet demand of 0.1 of a court per square kilometre in several areas of Bexhill, Camber, Northiam and Rye. This is insufficient demand to build a new sports hall;</p>
<b>Availability</b>	<p>The majority 5 of the 7 strategic sports halls in Rother are on education. 4 of the 5 only provide for sports club/association use. 1 Battle Sports Centre provides for pay and play. There are a further 4 school sports halls that provide private school use only. Whilst a community accessible sports hall would typically be open from 7am – 10pm weekdays and 9am – 6pm weekends, a facility on an education site, if open to community use will be open from 5pm – 9pm weekdays and 9am – 5pm weekends as demonstrated in Table 2 above. Opening hours for village/community halls vary significantly depending on how they are operated but they would typically not be open for as many hours as a community accessible sports hall. There are 3 sports halls in Rother District with community pay and play access but 1 of these is on an education site with dual use agreements in place. This means that pay and play access is normally restricted to weekday evenings and weekends.</p> <p>The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts, is 33 courts, of which 27 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as effective supply). The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) excludes sports halls and activity halls deemed to be private, too small or there is a lack of information relating to hours of use. In effect, there is an aggregate total of 6 badminton courts, across the education sites, which are unavailable for community use; this represents 18% of the total supply of badminton courts in Rother District. The peak period is weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites.</p>

## Swimming Pools

### Quantity

- 2.33. The supply analysis identifies that Rother District has a total of 14 pools across 14 sites. These pools are shown in Table 5 and Map 3 below. Strategic sized pools are those of 160 sqm plus; there are 4 of these in Rother District that are available for community use and 2 of these are owned by the Council and operated by Freedom Leisure Community Trust.
- 2.34. The strategic sized pools in Rother have one main pool each. There are no learner pools in the District. There are 3 x 25m pools in Rother. Bexhill Leisure Pool has four lanes but is L shaped and has a substantive amount of leisure water. Rye Sports Centre is a four-lane pool but is the smallest in the District. Battle Abbey Prep School is the largest pool and has six lanes. Crowhurst Park is a free form pool with 324 sqm of water, making it the second largest swimming pool in the District.
- 2.35. The total supply of water space for community use in the weekly period is 843 sqm (note: for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sqm of water, depending on individual lane width). The current population needs 988 sqm of community water space to meet demand. There is a current under supply of water space required for community use.
- 2.36. There are 2 community pay and play swimming pools; Both of these are owned by the local authority and managed by Freedom Leisure and are not located on school sites. These are Bexhill Leisure Pool and Rye Sports Centre Swimming Pool. Battle Abbey Prep School does not provide for pay and play and only provides for hire by swimming clubs and community use groups. It is not available for public recreational pay and swim. Crowthorne Park is operated as a commercial facility and provides recreational swimming through a membership.
- 2.37. St Mary's School Swimming Pool although not considered in Sport England's Facility Planning Model, as the facility is identified as Private use. The pool does have some sports club and community organisation use, such as disability groups and organisations.
- 2.38. The average year built for all sites is 1992 and 1997 for the public use sites.

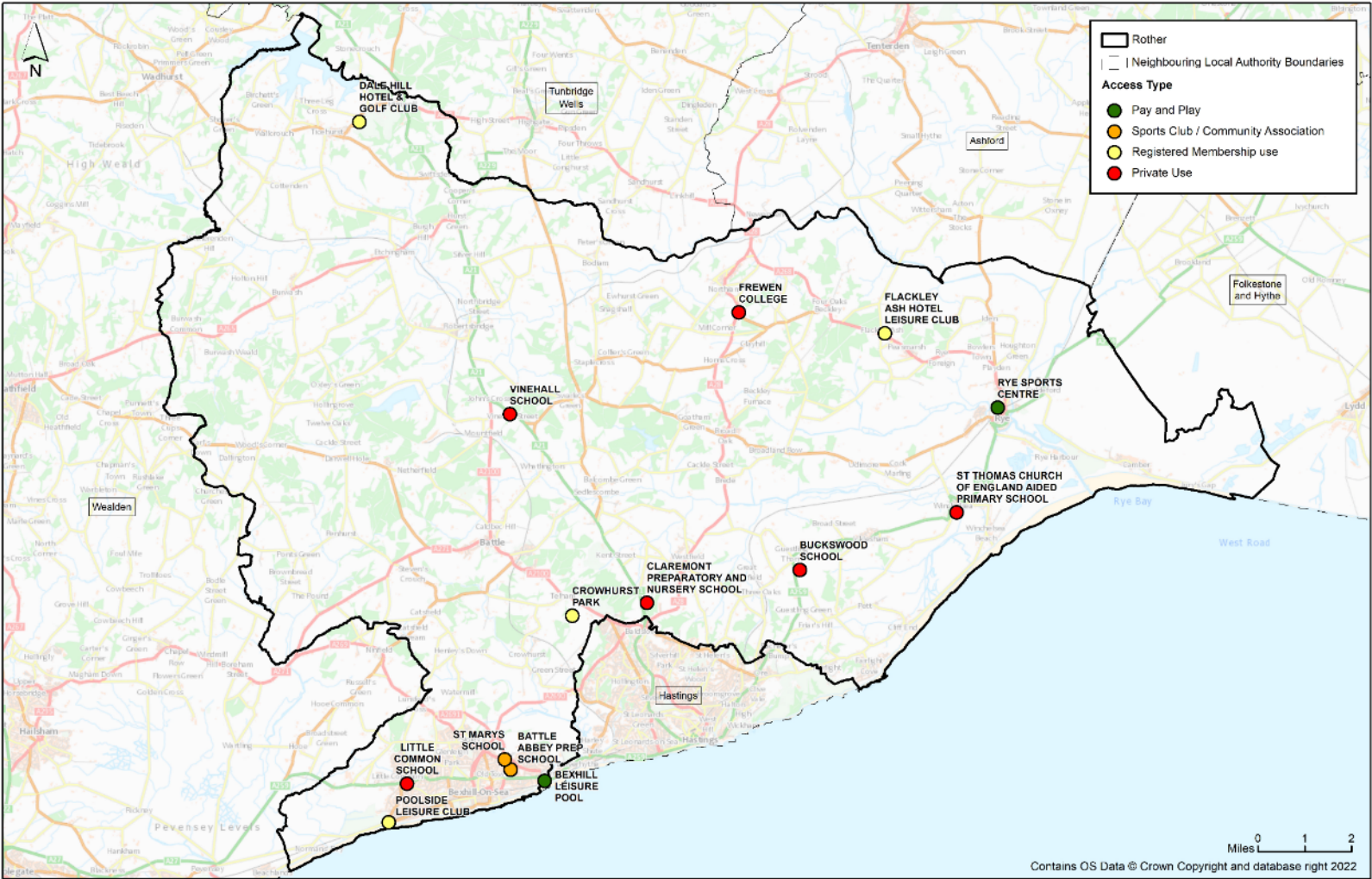
Map 5 Swimming Pools by Type



Swimming Pools by type in Rother



Map 6: Swimming Pools by Access Type in Rother District



Swimming Pools by community use in Rother



# Rother District Council

## *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

Table 5: Swimming Pools in Rother District

Site name	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play	Sports Club Use	Commercial Use	Private Use	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Bexhill Leisure Pool	TN40 2JS	Main Pool	4	25m	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓				1990	2007
Paye Sports Centre	TN31 7ND	Main Pool	4	25m	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓				2003	
Battle Abbey Prep School	TN40 2NH	Main Pool	6	25m	Sports Club/Organisation	Education	Education		✓			1980	
St Marys School	TN40 2LU	Main Pool	4	20m	Sports Club/Organisation	Education	Education		✓			1989	
Crowhurst Park	TN33 0SL	Main Pool	3	18m	Registered Membership	Commercial	Commercial			✓		1995	2008
Dale Hill Hotel & Golf Club	TN5 7DQ	Learner Pool	0	8m	Registered Membership	Commercial	Commercial			✓		1971	2003
Flackley Ash Hotel Leisure Club	TN31 6YH	Learner Pool	0	12m	Registered Membership	Commercial	Commercial			✓		1987	

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Site name	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play	Sports Club Use	Commercial Use	Private Use	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Poolside Leisure Club	TN39 4TT	Learner Pool	1	9.5m	Registered Membership	Commercial	Commercial			✓		1986	2014
Buckswood School	TN35 4LT	Main	6	25m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	1933	
St Claremont Preparatory and Nursery School	TN37 7PW	Lido	3	18m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	2013	
Frewen College	TN31 6NL	Lido	0	25m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	2000	
Little Common School	TN39 4SQ	Lido	0	13m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	1990	
St Thomas Church Of England Aided Primary School	TN36 4ED	Lido	0	10m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	1973	
Vinehall School	TN32 5JL	Main/ General	4	15m	Private Use	Education	Education				✓	1984	



2.39. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Rother District is as follows:

Table 6: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Rother District

	No of Pools	No of sites
Total Number of Pools	14	14
Community Use Swimming Pools (pay and play and sports clubs/community associations)	4	4
Main Pools	7	7
Learner Pools	3	3
Diving Pools	0	0
Leisure pools	1	1
Registered Membership Use	4	4
Private Use Education Pools	6	6

Quality

2.40. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all Rother District pools in the district, plus a number of other key community use swimming pools. These are summarised in Appendix B And Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Qualitative Assessments – Community Use Swimming Pools

Facility	Overall Quantitative Score for Facility %	Qualitative Score for Swimming Pool	Need for Investment-Overall Facility
Bexhill Leisure Pool	37% Poor	<p>The Swimming pool is a 4-lane pool with wave machine and flume, small fitness suite. Sited at Ravensdale Retail Park. Can be issues with parking when the retail park is busy no one knows how many customers are lost due to parking issues. The pool can become busy at certain times in the summer and there are complaints about long queues and waiting times.</p> <p>Currently carrying out work to upgrade the fitness facilities e.g. providing a functional training room. The gym extra will share its space with birthday parties and will be open the majority of the week but not when hosting catered parties (usually Friday and Weekend afternoons). Some of the existing gym equipment is due to be replaced.</p> <p>The health suite is currently closed and has been for sometime.</p>	

# Rother District Council

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Facility	Overall Quantitative Score for Facility %	Qualitative Score for Swimming Pool	Need for Investment-Overall Facility
		<p>Customers informed us that there were regular issues with the wave machine and flume not working.</p> <p>There are no social/meeting/café facilities.</p> <p>Disability access is an issue.</p> <p>Built in 1990 and refurbished in 2007. Facility is looking tired and old.</p>	
Rye Sports Centre	43% Average	<p>Swimming pool built 2003 changing rooms refurbished 2008.</p> <p>Swimming pool has had technical issues and had to close in July for a period of time - 2 days</p> <p>Swimming pool has had a rail installed to assist with people needing assistance from the pool to changing rooms.</p> <p>Small café overlooking the pool serving coffee and snacks</p>	
Battle Abbey Prep School	57% Average	<p>Swimming pool is not provided on the Battle Abbey Prep School site. It is on a standalone site adjacent to Bexhill College and Sports Centre. The swimming pool is used by Bexhill Swimming club, 1066 Swimming club and Hastings Seagulls Swimming Club. 3 Private swim Schools also use the facility. The swimming pool at face value is in reasonable condition, however the changing rooms are typical school changing rooms. The swimming pool was built in 1980 with no known refurbishment. There will be a need to refurbish this pool in the future.</p>	

- 2.41. The key local authority facility is now 32 years old (Bexhill Leisure Pool) and the main sports club used facility Battle Abbey Prep School is now 42 years old. These pools are ageing and are in need of refurbishment possible replacement.

### Accessibility

- 2.42. The drive time catchment area is 20 minutes travel time or 30 minutes in more rural areas. It is also important to ensure that pools are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport. As a guide, Sport England recommend that catchment areas should be 10-minute walk time, and/or a 20-minute drivetime (private car). Clearly it is not possible to provide a swimming pool within 10 minutes' walk time of all residents.
- 2.43. 17.8% of Rother District's population do not have access to a car which is lower than national (24.9%) but higher than regional figures (17.6%). A low percentage, as is the case with Rother, means that there is likely to be a larger number of visits to swimming pools by car. However, only 22% of District residents are within a 20-minute walk of a swimming pool. 86% of residents travel to a swimming pool by car. 7% of residents walk and 7% of residents travel by public transport to a swimming pool. Of the four swimming pool sites, three are within a five-minute walk of a bus stop. The exception is Crowhurst Park.
- 2.44. Rye Sports Centre is the only site within a five-minute walk of a railway station.

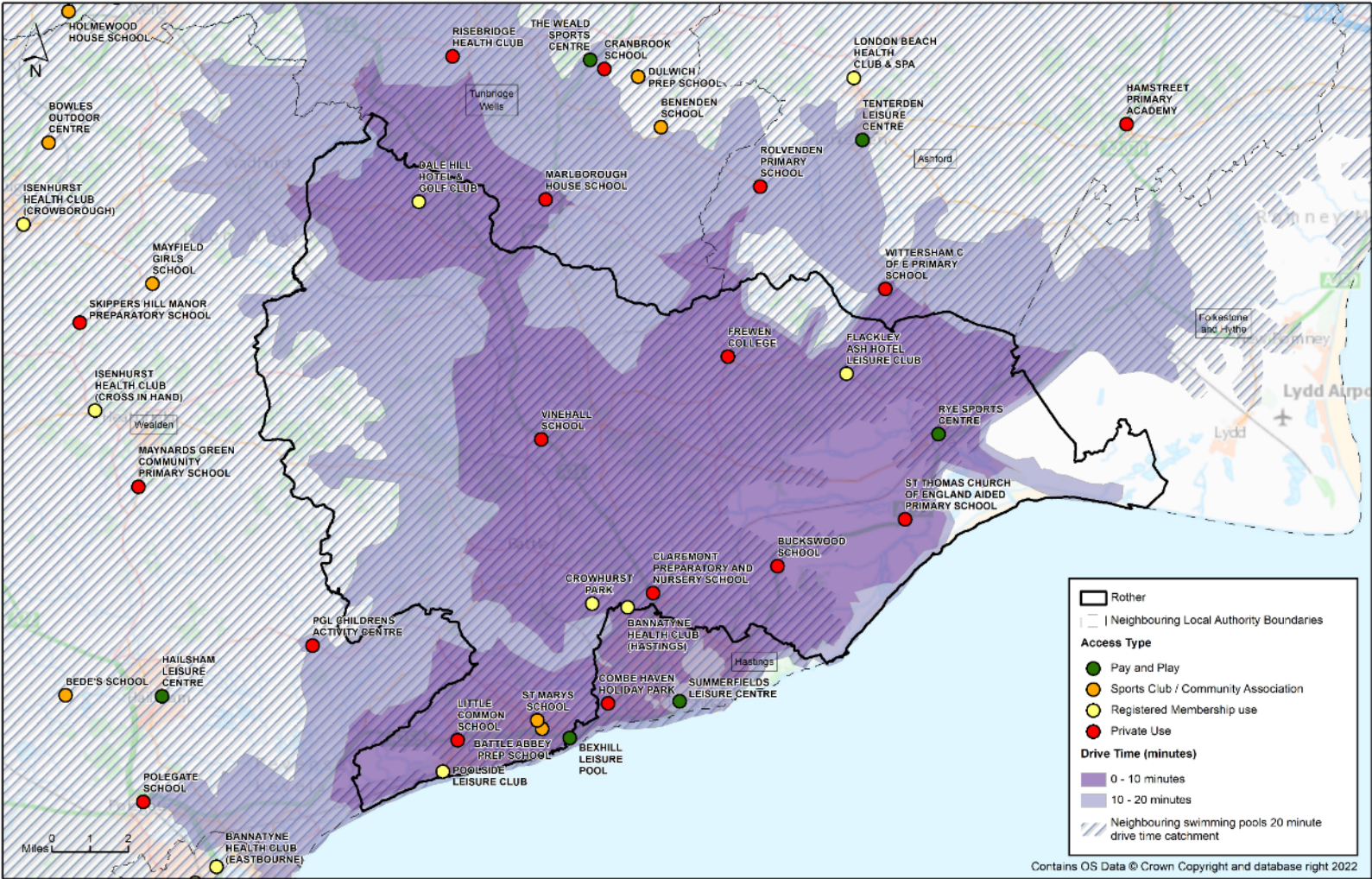


- 2.45. Map 7 shows the location of swimming pool sites in Rother District with pay and play community access and a 20 minute and 30-minute drive catchment. Map 7 shows that there is an extensive land area within a 10 – 20-minute drive of a pay and play community access pool with only a relatively small area to the northwest of the district excluded. The map also shows that all areas of the district are within a 20 minute drive of a pay and play community access pool, when pools in neighbouring local authorities are taken into consideration.
- 2.46. Accessibility to the existing pay and play access pools site is challenging for those who live outside of Bexhill and Rye in Rother District i.e. those living in the more rural areas of the district. There are therefore time, cost and travel barriers for some people living in the district in terms of access to swimming. Given swimming is a life skill, learning to swim is important.

# Rother District Council

## Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033

Map 7: Swimming pools with community pay and play catchment areas (20 min drive time)

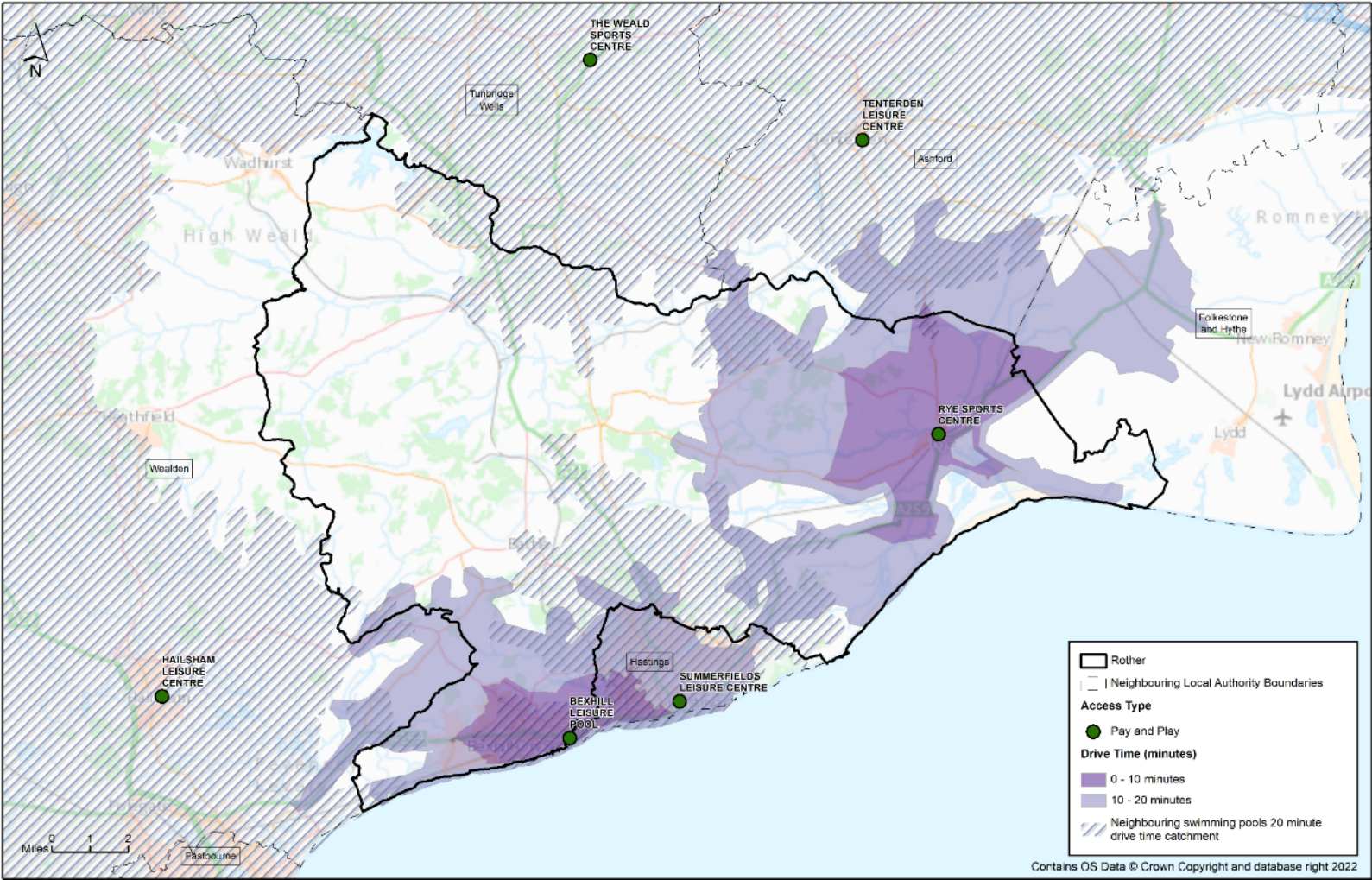


All Swimming Pools 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother





Map 8: Local Authority owned swimming pools with community pay and play catchment area (20 min drive time)



Pay and Play Swimming Pools 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother



### Availability

- 2.47. In 2022, the Rother District resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 988 sqm of water with a 70% comfort factor. Rother's demand for swimming pools, with a comfort factor, is 17% greater than the available supply 843 sqm of water space. Rother's population is only 5,805 greater than that of Hastings and demand for swimming pools is very similar in both: 988 sqm in Rother and 998 sqm in Hastings.
- 2.48. Approximately 78% of total demand for swimming from Rother District residents is satisfied/met. This is the level of total demand for swimming located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool (pools located both inside and outside Rother District boundaries). 70% of the satisfied demand is being retained within Rother District and met by swimming pools within the local authority area. This means that 30% is forecast as being exported out of Rother District to be met by pool provision in neighbouring local authority areas.
- 2.49. The 2 public leisure centres have the smallest pools (Bexhill Leisure Pool and Rye Sports Centre Swimming Pool) in the District. However, because of their availability, they have the second- and third-largest capacities in the weekly peak period: 1,979 visits at Bexhill Leisure Pool and 1,750 visits at Rye Sports Centre.
- 2.50. Battle Abbey Prep School is available for 13 hours in the weekly peak period. Despite it being the largest pool in scale, the limited availability means it has the smallest capacity of any site, at 813 visits in the weekly peak period.
- 2.51. Crowhurst Park is available for 52.5 hours in the weekly peak period and has the largest capacity, at 2,835 visits in the weekly peak period.

### National Governing Bodies

- 2.52. Consultation was undertaken with Swim England, to identify their views on the need for swimming pool provision in Rother District. The views of Swim England are provided in Appendix C and below.
- A key priority is to provide sustainable and fit for purpose facilities, enabling the whole community the opportunity to participate in aquatic activities.
  - We feel the proportion of swimming pay and play facilities needs to be increased, as the district largely provides membership or private aquatic facilities. Introducing an additional facility could alleviate pressures on the current facilities and help to tackle some of the unmet demand situated through the spine of district.
  - The main clubs based in this area are Hastings, Bexhill and 1066 using the Battle Abbey pool and Rye Leisure Centre. Hastings is the most competitive of the three, competing up to national standard, they also offer water polo. Bexhill and 1066 are smaller clubs with a few county level swimmers.
  - Moving forward we would hope to have some engagement with the council to ensure that the future water provision is maintained and potentially increased to meet any unmet demand with the district. We would look to provide our expertise and support to ensure that any future refurbishments or developments are fit for purpose and provide long term sustainability.

### Sports England Facility Planning Model (FPM)

- 2.53. Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facility Planning Model National Run Report (August 2022, based on the 2022 National Run data) for swimming pool provision in Rother District. The FPM analysis is based on 4 individual pool facilities on 4 sites across Rother District in 2022. The analysis excludes lidos, private facilities, closed facilities and facilities classed as too small. The FPM does not include St Mary's School swimming pool as it is defined as a private swimming pool by the FPM. The pool at St Mary's does cater for some club and group use particularly disability groups.
- 2.54. The analysis provides an evidence base for the supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in Rother District in 2022. It includes the findings for the neighbouring districts to Rother District. This is because the assessment is catchment area based and the catchment areas extend across local authority boundaries. A copy of the FPM for swimming pools in Rother District can be found at Appendix B.
- 2.55. In 2022, the Rother District resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 988 sqm of water with a 70% comfort factor. Rother's demand for swimming pools, with a comfort factor, is 17% greater than the available supply 843 sqm of water space. Rother's population is only 5,805 greater than that of Hastings and demand for swimming pools is very similar in both: 988 sqm in Rother and 998 sqm in Hastings.
- 2.56. In the weekly peak period, the estimated used capacity is 100% at Bexhill Leisure Pool and Battle Abbey Prep School, 63% at Rye Sports Centre and 24% at Crowhurst Park.
- 2.57. Local share is the available capacity that can be reached by the residents of an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that available capacity matches demand. In Rother District the local demand is 0.88. Therefore, demand in the District cannot access sufficient quality supply.
- 2.58. Local share varies across the District. Local share is best in Battle, at 3.1, and nearby, at 2.8. Demand in this area has access to three times the required quality provision. Local share is also good in Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Brede at 1.7.
- 2.59. Local share is poorest in the northwest of the District and in Bexhill, with values of between 0.4 and 0.5. The demand in these areas can access less than half the quality provision required.
- 2.60. Table 8 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for swimming pools in Rother District.

# Rother District Council

## Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033

Table 8: Summary Analysis – Swimming Pool Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
<b>Swimming Pools</b>	
<b>Quantity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are four swimming pool sites in Rother, each has one main pool.</li> <li>• There are no teaching pools in the District.</li> <li>• The average build date of all swimming pools in the district is 1992 and 1997 for the public sites. This means public swimming pools are an average of 25 years old.</li> <li>• There are three 25m pools in Rother</li> <li>• Bexhill Leisure Pool has four lanes, but is L-shaped with a substantial element of leisure water.</li> <li>• Rye Sports Centre is a four-lane pool but is the smallest in the District.</li> <li>• Battle Abbey Prep School is the largest pool and has six lanes.</li> <li>• Crowhurst Park is a free-form pool with 324 sqm of water, making it the second-largest swimming pool in the District.</li> <li>• Battle Abbey Prep School does not provide for pay and play use.</li> <li>• The current population needs 988 sq. m of water space to meet demand. There is currently publicly accessible swimming pool provision of 843 sq. m. This means there is an under-supply of swimming pool provision.</li> <li>• 78% of the demand for swimming in Rother is met; this is lower than both the regional average (92%) and also the national average (90%).</li> </ul>
<b>Quality</b>	The key local authority facility is now 32 years old (Bexhill Leisure Pool) and the main sports club used facility Battle Abbey Prep School is now 42 years old. These pools are ageing and are in need of refurbishment possible replacement
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>Accessibility to the existing pay and play access pools site is challenging for those who live outside of Bexhill and Rye in Rother District i.e. those living in the more rural areas of the district. There are therefore time, cost and travel barriers for some people living in the district in terms of access to swimming. Given swimming is a life skill, learning to swim is important.</p> <p>17.8% of Rother District's population do not have access to a car which is lower than national (24.9%) but higher than regional figures (17.6%). A low percentage, as is the case with Rother, means that there is likely to be a larger number of visits to swimming pools by car. However, only 22% of District residents are within a 20-minute walk of a swimming pool. 86% of residents travel to a swimming pool by car. 7% of residents walk and 7% of residents travel by public transport to a swimming pool. Of the four swimming pool sites, three are within a five-minute walk of a bus stop. The exception is Crowhurst Park.</p> <p>Rye Sports Centre is the only site within a five-minute walk of a railway station.</p>

# Rother District Council

## Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
<b>Swimming Pools</b>	
	<p>Local share is the available capacity that can be reached by the residents of an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that available capacity matches demand. In Rother District the local demand is 0.88. Therefore, demand in the District cannot access sufficient quality supply.</p> <p>Local share varies across the District. Local share is best in Battle, at 3.1, and nearby, at 2.8. Demand in this area has access to three times the required quality provision. Local share is also good in Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Brede at 1.7.</p> <p>Local share is poorest in the northwest of the District and in Bexhill, with values of between 0.4 and 0.5. The demand in these areas can access less than half the quality provision required.</p>
<b>Availability</b>	<p>Resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 988 sqm of water with a 70% comfort factor. Rother's demand for swimming pools, with a comfort factor, is 17% greater than the available supply 843 sqm of water space. Rother's population is only 5,805 greater than that of Hastings and demand for swimming pools is very similar in both: 988 sqm in Rother and 998 sqm in Hastings.</p> <p>Approximately 78% of total demand for swimming from Rother District residents is satisfied/met. This is the level of total demand for swimming located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool (pools located both inside and outside Rother District boundaries). 70% of the satisfied demand is being retained within Rother District and met by swimming pools within the local authority area. This means that 30% is forecast as being exported out of Rother District to be met by pool provision in neighbouring local authority areas.</p> <p>The 2 public leisure centres have the smallest pools (Bexhill Leisure Pool and Rye Sports Centre Swimming Pool) in the District. However, because of their availability, they have the second- and third-largest capacities in the weekly peak period: 1,979 visits at Bexhill Leisure Pool and 1,750 visits at Rye Sports Centre.</p> <p>Battle Abbey Prep School is available for 13 hours in the weekly peak period. Despite it being the largest pool in scale, the limited availability means it has the smallest capacity of any site, at 813 visits in the weekly peak period.</p> <p>Crowhurst Park is available for 52.5 hours in the weekly peak period and has the largest capacity, at 2,835 visits in the weekly peak period.</p> <p>A total of 4% of Rother's demand for swimming comes from the 10% most-deprived lower super output areas (LSOAs) nationally. Overall, Rother ranks in the 50% most deprived of all local authorities.</p> <p>Rye Sports Centre is very close to the largest areas of most deprivation. There are small areas of high deprivation close to Battle Abbey Prep School. Bexhill Leisure Centre is located on the boundary with Hastings and there is an area of high deprivation in Hastings very close to the site</p> <p>Unmet demand for swimming is highest in Bexhill -on Sea.</p> <p>There is limited provision of laned swimming in the district.</p>



Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Swimming Pools	<p>Future opportunities to increase provision of swimming pools should be considered, and specifically a laned pool with daytime access. This would better meet the needs of older residents in district and better contribute to opportunities for residents and visitors to be more active. The older population, and specifically the 85+ age group is set to increase significantly to 2036.</p> <p>Longer term, if the Council considers replacing a public leisure centre, consideration should be given to provision of a dedicated teaching pool. The depth of the existing pools may limit the water space suitable for learn to swim, which requires a depth of 0.9m.</p> <p>A dedicated teaching pool maximises the water space for learn to swim. Swimming is an important life skill, especially in a coastal authority.</p>

Health and Fitness Facilities

Quantity

- 2.61.

A station is a piece of static fitness equipment. Health and fitness centres, with over 20 stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and pay and play users.

2.62.

The 2022 state of the UK Fitness Industry report reveals that the membership penetration rate is 14.6% so one in every 20 people over the age of 15 in the UK is a member of a gym. This is slightly lower than 2019 pre pandemic.

2.63.

The supply analysis identifies that overall, there are in total 361 fitness stations in Rother. 149 (41%) of these are in pay and play facilities. There are 47 fitness stations on educational sites that are for private school use only, and 165 in commercial facilities providing registered membership use.

2.64.

All fitness suite facilities require some form of payment/membership payment before use, and an induction is required.

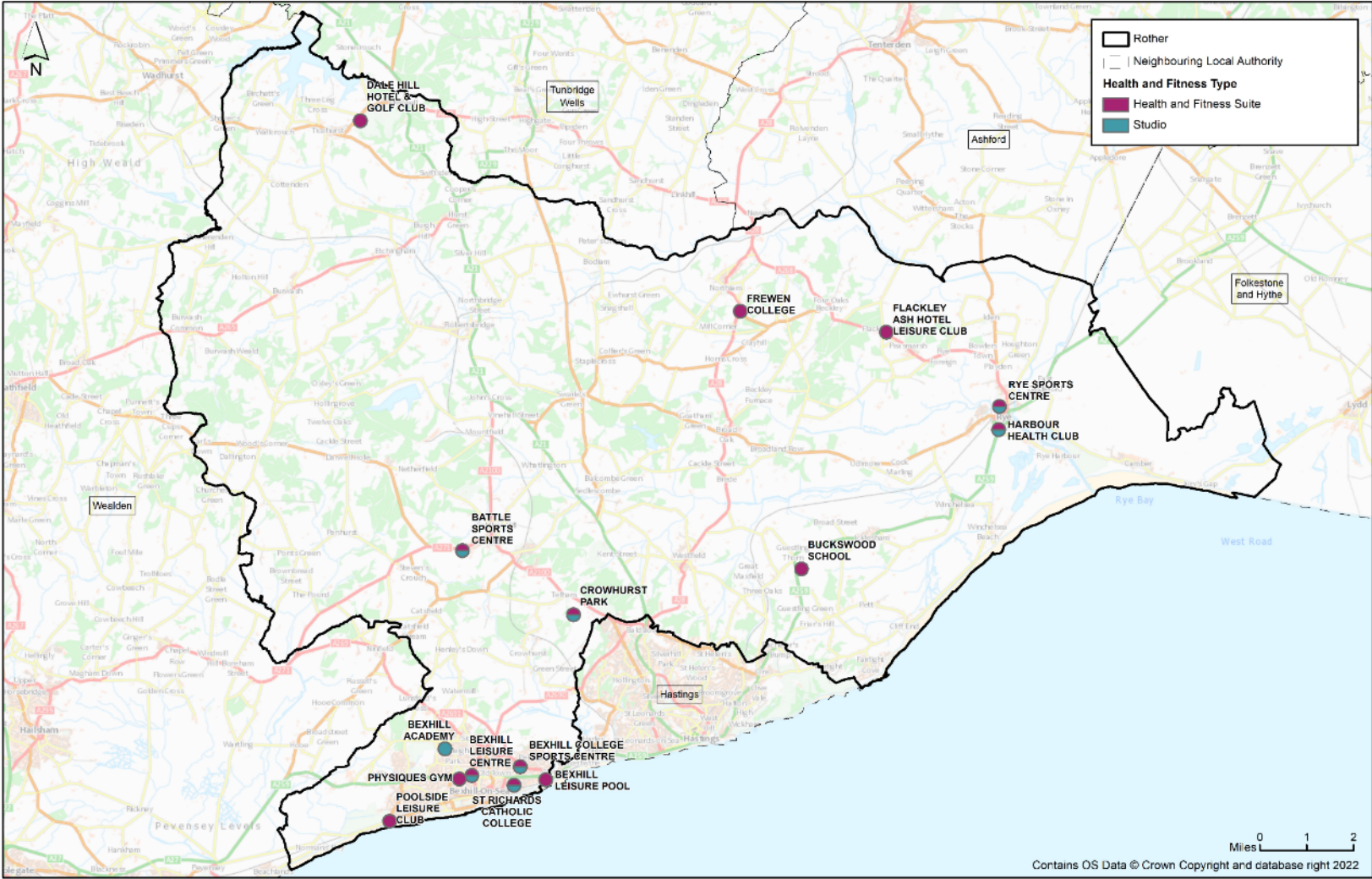
2.65.

Appendix C presents a supply and demand analysis of fitness suites in Rother District and shows a current under supply of 43 fitness stations based on 2022 population estimates. Appendix C also presents a supply and demand analysis of fitness suites in Rother District based on the projected population in 2033. This shows an under supply of 78 fitness stations. These will be further exasperated if Harbour Health club in rye stays closed with a loss of 60 fitness stations. This would take the current undersupply to 103 stations and in 2033 138 stations.

2.66.

All fitness suite facilities in the district are shown in Table 9 and illustrated in Map 6.

Map 9: Health and Fitness Suites in Rother District



Health and Fitness facilities by type in Rother



# Rother District Council

## *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

**Table 9: Fitness Facilities (Fitness Suites) in Rother District**

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Battle Sports' Centre	TN33 0HT	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Pay and play	Other	Others	✓	1987	2016
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	56	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1990	2010
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	10	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	2000	n/a
Bexhill Leisure Pool	TN40 2JS	Health and Fitness Gym	23	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1990	2007
Bye Sports Centre	TN31 7ND	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1987	2013
Crowhurst Park	TN33 0SL	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		1998	2008
Dale Hill Hotel & Golf Club	TN5 7DQ	Health and Fitness Gym	8	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		1971	2015
Flackley Ash Hotel Leisure Club	TN31 6YH	Health and Fitness Gym	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		1987	2011
Harbour Health Club	TN31 7EL	Health and Fitness Gym	60	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		2001	2015
Physiques Gym	TN39 4HU	Health and Fitness Gym	50	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		1998	
Poolside Leisure Club	TN39 4TT	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial		1986	2014
Bexhill College Sports Centre	TN40 2JG	Health and Fitness Gym	22	Private	Education	Education		2015	
Buckswood School	TN35 4LT	Health and Fitness Gym	15	Private	Education	Education		2013	2015
Frewen College	TN31 6NL	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Private	Education	Education		1980	
St Richards Catholic College	TN40 1SE	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Private	Education	Education		2002	

## Rother District Council

### *Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033*

- 2.67. The quality of the Rother District facilities generally compares well with the quality of the existing private sector facilities, but there is a need for more fitness stations.
- 2.68. The priority fitness suites for investment to improve quality are the play and pay sites particularly local authority owned and Battle Sports Centre. Refurbishment at Bexhill Leisure Centre has occurred this year (2022), Gym Extra had an overnight refurbishment in June 2022, the functional Gym was refurbished in May 2022 with new power racks and lifting platforms and new equipment has been provided since. The Myride studio has also received an upgrade to the very latest software and interactive technology.
- 2.69. Harbour Health Club Rye is currently closed and may not reopen with a loss of 60 fitness stations. Poolside Leisure Club was part of Cooden Beach Hotel. The hotel has been taken over by the Relais Hotel Group and refurbishment of wellness facilities is ongoing.

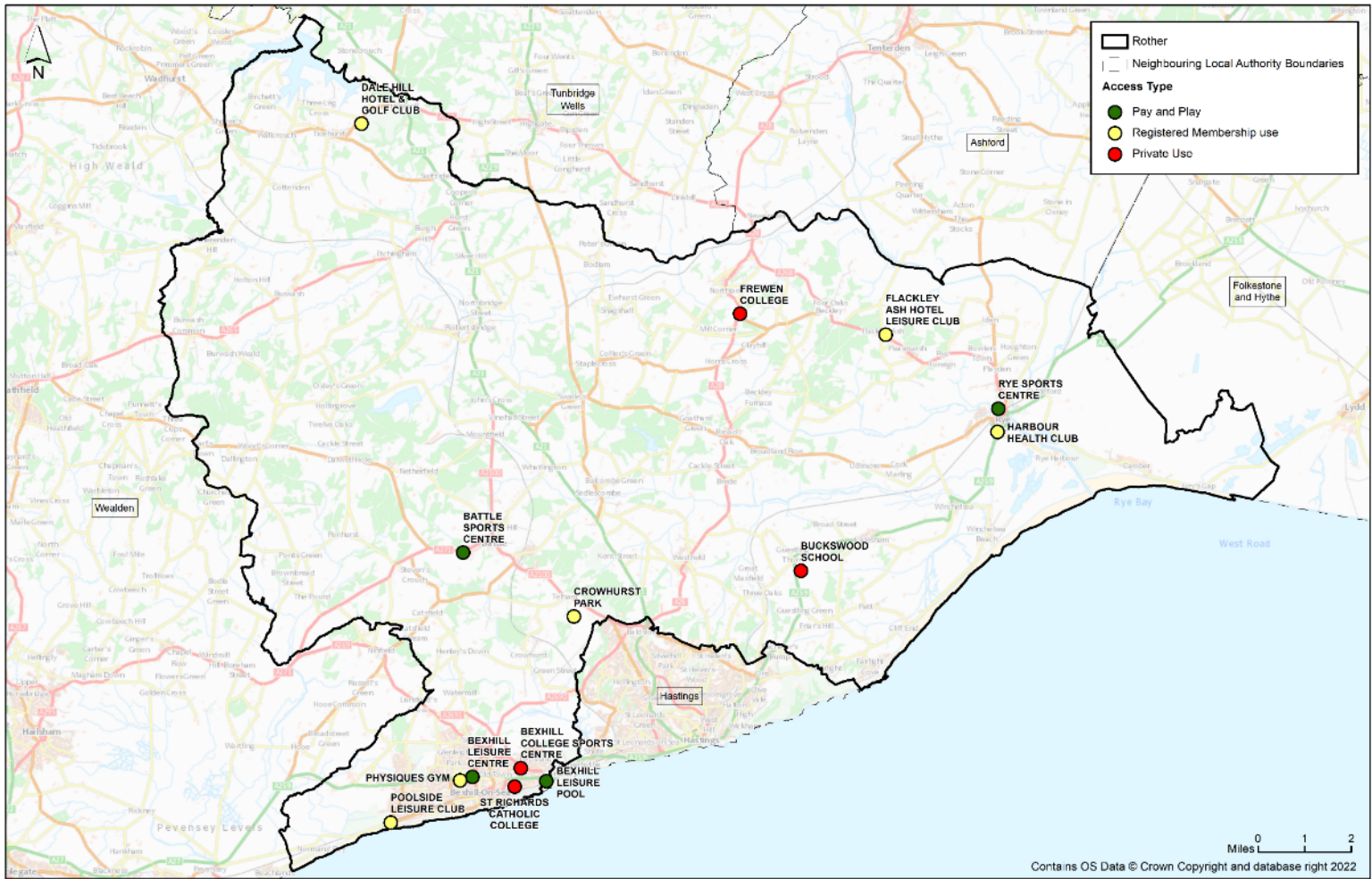
**Table 10: Quality of Fitness Facilities (fitness suites and studios) where audits were possible**

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	
		Health and Fitness Suite	Studio
Battle Sports Centre	TN33 0HT	Average Quality	Average Quality
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	Good Quality	Good Quality (3 studios)
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	Good Quality	
Bexhill Leisure Pool	TN40 2JS	Average Quality	
Rye Sports Centre	TN31 7ND	Average Quality	Good Quality
Crowhurst Park	TN33 0SL	Good Quality	Good Quality
Dale Hill Hotel & Golf Club	TN5 7DQ	Excellent quality	
Flackley Ash Hotel Leisure Club	TN31 6YH	Good Quality	
Harbour Health Club	TN31 7EL	Not Accessible	
Physiques Gym	TN39 4HU	Average	
Poolside Leisure Club	TN39 4TT	Not Accessible	

### Accessibility

- 2.70. Maps 10 and 10a illustrate the existing health and fitness facilities in the district by access type.

Map 10: Health and Fitness Suites by Community use

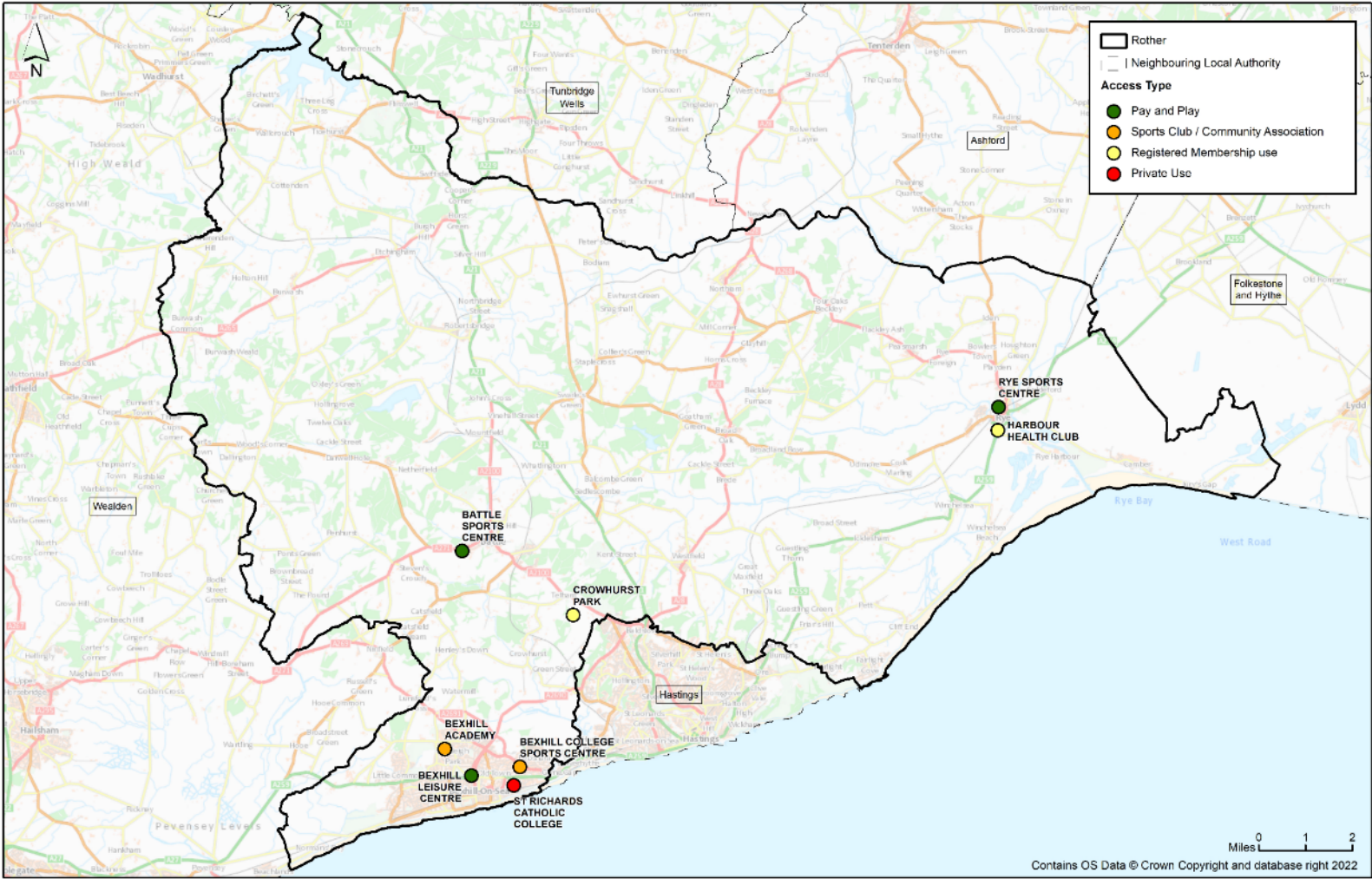


Health and Fitness Suites by community use in Rother





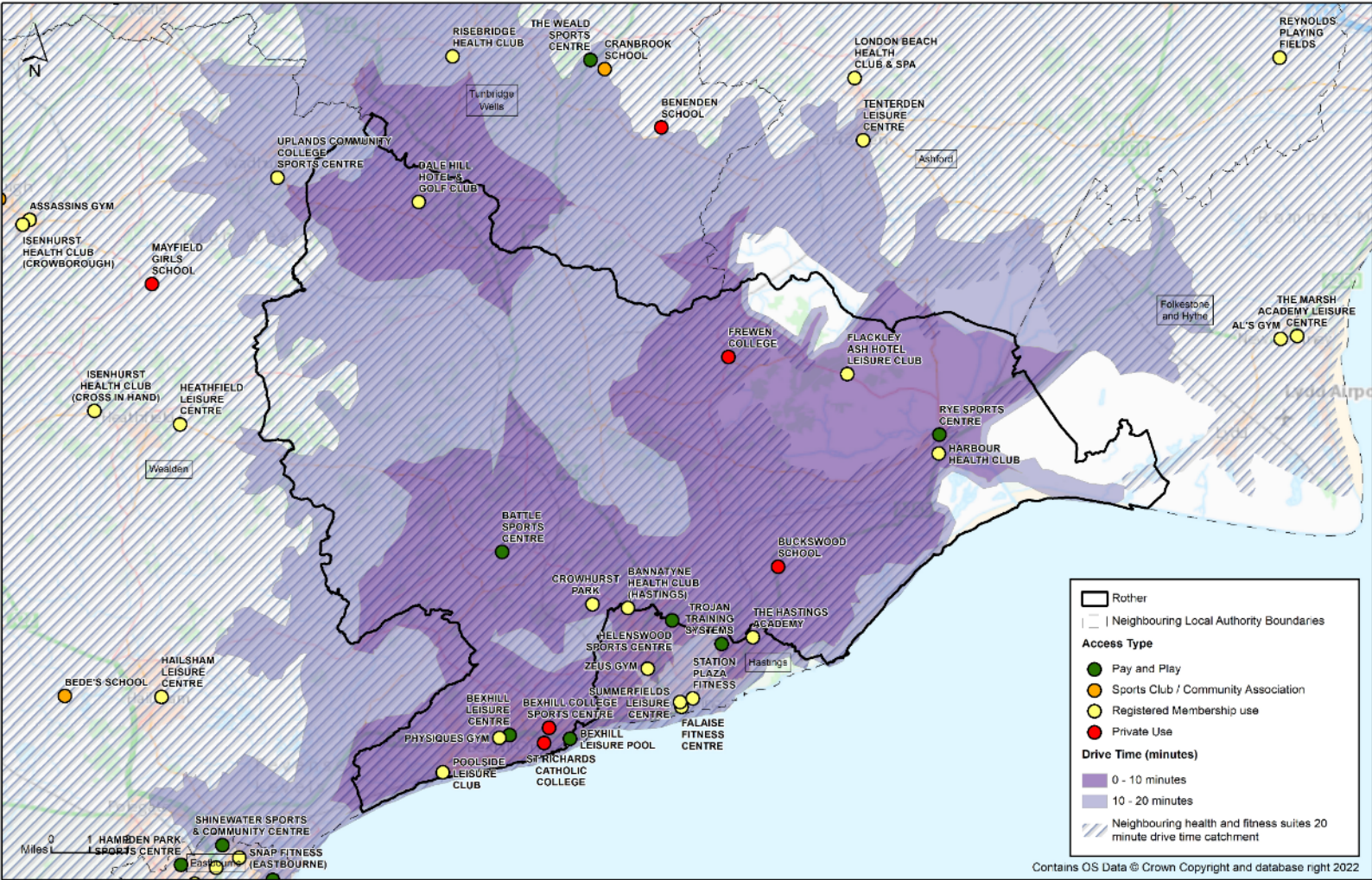
Map 10a: Studios by Community use



Studios by community use in Rother



Maps: 11: Health and Fitness Suites with a 20 minute drive time

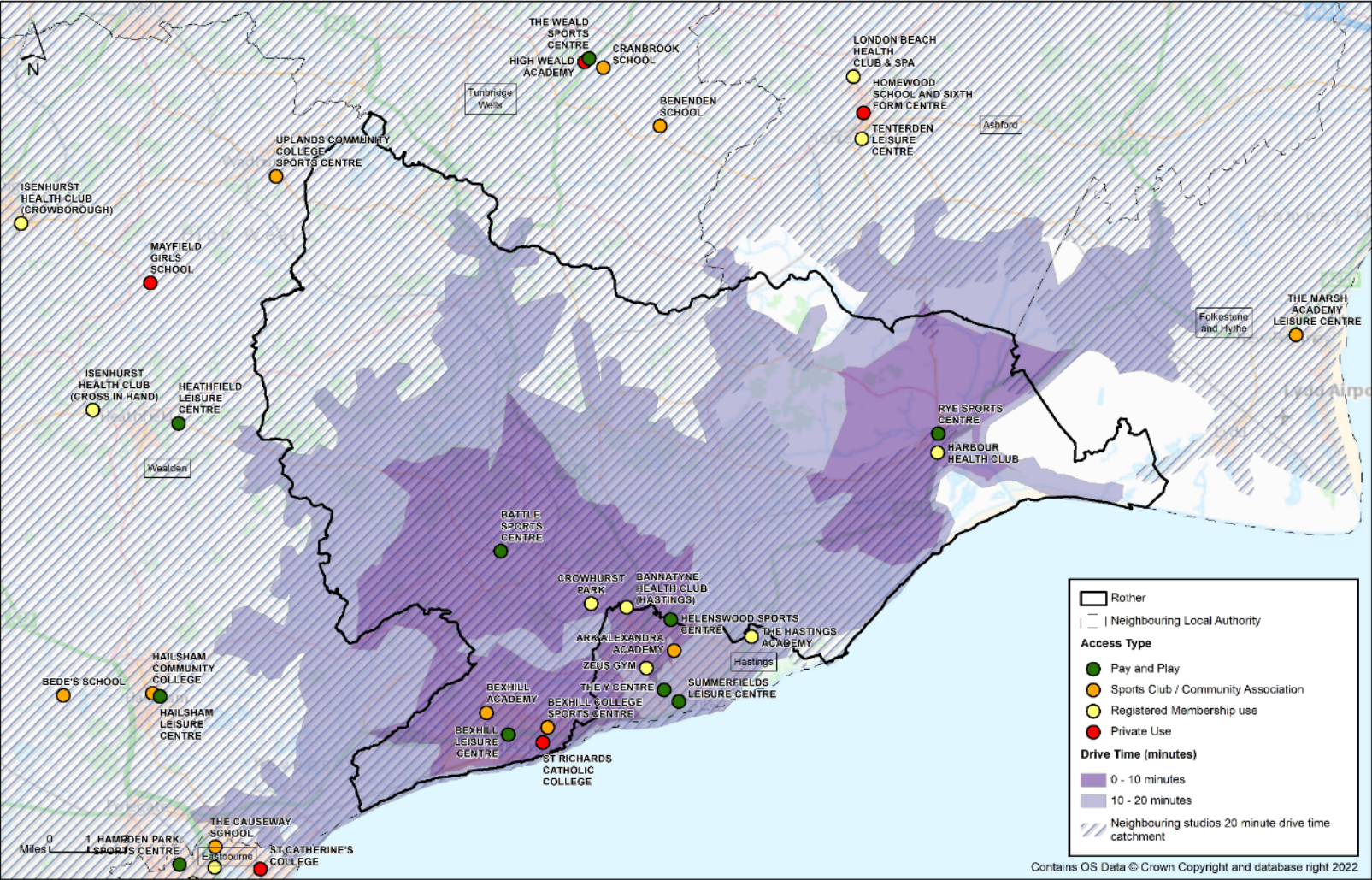


All Health and Fitness Suites 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother





Map 11a: Studios with a 20 minute drive time

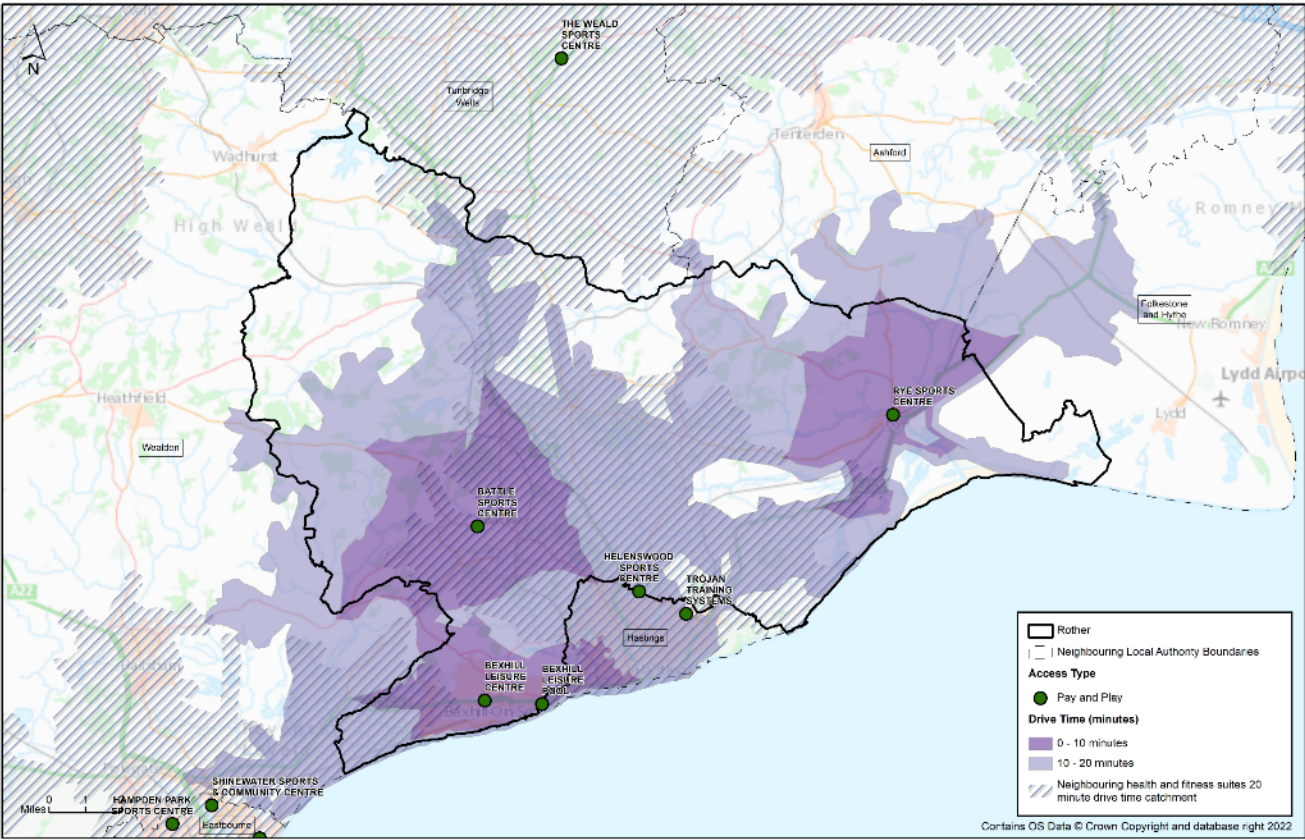


All Studios 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother

Availability

2.71. Maps 12 and 12a shows the existing health and fitness facilities in the district and their availability for community access. All Rother District Council sites are included as green dots as they offer community use – pay and play access and access for sports clubs/associations.

Maps 12: Health and Fitness facilities availability for community access

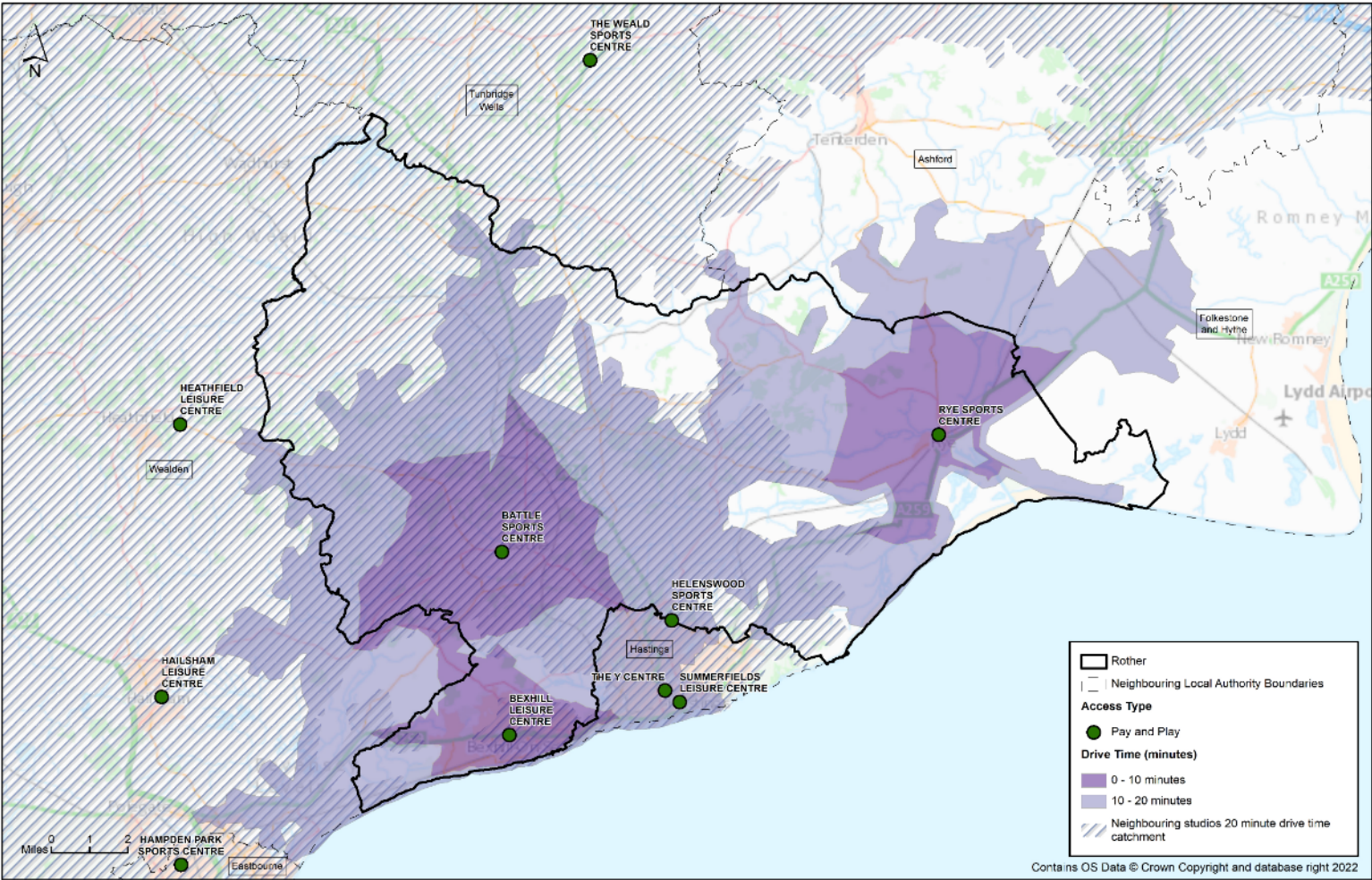


Pay and Play Health and Fitness Suites 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother





Map 12a: Studios facilities availability for community access



Pay and Play Studios 20 minute drive time catchment area in Rother



- 2.72.
- The Rother District Council health and fitness facilities are in the main population centres Bexhill and Rye; they offer pay and play and membership access. There is competition across the district in terms of fitness facilities, but outside of the main population centres facilities tend to be membership only.
- 2.73.
- There are no major national fitness chains operating in the district, nor budget gyms. The smaller fitness facilities tend to be niche offers, run by local operators.
- 2.74.
- This means the quality and location of the offer becomes even more important to attract and retain members and usage. It also highlights the opportunity for investment in the Rother area offer to increase supply through expansion of provision, both in existing sites, and onto new sites, given the level of current demand for fitness facilities and the under-supply against this.
- 2.75.
- Table 12 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for fitness facilities in Rother District.

