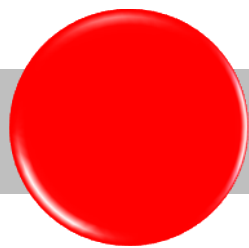
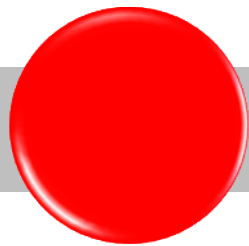


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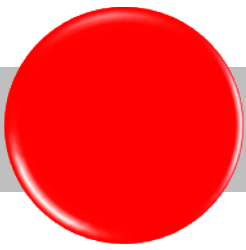
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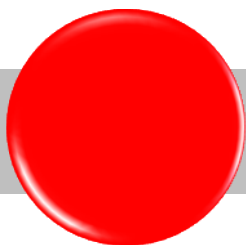


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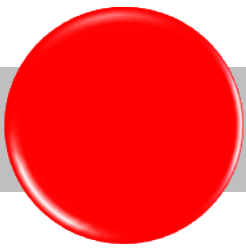


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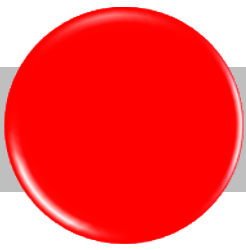
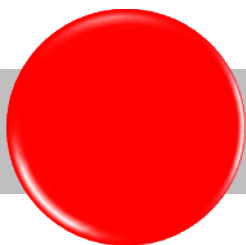


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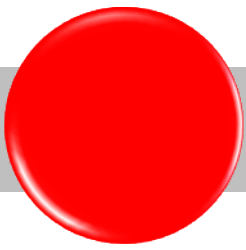
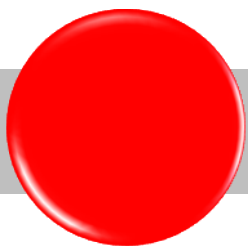


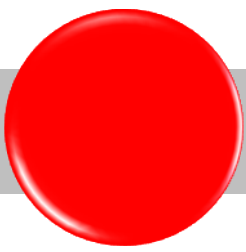
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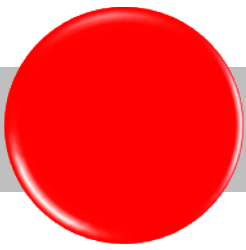
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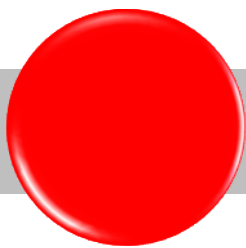


GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERMS	EXPLANATION
ASSESSING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES GUIDANCE (ANOG)	The Sport England guidance on preparing and developing needs assessments for built sports facilities, which provides the evidence to support a Local Plan.
COMMUNITY USE	A facility has community use if it is open for use by sports clubs/associations/community groups.
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE PAY AND PLAY USE	A facility has community accessible pay and play use if it is open for use by individuals in the community and/or sports clubs/associations/community groups. Membership is not usually required at pay and play facilities, except for fitness; this is a health and safety factor to ensure all users have had an induction prior to use.
COMMUNITY USE AGREEMENT (CUA)	A CUA is a formal agreement between an education facility and a Local authority (and sometimes also Sport England) for community use of a sports facility on an education site out of school hours
FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (FPM)	<p>The FPM is a facility modelling toolkit, developed by Sport England to inform the current and future need for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and all-weather pitches. Its data is informed by Active Places, and it is updated annually.</p> <p>The FPM for LB Barnet looks 10 years ahead which is why the SFC is then used to calculate demand beyond that to 2036. The combination of the two identifies the level of under-supply and future demand. The models work differently, but Sport England recognises they can be used together in work like this to identify some hard numbers.</p>
USED CAPACITY	Used capacity is a way of expressing how much of the available capacity of a facility/facilities is being used i.e. if there are 100 hours available, how much is being used. There is no direct correlation between demand and used capacity; however, if there is an under-supply of facilities, used capacity will tend to be high and vice versa. The critical point about used capacity is that over 70% (pools) and 80% (sports halls) the facility is too full to actually do any activity. High used capacity is another way in which demand can be assessed- high used capacity means well-used facilities, and high demand for use.