Table 11: Summary Analysis –Fitness Facilities Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Health and Fitness Facilities	
Quantity	<p>The supply analysis identifies that overall, there are 14 health and fitness suites (13 sites) and identifies that overall, there are in total 361 fitness stations in Rother. 149 (41%) of these are in pay and play facilities. There are 47 fitness stations on educational sites that are for private school use only, and 165 in commercial facilities providing registered membership use.</p> <p>All fitness suite facilities require some form of payment/membership payment before use, and an induction is required. In general studios are on the same sites as fitness suites, but some sites have more than one studio.</p> <p>Appendix C presents a supply and demand analysis of fitness suites in Rother District and shows a current under supply of 43 fitness stations based on 2022 population estimates. Appendix C also presents a supply and demand analysis of fitness suites in Rother District based on the projected population in 2033. This shows an under supply of 78 fitness stations.</p> <p>These will be further exasperated if Harbour Health Club in Rye stays closed with a loss of 60 fitness stations. This would take the current undersupply to 103 stations and 2033 138 stations. Cooden Beach Hotel Wellness facilities are currently being refurbished. It is unknown if fitness facilities will be included following the refurbishment.</p> <p>There are 3 studios at Bexhill Leisure Centre, 2 studios at Rye Sports Centre and 1 studio at Battle Sports Centre. Education sites provide 1 studio at Bexhill Academy and 2 studios at Bexhill College Sports Centre (not currently available for community use).</p> <p>There is no supply and demand model available to assess sufficiency of studios. However, group exercise is, alongside fitness membership, an important income generator for leisure facilities so it is important to maintain the quality of existing sites and invest in those that have the potential to be improved.</p>

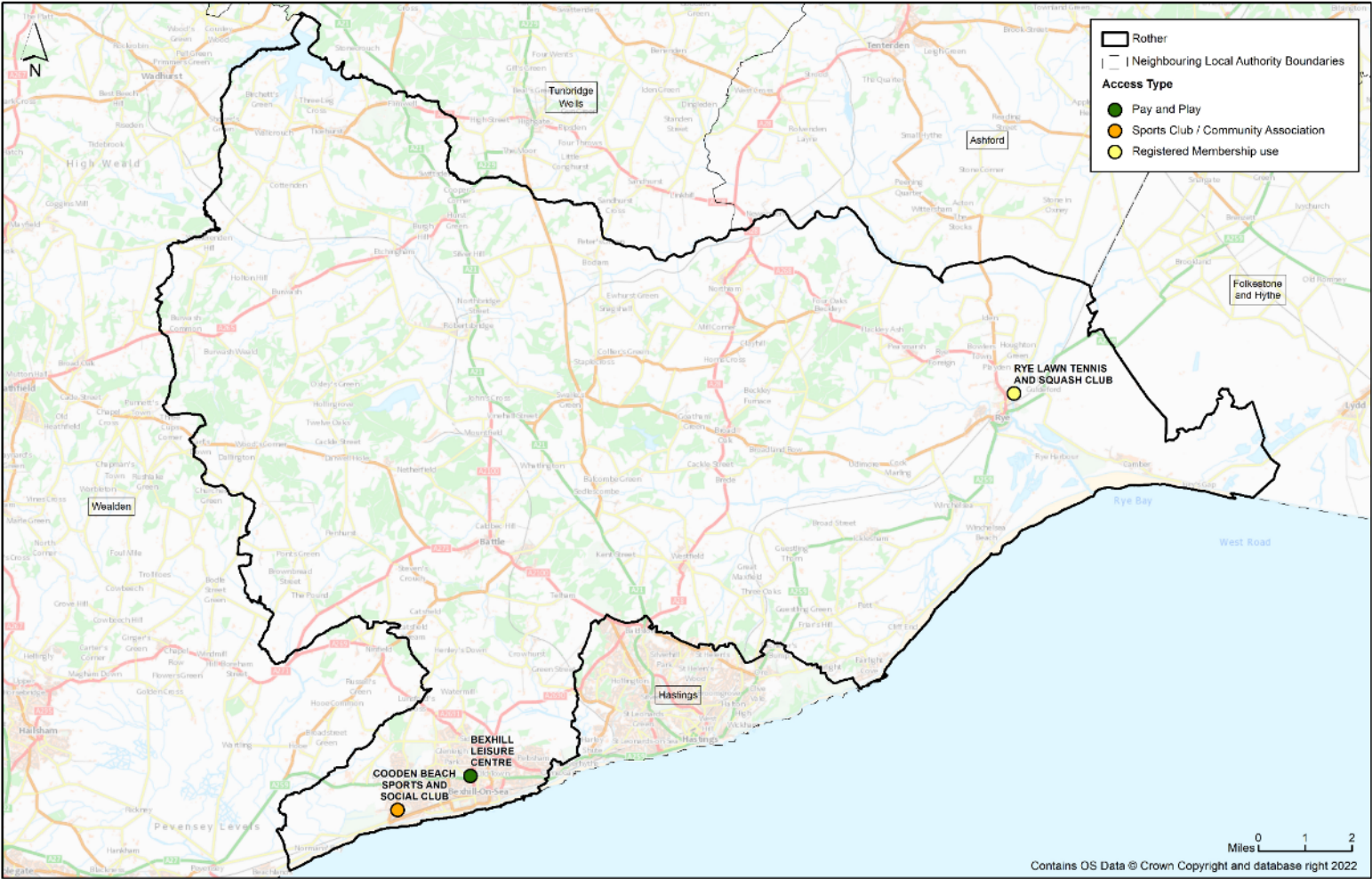
Facility Type	Assessment Findings
<b>Health and Fitness Facilities</b>	
<b>Quality</b>	<p>The quality of existing fitness suites and studios was assessed through site visits. It was not possible to access all sites, but overall the quality of studios is higher than that of fitness suites, as shown in Table 11. The quality of Rochester District Council facilities generally compares well with the quality of the existing private sector facilities, but there is a need for more fitness stations.</p> <p>The priority fitness suites for investment to improve quality are the play and pay sites particularly local authority owned and Battle Sports Centre.</p>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>There are fewer facilities (fitness suites and studios) with community pay and play access in the north of the district. This is however where there are fewer centres of population. Battle sports Centre provides for Battle and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>There are more facilities with pay and play access in Bexhill and Rye where the majority of the population is based.</p>
<b>Availability</b>	<p>There are no major national fitness chains operating in the district, nor budget gyms. The smaller fitness facilities tend to be niche offers, run by local operators.</p> <p>The Rother District Council health and fitness facilities are in the main population centres; they offer pay and play and membership access. There is competition across the district in terms of fitness facilities, but outside of the main population centres facilities tend to be membership only.</p> <p>Given the lack of national chains, and the current and projected future under-supply of fitness stations, Rother District Council, through its operator, has a real opportunity to increase the supply of fitness stations by expanding both existing sites and onto new sites, and offer both membership and pay and play access.</p> <p>There are 3 studios at Bexhill Leisure Centre, 2 studios at Rye Sports Centre and 1 studio at Battle Sports Centre. Education sites provide 1 studio at Bexhill Academy and 2 studios at Bexhill College Sports Centre (not currently available for community use).</p> <p>There is no supply and demand model available to assess sufficiency of studios. However, group exercise is, alongside fitness membership, an important income generator for leisure facilities so it is important to maintain the quality of existing sites and invest in those that have the potential to be improved.</p> <p>There will be increased demand for studio provision as the population grows; it would be therefore sensible to include studio provision in any new/replacement facilities. There are 3 studios at Bexhill Leisure Centre, 2 studios at Rye Sports Centre and 1 studio at Battle Sports Centre.</p>

## Squash

### Squash: Quantity

- 2.76. There are 7 squash courts in total. 2 public pay and play accessible squash courts at Bexhill Leisure Centre, 3 courts at Cooden Beach Sports and Social Club and 2 courts at 1 court is run for private use only at St Peters School. These are shown on Map 13.

Map 13: Squash Courts in Rother District



Squash Courts by community use in Rother





2.77. The overall supply of squash courts is summarised in Table 10.

Table 12: Squash Courts in Rother District

Site Name	Post Code	No of courts	Facility Sub Type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay & Play Community use (✓)	Year Built	Refurbished
Bexhill Leisure Centre	TN39 4HS	2	Normal	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1990	
Cooden Beach Sports And Social Club	TN39 3BD	3	Normal	Sports club	Sports Club	Sports Club		1977	2000
Rye Lawn Tennis And Squash Club	TN31 7NY	2	Normal	Registered membership	Sports club	Sports Club		1974	

Squash: Quality

2.78. A quality assessment was undertaken on following facilities.

Table 13: Summary of Quality Assessments Squash Courts in Rother District

	Overall Quantitative Score for Facility %	Qualitative Score for Squash Courts
Bexhill Leisure Centre	52% Average	Average
Cooden Beach Sports And Social Club	61% Good	Good
Rye Lawn Tennis And Squash Club	68% Good	Good

Squash: Accessibility

2.79. Squash courts are more specialist facilities, so there are generally fewer of them in any one area. 2 of the 7 courts in Rother District are provided at Bexhill Leisure Centre. Most squash courts nationally tend to be provided through clubs (not leisure centres) such as the Rye Lawn Tennis and squash Club.

Squash: Availability. There are 2 courts which are available for pay and play for the general public.

2.80. Rother District has a population of approximately 98k and, with 7 courts in total. There is however, no identified under supply of courts despite the NGB requirement of 1 court per 10,000 people.

Squash: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 14: Summary Analysis – Squash Courts Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Squash Courts	
Quantity	<p>There is a total of 7 courts in Rother District with 2 all of these are classified as normal courts. England Squash method for assessing current supply requires 1 court per 10,000 people. There is no identified need through consultation for Rother District to provide additional courts.</p> <p><b>Future Demand</b></p> <p>Overall participation in squash is increasing at national level, and this is now being seen at a local level. Competitive squash across the country is predominantly now played in clubs, within a club facility; demand for community access squash courts has reduced in recent years. Participation is still growing however, but through the club base where juniors can be supported and coached from an early age.</p> <p>As a minimum, RDC need to maintain existing level of pay and play squash provision at Bexhill Leisure Centre. Rother District Council should consider the inclusion of squash courts as part of the development of any new leisure facility within the district, to replace existing ageing facilities. Consideration of provision needs to reflect existing levels of demand and participation in squash</p>
Quality	The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a good standard. The walls and wooden floors of the courts were in good condition, although all seven courts would benefit from having the walls repainted, floors sanded and lighting upgraded to LED.
Accessibility	2 squash courts are provided at Bexhill Leisure Centre (pay and play).
Availability	There are 7 squash courts in Rother District, all are classified as normal courts no glass back provision is provided 2 of the squash courts are pay and play 3 courts sports club based and 2 courts are membership based courts.

Indoor Bowls

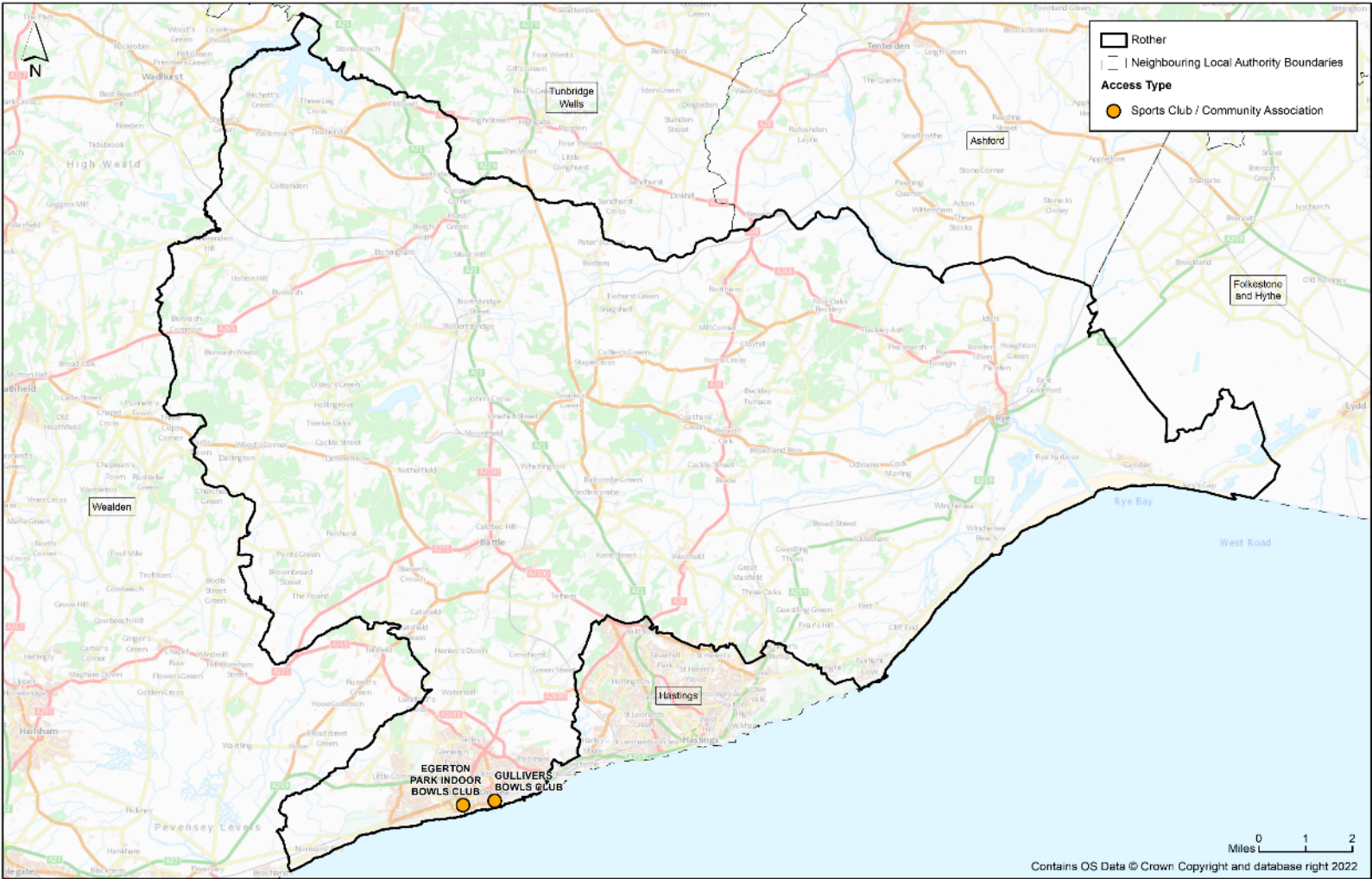
Indoor Bowls: Quantity

- 2.81.
- An indoor bowls facility comprises a number of indoor rinks (usually a minimum of 3 rinks). Indoor Bowls is a more specialist sport and tends to be participated in by bowlers who play outside in the summer, to practise and compete during the winter months. Indoor bowls is attractive to the older population and those with disabilities (wheelchair and visually impaired).
- 2.82.
- There are two indoor bowls facilities in Rother District with both facilities affiliated to the England Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA): Egerton Park Indoor Bowls Club and Gullivers Bowls Club.

Table 15: Rother Indoor Bowls Facilities

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Rinks	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay & Play Community use (✓)	Year Built	Refurbished
Egerton Park Indoor Bowls Club	TN39 3HL	Indoor Bowls	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club / Community Association		1991	2004
Gullivers Bowls Club	TN40 1LJ	Indoor Bowls	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club / Community Association		1952	1995

Map 14: Indoor Bowls in Rother District



Indoor Bowls by community use in Rother



2.83. The EIA are satisfied there are sufficient indoor bowls facilities within Rother District Council. Gullivers Bowls Club has been granted planning permission for housing on site, which will provide funds for refurbishment of the indoor facility. The 8 rinks should be maintained and sustained for future use.

Indoor Bowls: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 16: Summary Analysis – Indoor Bowling Supply and Demand

Facility Type	
Quantity	There are two indoor bowls facilities in Rother District each having its own club. Both clubs are affiliated to the England Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA). Egerton Park Bowls Club provides 6 rinks and Gulliver’s Bowls Club provides 2 rinks.
Quality	Gulliver’s Bowls Club is in need of refurbishment and Egerton Park was last refurbished in 2004.
Accessibility	Both bowls facilities are in Bexhill on Sea where the highest population is in Rother. The two bowls clubs have good access and parking facilities. Egerton Park Bowls Club is also the site of Egerton Tennis Centre.
Availability	Egerton Indoor bowls Club provides summer and winter indoor bowls. Whilst Gulliver’s bowls club is under development the club will not be taking on new memberships .
Future Demand	EIBA consider there are sufficient indoor bowls facilities in rother district and neighbouring authorities to meet future need.

NGB England Bowls Consultation

- 2.84. The indoor bowls national governing body - EIBA explained how the EIBA plan covers the following areas:
- Recruit and Retain 45+; Recruit and Retain 70+ - two different markets which requires us to find a way to grow both specific groups. The 45+ requiring new versions/formats – the 70+ wishing to keep the current formats.
  - Facilities – Build, Improve, Retain
  - Youth and the Family
  - Women – increased participation and retention
  - Disability
  - Competitions
  - Internationals
  - Promotion of our Sport
  - Commercial partnerships

2.85. EIBA Objectives

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

2.86. Running alongside our work is the Sport England Funded Development work provided jointly by the Indoor NGB (EIBA); Outdoor NGB (Bowls England) and the “Bowls Development Alliance” (BDA). Each NGB has two Directors on the Board of BDA.

2.87. The Sport England funding for the 2017-2021 period, focused on the delivery of:

Page  
60

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

2.88. Alongside these core objectives the BDA worked with key partners on the following:

- Safeguarding Club Development Programme: supports clubs across the country where they have identified greatest need.
- Disability Scheme: supports clubs with their recruitment.
- Women Can

2.89. The BDA are currently awaiting Sport England feedback in respect of their “Funding Submission for the 2022-2025 period.

2.90. It is likely this will include:

- Club Hubs – encourage growth of membership and retention of facilities
- Communities
- Health
- Inclusion

2.91. Both clubs in Rother District are required to increase memberships following the covid 19 pandemic.



Indoor Tennis

- 2.92. Indoor tennis courts are considered because they are a completely different facility from outdoor tennis courts, which, unless they are club courts, tend to be used for recreational tennis. Indoor courts are significantly more expensive to use, and therefore tend to provide for those who are already tennis participants, or who wish to learn to play tennis and can afford private or group coaching.
- 2.93. It is a requirement of the ANOG methodology that indoor tennis courts are covered by an Indoor Facility Strategy to complement the findings of a playing pitch study which assesses needs for outdoor courts.
- 2.94. There are no existing indoor tennis courts in the district.
- 2.95. The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) has produced target areas for provision of indoor tennis facilities. The target areas are based upon a population of 12,500 for 1 indoor court. Rother is not a specified target area but Hastings is identified as a target area.
- 2.96. Rother District Council has been approached concerning the development of Padel Tennis courts in the district. Padel Tennis is a fast growing sport , with potential commercial benefit. Rother District Council should consider the feasibility of introducing paddle tennis as part of any future outdoor sports hub.

Indoor Tennis: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 17: Summary Analysis – Indoor Tennis Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
	There are no indoor tennis courts in Rother District.
Quantity	The LTA has identified Hastings as a target area for a Community Indoor bowls facility.
Quality	N/A
Accessibility	N/A
Availability	Consultation has identified a need for Padel Tennis courts in Rother particularly Bexhill.

## Gymnastics Centres

### Gymnastics Centres: Quantity

- 2.97. British Gymnastics has identified one affiliated gymnastics club in Rother District – 1066 Gymnastics Club. The club has a membership of 324 and has its own dedicated facility on a retail park. Bexhill Leisure Centre also offers gymnastics as part of its weekly programme. There are three other affiliated clubs in neighbouring Hastings:
- Hollington Gymnastics Club with approximately 258 affiliated and are based in a school sports hall.
  - Summerfield's Gymnastics Club based in dedicated facility in Hastings with approximately 119 affiliated members.
  - Acromax/Dharma Gymnastics Club based in a school sports hall in Hastings with approximately 75 affiliated members.

### Gymnastics Centres: NGB Consultation

- 2.98. The NGB consultation with British Gymnastics is summarised below:
- 2.99. British Gymnastics Strategies are outlined in the [Strategic Framework \(2017 - 2021\)](#) and British Gymnastics Priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) are:
- **Diversify sources of revenue to develop and grow the provision of gymnastics**
  - **Build the capacity and grow the demand in gymnastics**
  - **Raise the profile and increase the appeal of gymnastics**
- 2.100. There is no geographic focus to the British Gymnastics Facility Strategy. Focus is based on need, suitability and partners' ability to support a project to successful completion.
- 2.101. British Gymnastics Facility Development Priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) outlined are:
- **Support increased capacity within gymnastics through clubs, leisure providers and other delivery providers**

- **Guide funding investment through the United Kingdom from British Gymnastics, Home Country Sports Councils, Local Authorities and other potential funders.**
- **Maintain and improve the quality of facilities and equipment within existing delivery partners.**
- **Develop insight, understanding and direction of how Facility Developments can contribute towards other BG Strategic Priorities**

### Boxing

#### Boxing Clubs: Quantity

- 2.102. England boxing have one affiliated club in Rother – Bexhill ABC. The main priority is to support the existing delivery and ensure their sustainability for the future.

#### Boxing: NGB Consultation

- 2.103. The NGB consultation with England Boxing is summarised below:
- 2.104. Bexhill ABC - deliver a wide variety of community training sessions including juniors, seniors, women's-only, fitness-only etc... they have a strong following in the local community and put on regular boxing shows and events.
- 2.105. The club may need to extend their existing building to take on new members. Support from the LA to get the relevant planning in-place, and to possible help finance part or all of the extension would be very helpful.
- 2.106. We do not have funds available to support a development of this kind. We would support Bexhill ABC to apply for funds from external sources and would welcome the LA support with this aspect also.

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Appendix A: Quality Site Audits

Indoor Sports Facility Quality Matrix

Name of facility	Cooden Beach Sports & Social Club					
Address	TN39 3BD					
QUALITY RATING						
General Condition	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	x
Need for capital investment	Minimal	Moderate	Significant			
Facility Quality						
Reception	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
Squash courts	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
Changing Room	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED						3
Disability Access	Full	Partial	No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor		
Well signposted	Good	Some	Poor			
Car Parking	Good	Some	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots	Some	No potential			
Key	Rating					0%
>80%	Excellent					
60% - 80%	Good					
40% - 59%	Average					
20%-39%	Poor					
<20%	Very Poor					

Notes on Facility Quality - Any proposed capital expenditure / what needs to be attended to e.g new roof, roof repairs, floor repairs, swimming plant upgrade required, changing rooms need refurbishing etc.



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**Facilities Planning Model Assessment of  
Sports Hall Provision for  
Rother District Council**

**Standard Report**

**19 August 2022**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report for Rother District Council (also referred to as Rother, or the District) provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for provision of sports halls in the District. It has been prepared based on an assessment using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) spatial modelling tool.
- 0.2 The key element to be taken from this report is that the Rother demand for sports halls can be met by the accessible supply, with most demand retained within the District. Unmet demand is very low, most is demand located too far from a sports hall, not due to lack of capacity.
- 0.3 Overall, the sports halls are estimated to be reasonably busy, but the distribution of demand means some sports halls are much busier.
- 0.4 There are seven sports hall sites in the District, with three sites in Bexhill. It is an ageing stock, but the three oldest sites have been modernised.
- 0.5 Finally, the findings for Rother and Hasting are very similar for number of sports halls, demand, met demand, unmet demand, local share, and courts per 10,000 population.

### *Key Findings*

- 0.6 The key findings from the supply, demand and access assessment are:
  - 1. The total supply of sports halls is the equivalent of 33 badminton courts, of which 27 are available for community use in the weekly peak period. The six unavailable courts represent 18% of the total supply.
  - 2. The average year built for all the sports halls is 1999, and 1990 for the public leisure centres only.
  - 3. Of the total demand for sports halls by Rother residents, 91% is met.
  - 4. Of the met demand, 76% is retained within the District.
  - 5. Of all visits to sports halls by Rother residents, 9% are predicted to be on foot and 7% by public transport.
  - 6. Unmet demand is the equivalent of 2.3 courts. Of unmet demand:
    - 93% is because sports halls are too far away from where residents live and most of these residents do not have access to a car (80% of the total unmet demand).
    - 7% is due to lack of facility capacity.
  - 7. Unmet demand is highest in Bexhill, but at a maximum of 0.2 of a court per square kilometre.
  - 8. The best location to meet the most unmet demand is close to Bexhill Leisure Centre. However, at 0.6 of a court, it is an insufficient total to consider building a new sports hall to improve access for residents.

9. The overall estimated used capacity of sports halls in Rother is 59% in the weekly peak period.
10. Bexhill Leisure Centre has an estimated 100% of its capacity used at peak times.

### ***Strategic Overview***

- 0.7 The strategic overview is that the sports hall supply is meeting demand across the District and there is capacity to meet any increase in demand. That said, the three Bexhill sites are busier centres.
- 0.8 There is scope to increase availability for community use in the weekly peak period by 14 hours at Bexhill Academy and 7 hours at Bexhill College Sports Centre, two of the newest sports hall sites. This would redistribute some demand because Bexhill Leisure Centre is estimated to be completely full at peak times.
- 0.9 There are sports halls sites in all the main settlements. Any change in location is unlikely to improve on the level of Rother's demand retained within the District.
- 0.10 Maintaining the high level of community use at the educational sports hall sites is important in terms of both satisfied and retained demand.
- 0.11 If the Council does not have community-use agreements with the educational sites, then it is recommended this is considered. In terms of the FPM findings, Robertsbridge Community College is an important site because it:
  - Is the newest site, having opened in 2013.
  - Has a main hall and an activity hall.
  - Has a high capacity to accommodate demand.
- 0.12 The only alternative venue in the area is the much smaller Vinehall Academy, which is an unmodernised sports hall with the fewest hours available for community use.
- 0.13 The stock is ageing and there will be a need to continue modernisation. If there are proposals to replace sports halls, in either Rother or Hastings and especially in the Bexhill area, then it is recommended that the strategic planning is carried out in partnership with Hastings Borough Council.
- 0.14 There are benefits to both local authorities (Rother and Hastings) given the very similar findings under several assessment headings.

### ***Next Steps***

- 0.15 Rother District Council, in reviewing the findings of this report, may wish to consider applying the evidence base to ensure that the benefits from the strategic direction being set by Sport England are realised.



- 0.16 It is important to reiterate that this is a one-year assessment and provides the assessment as of now. The findings should be consulted on to provide a rounded evidence base and address the findings set out.
- 0.17 Given the strategic overview, the following will be significant:
- Projected population growth in Rother and across the study area.
  - Known committed changes in the current available supply of sports hall sites.
- 0.18 Longer-term local bespoke assessments can be undertaken using Sport England's FPM. These assessments should include population projections, with options for changing the sports hall supply and assessing the collective impact this has on the future demand for sports halls and the distribution of that demand.
- 0.19 Such an evidence base can be applied in strategic planning and the Local Plan policy and can be used for securing inward investment.

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and the outputs from the National Run using Active Places data as of March 2022.
- 1.2 The supply assessment is based on sports halls being open and accessible for community use. If sports halls are closed temporarily because of Covid-19 or for any other reason, the local authority should inform Sport England Active Places Power via the contact us link at <https://www.activeplacespower.com>.
- 1.3 This standard run provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for provision of sports halls in the Rother District Council area. The assessment does not include future population growth projections but is a baseline evidence base for sports hall provision.
- 1.4 To help with comparative analysis, the data outputs for the neighbouring local authorities, together with regional and national findings, are included in the data tables.

### *Context*

- 1.5 The report should form part of a wider assessment of provision at local level, which then provides a rounded assessment and evidence base report. This should include other available information and knowledge from:
  - A sports perspective, such as national sports governing bodies and other sports organisations.
  - A local perspective from the local authority, the facility operator and local sports clubs.
- 1.6 The findings in this FPM standard report should be reviewed and applied with reference to the strategic direction being set by Sport England on:
  - The policies, programmes and interventions proposed to increase sports participation and physical activity.
  - The application of the research applied by Sport England in determining the strategy and the evidence base.
  - The role sports facilities can play in increasing sports participation and physical activity.
- 1.7 The strategy can be accessed at [Uniting the Movement | Sport England](#).

### *Future Assessment*

- 1.8 Longer-term bespoke FPM local assessments for future provision can be undertaken based on:
  - Review of these findings.
  - Projected population growth and inclusion of residential sites identified in the Local Plan.

- Options for changes in supply – closure/new openings at the same or different locations and on different scales.

- 1.9 The purpose is to identify the impact of these changes on access to sports halls for residents in future years and whether changes in supply meet future demand.
- 1.10 These future assessments can support the development of an evidence base in Local Plan policy, and, in combination with locally derived information and knowledge, can build the picture of provision within an area to inform a long-term evidence base for securing inward investment – grant aid applications, and prototype developments, for example, Sport England Leisure Local.

### ***Report Structure, Content and Sequence***

- 1.11 This report sets out the full findings under six assessment headings as follows:
- Supply – How many facilities are there and what is their capacity?
  - Demand – Who wants to use the facilities?
  - Satisfied Demand – How many people use the facilities? Where do people use facilities (inside and outside the authority) and how do they travel there?
  - Unmet Demand – Who is unable to use the facilities and why? Is there insufficient capacity or are people too far away from facilities?
  - Used Capacity – How full are the facilities and where are people coming from (inside and outside the local authority area)?
  - Local Share – Which areas have better or worse provision, considering the number of people who want to use them?
- 1.12 Each assessment heading has a table of main findings, followed by a full definition of these. Each key finding is numbered and in bold typeface. All tables include the findings for the neighbouring local authorities, together with regional and England-wide findings. This is because the assessments are based on catchment areas, and catchments extend across local authority boundaries.
- 1.13 Where valid to do so, the findings for the neighbouring local authorities are compared with the findings for Rother; for example, badminton courts per 10,000 population.
- 1.14 Maps to support the findings on facility locations, deprivation, public transport access, unmet demand and local share are also included.
- 1.15 The facilities excluded from the study, with explanations, are listed in Appendix 1. The facility planning inclusion criteria and model parameters are described in Appendix 2.

## 2. Sports Halls Supply

Supply	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Number of halls	9	13	7	8	16	1,080	6,004
Number of hall sites	7	8	6	6	11	743	4,120
Supply in badminton court equivalents	33.3	50.0	33.0	33.0	57.7	4,193.6	23,134.4
Supply in courts scaled with hours available in peak period	27.0	31.8	26.7	31.0	42.4	3,116.2	16,832.1
Supply in visits per week in peak period	9,943	11,720	9,840	11,426	15,594	1,146,753	6,194,224
Average year built of all sites	1999	1994	1989	1993	1995	1994	1993
Average year built of public sites	1990	1983	2013	1980	1996	1994	1991

**Definition of supply** – This is the supply or capacity of the sports halls available for community and club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in the number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in the number of badminton courts.

**Weekly peak period** – This is when the majority of visits take place and when users have most flexibility to visit. The peak period for sports halls is one hour on weekday mornings, five hours on weekday evenings and eight hours on weekend days. This gives a total of 46 hours per week. The modelling and recommendations are based on the ability of the public to access facilities during this weekly peak period.

- 2.1 There are nine sports halls across seven sites in Rother.
- 2.2 **Key finding 1** is that the total supply of sports halls is the equivalent of 33 badminton courts, of which 27 are available for community use in the weekly peak period. The six unavailable courts represent 18% of the total supply.



### *Facilities Included in Rother*

Site	Operation	Facility Type	Dimensions (m)	Area (sqm)	Year Built	Year Refurb	Peak Hours	Total Hours	Site Capacity (visits per week in peak period)
Battle Sports Centre	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	1987	2012	38	42	2,427
		Activity	18 x 17	306			38	42	
Bexhill Academy	Educational	4-court	35 x 20	690	2010		31.5	35.5	1,008
Bexhill College Sports Centre	Educational	4-court	35 x 20	690	2004		39	48	1,248
Bexhill Leisure Centre	Public	4-court	35 x 20	690	1990	2006	46	97.5	1,472
Robertsbridge Community College	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	2013		39	41	1,979
		Activity	18 x 10	180			39	41	
Rye Sports Centre	Public	4-court	33 x 18	594	1987	2003	46	94.5	1,472
Vinehall School	Educational (3rd party)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1999		14	16	336

2.3 In terms of operation, there are two public leisure centres and five educational sites, of which one is managed by a Trust rather than in-house.

2.4 Battle Sports Centre:

- Is the largest sports hall site in the District, in terms of scale and capacity.
- Has a four-court hall and an extensive activity hall.
- Has a capacity of 2,427 visits in the weekly peak period.
- Can provide for multiple sports use across the two halls.

2.5 Five of the other sites have a four-court hall:

- Three are 35m x 20m: Bexhill Academy, Bexhill College Sports Centre and Bexhill Leisure Centre.
  - This is the size that Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for hall sports recommend for a four-court hall.
  - These dimensions provide a sports hall that can cater for all hall sports at the community level of participation.
  - The scale also meets the requirements for hall sports club development.
- The four-court halls at Battle Sports Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are 33m x 18m.
  - This size of hall can also accommodate most indoor hall sports at the community level of participation but has less space behind and between the courts.

2.6 There is a 27m x 18m three-court hall at Vinehall School.

### *Availability*

- 2.7 With the exception of Vinehill School, there is extensive availability for community use in the peak period at all the sites:
- Bexhill Leisure Centre and Rye Sports Centre offer the maximum 46 hours.
  - Bexhill Academy offers 31.5 hours.
  - Battle Sports Centre offers 38 hours.
  - Bexhill College Sports Centre and Robertsbridge Community College offer 39 hours.
  - Vinehall School offers only 14 hours.

### *Capacity*

- 2.8 The at-one-time capacity of a main hall with marked courts is eight people per badminton court. For an activity hall, this increases to 15 people per 144 sqm (the equivalent area of a badminton court). Therefore, an activity hall has almost double the capacity of a main hall with the same dimensions.
- 2.9 Where a sports hall site has a main hall and an activity hall, the activities for the two halls are programmed together. The main hall can accommodate big/high space activities, such as basketball and badminton, which have low participant numbers. The activity hall can accommodate smaller space activities such as martial arts, which have higher participant numbers.
- 2.10 There are activity halls at two of the sports hall sites, which also have the highest capacity in the weekly peak period:
- Battle Sports Centre, which has site capacity of 2,427 visits in the weekly peak period.
  - Robertsbridge Community College, which has site capacity of 1,979 visits in the weekly peak period.

### *Age*

- 2.11 **Key finding 2** is that the average year built for all the sports halls is 1999, and 1990 for the public leisure centres only. The three oldest sites have been refurbished.
- 2.12 Modernisation is defined as one or more of the following:
- Upgrade of the sports hall floor to a sprung timber floor.
  - Upgrade of the lighting in the sports hall.
  - Modernisation of the changing accommodation.
- 2.13 The unmodernised centres are the newest:
- Bexhill Academy, which opened in 2010.
  - Bexhill College Sports Centre, which opened in 2004.

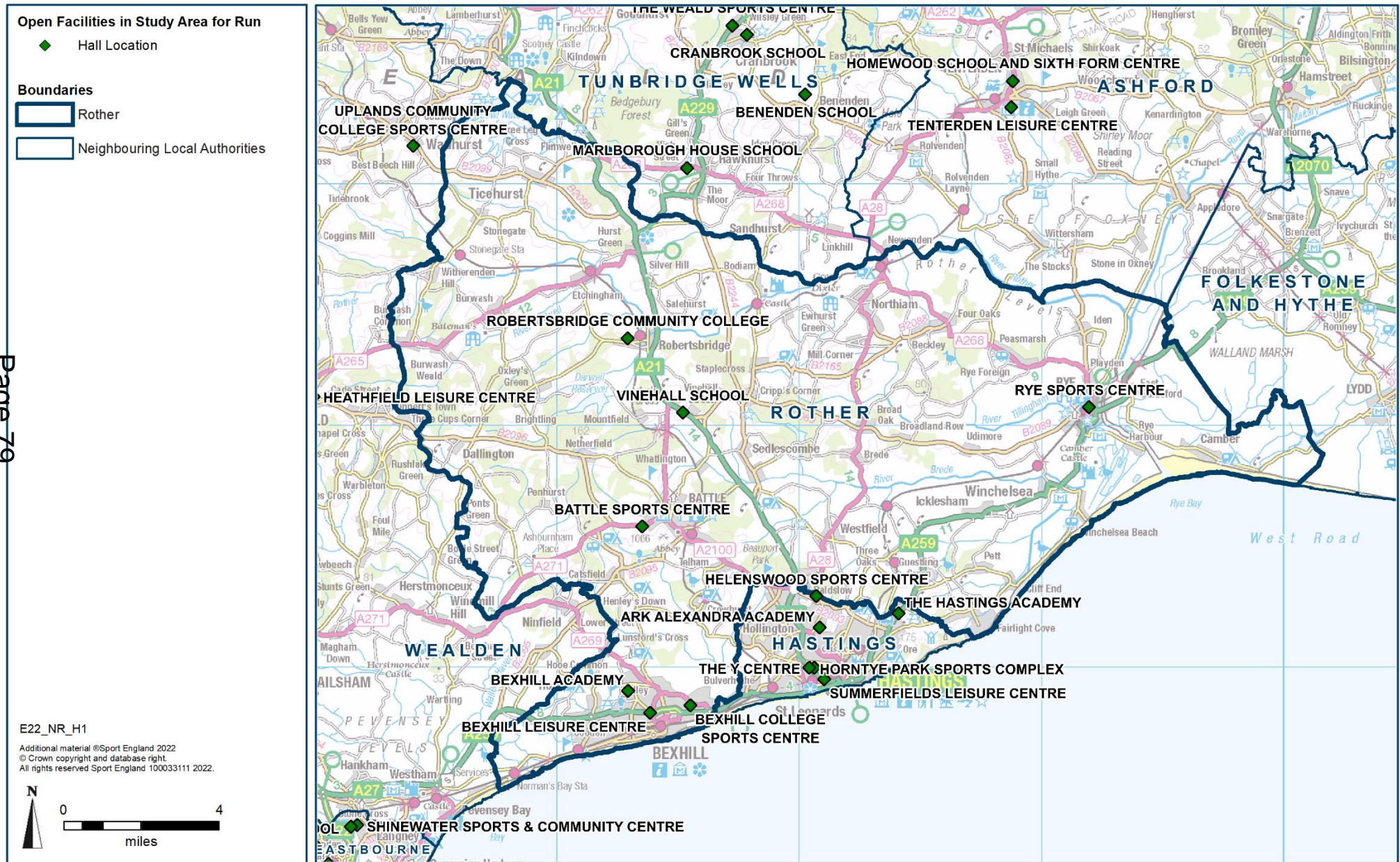
- Robertsbridge Community College, which opened in 2013.
- Vinehall School, which opened in 1999.

### *Location*

2.14 The sports halls are in the main settlements. There are three sites in Bexhill, and one each in Battle and Rye. There are two sports halls in the smaller settlement of Robertsbridge.

2.15 Rye Sports Centre is the only site in the east of the District (see Map 2.1).

Map 2.1: Sports Hall Locations in Rother (2022)





### 3. Demand for Sports Halls

Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Population	98,935	135,339	115,855	93,130	119,767	9,325,970	57,145,158
Visits demanded in weekly peak period	7,521	11,349	9,288	7,744	9,858	777,355	4,817,053
Demand in courts with comfort factor included	25.5	38.5	31.5	26.3	33.5	2,640.5	16,362.3
% of demand in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally	4.0%	1.9%	7.0%	30.9%	0.0%	3.3%	10.4%

**Definition of total demand** – This represents the total demand for sports halls by gender and for six age bands from 0 to 79 and is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period and badminton court equivalents. The FPM parameters for the percentage of participation and frequency of participation, for gender and for different age bands, are calculated from Sport England's Active Lives survey up to November 2019 and are set out in Appendix 2.

- 3.1 In 2022, the population and demand findings for Rother are very similar to the findings for Hastings.
- 3.2 The findings for Rother are as follows:
- Population is 98,935.
  - Demand for sports halls is 7,521 visits in the weekly peak period:
    - The equivalent of 26 badminton courts with an 80% comfort factor.
    - One fewer courts than the available supply.
- 3.3 The findings for Hastings are as follows:
- Population is 93,130.
  - Demand for sports halls is 7,774 visits in the weekly peak period:
    - The equivalent of 26 badminton courts with an 80% comfort factor.
    - Five fewer courts than the available supply.

#### *Deprivation*

- 3.4 A total of 4% of Rother's demand is in the 10% most-deprived lower super output areas (LSOAs) nationally. Overall, Rother ranks in the 50% most-deprived of all local authorities.



- 3.5 Deprivation is highest in areas of Bexhill. There are three sports hall sites close to these areas. Deprivation is also high in areas to the east of Rye and Rye Sports Centre is close to these areas (see Map **3.1**).
- 3.6 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used in the FPM to limit whether people will use commercial facilities (see Appendix **2** for definition of IMD). A weighting factor is incorporated to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the LSOA would choose to go to a commercial facility.



## 4. Satisfied Demand

Demand from Rother residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Number of visits met per week in peak period	6,858	10,390	8,195	7,049	9,235	728,517	4,365,502
% of total demand satisfied	91.2%	91.6%	88.2%	91.0%	93.7%	93.7%	90.6%
Number of visits retained per week in peak period	5,180	9,641	7,869	6,765	7,848	712,859	4,363,523
Demand retained as a % of satisfied demand	75.5%	92.8%	96.0%	96.0%	85.0%	97.9%	100.0%
Number of visits exported per week in peak period	1,677	749	326	284	1,388	15,657	1,979
Demand exported as a % of satisfied demand	24.5%	7.2%	4.0%	4.0%	15.0%	2.1%	0.0%

**Definition of satisfied demand** – This represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from Rother residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. This includes sports halls located both inside and outside Rother.

- 4.1 **Key finding 3** is that, of the total demand for sports halls by Rother residents, 91% is met. This is the same as the finding for Hastings and the England average. The regional average is higher, with 94% of sports hall demand being met.

### *Retained Demand*

- 4.2 A subset of the satisfied demand findings shows how much of Rother residents' demand for sports halls is retained at sports halls located within the District. This assessment is based on the catchment area of Rother sports halls and residents in the District choosing to participate at these halls and is known as retained demand.
- 4.3 **Key finding 4** is that, of the met demand, 76% is retained within the District. The sports halls are in the right places for most residents, are attractive and have suitable capacity.
- 4.4 The model iteratively allocates demand to facilities using a set of distance decay functions and choice parameters. The model also considers the quality of a site based on its age and management, as supported by Sport England's research. Increasingly, there are other factors that influence which halls residents chose to use, such as other facilities being on the same site, for example, a gym or studio, ease of parking, or a sports hall programme that provides activities at times when residents wish to participate.

### *Exported Demand*

- 4.5 The residue of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. This is based on the catchment areas of sports halls outside the District and residents of Rother using them.

- 4.6 In 2022, 25% of Rother's satisfied demand for sports halls is met at a sports hall outside the District.
- 4.7 The data from the National FPM Run does not identify how much of Rother's demand goes to which other local authority area or sports hall, but only provides the total figure for exported demand.
- 4.8 However, there are three sports hall sites close to the Rother boundary: two in Hastings and one in Wealden (see Map 2.1). The destination of exported demand could be identified in a bespoke FPM run.

### *Travel Patterns*

Accessibility	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
% of population without access to a car	17.8%	15.3%	22.1%	30.8%	16.3%	17.6%	24.9%
% of total population within a 20-minute walk of a hall	43.3%	40.3%	35.1%	47.4%	40.2%	52.2%	57.1%
% of 10% most deprived population within a 20-minute walk from a hall	2.8%	1.7%	3.2%	15.8%	0.0%	2.2%	7.1%
% of demand satisfied when travelled:							
by car	84.3%	86.3%	82.2%	71.2%	83.9%	80.6%	75.3%
on foot	8.7%	7.7%	8.5%	12.9%	8.3%	11.5%	13.5%
by public transport	7.0%	6.1%	9.3%	15.9%	7.8%	7.8%	11.3%

**Definition of accessibility** – The FPM uses a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. A description of the distance decay function is set out in Appendix 2. The travel-time limits used are:

- Drive is 30 minutes.
- Public transport is 30 minutes (at half the speed of a car).
- Walking is 40 minutes (two miles).

On average, a 20-minute travel time accounts for approximately 90% of journeys to a sports hall.

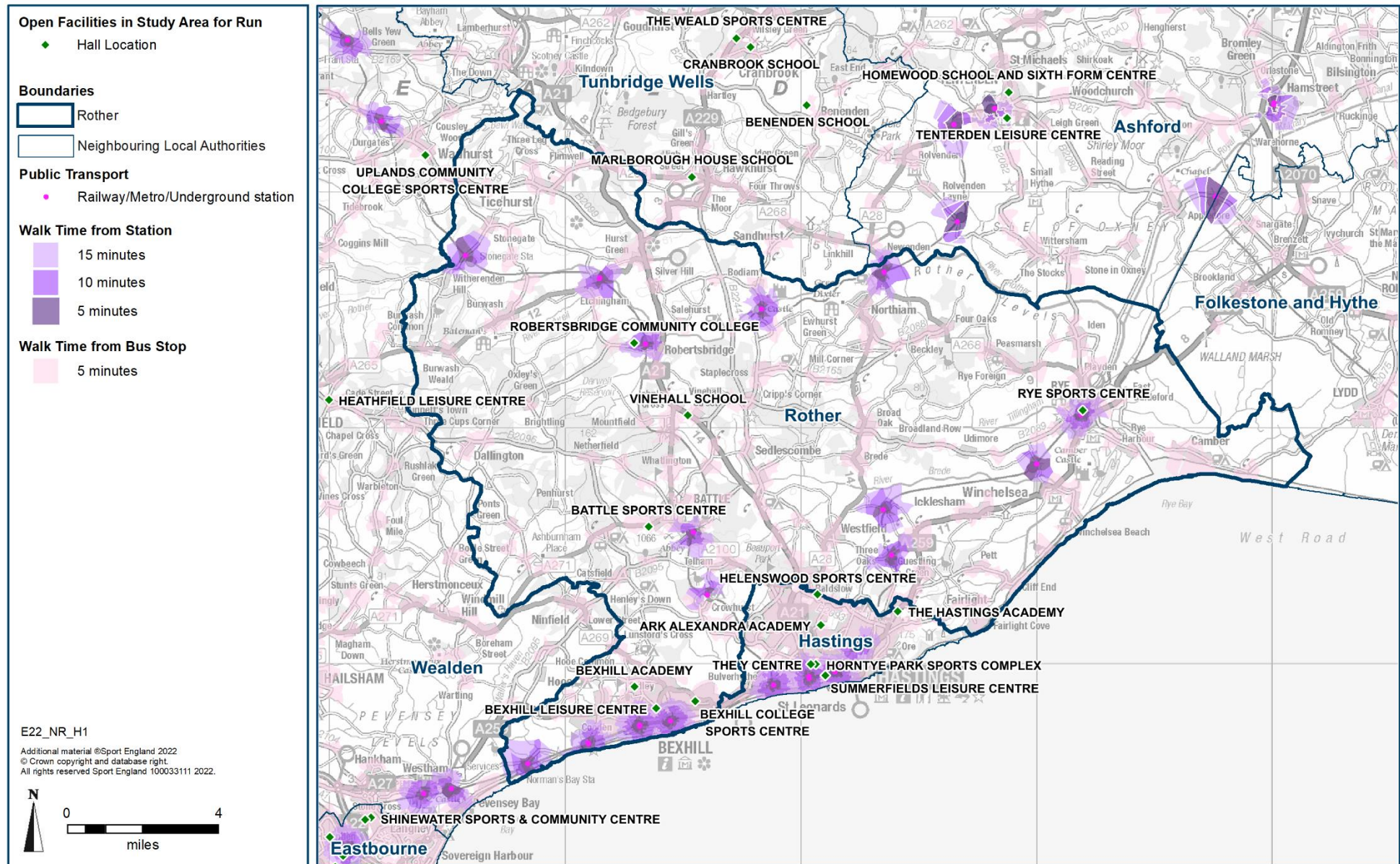
- 4.9 The percentage of the population without access to a car influences travel patterns to sports halls. A low percentage means that there is likely to be a larger number of journeys to sports halls by car.
- 4.10 For residents without access to a car, travel to sports halls by public transport and on foot becomes the choice of travel mode.
- 4.11 **Key finding 5** is that, of all visits to sports halls by Rother residents, 9% are predicted to be on foot and 7% are predicted to be by public transport.

- 4.12 There is a very limited bus service in Rother, as shown by the small area within a five-minute walk of a bus stop (areas in pink in Map 4.1). However, all the sports hall sites, apart from Vinehall School, are within a 5-minute walk of a bus stop.
- 4.13 Bexhill Leisure Centre, Robertsbridge Community College and Rye Sports Centre are within a 15-minute walk of a railway station (purple areas). Opportunities to travel to sports halls by bus are greater than opportunities to travel by rail.
- 4.14 It should be noted that, while residents in the pink and purple areas on the map can access public transport, it does not mean they can reach a sports hall within 20 minutes via a combination of walking and public transport. Also, in rural areas the service may not be regular.



## Map 4.1: Walking Access to Public Transport in Rother (2022)

Areas within walking time shown thematically (colours) from bus, coach and tram stops, and railway, metro and underground stations.



## 5. Unmet Demand

Demand from Rother residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Number of visits unmet per week in peak period	663	959	1,093	695	623	48,838	451,551
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.8%	8.4%	11.8%	9.0%	6.3%	6.3%	9.4%
Equivalent in courts with comfort factor included	2.3	3.3	3.7	2.4	2.1	165.9	1,533.8
% of unmet demand due to:							
Facility too far away:	93.1%	79.2%	84.7%	97.3%	90.9%	91.7%	77.3%
Without access to a car	80.0%	65.3%	75.4%	95.2%	83.9%	83.1%	69.5%
With access to a car	13.1%	13.9%	9.3%	2.1%	6.9%	8.5%	7.7%
Lack of facility capacity:	6.9%	20.8%	15.3%	2.7%	9.1%	8.3%	22.7%
Without access to a car	5.1%	15.4%	7.9%	2.6%	8.1%	6.6%	20.3%
With access to a car	1.8%	5.4%	7.4%	0.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.5%
% of 10% most deprived demand unmet	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%

**Definition of unmet demand** – This has two parts: demand for sports halls that cannot be met because:

1. There is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area and there is a lack of capacity; or
2. The demand is located too far away from any sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.

- 5.1 In 2022, 9% of the demand from Rother residents is not met. This is 663 visits in the weekly peak period.
- 5.2 **Key finding 6** is that unmet demand is the equivalent of 2.3 courts. This is very similar to unmet demand in Hastings, at 2.4 courts. Of Rother's unmet demand:
  - 93% is because sports halls are too far away from where residents live and most of these residents do not have access to a car (80% of the total unmet demand).
  - 7% is due to lack of facility capacity.
- 5.3 Demand located too far away from a sports hall will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas of a local authority are within walking distance of a sports hall and not everyone will want to drive the full distance.
- 5.4 The overall key point is not that unmet demand outside a catchment exists, but the scale of that unmet demand. Also, if this unmet demand is clustered in one location, further sports hall provision should be considered in order to improve accessibility for residents.

### *Geographical Distribution*

- 5.5 **Key finding 7** is that unmet demand is highest in Bexhill, but at a maximum of 0.2 of a court per square kilometre. There is unmet demand of 0.1 of a court per square kilometre in several areas of Bexhill, and in Battle, Camber, Northiam and Rye (see Map 5.1).

### *Meeting Unmet Demand*

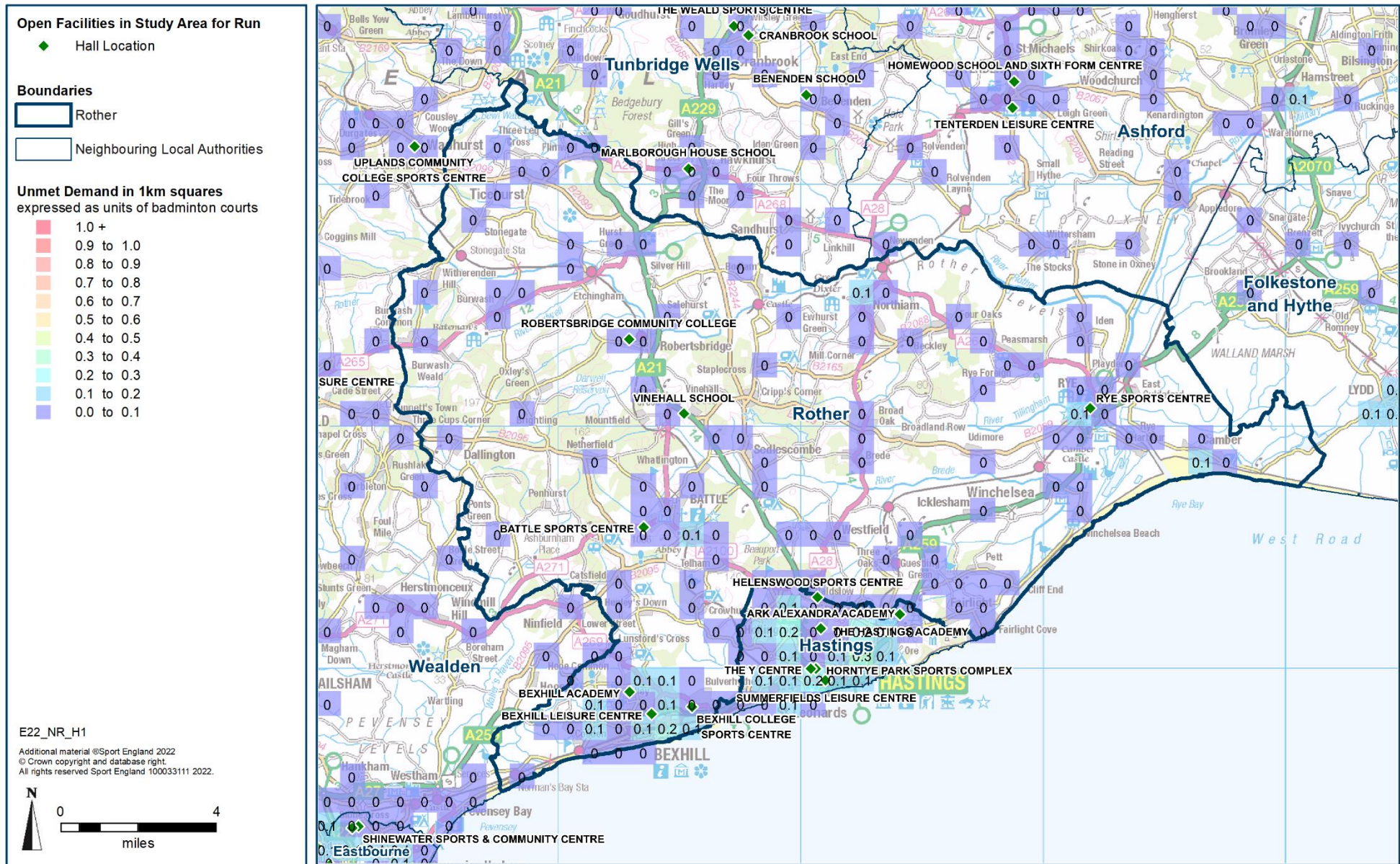
- 5.6 Analysis of the spread of unmet demand shows the level of unmet demand that would be met by a potential new facility in any given location. This 'reachable unmet demand' is calculated for each one-kilometre grid square (figures shown in Map 5.2).
- 5.7 **Key finding 8** is that the best location to meet the most unmet demand is close to Bexhill Leisure Centre. However, at 0.6 of a court, it is an insufficient total to consider building a new sports hall to improve access for residents.

*For context, the minimum number of reachable courts required to justify a new sports hall is three.*



## Map 5.1: Unmet Demand for Sport Halls in Rother (2022)

FPM unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid expressed as badminton courts and shown thematically (colours).









## 6. Used Capacity

How well used are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Total number of visits used of capacity	5,840	10,018	8,359	7,908	9,572	736,126	4,372,019
% of overall capacity of halls used	58.7%	85.5%	84.9%	69.2%	61.4%	64.2%	70.6%

**Definition of used capacity** – This is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used or full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a ‘comfort factor,’ beyond which the venues are too full. When the venues are too full, the time taken to change the sports hall programme and equipment starts to impinge on the activity time itself and the changing and circulation areas become congested. In the model, Sport England assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and that the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

- 6.1 **Key finding 9** is that the overall estimated used capacity of sports halls in Rother is 59% in the weekly peak period. The regional average is 64% and the England-wide average is 71%.

### *Used Capacity of Individual Sites*

Site	Operation	Year Built	Year Refurb	Weight Factor	Peak Hours	Total Hours	Site Capacity (visits per week in peak period)	% of Capacity Used
Battle Sports Centre	Educational	1987	2012	43%	38	42	2,427	31%
Bexhill Academy	Educational	2010		47%	31.5	35.5	1,008	68%
Bexhill College Sports Centre	Educational	2004		45%	39	48	1,248	94%
Bexhill Leisure Centre	Public	1990	2006	71%	46	97.5	1,472	100%
Robertsbridge Community College	Educational	2013		48%	39	41	1,979	30%
Rye Sports Centre	Public	1987	2003	63%	46	94.5	1,472	62%
Vinehall School	Edu. (3rd party)	1999		81%	14	16	336	71%

- 6.2 Variation in the estimated used capacity of individual sites is primarily caused by the interaction of the following factors (more detail is provided in the subsequent paragraphs):

- Type of site operator (public/educational).
- The hours available for community use.
- The level of demand within the travel-time limit from the site and reachable from other halls.
- The age of the sports hall and its ‘attractiveness’ weighting.
- Imported demand.

### *Type of Site Operator and Hours Available*

- 6.3 Public leisure centres have higher used capacity because of their ‘draw effect’, as follows. Public leisure centres:
- Are accessible for public use and sports club use.
  - Are available for daytime use, which is not possible at educational venues during term time.
  - Actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation, with a programme of use that reflects a range of activities and times when customers wish to participate.
- 6.4 **Key finding 10** is that Bexhill Leisure Centre has an estimated 100% of its capacity used at peak times and is available for community use for the maximum 46 hours in the weekly peak period. The Sport England measure of a sports hall being comfortably full is 80% of capacity used at peak times.
- 6.5 Rye Sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 62% in the weekly peak period and is also available for 46 hours.
- 6.6 Access to sports halls for community use will be determined by the policy of each educational provider. Some schools and colleges actively promote community use. At some colleges and higher education venues there is little differentiation between student and wider community use, with community access based on a membership system. Other educational venues, notably secondary schools, let out the sports halls to sports clubs or community groups on a termly basis, or for shorter periods.
- 6.7 Educational venues will provide for use by sports clubs or community groups but usually do not offer recreational play and play.
- 6.8 There is a strong commitment to community use at all but one of the educational sites. Three sites provide either 38 or 39 hours in the peak period, Bexhill Academy has 31.5 hours available, but Vinehall School provides only 14 hours (see Sports Hall Supply section).
- 6.9 The estimated used capacity for the educational venues ranges from 30% in the weekly peak period at Robertsbridge Community College to 94% at Bexhill College Sports Centre.

### *Location*

- 6.10 For sports halls located close together the demand that can reach these sites is shared between the venues, and this contributes to the level of used capacity at each.
- 6.11 There are three sports hall sites in close proximity to each other in Bexhill. While demand is shared, their used capacity is very high. This is because demand for sports halls is highest in this part of the District.
- 6.12 This contrasts with the centres in Battle and Rye, which have only one site and, therefore, no competition. However, demand for sports halls is lower in these areas and they have lower used capacity.

### *Attractiveness*

- 6.13 Customers take the quality and range of the offer into consideration when choosing a venue. These features are of increasing importance to customers and affect participation levels. Desirable features include a modern sports hall with a sprung timber floor, good quality lighting, modern changing rooms, and other facilities on site such as a studio and/or a gym. Residents may travel further to use a sports hall with this all-round offer rather than participate at the sports hall located closest to where they live.
- 6.14 To assess their comparative attractiveness to customers, all the sports hall sites in the model are weighted to reflect their age, condition and whether they have been modernised.

### *Site Variation*

- 6.15 The estimated used capacity by site varies for all these inter-related reasons (including imported demand reviewed below) and should be reviewed with the facility operator.

### *Imported Demand*

Imported Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Number of visits imported per week in peak period	660	377	490	1,143	1,724	23,267	8,496
Demand imported as a % of used capacity	11.3%	3.8%	5.9%	14.5%	18.0%	3.2%	0.2%
Difference between visits imported and exported	-1,018	-372	164	859	336	7,609	6,517

- 6.16 Imported demand is set out under Used Capacity. If residents of neighbouring local authorities participate at a site in Rother, their usage becomes part of the used capacity of Rother's sports halls.
- 6.17 Imported demand is 660 visits in the weekly peak period. This represents 11% of the used capacity of the Rother sports halls.

### *Import/Export Balance*

- 6.18 Rother is a net exporter of demand for sports halls, with 1,018 more visits exported than imported in the weekly peak period.

## 7. Local Share of Facilities

Equity share of facilities

Local Share	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	South East Region	England
Local share: <1 supply less than demand, >1 supply greater than demand	0.83	0.49	0.55	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.70
Courts per 10,000 population	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.5	4.8	4.5	4.0

**Definition of local share** – This helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size, availability and quality of facilities, as well as travel modes. Local share is useful for looking at ‘equity’ of provision. Local share is the available capacity that people want to visit in an area, divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. Local share decreases as facilities age.

- 7.1 Local share shows how access and share of sports halls differs across the local authority area, as follows:
- A value of 1 means that there is enough quality supply reachable by the demand.
  - A value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of quality supply that can be reached by the demand.
  - A value greater than 1 indicates a surplus of quality supply that can be reached by the demand.
- 7.2 Overall, local share identifies the areas of the local authority where the share of sports halls is better and worse. The intervention is to try and increase access for residents in the areas with the poorest access to sports halls.
- 7.3 Rother has a District-wide local share of 0.83. Therefore, demand in the District cannot access sufficient quality supply (see Map.7.1).
- 7.4 Local share in Hastings, at 0.79, is similar to that in Rother. Local share is below 1 for all the other neighbouring local authority areas, as is the regional average, at 0.81, and the England-wide average, at 0.70.
- 7.5 Local share is best in Robertsbridge, at 1.7 and 1.6 (turquoise squares). Therefore, enough supply can be accessed by the demand. Local share is poorest in Bexhill, at 0.5 (pink squares).

### *Comparative Measure of Provision*

- 7.6 A comparative measure of sports hall provision is badminton court equivalents per 10,000 population. For context, the regional average is 4.5 courts and the England-wide average is 4.0 courts. Findings for the study area are as follows:
- Rother: 3.4 courts.

- Hastings: 3.5 courts. Similar to provision in Rother.
- Tunbridge Wells: 4.4 courts. The highest provision in the study area.
- Folkestone and Hythe: 2.8 courts. The lowest provision in the study area.

7.7 The findings on badminton courts per 10,000 population are reported because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with others; however, it does not set a standard of provision, and should not be used as such.

7.8 The supply and demand assessment for sports halls in the District is based on the findings from the previous five headings analysed in this report.



## Map 7.1: Local Share of Sports Halls in Rother (2022)

FPM share of courts divided by demand aggregated at 1km square and shown thematically (colours)).



## Appendix 1: Facilities Excluded

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

Site	Facility Type	Reason for Exclusion
Bexhill College Sports Hall (Closed)	Main	Closed
Bexhill Youth and Community Centre	Activity	Too Small. No main hall on site.
Buckswood School	Main	Private Use
Christchurch Methodist Church	Activity	Status not known
Christchurch Methodist Church	Activity	Status not known
Claremont Preparatory and Nursery School	Main	Private Use
Claremont School (Senior)	Main	Private Use
Cooden Beach Sports and Social Club	Activity	Status not known
Etchingham Church of England Primary School	Activity	Too Small. No main hall on site.
St John Ambulance Headquarters (Closed)	Activity	Closed
St Mary's School	Activity	Private Use
St Richard's Catholic College	Main	Private Use
St Richard's Catholic College	Activity	Private Use
St Richard's Catholic College	Activity	Private Use
St Thomas' Church of England Aided Primary School	Activity	Private Use
The Pretious Sports Hall Northiam	Activity	Too Small. No main hall on site.
Westfield Community Hall	Activity	Too Small. No main hall on site.

## Appendix 2: Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this Appendix are the following:

- Model Description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

### *Model Description*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool for helping to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

#### 2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
  - Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional, or national scale.
  - Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.
  - Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities.
  - Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating, and closing facilities, and the impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e., swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls, and artificial grass pitches (AGPs).
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities.



### 3. How the Model Works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, considering how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people) and supply (facilities) into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs conducted in 2005/06 jointly with sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the model's parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the main data sources analysed are:
  - Active Lives
    - For the adult survey, this data is collected by an online survey or paper questionnaire on behalf of Sport England. Each annual sample includes about 175,000 people and covers the full age/gender range. Detailed questions are asked about over 200 separate sports categories in terms of participation and frequency.
    - For the children and young people survey, this data is collected through schools with up to three mixed ability classes in up to three randomly chosen year groups completing an online survey.
  - National Benchmarking Service
    - This is a centre-based survey whose primary purpose is to enable centres to benchmark themselves against other centres. Sample interviews are conducted on site. The number of people surveyed varies by year depending on how many centres take part. 10,000 swimmers and 3,500 sports hall users are surveyed per year. This data is used for journey

times, establishing proportions of particular activities in different hall types, the duration of activities and the time of activity (peak period).

- Scottish Health
  - The annual survey is of about 6,600 people (just under 5,000 adults). This data is primarily used to assess participation, frequency, and activity duration.

Other data is used where available. For example, the following data sources are among those which have been used to cross-check results:

- Children's Participation in Culture and Sport, Scottish Government, 2008
- Young People's Participation in Sport, Sports Council for Wales, 2009
- Health & Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics, 2012
- Young People and Sport, Sport England, 2002
- Data from Angus Council, 2013/14
- National Pools & Halls Survey, 1996
  - This survey has been used to obtain capacities per sports hall for differing sport types for programming data.