TERMS	EXPLANATION
DEMAND	<p>Demand is a very hard thing to capture because it is made up of several components, as laid out in the FPM report. Essentially, the study focusses on how much satisfied demand there is and how much of this satisfied demand is met in the borough. The satisfied demand consists of Barnet residents using facilities in Barnet facilities, (some of which are Council-owned), and using facilities outside the borough (exported demand). Imported demand is non-Barnet residents using facilities in the borough. The demand from the Barnet population is converted into units of provision – courts for sports halls and sq. m or lanes for pools. Comparison of this with supply tells one whether there is an over- or under-supply of facilities. The analysis then looks at why this is the case.</p> <p>Unmet demand is the crucial figure – this is demand for a facility type which cannot be met - usually because someone lives outside the catchment area of a facility, or because the facility is already full. Unmet demand is therefore not simply due to an under-supply of facilities; it is can also usually a reflection of the fact that .</p>
LATENT DEMAND	<p>Latent demand is the other form of demand; this is demand that is known about, but for whatever reason it is not using facilities., and it cannot be quantified. So, this could be a female who really wants to go to a fitness suite, but does not know what to wear, or does not have the time to do it because of family commitments, or is unable to attend due to cultural requirements. Knowing where this latent demand is enables a focus to be put on supporting these people into facility use.</p>
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)	<p>The NPPF is a Government-published document that sets out the Government’s land use planning policies and how they are expected to be applied. It covers both plan making and development management, and is part of the statutory framework within which councils’ planning regimes must operate. A new version of the NPPF is expected to come into effect during 2018.</p>



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Barnet borough, in line with that set out in the Fit and Active Barnet Framework 2016-2021 and the sport and physical activity related outcomes within the adopted Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy for Barnet; 2015-2020, is:

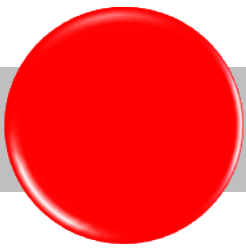
'to ensure that there is an adequate supply of good quality facilities offering a range of sports / physical activities in order to meet current and future levels of demand and provide even more opportunities to create a more active and healthy Borough'.

- 1.2. This will contribute to the Fit & Active Barnet Framework-2016-2021 for the development of sport and physical activity in Barnet borough over the next five years, underpinned by a vision to **'create a more active and healthy Borough'**.¹
- 1.3. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often, is important in contributing to a reduction in the health inequalities in and across the Borough, to help people to live and age more healthily.
- 1.4. Barnet Council wishes to see accessible community sport and leisure facilities, places and spaces for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities available for all residents. This includes formal and informal spaces.

1.1. AIM

- 1.5. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision, places and spaces is to:
- **Develop a portfolio of appropriate, modern, accessible and operationally effective sport and leisure facilities;**
 - **Maintain and increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals, and particularly by those who are currently inactive;**
 - **Develop additional facilities where need is evidenced e.g. as a result of population growth;**
 - **Flexibility of design; future facility provision may need to be more multi-purpose in nature, reflecting changing participation trends and opportunities and unforeseen activities and management practices;**
 - **Encourage those who are not currently physically active to start taking part in physical activity;**
 - **Enable opportunities for participation to be provided in a wider range of places and spaces, and particularly at a very local level, using e.g. community centres/halls;**
 - **Facilitate the continued adoption of healthier lifestyles across the Borough's communities;**

¹ Source: A Fit and Active Barnet 2016-2021



- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across the borough;**
- **Create environments where the opportunity to be more physically active is an integral part of everyday life; and**
- **Support and provide active recreation opportunities for local community groups.**

1.2. SUMMARY OF FACILITY PRIORITIES IN BARNET

1.6. Although the Borough has good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement/refurbishment in the plan period. Analysis of current indoor sports facility provision in the borough identifies the need for:

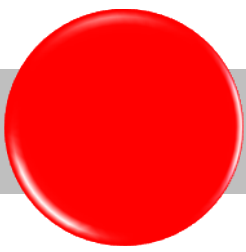
- **Additional swimming pool provision (potentially external funding e.g. Strategic Investment Fund (Sport England solicited), or operator contribution, or Council capital/prudential borrowing, or S106/CIL);**
- **Retaining existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports halls, health and fitness and swimming pools as a minimum (operator contribution, or Council capital/Prudential Borrowing, unless fitness/sports hall/ swimming pools are part of a hub development in which case there may be potential for Strategic Investment Funding (Sport England solicited bid);**
- **Increased community access to existing sports hall facilities (likely to be Barnet Council revenue funding, or minor capital investment);**
- **Potential investment in extended pay and play fitness facilities (S106/CIL, or operator contribution, or Council capital/Prudential Borrowing);**
- **Consideration of investment in purpose-built gymnastics facilities (S106/CIL, operator contribution, or Council capital/Prudential Borrowing, unless gymnastic facility is part of a hub development in which case there may be potential for Strategic Investment Funding (Sport England solicited bid); and**
- **Increased provision of indoor bowls facilities in the long term (club-led/possibly Barnet Council capital contribution, linked to population growth e.g. CIL/S106).**

1.7. Retaining and improving the quality of provision is important in Barnet to ensure that participation levels are retained and wherever possible increased. Active Lives 2017 highlights that 23.3% of the London Borough of Barnet community is inactive enough to have any health benefit.