#### 4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. Demand is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population<sup>1</sup>. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OAs)<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

#### 5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e., size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
  - The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16–24-year-old males will demand to use an AGP 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

<sup>2</sup> Census Output Areas (OAs) are the smallest grouping of census population data and provide the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 25 households per OA.



- 5.3. Based on travel time information<sup>3</sup> taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility, having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand, and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the District, leaving other areas under-provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross-boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

## **6. Calculating the Capacity of Sports Halls – Hall Space in Courts (HSC)**

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above, with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This 'court' figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of all the main and activity halls capacities; this is calculated based on hall size (area) and whether it is the main hall or a secondary (activity) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked courts' figure. This is due to two reasons:
  - In calculating the capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for activity halls. Activity halls have a greater AOT capacity than main halls – see below. Marked courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size

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<sup>3</sup> To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where most users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from census data, are also considered when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'.

- The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period', and then uses this unit of capacity to compare with demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space there is when expressed as VPWPP. To make things more meaningful, this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents' and is noted in the output table as 'Hall Space in Courts.'

## 7. Facility Attractiveness – for Halls and Pools Only

7.1. Not all facilities are the same, and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which affects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, and a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

- Age/refurbishment weighting – pools and halls: The older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming, and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facility's attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- Management and ownership weighting – halls only: Due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that, in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a programme than halls run by local authorities, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general pay & play user than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve.

- High weighted curve – includes non-education management and a better balanced programme, more attractive.
- Lower weighted curve – includes educational owned and managed halls, less attractive.

- 7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools: Whilst there are few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.
- 7.5. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in England. Deciles are calculated by ranking the LSOAs from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into ten groups. IMD is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their relative weights.

## **8. Comfort Factor – Halls and Pools**

- 8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate based on its size, the number of hours it is available for community use, and the ‘at one time capacity’ figure (pools = 1 user/6m<sup>2</sup>, halls = 6 users/court). This gives each facility a ‘theoretical capacity.’
- 8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users; for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, while being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 8.3. To account for these factors the notion of a ‘comfort factor’ is applied within the model. For swimming pools, 70%, and for sports halls, 80%, of their theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where a facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is not applied to AGPs due to the fact they are used by teams which have a set number of players, therefore the notion of having a ‘less busy’ pitch is not applicable.)
- 8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways:
  - Utilised capacity – How well used is a facility? ‘Utilised capacity’ figures for facilities are often seen as being very low at 50-60%; however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
  - Adequately meeting unmet demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the number of facilities needed to comfortably meet unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not applied, then any facilities provided will be operating at their maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as noted previously.

## 9. Utilised Capacity (Used Capacity)

- 9.1. Utilised capacity refers to how much of a facility's theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facility's theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practice, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open during the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would be completely full.
- 9.2. For example, a 25m, four-lane pool has a theoretical capacity of 2,260 per week, during a 52.5-hour peak period.
- 9.3. As set out in the table below, usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others through programming, such as an aqua-aerobics session between 7pm and 8pm and lane swimming between 8 and 9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9 and 10pm. This pattern of use would mean a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum theoretical capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pool's utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

Visits per hour	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total visits for the evening
Theoretical maximum capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

- 9.4. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that swimming pools are becoming busy, and this is 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag when facilities are becoming busier, rather than as a 'hard threshold'.

## 10. Travel Times Catchments

- 10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap Highways Network Roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing any one-way and turn restrictions which apply and taking account of delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, the geographical location of the road, and the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for inner and outer London Districts have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS MasterMap Highways Network Paths to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.

10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel – car, public transport, and walking. Car access is also considered in areas of lower access to a car, where the model reduces the number of visits made by car and increases those made on foot.

10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public Transport
Swimming Pool	72%	18%	10%
Sports Hall	74%	17%	9%
<b>AGP</b>			
Combined	79%	18%	3%
Football	74%	22%	4%
Hockey	97%	2%	1%

10.6. The model includes a distance decay function, where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. Set out below is the survey data with the percentage of visits made within each of the travel times. This shows that 90% of all visits, both by car and on foot, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for the catchments for swimming pools and sports halls.

Minutes	Swimming Pools		Sport Halls	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	56%	53%	54%	55%
11-20	35%	34%	36%	32%
21-30	7%	10%	7%	10%
31-45	2%	2%	2%	3%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20-minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Minutes	Artificial Grass Pitches					
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20-40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures and should only be used as a guide.



### *Facility Inclusion Criteria*

#### **Sports Halls**

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis.

- Include all operational sports halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all halls not available for community use i.e. private use.
- Exclude all halls where the main hall is less than 3 courts in size.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction', and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975<sup>4</sup>.

Facilities over the border in Wales and Scotland included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sport Wales.

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<sup>4</sup> Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

## Model Parameters

### Halls Parameters

At One Time Capacity	32 users per 4-court hall 15 users per 144 square meters of activity hall																											
Coverage Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car  NOTE: Travel times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																											
Duration	60 minutes																											
Percentage Participation	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>20.4</td><td>16.7</td><td>13.9</td><td>11.6</td><td>10.2</td><td>7.3</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>24.5</td><td>17.8</td><td>17.1</td><td>15.3</td><td>15.1</td><td>12.1</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	20.4	16.7	13.9	11.6	10.2	7.3	Female	24.5	17.8	17.1	15.3	15.1	12.1
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	20.4	16.7	13.9	11.6	10.2	7.3																						
Female	24.5	17.8	17.1	15.3	15.1	12.1																						
Frequency per Week	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.95</td><td>0.93</td><td>0.84</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.14</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>0.74</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.21</td><td>1.07</td><td>1.18</td><td>1.01</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	0.65	0.95	0.93	0.84	1.00	1.14	Female	0.74	1.20	1.21	1.07	1.18	1.01
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	0.65	0.95	0.93	0.84	1.00	1.14																						
Female	0.74	1.20	1.21	1.07	1.18	1.01																						
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00, 17:00 to 22:00 Weekend: 08:00 to 16:00 Total: 46 hours																											
Proportion in Peak Period	62%																											

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**Facilities Planning Model Assessment of  
Swimming Pool Provision for  
Rother District Council**

**Standard Report**

**19 August 2022**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for provision of swimming pools in the Rother District Council area (also referred to as Rother, or the District).
- 0.2 This report has been prepared based on an assessment using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) spatial modelling tool.
- 0.3 The key element to be taken from this report is that the majority of the District's demand for swimming pools can be met by the supply accessible to its residents. Most of the met demand is retained within the District.
- 0.4 Unmet demand is low, due mainly to supply being located too far from where residents live.
- 0.5 The pools are estimated to be busy, and two pools are estimated to be full at peak times.
- 0.6 The Rother findings on population, demand, met demand and total unmet demand are very similar to the findings for Hastings.

### *Key Findings*

- 0.7 The key findings from the supply, demand and access assessment are as follows:
  - 1. There are four swimming pool sites in Rother, each has one main pool. There are no learner pools in the District.
  - 2. Rother's demand for swimming pools, with a comfort factor, is 17% greater than the available supply.
  - 3. In 2022, 78% of the total demand for swimming pools from Rother residents is met.
  - 4. Of Rother's satisfied demand, 70% is retained within the District.
  - 5. Unmet demand is the equivalent of 217 sqm of water. Of which:
    - o 30% is due to lack of capacity.
    - o 71% is because swimming pools are too far away from where residents live.
  - 6. Reachable unmet demand is highest in Beauport, where unmet demand of 114 sqm of water could be met. However, this is insufficient to consider building a new swimming pool to improve accessibility for residents.
  - 7. District-wide, the estimated used capacity of the swimming pools is 62% in the weekly peak period.
  - 8. The estimated used capacity of Bexhill Leisure Pool and Battle Abbey Prep School is 100% in the weekly peak period.

### *Strategic Overview*

- 0.8 Based on this one-year FPM assessment, the strategic overview focus is on the used capacity of the pools. Overall, there is enough swimming pool supply to meet the Rother demand. Therefore, an increase in swimming pool provision is not required.

- 0.9 However, the distribution of demand means that Bexhill Leisure Pool and Battle Abbey Prep School are estimated to be more utilised than the other two pools.
- 0.10 There is scope to increase the hours available for community use at both sites, thereby bringing the proportion of capacity used down to a more comfortable level:
- Bexhill Leisure Pool could increase its hours from 47.5 to 52.5, an 11% increase.
  - Battle Abbey Prep School is currently available for 13 hours. The increase in hours depends on the Council's swimming offer objectives, relationships and negotiations with the school. The 25m six-lane pool, which is the largest in the District, is available for hire by swimming clubs for club development and by community groups. The size of the pool makes it very suitable for this. However, it is the oldest pool: it opened in 1980 and is unmodernised. It is currently not available for public recreational pay and swim.
- 0.11 The other two pools are open for the maximum 52.5 hours in the weekly peak period:
- Rye Sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 63% in the weekly peak period. Therefore, it is operating at a comfortable level. It is the smallest pool in the District, at 25m x 8m, but demand is lower in the Rye area than in Bexhill. It is the newest pool, having opened in 2003, but does not have any competition from other swimming pools nearby.
  - Crowhurst Park has an estimated used capacity of 24% in the weekly peak period but has the largest capacity. There is scope to accommodate more use by the membership at peak times. However, the pool is a free-form shape, which limits its use.
- 0.12 Longer term, if the Council considers replacing a public leisure centre, the assessment should include the need for a dedicated learn-to-swim pool. The depth of the current pools may limit the water space suitable for learn to swim, which requires a depth of 0.9m.
- 0.13 A dedicated learner pool maximises the water space for learn to swim. Swimming is an important life skill, especially in a coastal authority.

### ***Next Steps***

- 0.14 Rother District Council, in reviewing the findings of this report, may also wish to consider applying the assessment to ensure the benefits from the strategic direction being set by Sport England are realised.
- 0.15 It is important to reiterate that this is a one-year assessment and provides the evidence base as of now. The findings should be consulted on to provide a rounded evidence base and address the findings set out.
- 0.16 Given the strategic overview, the following will be significant:
- Projected population growth in Rother and across the study area.
  - Known committed changes in the current available supply of swimming pools.

- 0.17 Longer-term local bespoke assessments can be undertaken using Sport England's FPM. These assessments should include population projections with options for changing the swimming pool supply and assessing the collective impact this has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. Such an evidence base can be applied in strategic planning and the Local Plan policy and can be used for securing inward investment.

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and outputs from the National Run using Active Places data as of March 2022.
- 1.2 The supply assessment is based on swimming pools being open and accessible for community use. If swimming pools are closed temporarily because of Covid-19 or for any other reasons, the local authority should inform Sport England Active Places Power via the contact us link at <https://www.activeplacespower.com>.
- 1.3 This standard run provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for provision of swimming pools in the Rother District area. The assessment does not include population growth projections but is a baseline evidence base for swimming pool provision.
- 1.4 To help with comparative analysis, data outputs for the neighbouring local authorities, together with regional and national findings, are included in the data tables.

### *Context*

- 1.5 The report should form part of a wider assessment of provision at local level, which then provides a rounded assessment and evidence base report. This should include other available information and knowledge from:
  - A sports perspective, such as national sports governing bodies and other sports organisations.
  - A local perspective from the local authority, the facility operator and local sports clubs.
- 1.6 The findings from this FPM standard report should be reviewed and applied with reference to the strategic direction being set by Sport England on:
  - The policies, programmes and interventions proposed to increase sports participation and physical activity.
  - The application of the research applied by Sport England in determining the strategy and the evidence base.
  - The role sports facilities can play in increasing sports participation and physical activity.
- 1.7 The strategy can be accessed at [Uniting the Movement | Sport England](#).

### *Future Assessment*

- 1.8 Longer-term bespoke FPM local assessments for future provision can be undertaken based on:
  - Review of these findings.
  - Projected population growth and inclusion of residential sites identified in the Local Plan.
  - Options for changes in supply – closure/new openings at the same or different locations and on different scales.



- 1.9 The purpose is to identify the impact of these changes on access to swimming pools for Rother residents in future years and whether changes in supply meet future demand.
- 1.10 These findings can support the development of an evidence base in Local Plan policy. In combination with locally derived information and knowledge, the future assessments can also build the picture of provision within an area to inform a long-term evidence base for securing inward investment – grant aid applications, and prototype developments, for example, Sport England Leisure Local.

### ***Report Structure, Content and Sequence***

- 1.11 This report sets out the full findings under six assessment headings as follows:
- Supply – How many facilities are there and what is their capacity?
  - Demand – Who wants to use the facilities?
  - Satisfied Demand – How many people use the facilities? Where do people use facilities (inside and outside the authority) and how do they travel there?
  - Unmet Demand – Who is unable to use the facilities and why? Is there insufficient capacity or are people too far away from the facilities?
  - Used Capacity – How full are the facilities and where are people coming from (inside and outside the authority)?
  - Local Share – Which areas have better or worse provision, considering the number of people who want to use them?
- 1.12 Each assessment heading has a table of main findings, followed by a full definition of these. Each key finding is numbered and in bold typeface. All tables include the findings for the neighbouring authorities, together with regional and England-wide findings. This is because the assessments are based on catchment areas, and catchments extend across local authority boundaries.
- 1.13 Where valid to do so, the findings for the neighbouring local authorities are compared with the findings for Rother, for example, water space per 1,000 population.
- 1.14 Maps to support the findings on facility locations, deprivation, public transport access, unmet demand and local share are also included.
- 1.15 The facilities excluded from the study, with explanations, are listed in Appendix 1. The facility planning inclusion criteria and model parameters are described in Appendix 2.

## 2. Swimming Pool Supply

Supply	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Number of pools	4	9	5	3	7	7	547	2,998
Number of pool sites	4	7	3	2	5	6	376	2,080
Supply in sqm of water	1,149	1,738	878	553	1,563	1,765	121,386	679,254
Supply in sqm of water scaled with hours available in peak period	843	1,610	739	549	1,244	1,373	102,903	581,644
Supply in visits per week in peak period	7,377	14,088	6,466	4,806	10,888	12,016	900,397	5,089,384
Average year built of all sites	1992	1994	1983	1993	1993	1987	1993	1989
Average year built of public sites	1997	1983	1974	1980	1987	1986	1993	1987

**Definition of supply** – This is the supply or capacity of the swimming pools available for community and swimming club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in the number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in square metres of water.

**Weekly peak period** – This is when the majority of visits take place and when users have most flexibility to visit. The peak period for swimming pools is one hour on weekday mornings, one hour on weekday lunchtimes, five and a half hours on weekday evenings, and seven and a half hours on weekend days. This gives a total of 52.5 hours per week. The modelling and recommendations are based on the ability of the public to access facilities during this weekly peak period.

2.1 **Key finding 1** is that there are four swimming pool sites in Rother, each has one main pool. There are no learner pools in the District.

2.2 There are three 25m pools in Rother:

- Bexhill Leisure Pool has four lanes, but is L-shaped.
- Rye Sports Centre is a four-lane pool but is the smallest in the District.
- Battle Abbey Prep School is the largest pool and has six lanes.

Crowhurst Park is a free-form pool with 324 sqm of water, making it the second-largest swimming pool in the District.

### *Facilities Included in Rother*

Site	Operation	Facility Type	Dimensions (m)	Area (sqm)	Year Built	Year Refurb	Peak Hours	Total Hours	Site Capacity (visits per week in peak period)
Battle Abbey Prep School	Educational	6-lane	25 x 15	375	1980		13.0	17.0	813
Bexhill Leisure Pool	Public	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1990	2007	47.5	76.5	1,979
Crowhurst Park	Commercial	Leisure	18 x 18	324	1995	2008	52.5	98.5	2,835
Rye Sports Centre	Public	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2003		52.5	94.5	1,750

### *Providers and Swimming Activities*

2.3 The public centres provide for all swimming activities:

- Learn to swim (Bexhill Leisure Pool).
- Casual recreational swimming.
- Lane and fitness swimming.
- Swimming development by clubs.

2.4 The scale of the public leisure centre pools will limit the activities that can be provided at any one time.

2.5 Battle Abbey Prep School provides for hire by swimming clubs for club development and by community groups. It is not available for public recreational pay and swim.

2.6 Crowhurst Park provides for recreational swimming by the centre membership.

2.7 Overall, in terms of providers, it is balanced provision, with two public leisure centre sites providing for all swimming activities, one commercial site providing for recreational swimming through membership, and one educational site providing for swimming club development and community hire.

### *Availability*

2.8 The public leisure centres have the smallest pools in the District. However, because of their availability, they have the second- and third-largest capacities in the weekly peak period: 1,979 visits at Bexhill Leisure Pool and 1,750 visits at Rye Sports Centre.

2.9 Battle Abbey Prep School is available for 13 hours in the weekly peak period. Despite it being the largest pool in scale, the limited availability means it has the smallest capacity of any site, at 813 visits in the weekly peak period.

2.10 Crowhurst Park is available for 52.5 hours in the weekly peak period and has the largest capacity, at 2,835 visits in the weekly peak period.

### *Age*

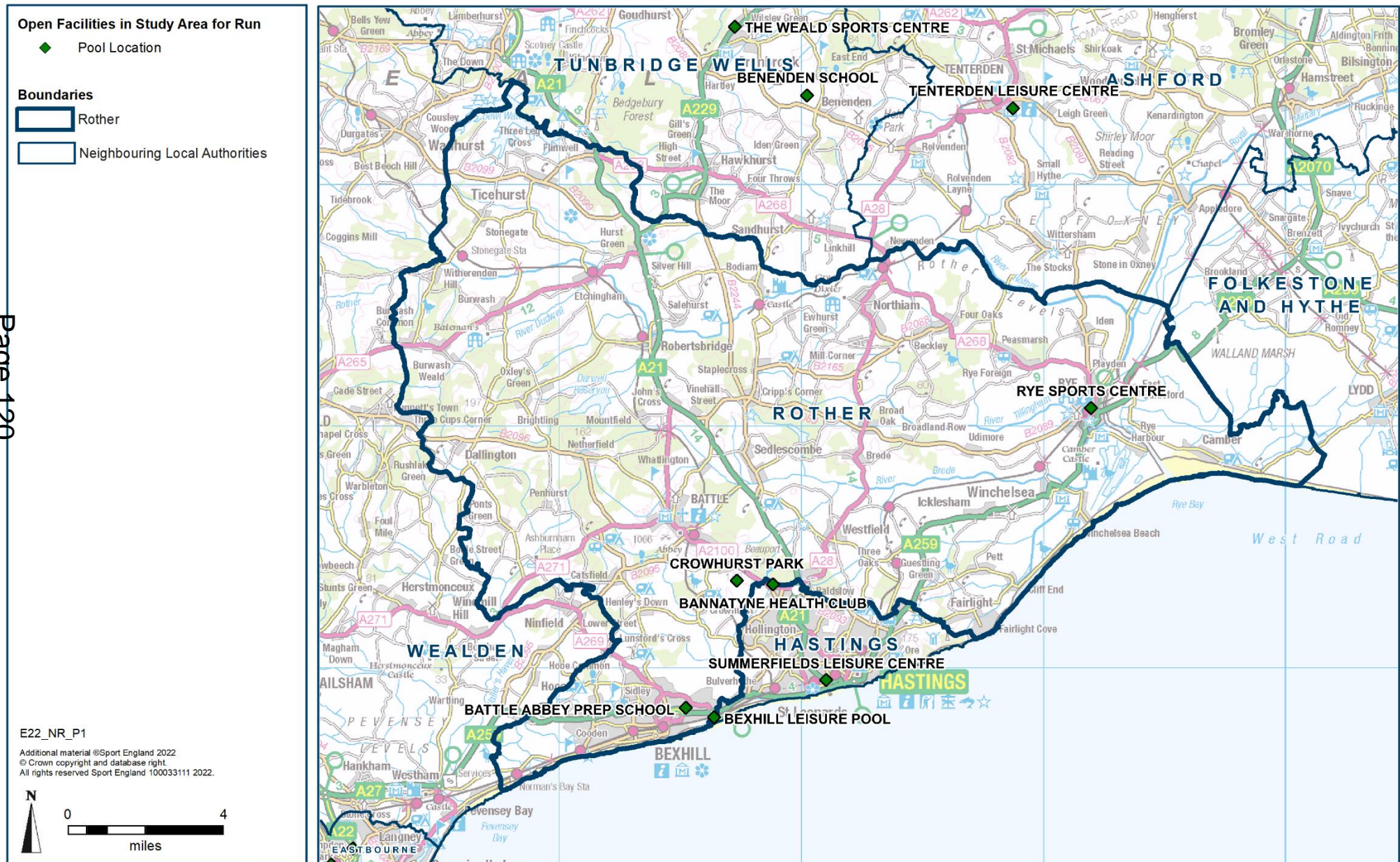
2.11 The average year built of all sites is 1992 and 1997 for the public sites.

### *Geographical Location*

2.12 Rye Sports Centre is located in the east of the District. The other three sites are located on or very close to the boundary with the Borough of Hastings and are therefore accessible to Hastings' residents. There are no swimming pool sites in the remainder of the District. There is one swimming pool site in Hastings close to the boundary with Rother (see Map 2.1).



Map 2.1: Swimming Pool Locations in Rother (2022)





### 3. Demand for Swimming Pools

Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Population	98,935	135,339	115,855	93,130	119,767	164,578	9,325,970	57,145,158
Visits demanded in weekly peak period	6,008	9,034	7,353	6,067	7,896	10,434	611,040	3,755,908
Demand in sqm of water with comfort factor included	988	1,486	1,209	998	1,298	1,716	100,479	617,621
% of demand in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally	4.0%	2.0%	6.9%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	10.4%

**Definition of total demand** – This represents the total demand for swimming by gender and for six age bands from 0 to 80+ and is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period and square metres of water. The FPM parameters for the percentage of participation and frequency of participation, for gender and for different age bands, are calculated from Sport England's Active Lives survey up to November 2019 and are set out in Appendix 2.

- 3.1 The population of Rother in 2022 is 98,935.
- 3.2 The demand for swimming pools from Rother residents is 6,008 visits per week in the peak period in 2022, which equates to 988 sqm of water with a 70% comfort factor.
- 3.3 **Key finding 2** is that Rother's demand for swimming pools, with a comfort factor, is 17% greater than the available supply (see Swimming Pool Supply section).
- 3.4 Rother's population is only 5,805 greater than that of Hastings and demand for swimming pools is very similar in both: 988 sqm in Rother and 998 sqm in Hastings.

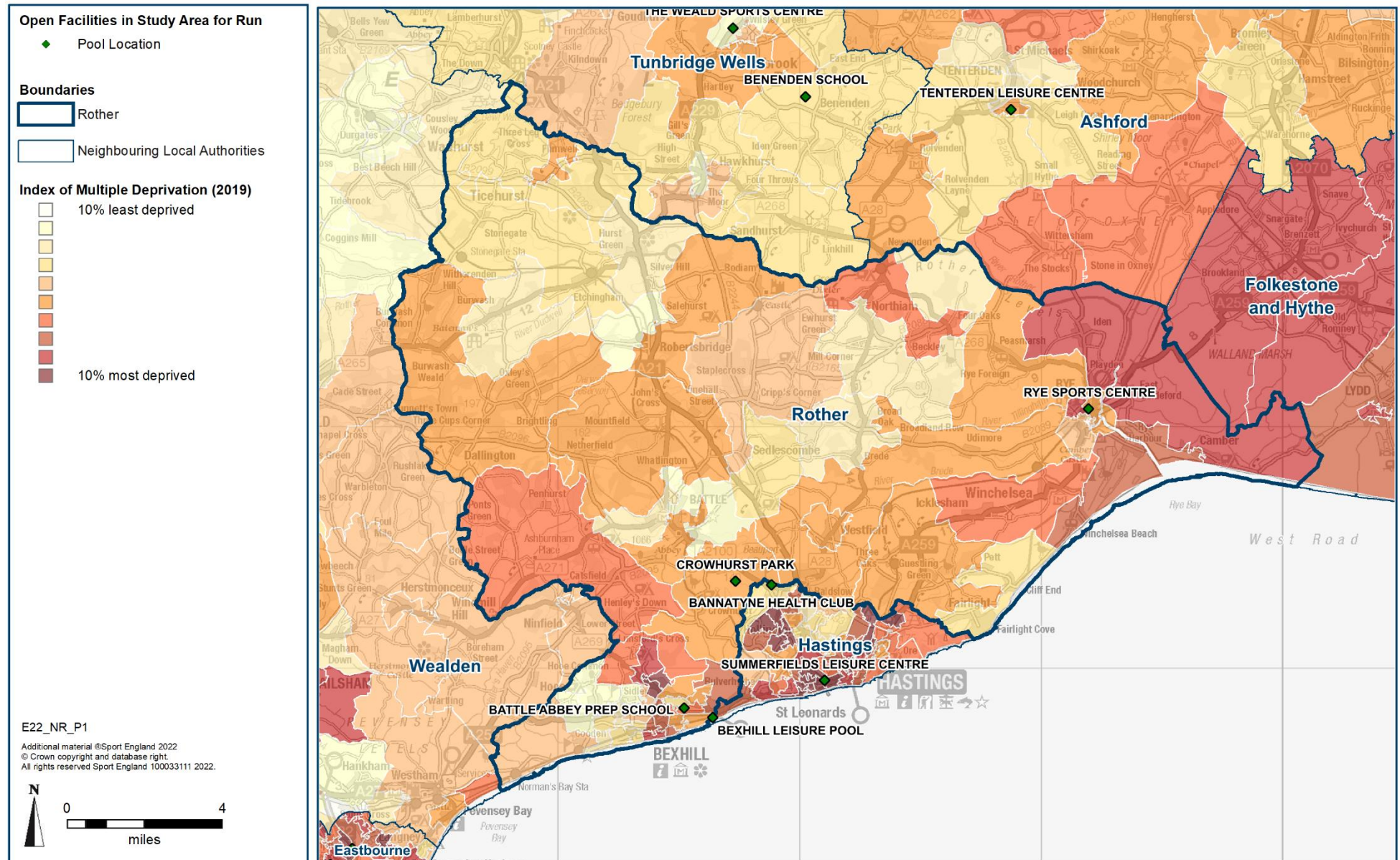
#### *Deprivation*

- 3.5 A total of 4% of Rother's demand is in the 10% most-deprived lower super output areas (LSOAs) nationally. Overall, Rother ranks in the 50% most deprived of all local authorities.

- 3.6 Rye Sports Centre is very close to the largest areas of most deprivation. There are small areas of high deprivation close to Battle Abbey Prep School. Bexhill Leisure Centre is located on the boundary with Hastings and there is an area of high deprivation in Hastings very close to the site (see Map **3.1**).
- 3.7 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used in the FPM to limit whether people will use commercial facilities, such as Crowhurst Park (see Appendix **2** for definition of IMD). A weighting factor is incorporated to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the LSOA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

### Map 3.1: Deprivation in Rother (2019)

Deprivation shown thematically (colours) at lower super output area level by decile.



## 4. Satisfied Demand

Demand from Rother residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Number of visits which are met per week in peak period	4,686	8,395	5,806	4,694	7,129	9,529	562,879	3,395,242
% of total demand satisfied	78.0%	92.9%	79.0%	77.4%	90.3%	91.3%	92.1%	90.4%
Number of visits retained per week in peak period	3,295	7,985	5,280	3,665	5,963	6,728	549,806	3,393,201
Demand retained as a % of satisfied demand	70.3%	95.1%	90.9%	78.1%	83.6%	70.6%	97.7%	99.9%
Number of visits exported per week in peak period	1,391	410	526	1,029	1,167	2,801	13,073	2,042
Demand exported as a % of satisfied demand	29.7%	4.9%	9.1%	21.9%	16.4%	29.4%	2.3%	0.1%

**Definition of satisfied demand** – This represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from Rother residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. This includes pools located both within and outside Rother.

- 4.1 **Key finding 3** is that, in 2022, 78% of the total demand for swimming pools from Rother residents is met. This is based on the demand within the travel-time limit of a swimming pool and the capacity of the pools.
- 4.2 Satisfied demand in Rother is the second lowest in the study area, after Hastings (77%) and quite a lot lower than the regional average (92%) and the England average (90%).

### *Retained Demand*

- 4.3 A subset of the satisfied demand findings shows that much of Rother residents' demand for swimming pools is retained at pools located within the District. This assessment is based on the catchment area of Rother pools and residents in the District choosing to participate at these pools and is known as retained demand.
- 4.4 **Key finding 4** is that, of Rother's satisfied demand, 70% is retained within the District.
- 4.5 The model iteratively allocates demand to facilities using a set of distance decay functions and choice parameters. The model also considers the quality of a site based on its age and

management, as supported by Sport England's research. Increasingly, there are other factors that influence which pools residents chose to use, such as other facilities being on the same site, for example, a gym or studio, ease of parking, or a swimming pool programme that provides activities at times when residents wish to participate.

### *Exported Demand*

- 4.6 The residue of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. This is based on Rother residents who live within the travel time of a swimming pool located outside Rother and use that swimming pool.
- 4.7 Rother exports 30% of its met demand to pools outside the District. This is 1,391 visits in the weekly peak period, compared to 3,295 visits retained within the District.
- 4.8 The data from the National FPM Run does not identify how much of Rother's demand goes to which other local authority or swimming pool, but only provides the total figure for exported demand. The destination of exported demand could be identified in a bespoke FPM run.
- 4.9 That said, Bannatyne Health Club in Hastings is on the boundary with Rother and will be accessible to Rother residents. It may be the destination for some of the Rother exported demand (see Map 2.1).

### *Travel Patterns*

Accessibility	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
% of population without access to a car	17.8%	15.3%	22.1%	30.8%	16.3%	11.7%	17.6%	24.9%
% of total population within a 20-minute walk of a pool	21.9%	20.4%	31.4%	26.2%	18.9%	19.8%	31.8%	37.7%
% of 10% most deprived population within a 20-minute walk of a pool	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	4.4%
% of demand satisfied when travelled:								
by car	85.9%	83.4%	77.9%	79.5%	85.3%	88.3%	80.5%	73.1%
on foot	7.2%	9.0%	12.3%	8.8%	6.7%	7.2%	11.3%	14.3%
by public transport	7.0%	7.6%	9.8%	11.7%	8.0%	4.5%	8.2%	12.5%



**Definition of accessibility** – The FPM uses a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. A description of the distance decay function is set out in Appendix 2. The travel-time limits used are:

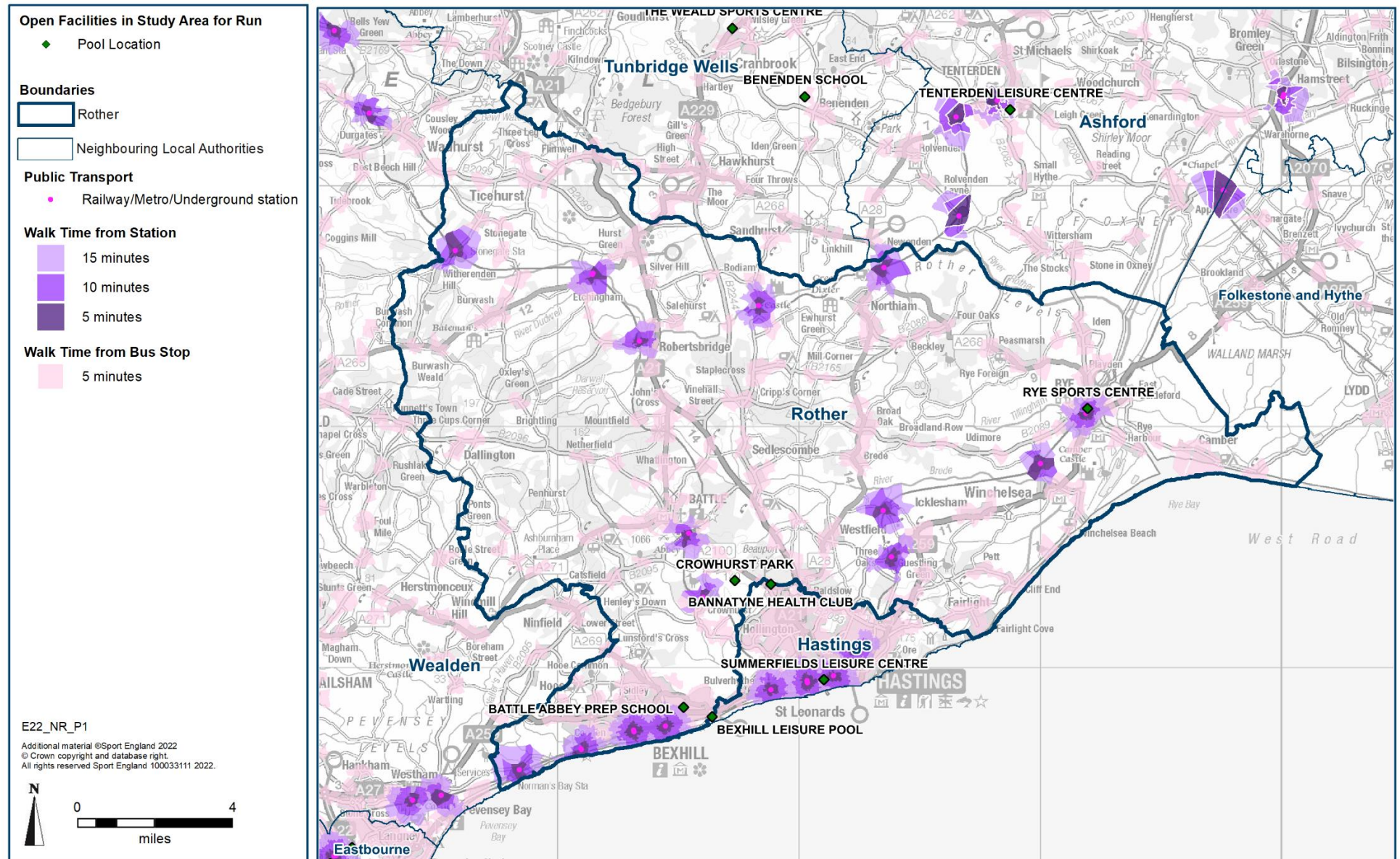
- Drive is 30 minutes.
- Public transport is 30 minutes (at half the speed of a car).
- Walking is 40 minutes (two miles).

On average, a 20-minute travel time accounts for approximately 90% of visits to a swimming pool.

- 4.10 The percentage of the population without access to a car influences travel patterns to swimming pools. A low percentage, as in this case, means that there is likely to be a larger number of visits to swimming pools by car. However, only 22% of District residents are within a 20-minute walk of a swimming pool.
- 4.11 For residents without access to a car, travel to swimming pools by public transport and walking becomes the choice of travel mode, with each mode accounting for 7% of visits respectively.
- 4.12 Of the four swimming pool sites, three are within a five-minute walk of a bus stop (pink areas in Map 4.1). The exception is Crowhurst Park.
- 4.13 Rye Sports Centre is the only site within a five-minute walk of a railway station (purple areas in Map 4.1).
- 4.14 It should be noted that, while residents in the pink and purple areas on the map can access public transport, it does not mean they can reach a swimming pool within 20 minutes via a combination of walking and public transport. Also, in rural areas the service may not be regular.

### Map 4.1: Walking Access to Public Transport in Rother (2022)

Areas within walking time shown thematically (colours) from bus, coach and tram stops, and railway, metro and underground stations.



## 5. Unmet Demand

Demand from Rother residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Number of visits unmet per week in peak period	1,322	639	1,547	1,373	767	905	48,161	360,666
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	22.0%	7.1%	21.0%	22.6%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%	9.6%
Equivalent in sqm of water with comfort factor included	217	105	254	226	126	149	7,920	59,308
% of unmet demand due to:								
Facility too far away:	70.5%	98.8%	97.5%	55.3%	100.0%	98.4%	93.1%	88.4%
Without access to a car	34.9%	72.7%	44.0%	51.7%	71.9%	61.9%	71.1%	69.0%
With access to a car	35.6%	26.1%	53.5%	3.6%	28.1%	36.5%	21.9%	19.4%
Lack of facility capacity:	29.5%	1.2%	2.5%	44.7%	0.0%	1.6%	6.9%	11.6%
Without access to a car	10.2%	0.6%	0.6%	26.5%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	8.3%
With access to a car	19.3%	0.6%	1.9%	18.2%	0.0%	1.5%	2.4%	3.3%
% of 10% most deprived demand unmet	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%

**Definition of unmet demand** – This has two parts: demand for swimming pools that cannot be met because:

1. There is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area and there is a lack of capacity; or
2. The demand is located too far away from any swimming pool and is then classified as unmet demand.

5.1 **Key finding 5** is that unmet demand is the equivalent of 217 sqm of water. Of which:

- 30% is due to lack of capacity.
- 71% is because swimming pools are too far away from where residents live.

5.2 The findings for Rother are very similar to those for Hastings: unmet demand in Hastings is 226 sqm of water.

5.3 Unmet demand due to lack of facility capacity is the equivalent of 64 sqm of water (reviewed in the Used Capacity section). The unmet demand because facilities are too far away is the equivalent of 153 sqm of water.

- 5.4 Demand located too far away from a swimming pool will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas of an authority are within walking distance of a swimming pool. Also, not everyone will want to, or is able to, drive the full distance.
- 5.5 The overall key point is not that unmet demand outside a catchment exists, but the scale of that unmet demand. Also, if this unmet demand is clustered in one location, further pool provision should be considered in order to improve accessibility for residents.

### ***Geographical Distribution***

- 5.6 Unmet demand is highest in Bexhill at two locations, each with 7 sqm of water, followed by a third location in Bexhill and in Robertsbridge, each with 6 sqm of water (green kilometre squares in Map 5.1).

### ***Meeting Unmet Demand***

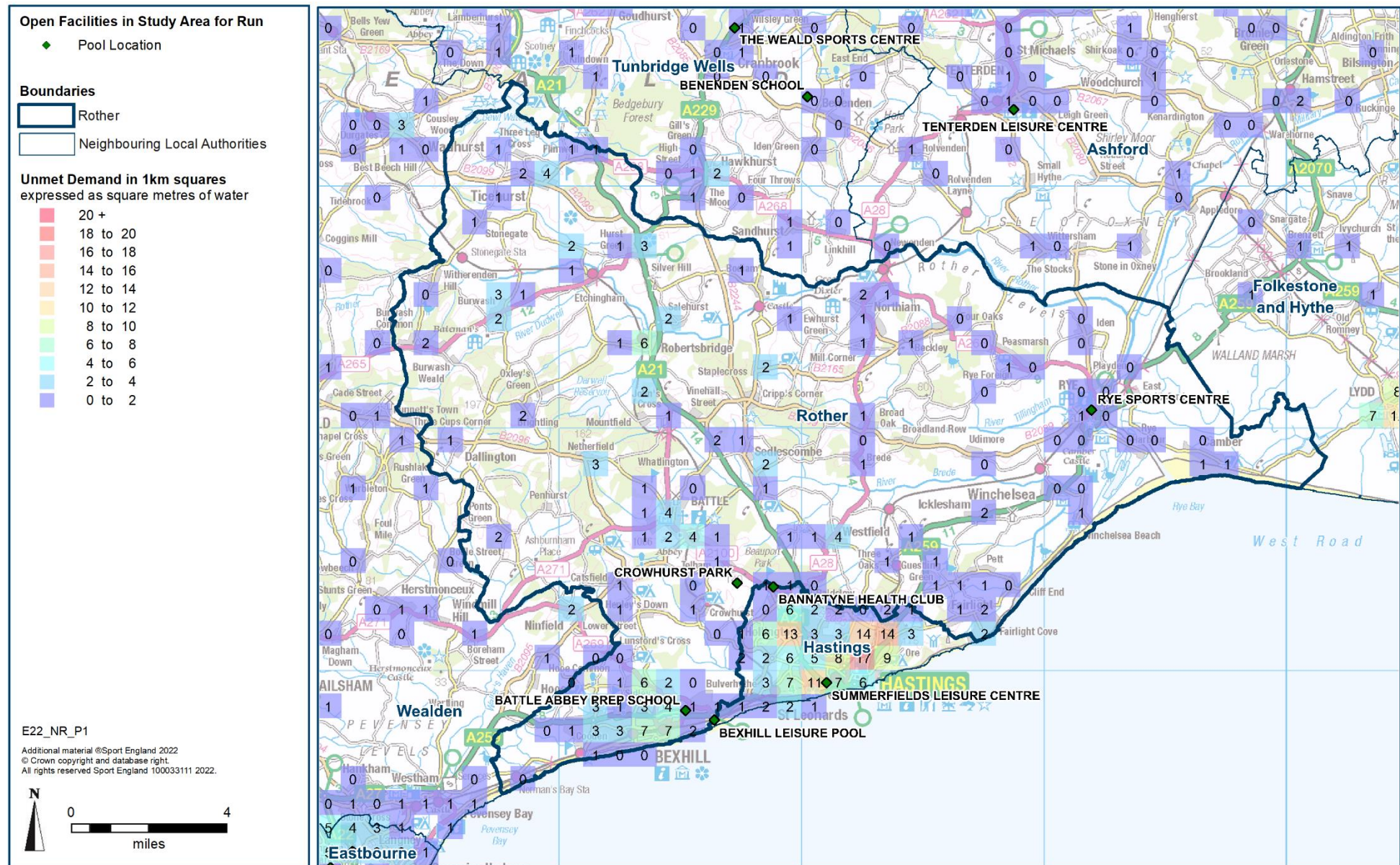
- 5.7 Analysis of the spread of unmet demand shows the level of unmet demand that would be met by a potential new facility in any given location. This 'reachable unmet demand' is calculated for each one-kilometre grid square (figures shown in Map 5.2).
- 5.8 **Key finding 6** is that reachable unmet demand is highest in Beauport, where unmet demand of 114 sqm of water could be met (see Map 5.2). However, this is insufficient to consider building a new swimming pool to improve accessibility for residents.
- 5.9 Reachable unmet demand is high along the route of the A21 but decreases with increasing distance from Hastings. This is due to the shorter travel times to unmet demand in Hastings.

*For context, the minimum amount of water space required to justify a new pool would be 160 sqm, which is a 20m x 8m four-lane pool.*



## Map 5.1: Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools in Rother (2022)

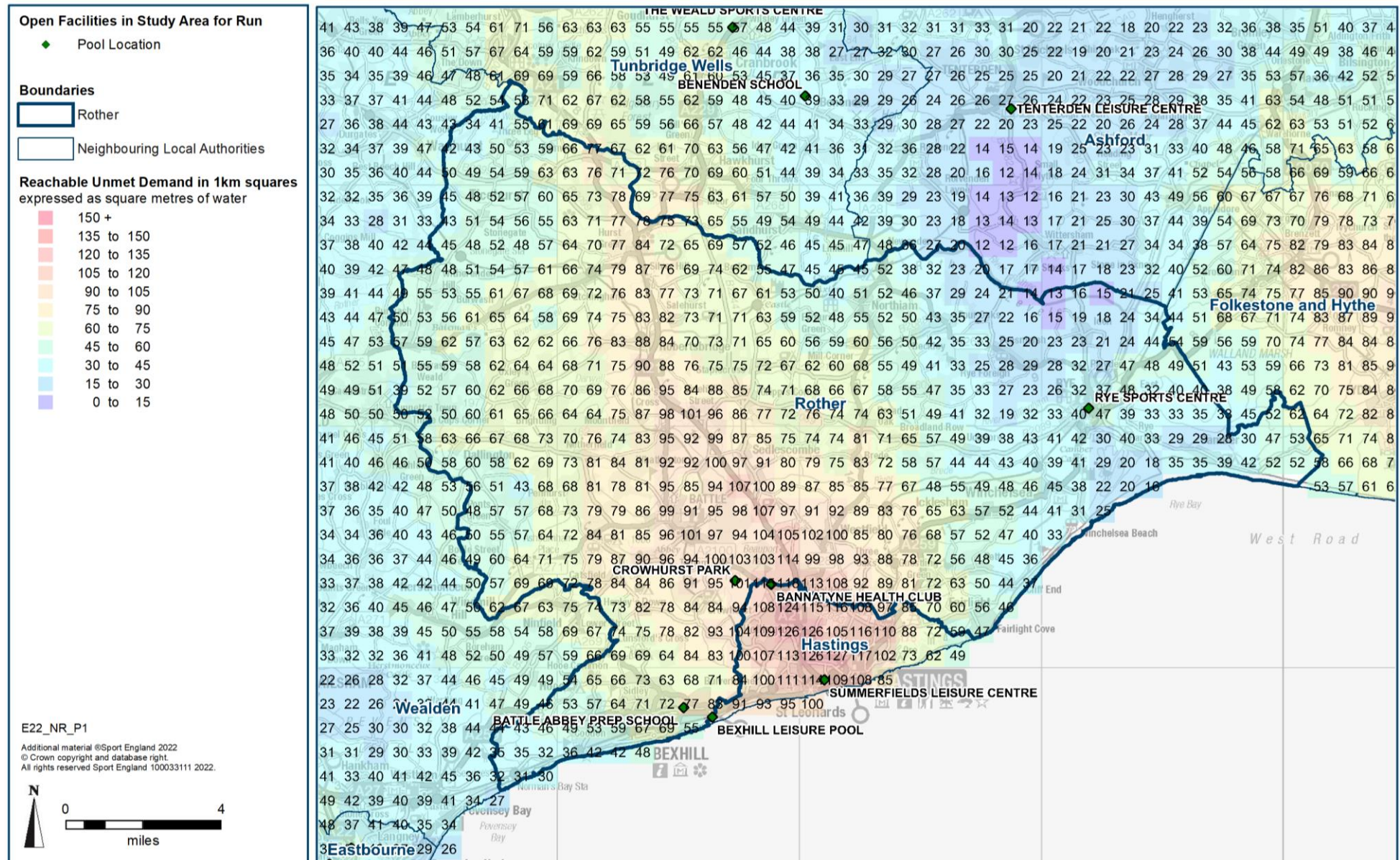
FPM unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid expressed as square metres of water and shown thematically (colours).





## Map 5.2: Reachable Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools in Rother (2022)

FPM reachable unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid expressed as sqm of water (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours).



## 6. Used Capacity

How well used are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Total number of visits used of capacity	4,579	8,513	5,525	4,335	7,726	7,325	571,260	3,395,436
% of overall capacity of pools used	62.1%	60.4%	85.4%	90.2%	71.0%	61.0%	63.4%	66.7%

**Definition of used capacity** – This is a measure of usage at swimming pools and estimates how well used or full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a ‘comfort factor,’ beyond which the venues are too full. The pool itself becomes too crowded to swim comfortably, and the changing and circulation areas also become too congested. In the model Sport England assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and that the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

- 6.1 **Key finding 7** is that, District-wide, the estimated used capacity of the swimming pools is 62% in the weekly peak period.
- 6.2 Ashford has the lowest used capacity in the study area, at 60%. Rother’s used capacity is lower than the regional average (63%) and the England average (67%).
- 6.3 Hastings has the highest used capacity, at 90% of swimming pool capacity used at peak times.

### *Used Capacity of Individual Sites*

Site	Operation	Year Built	Year Refurb	Weight Factor	Peak Hours	Total Hours	Site Capacity (visits per week in peak period)	% of Capacity Used
Battle Abbey Prep School	Edu.	1980		38%	13.0	17.0	813	100%
Bexhill Leisure Pool	Public	1990	2007	65%	47.5	76.5	1,979	100%
Crowhurst Park	Comm.	1995	2008	77%	52.5	98.5	2,835	24%
Rye Sports Centre	Public	2003		85%	52.5	94.5	1,750	63%

- 6.4 **Key finding 8** is that, in the weekly peak period, the estimated used capacity is 100% at Bexhill Leisure Pool and Battle Abbey Prep School, 63% at Rye Sports Centre and 24% at Crowhurst Park.
- 6.5 Variation in the estimated used capacity of sites is primarily caused by the interaction of the following factors (more detail is provided in the subsequent paragraphs):

- Type of site operator (public/commercial/educational).

- The hours available for community use.
- The level of demand within the travel-time limit from the site and reachable from other pools.
- Imported demand.

### *Type of Site Operator and Hours Available*

6.6 Public leisure centres have higher used capacity because of their 'draw effect', as follows. Public leisure centres:

- Are accessible for public use and swimming club use.
- Have extensive opening hours and are proactively managed to encourage and support swimming participation and physical activity.
- Unlike commercial swimming pools, do not require payment of a monthly membership fee.
- Provide all the activities for learn to swim, recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming, and swimming development by clubs.

6.7 Both the sites in Bexhill are estimated to be full at peak times. Bexhill is also the location with the highest level of unmet demand. Neither site is open for the full 52.5 hours in the peak period. Therefore, there is potential to increase capacity in this area to meet the unmet demand.

6.8 Battle Abbey Prep School is only available for hire by swimming clubs for club development and by community groups and is open for only 13 hours at peak times.

6.9 Crowhurst Park, as a commercial facility, is only available for recreational swimming through membership but has the largest capacity in the District. Therefore, it has the lowest utilisation in the peak period.

### *Level of Demand*

6.10 For swimming pools located close together the demand that can reach these sites is shared between the venues, and this contributes to the level of used capacity at each. Bexhill Leisure Pool and Battle Abbey Prep School are close together but are in an area of higher demand.

6.11 There is no other swimming pool near Rye Sports Centre. Therefore, it has no competition for demand. However, it is in an area of lower demand.

### *Variation in Used Capacity*

6.12 The estimated used capacity by site varies for all these inter-related reasons (including imported demand reviewed below) and should be reviewed with the facility operator.



### *Imported Demand*

Used Capacity	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Number of visits imported per week in peak period	1,284	528	245	670	1,763	597	21,453	2,235
Demand imported as a % of used capacity	28.0%	6.2%	4.4%	15.4%	22.8%	8.2%	3.8%	0.1%
Difference between visits imported and exported	-107	118	-281	-360	596	-2,204	8,381	194

- 6.13 Imported demand is set out under Used Capacity. If residents of neighbouring local authorities swim at a site in Rother, their usage becomes part of the used capacity of Rother's swimming pools.
- 6.14 Rother imports 1,284 visits in the weekly peak period, which is 28% of the used capacity of the District's pools. The location of three sites close to the boundary with Hastings makes them accessible to Hasting residents.

### *Import/Export Balance*

- 6.15 Rother exports 107 visits more than are imported and met at the District's pools in the weekly peak period.

## 7. Local Share of Facilities

Equity share of facilities

Local Share	Rother	Ashford	Folkestone and Hythe	Hastings	Tunbridge Wells	Wealden	South East Region	England
Local Share: <1 supply less than demand, 1> supply greater than demand	0.88	1.01	0.59	0.49	1.03	0.94	1.07	1.00
Water space per 1,000 population	12	13	8	6	13	11	13	12
Non-commercial water space per 1,000 population	8	9	6	4	12	11	11	10

**Definition of local share** – This helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size, availability and quality of facilities, as well as travel modes. Local share is useful for looking at ‘equity’ of provision. Local share is the available capacity that people want to visit in an area, divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. Local share decreases as facilities age.

- 7.1 Local share shows how access and share of swimming pools differs across the local authority area, as follows:
- A value of 1 means that there is enough quality supply reachable by the demand.
  - A value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of quality supply that can be reached by the demand.
  - A value greater than 1 indicates a surplus of quality supply that can be reached by the demand.
- 7.2 Overall, local share identifies the areas of the authority where the share of swimming pools is better and worse. The intervention is to try and increase access for residents in the areas with the poorest access to swimming pools.
- 7.3 Rother has a District-wide local share of 0.88. Therefore, demand in the District cannot access sufficient quality supply.
- 7.4 Local share varies across the District. Local share is best in Battle, at 3.1, and nearby, at 2.8 (purple squares in Map 7.1). Demand in this area has access to three times the required quality provision. Local share is also good in Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Brede at 1.7 (turquoise squares).
- 7.5 Local share is poorest in the northwest of the District and in Bexhill, with values of between 0.4 and 0.5 (orange squares Map 7.1). The demand in these areas can access less than half the quality provision required.

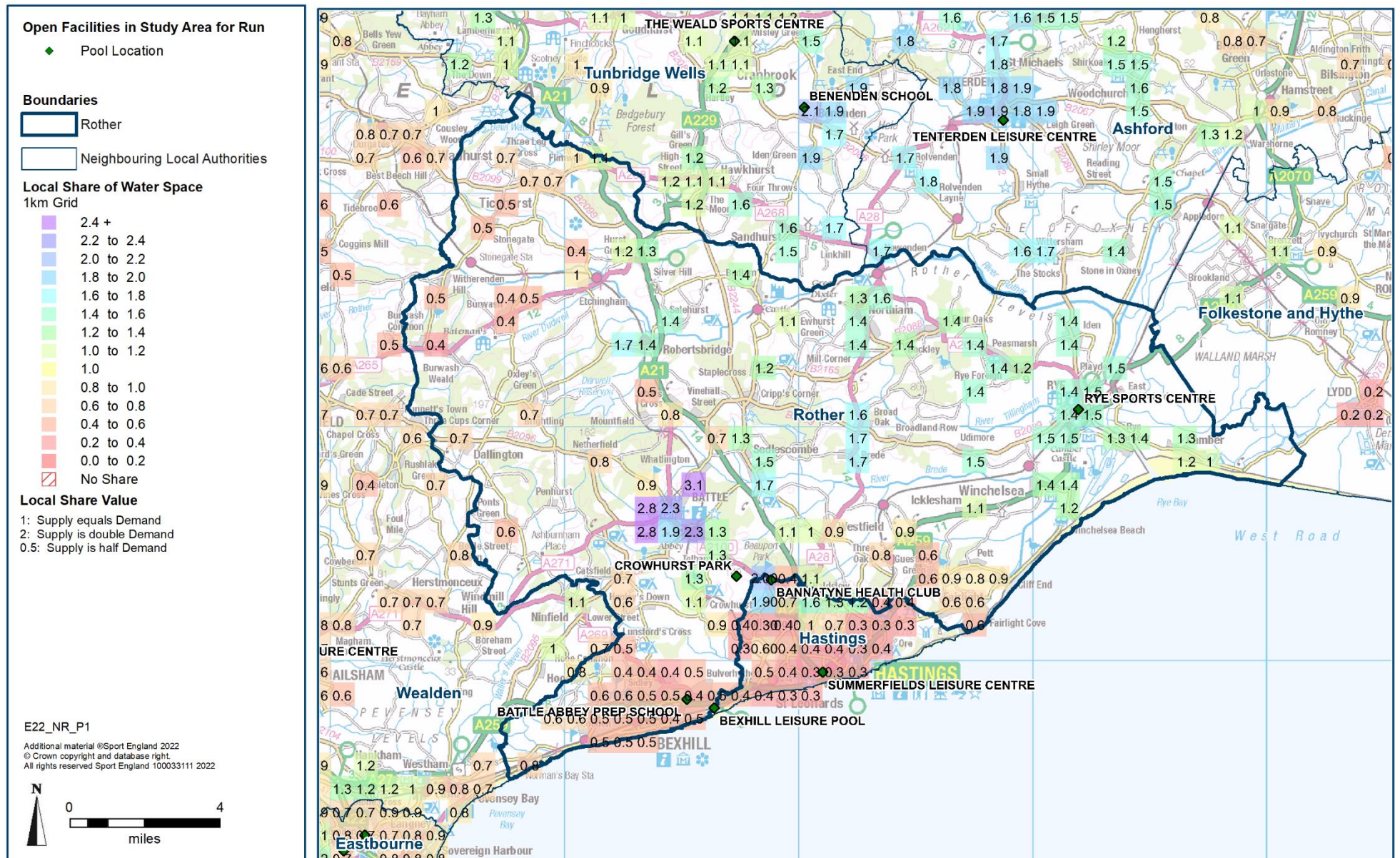


### *Comparative Measure of Provision*

- 7.6 A comparative measure of swimming pool provision is water space per 1,000 population.
- 7.7 Rother has a total of 12 sqm of water per 1,000 population and 8 sqm of water per 1,000 population excluding the commercial water space.
- 7.8 Rother has the second-highest provision after Ashford and Tunbridge Wells, which both have 13 sqm of water per 1,000 population, and 9 sqm of water and 12 sqm of water respectively excluding commercial water space.
- 7.9 The regional average, at 13 sqm of water is also higher than provision in Rother. The England average is the same provision in Rother.
- 7.10 The findings on water space per 1,000 population are reported because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with others; however, it does not set a standard of provision, and should not be used as such.
- 7.11 The supply and demand assessment for swimming pools in the District is based on the findings from the previous five headings analysed in this report.

## Map 7.1: Local Share of Swimming Pools in Rother (2022)

FPM share of water divided by demand aggregated at 1km square and shown thematically (colours).



## Appendix 1: Facilities Excluded

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

Site	Facility Type	Comments
Battle Sports Centre	Lido	Closed
Buckswood School	Main/General	Private Use
Claremont Preparatory and Nursery School	Lido	Lido
Dale Hill Hotel & Golf Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	Too Small
Flackley Ash Hotel Leisure Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	Too Small
Frewen College	Lido	Lido
Little Common School	Lido	Lido
Poolside Leisure Club	Learner/Teaching/Training	Too Small
St Mary's School	Main/General	Private Use
St Michael's Church of England Primary School (Closed)	Lido	Closed
St Thomas Church of England Aided Primary School	Lido	Lido
Vinehall School	Main/General	Private Use

## Appendix 2: Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this Appendix are the following:

- Model Description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

### *Model Description*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sportscotland** and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool for helping to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

#### 2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
  - Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional, or national scale.
  - Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.
  - Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities.
  - Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating, and closing facilities, and the impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e., swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls, and artificial grass pitches (AGPs).
- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities.



### 3. How the Model Works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, considering how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people) and supply (facilities) into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs conducted in 2005/06 jointly with sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the model's parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the main data sources analysed are:
  - Active Lives
    - For the adult survey, this data is collected by an online survey or paper questionnaire on behalf of Sport England. Each annual sample includes about 175,000 people and covers the full age/gender range. Detailed questions are asked about over 200 specific sports categories in terms of participation and frequency.
    - For the children and young people survey, this data is collected through schools with up to three mixed ability classes in up to three randomly chosen year groups completing an online survey.
  - National Benchmarking Service
    - This is a centre-based survey whose primary purpose is to enable centres to benchmark themselves against other centres. Sample interviews are conducted on site. The number of people surveyed varies by year depending on how many centres take part. 10,000 swimmers and 3,500 sports hall users are surveyed per year. This data is used for journey



times, establishing proportions of particular activities in different hall types, the duration of activities and the time of activity (peak period).

- Scottish Health
  - The annual survey is of about 6,600 people (just under 5,000 adults). This data is primarily used to assess participation, frequency, and activity duration.

Other data is used where available. For example, the following data sources are among those which have been used to cross-check results:

- Children's Participation in Culture and Sport, Scottish Government, 2008
- Young People's Participation in Sport, Sports Council for Wales, 2009
- Health & Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics, 2012
- Young People and Sport, Sport England, 2002
- Data from Angus Council, 2013/14
- National Pools & Halls Survey, 1996
  - This survey has been used to obtain capacities per sports hall for differing sport types for programming data.

#### 4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. Demand is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population<sup>1</sup>. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OAs)<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

#### 5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e., size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
  - The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16–24-year-old males will demand to use an AGP 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

<sup>2</sup> Census Output Areas (OAs) are the smallest grouping of census population data and provide the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target population of 1,546 households per OA.

- 5.3. Based on travel time information<sup>3</sup> taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility, having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand, and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the authority, leaving other areas under-provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross-boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

## **6. Calculating the Capacity of Sports Halls – Hall Space in Courts (HSC)**

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above, with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This 'court' figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of all the main and activity halls capacities; this is calculated based on hall size (area) and whether it is the main hall or a secondary (activity) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked courts' figure. This is due to two reasons:
  - In calculating the capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for activity halls. Activity halls have a greater AOT capacity than main halls – see below. Marked courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size

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<sup>3</sup> To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where most users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from census data, are also considered when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 3 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 3 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'.

- The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period', and then uses this unit of capacity to compare with demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space there is when expressed as VPWPP. To make things more meaningful, this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents' and is noted in the output table as 'Hall Space in Courts.'

## 7. Facility Attractiveness – for Halls and Pools Only

7.1. Not all facilities are the same, and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which affects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, and a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

- Age/refurbishment weighting – pools and halls: The older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming, and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facility's attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- Management and ownership weighting – halls only: Due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that, in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a programme than halls run by local authorities, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general pay & play user than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve.

- High weighted curve – includes non-education management and a better balanced programme, more attractive.
- Lower weighted curve – includes educational owned and managed halls, less attractive.

- 7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools: Whilst there are few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.
- 7.5. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in England. Deciles are calculated by ranking the LSOAs from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into ten groups. IMD is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their relative weights.

## **8. Comfort Factor – Halls and Pools**

- 8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate based on its size, the number of hours it is available for community use, and the ‘at one time capacity’ figure (pools = 1 user/6m<sup>2</sup>, halls = 6 users/court). This gives each facility a ‘theoretical capacity.’
- 8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users; for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, while being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 8.3. To account for these factors the notion of a ‘comfort factor’ is applied within the model. For swimming pools, 70%, and for sports halls, 80%, of their theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where a facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is not applied to AGPs due to the fact they are used by teams which have a set number of players, therefore the notion of having a ‘less busy’ pitch is not applicable.)
- 8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways:
- Utilised capacity – How well used is a facility? ‘Utilised capacity’ figures for facilities are often seen as being very low at 50-60%; however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
  - Adequately meeting unmet demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the number of facilities needed to comfortably meet unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not applied, then any facilities provided will be operating at their maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as noted previously.

## 9. Utilised Capacity (Used Capacity)

- 9.1. Utilised capacity refers to how much of a facility's theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facility's theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practice, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open during the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would be completely full.
- 9.2. For example, a 25m, four-lane pool has a theoretical capacity of 2,260 per week, during a 52.5-hour peak period.
- 9.3. As set out in the table below, usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others through programming, such as an aqua-aerobics session between 7pm and 8pm and lane swimming between 8 and 9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9 and 10pm. This pattern of use would mean a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum theoretical capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pool's utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

Visits per hour	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total visits for the evening
Theoretical maximum capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

- 9.4. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that swimming pools are becoming busy, and this is 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag when facilities are becoming busier, rather than as a 'hard threshold.'

## 10. Travel Times Catchments

- 10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap Highways Network Roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing any one-way and turn restrictions which apply and taking account of delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, the geographical location of the road, and the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for inner and outer London boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.



10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS MasterMap Highways Network Paths to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.

10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel – car, public transport, and walking. Car access is also considered in areas of lower access to a car, where the model reduces the number of visits made by car and increases those made on foot.

10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public Transport
Swimming Pool	72%	18%	10%
Sports Hall	74%	17%	9%
<b>AGP</b>			
Combined	79%	18%	3%
Football	74%	22%	4%
Hockey	97%	2%	1%

10.6. The model includes a distance decay function, where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. Set out below is the survey data with the percentage of visits made within each of the travel times. This shows that 90% of all visits, both by car and on foot, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for the catchments for swimming pools and sports halls.

Minutes	Swimming Pools		Sport Halls	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	56%	53%	54%	55%
11-20	35%	34%	36%	32%
21-30	7%	10%	7%	10%
31-45	2%	2%	2%	3%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20-minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Minutes	Artificial Grass Pitches					
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20-40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures and should only be used as a guide.

### *Facility Inclusion Criteria*

#### Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all operational indoor swimming pools available for community use, i.e., pay and play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all pools not available for community use, i.e., private use.
- Exclude all outdoor pools, i.e., lidos.
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 metres in length, or the area is less than 160 square metres. If the principal pool is a leisure pool with an area less than 200 square metres, then all pools on the site should be excluded.
- Include all 'planned,' 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975<sup>4</sup>.

Facilities over the border in Wales and Scotland are included, as supplied by **sport**scotland and Sport Wales.

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<sup>4</sup> Choosing a date in the mid 1970s ensures that the facility is included, while not overestimating its impact within the run.