1.3. SPORTS HALLS

1.8. There is an over-supply of sports halls in 2017, but also unmet demand in 2017 and 2027, and 2036. The level of 2017 unmet demand and that in 2027 can be met within the existing supply of sports halls in the borough, but beyond that there will be a need for additional sports hall space, unless existing facilities can be opened up for community access.

1.9. The existence of unmet demand is due to the fact that the majority of the sports halls in Barnet do not allow community access - either for clubs or groups, or individuals. These facilities need to be made available to the wider community before any investment is made in new facilities, whether by the Council or privately.



1.10. By 2036 there will be unmet demand for an estimated 25.71 courts. However, there is sufficient supply of existing sports halls (35 badminton courts are currently unavailable for community use, and there are other new sports halls planned on education sites which would potentially increase this supply by a further 8-12 courts) to meet this demand, if community access can be increased to these existing facilities and secured at the planned facilities through the planning process.

1.4. SWIMMING POOLS

1.11. In Barnet, there is current and future unmet demand for swimming, equivalent in 2017 to 1 x 6 lane x 25 m pool, and by 2036, 2 x 6 lane x 25 m pools; this despite the significant investment in new pools at Barnet Cophall Leisure Centre and New Barnet Leisure Centre, both due to open in 2019. The need for increased pay and play accessible water space by 2036 is equivalent to 710.73 m² (just over two 6 lane x 25 m pools).

1.5. HEALTH AND FITNESS

1.12. In terms of health and fitness, there is an over-supply of fitness suites (fitness stations). However, this supply is volatile as much of it is small commercial facilities that operate in high street locations – these may not operate in the long term. Whilst supporting an expansive local offer, the commercial and small units are often viewed as expensive and not fully accessible by the community. The Council's own facilities requires a certain level of income to ensure viability and sustainability, which is impacted by the local competitive market.

1.13. The Council needs to ensure that the existing level of pay and play affordable fitness suites is retained as a minimum. Rather than the more commercially focused facilities, it is within these facilities that accessibility can be maximised to engage with the inactive population not. Based on the existing and future supply of health and fitness in the Borough a reasonable balance should be considered when approving planning applications. This should include but is not limited to creating an accessible, sustainable offer that supports the Council's position.

1.14. There is also a need to consider future need for the provision of indoor bowls, fitness facilities, gymnastics and trampolining.

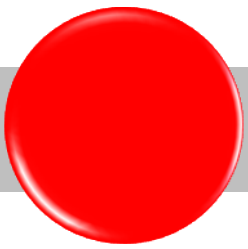
1.6. SUMMARY OF FACILITY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

1.15. Based on the quality audits and assessments, supply and demand, and the needs analysis, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

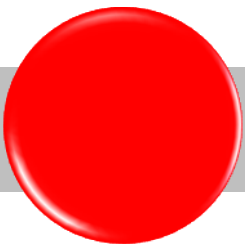


Table 1.1: Summary of Facility Investment Priorities

FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY	LOCATION/S
SPORTS HALLS	Increased community access to existing sports hall facilities (under-supply of 25.71 badminton courts by 2036).	Boroughwide
	Secured access for community use incorporated as part of planning conditions.	Boroughwide; all new schools
	Long term replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Boroughwide-education facilities
SWIMMING POOLS	Increased pay and play accessible water space, equivalent to 710.73 m ² by 2036 (just over two 6 lane x 25 m pools).	Significant potential to re-provide both Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre (both will need replacing anyway due to age in the medium to long term) and provide an increased level of water space. New water space could be provided at Hendon Leisure Centre, linked to the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Plan; this could also complement the developing West Hendon Masterplan for outdoor sports facilities.
	Replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre; existing levels of water space should be retained as a minimum, but not necessarily in the same configuration
HEALTH AND FITNESS	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness facilities as a minimum	Council-owned leisure centres.
	Invest in the existing fitness offers at Burnt Oak Leisure Centre and Finchley Lido to extend and enhance facilities. It is also noted that a new fitness offer will be available in the New Barnet Leisure Centre, scheduled to open in 2019.	Burnt Oak Leisure Centre. Finchley Lido.
	Longer term potential to increase number of fitness stations at Council leisure facilities.	
GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING	Potential to explore further provision given high numbers on waiting lists. Opportunity for Leisure Operator and clubs to work together on this potential facility development.	A re-developed Hendon Leisure Centre or an alternative site; also, significant opportunity to link provision of diving and gymnastics in the future.



FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY	LOCATION/S
INDOOR BOWLS	Potential opportunity to consider long term additional club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities (increased demand for additional 1.60 rinks by 2036).	No specific location, but preferably located in relation to existing facilities in a way that gives the best Borough-wide coverage; however, until demand levels necessitate new facilities, further extension of existing provision would be the most pragmatic approach to maintain operational costs in one location.
GENERAL PROVISION	Overall, and specifically through the housing growth agenda, provision of more active environments, reflecting active travel, safe cycle routes to school, the need to link existing and new communities with walking/cycling/jogging routes.	Borough-wide



1.7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.16. The recommendations arising from the study findings are:

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)

The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the Borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present, nor in the same configuration.

(PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)

Recognise the unmet demand for sports halls now and into the future, but before committing to any new build facilities as a priority, explore opportunities to provide community access at existing sports hall where there is no such provision.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)

prioritise investment in additional swimming pool provision. The priority is inclusion of additional water space at Hendon Leisure Centre and the re-development of the water space at Finchley Lido to increase the scale of provision.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)

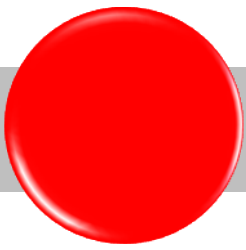
Existing levels of community-accessible and affordable fitness suite provision in the Borough should be retained as a minimum, and where appropriate, opportunities for investment in additional health and fitness provision should be considered where there is an identified need/business case justification should be considered by the London Borough of Barnet and its long-term partner GLL.

(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)

The London Borough of Barnet seek to ensure that any new educational development involving new or enhanced sports facilities has a CUA as part of the planning consent so as to secure pay and play opportunities for clubs and groups, and where possible pay and play access.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)



RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)

Consider the opportunity for the London Borough of Barnet to work with partners in education to increase community access to existing education sports facilities where community access is currently provided, and where it is not, where possible, seek enhanced provision through a CUA as part of planning consent.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)

Public and voluntary sector partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres/halls to maintain and increase participation in physical activity.

(PROTECT AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)

The long-term need for additional indoor bowling facilities is noted; dialogue is established with English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) and local bowling clubs to further explore the potential of facilitating club – led development of additional indoor bowling facilities by 2036.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)

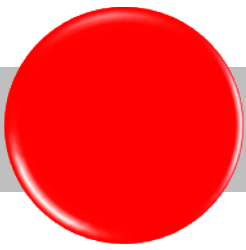
Future need for purpose-built gymnastics/trampolining facilities in the Borough, to meet identified unmet demand, is explored further by the Council with British Gymnastics and Trampolining, local clubs/partners and its leisure operator. Consideration should be given to co-location of a new gymnastics/ trampolining facility Options for including a multi-activity deep water pool which considers a diving facility.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)

Where appropriate, the Council and its partners seek to secure S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional new and improved sport and recreation facilities and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.

(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)



RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)

The Council and all its partners identify the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs for sports facilities, and investigate all available sources for capital funding, on a partnership basis.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)

The Council and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities/spaces, with local partners. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, in the local community, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation better community cohesion.

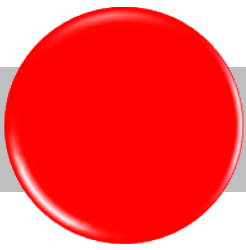
(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 13 (R13)

There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.

(PROTECT)

N.B. It is recognised that any new schools are likely to be Academies and therefore outside the direct control of the London Borough of Barnet Council. This should not, however, prevent local partnerships for community access.



1.8. BACKGROUND CONTEXT

- 1.17. Barnet is the second most populous London Borough with over 389,400 residents ² and is continuing to grow. The population is projected to grow by nearly 90,000 people, a 22.27% increase, to 470,200 by 2036. The ONS Sub National Population Data (2014-based) sets out a population increase between 2011 and 2036 of 80,800, from 389,400 to 470,200. This figure of 80,800 has been used in this study as the population increase on which to base future need but the figure of 389,400 population has been taken as the 2017 base. Therefore, population increase to 2017-2036 is 80,800 (this avoids double counting of population already in the borough).
- 1.18. Equally, given that 59.5% of the population (aged 16+) achieves the Chief Medical Officer's target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week (Source: Barnet Public Health Report – 2015), it is clear there is work to do to increase levels of regular participation amongst the remaining 41.5%, many of whom will be living in the more deprived, areas of the borough.
- 1.19. In Barnet, this means ensuring geographical distribution of facilities and physical activity opportunities across the Borough to enable more people to access facilities in the urban area by walking, and/or cycling. In the rural areas, where there are fewer people, and less formal provision, it means better use of existing community places and spaces for sport and physical activity i.e. more use of community centres/halls for badminton, fitness classes etc.
- 1.20. The Barnet Council Local Plan 2012 identifies as one of the Council's core objectives for delivering the Local Plan's vision as:

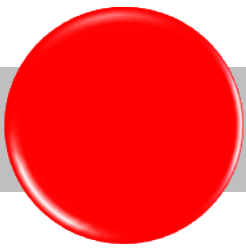
“To secure a healthier Barnet by addressing the factors underpinning poor health and well-being and educating citizens as to their own responsibilities for health”

- 1.21. In line with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework, Sport England guidance set out in 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG), December 2014, and local policy, the strategy assesses existing Indoor Sports Facilities, the future need for sport and active recreation, opportunities for new provision, and expansion of existing facilities, to inform the Evidence Base for the new Local Plan to 2036.

1.9. SPORTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

- 1.22. The scope of this indoor sports and recreation facilities study (the ISRF Study) includes analysis of provision for the following facility types across the London Borough of Barnet, in line with the geographical area covered by the Local Plan. Facilities owned by the public, private and third sector are included.
- **Sports Halls (including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball;**
 - **Swimming Pools;**
 - **Health & Fitness Centres (including dance/aerobic studios);**

² Source: GLA population estimates 2017



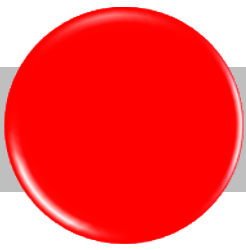
- Squash Courts;
- Indoor/Covered Tennis Centres;
- Gymnastics Facilities;
- Indoor Bowls Halls;
- Athletics Tracks; and
- Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).

1.23. Key elements addressed by the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (ISFS) include:

- **QUANTITY:**
Are there enough facilities with sufficient capacity to meet needs up to 2036 (in line with the Barnet Local Plan until 2036)?
- **QUALITY:**
Are the facilities fit for purpose for the users? Do the facilities provide the level of play needed, and does the quality meet the users' and NGBs' expectations?
- **ACCESSIBILITY:**
Are the facilities in the right physical location for users?
- **AVAILABILITY:**
Are the facilities available at the right time to users who want to use them?

1.24. The key factors and issues taken into account in planning for future facility provision.

- **Population Growth**-Clearly, increased population will result in increased demand for sports facilities; in the London Borough of Barnet, there will be a need for increased provision of swimming pools and gymnastic facilities. Increased demand for indoor bowls, and sports halls, will also need to be carefully considered. Accessibility to sports halls is a key issue given that demand in 2017, 2017 and 2036 outstrips accessible supply. However, there are sports halls on the ground to which community access is not provided; the future provision of sports halls is about access, as opposed necessarily to new build. Housing Development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of the London Borough of Barnet is set to grow significantly by 2036 (by 80,800 people), and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand. The potential for investment in additional provision of formal sports facilities and community halls, secured through CIL/S106 contributions should be explored, given the housing growth planned to 2036. However, it must also be remembered that some of this has already been, or is in the process of being, delivered. Linked to housing development is the potential for other infrastructure development e.g. schools, health facilities, which could also link into future provision of sports facilities.



- **Maintaining and growing participation levels** in sport and physical activity to contribute to more active lifestyles; facilitating more regular activity for the most inactive 23.3% of the London Borough of Barnet community (Active Lives March 2017) is a priority. More active lifestyles will continue to benefit both individual and community health and reduce health inequalities; although the health of the London Borough of Barnet's communities is generally better than that of the region and England as a whole, there are some very specific factors to which the provision of quality, affordable and accessible sports facilities can contribute.
 - **Maintenance of active lifestyles;**
 - **Improved mental health;**
 - **Reduced levels of smoking;**
 - **Further reductions in levels of obesity (both adult and child obesity rates are currently lower than the national average, but the children's obesity rate in the Borough is higher than the regional average);**
 - **The need to retain and grow participation in physical activity for community health benefits;**
 - **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm; and**
 - **The need to improve accessibility to provision at local level, particularly for the 27% of the population without access to private transport.**

- **Planning to replace ageing facilities** – Older facilities are not as operationally efficient, and also tend to be poorer quality. Evidence shows people are more likely to participate in modern, fit for purpose provision. Older sports halls on education sites, will need to be replaced, or as a minimum be extensively refurbished, in the future. The London Borough of Barnet will also need to give some thought to medium-long term replacement/refurbishment of Hendon Leisure Centre and Finchley Lido. There is potential to address the re-development of Hendon Leisure Centre through the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Masterplan.

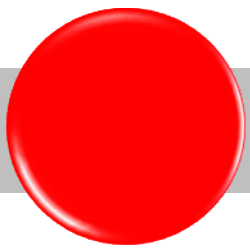


1.10. ACTION PLAN

1.25. In order to realise the Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Barnet there are key priorities that need to be addressed and implemented. These are set out below based on the recommendations for future provision. The indicative capital costs identified are sourced from a combination of SLL's knowledge of new project builds, similar project costs elsewhere, and Sport England recommended guidelines. These are based on sqm construction costs.