## Model Parameters

### Pools Parameters

At One Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																											
Coverage Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car  NOTE: Travel times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																											
Duration	60 minutes																											
Percentage Participation	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-39</td><td>40-59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>14.5</td><td>6.9</td><td>10.4</td><td>8.6</td><td>5.4</td><td>1.6</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>16.2</td><td>10.2</td><td>13.8</td><td>11.8</td><td>7.7</td><td>1.5</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+	Male	14.5	6.9	10.4	8.6	5.4	1.6	Female	16.2	10.2	13.8	11.8	7.7	1.5
Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+																						
Male	14.5	6.9	10.4	8.6	5.4	1.6																						
Female	16.2	10.2	13.8	11.8	7.7	1.5																						
Frequency per Week	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-39</td><td>40-59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>1.09</td><td>1.03</td><td>0.86</td><td>1.01</td><td>1.30</td><td>1.73</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>1.10</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.82</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.17</td><td>1.28</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+	Male	1.09	1.03	0.86	1.01	1.30	1.73	Female	1.10	0.96	0.82	1.00	1.17	1.28
Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+																						
Male	1.09	1.03	0.86	1.01	1.30	1.73																						
Female	1.10	0.96	0.82	1.00	1.17	1.28																						
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00, 12:00 to 13:00, 15:30 to 21:00 Weekend: 08:00 to 15:30 Total: 52.5 hours																											
Proportion in Peak Period	63%																											

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (Rother District Council)

2033 Source: ONS 2018 Based Sub National Population Projections 5 Year Age Groups, Persons

Calculation used to calculate demand

	<table><tr><td>2033</td></tr><tr><td>93,520</td></tr></table>	2033	93,520	<table><tr><td>2033</td></tr><tr><td>14.6%</td></tr><tr><td>13,654</td></tr></table>	2033	14.6%	13,654	<table><tr><td>2033</td></tr><tr><td>20,481</td></tr><tr><td>13,312.57</td></tr><tr><td>392</td></tr></table>	2033	20,481	13,312.57	392
2033												
93,520												
2033												
14.6%												
13,654												
2033												
20,481												
13,312.57												
392												
Total population 15+												
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs												
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above												
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week												
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits												
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34												

2033 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities (ONS 2018 Based sub National Projections)	392	314	Current Surplus / Deficit in supply	-78	Surplus
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------------------------------------	-----	---------

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2022 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour  
65% of use is during peak times

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay & Play Community Access facilities
BATTLE SPORTS' CENTRE	TN33 0HT	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Pay and play	Other	Others	✓
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	56	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓
BEXHILL LEISURE CENTRE	TN39 4HS	Health and Fitness Gym	10	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓
BEXHILL LEISURE POOL	TN40 2JS	Health and Fitness Gym	23	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓
RYE SPORTS CENTRE	TN31 7ND	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Pay and play	Local Authority	Trust	✓
CROWHURST PARK	TN33 0SL	Health and Fitness Gym	30	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
DALE HILL HOTEL & GOLF CLUB	TN5 7DQ	Health and Fitness Gym	8	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
FLACKLEY ASH HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	TN31 6YH	Health and Fitness Gym	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
HARBOUR HEALTH CLUB	TN31 7EL	Health and Fitness Gym	60	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
PHYSIQUES GYM	TN39 4HU	Health and Fitness Gym	50	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
POOLSIDE LEISURE CLUB	TN39 4TT	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial	
BEXHILL COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	TN40 2JG	Health and Fitness Gym	22	Private	Education	Education	
BUCKSWOOD SCHOOL	TN35 4LT	Health and Fitness Gym	15	Private	Education	Education	
FREWEN COLLEGE	TN31 6NL	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Private	Education	Education	
ST RICHARDS CATHOLIC COLLEGE	TN40 1SE	Health and Fitness Gym	5	Private	Education	Education	

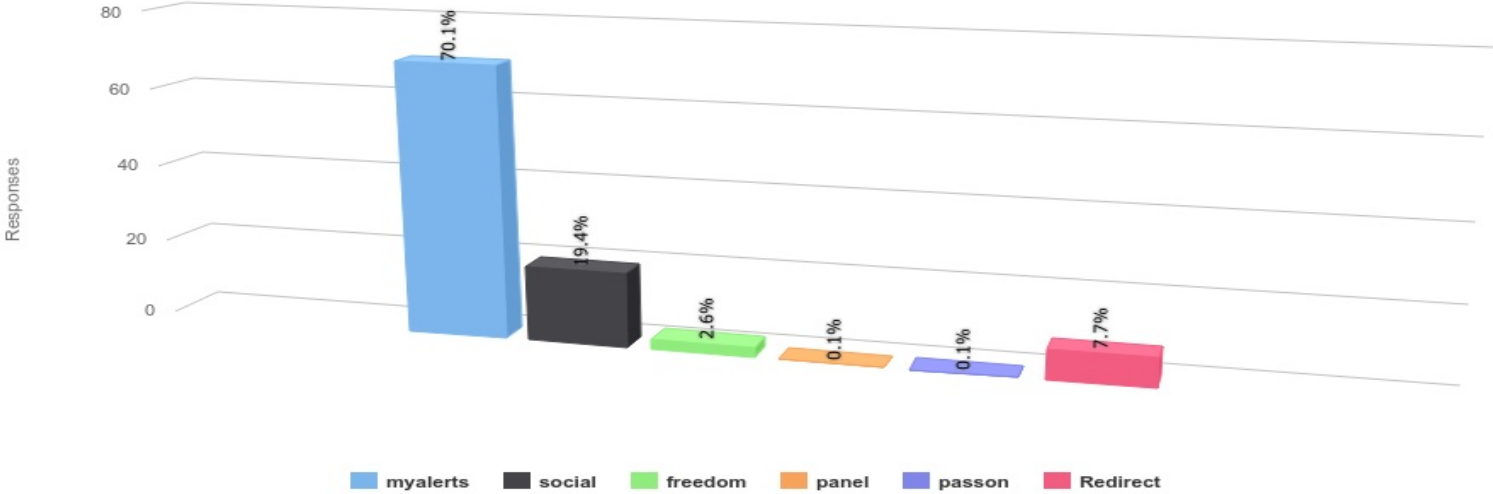
Pay and play  
Registered Membership

149  
165  
314



Appendix 3: Combined Survey Results

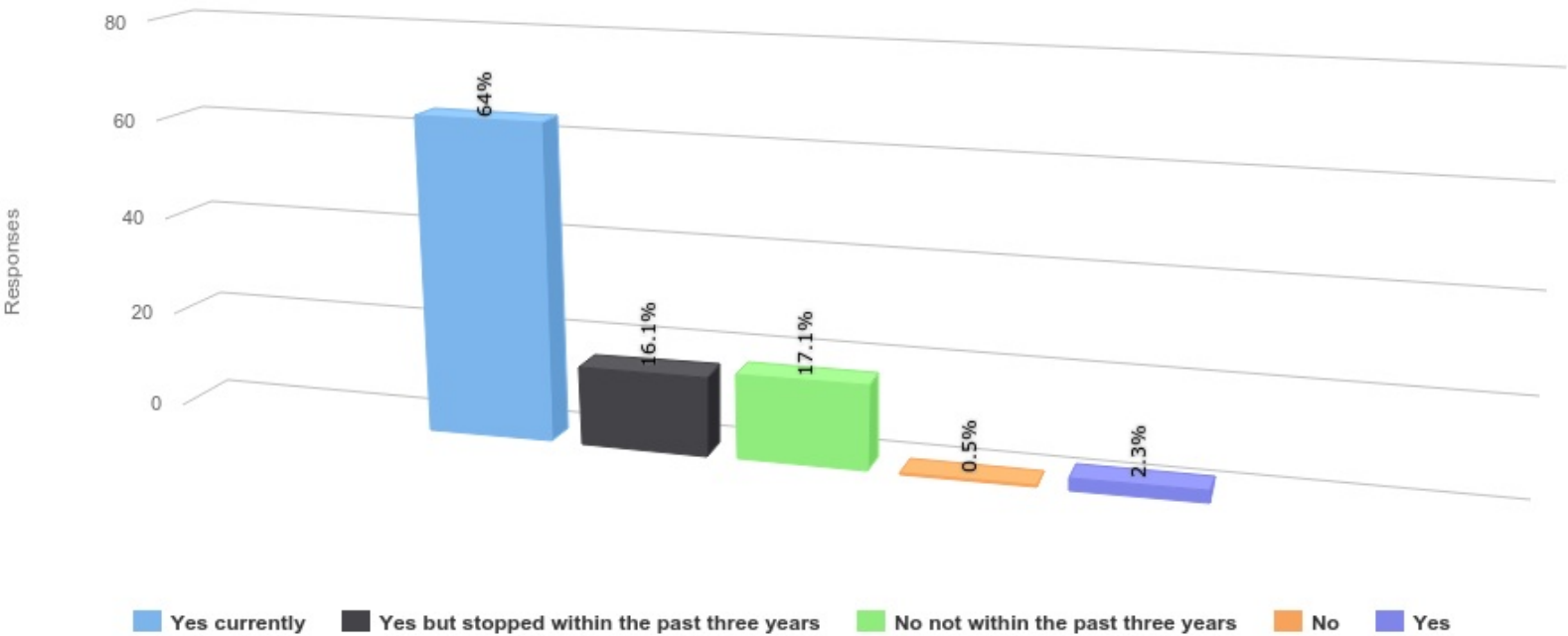
1. Source



Answer	#	%
My Alerts	989	70.1%
Social media	274	19.4%
Freedom	36	2.6%
Research panel	1	0.1%
Passed on emails	2	0.1%
Redirect	109	7.7%
Total	1411	100%

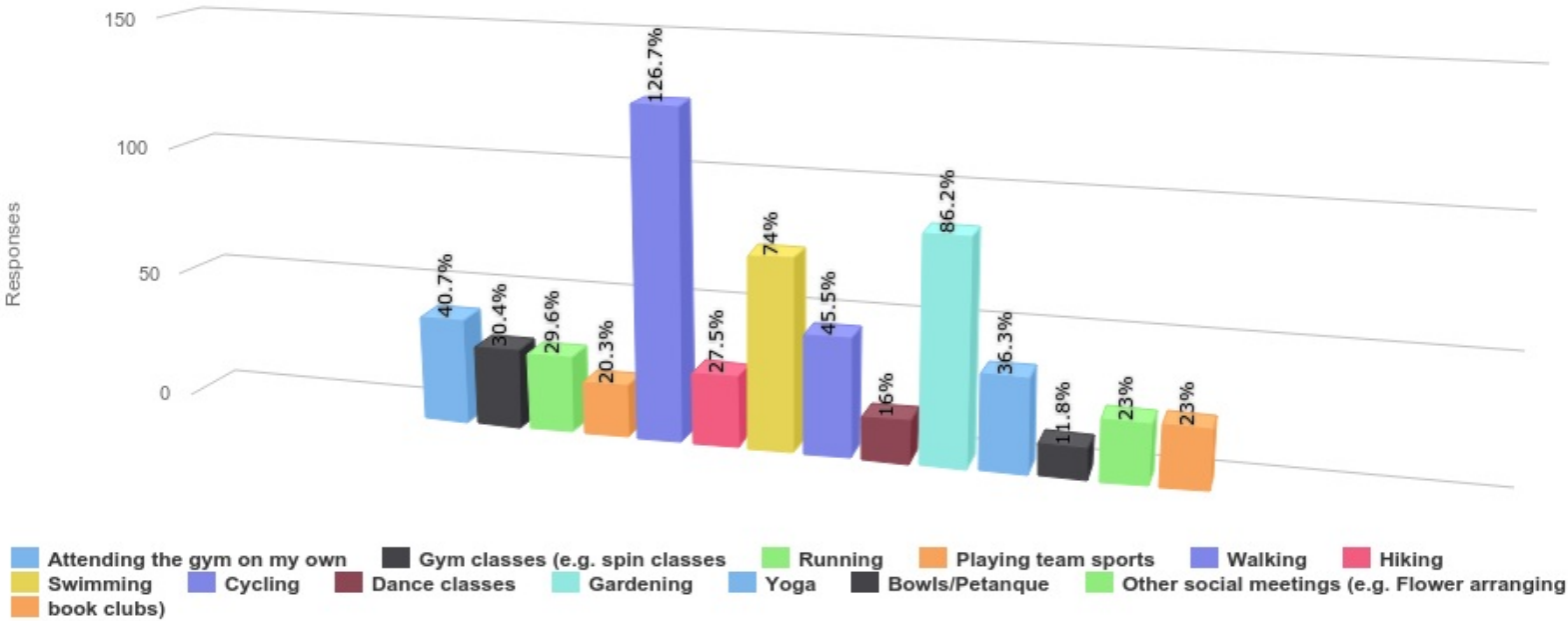
Skipped	3	0.21%
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2. Have you taken part in any leisure activities or physical activity in the past three years?



Answer	#	%
Yes currently	905	64%
Yes but stopped within the past three years	227	16.1%
No not within the past three years	242	17.1%
No	7	0.5%
Yes	32	2.3%

3. What types of leisure or exercise activity have you participated in the past three years? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
Attending the gym on my own	265	40.7%
Gym classes (e.g. spin classes)	198	30.4%
Running	193	29.6%
Playing team sports	132	20.3%
Walking	825	126.7%

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Answer	#	%
Hiking	179	27.5%
Swimming	482	74%
Cycling	296	45.5%
Dance classes	104	16%
Gardening	561	86.2%
Yoga	236	36.3%
Bowls/Petanque	77	11.8%
Other social meetings (e.g. Flower arranging book clubs)	150	23%
	150	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>32.82%</b>

**4. What types of leisure or exercise activity have you participated in the past three years? Please click on all that apply. (Other)**

Answer	#	%
Pilates & Aqua aerobics & flower club		0%
Golf	16	6.8%
Pilates	23	9.7%
Leading my retired horse for walks i.e. not riding him	1	0.4%
keep fit sessions	1	0.4%
Tai Chi classes	1	0.4%
Snooker at the RBS Little Common	1	0.4%
Ten pin bowling	1	0.4%
Online HIIT workouts	1	0.4%
Child's swim classes	1	0.4%
Decorating	1	0.4%
Ice skating	1	0.4%
Tennis	19	8.1%
Exercise classes run by RESP		0%
Aqua aerobics	1	0.4%
Badminton	13	5.5%
River rowing	1	0.4%
No.	1	0.4%
Bootcamp	1	0.4%
Zumba	1	0.4%
Tai Chi	2	0.8%
Singing	1	0.4%



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Answer	#	%
tai chi and chair base exercise	1	0.4%
aqua fit in swimming pool	1	0.4%
Bowling	2	0.8%
Skiing	1	0.4%
Online Pilates	1	0.4%
Fitness sessions at home following an online programme	1	0.4%
Tai chi	3	1.3%
aqua aerobics	1	0.4%
Visiting museum	1	0.4%
Angling	1	0.4%
Home exercise: jogging mobility and flexibility exercises	1	0.4%
Pickleball Golf	1	0.4%
Weight training at home	1	0.4%
Home workout	1	0.4%
Mexican domino's	1	0.4%
Beach	1	0.4%
Horse riding	6	2.5%
Paddle boarding	4	1.7%
Chi Kung at the De La Warr		0%
taking my children to local play areas/adventure playgrounds	1	0.4%
Birdwatching	2	0.8%
Golf and hydrotherapy	1	0.4%
Pilates	5	2.1%
Fitness class	1	0.4%

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Answer	#	%
Table tennis	2	0.8%
Fishing	1	0.4%
Active volunteer work	1	0.4%
Tai chi classes	1	0.4%
Aqua	1	0.4%
choral singing Bexhill Choral Society and art classes and workshops with Bexhill Artists' Workspace		0%
Horse riding		0%
Ladies fitness to music	1	0.4%
On line Pilates	1	0.4%
Equestrian	1	0.4%
Home rowing machine	1	0.4%
kayaking	1	0.4%
Tai chi		0%
Golf Pilates	1	0.4%
Pilates and HIIT work outs all at home	1	0.4%
Church social outings	1	0.4%
Sauna steam room jacuzzi	1	0.4%
Kayaking	3	1.3%
watching football	1	0.4%
Refereeing youth football and also running and coaching a youth football club	1	0.4%
Badminton And riding	1	0.4%
Bird watching	2	0.8%
Aquafit	2	0.8%
Doing exercises at home on a weekly basis	1	0.4%

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Answer	#	%
Football	1	0.4%
Walking football. Pentique. Lawn darts.	1	0.4%
Online chi kung and dance cross training and indoor rowing	1	0.4%
Book Group	1	0.4%
Squash	2	0.8%
giving and listening to talks	1	0.4%
Clay Pigeon Shooting	1	0.4%
Exercise in my own home	1	0.4%
Nordic Walking	1	0.4%
Netball	1	0.4%
Narrow boating		0%
Classic Car use/shows Model railways	1	0.4%
Rowing	1	0.4%
Outdoor classes	1	0.4%
Boxing	2	0.8%
Peleton	1	0.4%
Skating	1	0.4%
Pottery class	1	0.4%
golf	2	0.8%
Pilates lindy hop	1	0.4%
Croquet	1	0.4%
Dog agility		0%
archery	1	0.4%
Riding (horses)	1	0.4%

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Answer	#	%
Paddleboarding boxing tai chi	1	0.4%
Gym with a personal trainer to resolve mobility issues.	1	0.4%
climbing	1	0.4%
Music festival with camping. Certainly a workout!	1	0.4%
Indoor wall climbing	1	0.4%
climbing wall	1	0.4%
Squash Zumba	1	0.4%
Horse riding scuba diving skiing rock climbing	1	0.4%
Mr Motivator videos home gym equipment	1	0.4%
On-line exercise classes during pandemic with Goldster	1	0.4%
football	1	0.4%
Choir/singing group		0%
Tai Chi and Pilates	1	0.4%
Competitive and leisure flying of model aircraft	1	0.4%
Karate	1	0.4%
Target shooting	1	0.4%
Historic European Martial Arts (HEMA)	1	0.4%
Chi gong	1	0.4%
work parties at the Highwoods	1	0.4%
Segwaying	1	0.4%
Quilting classes	1	0.4%
Going to live events to see music comedy and a festival	1	0.4%
Tennis and Golf		0%
Pilates		0%

Rother District Council  
**Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033**

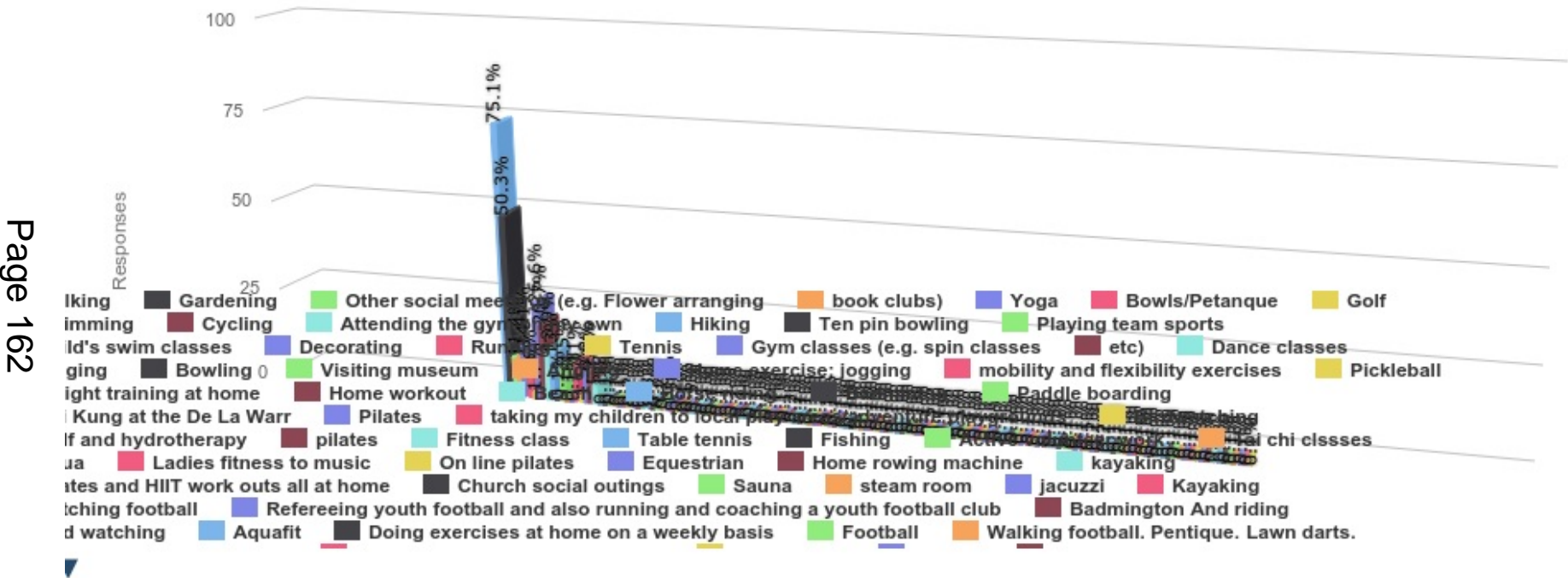
Answer	#	%
Aquafit classes	1	0.4%
Dog walking twice a day - 20 minutes each time at least	1	0.4%
tennis	1	0.4%
short tennis	1	0.4%
indoor rowing	1	0.4%
amateur theatre	1	0.4%
Bexhill Breathers exercises for elderly who have chest and other medical conditions	1	0.4%
tai chi	1	0.4%
women's institute women's section of the British legion		0%
Horse riding (my own horse)	1	0.4%
Music Pilates	1	0.4%
Tai chi Pilates via Zoom	1	0.4%
Pickleball	1	0.4%
Sailing	2	0.8%
Table Tennis	1	0.4%
Peloton at home	1	0.4%
community cleaning road signs litter picking sowing wild flower verges cutting back tree branches that are obscuring road signs.	1	0.4%
After many years of using gyms I have slowly collected suitable items that I now keep and use at home. I used to cycle but an accident breaking my arm in 2 places stopped that.	1	0.4%
Badminton & Aqua	1	0.4%
Keep fit	1	0.4%
Help with local charity	1	0.4%
Workouts at home	1	0.4%
Golf skiing	1	0.4%



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Answer	#	%
Dog walking	1	0.4%
Pilates home exercise routine U3A groups of International Law Mah Jong and their monthly meetings		0%
hula hooping	1	0.4%
Golf.	1	0.4%
Archery	1	0.4%
badminton & squash	1	0.4%
CROQUET	1	0.4%
theatre visits	1	0.4%
Paddle boarding		0%
Morris Dancing	1	0.4%
I have my own Cycle and Rowing machines.	1	0.4%
sailing skiing trampolining		0%
Taekwondo	1	0.4%
Croquet. Member of a croquet club	1	0.4%
Wing Chun	1	0.4%
Martial arts	1	0.4%
Attending Band ( music ) events	1	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>83.18%</b>

5. And which activities are you participating in now?



Answer	#	%
Walking	748	75.1%
Gardening	501	50.3%
Other social meetings (e.g. Flower arranging	114	11.4%
book clubs)	114	11.4%

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Answer	#	%
Yoga	140	14.1%
Bowls/Petanque	56	5.6%
Golf	17	1.7%
Swimming	265	26.6%
Cycling	206	20.7%
Attending the gym on my own	138	13.9%
Hiking	129	13%
Ten pin bowling	1	0.1%
Playing team sports	95	9.5%
Child's swim classes	1	0.1%
Decorating	1	0.1%
Running	110	11%
Tennis	15	1.5%
Gym classes (e.g. spin classes	92	9.2%
etc)	92	9.2%
Dance classes	56	5.6%
Singing	1	0.1%
Bowling	1	0.1%
Visiting museum	1	0.1%
Angling	1	0.1%
Home exercise: jogging	1	0.1%
mobility and flexibility exercises	1	0.1%
Pickleball	2	0.2%
Weight training at home	1	0.1%

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Answer	#	%
Home workout	1	0.1%
Beach	1	0.1%
Horse riding	7	0.7%
Badminton	8	0.8%
Paddle boarding	3	0.3%
Chi Kung at the De La Warr	1	0.1%
Pilates	18	1.8%
taking my children to local play areas/adventure playgrounds	1	0.1%
Birdwatching	2	0.2%
Golf and hydrotherapy	1	0.1%
Pilates	5	0.5%
Fitness class	1	0.1%
Table tennis	2	0.2%
Fishing	1	0.1%
Active volunteer work	1	0.1%
Tai chi classes	1	0.1%
Aqua	1	0.1%
Ladies fitness to music	1	0.1%
On line Pilates	1	0.1%
Equestrian	1	0.1%
Home rowing machine	1	0.1%
kayaking	1	0.1%
Pilates and HIIT work outs all at home	1	0.1%
Church social outings	1	0.1%

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Answer	#	%
Sauna	1	0.1%
steam room	1	0.1%
jacuzzi	1	0.1%
Kayaking	2	0.2%
watching football	1	0.1%
Refereeing youth football and also running and coaching a youth football club	1	0.1%
Badminton And riding	1	0.1%
Bird watching	2	0.2%
Aquafit	2	0.2%
Doing exercises at home on a weekly basis	1	0.1%
Football	1	0.1%
Walking football. Pentique. Lawn darts.	1	0.1%
Online chi kung and dance	1	0.1%
cross training and indoor rowing	1	0.1%
Book Group	1	0.1%
Squash	3	0.3%
giving and listening to talks	1	0.1%
Clay Pigeon Shooting	1	0.1%
Exercise in my own home	1	0.1%
Nordic Walking	1	0.1%
Netball	1	0.1%
Narrow boating	1	0.1%
Classic Car use/shows Model railways	1	0.1%
Rowing	1	0.1%



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Answer	#	%
Outdoor classes	1	0.1%
Peleton	1	0.1%
Skating	1	0.1%
Pottery class	1	0.1%
golf	1	0.1%
Pilates lindy hop	1	0.1%
Croquet	1	0.1%
archery	1	0.1%
Riding (horses)	1	0.1%
Paddleboarding	1	0.1%
boxing	1	0.1%
tai chi	2	0.2%
Gym with a personal trainer to resolve mobility issues.	1	0.1%
climbing	1	0.1%
climbing wall	1	0.1%
Zumba	1	0.1%
scuba diving	1	0.1%
skiing	2	0.2%
rock climbing	1	0.1%
On-line exercise classes during pandemic with Goldster	1	0.1%
football	1	0.1%
Tai Chi and Pilates	1	0.1%
Competitive and leisure flying of model aircraft	1	0.1%
Karate	1	0.1%

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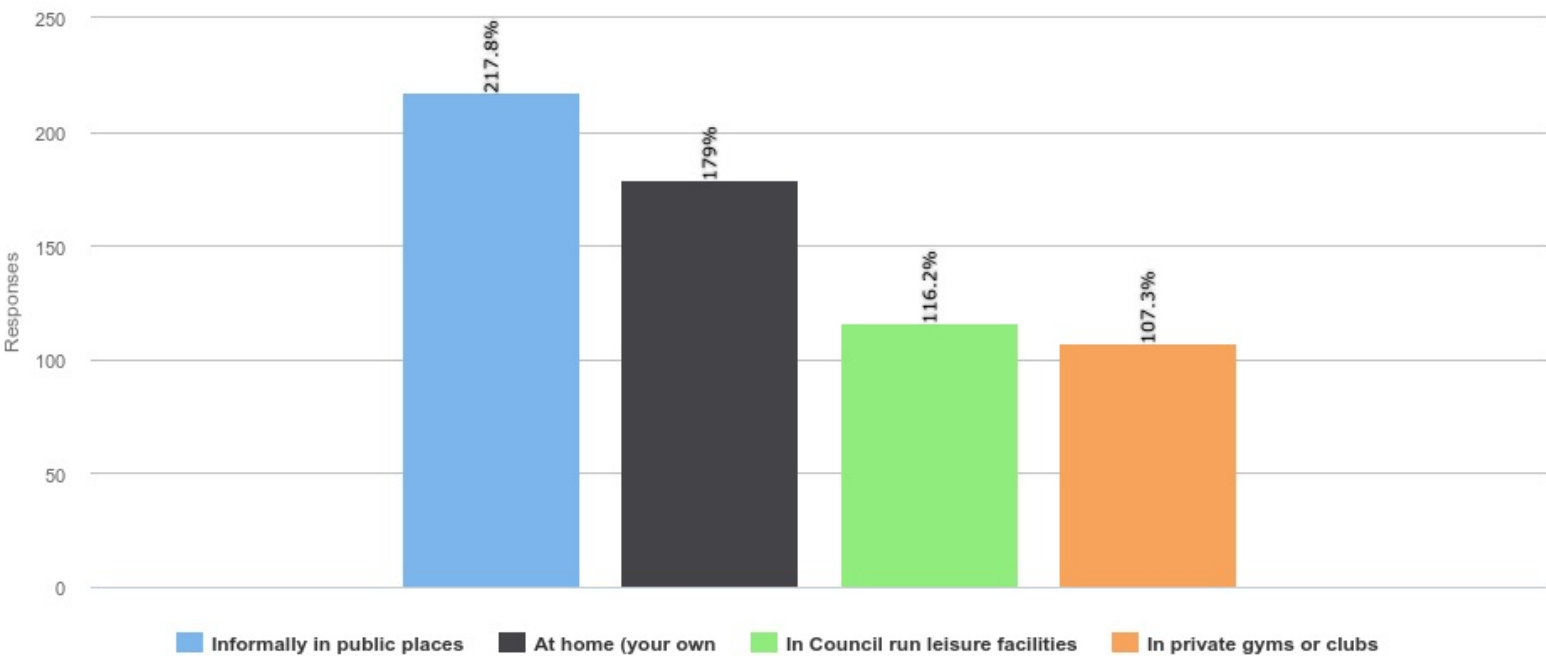
Answer	#	%
Target shooting	1	0.1%
Historic European Martial Arts (HEMA)	1	0.1%
work parties at the Highwoods	1	0.1%
Segwaying	1	0.1%
Quilting classes	1	0.1%
Going to live events to see music	1	0.1%
comedy and a festival	1	0.1%
Aquafit classes	1	0.1%
Dog walking twice a day - 20 minutes each time at least	1	0.1%
tennis	1	0.1%
short tennis	1	0.1%
indoor rowing	1	0.1%
amateur theatre	1	0.1%
Bexhill Breathers exercises for elderly who have chest and other medical conditions	1	0.1%
Boxing	1	0.1%
Horse riding (my own horse)	1	0.1%
Music	1	0.1%
Tai chi	2	0.2%
Pilates via Zoom	1	0.1%
Sailing	2	0.2%
Table Tennis	1	0.1%
Peloton at home	1	0.1%
community cleaning road signs	1	0.1%
litter picking	1	0.1%

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Answer	#	%
sowing wild flower verges	1	0.1%
cutting back tree branches that are obscuring road signs.	1	0.1%
After many years of using gyms I have slowly collected suitable items that I now keep and use at home. I used to cycle but an accident breaking my arm in 2 places stopped that.	1	0.1%
Keep fit	1	0.1%
Help with local charity	1	0.1%
Workouts at home	1	0.1%
Dog walking	1	0.1%
hula hooping	1	0.1%
Golf.	1	0.1%
Archery	1	0.1%
badminton & squash	1	0.1%
CROQUET	1	0.1%
theatre visits	1	0.1%
Morris Dancing	1	0.1%
I have my own Cycle and Rowing machines.	1	0.1%
sailing	1	0.1%
skiing trampolining	1	0.1%
Taekwondo	1	0.1%
Tai Chi	1	0.1%
Croquet. Member of a croquet club	1	0.1%
Wing Chun	1	0.1%
Martial arts	1	0.1%
Attending Band ( music ) events	1	0.1%

Answer	#	%
Total	996	100%
Skipped	418	29.56%

6. Where have you participated? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
Informally in public places	684	217.8%
At home (your own)	562	179%
In Council run leisure facilities	365	116.2%
In private gyms or clubs	337	107.3%
Total	314	100%
Skipped	355	53.06%



**7. Where have you participated? (Other)**

Answer	#	%
Local community centre and recreation space	1	0.8%
Walking along Bexhill sea front	1	0.8%
Local Golf course	1	0.8%
Village hall	10	7.6%
No.	1	0.8%
Pells pool lewes	1	0.8%
WindmillDrive	1	0.8%
community centres	1	0.8%
Bexhill Museum	1	0.8%
Rivers and Lakes	1	0.8%
Formally in public spaces	1	0.8%
Bexhill College	2	1.5%
Battle Town FC : walking football. Battle Bowls Club. Battle health walk.	1	0.8%
Private venues	1	0.8%
Pett Village Hall	1	0.8%
Local footpaths	1	0.8%
countryside walking	1	0.8%
Hired school facilities	1	0.8%
U4A Activities	1	0.8%
Church halls	1	0.8%
various church halls and community centre		0%
Riding school	1	0.8%

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Answer	#	%
Bexhill College 3G for walking sports. There's a serious lack of 3G facilities in this area.	1	0.8%
Village Cricket club	1	0.8%
Hotels	1	0.8%
Church hall	2	1.5%
Bowl & Bedgebury	1	0.8%
Village hall		0%
Various venues London North Downs for walking.	1	0.8%
Cycling on the roads	1	0.8%
With yoga instructor over zoom	1	0.8%
Community centre	3	2.3%
In Parish Council recreation grounds	1	0.8%
At a riding school	1	0.8%
Rye harbour dungeness country side.	1	0.8%
Work gym	1	0.8%
church hall	1	0.8%
Village Hall	2	1.5%
Uplands Sports Centre	1	0.8%
Church community centre	1	0.8%
village halls	1	0.8%
At various shooting grounds	1	0.8%
Tennis club	1	0.8%
Running club track	1	0.8%
Rye Kino	1	0.8%
Walking around the Rother area	1	0.8%

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Answer	#	%
Bedgebury	2	1.5%
Eastbourne Princes park	1	0.8%
Baby Latte Battle	1	0.8%
Bedgebury guided walks sponsored by the Forestry Commission	1	0.8%
The sea	2	1.5%
Village halls and similar facilities	1	0.8%
Skateparks in Hastings. Y centre rink	1	0.8%
Yoga studios	1	0.8%
memorial Hall Battle	1	0.8%
Walking countryside footpaths Cycling in Bexhill and coast path to Hastings plus disused railways	1	0.8%
Community hall	1	0.8%
Hastings college	1	0.8%
Battle momori hall	1	0.8%
Privately run dog shows		0%
Churches	1	0.8%
Meadow and cattle Fields and woodlands	1	0.8%
local woods	1	0.8%
The Lion's Den outdoor fitness facility Brede	1	0.8%
Allotment	2	1.5%
A local school	1	0.8%
Workplace	1	0.8%
Private Pilates classes	1	0.8%
Sea	1	0.8%
Local village hall	1	0.8%

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Answer	#	%
Battle Guide Hut Memorial Hall Claverham Sports Centre Emmanuel Centre	1	0.8%
Forest Bedgebury local footpaths Parkrun		0%
Charity run leisure facilities	1	0.8%
Local pub garden	1	0.8%
Highwoods Golf Club		0%
destination leisure facilities	1	0.8%
Bridle paths climbing centres the sea abroad	1	0.8%
Customers gardens	1	0.8%
Public footpaths	1	0.8%
Private yoga classes	1	0.8%
Nature reserves	1	0.8%
Church hall theatre memorial hall		0%
General countryside	1	0.8%
At how me on Zoom	1	0.8%
The Pelham Hotel/Purefit	1	0.8%
Beach. Public Footpaths and public golf courses	1	0.8%
The Polegrove bowling greens	1	0.8%
British Model Flying Association National Centre	1	0.8%
Bisley and lydd ranges	1	0.8%
bike park Wales and forestry cycle routes	1	0.8%
Maidstone	1	0.8%
Church	1	0.8%
De Le Warr Pavillion Love Supreme Festival	1	0.8%
Community halls	1	0.8%

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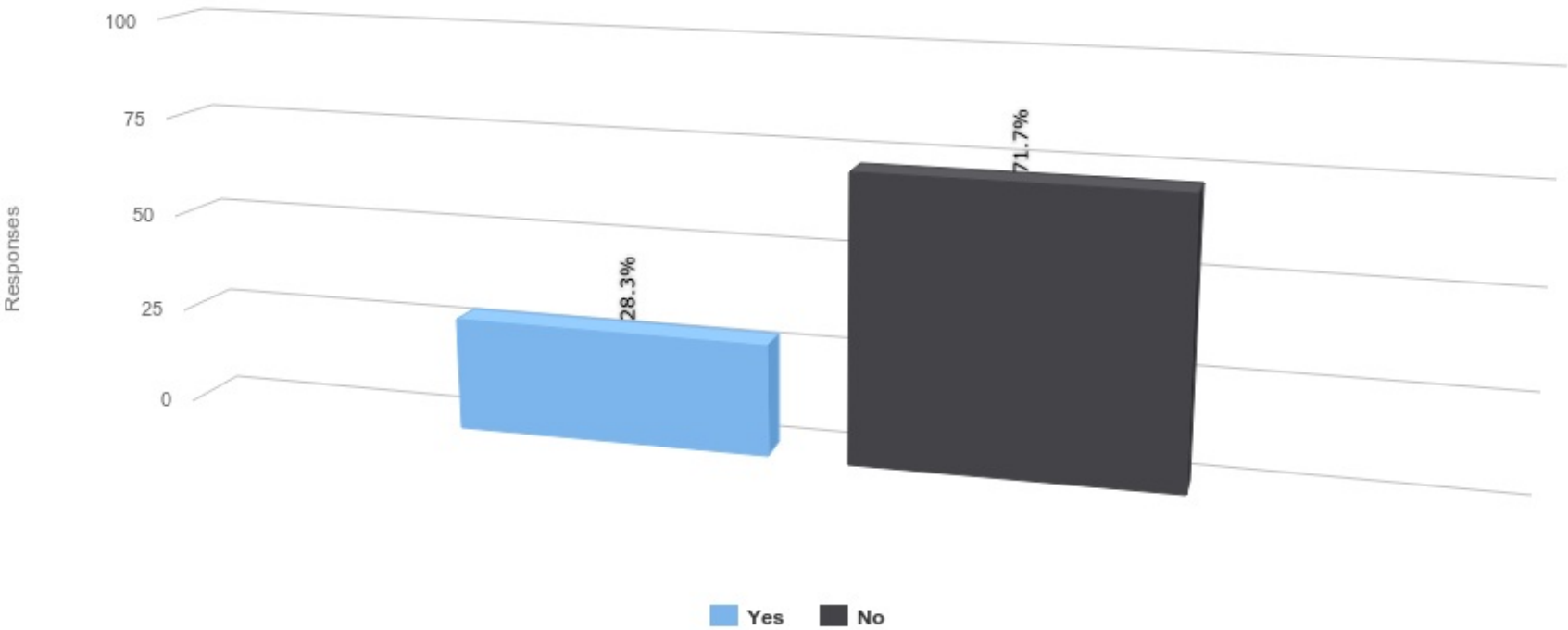
Answer	#	%
Dance in church halls		0%
local halls	1	0.8%
The Pelham In Bexhill	1	0.8%
Egerton pk (bowls)dot community center (little common) British legion little common(keep fit)		0%
Pebsham community		0%
In the sea swimming.	1	0.8%
Town Hall	1	0.8%
Was in memorial hall Battle	1	0.8%
Pevensey Bay from Sovereign harbour	1	0.8%
Pelham little common Clifford Road.	1	0.8%
Tennis club and village hall	1	0.8%
Community and church halls	1	0.8%
Local village halls	1	0.8%
St Peter's Community Hall	1	0.8%
Schools - both private and state	1	0.8%
Local hall	1	0.8%
In the sea	1	0.8%
Local forestry commission and public footpaths	1	0.8%
Private homes church hall hotel lounge	1	0.8%
Church Halls		0%
Walking on sea front Bexhill	1	0.8%
Bexhill leisure centre	1	0.8%
Local cricket club	1	0.8%
Juggling club	1	0.8%

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Answer	#	%
Local community centre - Pilates	1	0.8%
Swimming in private school pool Claremont	1	0.8%
Member of 1066 Cycling Club river swimming in Rother	1	0.8%
Private Golf Clubs	1	0.8%
Local Social Club Halls & Church Halls	1	0.8%
St Leonards seafront	1	0.8%
Various music venues	1	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>90.6%</b>

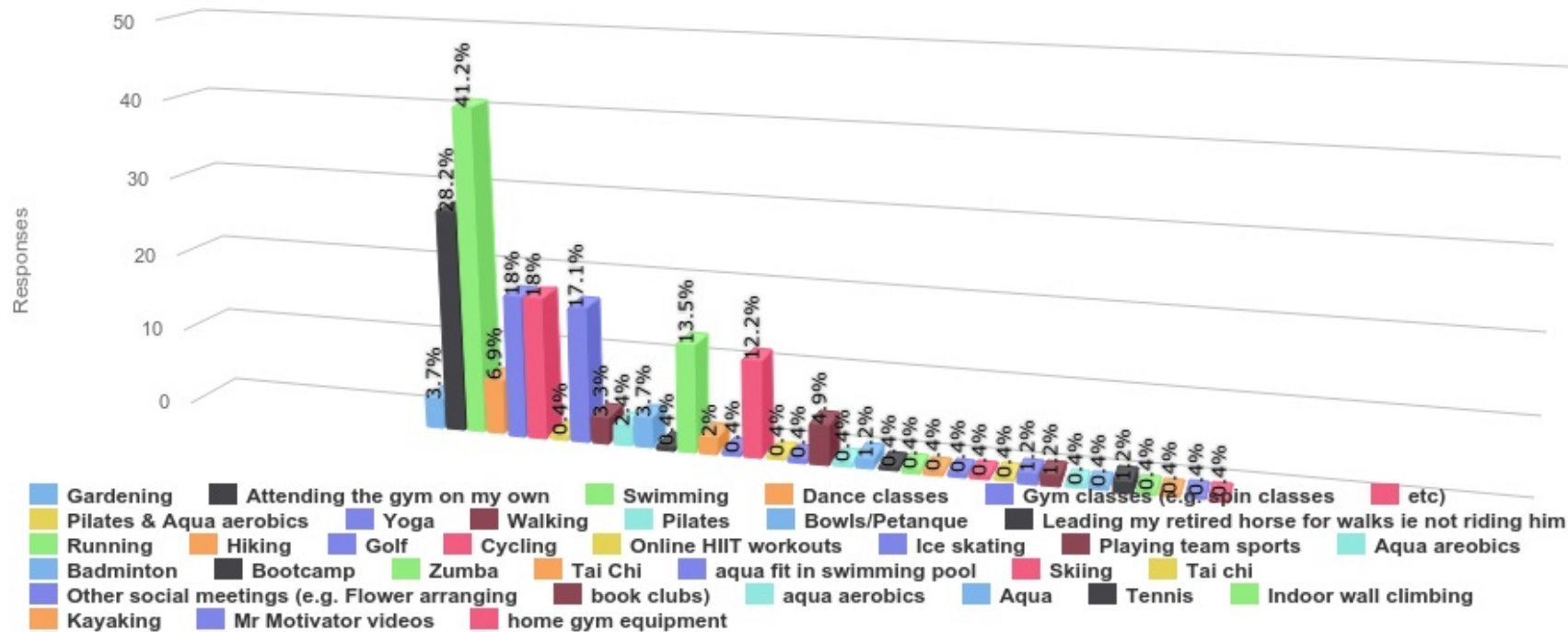


8. Have you stopped participating in any of these activities?



Answer	#	%
Yes	304	28.3%
No	772	71.7%
Total	1076	100%
Skipped	338	23.9%

9. Which ones have you stopped?



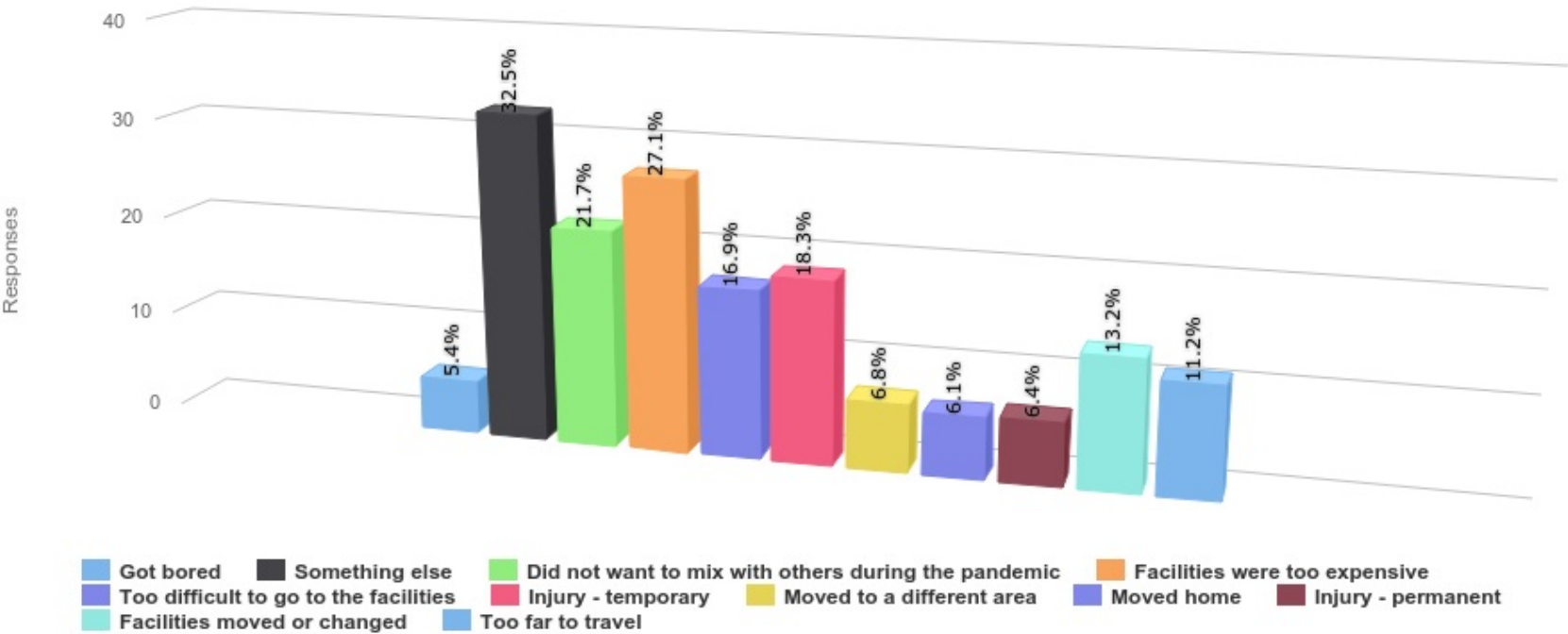
Answer	#	%
Gardening	9	3.7%
Attending the gym on my own	69	28.2%
Swimming	101	41.2%
Dance classes	17	6.9%
Gym classes (e.g. spin classes	44	18%

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Answer	#	%
etc)	44	18%
Pilates & Aqua aerobics	1	0.4%
Yoga	42	17.1%
Walking	8	3.3%
Pilates	6	2.4%
Bowls/Petanque	9	3.7%
Leading my retired horse for walks i.e. not riding him	1	0.4%
Running	33	13.5%
Hiking	5	2%
Golf	1	0.4%
Cycling	30	12.2%
Online HIIT workouts	1	0.4%
Ice skating	1	0.4%
Playing team sports	12	4.9%
Aqua aerobics	1	0.4%
Badminton	3	1.2%
Bootcamp	1	0.4%
Zumba	1	0.4%
Tai Chi	1	0.4%
aqua fit in swimming pool	1	0.4%
Skiing	1	0.4%
Tai chi	1	0.4%
Other social meetings (e.g. Flower arranging	3	1.2%
book clubs)	3	1.2%

Answer	#	%
aqua aerobics	1	0.4%
Aqua	1	0.4%
Tennis	3	1.2%
Indoor wall climbing	1	0.4%
Kayaking	1	0.4%
Mr Motivator videos	1	0.4%
home gym equipment	1	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>82.67%</b>

10. Why did you stop? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
Got bored	16	5.4%
Something else	96	32.5%
Did not want to mix with others during the pandemic	64	21.7%
Facilities were too expensive	80	27.1%
Too difficult to go to the facilities	50	16.9%

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Answer	#	%
Injury - temporary	54	18.3%
Moved to a different area	20	6.8%
Moved home	18	6.1%
Injury - permanent	19	6.4%
Facilities moved or changed	39	13.2%
Too far to travel	33	11.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>79.14%</b>



**11. Why did you stop? (other)**

Answer	#	%
Price	3	3.3%
Recovering from major surgery	1	1.1%
My husband died after illness from 2019	1	1.1%
Swimming pool was closed for months then you could not use showers when it opened	1	1.1%
The local facilities are out of date and in a terrible condition also to save money the opening hours were cut which meant when I got home from work it was too busy to get on much of the equipment	1	1.1%
facilities are old and not fit for purpose	1	1.1%
Classes always full at times I could attend.	1	1.1%
Pool I was using closed and Yoga class stopped on the day I was attending	1	1.1%
Illness	1	1.1%
Too many people swimming at 6.30	1	1.1%
Not great facilities and new ones desperately needed.	1	1.1%
Started new job	1	1.1%
Facilities are old and un motivating	1	1.1%
I'm a shift worker and my shifts stopped me from attending	1	1.1%
Covid	1	1.1%
Following end of pandemic too little time having returned to work	1	1.1%
Was looking after an elderly vulnerable relative who has since passed away after catching covid whilst in hospital	1	1.1%
Time	1	1.1%
Health issues	1	1.1%
Pregnancy and illness	1	1.1%
Time and family commitments	1	1.1%
Available times at public pools	1	1.1%

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Answer	#	%
I lost my confidence follow breast cancer treatment (swimming) & my yoga class stopped.	1	1.1%
Rother facilities are shit		0%
No childcare	1	1.1%
public swimming pool not pleasant to use	1	1.1%
Quality of staff at Bexhill. Mark unbelievably bad and unprofessional	1	1.1%
Facilities are not attractive	1	1.1%
Poor health	1	1.1%
Facilities were not very good	1	1.1%
Class stopped for Covid	1	1.1%
Difficulties with mobility. I still walk but in a more restricted way. I need flat surfaces and no hills.	1	1.1%
Surgery	1	1.1%
Tenterden pool closed for past year !!!	1	1.1%
Bereavement		0%
looking after someone	1	1.1%
Work commitments	1	1.1%
Pregnancy/ baby	1	1.1%
Foot and Cycle path would break bike/ ankle inaccessible	1	1.1%
The showers and toilets in the facilities are really not up to scratch and it made it difficult to go to the gym in the morning before work etc... as I did not want to shower there!	1	1.1%
Bexhill leisure centre is in poor condition and the showers were awful.	1	1.1%
Started work and tai chi was daytime only	1	1.1%
Surgery and general ill health	1	1.1%
don't feel it is so healthy in an indoor swimming pool- would prefer an outdoor heated pool at any time of year and also prefer female only sessions and quieter times	1	1.1%
The costs were adding up. In these trying times we all have to find ways to save.	1	1.1%

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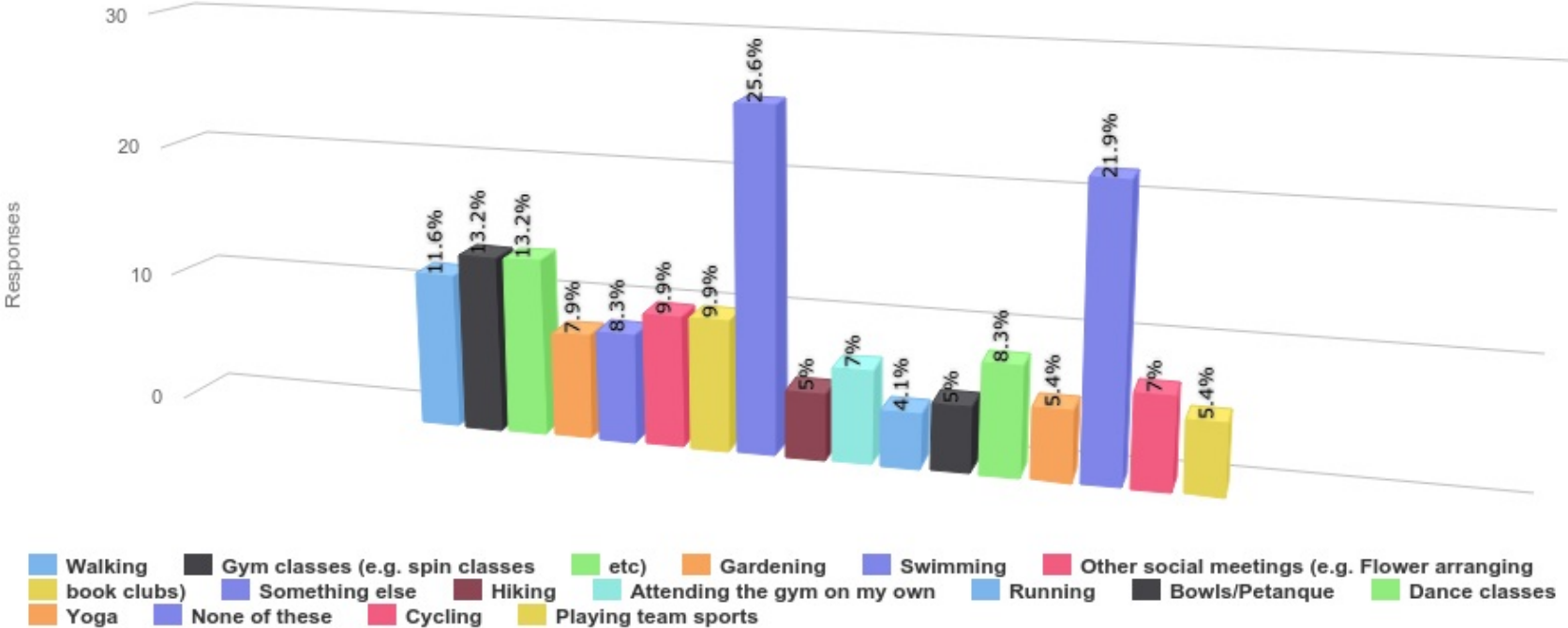
Answer	#	%
Bexhill swimming pool too cold not clean and needs updating	1	1.1%
Exceptionally poor locally run council gyms	1	1.1%
Don't need hydrotherapy any more	1	1.1%
Covid closed the leisure centre and I got out of the habit. Also difficult to book the sessions I wanted to attend.	1	1.1%
Council parking charges outside Everton Park bowls club	1	1.1%
Facilities are tired and need modernising	1	1.1%
Pregnancy	1	1.1%
covid	1	1.1%
New job working more hours less free time		0%
Did not like the gym facilities on offer and was out of date.	1	1.1%
Need a new bike	1	1.1%
Lack of time as working 2 jobs	1	1.1%
Stress from development opposite my property.	1	1.1%
Covid pandemic partner is clinically extremely vulnerable so exercise has to be outdoor online or at home	1	1.1%
Accessibility	1	1.1%
Not enough safe places to cycle in Bexhill & surrounding area	1	1.1%
Summerfield's and Falaise are so run down and out of date it takes the pleasure out of attending.	1	1.1%
Recovering from cancer and chemo.	1	1.1%
Parking costs make regular activities hard to fund.	1	1.1%
Roads not safe to cycle and swimming often crowded.	1	1.1%
Stopped going to pregnancy yoga once I'd had the baby.	1	1.1%
Cranbrook Pool is still only operating a booking system of swimming for 1 hour only which is often full. Also the lockers at Cranbrook Pool do not have any locks. I was told by reception to put my valuable in them and not to worry!	1	1.1%
Refit of private pool and facilities	1	1.1%

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Answer	#	%
Opening hours change	1	1.1%
the times for public lane swimming became seriously compressed and the centre closes earlier now	1	1.1%
Lack of facilities	1	1.1%
Lack of decent routes with a suitable surface	1	1.1%
Rude staff/ not available/ when classes are on etc	1	1.1%
Work gear too heavy to cycle now	1	1.1%
Arthritis in spine	1	1.1%
Covid-19	1	1.1%
Some members took the sport too seriously	1	1.1%
Was on holiday for the swimming - don't really like indoor pools; may go in the sea when it's warm enough work permitting		0%
When I was asked to shield	1	1.1%
Facilities are tired	1	1.1%
Only on for 4 weeks	1	1.1%
Didn't enjoy	1	1.1%
The roads are too dangerous	1	1.1%
Physical health decline.	1	1.1%
No family sessions after 7pm. Work until 6 eat dinner want to swim with family and can't all adult lanes or aqua aerobics.	1	1.1%
Closed due to lockdown	1	1.1%
Roads too busy/dangerous	1	1.1%
Unsafe	1	1.1%
Been too busy in the garden to play bowls.	1	1.1%
Didn't have parking change to get refunded at till	1	1.1%
local facilities feel old tired and dirty.	1	1.1%
Not enough hours in the day to fit in a class	1	1.1%

Answer	#	%
Partner suffered a stroke and we before we would cycle together	1	1.1%
Can only do from home due to no childcare - lack of motivation	1	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>93.48%</b>

12. Do you plan to take up any of these in the future?



Answer	#	%
Walking	28	11.6%
Gym classes (e.g. spin classes etc)	32	13.2%
Gardening	19	7.9%



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Answer	#	%
Swimming	20	8.3%
Other social meetings (e.g. Flower arranging book clubs)	24	9.9%
Something else	62	25.6%
Hiking	12	5%
Attending the gym on my own	17	7%
Running	10	4.1%
Bowls/Petanque	12	5%
Dance classes	20	8.3%
Yoga	13	5.4%
None of these	53	21.9%
Cycling	17	7%
Playing team sports	13	5.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>82.89%</b>

13. Do you plan to take up any of these in the future? (other)

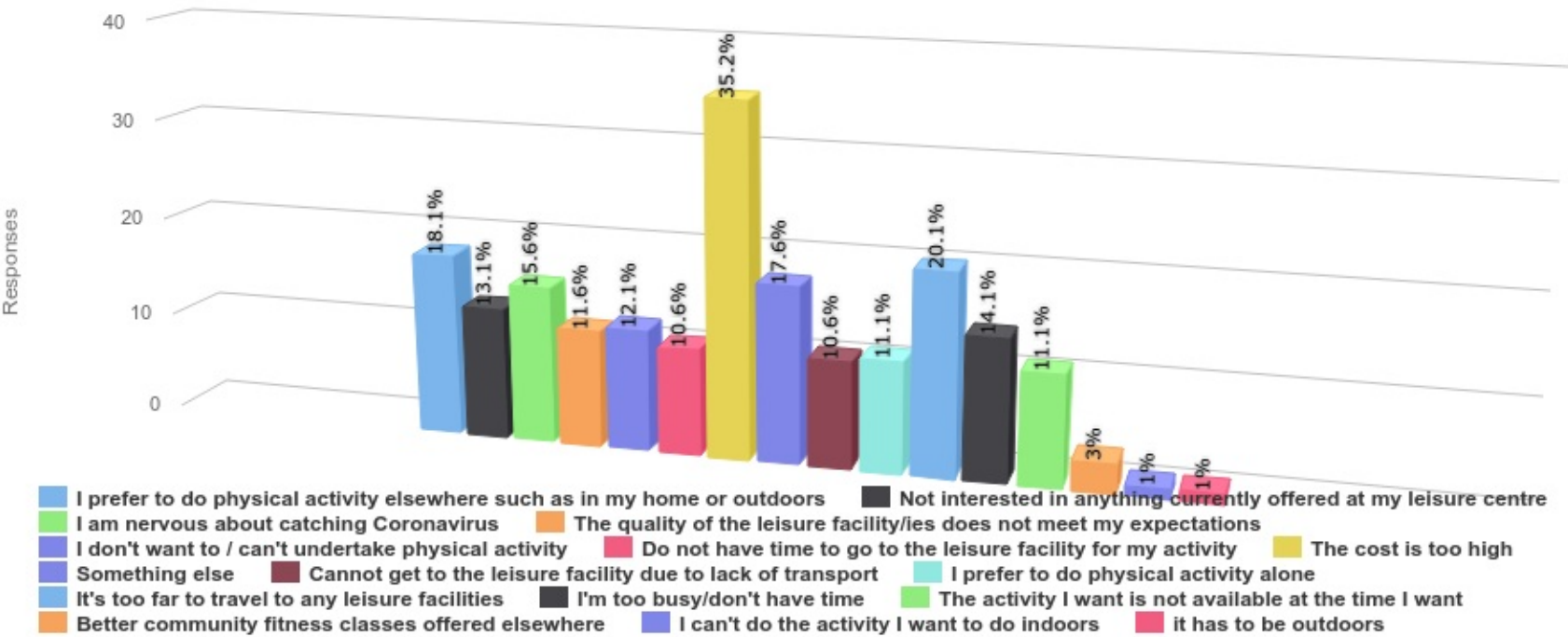
Answer	#	%
Weight lifting	1	1.9%
Swimming again I hope	1	1.9%
Home Gym	1	1.9%
Swimming	5	9.4%
Always interested in trying new things	1	1.9%
I would like to go swimming in my own area. You promised a new swimming pool but as yet we are still waiting	1	1.9%
Running	1	1.9%
No	1	1.9%
Cycling	2	3.8%
Pilates and yoga	1	1.9%
Aqua aerobics	1	1.9%
See previous note	1	1.9%
swimming and tai chi	1	1.9%
Would like to swim	1	1.9%
Gym	1	1.9%
Tai chi again if it starts locally.	1	1.9%
Gym alone swimming	1	1.9%
I don't know at. Present	1	1.9%
Kayaking	1	1.9%
Painting classes as soon as they start again	1	1.9%
Bowls	2	3.8%
Yoga	1	1.9%

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Answer	#	%
Gym classes yoga Pilates.	1	1.9%
Skiing	1	1.9%
Swimming badminton squash	1	1.9%
20/20 health	1	1.9%
art and learning groups while socialising and managing practical new skills etc	1	1.9%
Walking	1	1.9%
Low impact exercise	1	1.9%
Might re-join the leisure centre	1	1.9%
swimming	1	1.9%
I would like to sing with others. But NOT in a way that is aimed at public performance - more old style community singing.	1	1.9%
Meditation	1	1.9%
Tennis	3	5.7%
Sea kayaking learning to sail?	1	1.9%
Baby classes. Boxing.	1	1.9%
Pilates	3	5.7%
Yoga and dance IF someone offers these at Sedlescombe Village Hall	1	1.9%
Zumba	1	1.9%
Water aerobics	1	1.9%
Using exercise bike cross trainer at home.	1	1.9%
Swimming at good facilities	1	1.9%
Badminton	1	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>96.25%</b>

14. Why don't you take part in any leisure or physical activities? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
I prefer to do physical activity elsewhere such as in my home or outdoors	36	18.1%
Not interested in anything currently offered at my leisure centre	26	13.1%
I am nervous about catching Coronavirus	31	15.6%
The quality of the leisure facility/ies does not meet my expectations	23	11.6%
I don't want to / can't undertake physical activity	24	12.1%

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Answer	#	%
Do not have time to go to the leisure facility for my activity	21	10.6%
The cost is too high	70	35.2%
Something else	35	17.6%
Cannot get to the leisure facility due to lack of transport	21	10.6%
I prefer to do physical activity alone	22	11.1%
It's too far to travel to any leisure facilities	40	20.1%
I'm too busy/don't have time	28	14.1%
The activity I want is not available at the time I want	22	11.1%
Better community fitness classes offered elsewhere	6	3%
I can't do the activity I want to do indoors	2	1%
it has to be outdoors	2	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>85.93%</b>

**15. Other: Custom**

Answer	#	%
I am disabled from a stroke and there is no trainers or facilities to provide the service	1	3.4%
I am a high leg amputee confined to a wheelchair so have problems getting anywhere. I do not know of any suitable leisure activity that would be suitable.	1	3.4%
Physical injury means unable to do most activities. The couple I could do are not accessible or facilities are poor (e.g. swimming).	1	3.4%
not able	1	3.4%
I am elderly - have not seen anything suitable for me.	1	3.4%
Locally no classes for people with disabilities and long term illness	1	3.4%
My age group 50s would not appear to be catered for at the weekends or evenings.	1	3.4%

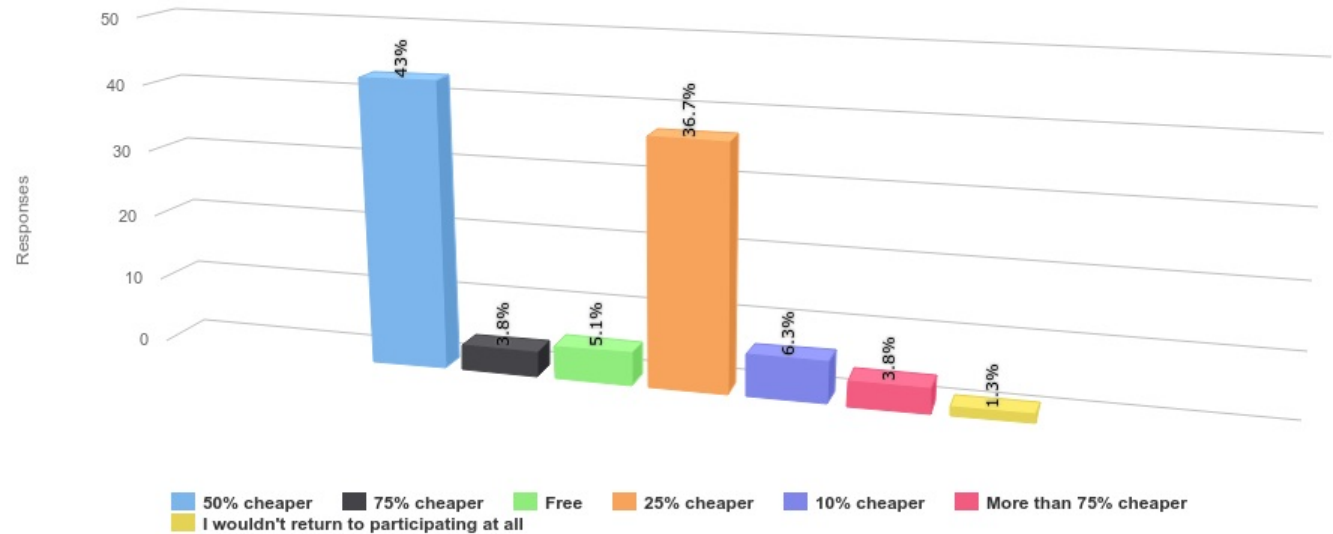
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Answer	#	%
I do not know what is available.	1	3.4%
Apart from gym facilities and swimming there is little choice for indoor activities. And definitely a lack of choice for single people. Which is why I just stick to walking and my own exercise.	1	3.4%
Have just had knee surgery	1	3.4%
I don't know where the leisure facilities are or what is on offer.	1	3.4%
what's on offer	1	3.4%
I need a class I can do with my child together	1	3.4%
1580201031	1	3.4%
nothing being offered for oxygen users or their carer.	1	3.4%
No place has a long run of walking rails or outdoor fun exercise machines for adults -like a children's' exercise playground.	1	3.4%
Confusing to actually find out or see what's going on where.	1	3.4%
It would be lovely to have a swimming pool available in Bexhill.	1	3.4%
Not enough equalize classes	1	3.4%
I don't know where the leisure centre is or what they offer	1	3.4%
Disability. Mobility issues.	1	3.4%
I am now too old to do the activities I really enjoy and so exercise with my dog.	1	3.4%
I'm retired but active enough to keep fit without formal activities	1	3.4%
Disabled	1	3.4%
Husbands health prevents a lot	1	3.4%
Health problems.	1	3.4%
I have a bad case of scoliosis	1	3.4%
I don't know what activities are available or where they are	1	3.4%
Age limitations		0%
Always at work or have child and no childcare - single parent	1	3.4%



Answer	#	%
Total	29	100%
Skipped	1384	97.95%

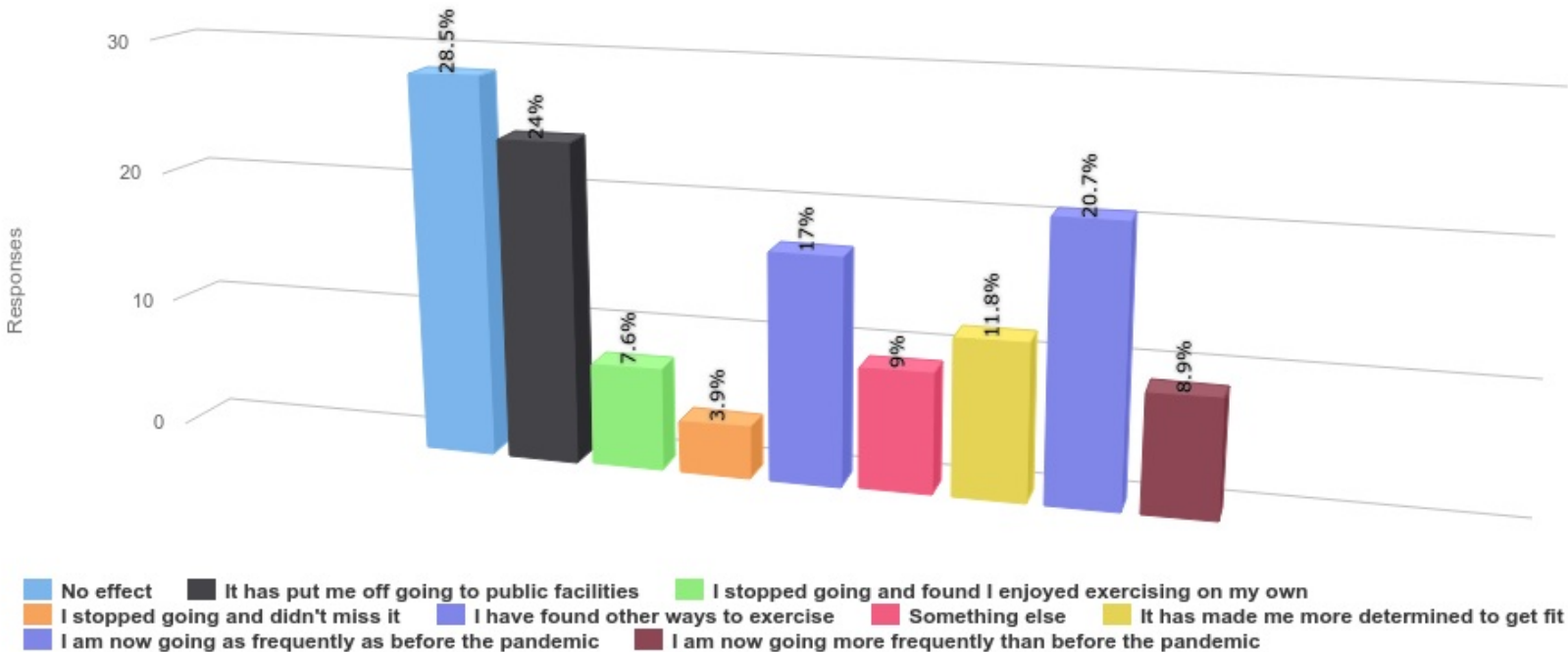
16. You indicated that facilities have become too expensive. By how much would the cost need to decrease to keep you using them?