Table 1.2: Strategy Action Plan

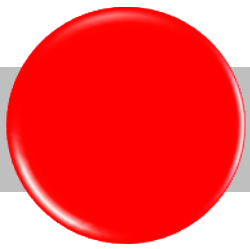
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the Borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present, nor in the same configuration.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure existing levels of provision are maintained by investing in maintenance and planning for future replacement of/refurbishment of Barnet Council's leisure centres (Finchley Lido, Hendon Leisure Centre). There is already refurbishment and investment planned at Burnt Oak Leisure Centre, and improvements planned for the fitness facilities at Finchley Lido.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Facility operators through long-term contract (as per contract with GLL).</p> <p>Capital investment over life cycle agreed through long-term contract.</p> <p>Refurbishment/Replacement costs per leisure centre will vary depending on scale and nature of works if a refurbishment, and the location if a new facility); in broad terms circa £5/6m (minimum refurbishment) - £15-£20m (new leisure centre, pool and dryside facilities, approx. given market scope.</p>	



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)</p> <p>Recognise the unmet demand for sports halls now and into the future, but before committing to any new facilities, as a priority, explore opportunities to provide community access at existing sports hall where there is no such provision.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Establish a dialogue with education and individual schools where there are sports facilities currently unavailable for any form of community use.</p> <p>Undertake feasibility work to identify the practical potential to open up sports halls for community use, the capital and revenue impact and implications.</p>	LB Barnet	Medium to long term		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>There is potential for in-house officers, or external consultants to undertake a study covering e.g. up to 6 schools to assess practical requirements to open up for community access and develop appropriate capital and revenue models; undertaking this work across a number of schools would be more cost-effective than one by one.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision. The priority is inclusion of additional water space at Hendon Leisure Centre and the re-development of the water space at Finchley Lido to increase the scale of provision.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for the development of additional water space.</p> <p>Undertake a feasibility study, architect-led, on Hendon and Finchley Lido Leisure Centres, to assess the options for pool development, the optimum location and design and the consequent capital costs. The study for Hendon should also consider future provision of a larger purpose-built gymnastics facility and a diving pool.</p>	LB Barnet	Long term-new facilities opening	Medium term-feasibility work to inform the development decisions, following from the Brent Cross MasterPlan work, and the Facility Strategy.	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Specialist external support; cost dependent on scope of works estimated.</p>



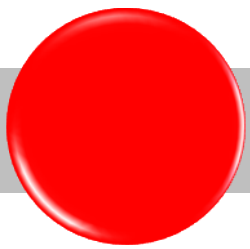
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)</p> <p>Existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness suite provision in the Borough should be retained as a minimum, and where appropriate, opportunities for investment in additional health and fitness provision where there is an identified need/business case justification should be considered by the London Borough of Barnet and its long-term partner GLL.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>LB Barnet retain existing levels of fitness stations in their leisure centres as a minimum.</p> <p>Facilitate continued provision of the same level of affordable commercial fitness provision in the Borough through the planning process (through investment where a business case exists).</p> <p>This approach needs to be balanced through the planning process with full consideration of commercial applications for additional fitness facility development. Policy approach to be developed.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Local providers</p>	Ongoing		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Facility operators through long-term contract.</p> <p>Capital investment over life cycle agreed through long-term contract.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)</p> <p>The Council seeks to ensure that any new educational development involving new or enhanced sports facilities has a CUA as part of the planning consent so as to secure access for clubs and groups, and where possible pay and play access for individuals.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Ensure dialogue between LB Barnet Departments over any proposals for new schools, so optimum benefits for sport and physical activity can be obtained through any new developments.</p> <p>Ensure development of a CUA is a planning condition required of all new schools.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools</p>	Ongoing		<p>LB Barnet as appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools/Academies</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)</p> <p>Consider the opportunity for the London Borough of Barnet to work with partners in education to increase community access to existing education sports facilities where community access is currently provided, and where it is not, where possible, seek enhanced provision through a CUA as part of planning consent.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet work with all schools identifying an aspiration to secure increased on-site community use, to promote availability of education facilities within the wider community, and 'match' those requiring space with available provision.</p> <p>Work towards developing formal CUAs wherever possible to secure and protect community access long term.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools</p>	Ongoing		<p>LB Barnet as appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools/Academies</p> <p>Community organisations and groups</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)</p> <p>Public and voluntary sector partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres/halls to maintain and grow participation in physical activity.</p> <p>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>An audit is undertaken of all community halls in the borough to identify detailed information on ownership, accessibility, current programme offered, etc, to inform targeted work on accessing available space for sport and physical activity programmes, at a very local level.</p> <p>LB Barnet and local community partners work together to facilitate community access to as many available places for informal sport and physical activity as possible, building on the audit information.</p>	<p>LB Barnet-leisure and community officers</p>	Medium to Long term		<p>As appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>Specialist external support</p>



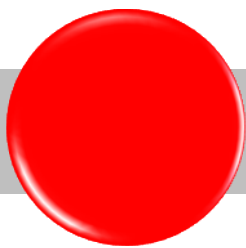
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)</p> <p>The long term need for additional indoor bowling facilities is noted; dialogue is established with English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) and local bowling clubs to further explore the potential of facilitating club-led development of additional indoor bowling facilities by 2036.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet works with the English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) on facility development to review and monitor identified need for additional indoor bowling facilities</p> <p>Establish regular dialogue with local indoor bowling clubs to monitor increases in participation and demand, to ensure that sustainable and efficient facilities are created.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>EIBA</p> <p>Local clubs</p>	Long term		<p>As appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Local clubs</p> <p>NGBs</p> <p>Possible capital investment in an additional facility in the long term; circa £2m (for a purpose built indoor bowls hall 4-6 (cost approximate given long-term element).</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)</p> <p>Future need for purpose-built gymnastics/trampoline facilities in the Borough, to meet identified latent demand, is explored further by the Council with British Gymnastics and Trampoline, local clubs/partners and its leisure operator. Consideration should be given to co-location of a new gymnastics/trampoline facility with Options for including a multi-activity deep water pool which considers a diving facility.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet works with British Gymnastics and Trampoline on facility development to review and monitor identified need for additional gymnastics/trampoline facilities.</p> <p>Establish regular dialogue with local gymnastics/trampoline clubs to monitor increases in participation and demand for facilities.</p> <p>Consider development of new purpose built gymnastics facility as part of a re-developed Hendon Leisure Centre, linked to a new diving pool (part of Brent Cross regeneration MasterPlan).</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>British Gymnastics and Trampoline</p> <p>GLL</p> <p>Local gymnastics and trampoline clubs</p>	Medium to Long Term		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Leisure operator</p> <p>Local clubs</p> <p>National Governing Bodies</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Capital investment; level dependent on facility specification, location etc will be required.</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Council and its partners seek to secure S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional new and improved sport and recreation facilities and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure all investment priorities are included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Secure all available funding through Developer Contributions.</p>	<p>LB Barnet - planning and leisure officers</p>	<p>Short to Medium</p>		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)</p> <p>The Council and its sport and recreation partners identify the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs for sports facilities, and investigate all available sources for capital funding, on a partnership basis.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm investment priorities and obtain capital costs.</p> <p>Assess funding options</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Short to Medium</p>		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Identified investment needs estimated at a total of circa £45m to 2036, based on 2017 costs.</p> <p>Revenue to support feasibility studies (as set out above) circa £20k.</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)</p> <p>The Council and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities/ spaces, with local partners. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation and better community cohesion.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Continue to work with a range of relevant partners to facilitate provision of high quality accessible and sustainable community sports facilities.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Local partners- public, education, private and voluntary sectors.</p> <p>Capital investment could range from adaptations to an existing sports hall to facilitate community access (£0.2m). to a new swimming pool (circa £6m/new leisure centre circa £10m - £20m depending on scale and nature.</p>	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 13 (R13)</p> <p>There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Review the Strategy on a 5-year basis, to update/revise as appropriate, to ensure Local Plan Evidence Base is robust.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to- leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Specialist external support.</p> <p>Cost – dependent on extent of review e.g. to review, update and undertake new analysis as required.</p>	