Answer	#	%
50% cheaper	34	43%
75% cheaper	3	3.8%
Free	4	5.1%
25% cheaper	29	36.7%
10% cheaper	5	6.3%
More than 75% cheaper	3	3.8%
I wouldn't return to participating at all	1	1.3%
Total	79	100%

Skipped	1335	94.41%
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17. Has the pandemic had any effect on your choice of leisure facilities and activities? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
No effect	368	28.5%
It has put me off going to public facilities	309	24%
I stopped going and found I enjoyed exercising on my own	98	7.6%
I stopped didn't miss it	50	3.9%
I have found other ways to exercise	219	17%

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Answer	#	%
Something else	116	9%
It has made me more determined to get fit	152	11.8%
I am now going as frequently as before the pandemic	267	20.7%
I am now going more frequently than before the pandemic	115	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>8.77%</b>

**18. Has the pandemic had any effect on your choice of leisure facilities and activities? (other)**

Answer	#	%
I have never been to a leisure facility.	1	1.1%
The leisure facilities I would use were in poor state and not kept very clean. Has made me suspect about using.	1	1.1%
Would like to do Tai Chi but not available at leisure centre at present	1	1.1%
don't know what the facilities are	1	1.1%
terrified husband on permanent oxygen would get covid	1	1.1%
What I want doesn't exist. Rye Hospital physio room has a very short run of parallel rails no use for any rehabilitation exercise. Need a long run say down the side of a paved playground. Other counties have Adult strength playground items. Helps with mobility balance strength and muscle building after operations strokes etc. Needs to be near parking or a bus stop. Is there space near the tennis courts in Hastings or next to the kids play area on the Smeaton's wharf field Winchelsea Beach? (But there is no parking). There is a bus stop at the Hall. Or perhaps just on from the cafe/restaurant on the Winchelsea Beach road. Parking at the cafe - which might bring more customers. Needs to be freely available and open to all hence being an outdoor facility that can be accessed at all hours and for free.	1	1.1%
I would like to go swimming if provided in Bexhill but do not have transport.	1	1.1%
I don't mix with people anyway and avoid crowds	1	1.1%
Broke my femur after restrictions ended.	1	1.1%
My disability means it's an ordeal for me to go for a short walk	1	1.1%
Deteriorated facilities over the pandemic puts me off using them	1	1.1%
Recovering from major surgery	1	1.1%
I moved home and as yet have not joined a gym/leisure centre.	1	1.1%
Husband I'll and died	1	1.1%
Yes I could not swim in a closed pool	1	1.1%
Pandemic caused financial problems and now I can't afford any gym or driving to my horse	1	1.1%
The class changed to Zoom	1	1.1%
My snooker partner no long plays	1	1.1%

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Answer	#	%
Too expensive to go back	1	1.1%
Injury	1	1.1%
I would like to start going but worried and embarrassed	1	1.1%
The cost of a membership per month to the Facilities you pay for. For example a gym membership in London/Liverpool is a little more expensive but the Facilities are top class. You pay around 40 pounds a month in Bexhill for limited and dated Facilities	1	1.1%
Money	2	2.3%
I had an operation that causes injuries	1	1.1%
My exercise priorities have changed.	1	1.1%
I stopped going because it's awful in this area	1	1.1%
My own mobility issues	1	1.1%
I have had a stroke and a fall damaging my left leg.	1	1.1%
Work commitments	1	1.1%
I stopped and have not restarted	1	1.1%
Cost	1	1.1%
Squash club disbanded	1	1.1%
Lost my confidence to attend	1	1.1%
Lazy just haven't gone back yet keep putting it off	1	1.1%
Gyms in Rother a disgrace. Need money invested and new managers	1	1.1%
Pilates over zoom	1	1.1%
health problems have made exercise difficult not the pandemic	1	1.1%
I am now going less frequently than before	1	1.1%
The gyms were closed. Didn't have a choice in that. They should have stayed open - it was detrimental to our health	1	1.1%
I am Clinically Extremely Vulnerable so have to avoid indoor	1	1.1%
Cost is a deciding factor. I have stopped using a private gym	1	1.1%



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Answer	#	%
My activities were cut down and not all restarted. I am not as fit and healthy as I used to be I have noticed the difference and feel it has aged me.	1	1.1%
Travel allowed me to swim again	1	1.1%
Stopped me participating in rowing at a local club	1	1.1%
Disabled session discontinued at nearest swimming pool which is Angley pool in Cranbrook. My nearest facility to Ticehurst	1	1.1%
with covid I changed my routine and may not change back	1	1.1%
I prefer outdoor activities post-pandemic	1	1.1%
Stopped Zumba classes - found 1 hour of full noise too much mainly a mental thing.	1	1.1%
We had a small team to ensure compliance with Covid measures throughout the time we were allowed to play team football	1	1.1%
Need outdoor activity 3 rd. wave coming not safe for clinically vulnerable and their relatives to be mixing indoors with others. Sad but how it is.	1	1.1%
Mobility has reduced making it difficult to go out	1	1.1%
I hope to play more tennis when I am recovered.	1	1.1%
Income changed so don't have the spare cash I used to	1	1.1%
Ticehurst healthy walks stopped being sponsored by Rother DC	1	1.1%
Prefer outdoor facilities	1	1.1%
I have a shoulder injury currently so walking instead but will be back if the lane swimming is late enough for after work swimming I am a full time worker	1	1.1%
lindy hop has been restricted to couples only	1	1.1%
Croquet was one of the leisure activities allowed to be played during the COVID lockdown due to safe distancing whilst playing		0%
Stopped going because of pandemic and want to find a new class	1	1.1%
Stopped going swimming because the pools were closed	1	1.1%
Very cautious about hygiene.	1	1.1%
Customer services got worse	1	1.1%
I avoid London and trains	1	1.1%

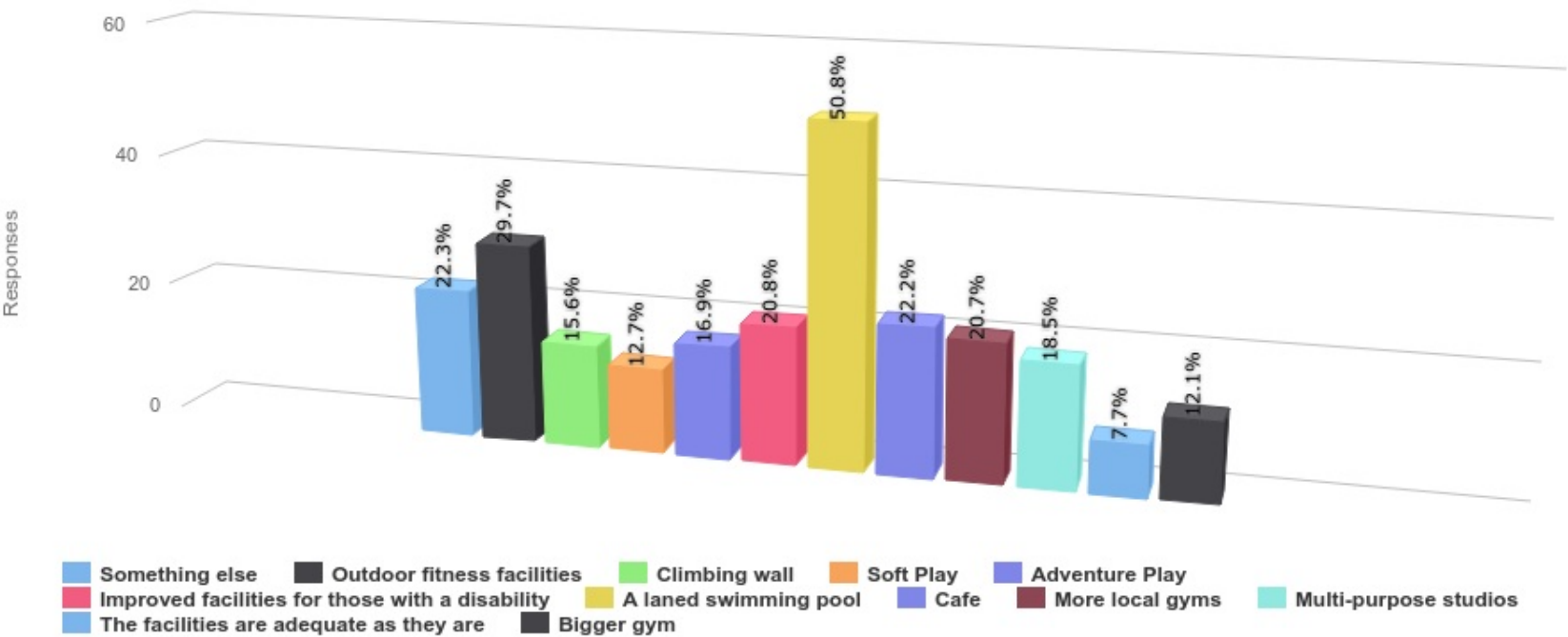
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Answer	#	%
It destroyed my momentum and it's taking time to get my mojo back	1	1.1%
There were no public classes available during the pandemic	1	1.1%
No HEMA facilities in the Rother area I have to go back to Barking in Essex.	1	1.1%
Recently moved to Bexhill on Sea from Essex.	1	1.1%
I liked the flexibility of some zoom classes & it saved on travel time	1	1.1%
Opening hours are now restricted making it harder to go at convenient times. E.g. early morning before work or late at night after work	1	1.1%
Some activities stopped (social ones) but others continued	1	1.1%
Stopped going during COVID 19.	1	1.1%
Yoga over Zoom	1	1.1%
Exercising via zoom classes means less time travelling and more time to exercise	1	1.1%
Stopped going to aqua fit	1	1.1%
Unwell	1	1.1%
It caused me to become injured on return to tennis	1	1.1%
I'm far more cost conscious now especially as company I worked for couldn't survive pandemic and I've been made redundant.	1	1.1%
Facility was closed due to covid	1	1.1%
I have not joined a swimming facility yet	1	1.1%
Lost the incentive to re-join some activities	1	1.1%
I have resumed everything but swimming. This has temporarily stopped due to surgery		0%
Doing less than before the pandemic	1	1.1%
During the pandemic tennis club was closed. Have not really returned to it as the club no longer runs the mix-in sessions and it is also a 25 min. drive away. The local tennis club is far too expensive and there are no council run facilities.	1	1.1%
Started cycling again	1	1.1%
had to stop going swimming in public pool	1	1.1%
did more walking in lockdown	1	1.1%

Answer	#	%
I can't seem to get back into my old habit of going to the gym twice per week		0%
The pandemic & the recent parking charges have reduced our club membership. This means there is now less opportunity to bowl especially as there is nowhere for visiting clubs to park without charges	1	1.1%
I want to get back to old ways exercise i.e. swimming but no pool	1	1.1%
Doing less because classes not available	1	1.1%
Total	88	100%
Skipped	1323	93.76%

19. What facilities and services would you like to be able to access in Rother district? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
Something else	276	22.3%
Outdoor fitness facilities	368	29.7%
Climbing wall	194	15.6%
Soft Play	157	12.7%
Adventure Play	210	16.9%

Answer	#	%
Improved facilities for those with a disability	258	20.8%
A laned swimming pool	630	50.8%
Cafe	275	22.2%
More local gyms	257	20.7%
Multi-purpose studios	229	18.5%
The facilities are adequate as they are	95	7.7%
Bigger gym	150	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12.31%</b>

**20. What facilities and services would you like to be able to access in Rother district? (Other)**

Answer	#
Bowling Alley	3
Classes for over 60's locally	1
10 pin bowling	
can't say as not able	1
Would like a pitch and put course.	1
Facilities/classes suitable for older people	1
Hydrotherapy pool	1
Evening group walks affordable tennis at the weekends	1
Gentle activities for older people - such as tai chi yoga..	1
More choice for over 50s. Badminton. Table Tennis. Darts. Anything where you can exercise at a decent pace.	1
More classes to suit working hours. More classes at the weekend earlier in the morning.	1
stop funding the white elephant on the sea front cafe unless bar useless only open certain times lived in Bexhill all my life 76 years when it was used for all sorts of entertainment now a dead dog when they have shows on seafront even the toilets are shut at 6pm waste of money put it in the hands of private business council incompetent to run it	1
I haven't the faintest idea I have never been to a leisure facility.	1
Traffic free bike track (not bmx) like at Gravesend	1
Bowling	1
Non lanes swimming pool sometimes a laned swimming pool is not wide enough and only encourages fast swimmers	
Exercise classes that are fun (e.g. dance fit Zumba etc) in the evenings as I work.	1
Better quality swimming pools and an ice rink	1
Walk for health in my area	1
Actual sports ! Badminton table tennis etc	1
The leisure and swimming pool facilities are very poor and run down! With all the Council Tax you receive and Government allowances these facilities should be new and updated clean bright and a happy place to visit and be a part off. I've visited both and couldn't wait to get out as it was dirty and dismal with no positivity and it looked like something out of the Television series "Shameless"!	1



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Answer	#
More equipped swimming pools activities for children toddlers	1
Children's outdoor facilities are inadequate; swings removed zip-wire removed; some 'arty' facilities unsuitable for purpose	1
Tenpin bowling	2
Accessible badminton table tennis for older people	1
Improved outdoor parks in areas of Bexhill as half the apparatuses are broken and impacts on kids	1
Tailored to the elderly	1
A swimming pool or lake closer to home	1
Ten pin bowling	4
free dancing keep fit and Zumba	1
Outdoor lido/water sport facility	1
Facilities being used locally with toilets nearby to be usable and clean!	1
The gyms to be refurbished as they are very run down	1
One depth swimming pool close to where I live	1
Sports etc suitable for older people	1
Exercise equipment on the Seafront & Crazy Golf	1
The facilities are tired and old. They need updating.	1
Better access to 3G multi-use sport pitches	1
outdoor track like battle	1
Local Bowling alley and the opportunity to do one to one fitness classes initially at affordable prices + amenities in outdoor spaces to exercise with public toilets close by	1
Oasis pools	1
Ice rink	2
More family areas with a paddling pool and picnic areas	1
Better quality staff	1

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Answer	#
Cycle and walk ways on fairly levels paths in rural areas ( woodland countryside. Also a better network of footpaths to towns to enable and encourage people to walk more to work/school/shops	1
Better availability for over 60	1
More opportunities for walking in countryside	1
Pool use for disabled like walking through water and aquarobics	1
Online Remote Groups	1
More dog friendly venues especially bowls clubs	1
exercise for the over 70 s	1
Aqua Fit if pool is safe from covid	1
Cycle paths	1
Organised fitness classes	1
Racket sports	1
More for people to start exercising with injuries and disability	1
adult cycling lessons and adult swimming lessons classes not private only.	1
outdoor pursuits and swimming pools	1
Badminton court	1
More disabled access to lakes and rivers	1
Outdoor pickleball court	1
I don't think we need a Leisure Centre any longer. The private sector is more than able to supply anything that the Leisure Centre currently does..	1
Rowing boats to hire. Swimming pool	1
Hastings offers reduced price leisure centre facilities for retired local people would be good if Bexhill could do the same	1
Free parking for bowlers at Egerton Park. Away players are refusing to play because of having to pay .	1
More naturist beaches	1
More cycle paths and cycle lanes on roads	1

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Answer	#
Cycle routes. Cycling paths	1
Aqua aerobics	1
Quality exclusive swimming pool more cycle paths and cycle safe/secure parking in town.	1
I am passionate about outside sport / activity and wish more people realised what free fun there is to be had	1
Ten pin bowling as promised when Ravenside lanes were closed.	1
More Tai Chi or Chi Kung classes led by Alex who does De La Warr on Friday mornings	1
freedom leisure classes boring - new classes not offered pool shower & changing facilities very poor	
Pool that can be zoned off for individuals to rehab joints etc	
Community Run All Weather pitch - Not even considered in your list above	1
Local footpaths map	1
After cancer surgery as I need specialist advice	1
Improve the tennis courts and nets in Egerton park as play areas are unsafe with weeds growing and uneven surfaces and broken nets it would be nice if someone also stopped the older teenagers from playing football on the courts as they are breaking the nets and spoiling the courts for others.	1
More facilities for children and teens. Cafes bowling cinema etc	1
more affordable Pilates classes	1
more spaces available for people with long term conditions. I'm qualified but struggle to find locations to teach	1
Cycle paths and trails	1
Tidal seawater pool.	1
Miniature golf or crazy golf or putting green	1
Rural all weather facilities	1
Senior only swimming sessions	1
More skateboard areas more green spaces	1
Free parking in council run. Activity sites.	1
Better Tennis courts	1

Answer	#
Longer opening hours for people who work full time . Earlier opening and later closing	1
David Lloyd or Burgess Hill LC quality of facilities in Bexhill	1
Dog -related exercise-parks	1
Better cycling facilities. Better road surfaces cycle lanes storage facilities/cycle racks.	1
Water feature on the promenade	1
Sauna jacuzzi steam room	1
Cycle ways.	1
Egerton Park indoor bowls car park. I know we have some spaces but as town workers park in the streets nearby it would be great to be able to use the other spaces without having to pay - like we used to before the pandemic.	1
A joined up system of footpaths around down and to enable walkers to get to the Highwoods safety without walking	1
Running track	1
Bridal paths	1
Clear and maintained footpath network	1
Hockey pitch	1
Classes	1
Jacuzzi/hot tub	1
More 3G football facilities which could become self-sufficient. Better indoor facilities across Bexhill . Indoor halls for walking sports need a viewing area and a decent cafe.	1
Bring back classes for heart conditions.	1
Remove parking charges outside Egerton park. More cycle routes or bridle ways.	1
Dancing	1
Very local walking group so you don't have to use public transport to access them	1
Outdoor pool - near the seafront	1
sauna hot tub and ten pin bowling	1
Swimming pool and gym building all under one roof like David Lloyd or Bannatynes	1

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Answer	#
A Peace Garden (similar to Hastings) for quiet mindful contemplation.	1
Safe cycling routes and cycling groups for older adults	1
full health club facilities to include sauna steam room and jacuzzi	
lanes should be dedicated at all times and separated for faster swimmers	1
Cycle lanes	1
More access to swimming after school/evenings for families All pools seem to be lanes or lessons	
Easier access to swim senior citizen	1
Would love a modern swimming centre maybe linked to other sports.	1
Would be good to integrate adult leisure/learning with young people's education facilities	1
Outdoor facilities for walking football e.g. 3G surface	1
I would like to be able to walk along our seafront without fear of being knocked down by a cyclist - I have had several near misses and the pleasure has gone now. Better swimming facilities would be wonderful. It is always too busy to swim properly at the time of day that I like to go.	1
More and better cycling lanes	1
A specific learner pool for young children heated to the correct temperature as babies toddlers and non-swimmers should only be in pools above 30 degrees as per swim England guidance	1
Opportunity for older people to start a new activity	1
Update/modernise the leisure centre.	1
More options for teens	1
Accessible 4g facility	1
Continued aquafit keeping the sea clean/stopping sewage	1
More cycle lanes & paths	1
More all-weather football pitches To play and train on all year round	1
More cycle lanes to improve safety of cyclists and encourage more people to cycle	1
Bike park a lido on Westfield Down.	1
I haven't been for a while but availability of anti-bacterial wipes at Egerton outdoor gym and it's frequent oiling would encourage me to use that again	1

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Answer	#
Well maintained energy efficient village halls for multipurpose use from education to physical exercise to social group use e.g. local kindergarten/playgroup to social events e.g. coffee mornings national celebrations wedding receptions etc. This would give local people local access to facilities that genuinely make up the fabric and quality of their everyday lives and offer a good way to charge rates for use that will help towards the upkeep of the grounds and building.	1
Cycle tracks	1
More all-weather football pitch facilities	1
Nowhere near enough out door artificial/all-weather sports facilities. football	1
Table tennis	1
Better access to track facilities	1
I would like to use the footways and paths without having to avoid encroachment and parked vehicles	1
5 aside football pitch	1
Safe cycling routes	1
Basketball court	
Safer cycling on the roads. Potholes are very dangerous	1
Bowling alley. Bigger pool with slides flumes etc.	1
3G football pitches.	1
Sea pool so we can swim in all conditions	1
Ten pin bowling was promised a relocation when closed at Glyne Gap	1
A 'Goals' facility. Five a side astro pitches for short time hire with floodlights	1
None of the above - I do not participate in the use of any of these and never have done	1
A leisure pool with flumes	1
Off road cycling suitable for road bikes	1
More facilities for older but still fit members of society	1
Somewhere for the teens to hang out	1
Indoor tennis	1
More facilities for children	1



Answer	#
Open air swimming pool	1
Tennis badminton skate and bike tracks and parks	1
Bexhill pool is ok however we need A bigger swimming pool	1
Improvements to Village Halls	1
More safe cycle lanes Bexhill prom to have marked cycle lanes lower prom to be cycle friendly	1
Rural concrete skate facilities wood like rye deteriorates and tarmac is awful for anything other than bikes	1
Better parks and sports facilities in parks	1
Special protected cycle lanes	1
more local swimming/gym - I have to travel 30 mins each way	1
Croquet is a great leisure activity which caters for all ages all abilities and gender. This sport allow s for gentle exercise	1
more archery ranges indoor and out	1
Non concrete tennis court outdoor lido subsidised swimming	1
Swimming pool classes not lane swimming	1
Lido	2
A wider variety of team sports than exists in Rye currently	1
Very highly trained personal trainers in multipurpose studios.	1
tennis courts	1
Outdoor swimming	1
A pool near to Battle. Doesn't necessarily have to be laned	1
Bridle paths	1
Running facilities	1
Bigger swimming pool in Bexhill area bigger cleaner, soft play for young kids	1
Ground on the promenade that you can skate easily on	1
trampolining and soft play	1

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Answer	#
More options for Zumba classes more controlled lane swimming (stop people blocking lanes etc)	1
A flat bottomed pool for water aerobics. I have broken a toe before by trying to do it in too shallow a part of a standard pool	1
A spa hotel	1
More opportunities to do yoga and Pilates. Opportunities for young people to join too	1
Bigger Sports Hall bigger climbing wall	1
Sauna Steam Jacuzzi spa health suite	1
Outdoor swimming pool/lido	
More safe cycling routes.	1
More public tennis courts	1
More for family's & or older generation. Such as rebuilding the Sidley club off of North rd.	1
Classes for the over-60s	1
Free car parking at sporting sites	1
A small bore target range and a full bore range	1
Facilities on the rural areas not on Bexhill as Hastings is easier to get to	1
Provision for HEMA Training.	1
More Aquafit sessions. Incredibly popular regularly not enough space for the amount of people wishing to attend.	1
some dedicated challenging mountain bike trails locally as there are none locally	1
Cycle lane in Bexhill	1
Tennis courts	2
Better and safer cycle paths	
More aquafit classes as the ones now held are always full	1
Better rural transport - bus routes	1
Safer roads and reduced speeds	1
Roller Skating rink	1

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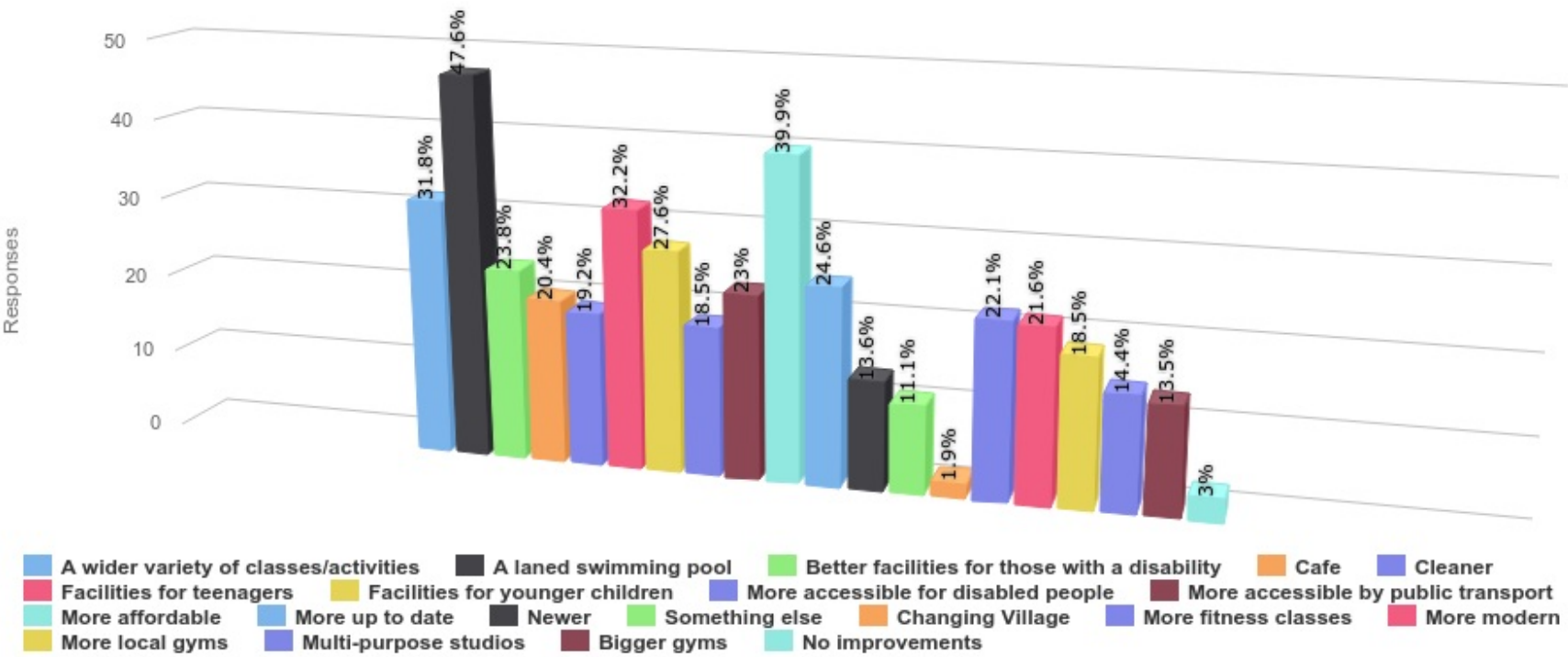
Answer	#
Cricket practice facilities	1
More squash courts	1
Walking tennis for older people and those seeking to get fit	
Outdoor pickleball courts	1
Outdoor gyms	1
More for over 70s with no car	1
Over 60s keep fit sessions	1
Padel courts - fastest growing sport in Europe	1
Properly scrubbed (all ledges floors etc - esp. in ladies toilets) and proper music systems in studios and more Pilates classes (esp. on Sundays) at Bexhill Leisure Centre	1
Exercise classes for people with age related problems such as arthritis	1
more wheelchair accessible walking routes replace stiles with gates replace kissing gates with a single opening gate to allow pushchairs & wheelchairs through & wheelchair accessible tables at country parks like the 6 sided ones that have one fixed seat removed to allow a pushchair to be put up to the table.	1
Indoor bowls	1
Easier parking	1
Tennis court	1
Safe cycling and walking outdoors	1
More to the east of Bexhill especially for children. The bowling alley is still missed	1
I find it hard to believe that Rye town does not have any public tennis court facilities. The private tennis club is very expensive.	1
More swimming pools - the one in Ravenside is ranky	1
New pavilion at Battle Rec with function room better showers and cafe	
more public squash courts	1
Multi-purpose sports hall for things like badminton trampolining indoor team sports etc	1
Croquet - often a misunderstood outdoor sport is quite a rare sport in this area and more clubs - or more help in beginning/running a club of this calibre is needed and supported. This sport caters for ALL ages ALL abilities and gender. Croquet is competitive yet sociable; enjoyable active and healthy. It can help alleviate loneliness and stress and mental health issues as it offer friendships fun and gentle exercise to all.	1

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Answer	#
would like to participate in dance exercise or attend pensioners disco!	1
Better access to water sports for all	1
Pilates class	1
Community meeting place with information centre in Robertsbridge	1
swimming pool with specified times for children and adults and for beginners	1
Mini golf or crazy golf near de la war pavilion and outdoor lido like Seaford	1
Daily access to a flat lawn with pavilion to use for croquet	1
outdoor gym	1
A hydro pool so disabled people can swim/exercise	1
spin-classes	1
free car or reduced rate car parking for pensioners near the bowls clubs especially on dark winter nights.	1
happy as is	
Better quality music venues. Not everyone wants to stand on a pier or a pub.	1
Squash Courts	1
Better family pool	1
walking and cycling tracks	1
Total	243
Skipped	1159

21. What improvements would you like to see local to you? Please click on all that apply.



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Answer	All		Urban		Rural	
A wider variety of classes/activities	377	31.80%	157	33.4%	217	31.4%
A laned swimming pool	564	47.60%	229	48.7%	325	47.0%
Better facilities for those with a disability	282	23.80%	116	24.7%	163	23.6%
Cafe	242	20.40%	89	18.9%	149	21.6%
Cleaner	228	19.20%	105	22.3%	119	17.2%
Facilities for teenagers	382	32.20%	165	35.1%	210	30.4%

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Answer	All		Urban		Rural	
Facilities for younger children	327	27.60%	127	27.0%	195	28.2%
More accessible for disabled people	220	18.50%	86	18.3%	130	18.8%
More accessible by public transport	273	23%	93	19.8%	174	25.2%
More affordable	473	39.90%	181	38.5%	286	41.4%
More up to date	292	24.60%	139	29.6%	149	21.6%
Newer	161	13.60%	83	17.7%	76	11.0%
Something else	132	11.10%	61	13.0%	71	10.3%
Changing Village	23	1.90%	8	1.7%	15	2.2%
More fitness classes	262	22.10%	95	20.2%	163	23.6%
More modern	256	21.60%	119	25.3%	129	18.7%
More local gyms	219	18.50%	77	16.4%	139	20.1%
Multi-purpose studios	171	14.40%	74	15.7%	95	13.7%
Bigger gyms	160	13.50%	70	14.9%	88	12.7%
No improvements	35	3%	11	2.3%	23	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**22. What improvements would you like to see local to you? (Other)**

**Answer**

Something for people that have chronic breathing issues

10 pin bowling

Pitch and put course

Do not use any of these

You ask about younger children teenagers but not over 60s... interesting.

The new bowling alley we were promised when Marks and Spencer had the site of the old very well used one

Classes for parents and children

Outside exercise machines fir adults in parks and green areas

Classes available in the evenings for people who work

Adult playground exercise yard. Safe areas for rehabilitation for disabled and frail of all ages. Also including wheelchair users. (Low pull up bars? A long run or circular route of (low) parallel bars to help with safe rehabilitation exercise after leg or joint operations.

Actual sports archery table tennis badminton etc

More to accommodate the elderly

Cycle lanes and improved road surfaces

Hydrotherapy

Tai chi/ martial arts

More swimming pools

Exercise equipment on Seafront plus Crazy Golf plus Petanque

3G Sports Pitch

One to one at affordable prices

Classes during early evening instead of them being for children

Ice rink

For older people



Answer
Quality of instructors
6.00 starts
Sunbed/tanning facility. Nice clean full sized pool
No dropped kerbs...sloping pavements that run the scooter into houses!
Support for beginners in classes for disabled or injured
A main centre where many facilities are interchangeable on one site
Cheaper parking at leisure/ sport centres
Zumba
Free parking at Weekends to encourage people to visit.
More cycle paths and cycle lanes on roads
More artificial pitches to allow for better football
Better grass pitch to play on and a new football pavilion in Battle
More cycle paths segregated from traffic. Secure town cycle parking.
Emphasis on older people group training.
Repairs to the children's playground in Northiam which was damaged over 6 months ago
Hydrotherapy pool or area of larger pool protected
All Weather facilities - Football pitch size like every other local authority
Local foot path map
Cycle paths
Tidal seawater pool.
All weather outdoor facilities
Longer opening hours for people who work full time . Early opening and later closing
Dog exercise-related_-facilities
Water fountain feature repaired

**Answer**

Smoother roads without potholes or bumps.

Just want 3G facilities and more of them. Choice could bring about competition and affordable prices. Better and more reasonably sized indoor facilities too.

More play areas on public land for toddlers and junior age children

Bus services linked sensibly for more routes and to train stations. Speed limits on smaller roads with no pavements reduced to 40 they are not dual carriageways then I and others would cycle. Cycle paths linking villages along ancient footpaths.

Remove parking charges outside Egerton Park or have club concessions. More places to cycle of road

The gyms are far too expensive

Outdoor pool

A fast train to London

Classes for improving mental health mindfulness meditation etc.

Safe cycling routes. Facilities for older residents and classes suited to them.

bike track at local park

Cycle lanes

Remove car park charge at Egerton Park

More access to swimming after school/evenings for families. All pools seem to be lanes or lessons.

council should not be spending money this way!

Improvements to the existing changing facilities/pavilions

More green space

Outdoor exercise facilities safe cycling routes

More cycle lanes & paths

The continuation of outdoor dance and chi kung would be welcome

Exercise sessions suitable for those with disabilities but not aimed at the elderly and during the working day

Polegrove grass is lovely for cricket but not cared for by council during football season

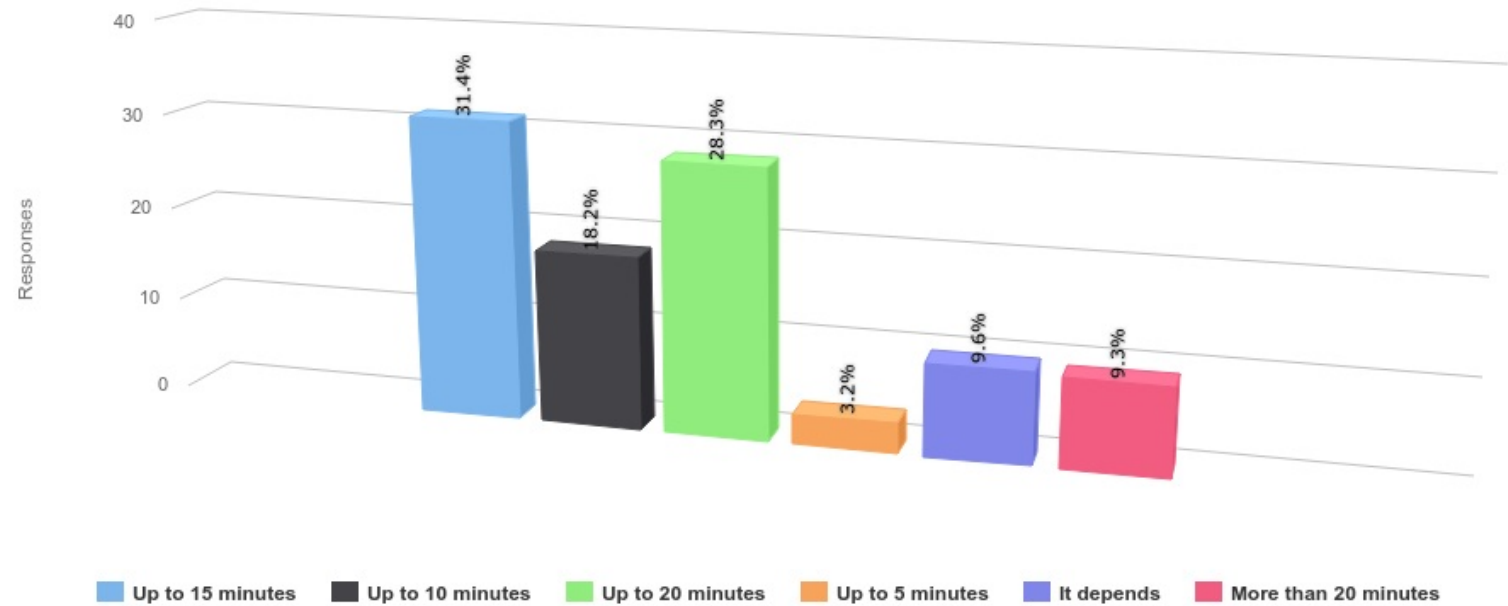
Cycling

Answer
Encroachment management
Basketball court
More leisure facilities that can be accessed as a family.
Astro turf multi-sport facility
I am ambivalent as I never use any of these - I detest sport!
Off road cycling
Orienteering course
I'm I. Fairlight young and teen facilities not controlled by private members over 65
rother should be spending more money on other key issues i.e. refugees/homeless and not leisure facilities
bicycle lanes far more important private gyms are all ok rother district council should be spending any spare money on other more essential things
please spend rate payers money on other essential things leisure is not an essential need
archery range
Lido
A flat bottomed pool
Water sports
More safe cycling routes.
A Sidley club for ALL as it was before. Games Socialising fairs etc.
Better public transport to Ravenside leisure pool
Better Routine maintenance of public Footpaths hedges alongside roads and footpaths
Marked Hopscotch Grid on promenade near to the Old Bathing Station
Indoor range
Lockers which work
Facilities for older people
Les Mills classes locally. David Lloyd standard facility in Bexhill

Answer
More dedicated cycle paths
Early morning & late evening sessions
Suggest dance classes outside in summer on a hard standing if possible.
outdoor pool and table tennis tables
Exercises for the Elderly
More squash courts
Indoor and outdoor pickleball courts
More outdoor exercise classes
Bowling alley
Crazy golf centre
Safe cycling and walking separate from traffic
Classes for those with chronic health problems
See previous answers: Tennis!
More swimming pools with pre-book only access and reduced numbers
The chance to offer this sport to all those within our area within a self-governed club which would allow us to play all year round - weather permitting..
There is
Juggling and circus classes
Naturist swimming
Women only sessions that would accommodate 12 year olds too swimming
Cleaner river for swimming.
outdoor fitness classes
none!
Tenpin bowling
Childcare
better maintenance of pavements & roads

Answer
nothing!
who wouldn't want better but fine as is and wouldn't want council to spend more money
no improvements necessary rate payer money should be spent elsewhere
nothing. council should be spending more money on homeless
Squash Courts
Improved family pool clearer and more affordable residents membership options more facilities on the outskirts of town (Sidley little common Pebsham)
none
Netball Court/ football pitch both with floodlights.

23. How far would you be willing to travel to use fitness or leisure facilities on a regular basis (by car, bus, bike or on foot)?



Answer	#	%
Up to 15 minutes	388	31.4%
Up to 10 minutes	225	18.2%
Up to 20 minutes	349	28.3%
Up to 5 minutes	39	3.2%
It depends	119	9.6%
More than 20 minutes	115	9.3%
Total	1235	100%
Skipped	179	12.66%

**24. Other comments**

Answer	#	%
The quality of the available facilities.	1	1%
How far I have to walk	1	1%
HOW MUCH A WHEELCHAIR TAXI WOULD COST	1	1%
On the facility ease of parking (mobility issues due to injury so no blue badge but need on side parking level access close to facility)	1	1%
Facilities available i.e. a landed swimming pool	1	1%
I wouldn't bother as too many foreigners and drug addicts in Bexhill now	1	1%
The weather	2	2%
Whether I could manage bus travel	1	1%
bus availability	1	1%
The event	1	1%
On what the activity is and where it is and whether there are parking facilities	1	1%
What is being offered	1	1%
Walking preferred so up to 15 minutes..	1	1%
what it is	1	1%
on the supply of oxygen	1	1%
it depends on what mode - there are basically no buses where I live so everything has to be by foot	1	1%
If the facility is of high quality and more modern and offered more choice I'd be willing to travel up to 30 minutes	1	1%
What I feel like	1	1%
How good the facility was	1	1%
On what is on offer	1	1%
ON what is available	1	1%
How good the facility	1	1%
On the price of the activity	1	1%



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Answer	#	%
Fuel costs and availability of services	1	1%
What's on offer	1	1%
On what the gym has to offer	1	1%
If it was something special	1	1%
I live in rural area so cost of travel on top of cost of activities is a concern	1	1%
Parking availability	1	1%
Would like newcomer lifeguard training locally	1	1%
If there is a clean well run family paddling pool with family picnic area I would travel there. Bexhill had a lovely children's water area but it's shut down	1	1%
on an improved bus service and cost of activity	1	1%
Where and ease of transport	1	1%
On ease of transport weather. 15min walk is v different from 15mins drive.	1	1%
Getting there! Cannot use a bus and Robertsbridge is user unfriendly for scooters and wheelchairs....	1	1%
On how good it was	1	1%
Where the new facilities are. I live in an area that has no facilities for disabled.	1	1%
how much need to pay when get there as well as cost going- bills are going up and things are getting more difficult to manage costs and paying bills- leisure costs will be the extra that can go unfortunately	1	1%
The activity	2	2%
What the facilities are like	1	1%
What the activity is	1	1%
I would not be willing to travel but you did not give that option!	1	1%
How keen I was	1	1%
I'll walk 30 mins but prefer not to drive anywhere and busses are unreliable	1	1%
On the venues attractiveness and usefulness to me	1	1%
Level of facilities and cost	1	1%

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**Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033**

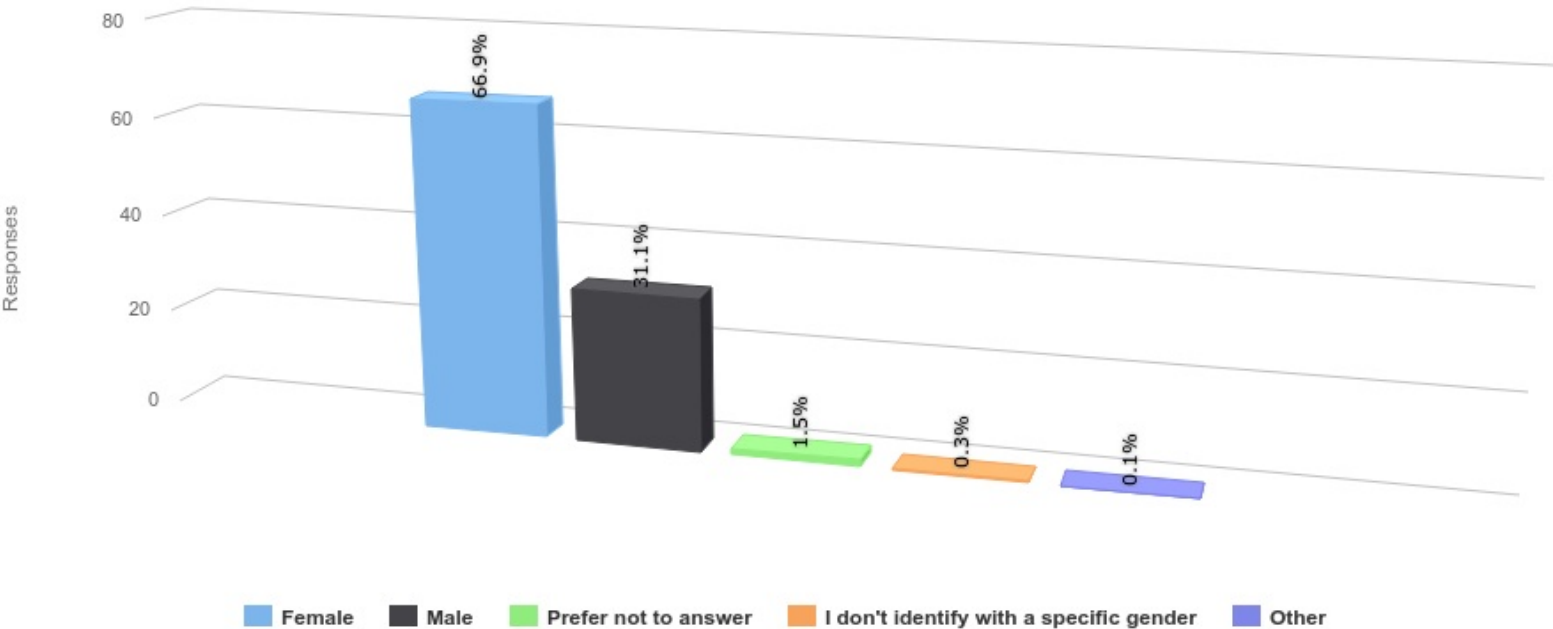
Answer	#	%
On how much better they are than those at present but hopefully no more than 15 minutes away.	1	1%
How good facility is	1	1%
How good the facility was.	1	1%
Your question is a muddle as one might be prepared to go 20 minutes' walk but if further it would be only 5 minutes in a car	1	1%
I identify myself with playing for Bexhill therefore I don't want to leave the area to get the facilities we need urgently.	1	1%
On activity	1	1%
what activities	1	1%
Would like to be able to walk to gym up to 10 minutes	1	1%
what is available	1	1%
Equipment	1	1%
On the facilities I was trying to access e.g. a swimming pool is unlikely to be closer than a 15 minutes' drive whereas an exercise class or education class could if the village hall was updated and facilities improved would be only a 7 minutes' walk.	1	1%
definition of regular and the actual purpose	1	1%
As above!	1	1%
How good the facilities were	1	1%
The time of day. How much I enjoyed the activity	1	1%
If it's worth traveling to	1	1%
What activity I would be doing	1	1%
if on foot half an hour by car 20 mins	1	1%
I have to travel for 45 minutes to dance already - I will have to restrict when I retire as won't be able to afford fuel n entrance twice a week plus additional Friday dances	1	1%
On what is on offer timings etc	1	1%
On how go the facility or class is	1	1%
On what it is	1	1%
Mode of transport. Close is always better	1	1%

Rother District Council  
**Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033**

Answer	#	%
How good they are and taken care of cost etc	1	1%
Where it is	1	1%
On what is available. Currently I am doing a 2 hour trip each way weekly for HEMA	1	1%
how good the facility is	2	2%
How good the facility is. For example I now drive 30 minutes to Hampden Park to access a swimming pool. But generally I would want facilities to be nearer.	1	1%
If it was a good sized swimming pool and easy to get to	1	1%
On what's on offer	1	1%
Place facilities type of activity	1	1%
How good the facilities are which are on offer	1	1%
I rely on public transport. A more frequent service would be a help . I often get cabs	1	1%
On the type of activity.	1	1%
On what the activity is	1	1%
How nice the facilities are cost and availability	1	1%
On the activity	1	1%
Frequency of transport	1	1%
Cost of public transport ease of public transport transporting bike to place to use	1	1%
What the club or leisure facility can offer me.	1	1%
I live less than 10 minutes' walk from Bexhill Leisure Centre so walk. Use bike to reach Polegrove Bowls Club sea and pool.	1	1%
Only walking! Up to 20 mins.	1	1%
15 minute walk. A 15 min drive is frankly ridiculous the price of fuel	1	1%
On the local public transport	1	1%
What it is	1	1%
on what the facilities were	1	1%
If I can safely walk to as registered SSI or have to rely on car lifts and/or public transport to get to and from to.	1	1%

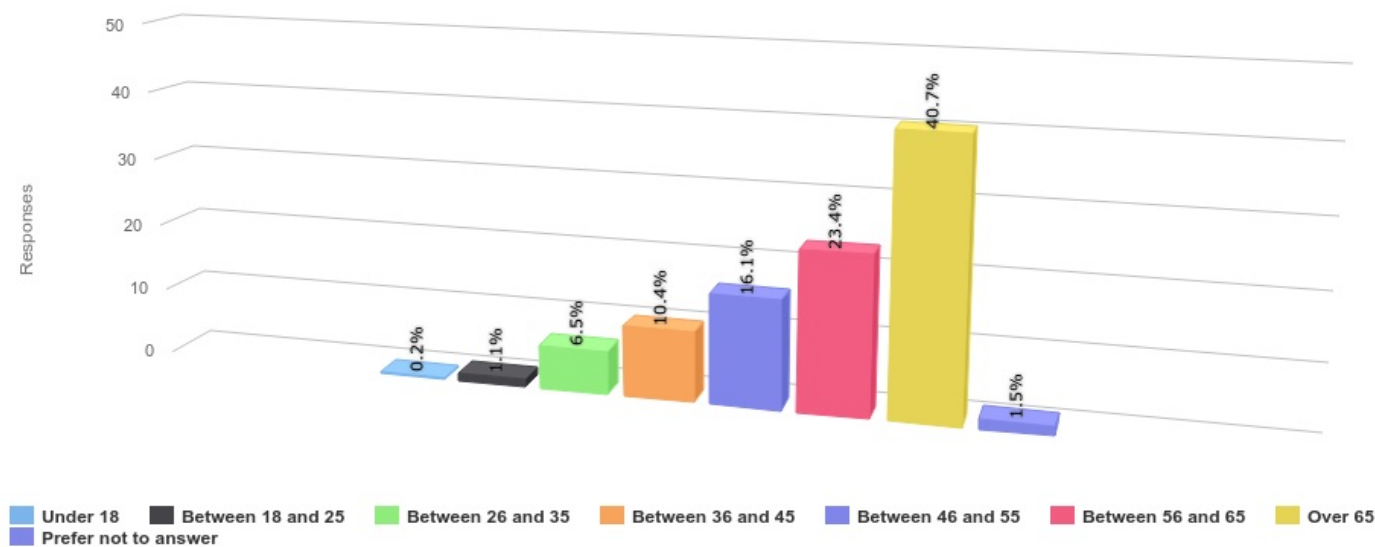
Answer	#	%
What the facilities were	1	1%
on what's on offer!		0%
On various things e.g. what I'm travelling to do.	1	1%
By foot up to 5 minutes. By bus up to 10 minutes.	1	1%
Interest	1	1%
If I need to take any of my own equipment transport options	1	1%
On foot would be great but there are not enough footpaths to link villages and amenities together to encourage walking	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Skipped</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>92.78%</b>

25. How would you describe your gender?



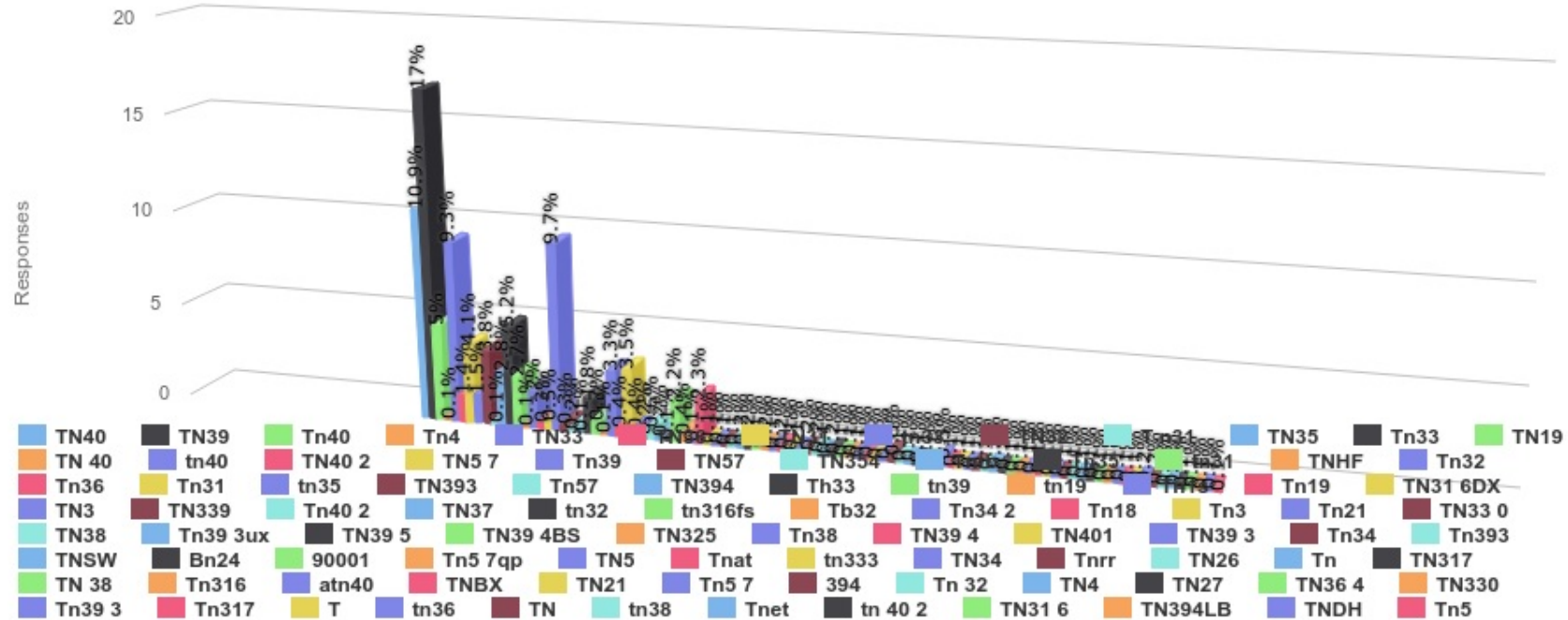
Answer	#	%
Female	823	66.9%
Male	383	31.1%
Prefer not to answer	19	1.5%
I don't identify with a specific gender	4	0.3%
Other	1	0.1%
Total	1230	100%
Skipped	184	13.01%

26. In which of these age groups are you?



Answer	#	%
Under 18	3	0.2%
Between 18 and 25	14	1.1%
Between 26 and 35	80	6.5%
Between 36 and 45	127	10.4%
Between 46 and 55	197	16.1%
Between 56 and 65	286	23.4%
Over 65	498	40.7%
Prefer not to answer	18	1.5%
Total	1223	100%
Skipped	191	13.51%

**27. Please give us the first four characters (only) of your postcode**



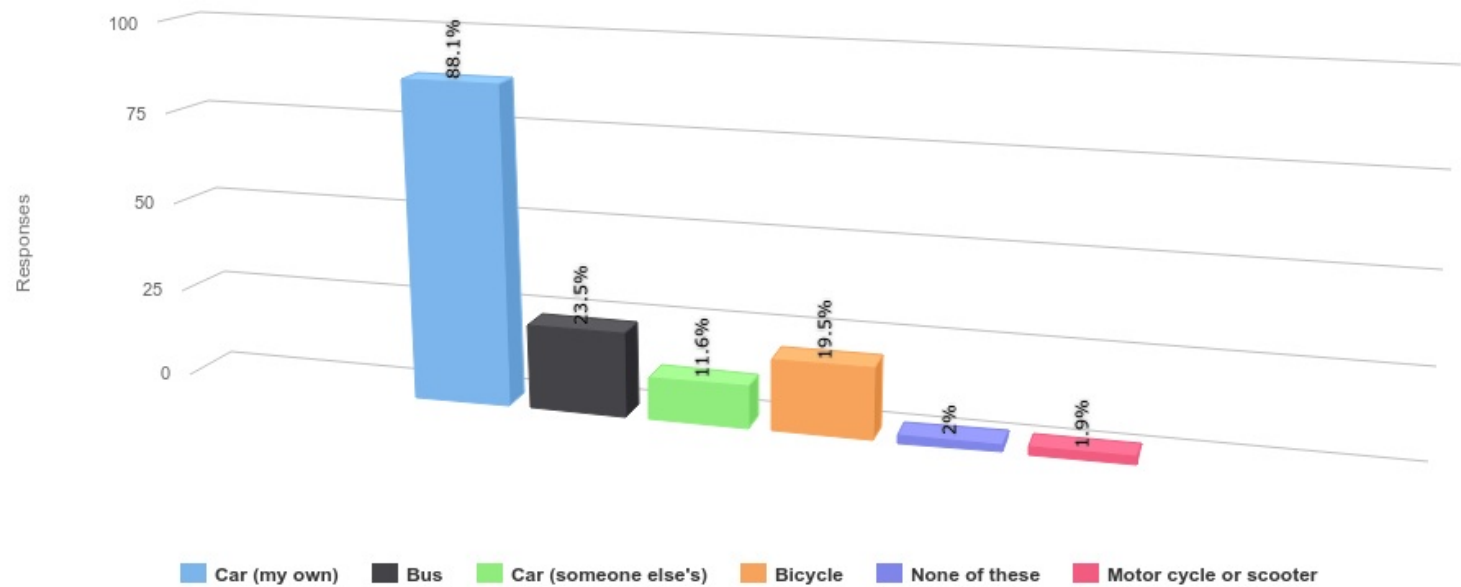
Derived area	N	%
?	3	0.25%
Battle	200	16.60%
Bethersden	1	0.08%
Bexhill	584	48.46%
Etchingham	65	5.39%
Hastings	69	5.73%



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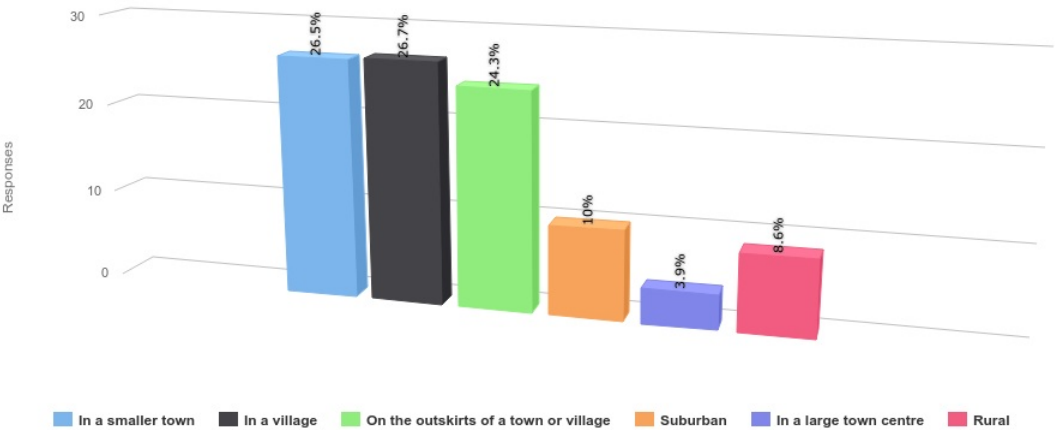
Derived area	N	%
Hawkhurst	3	0.25%
Headcorn	1	0.08%
Heathfield	2	0.17%
Lamberhurst	2	0.17%
Pebsham	3	0.25%
Pevensey	1	0.08%
Robertsbridge	92	7.63%
Rye	106	8.80%
St. Leonards	9	0.75%
Ticehurst	24	1.99%
TN?	12	1.00%
Tunbridge Wells	3	0.25%
Winchelsea	25	2.07%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1205</b>	

28. Which of these forms of transport do you use? Please click on all that apply.



Answer	#	%
Car (my own)	1078	88.1%
Bus	288	23.5%
Car (someone else's)	142	11.6%
Bicycle	238	19.5%
None of these	24	2%
Motor cycle or scooter	23	1.9%
Total	1223	100%
Skipped	191	13.51%

29. How would you describe the area where you live?



Answer	#	%
In a smaller town	323	26.5%
In a village	326	26.7%
On the outskirts of a town or village	297	24.3%
Suburban	122	10%
In a large town centre	48	3.9%
Rural	105	8.6%
Total	1221	100%
Skipped	193	13.65%



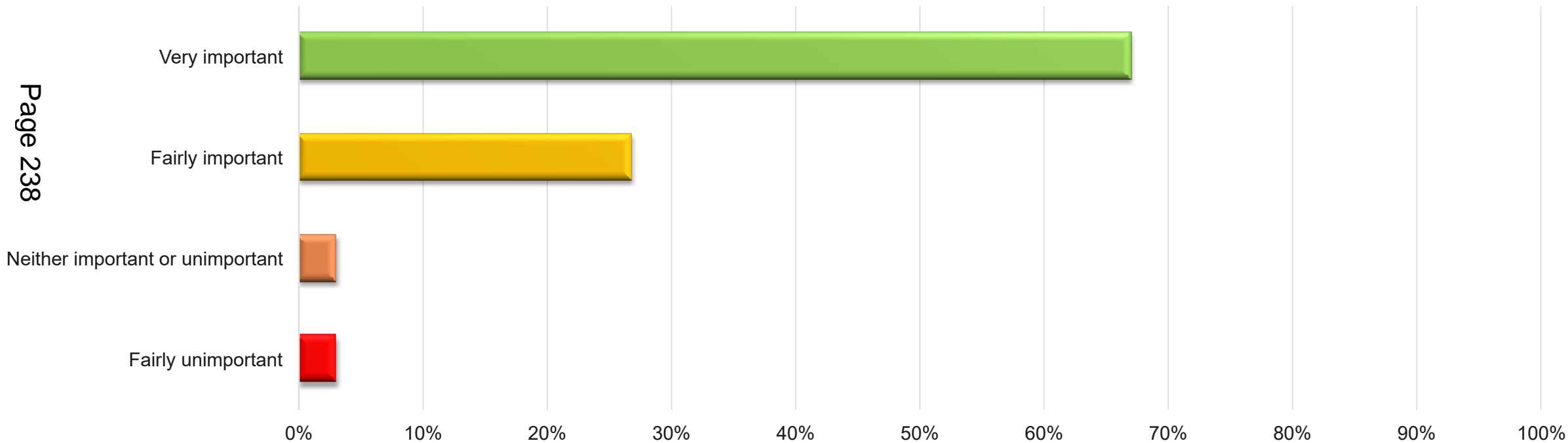
# Rother District Council Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

How important is physical activity to you?

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# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

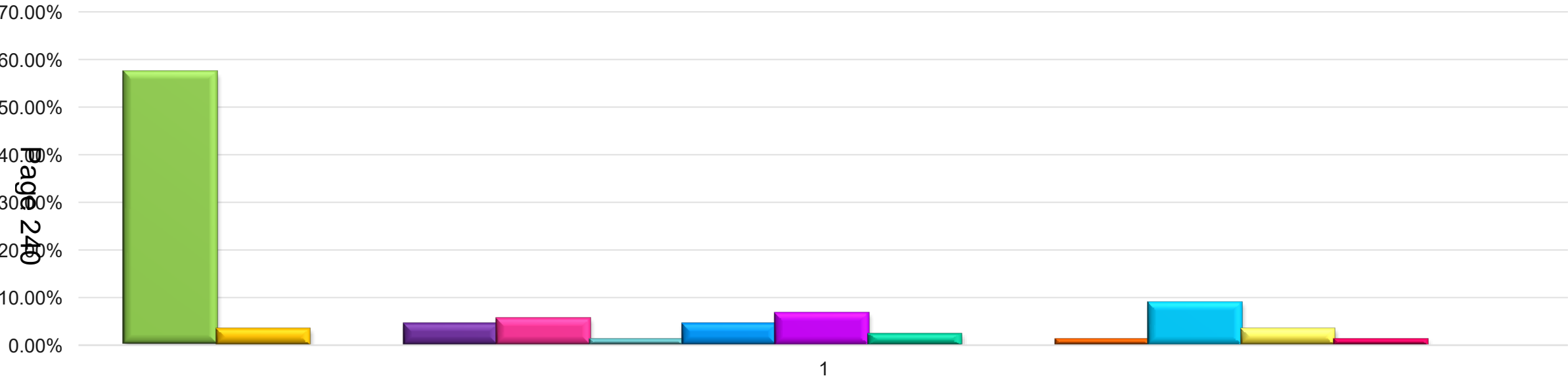
Do you do any physical activity? This could include walking, cycling, gardening, sport etc



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What is the main activity you do most often?



- Walking/hiking

Cycling

Dance

Outdoor pursuits e.g. rock climbing, canoeing, sailing

Indoor casual swimming
- Running/jogging

Pilates

Gardening

Indoor team sports

Indoor exercise classes
- Sea/river swimming

Yoga

Gym

Outdoor team sports

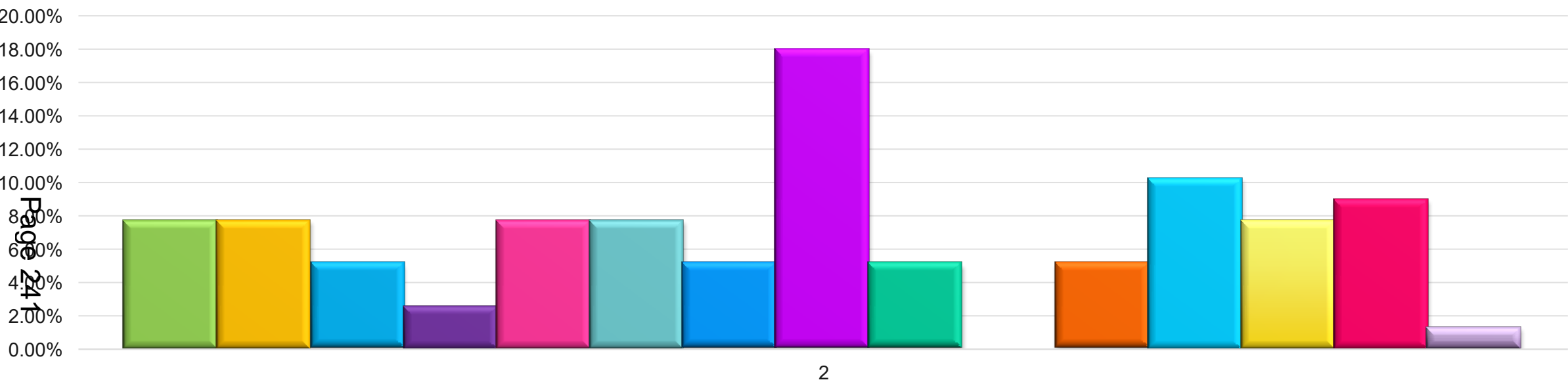
Martial arts



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What is the second main activity you do most often?



- Walking/hiking

Cycling

Dance

Outdoor pursuits e.g. rock climbing, canoeing, sailing

Indoor casual swimming
- Running/jogging

Pilates

Gardening

Indoor team sports

Indoor exercise classes
- Sea/river swimming

Yoga

Gym

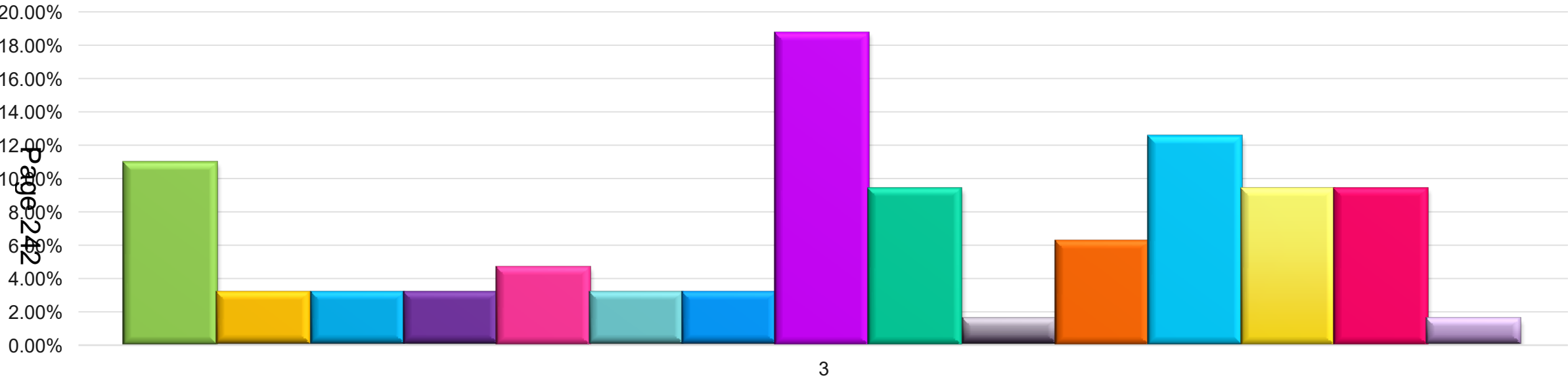
Outdoor team sports

Martial arts

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What is the third main activity you do most often?



- Walking/hiking

Cycling

Dance

Outdoor pursuits e.g. rock climbing, canoeing, sailing

Indoor casual swimming
- Running/jogging

Pilates

Gardening

Indoor team sports

Indoor exercise classes
- Sea/river swimming

Yoga

Gym

Outdoor team sports

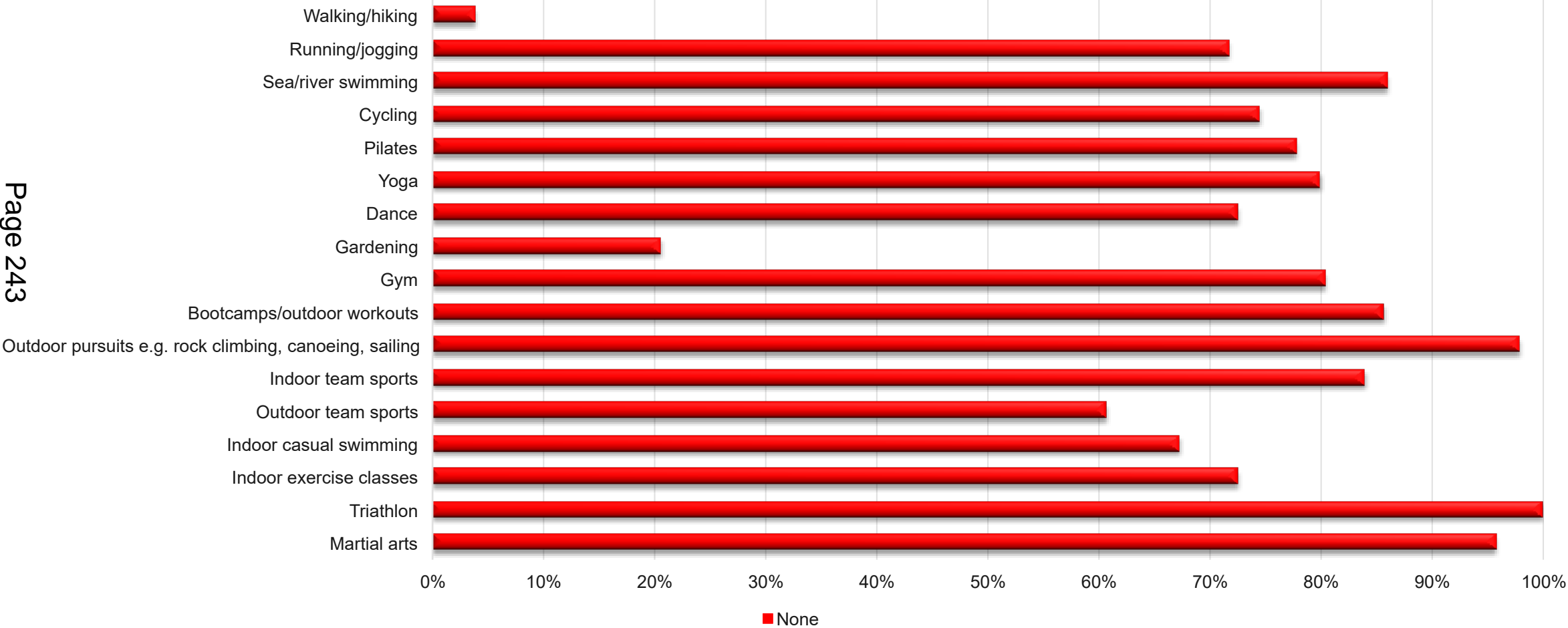
Martial arts

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

In the past 7 days, how many minutes of physical activity have you undertaken? (1)

Page 243

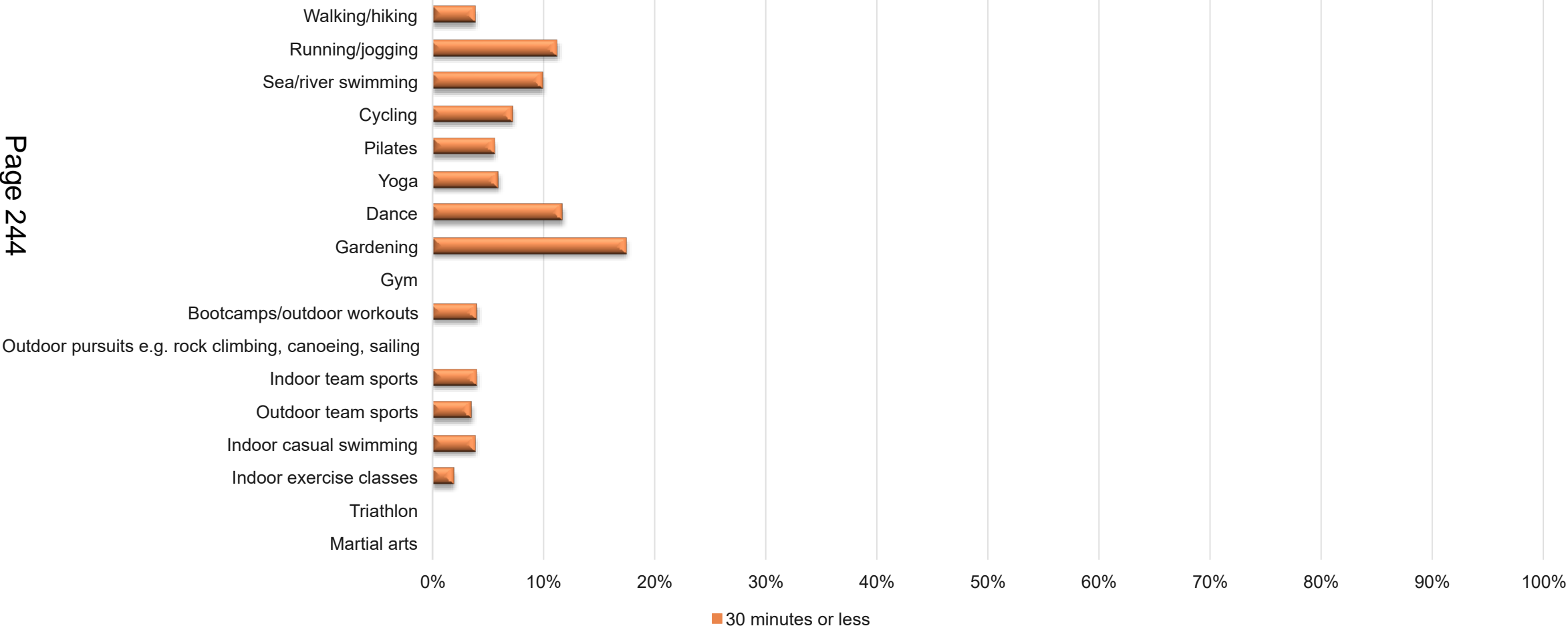


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

In the past 7 days, how many minutes of physical activity have you undertaken? (2)

Page 244

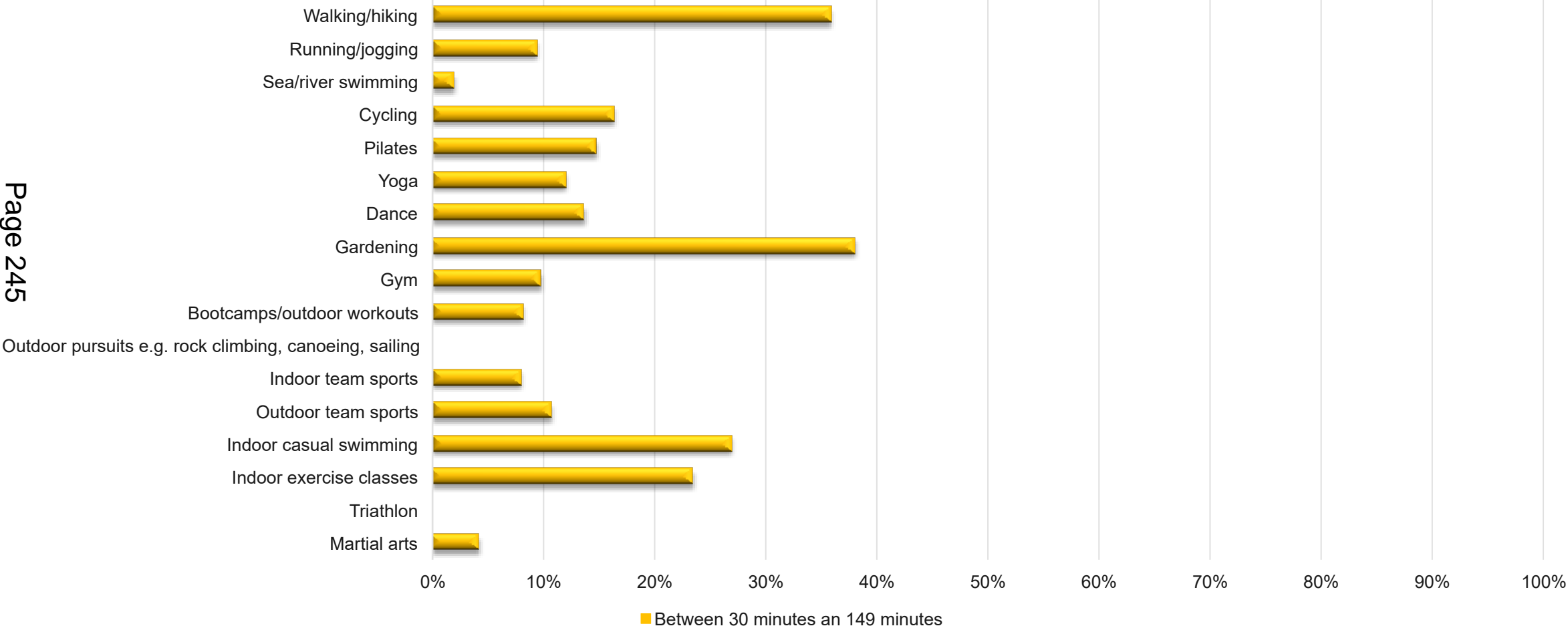


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

In the past 7 days, how many minutes of physical activity have you undertaken? (3)

Page 245

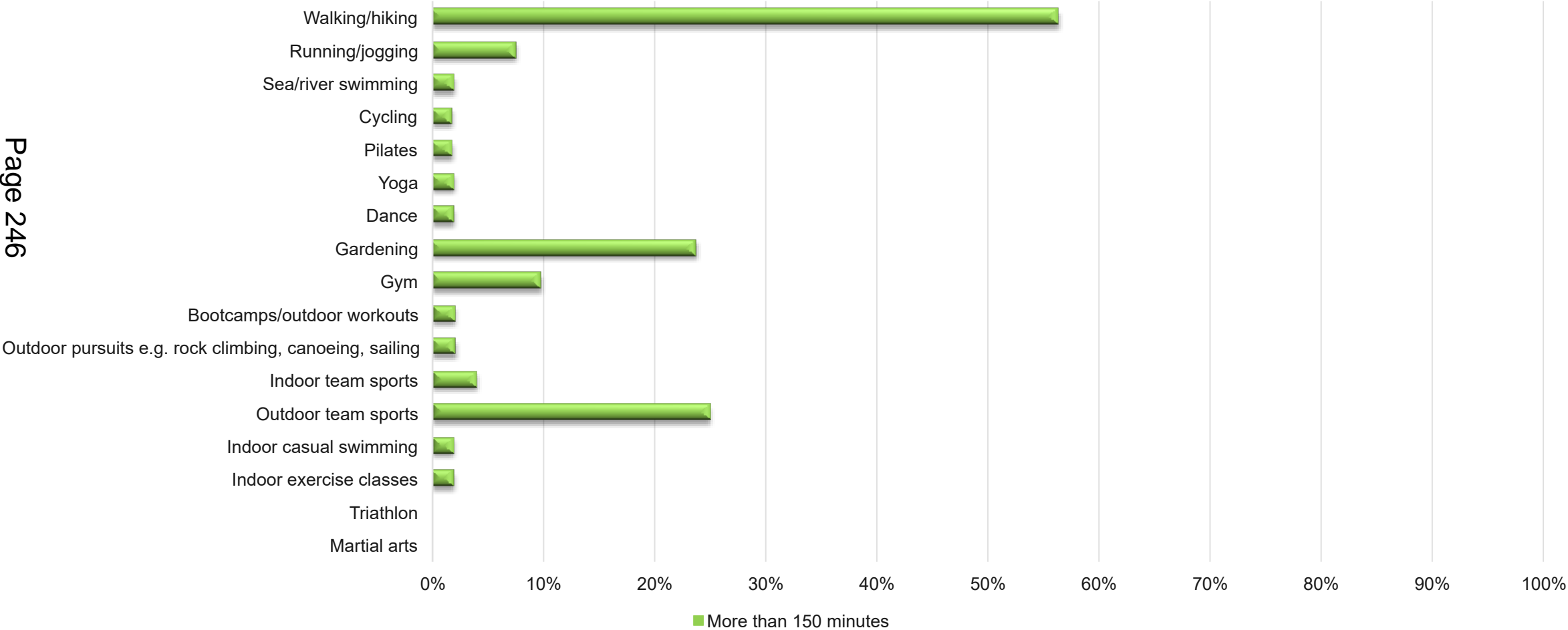


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

In the past 7 days, how many minutes of physical activity have you undertaken? (4)

Page 246

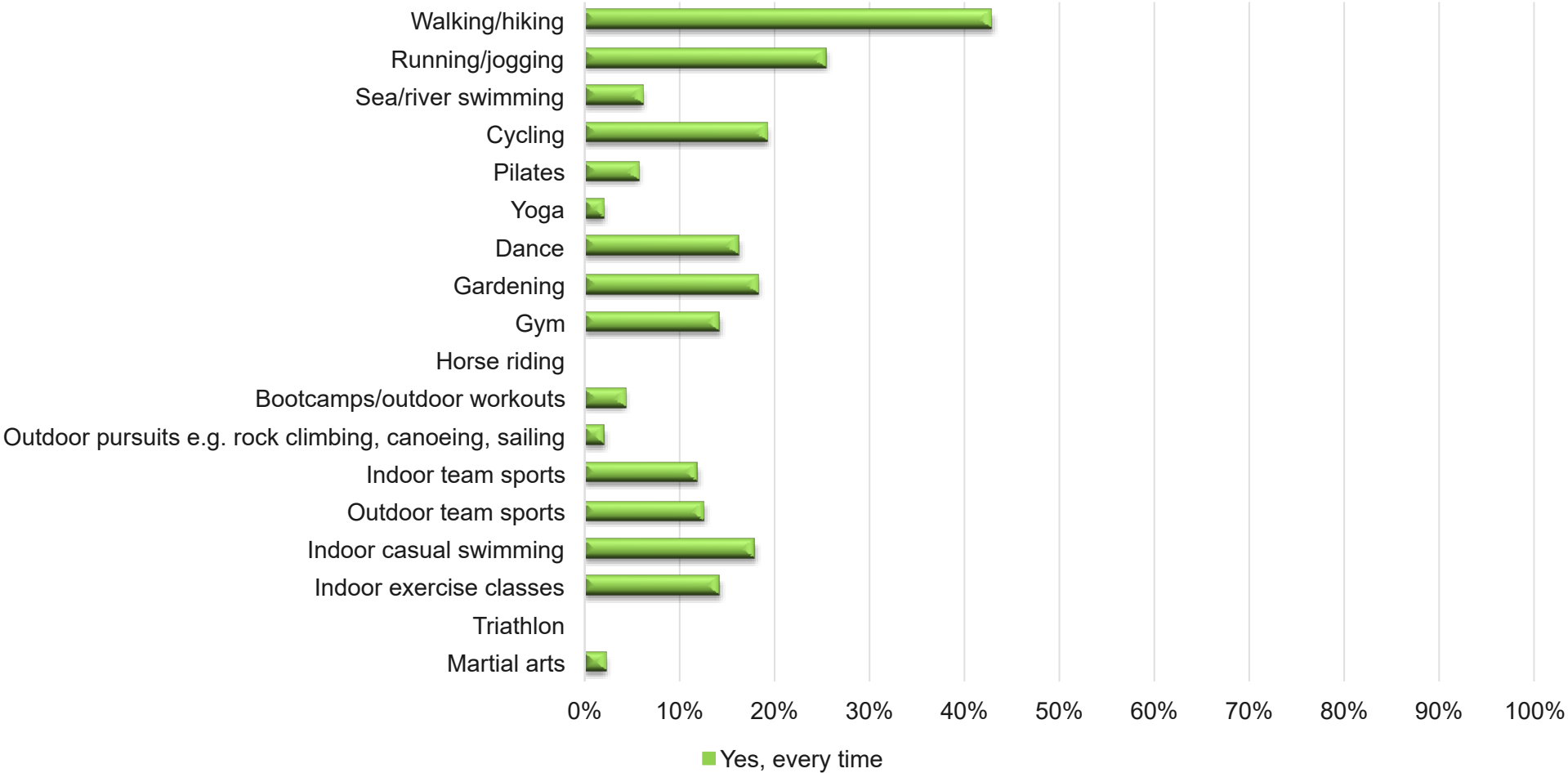


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Thinking about each physical activity you have undertaken in the past 7 days, was it enough to raise your heart rate? (1)

Page 247



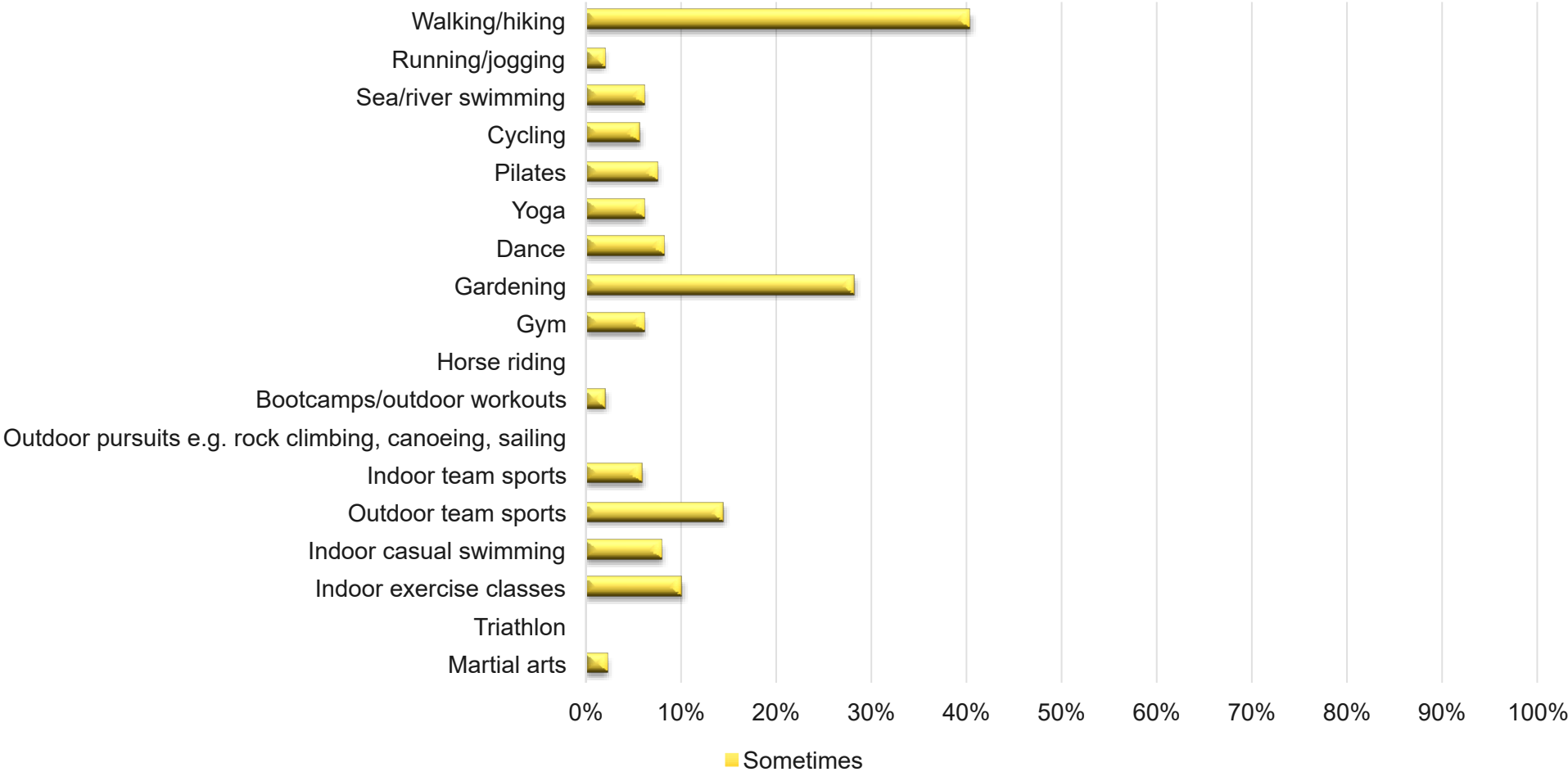


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Thinking about each physical activity you have undertaken in the past 7 days, was it enough to raise your heart rate? (2)

Page 248

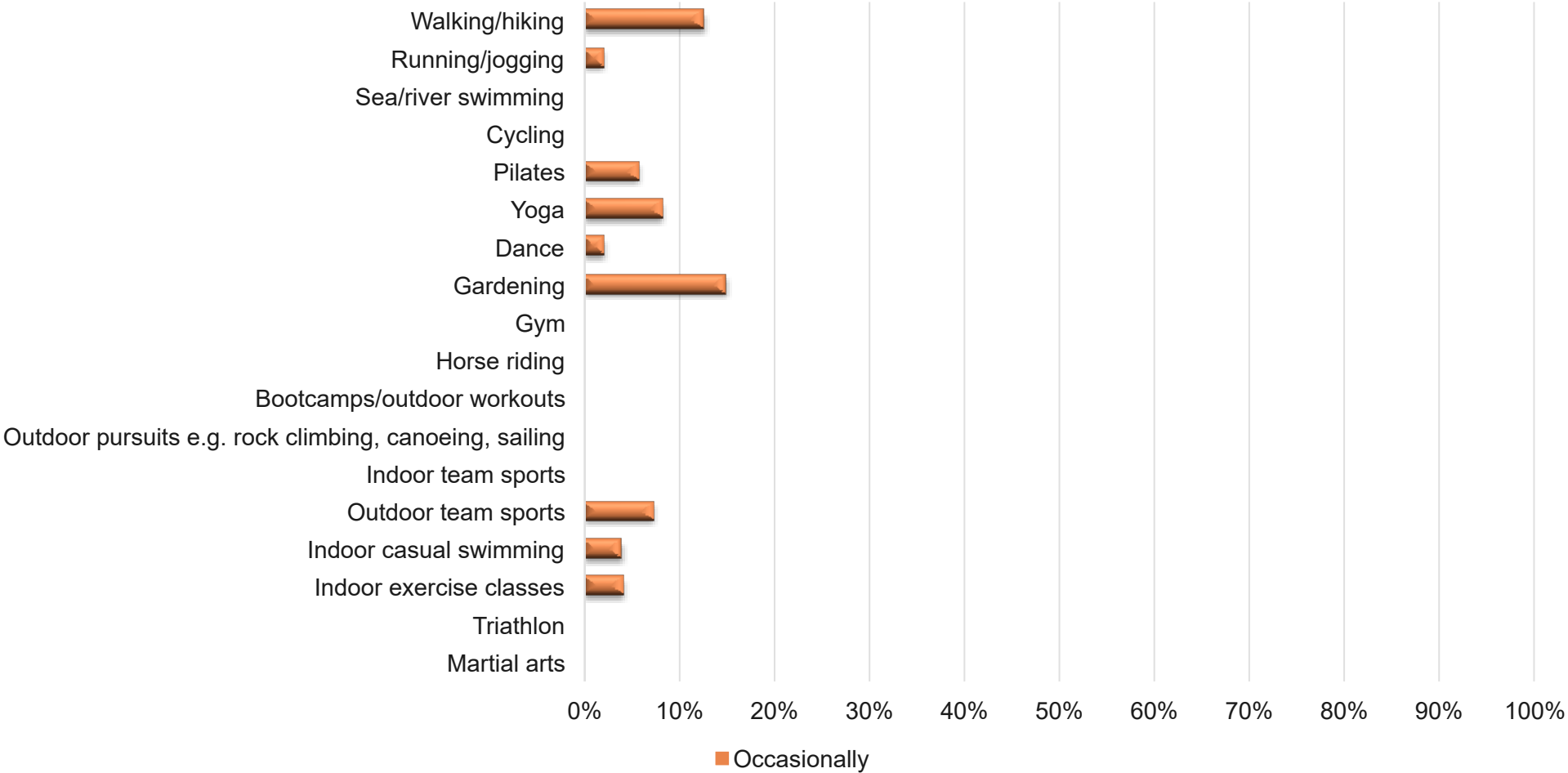


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Thinking about each physical activity you have undertaken in the past 7 days, was it enough to raise your heart rate? (3)

Page 249

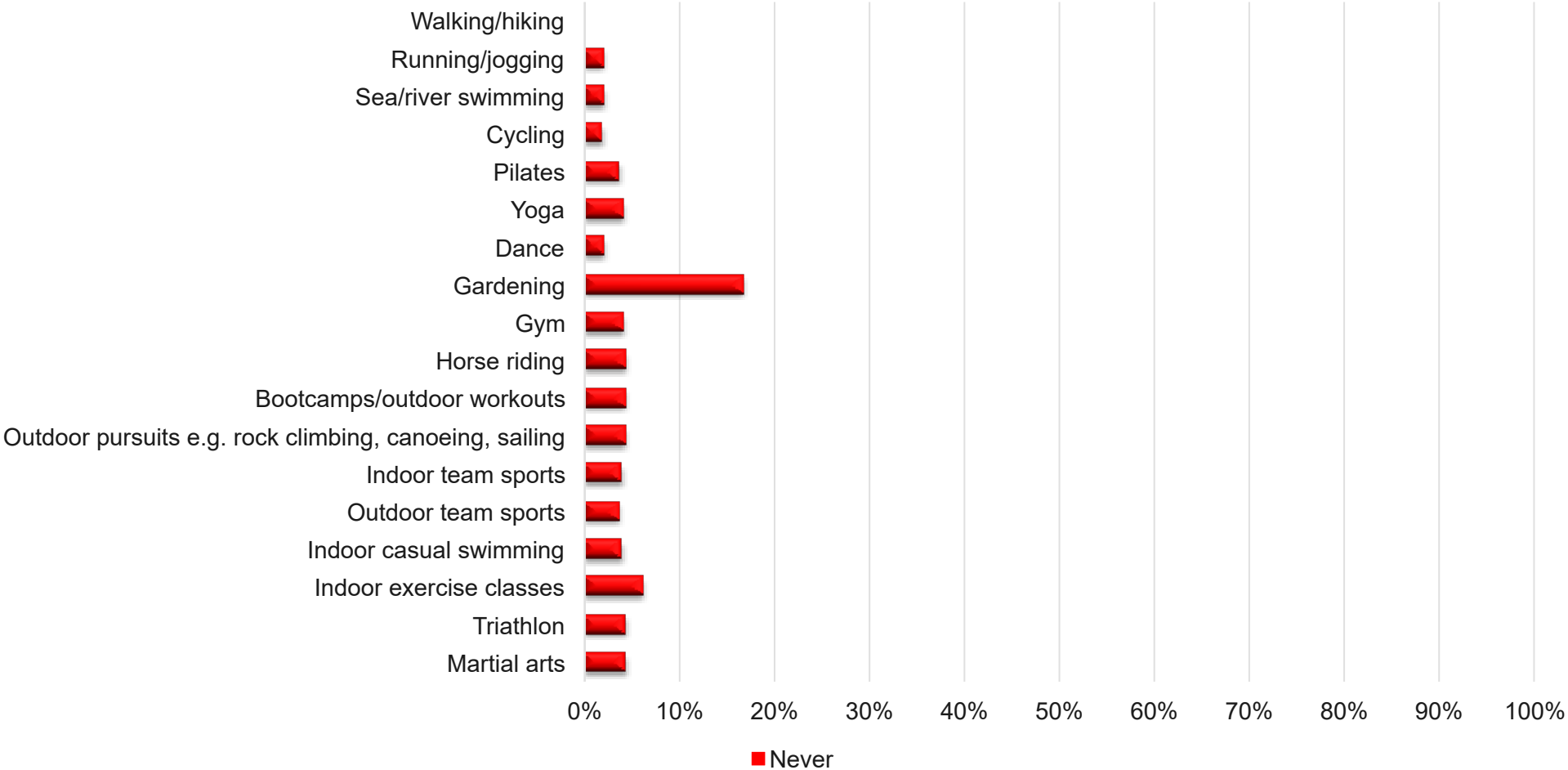


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Thinking about each physical activity you have undertaken in the past 7 days, was it enough to raise your heart rate? (4)

Page 250

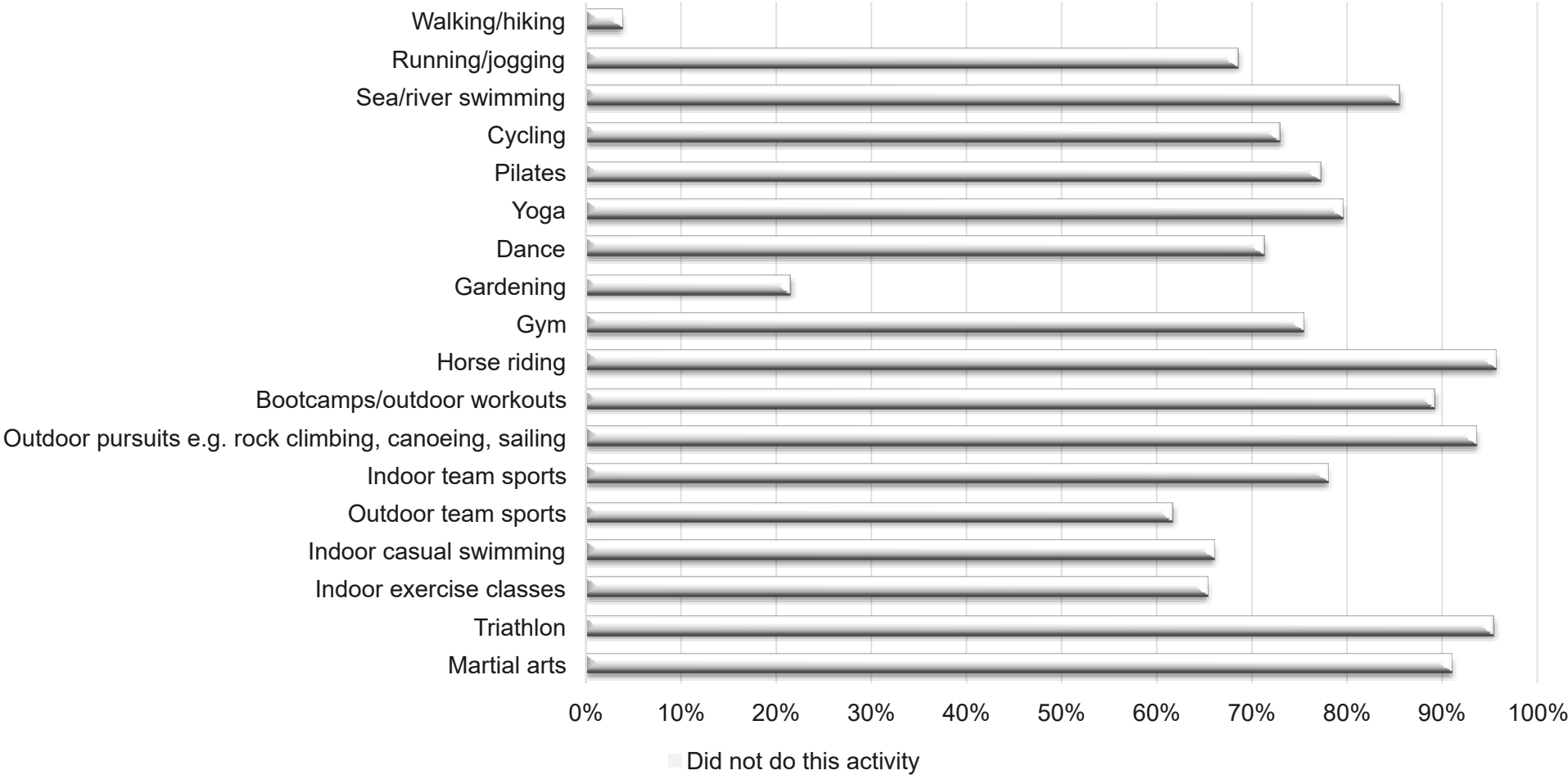


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Thinking about each physical activity you have undertaken in the past 7 days, was it enough to raise your heart rate? (5)

Page 251

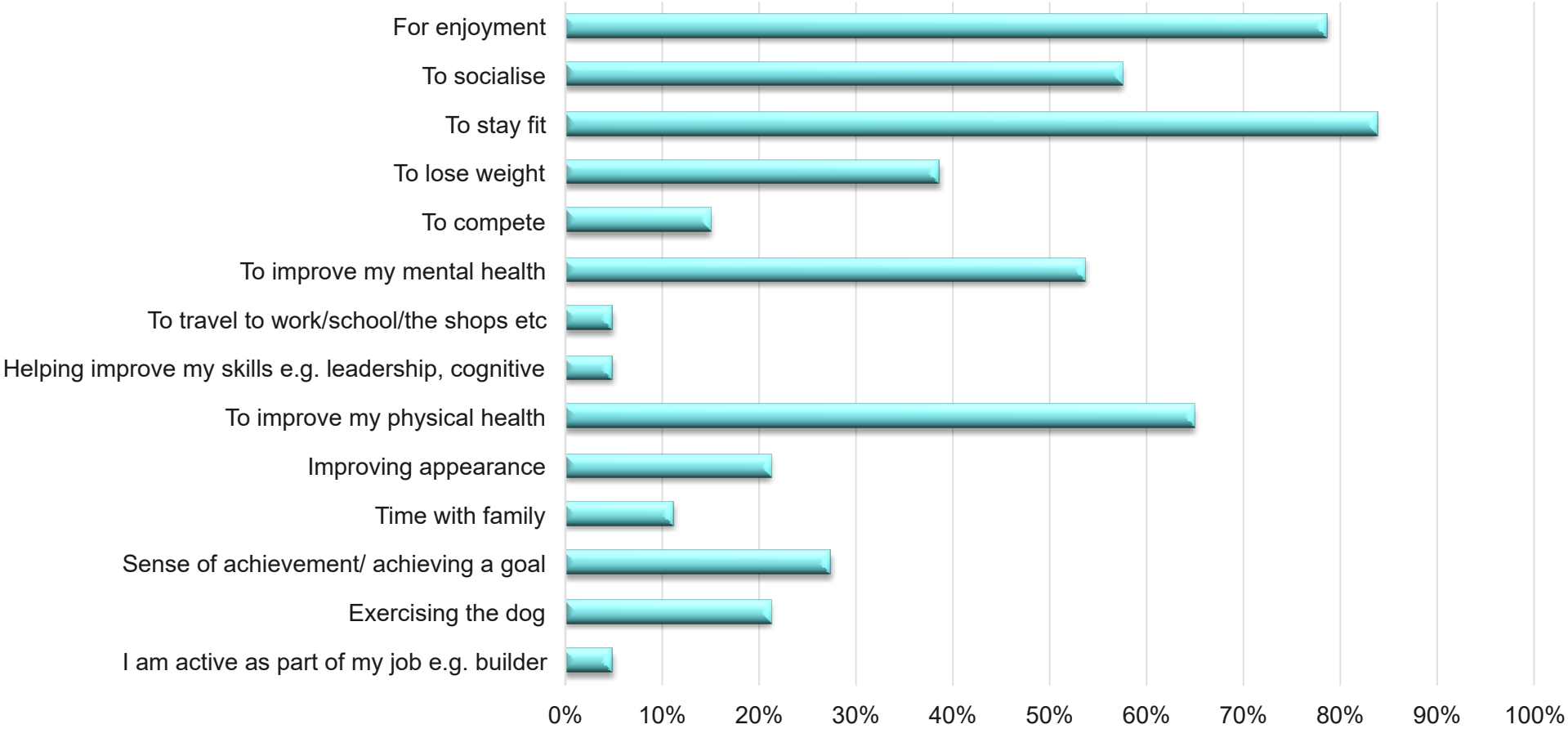


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Why do you choose to take part in physical activity? (tick all that apply)

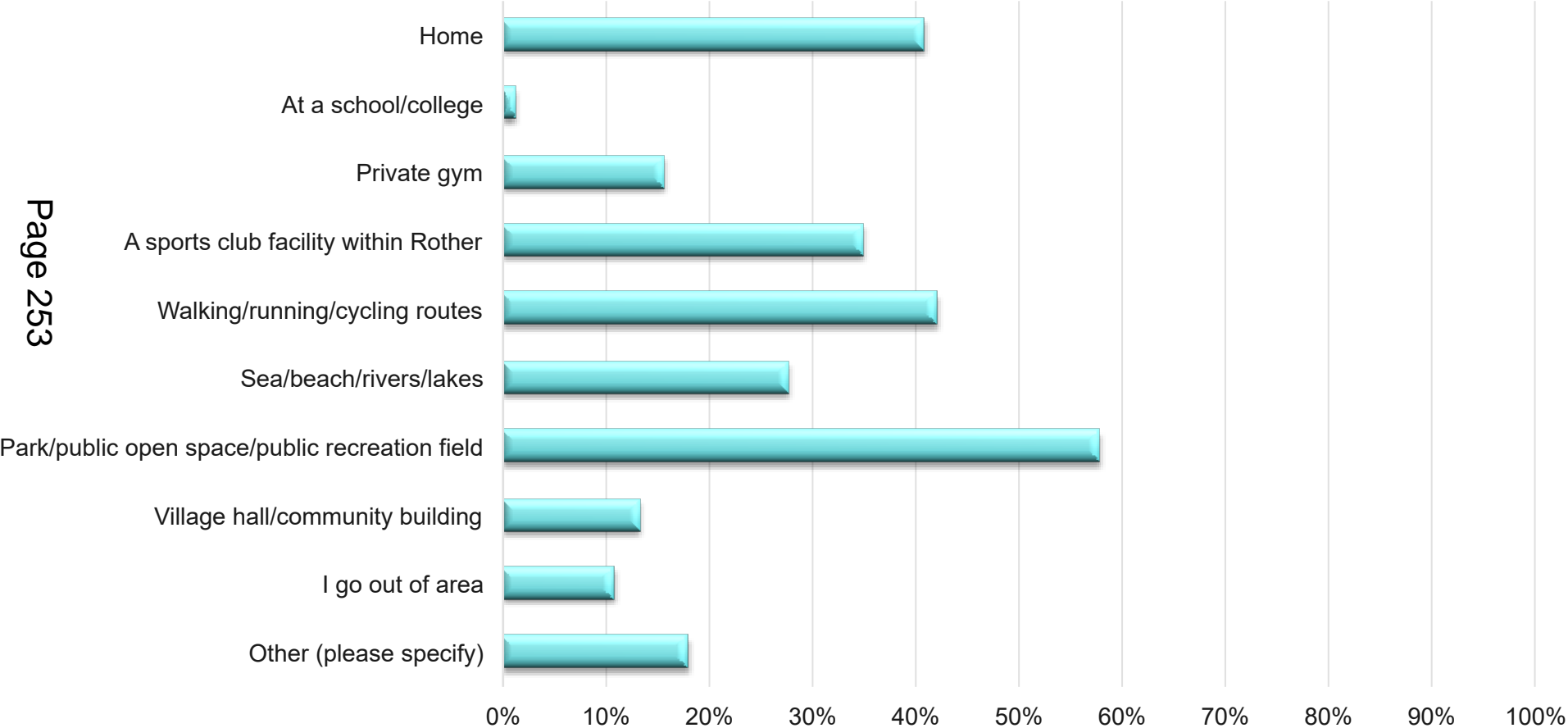
Page 252



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

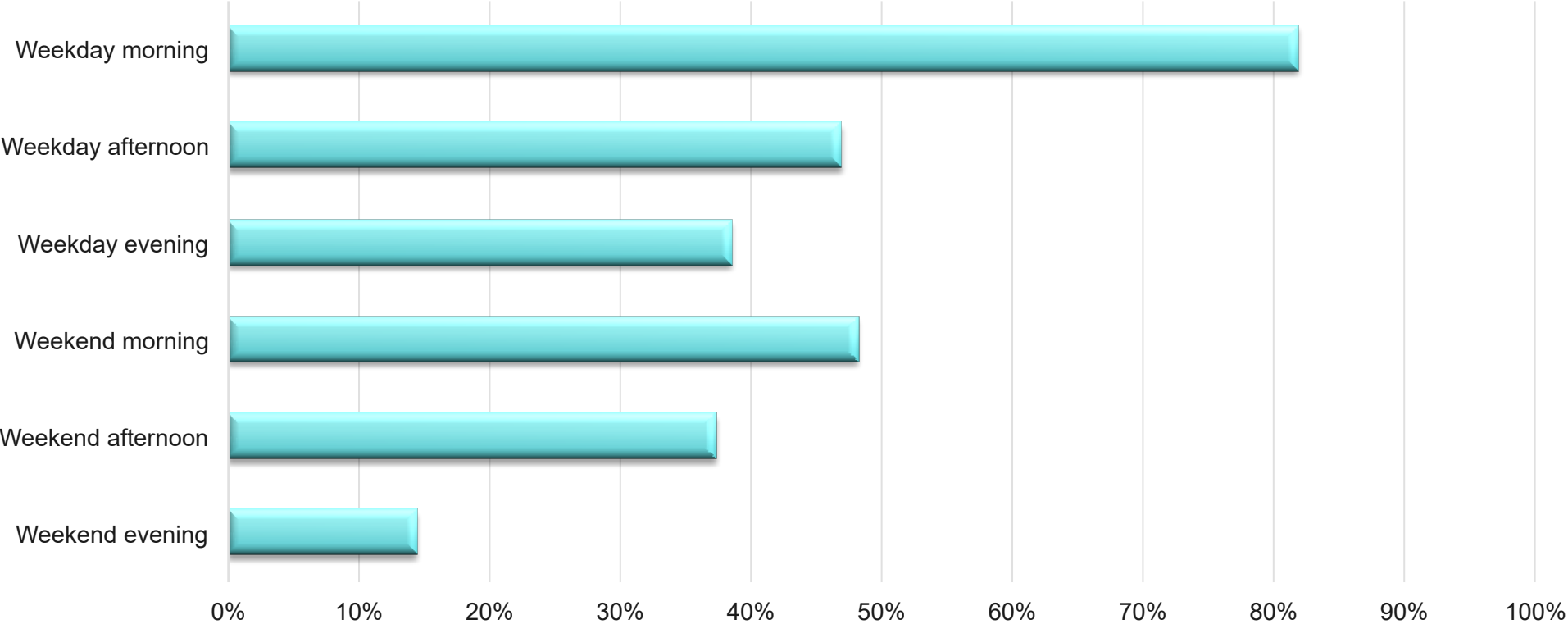
Where do you participate in physical activity in Rother? Please tick all that apply.



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

When are you most likely to take part? (tick all that apply)



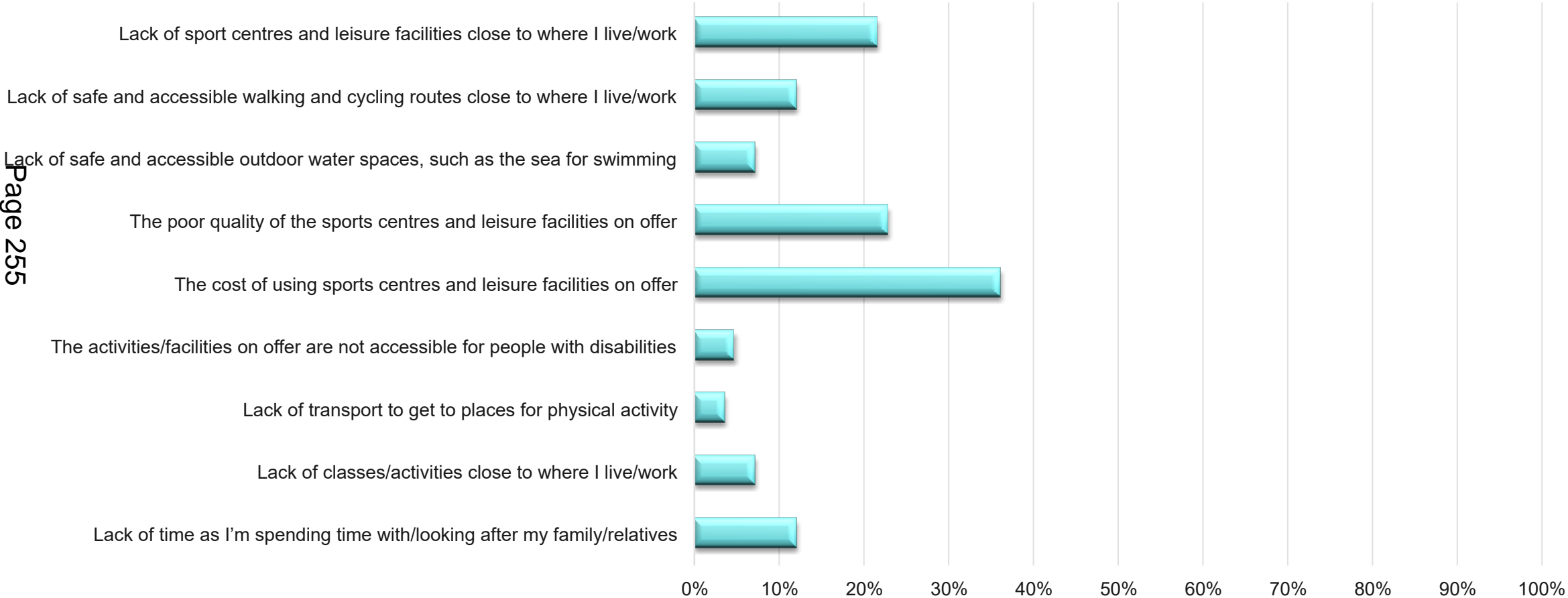


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What stops to you being more physically active, particularly now that we are moving out of Covid-19 Lockdown? please tick all that apply (1)

Page 255

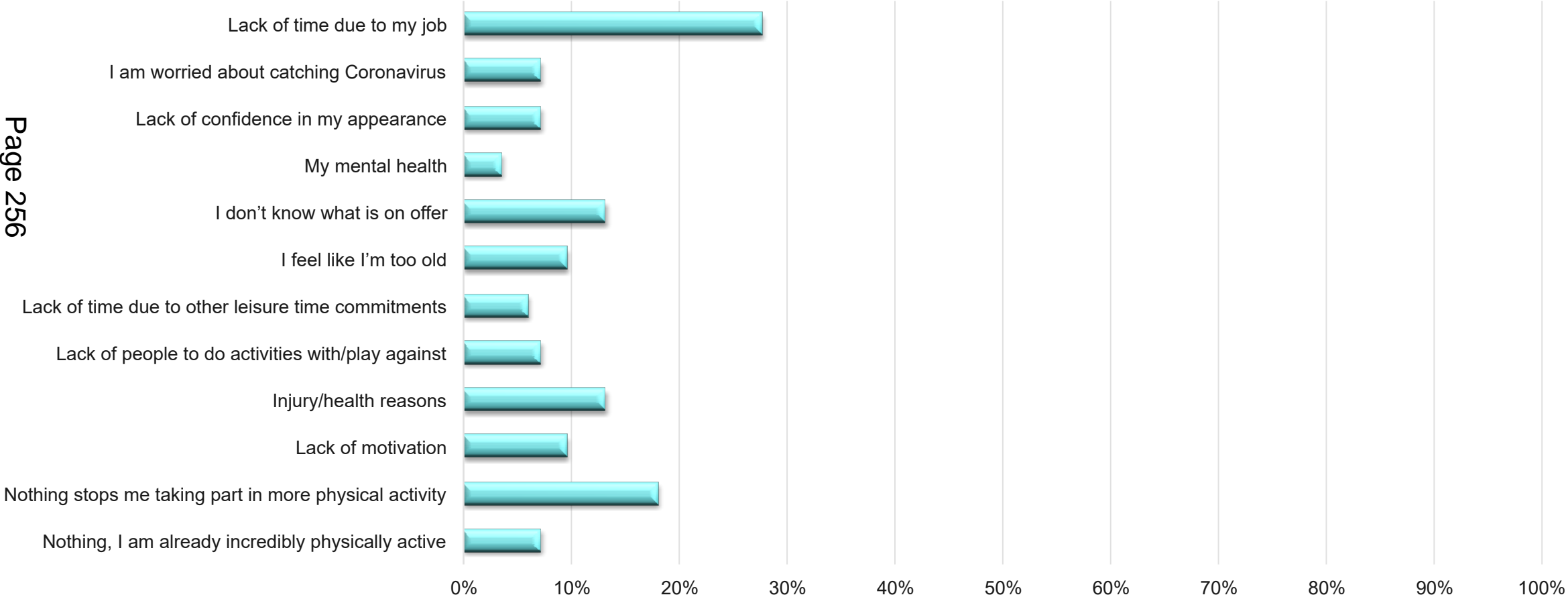


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What stops to you being more physically active, particularly now that we are moving out of Covid-19 Lockdown? please tick all that apply (2)

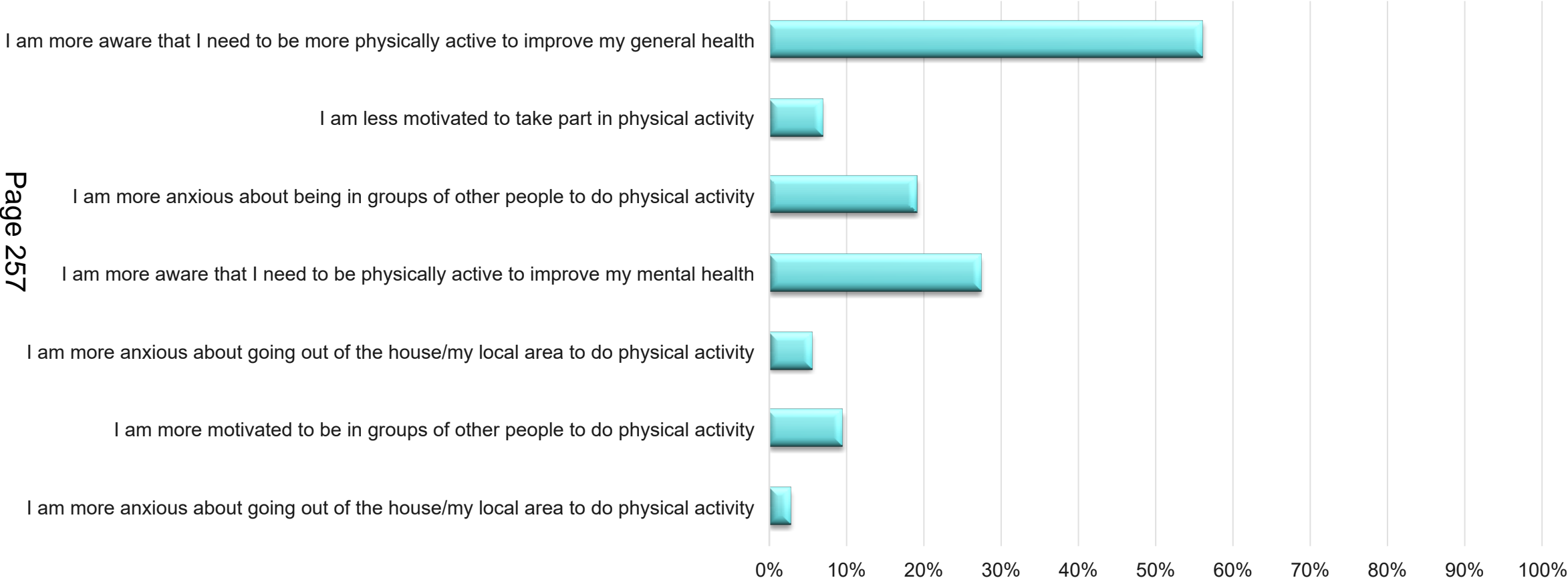
Page 256



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

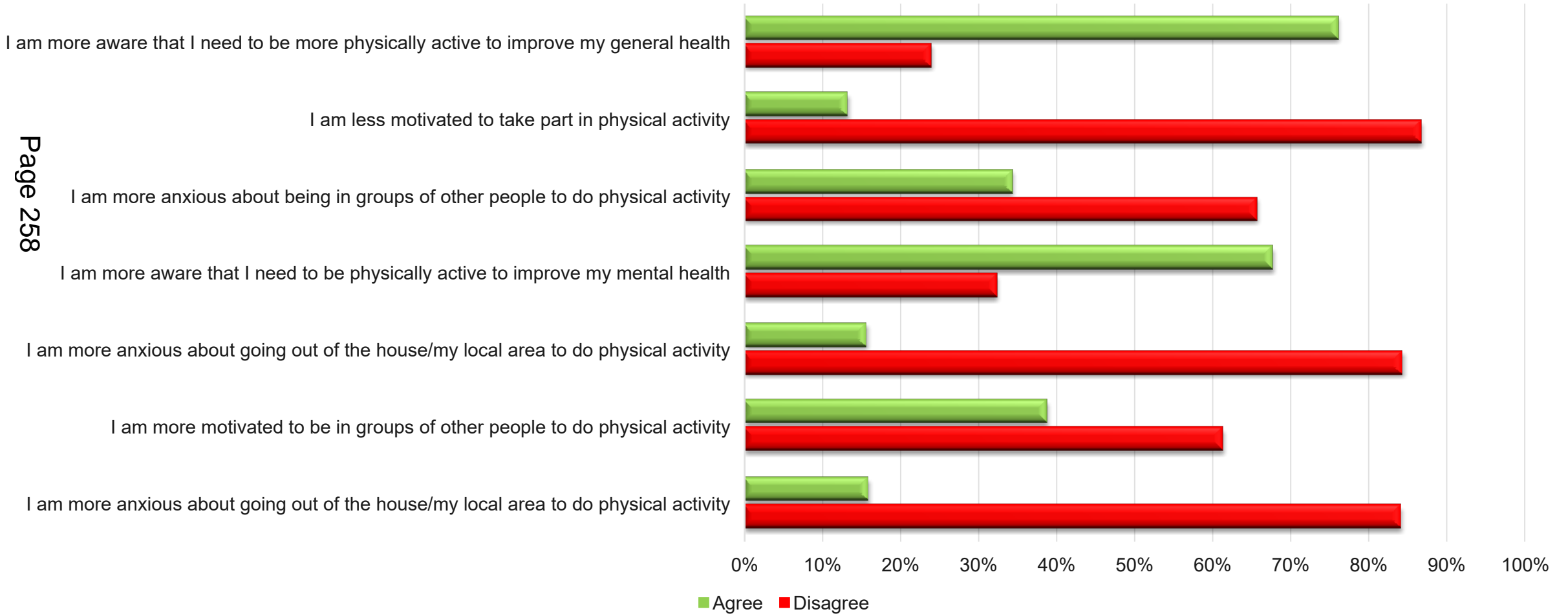
How has Coronavirus changed your feelings about physical activity?



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you agree / disagree that Coronavirus changed your feelings about physical activity?

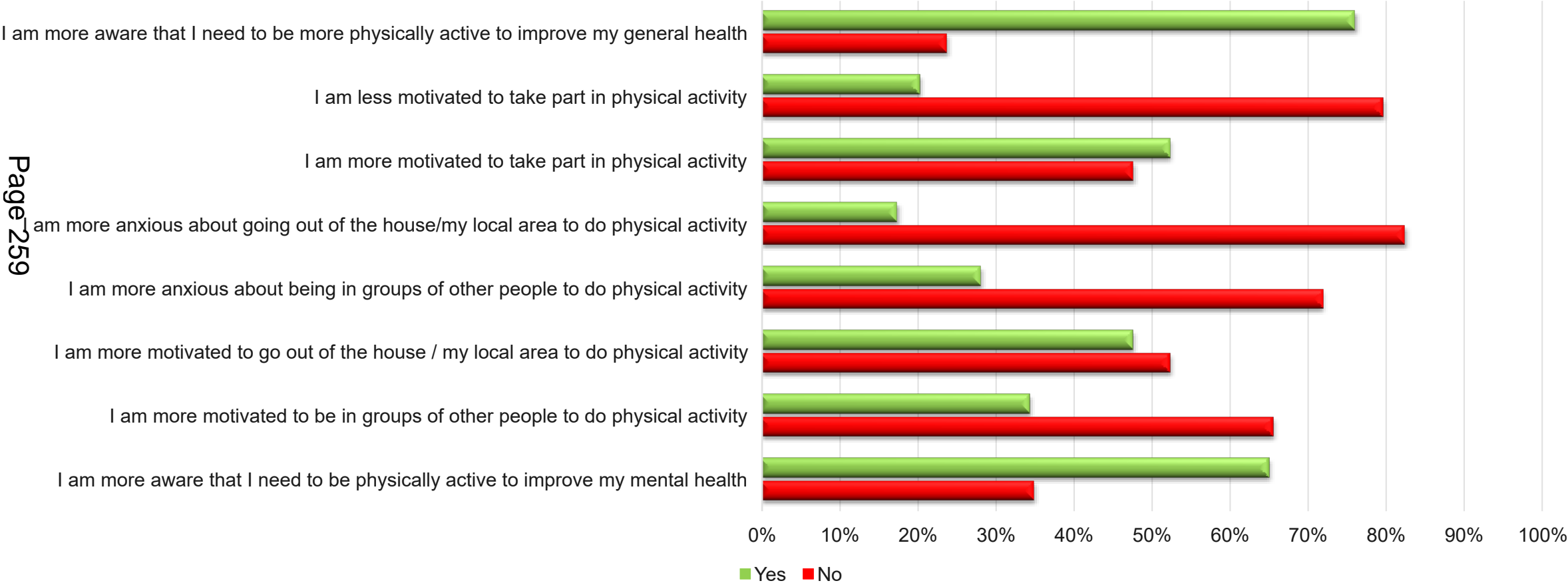


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

How else has coronavirus changed feelings about physical activity?

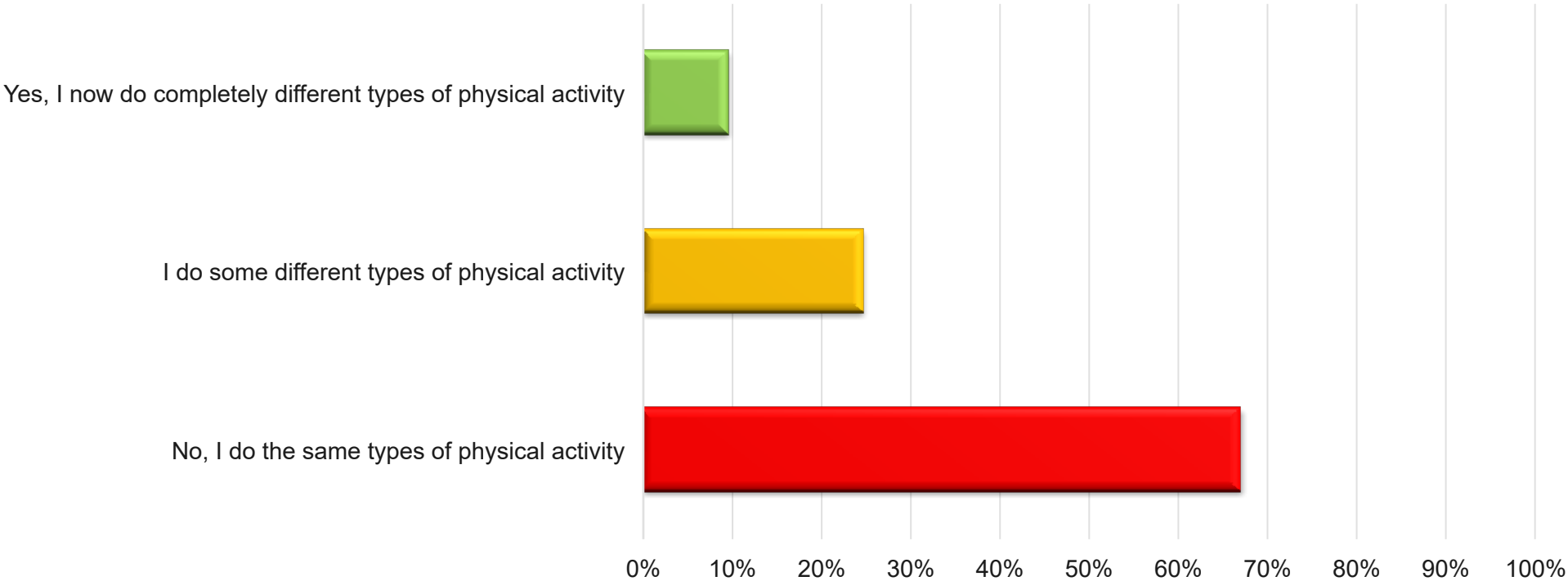
Page 259



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

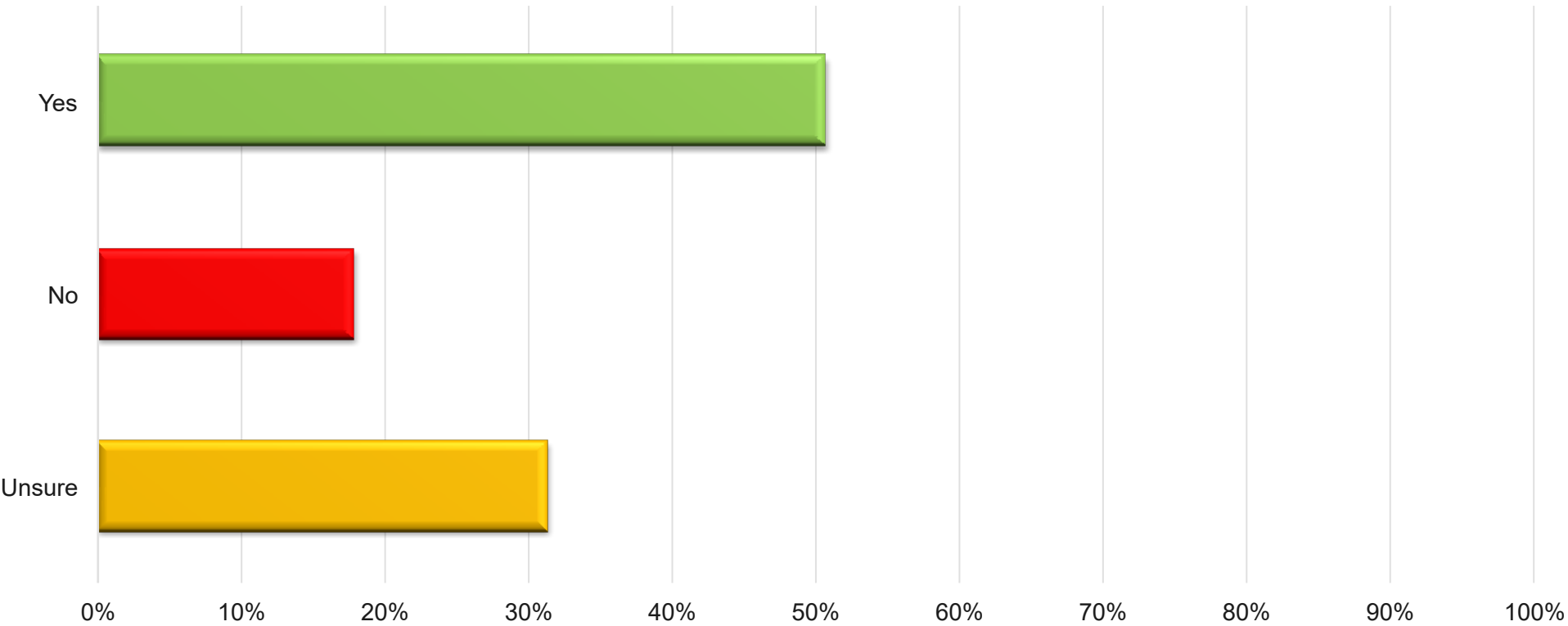
Do you do different types of physical activity now than before the Coronavirus pandemic?



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you think this will be a permanent change?



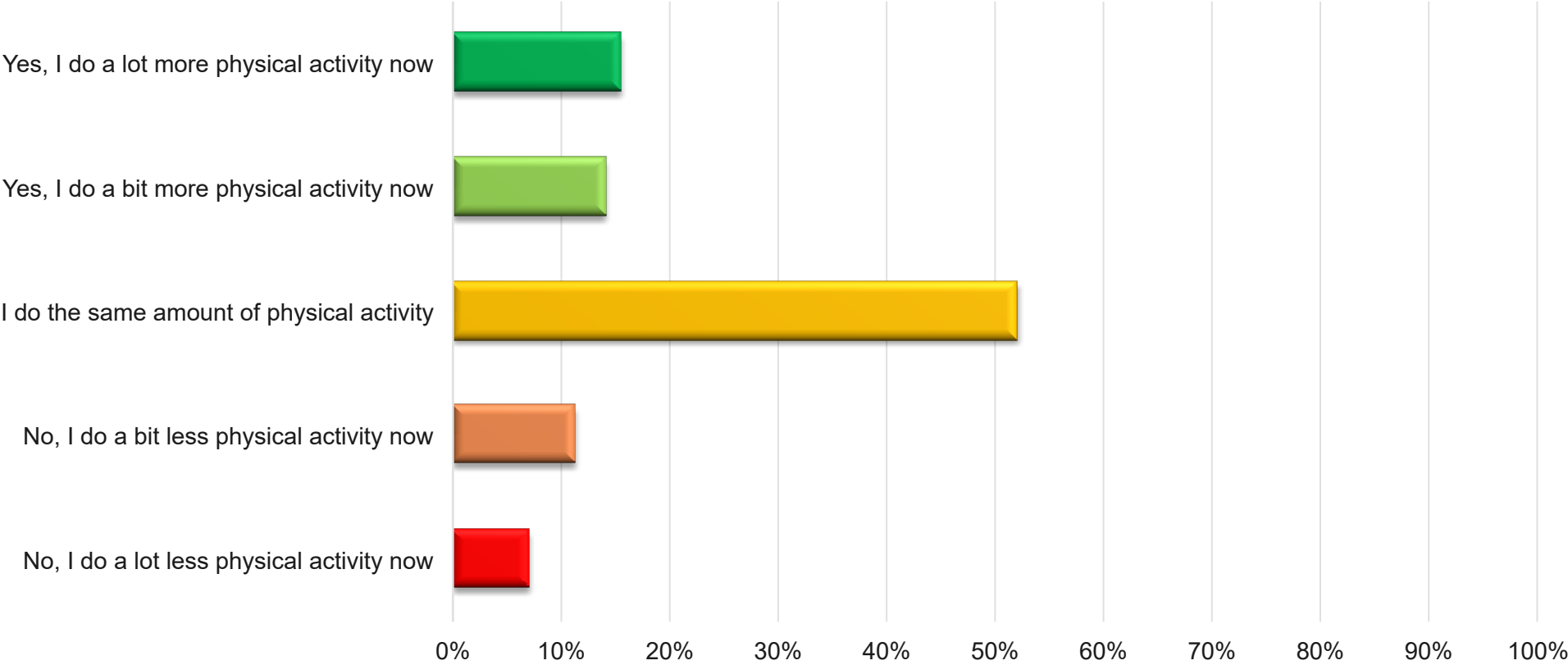


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you do more physical activity now than before Coronavirus pandemic started in March 2020?

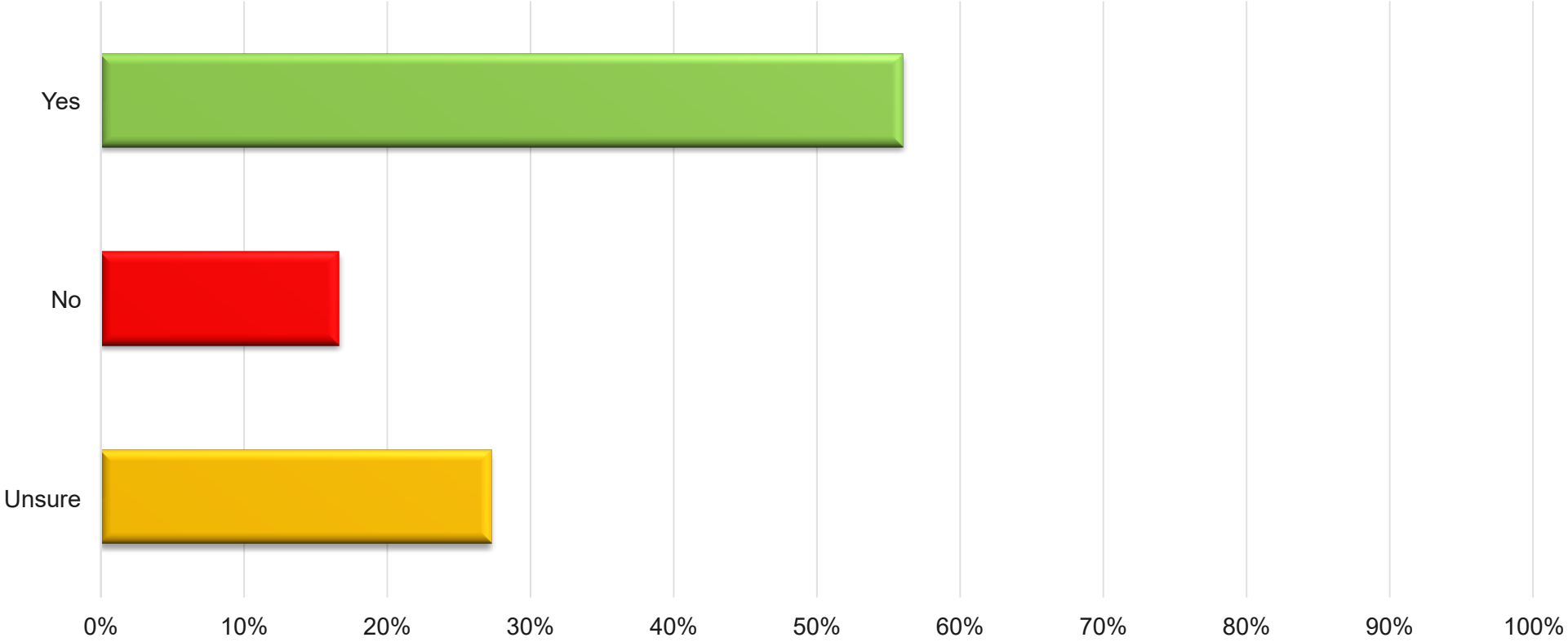
Page 262



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you think this will be a permanent change?

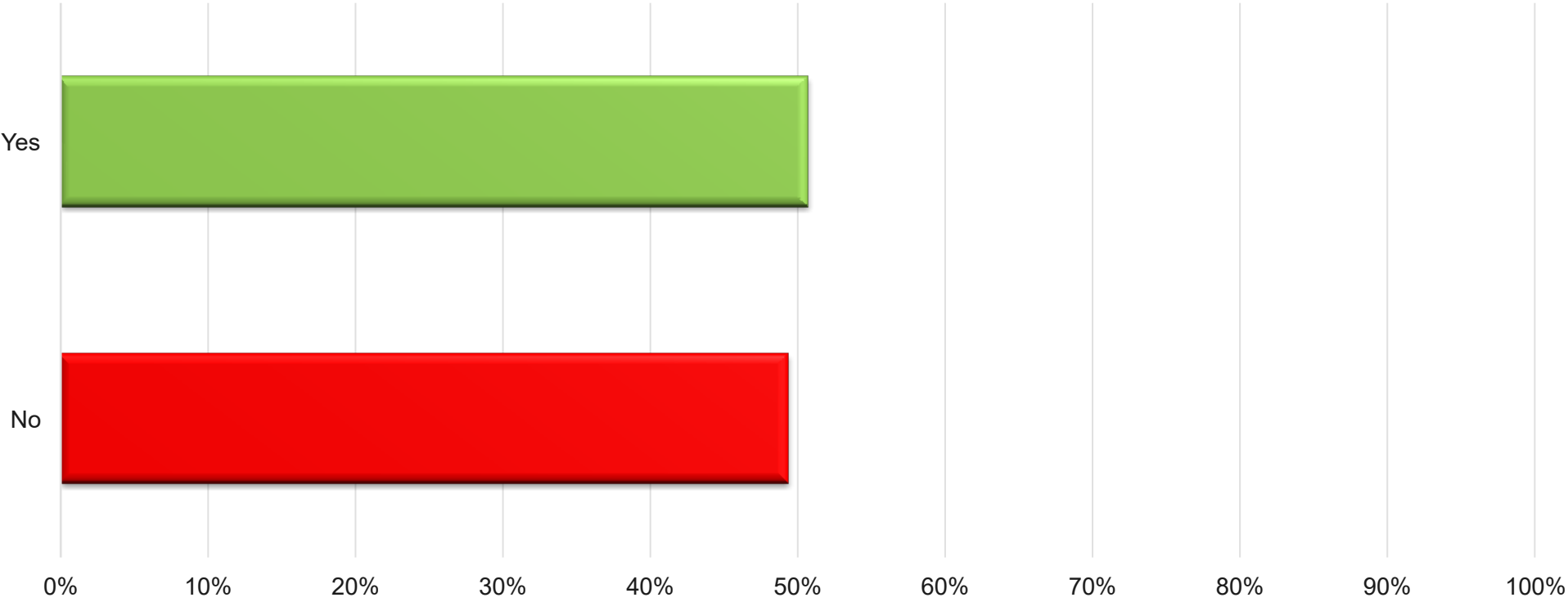


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you currently use any indoor leisure facilities in Rother to take part in physical activity e.g. private gym, sports club, local leisure centre, school indoor sports facilities?

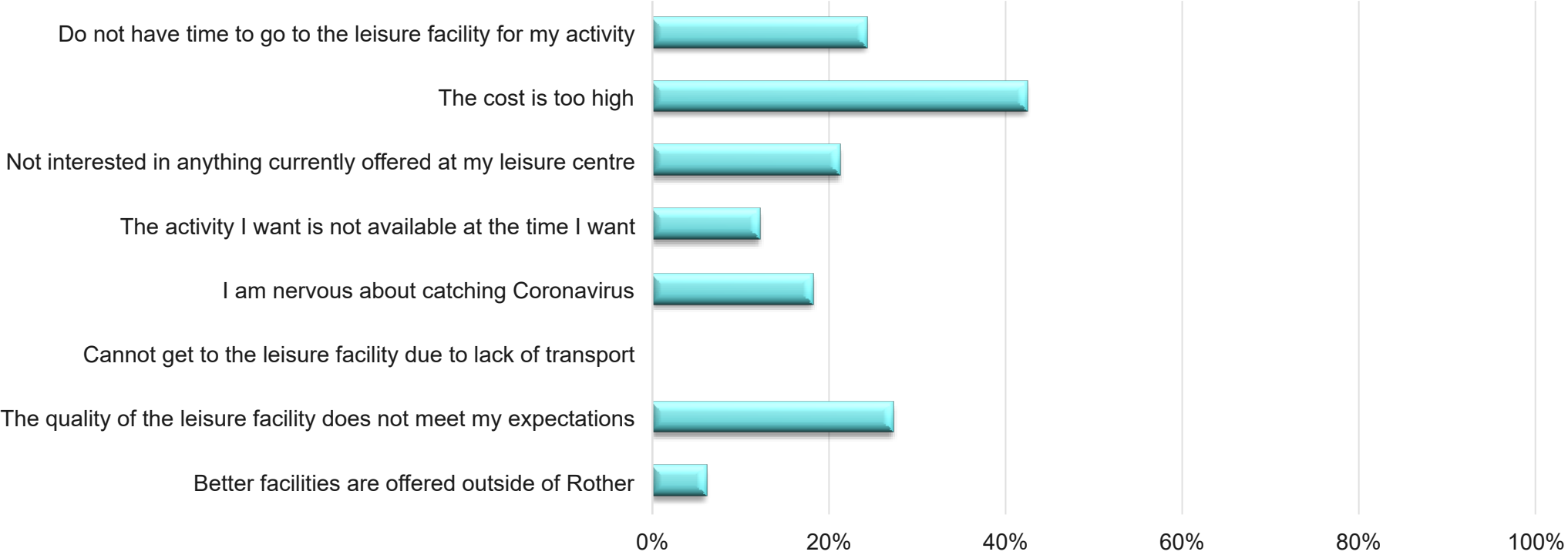
Page 264



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What are your reasons for not using local indoor leisure facilities within Rother? Please select all that apply (1)



Respondents that selected 'other' gave the following reasons:

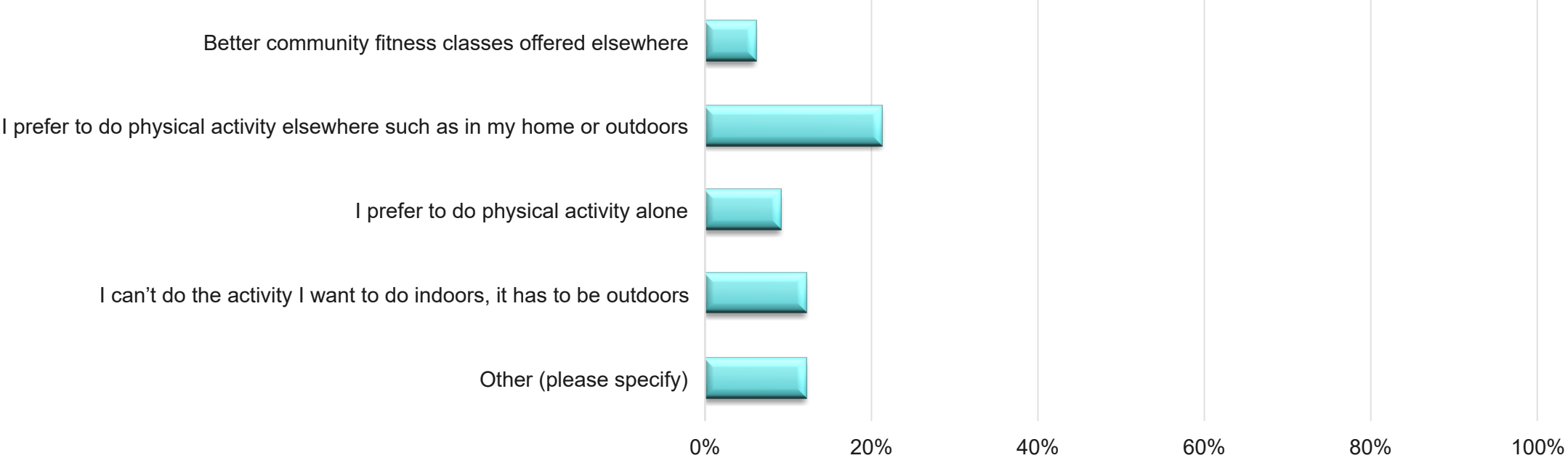
- Injury
- No decent swimming pool
- No facilities in Battle where I live
- I don't know what is available

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

What are your reasons for not using local indoor leisure facilities within Rother? Please select all that apply (2)

Page 266



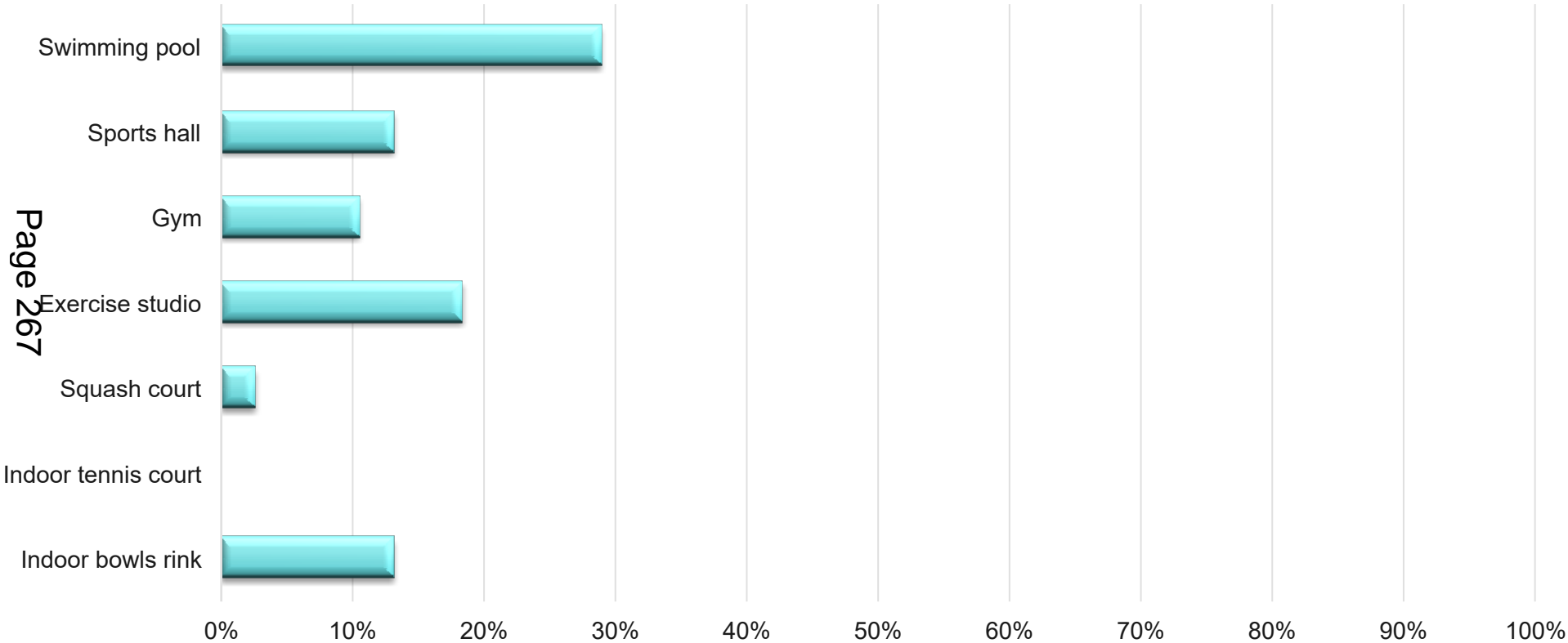
Respondents that selected 'other' gave the following reasons:

- Injury
- No decent swimming pool
- No facilities in Battle where I live
- I don't know what is available

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

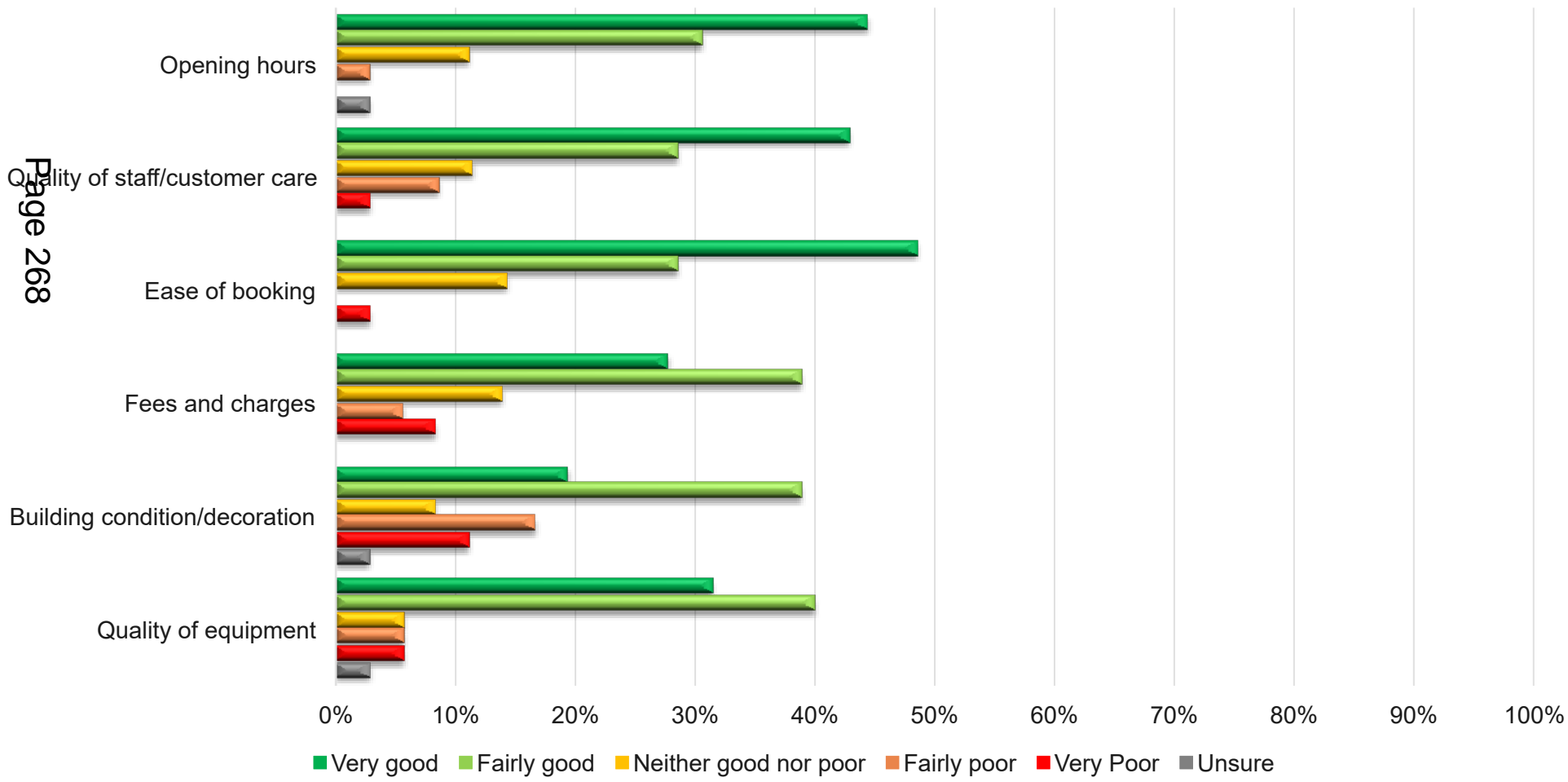
Which of the following do you use at the leisure facility you use most often? please select all that apply



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

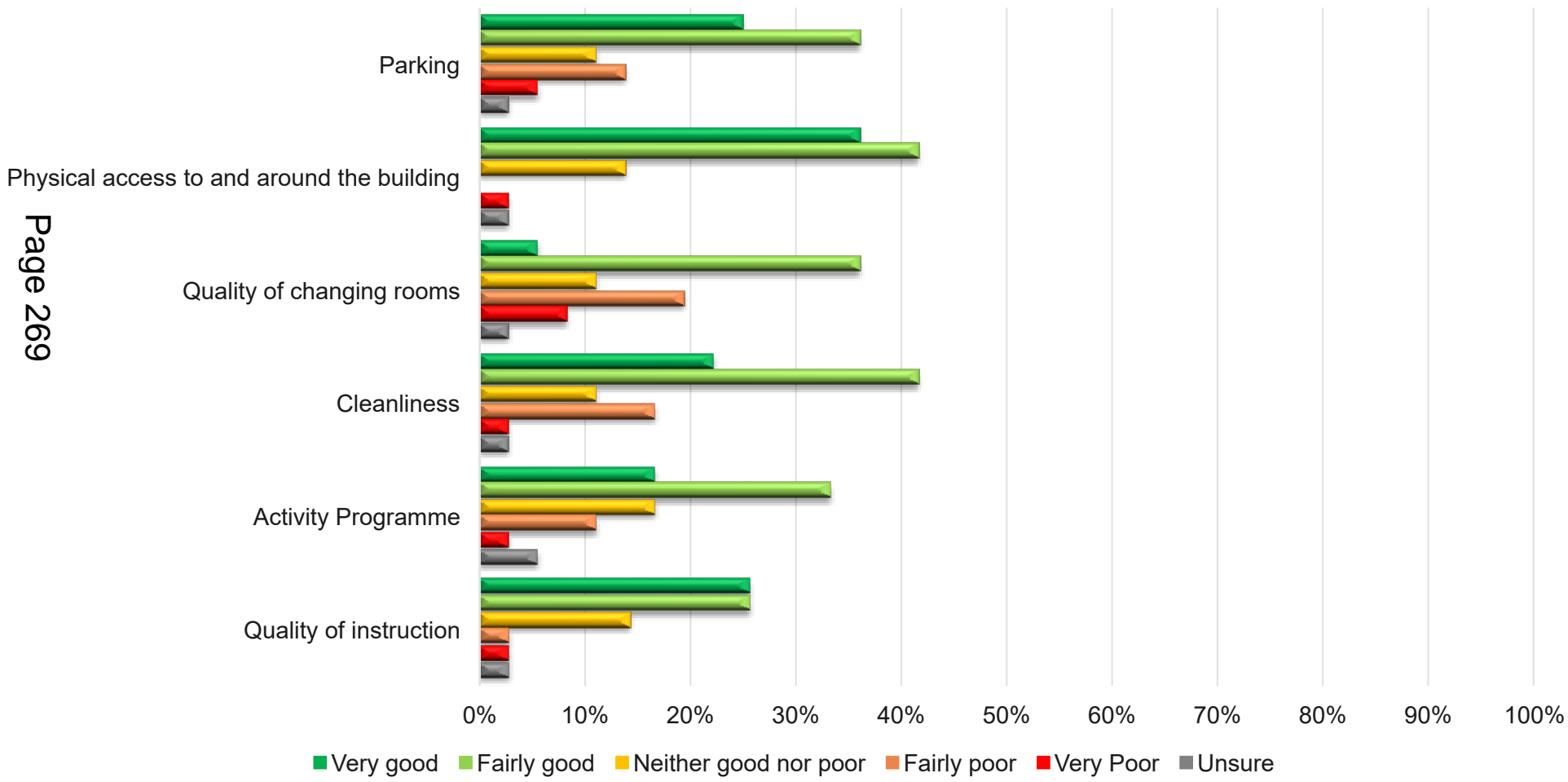
How would you rate the following aspects of service? (1)



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

How would you rate the following aspects of service? (2)



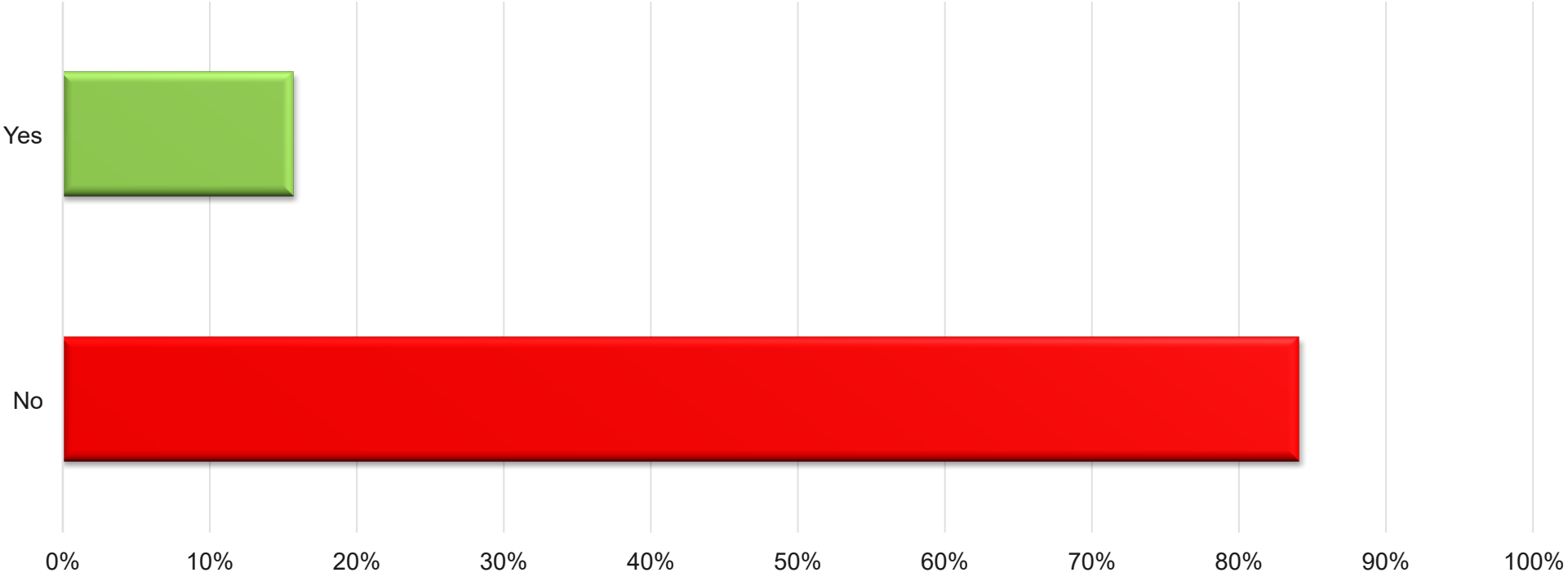


# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Have you ever participated in a physical activity course/programme at the indoor leisure facility that you use e.g. GP Referral, Weight Management, Active Mums, Ways to Wellbeing etc?

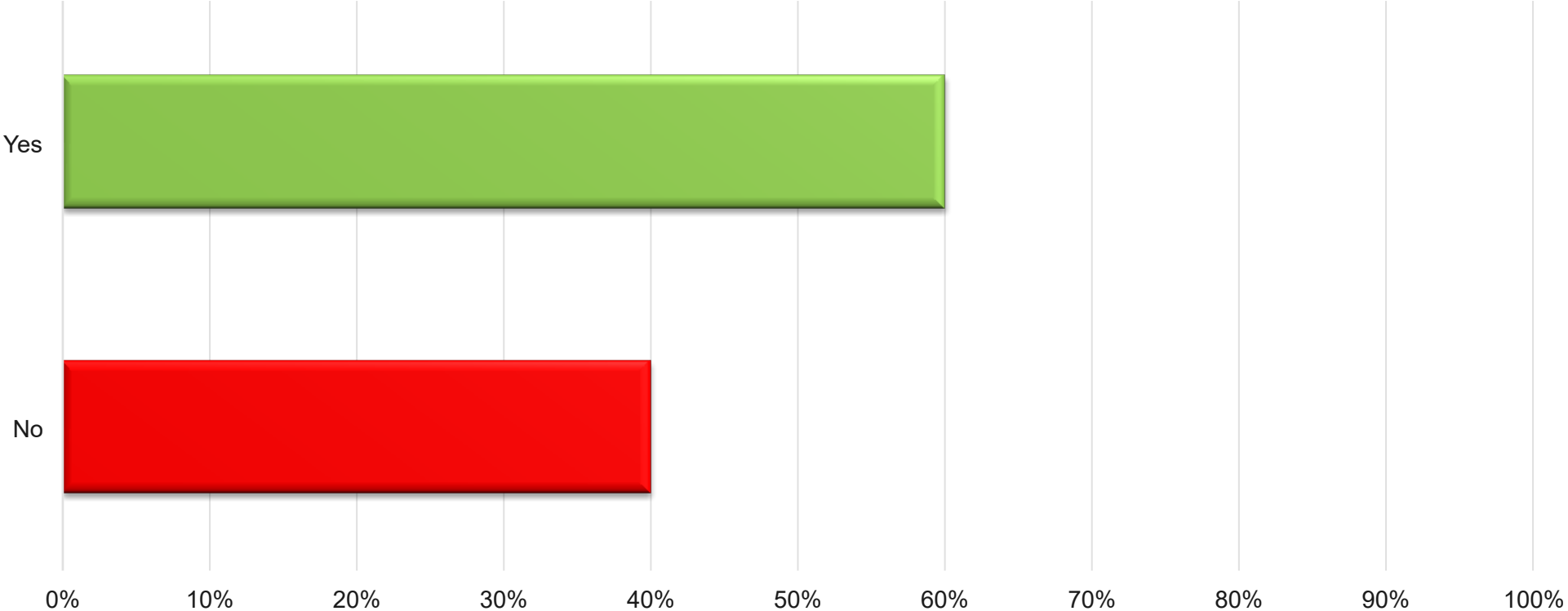
Page 270



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

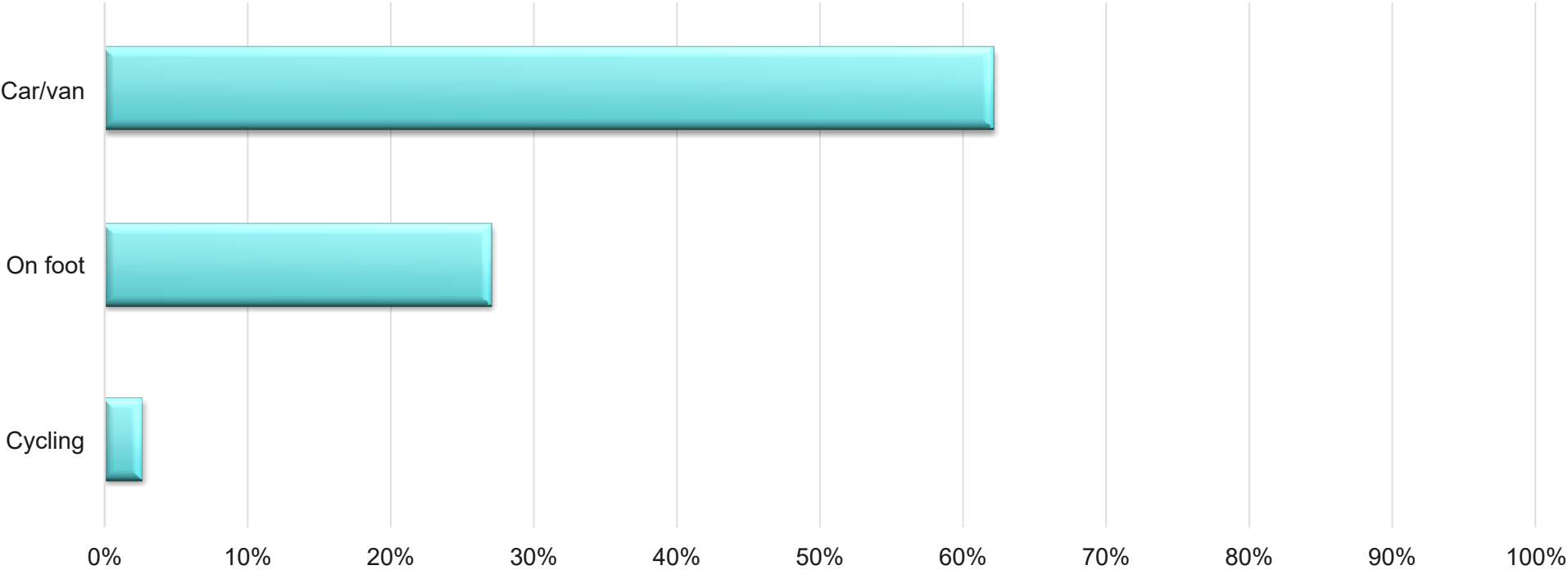
Has the course resulted in a positive long term change in your physical health and wellbeing?



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

When you travel to and from the Rother indoor leisure facility you use most often, what is your main mode of transport?



Comments made include:

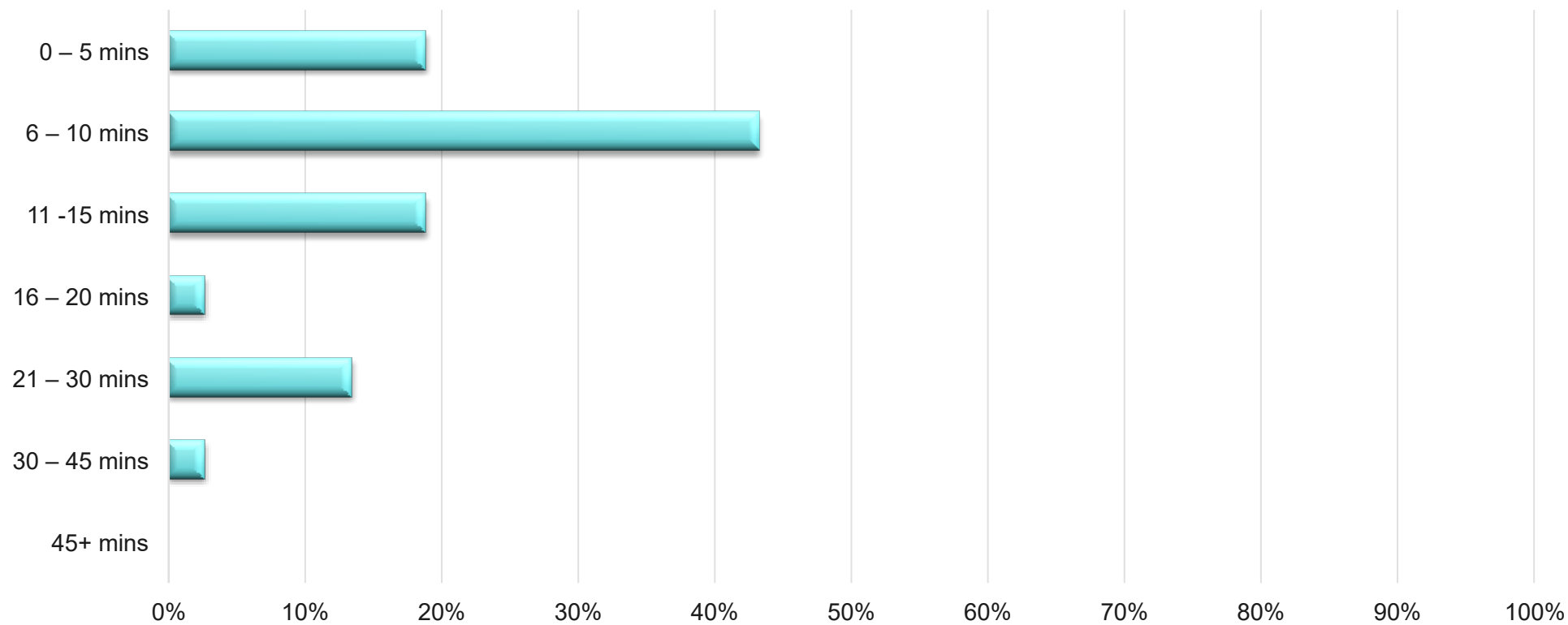
I have been driving but due to fuel increases I know this cannot continue and I will have to go by bus

Answered: 37 Skipped: 67

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

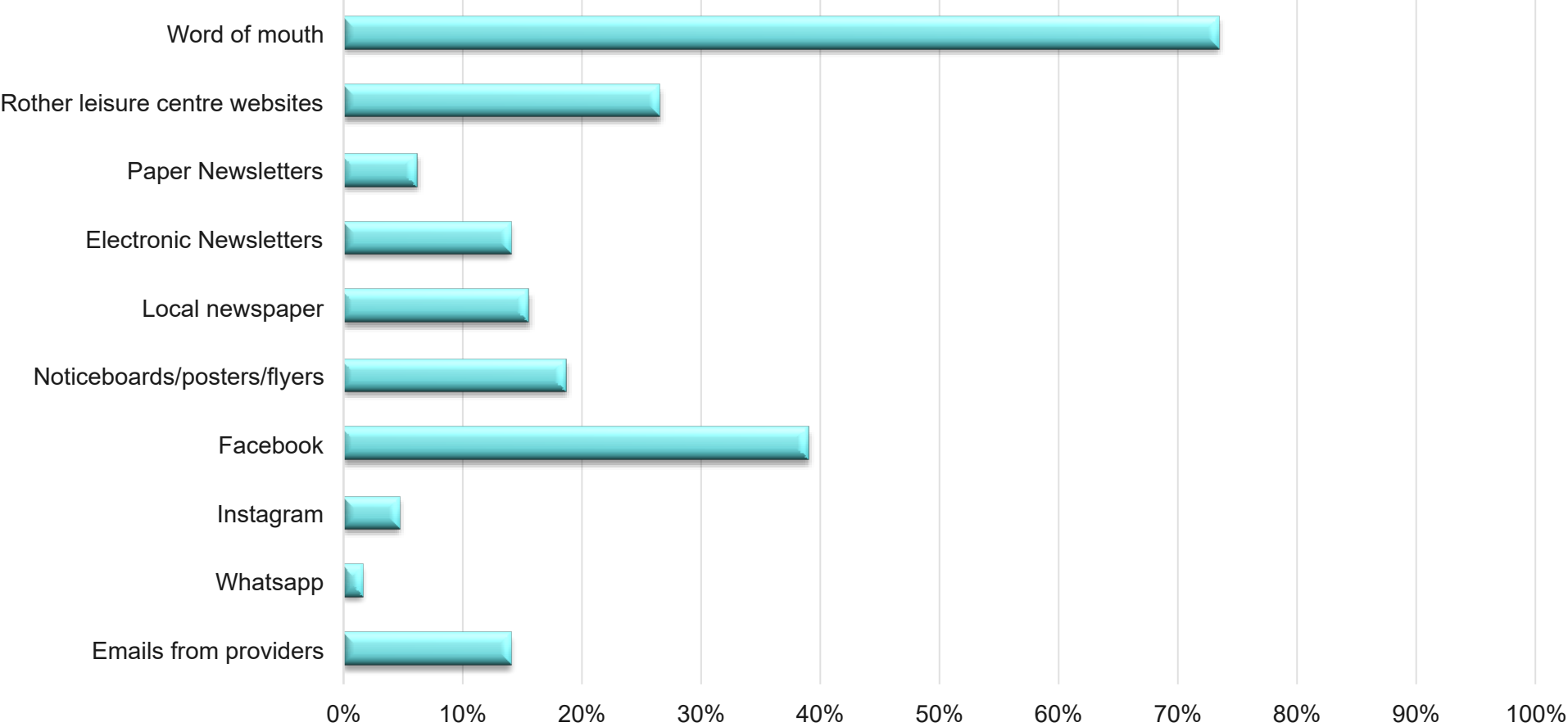
How long is your typical journey time to your indoor leisure centre?



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

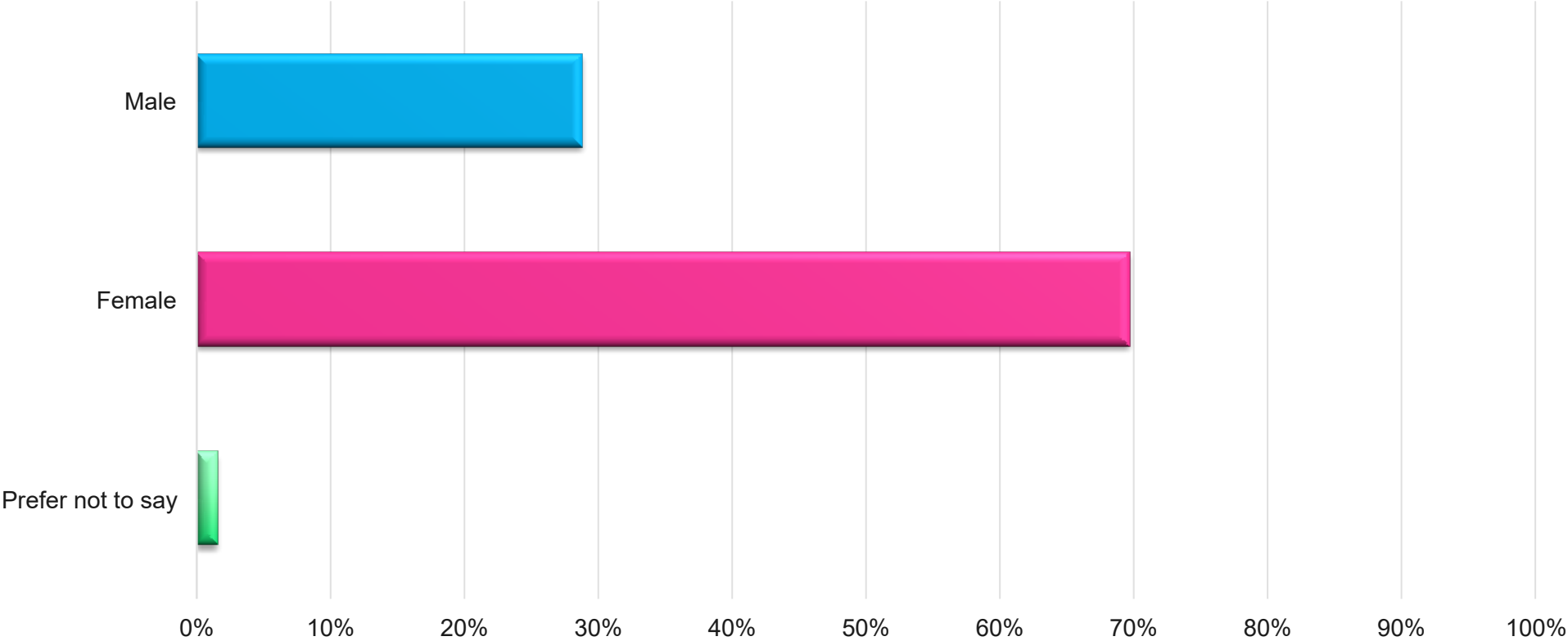
How do you normally find out about sport and physical activities available in the community? (please tick all that apply)



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

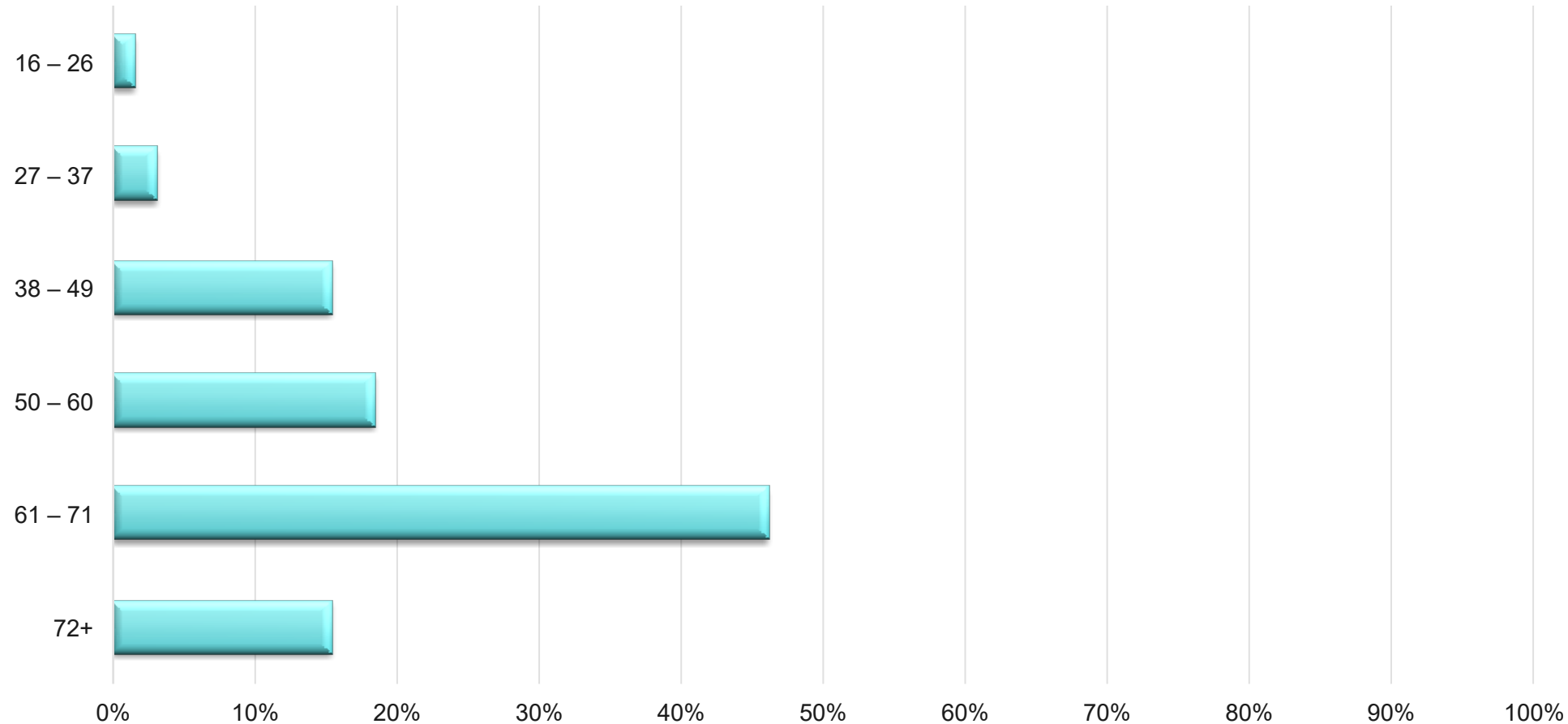
Which of the following most accurately describes you?



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

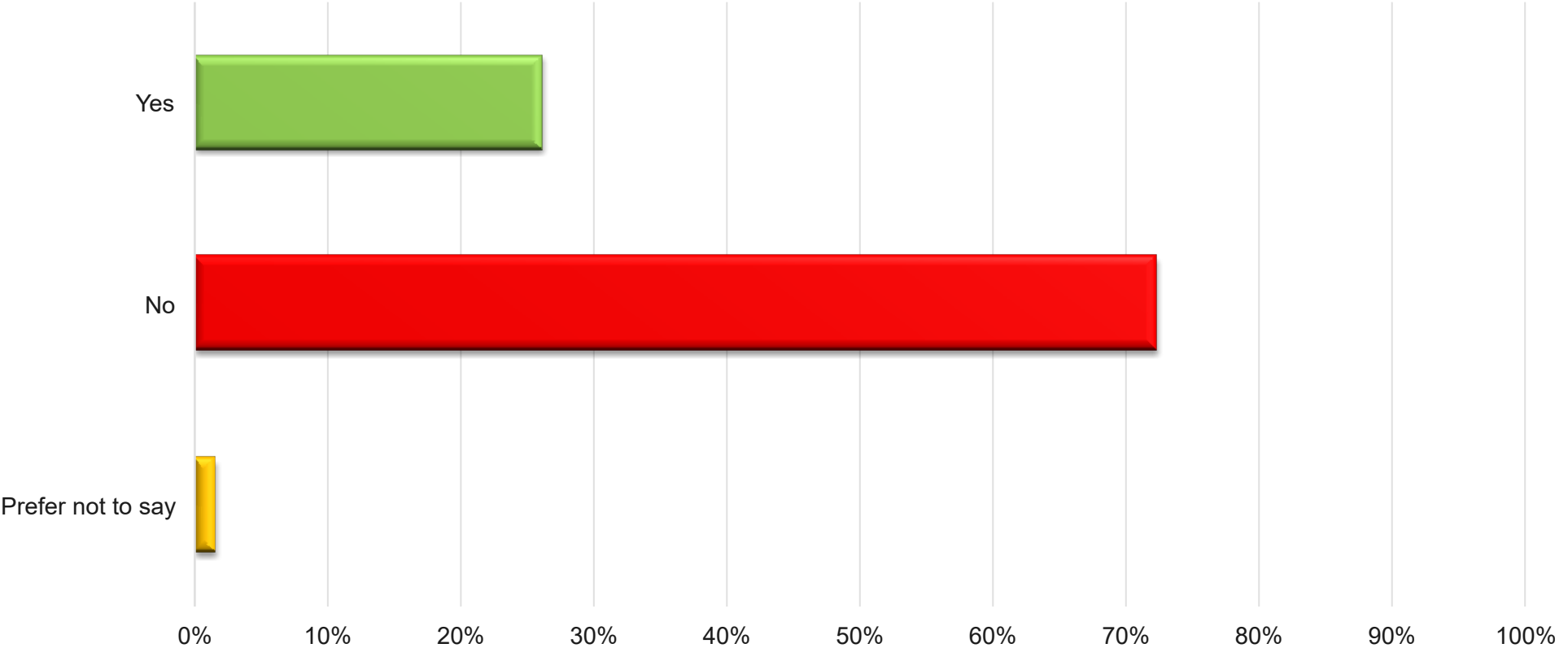
Age Range:



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Do you have a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that limits your day to day activities in any way? (long standing means anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time).

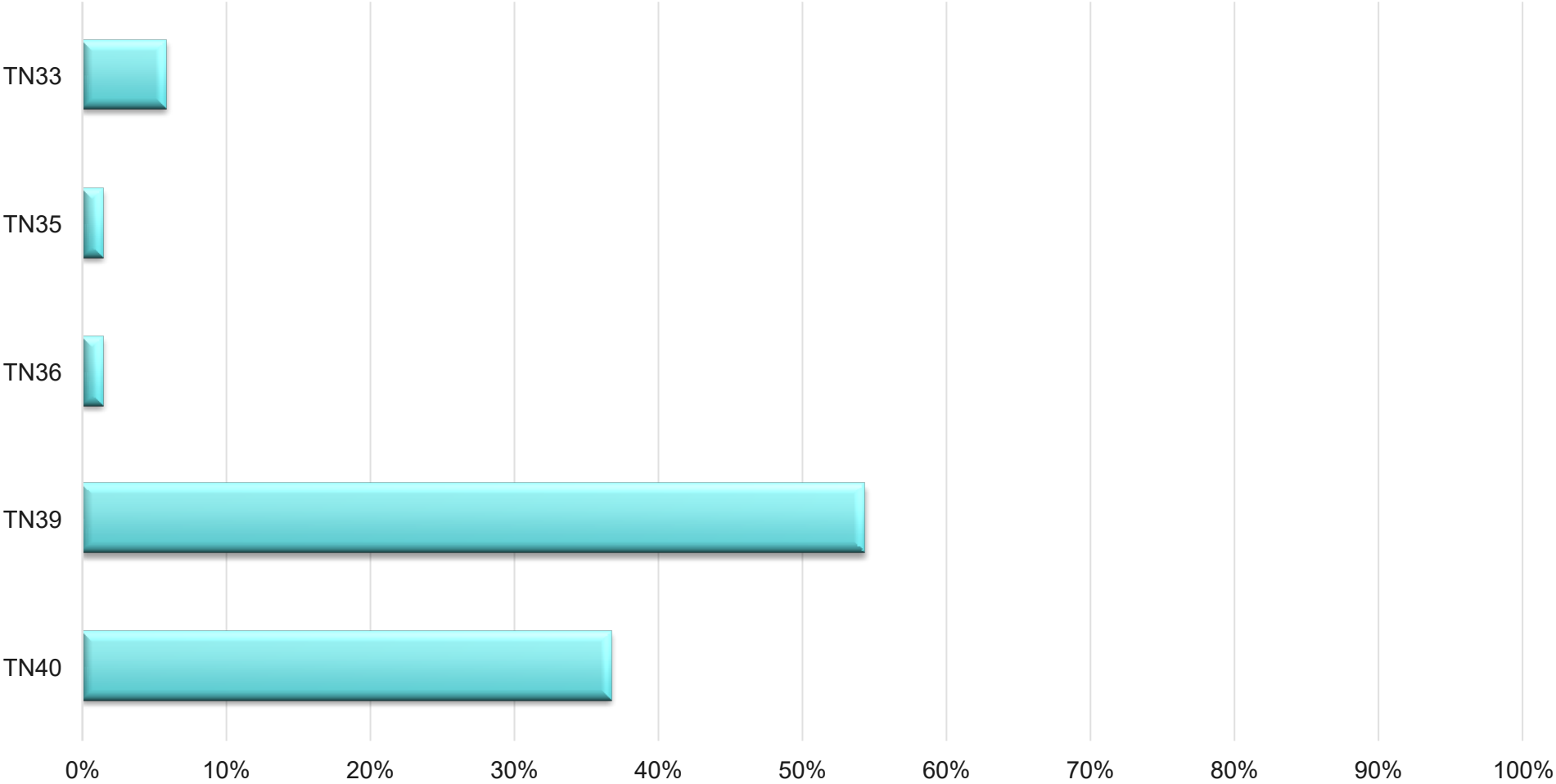




# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

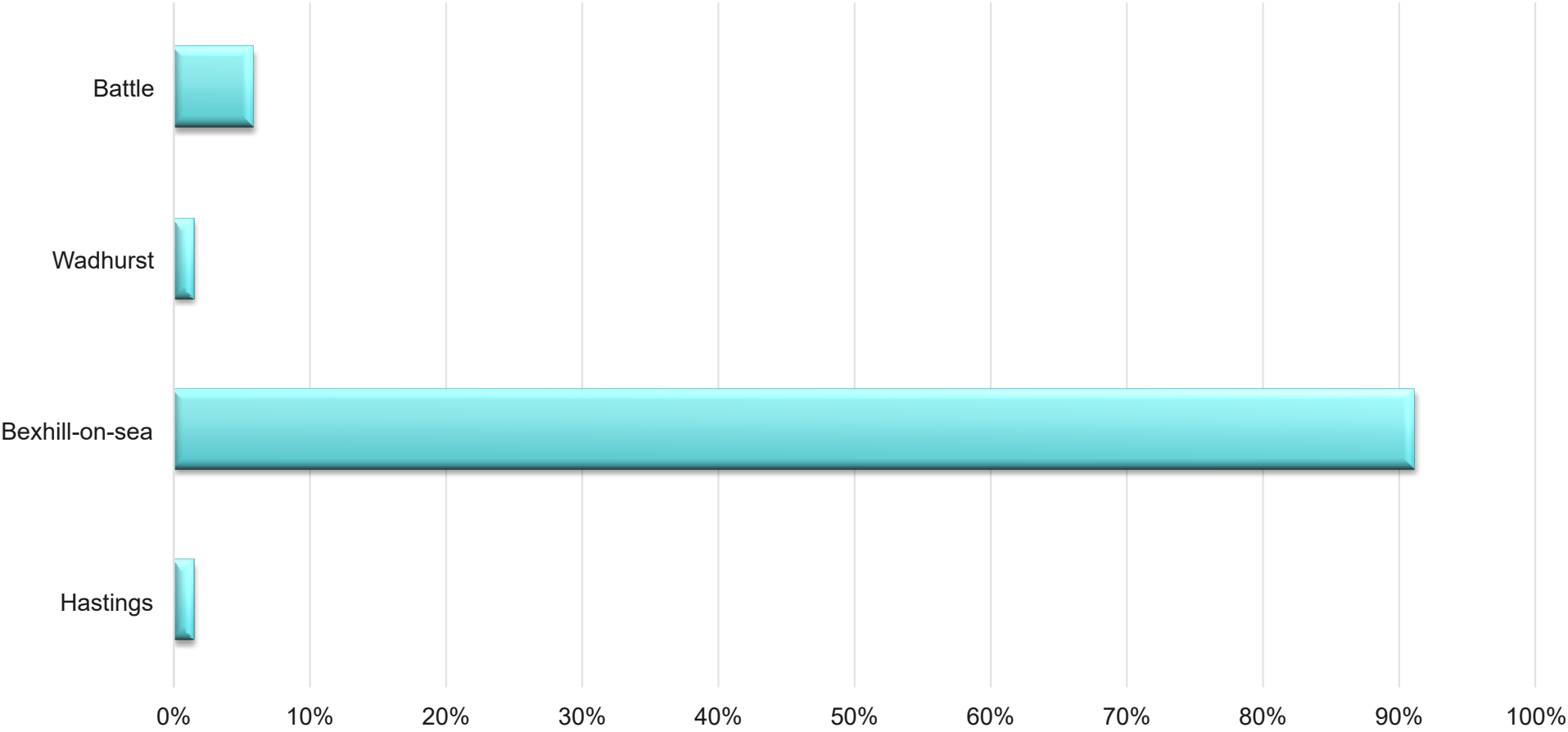
Postcode:



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Post town (for catchment area purposes only):



# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Is there any other information you would like to give in relation to physical activity in Rother? (1)

- Page 2 of 20

We need to promote what outdoor facilities we already have and improve and make more accessible, with better signposting, our current footpaths. Walking sports and led health walks have made a huge positive affect on more mature residents. Let's do the smae for our young parents too!
- I would like to swim but there are no decent local swimming pools
- Used to do TaiChi classes but Covid and medical vulnerability put me off.
- Please don't price out individual fitness groups who bring a lot to the area including into the local economy I.e car parking, coffee shops & other shopping
- It would be nice to have some facilities in the Sidley area
- More ... physical activity yoga outside martial arts more community for lonely isolated scaredy cats ... bigger swimming pool?
- Lets have a David Lloyd or Sovereign Centre level of facility in Bexhill. It does not make sense that residents travel out of Rother to attend facilities in Eastbourne.
- I would like to promote the amazing achievements of RunningSpace at the Pelham and the new BMX facility at Sidley also The Pelham and the Table Tennis and The Community Centre in Station Road Bexhill on Sea
- We need a decent indoor or outdoor swimming pool
- There is no freedom leisure run sports/activities for children at Bexhill leisure centre. Hastings offers so much more

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Is there any other information you would like to give in relation to physical activity in Rother? (2)

- Page 2 of 2
- A-a gym needs more support from the council, and more GP referrals. The cu4cuit is 3xcellent for older women, plus there are a wide variety of classes for all
  - Praise for staff at Ravenside Leisure Pool - always hardworking/cleaning/very encouraging and kind/friendly. I struggle a great deal with health conditions and they make a big difference to me.
  - There should be one main leisure centre with gym and pool
  - There is 2 main gym in bexhill Town none in Sidley or little common the cost is high and expensive for both
  - We need a pool at the Bexhill Leisure centre site on the downs, the current one at Ravenside is a fun pool. No good for proper swimming and bad location, out of the way, useless if you don't drive as bus fares so expensive.
  - More outside activity is good- ie qi qong class is great outside DLWP
  - What a waste of money and effort this survey is. RDC has to many surveys and not enough action. The water fountains in front of DLWP should be replaced for children's well-being and increase in visitors. This is obvious no survey required.
  - Parking charges at Egerton are outrageous and put people off joining club
  - Think how beneficial lawn bowls is for the elderly. Can still participate at 90+
  - really enjoying the new BMX Park. excellent

# Rother District Council

## Community Leisure Survey Analysis

Is there any other information you would like to give in relation to physical activity in Rother? (3)

Please please please build a bigger swimming pool facility for this area. We are sadly lacking anything other than private pools and they are just so expensive.

Although I have become involved in physical activity (bowls) only in the last year this is not actually due to covid. I was a full time carer for my mother until 18 months ago and so was unable to leave home for long enough to take part in these activities. I would like to take part in more , mainly for the social aspect, but it is very difficult to do this when I don't have anyone else to go with. It's not easy to find out what is available to join especially what is taking place in the various church halls / community centres,

Need for joined up thinking i.e.parking charges around parks and bowling greens!!; better promotion and encouragement of sports participation i.e. lawn bowls and pickleball; outdoor social activity areas like petanque; outdoor covered areas for socialising to promote mental health like giant chess/draughts etc; maintenance and improvement of current facilities like Polegrove bowls pavilions and Freedom Leisure; better liaison between activity groups/organic connections

I have just given up my gym membership and one of the reasons why is because it is very dirty inside and not cleaned properly. I have complained several times but no one seems to care. The health centre and shower and toilet facilities are always dirty, not working properly and horrible to use. The music in the gym is normally appalling and way too loud and does not cater for a lot of the older people that are there. Most people use headphones anyway. The actual gym itself always smells of body odour lot of the time and the staff are almost always on their phones or talking to each other. I got very fed up of it

Join a walking activity group fun fit good company great for men and women especially Walking Netball and Football

more money needs to be spent on the homeless not on leisure facilities

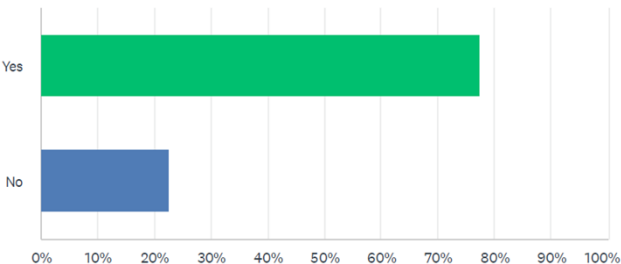
Build the new promised leisure centre so we can access more suitable activities.

Appendix 5: Hastings & Rother Club Survey Analysis

Plan to grow

Q8 Does your Club/Association have plans to grow in the next three seasons/years?

Answered: 53 Skipped: 0

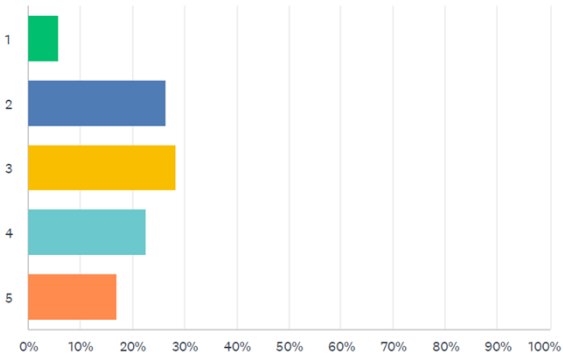


Looking to the future, 77.4% of the clubs surveyed were positive regarding plans for growth over the next three years/seasons, emphasising further the strength of the club sector in the areas as well as likely rising demand.

Rating of Pitch

Q16 How do you rate the quality of your Club's/Association's main playing facilities, including playing surface? (1 being very poor and 5 being very good)

Answered: 53 Skipped: 0



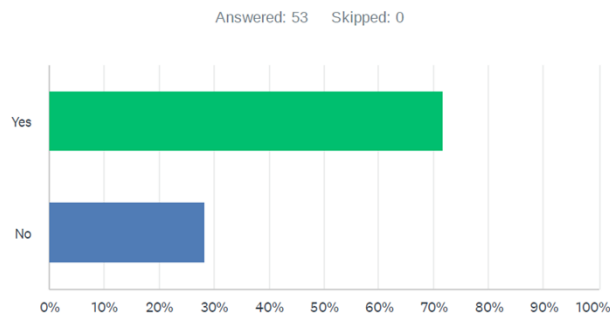
In terms of the quality of the stock of sports facilities available to the areas sports clubs, 32% of those surveyed rated the playing facilities they use as 'poor' or 'very poor' and 28.3% as 'average'. Just under 40% consider their main playing facilities to be 'very good' or 'good'. This finding reflects the need to upgrade facilities and the increase of investments made in maintaining and enhancing the facility stock by the Councils, national sports bodies, and the clubs themselves through fund raising.

Rating of Changing facilities/pavilion

The table above shows the ratings of changing facilities and pavilions given by those surveyed. 37.7% of respondents rated their ancillary facilities as 'poor' and 'very poor'. Just under 17% rated their pavilion and/or changing room as 'average' and 39.6% rated it a 'good' or 'very good'. This data emphasises the need for investment for clubs/groups to maintain their 'good' or 'very good' ancillary facilities and funding for the upgrade, improvement and creation of changing rooms and pavilions for those who have 'poor' or 'very poor' facilities.

Need to improve/extend facilities

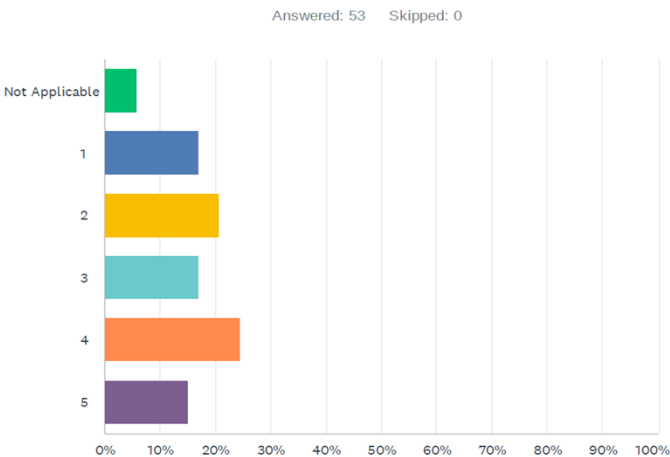
Q19 Is there a need to improve/extend these facilities to sustain or grow your Club/Association?



71.7% of the respondent clubs consider they need to improve their facilities to sustain the appeal of their club to existing members and to attract new members. This is particularly an issue for accommodating the growth of sports clubs as many sports clubs in the area have aspirations to grown in the next three years, this is identified in Q8. Therefore, whilst a high majority of clubs are keen to expand further, there appears a link to need for investment of facilities for clubs/groups.

Swimming Club Response

Q17 How do you rate the quality of the changing facilities/pavilion at your Club's/Association's main site? (1 being very poor and 5 being very good).



Hastings Seagull Swimming club

The club has over 500 swimmers ranging from age 9 to 30 and have achieved local, county and regional achievements. The club reported that they have experienced an increase in teams and active members over the past three years from 320 in 2019 to 510 in 2022. Hastings Seagull Swimming Club have further plans to grow in the next three years as they have over 100 children on the waiting list but cannot accommodate them due to a lack of pool time. The club hold their activities mainly in the Summerfields Leisure Centre, however, the club rate the facility a 2 and comment that it is an ageing facility with a lack of investment. The same goes for their rating of the changing facilities/pavilion. The club have clearly stated their need for more pool time or a larger pool to sustain or grow as an association.

## Appendix 6: Club Survey Analysis

### Club Survey Overview

To understand the current landscape of clubs in the Hastings and Rother area, data was collected from a survey which was distributed to the sports clubs in the area. By analysing the data, it is clear to understand the circumstances that clubs find themselves in and whether the current provision are meeting the demands of these sports organisations. A summary of the results of the club survey is provided below.

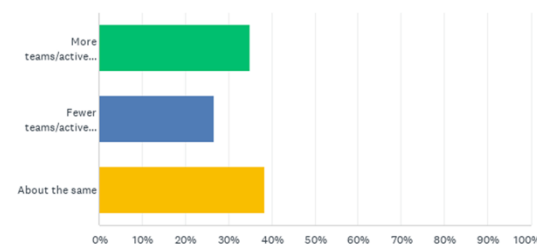
### Club Responses – Spread of Responses

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Athletics	3.23%	2
Basketball	8.06%	5
Bowls	9.68%	6
Cricket	25.81%	16
Exercise, movement or dance	3.23%	2
Football	45.16%	28
Gymnastics	1.61%	1
Hockey	3.23%	2
Judo	0.00%	0
Netball	3.23%	2
Rugby Union	3.23%	2
Rugby League	0.00%	0
Squash	1.61%	1
Swimming	1.61%	1
Table Tennis	4.84%	3
Taekwondo	0.00%	0
Tennis	8.06%	5
Volleyball	3.23%	2
Other (please specify)	16.13%	10
Total Respondents: 62		

62 individual sports clubs responded to the invitation to complete the survey, these clubs are compiled of both indoor and outdoor sports. Table 2.2.1 shows the spread of responses for each sport, it is important to consider that many clubs offer multiple sports.

### Club Responses – Growth Trend last 3 years

Q7 Does your Club/Association have more or fewer teams/active members than three seasons/years ago, or has the number of teams/active members stayed about the same?

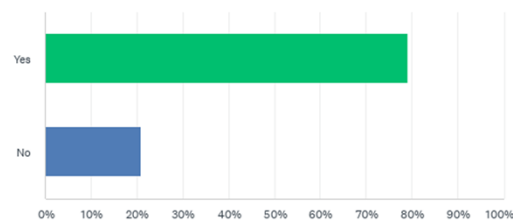


Despite the major restrictions on movement and temporary closure of sports facilities over the past two years due to the Covid pandemic, the sports clubs in the area have proved resilient with the majority reporting stable membership or growth currently compared to three years/seasons ago. Over a third of clubs have grown in the last three years, therefore, increasing the need and demand for sporting provisions.



Future Growth

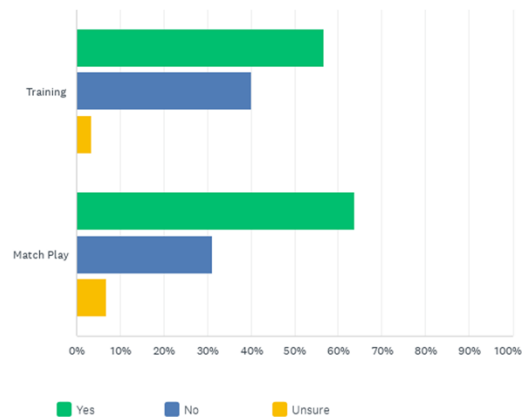
Q8 Does your Club/Association have plans to grow in the next three seasons/years?



Looking to the future, almost 80% of the clubs surveyed were positive regarding plans for growth over the next three years/seasons, emphasising further the strength of the club sector in Hastings and Rother as well as likely rising demand. The rest of the respondents do not have any further plans to grow, this signals that there is a need to maintain the current provisions for these clubs to remain sustainable.

Club Needs – Meeting Demand

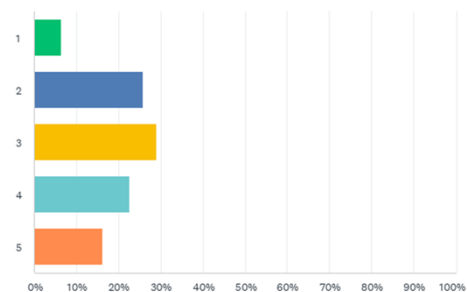
Q11 Is your current number of hours/pitches/evenings sufficient to meet the demand for your club's activities for training and match play?



40% of the clubs responded that they do not have sufficient programming time available at the sporting venues they access to meet current training demand from their memberships and 31% for match play. This shows the supply or availability of facilities and resources is not meeting the demands of the sports clubs, signaling for a need to increase accessibility of sport facilities.

Club Response – Ratings

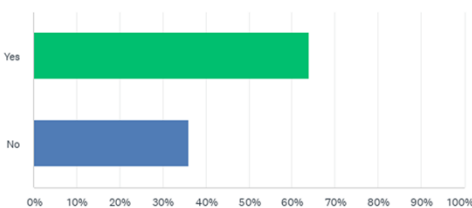
Q16 How do you rate the quality of your Club's/Association's main playing facilities, including playing surface? (1 being very poor and 5 being very good)



In terms of the quality of the stock of sports facilities available to the sports clubs in the area, just under 33% of those surveyed rated the playing facilities they use as 'poor' or 'very poor' and 28% as 'average'. Some clubs (16%) consider their main playing facilities to be 'very good'. This finding reflects the need to upgrade facilities and the increase of investments made in maintaining and enhancing the facility stock by the joint Borough and District Council, national sports bodies, and the clubs themselves through fund raising.

Main site – improvements

Q18 Is there a need to change your Club's/Organisation's main playing facilities (e.g. relocate to another site /change facility layouts/ sizes or invest in floodlights) or to improve the quality to sustain or grow your club/Organisation?



64% of sport clubs believe they are in need of change or improvements to their current main playing facilities to sustain or grow their club. This data shows that provision support should be provided to these clubs to promote growth or sustainability and to prevent clubs from reducing in size.

# Rother District Council

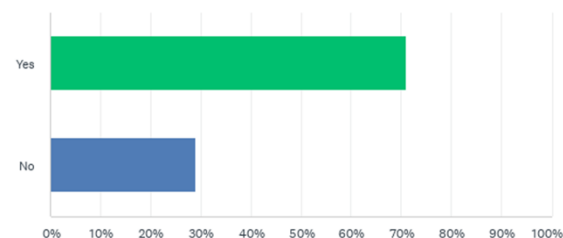
## Health, Well-being and Leisure Facilities Strategy 2023-2033

Examples of the individual survey responses, from across a range of sports, about their demands and aspirations are listed in the table below:

Club/Sport	Aspirations/Demands
S.C. Pass+Move (Football)	Large football provider with over 350 members but do not have a specific 'Home' ground and are forced to play across several different venues. The club looks to have a home ground for themselves.
Hastings Butterflies (Basketball)	Fund, refurbish and unlock all outdoor courts in Hastings/St Leonards to promote youth's mental health and reduce crime and antisocial activity.
Radley Martlets Bowls Club (Bowls)	Improvement in drainage and surfacing. Members are leaving because of the poor conditions of the green.
Hove Cricket Club (Cricket)	The club have development plans that targets increased participation and increasing and improving practice facilities to hold more teams.
Hastings Athletic Club (Athletics)	The club is constantly fundraising to maintain track facilities. Currently looking to fundraise for a new throwing cage. Track surface also has to be relayed every ten years which is extremely expensive.
Hastings Seagull Swimming Club (Swimming)	More pool time and larger pool is required. Club has also identified that the facilities are ageing and has a lack of investment.
South Saxons Hockey Club (Hockey)	Club is at risk of folding as facility has been declared unfit to use, therefore, a new pitch is urgently required.

### Club Growth and Sustainability

Q19 Is there a need to improve/extend these facilities to sustain or grow your Club/Organisation?



Over 70% of the respondent clubs consider they need to improve their facilities to sustain the appeal of their club to existing members and to attract new members. This is particularly an issue for accommodating the growth of sports clubs as 34% sports clubs in the area have grown in the past three years, as identified in section 2.2.2. Therefore, whilst a high majority of clubs are keen to expand further, there appears a link to need to invest in the wider infrastructure for clubs such as ancillary / support facilities to support this.

## Summary

The club survey conducted has highlighted the position of clubs in Hastings and Rother and their provisions and accessibility to the community. Many clubs aspire to expand over the next three years, and they require further development of facilities to achieve these goals. The data has shown that many clubs are not currently in the position they would like to be and are not completely satisfied with the facilities that they have access to. Most clubs believe they are in need of funding to grow for a range of reasons, many of which are linked directly to facilities and improving the accessibility of provisions to members.

A few of the challenges surrounding the facilities in Hastings and Rother have been mentioned in the survey through an 'additional comments' question. Through these comments, it is clear that there are barriers surrounding the lack of facilities, causing many of the clubs in the same locality to be ground sharing, preventing their growth. There are also challenges around the quality of facilities amongst sports clubs in Hastings and Rother, this is resulting in teams folding and members leaving. Larger venues are in demand in the area as clubs struggle to have enough time for their growing memberships as the need for more sessions increase.

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# Rother District Council Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy

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## Rother District Council

### *Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis*

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A total of 18 Parish/Town Councils responded to the online survey. These were:

1. Battle Town Council
2. Bodiam Parish Council
3. Brightling Parish Council
4. Burwash Parish Council
5. Camber
6. Crowhurst
7. Ewhurst Parish Council
8. Guestling Parish Council
9. Hurst Green Parish Council
10. Icklesham Parish Council
11. Mountfield Parish Council
12. Peasmarsh Parish Council
13. Pett Parish Council
14. Rye Town Council
15. Salehurst & Robertsbridge Parish Council
16. Sedlescombe Parish Council
17. Udimore Parish Council
18. Westfield Parish Council

Out of the 18 Parish/Town Councils, 3 indicated that they did ***not have any indoor sports facilities.***

***These are:***

- *Udimore P C*
- *Bodiam Parish Council*
- *Guestling Parish Council*

Out of the 18 Parish/Town Councils, a **further 6 did not indicate that they did not have any indoor sports facilities**, but they left the entire survey blank.

***These were:***

- *Mountfield Parish Council*
- *Icklesham Parish Council*
- *Salehurst & Robertsbridge Parish Council*
- *Sedlescombe Parish Council*
- *Burwash Parish Council*
- *Camber*

***Therefore for analysis purposes only 9 Parish/Town Council responses will be detailed in the analysis below.***

Rother District Council

Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis

Site 1 Facilities and Quality:

Name of Town or Parish Council:	Site 1 name (indoor):	Please enter the number of indoor facilities at site 1:					
		Town/Parish/Community - Number of facilities/courts	Town/Parish/Community Halls) - Quality of facilities/courts	Activity Hall (less than 3 badminton courts): number of courts - Number of facilities/courts	Activity Hall (less than 3 badminton courts): number of courts - Quality of facilities/courts	Number of changing rooms -	Number of changing rooms - Quality of facilities
Ewhurst Parish Council		1	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
Westfield Parish Council	Westfield Community Hall	3	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	Village Hall	1	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
Rye Town Council	Rye Community Centre	1	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-
Crowhurst	Crowhurst Pavilion	0	-	-	-	2	-
Peasmarch Parish Council	Peasmarch Memorial Hall	1	Satisfactory		-	-	-
Pett Parish Council	Pett Village Hall	0	-	1	Satisfactory	-	-
Battle Town Council	North Trade Road Pavilion	0	-	-	-	3	Unsatisfactory
Brightling Parish Council	Brightling Village Hall	1	Good	-	-	-	-



Rother District Council  
*Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis*

Site 2 Facilities and Quality:

Name of Town or Parish Council:	Site 2 name (indoor):	Please enter the number of indoor facilities at site 2:					
		Town/Parish/Community Halls - Number of facilities/courts	Town/Parish/Community Halls (suitable for at least low impact physical activity) - Quality of facilities/courts	Squash Courts: number of courts - Number of facilities/courts	Squash Courts: number of courts - Quality of facilities/courts	Number of changing rooms - Number of facilities/courts	Number of changing rooms - Quality of facilities/courts
Ewhurst Parish Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westfield Parish Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye Town Council	Rye Tennis Club	-	-	2	Excellent	-	-
Crowhurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peasmarch Parish Council	Pavilion - Recreation Ground - The Maltings	1	Satisfactory	-	-	1	Good
Pett Parish Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battle Town Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brightling Parish Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rother District Council  
*Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis*

Please list below all changing facilities (for the above) in significant need of improvement

Name Of Town Or Parish Council:	Response
Ewhurst Parish Council	None - Hall needs replacing.
Westfield Parish Council	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	-
Rye Town Council	Unknown
Crowhurst	Crowhurst Pavilion - the changing rooms are very old and dated
Peasmarsh Parish Council	-
Pett Parish Council	-
Battle Town Council	North Trade Road Pavilion The building is not fit for purpose due to it's age and the expected standard of changing facilities. It is considered the building is also unhygienic due to damp and general poor condition
Brightling Parish Council	-

Rother District Council  
*Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis*

Please use this box to comment on any potential facility developments within your Town/Parish area

Name Of Town Or Parish Council:	Response
Ewhurst Parish Council	Looking to replace Village Hall
Westfield Parish Council	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	-
Rye Town Council	Unknown
Crowhurst	-
Peasmarsh Parish Council	-
Pett Parish Council	-
Battle Town Council	North Trade Road Pavilion, the Town Council has planning permission granted to replace the building with a new pavilion with improved facilities
Brightling Parish Council	-

Rother District Council  
*Parish and Town Council Survey Analysis*

Please use this box to comment on any other information relating to the sports and leisure facilities/needs in your Town/Parish area

Name Of Town Or Parish Council:	Response
Ewhurst Parish Council	-
Westfield Parish Council	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan in progress, hope to improve facilities. looking at renovating playground and introducing outdoor adult fitness equipment
Rye Town Council	Rother DC holds details relating to Rye Sports Centre. We're unaware of any other requirements
Crowhurst	-
Peasmarsh Parish Council	-
Pett Parish Council	-
Battle Town Council	It is suggested changing facilities/pavilion would be of benefit at the Coronation Gardens playing field
Brightling Parish Council	-


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## Appendix 8: Stakeholders Consulted

- NHS;
- East Sussex CCG;
- Bexhill and Rural Rother Primary Care Networks;
- ESCC Public Health;
- Education partners – Rother District schools and the College;
- RDC officers and Members;
- Active Sussex
- Active Rother Partnership;
- Freedom Leisure;
- Relevant NGBs;
- Sport England;
- Neighbouring Local Authorities;
- Rother District Town and Parish Councils
- Rother District Schools
- Local Sports Clubs

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Appendix 9: Rother District Council – Local Strategic Context

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors		
Locality Description	<p>Located in the easternmost part of East Sussex, and bordering Kent, Rother is a predominantly rural district which includes pockets of severe and enduring deprivation, within an area of relative affluence. The District derives its name from the River Rother which traverses the northern part of the area from Ticehurst through rural villages to reach the English Channel at Rye.</p> <p>The District covers some 200 square miles and serves a population of around 90,000 residents. The main urban areas are Bexhill with its distinctive town centre and seaside character and the historic towns of Battle and Rye.</p>	



Policy/ Strategy/Other  
Relevant Factors  
Rother District Council  
Corporate Plan 2020-2027

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Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<div> <b>PRIORITY OBJECTIVES</b> </div> <div> <div> <b>CLIMATE EMERGENCY</b>            To establish and deliver a plan to ensure Rother District Council is carbon neutral by 2030.         </div> <div> <b>FINANCIAL STABILITY</b>            To rectify the financial deficit and bring the Council to a secure financial footing by the end of 2025/26.         </div> <div> <b>INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOMES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT</b>            To deliver 400 affordable rent homes by end 2023.         </div> <div> <b>HOUSING LIST REDUCTION</b>            To reduce the Rother Housing list from 1,600 (as at December 2019) to 1,200 by the end of 2023.         </div> <div> <b>HOUSING</b>            To bring Rother above a 5-year land supply by the end of 2023.         </div> <div> <b>EMPOWERED ORGANISATION</b>            To create an organisational structure that allows for a clearer, more effective resident focused organisation by the end of 2023.         </div> <div> <b>A FAIRER SOCIETY</b>            To build a fairer society by promoting acceptance and equality in the District, developing an Anti-Poverty Strategy to improve existing support services and identifying new ways of working in collaboration with the voluntary sector to reduce poverty and hardship within the District.         </div> <div> <b>DEVELOPMENT OF ROTHER'S ECONOMY</b>            To lift the average indexed wage in the Rother District from the bottom of the national league table by the end of 2023.         </div> <div> <b>AN OPEN COUNCIL</b>            To improve access to Council meetings, ensuring increased transparency, meaningful consultation and better visibility by the end of 2023.         </div> <div> <b>A TOWN COUNCIL FOR BEXHILL-ON-SEA</b>            To form a Parish (Town) Council for Bexhill with effect from 1 April 2021 with the first elections in May 2021.         </div> </div> <div> <b>A FAIRER SOCIETY</b>             Improve levels of physical activity amongst residents experiencing socio-economic deprivation and poor health outcomes. New leisure contract delivers demonstrable improvement in levels of activity amongst residents experiencing deprivation.         </div>

# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
Local Plan Core Strategy (2011-2028)	<p>The overall vision for Rother contained in the Core Strategy presents a description of Rother in 2028, highlighting the changes from today. “Rother District is recognised for its high quality of life, where there is a strong emphasis on community life. This has been achieved by continuing to support and further develop vibrant, safe, balanced and inclusive communities.</p> <p>There is a strong commitment to a more sustainable, low carbon future and adapting to climate change. There is sensitive stewardship of environmental resources and conservation of the area’s outstanding environmental and cultural assets. Sustainable economic growth has been secured, with much improved job opportunities, which encourage young people to stay in the area and provides greater prosperity for all. Improved economic and social well-being has been facilitated by better access to jobs and services, in both urban and rural areas, and improved connectivity with the rest of the region, including through effective telecommunications networks. Development and change has contributed significantly to meeting local needs and aspirations, having responded positively to the district’s circumstances, as well as to regional and sub-regional imperatives.</p> <p>There has been a notable improvement in economic conditions in the coastal towns of Bexhill and Rye as a result of a strong focus on regeneration notably through close working with neighbouring Hastings.</p> <p>Bexhill has retained and strengthened its distinct identity and become one of the most attractive places to live on the south coast - attractive to families, the young and older people alike. It is the main focus of development in the district, and this continues to enable improvements in the supply of jobs and services.</p> <p>Rye has improved its economic and social circumstances whilst fully respecting and sensitively managing its historic character, vulnerability to flooding and ecologically important setting. It maintains a strong tourism sector and Port activities. The inland and essentially rural areas of Rother, falling mainly within the High Weald AONB, retain their essential local character. Battle continues to be a thriving small market town and tourist centre which retains its character, with sensitive conservation of its historic core and setting.</p> <p>The character and diversity of villages has also been retained. They are vibrant and inclusive, having evolved organically in a manner sensitive to their surroundings. The countryside continues to be protected for its intrinsic value as well as being more accessible and economically active, while change is carefully managed to respect its character.”</p> <p>The vision translates into the following Strategic Objectives; Table 1 – Strategic Objectives for Rother District Vision 2028 Theme Strategic Objective Overall Spatial Strategy To achieve a pattern of activity and development that contributes to the Sustainable Community Strategy, the ‘Spatial Vision’ and responds to particular local circumstances and environmental resources.</p> <p>Through the development of the Local Plan the vision, objectives, key issues and challenges will be determined. The following table (Figure 4) outlines the considerations that will be made by officers, Members and other stakeholders when determining the appropriate mechanism for delivering each element in the production of the Local Plan.</p>

# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

### Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors

#### Rother New Local Plan early Engagement 2039

Figure 4: Key Considerations to be made for the Local Plan

Element to be included in the Local Plan	Considerations	How they will be determined	Element to be included in the Local Plan	Considerations	How they will be determined
Vision for Rother in 2039	<p>The following areas of focus were identified prior to early engagement on the Local Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Areas of focus to be incorporated into the Vision:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Climate Change,</li> <li>➢ Housing need,</li> <li>➢ Sustainable Economic Growth,</li> <li>➢ Environmental Protection,</li> <li>➢ Historic Character,</li> <li>➢ Tourism,</li> <li>➢ Quality of life,</li> <li>➢ Inclusivity for all.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Consider what has changed since the delivery of the Core Strategy.</li> <li>• Respond to the current elevated environmental and Climate Change focus by delivering a Local Plan which delivers the targets and ambitions of the Council's Environment Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Visioning/Objective Priorities of Members</b> – Analysis of responses from early engagement exercise. The areas of focus to be prioritised in the vision include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Sustainable transport</li> <li>➢ Maintained landscape</li> <li>➢ Biodiversity</li> <li>➢ Economic growth</li> <li>➢ Beautiful well designed areas</li> <li>➢ Conserving the High Weald</li> <li>➢ Sustainable/low energy housing</li> <li>➢ Community focus</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	for Hastings and Bexhill (Joint Member Group)	<p>some synergy in evidence base and joint approach, but not looking to synchronise Local Plan delivery timetable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working together on cross boundary strategic planning issues, such as infrastructure, housing and employment land provision.</li> <li>• Statement of Common Ground and Duty to Cooperate – prepare early in the plan making process</li> </ul>	<p>that will be outlined in respective Local Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified opportunities to work together on evidence base e.g. Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) and the SA/SEA Scoping Report.</li> <li>• Develop a complimentary policy direction and delivery strategy for the wider housing and economic market (Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Market Area)</li> </ul>
Objectives for the Local Plan	<p>The following areas of focus were identified prior to early engagement on the Local Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link proposed objectives to the key themes of the Corporate Plan: Places, People and Prosperity (Performance is an overarching objective)</li> <li>• <b>Spatial and Strategic Objectives:</b> Ensure the follow elements are incorporated into objectives, and understand that these may be interlinked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <b>Places</b> – Spatial Development Strategy, Urban Rother, Rural Rother, Sustainable Development</li> <li>➢ <b>People</b> – Local Communities</li> <li>➢ <b>Prosperity</b> – Sustainable Economy, Climate Change, Environmental Protection, Infrastructure and Connectivity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Visioning/Objective Priorities of Members</b> – Analysis of responses from early engagement exercise. The areas of focus to be prioritised in the objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Zero Carbon</li> <li>➢ Broadband</li> <li>➢ Sustainable Transport</li> <li>➢ Transport Connectivity/facilities</li> <li>➢ Community</li> <li>➢ Affordable Housing</li> <li>➢ High Weald AONB</li> <li>➢ Preservation of village/rural &amp; place identity</li> <li>➢ Housing for local need</li> <li>➢ Economic prosperity/employment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Key Issues and Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following issues and challenges will be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Seeking to meeting overall housing (including affordable and specialist) need in Rother District</li> <li>➢ Securing economic improvement and regeneration</li> <li>➢ Carbon reduction and adaptation to climate change</li> <li>➢ Maintaining safe places to live</li> <li>➢ Supporting strong, sustainable communities</li> <li>➢ Planning for an ageing population</li> <li>➢ Better access to jobs and services</li> <li>➢ Conserving environmental quality, delivering Nature Recovery Networks and ensuring biodiversity net gain</li> <li>➢ Better facilities for sports, leisure and culture</li> <li>➢ Provision of strategic infrastructure to support the delivery of development (identified through the IDP and Infrastructure Funding Statement)</li> <li>➢ Managing uncertainties and contingency planning</li> <li>➢ Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring planning authorities and statutory organisations</li> <li>➢ Meeting the requirements of the SA/SEA/Habitats Regulation Assessment and its related legislation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Issues and Challenges formalised through the development of the Council's SA/SEA Scoping Report.</li> <li>• Other mechanisms for identifying issues and challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Duty to Cooperate meetings,</li> <li>➢ SA/SEA Scoping Report baseline position,</li> <li>➢ the initial outcomes of the HEDNA study</li> <li>➢ Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the Infrastructure Funding Statement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Shared Statement/Approach for future development and prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shared Statement/Approach:</b> Liaise directly with Hastings Borough Council, working together on joint evidence.</li> <li>• Discussed, but agreed not to prepare a joint Local Plan. Respective timetables allow for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A shared statement/approach will be considered through Duty to Cooperate meetings with Hastings BC. Consider an agreed shared statement or</li> </ul>	Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are several considerations that will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council will firstly use its</li> </ul>

# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

### Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors

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Element to be included in the Local Plan	Considerations	How they will be determined	Element to be included in the Local Plan	Considerations	How they will be determined
Strategy Considerations	<p>need to be made by the Council in seeking to meet is potential step change in residential development. All options and potential strategies will be considered, as follows:</p> <p><b>Spatial Principles for Planning Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Settlement studies</li><li>➢ Principles for development in the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB),</li><li>➢ Strategic/Countryside Gap between settlements,</li><li>➢ Gypsy and Traveller Provision</li></ul> <p><b>Strategy Options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Need to maximise supply of housing in line with the standard methodology identified level of need,</li><li>➢ Assess whether proportional growth across the District is appropriate and a realistic opportunity</li><li>➢ Focus on development along key transport corridors</li><li>➢ Urban Intensification and redevelopment</li><li>➢ Urban extensions including development along Hastings Fringes</li><li>➢ New settlements</li><li>➢ The role and relationship of Neighbourhood Development Plans</li><li>➢ Windfall Development Strategy</li><li>➢ Consider the capacity for growth in rural areas</li><li>➢ Delivery of renewable energy schemes and policy ambitions</li></ul> <p><b>Policy Options for Growth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Consider the use of new or amended settlement development boundaries,</li><li>➢ Identify potential site allocations,</li><li>➢ Assess the capacity and sustainability of settlements through the evidence base,</li><li>➢ Balanced residential and commercial growth across the District,</li></ul>	<p>Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) to identify sites that are suitable, available and achievable for development. This study will not be dictated to by a housing target but will seek to identify the maximum supply of available sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In seeking to maximise supply, and informed by the HELAA, the Council may consider a combination of various policy options as overall options in isolation may be limited.</li><li>• Options for development will be discussed during the key tasks associated with 'Stage 5 – Option Development outlined in the Scope of Work'.</li><li>• There will be early consideration of whether there are any cross-boundary locations for growth, and whether any locations have cross boundary strategic planning implications.</li><li>• Once the Council has considered its development strategy, it may be necessary to engage with neighbouring LPAs to request their ability to help meet any unmet housing or employment need.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Consider affordable housing policies and exception sites,</li><li>➢ Consider infrastructure provision to support development</li><li>➢ Consider the overall viability of development to deliver the Council's 'Green Agenda'</li><li>• Need to consider the potential for cross-boundary growth locations</li><li>• If necessary, engaging with neighbouring LPA's to request their ability to assist with any unmet need</li></ul>	
			Topic/Background Paper approach to New Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A topic paper based approach is proposed to ensure conformity with NPPF/PPG, other planning guidance and the development of policy options through the Sustainability Appraisal framework, to reach preferred policy options. A topic/background paper approach helps provide the level of detail that ensures explanatory text in the Local Plan is focused and not excessive.</li><li>• The background/topic papers will need to remain focussed, explaining the development of policies, with appropriate cross references to and summarises of the Sustainability Appraisal, without repeating its specific purpose.</li><li>• The Council will undertake a compliance check with Parts 2 to 4 of the PAS Toolkit as the Local Plan progresses. This will also assist in the overall development of the background papers.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Topic Background Papers could include (but not limited to):</li></ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Development Strategy: Housing and Employment numbers and distribution</li><li>2. Housing Policies</li><li>3. Employment and Commercial Development</li><li>4. Environmental and Heritage Management</li><li>5. AONB &amp; Landscape</li><li>6. Infrastructure Provision</li><li>7. Development Management Policies</li><li>8. Community Facilities</li><li>9. Adapting to Climate Change</li><li>10. Development Boundaries and Strategic Gaps</li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can generally follow the same structure, as proposed, but to be reviewed as they are prepared:</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Introduction</li><li>➢ Local Context</li><li>➢ National Policy Context</li><li>➢ Local Policy Context</li><li>➢ Issues/Challenges</li><li>➢ Evidence</li><li>➢ Policy Options/Alternatives</li><li>➢ Sustainability Appraisal</li></ul>








# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

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Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors			
	Statistic	Rother District	England Average
	Car Ownership	19.0% of the existing population does not own a car	26% of people across England do not own a car
	Single person households	36.8% all ages; almost 14% are aged 65 or over. This has implications with an increased risk of loneliness.	England average all ages 30.21%. England average aged 65 or over 12.35%
	% of the population with qualifications	25%	22%
	People aged 16 – 74 in full time employment	29%	39%
	Life expectancy	83.7 for females and 81 for males	Higher than the <a href="#">South East</a> male (80.7) and higher than England average male (79.6). Lower than the <a href="#">South East</a> female (84.1) but higher than England average female (83.2).
	Obesity level at Year 6	16.6% 2018/2019	20.2% 2018/2019
	Adult obesity level	22.9%	24.1%
	Lone parent families	23.3%	24.5%
	Physically active (Undertake at least 150 minutes per week in the past month)	62%	63%
	Physically Inactive Undertake less than 30 minutes in the past month)	25%	25%
	Rural residents under Output Area Classification	30.6%	10.5%
	Urbanites under Output Area Classification	22.2%	18.6%
	Suburbanites under Output Area Classification	23.8%	20.8%
	constrained city dwellers under Output Area Classification	6.6%	6.2%
	Hard pressed living under Output Area Classification	14.6%	17.2%



Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<div>Rother District Council Active Partnerships priorities include:</div> <div> <div>  <div>Violent Crime</div> </div> <div>  <div>Serious Acquisitive Crime – Focus On Residential</div> </div> <div>  <div>Burglary, Theft Of Vehicles &amp; Personal Robbery</div> </div> <div>  <div>Anti-social Behaviour</div> </div> <div>  <div>Reducing Re-offending</div> </div> </div>
Local Authority Health Profile 2019	<div>Health in summary</div> <p>The health of people in Rother is varied compared with the England average. About 17% (2,210) children live in low income families. Life expectancy for men is higher than the England average.</p> <div>Health inequalities</div> <p>Life expectancy is 7.4 years lower for men and 5.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Rother than in the least deprived areas.</p> <div>Child health</div> <p>In Year 6, 16.6% (134) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. Levels of smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average.</p> <div>Adult health</div> <p>Estimated levels of excess weight in adults (aged 18+) are better than the England average. The rates of new sexually transmitted infections and new cases of tuberculosis are better than the England average. The rate of killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than the England average. The rates of under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and under 75 mortality rate from cancer are better than the England average.</p> <p>* rate per 100,000 population</p>



# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors

Rother district Council Deprivation IMD 2019

Legend for Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)

☒ East Sussex LSOAs

Most Deprived 10%

Second Decile

Third Decile

Fourth Decile

Fifth Decile

Sixth Decile

Seventh Decile

Eighth Decile

Ninth Decile

Least Deprived 10%

East Sussex Children's Centres (Aug 2019)

East Sussex Schools (Aug 2019)

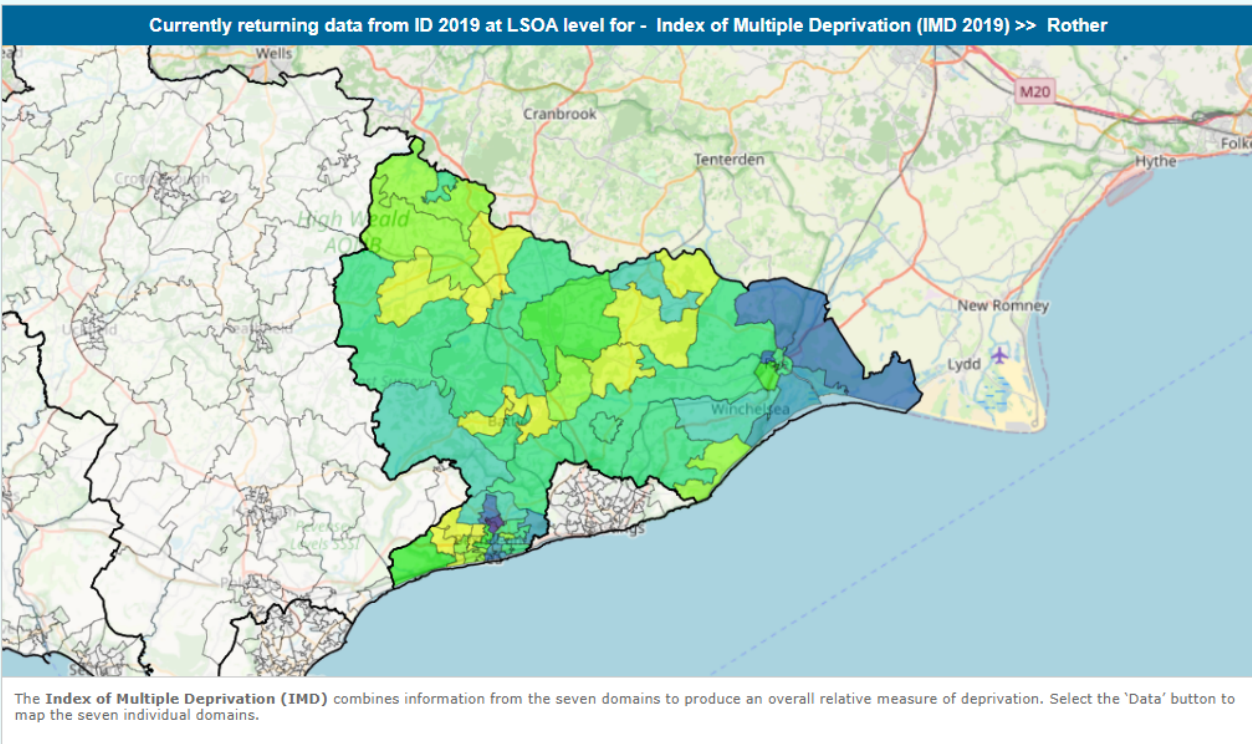
Middle SOA boundaries

County Electoral Division boundaries

Census Parish boundaries

Ward boundaries pre 2018

Ward boundaries post 2019



R  
other

- Rother now ranks as 135 out of 317 local authorities in terms of rank of average rank, compared to 148 (out of 326) in 2015
- Rother now has 2 neighbourhoods among the most deprived decile (compared to 1 in 2019), and 42 neighbourhoods out of 58 ranked as relatively more deprived in 2019 than in 2015. 23 LSOAs rank in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2010, compared to seven which rank as relatively less deprived.
- Rother 007E in Sidley is the most deprived LSOA in Rother and it has a more deprived ranking than in 2015, going from 1,064 in 2015 to 754 in 2019. The other LSOA in the most deprived decile, Rother 007D is also located in Sidley, and now ranks 3,263 (3,806 in 2015).
- Altogether six (10%) LSOAs are among the most deprived 20% in England, four in Bexhill (three in Sidley and one in Central ward), one in Rye (Rother 004E) and one in Eastern Rother (Rother 002A).
- Income Deprivation: Households in Sidley, Central Bexhill and Rye experience more income deprivation than other areas in Rother.

# Rother District Council

## Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2023-2033

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<p>The definition of low income includes both those people that are out of work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).</p> <p>Whilst some areas in Rother appear to be fairly affluent, there are a number of localities where households are experiencing poverty; parts of Sidley being in the top 10% of most deprived areas in the country; parts of Central Bexhill and Eastern Rother being in the top 20% most deprived.</p> <p>Rother has a low percentage of residents educated to NVQ level 2 and above (67.7%) compared to the Southeast (78.9%) and nationally (75%) (Nomisweb.co.uk, 2018).</p>
<b>Active Rother Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2018-2022</b>	<p><b>Our Vision</b></p> <p>Our vision is that the Rother District is an active place, where it is easy to engage in the sport and physical activity opportunities available. We want to ensure, inactive individuals are encouraged and supported to become active and that opportunities to be active are accessible to all. We will adopt a people and places approach to ensuring this vision is reflected in the action we take forward as a partnership aiming to help more people, be more active, more often.</p> <p><b>OUR STRATEGIC AIMS</b></p> <p>Our aims are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To facilitate the provision of flexible, attractive and sustainable opportunities in Rother for the population to participate in sport and physical activity, with a particular focus on inactive individuals from under-represented population groups and priority areas.</li> <li>2. To utilise sport and physical activity participation as a driver for community development and building social capacity in Rother.</li> <li>3. To increase our level of insight into local resident's physical activity behaviour and the influences that could support them to be more active.</li> <li>4. To utilise behaviour change approaches to help support inactive individuals into sport and physical activity opportunities</li> <li>5. To widen the appeal of participation by raising the profile of physical activity using the Active Rother brand</li> <li>6. To develop and implement a shared approach to understanding the impact of our work In order to achieve these aims, the partnership will undertake a wide range of work as set out in appendix 1 of this strategy.</li> </ol>
<b>Rother District Council Environment strategy 2020-2030</b>	<p><b>Our Vision</b></p> <p>The air will be cleaner as the need to travel will be reduced and those of us that do travel will travel by bike, public transport, electric vehicle, or on foot. The natural and built environment will be enhanced and protected for current and future communities. The Council will be a carbon neutral organisation; the district will be tackling and adapting to climate change.</p>

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<p>More energy will come from renewable or low-carbon sources, such as solar. Fewer people will live in fuel poverty. Waste will be reduced. The district will be resilient to the impacts of climate change including heatwaves, droughts and flooding. We will each use less water. Everyone will play their role in reducing their impact on the environment.</p> <p><b>We have the following priorities areas:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Becoming a smart digital district</li> <li>2. Green economy</li> <li>3. Air quality and sustainable transport</li> <li>4. Sustainable waste management</li> <li>5. Sustainable energy</li> <li>6. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity</li> <li>7. Construction and existing buildings</li> <li>8. Environmentally friendly council</li> </ol> <p><b>We have three policy themes which provide a framework for the delivery plan:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CLEAN GROWTH – ensuring the impact of development is not detrimental to the environment, that we consider the environment through our planning policies and own development and economic regeneration initiatives.</li> <li>2. HEALTHY PLACES – putting in place policies and encouraging initiatives which have a positive impact on the environment and the district.</li> <li>3. SUSTAINABLE SERVICES – leading by example: ensuring that minimum impact on the environment is core to the Council's operations and provision of services.</li> </ol>
<p><b>The East Sussex Pride of Place Health and Well-Being Summary 2013</b></p>	<p><b>Our strategic priority for 2026 is to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities</b></p> <p><b>Our key tasks will be to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the best possible start for all babies and young children so that they develop well and are safe and healthy.</li> <li>• Support safe, resilient and secure parenting for all children and young people so that parents are confident, able and supported to nurture their child's development.</li> <li>• Enable people of all ages to live healthy lives and have healthy lifestyles so that more people can improve their prospect of a longer, healthier life.</li> <li>• Prevent and reduce falls, accidents and injuries amongst children, young people and older people.</li> <li>• Enable people to manage and maintain their mental health and wellbeing so that they and their carers are able to manage their condition better and maintain their physical health.</li> </ul>

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support those with special educational needs, physical and learning disabilities to have better health and wellbeing and a longer life expectancy and for those with long term conditions to be diagnosed earlier and provided with more personalised care in the community or at home.</li> <li>Promote high quality and choice of end of life care so that more people are cared for and die in their preferred place of care and death and receive the highest standards of end of life care.</li> </ul>
Active Sussex Strategy 2018-2023	<p><b>ABOUT US</b> - As a registered charity, Active Sussex’s main aim is to reduce the percentage of inactive people in Sussex by 2028. We are part of the national County Sports Partnership Network, and work with stakeholders across the county to build strong relationships. Together, our goal is to increase the number of people participating in sport and physical activity in Sussex.</p> <p><b>VISION</b> - Driving physical activity transformation in Sussex, which sees more people active and healthier communities.</p> <p><b>MISSION</b> - We will listen to people in Sussex to understand how they want to be active. We will work with new and existing partners to drive improved access to opportunities for those most at risk of inactivity, especially older people, those with disabilities and long-term conditions, young people and those who live in areas of high deprivation.</p> <p><b>AIM</b> - By 2023 our aim is to see 5% fewer inactive people in Sussex, and 10% fewer inactive people in the county by 2028, so that all our local authorities have activity levels better than the national average.</p> <div> </div>

Policy/ Strategy/Other Relevant Factors	
	<div><p><b>OBJECTIVES</b></p><div><div>1</div><div><b>Reduce inactivity</b> We will work with stakeholders to facilitate a significant decrease in local people classed as inactive in Sussex.</div></div><div><div>2</div><div><b>Better health and wellbeing</b> To improve the physical and mental wellbeing, and individual development of our communities as a result of our work with stakeholders.</div></div><div><div>3</div><div><b>Put activity centre stage</b> We will work with stakeholders to place physical activity at the forefront of new policies and infrastructure projects such as housing developments, transport policy and public health planning.</div></div><div><div>4</div><div><b>Build relationships</b> We will work more closely with voluntary stakeholders out in the community to deliver appropriate solutions for our target audiences using a 'people like me' approach. We recognise the importance of engaging with new and diverse partners to engage people to be more active, more often.</div></div><div><div>5</div><div><b>Grow investment</b> To seek increased investment in sport and physical activity in Sussex as a result of our advice or collaboration.</div></div><div><div>6</div><div><b>Corporate support</b> To partner with local businesses and encourage them to support physical activity and community sport in Sussex.</div></div></div>



Policy/ Strategy/Other  
Relevant Factors

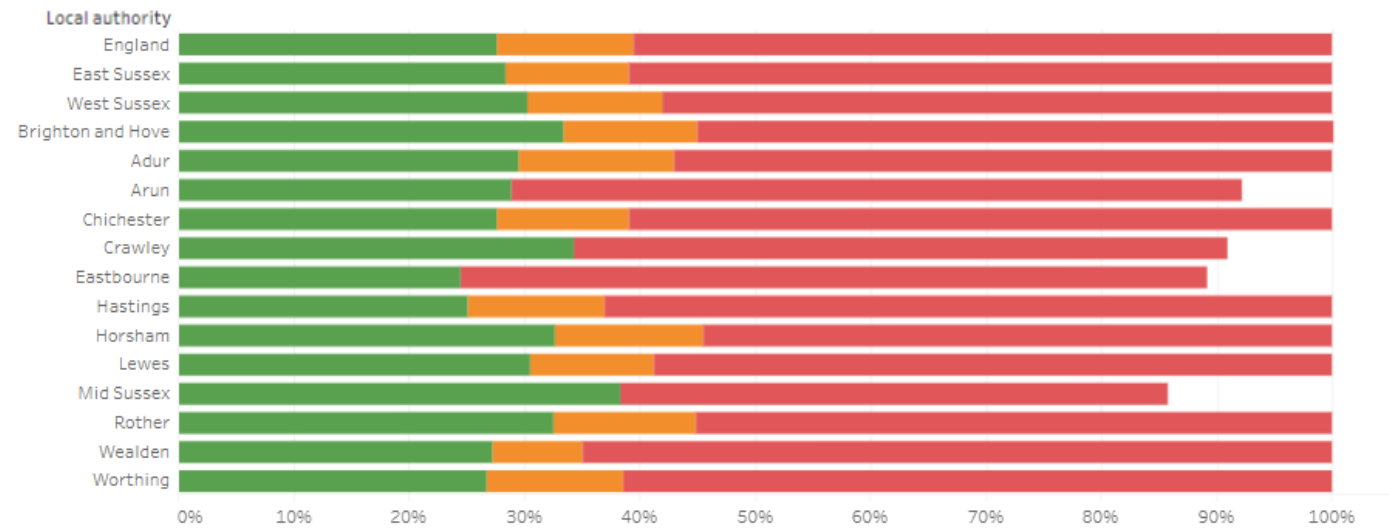
CYP

Minutes of moderate or vigorous activity

- 30 minutes or more every day
- An average of 30 minutes or more a day but not every day
- Less active (less than an average of 30 minutes a day)

Activity Levels At School (Children and Young People in school years 1-11)

\*Missing values for 'An average of 30 minutes or more a day but not every day' due to insufficient sample size for Arun, Crawley, Eastbourne and Mid Sussex.



- Local authority
- ☒ (All)
  - ☒ Adur
  - ☒ Arun
  - ☒ Brighton and Hove
  - ☒ Chichester
  - ☒ Crawley
  - ☒ East Sussex
  - ☒ Eastbourne
  - ☒ England
  - ☒ Hastings
  - ☒ Horsham
  - ☒ Lewes
  - ☒ Mid Sussex
  - ☒ Rother
  - ☒ Wealden
  - ☒ West Sussex
  - ☒ Worthing

## Appendix 10: Active Rother Community Sport and Physical Activity Opportunities

Active Rother – Community Sport and Physical Activity Opportunities				
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1. These are activities which specifically meet Active Rother Partnership priorities and have been supported by Active Rother through grant funding to support sessions and/or coach training. It is far from being a list of all sport and physical activity opportunities in Rother. The sessions are in the main happening on an on-going and weekly basis, unless specified.</p> <p>2. There are also activities which we fund and/or promote which partners run for fixed time periods e.g. children's activities during the summer holidays which are not included.</p> <p>3. Information as at July 25th 2022.</p>				
	Activity	Provider	Day/Time	Location
1	Walking Football	Old Bexhillians in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Thursdays 7pm	Bexhill Leisure Centre
2	Walking Football	Old Bexhillians in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Tuesdays 9.30am	Bexhill Leisure Centre
3	First Steps Into Walking Football	Volunteer led group in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Wednesdays 9.30am	Bexhill Leisure Centre
4	Walking Netball	Volunteer led group in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Mondays 11.15am	Bexhill Leisure Centre
5	Bexhill Walking Cricket	Bexhill Walking Cricket Club in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Fridays 9.30am	Bexhill Leisure Centre
6	Sidley Walking Cricket	Sidley Walking Cricket Club in partnership with Freedom Leisure	Wednesdays 2pm	Bexhill Leisure Centre
7	Battle Knights Walking Football	Battle Town Football Club	Tuesdays 10am	Battle Recreation Ground
8	Walk2Run	Running Space in partnership with The Pelham Community Hub	Mondays 6.30pm	The Pelham, Sidley
9	Walk2Run	Running Space in partnership with The Pelham Community Hub	Fridays 9.30am	The Pelham, Sidley
10	Walk2Run	Running Space in partnership with The Pelham Community Hub	Wednesdays 9am	All Saints School, Sidley
11	Active Friends	Sally Taylor	Tuesdays 10.30am	All Saints Church Hall, Sidley
12	Active Friends	Sally Taylor	Wednesdays 2pm (from Sept 7th)	Pebsham Community Hub
13	Pilates and Lattes	PureFit	Tuesdays 11.30am	The Pelham, Sidley
14	Exercise To Music – Low Level	Dance-Ability	Mondays 5pm	Freedom Church, Sidley
15	Exercise To Music – Medium Level	Dance-Ability	Mondays 6pm	Freedom Church, Sidley
16	Exercise To Music – Low Level	Dance-Ability	Thursdays 11.30am	The Poppy Club, Bexhill
17	Exercise To Music – Medium Level	Dance-Ability	Thursdays 12.30pm	The Poppy Club, Bexhill
18	Exercise To Music – Low Level	Dance-Ability	Saturdays 10.30am	St Augustine's Church Hall, Bexhill
19	Exercise To Music – Medium Level	Dance-Ability	Saturdays 11.30am	St Augustine's Church Hall, Bexhill
20	Chi Gong	Alex Bolton	Fridays 10.30am	De La Warr Pavilion Terrace, Bexhill
21	Pickleball	Bexhill Pickleball	Sundays 1.30pm	Bexhill Leisure Centre
22	Pickleball	Bexhill Pickleball	Wednesdays 11am	Bexhill Leisure Centre
23	Ninfield Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Thursdays 11am	Sparke Pavilion, Ninfield
24	Rayenside Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Wednesdays 11am	Bexhill Leisure Pool
25	Rye Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Monday 10am	Gibbets Marsh Car Park, Rye
26	Bexhill Seafront Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Fridays 11am	De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill
27	Battle Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Fridays 10am	Abbey Green, Battle
28	Sidley Health Walk	The Conservation Volunteers	Mondays 11am	The New Inn, Sidley
29	Tennis For Free	RDC in partnership with LTA and Adam Field	Saturdays 1pm	Egerton Park, Tennis Courts, Bexhill
30	Beginners Running	Rye Runners	Saturdays 10am (for 10 weeks from July 16th)	The Salts, Rye
31	Beginners Running	Battle Town Football Club	Wednesdays 6.30pm	Battle Baptist Church, Battle
32	Table Tennis	The Pelham Health and Wellbeing Community Hub	Monday 12.30pm	The Pelham, Sidley
33	Table Tennis	The Pelham Health and Wellbeing Community Hub	Thursdays 12.30pm	The Pelham, Sidley
34	The Pelham Growz -Gardening Group	The Pelham Health and Wellbeing Community Hub	Tuesdays 10.30am	The Pelham, Sidley
35	Powerhooping	Fit and Fab Families	Sundays 9am	The Downs, Bexhill
36	Powerhooping	Fit and Fab Families	Wednesday 6.30pm	Freedom Church, Sidley
37	Clubbercise Adults	Fit and Fab Families	Thursdays 6.45pm	All Saints Lane, Sidley
38	Exercise for COPD	Bexhill Breathers	Thursdays 2.30pm	The Pelham, Sidley
39	Exercise for Cancer Rehabilitation	Brighter Outlook	Thursdays 1.15pm	The Pelham, Sidley
40	Ladies Only Exercise Class	Jas Fit	Mondays 7.30pm	The Pelham, Sidley
41	Ladies Only Exercise Class	Jas Fit	Wednesdays 7.30pm	Pebsham Community Hub
42			Tuesdays 4.15pm	Younique Wellbeing Studios, Bexhill and On-line
43			Tuesdays 5.00pm	Younique Wellbeing Studios, Bexhill and On-line
44			Thursdays 9.00am	Younique Wellbeing Studios, Bexhill and On-line
45			Thursdays 10.05am	Younique Wellbeing Studios, Bexhill
46			Thursdays 4.30pm	Younique Wellbeing Studios, Bexhill

It is important to recognise the breadth of activities provided in Rother as illustrated above. These do not all require a formal facility and take place in a variety of spaces around the district. Provision by RDC is made on a discretionary basis; the above activities are provided through community groups and organisations in partnership with RDC.



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