2. STAGE A – INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

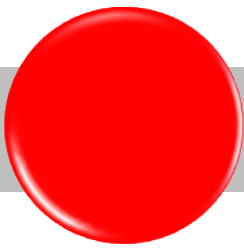
- 2.1. This Indoor Sports and Recreational Facilities Study (ISRF) provides an assessment of the needs for a range of indoor sports facilities in the borough. The Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (ISFS) is intended to guide future provision of indoor sports facilities to serve existing and future residents in the borough.
- 2.2. This ISRF Study is one of two related pieces of work in respect of indoor and outdoor sports facilities commissioned by Barnet Council as part of the evidence base to support its forthcoming Local Plan. It complements the other report, the 2017 Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), approved by the Environment Committee in March 2017.
- 2.3. Barnet is the second most populous London Borough with over 389,400 residents³ and is continuing to grow. The borough covers an area of 86.74 square kilometres. Barnet borders Hertsmere borough in Hertfordshire to the north and five other London boroughs: Harrow and Brent to the west, Camden and Haringey to the south-east and Enfield to the east. Barnet is well connected with easy access to central London via the Northern and Piccadilly tube line services and Great Northern/Thameslink mainline railways and to the North of the country via mainline rail services and the M1 motorway and the A1.
- 2.4. Barnet has a rich heritage. Evidence of 1st Century Roman artefacts have been discovered across the borough and in 1471 the Battle of Barnet was fought in Monken Hadley. Nearly forty sites of archaeological importance containing prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have also been identified across the borough (Barnet's Local Plan 2012).
- 2.5. Barnet is also rich in green spaces and biodiversity interest with 28% of the land area (2,466 ha) designated Green Belt and an additional 8% (690 ha) identified as Metropolitan Open Land. There are over 200 parks and open spaces owned and managed by the Council and containing 66 sites of importance for Nature Conservation.
- 2.6. Barnet has a strong economy with a good balance of businesses; approximately 197,000 of the Borough's residents are in employment. This equates to approximately 92.7% of all economically active people in the borough⁴. Many of the people who work in Barnet also live in the borough. Nearly 75% of the local jobs are held by Barnet residents predominantly in the public sector or in financial services.

2.2. STUDY STRUCTURE

- 2.7. The ISRF Study has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG)), published in 2014. The Sport England diagram which summarises the approach to be taken is shown in Figure 2.1. The diagram informs the structure of this study.
- 2.8. The document covers the three elements required by the Study brief:
 - **Part 1:** Setting the planning context for Barnet; covering demographic profile / population change, participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity. This part of the ISRF review

³ Source: GLA population estimates 2017

⁴ Source: Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics 2017



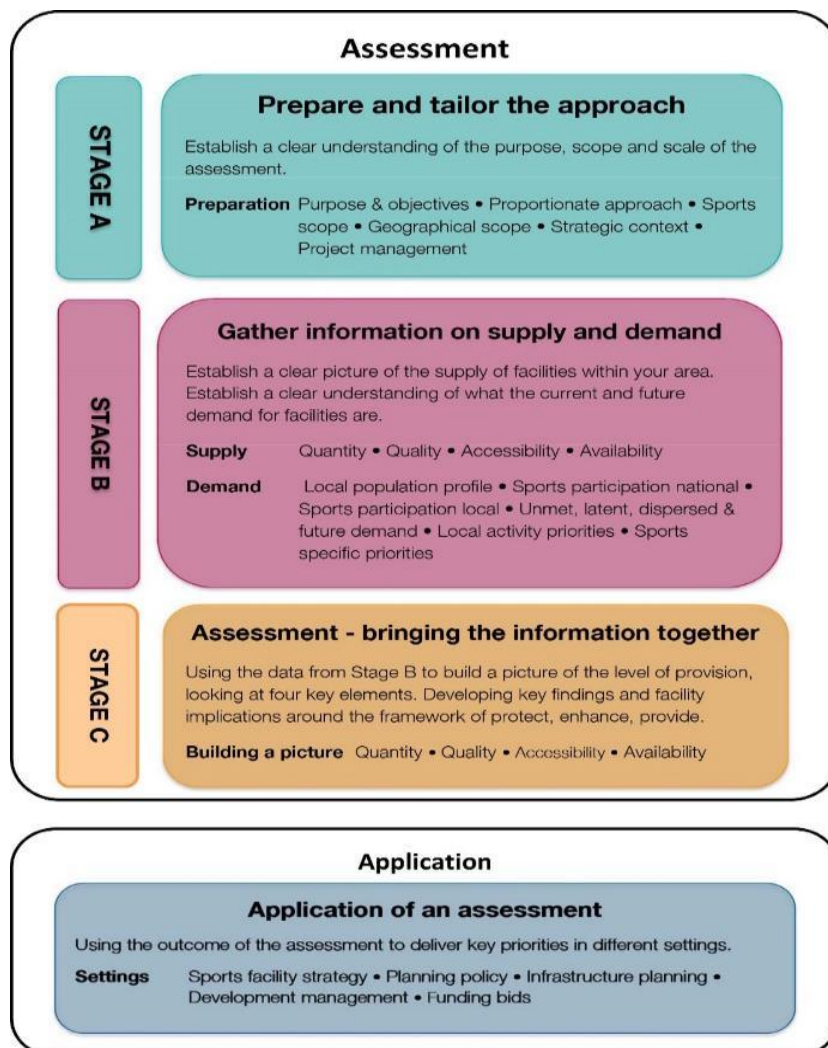
should also provide a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the current supply of indoor sports, recreation and leisure facilities in the borough;

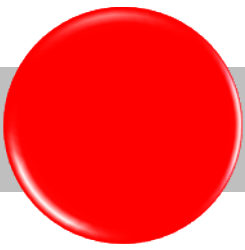
- **Part 2:** A projection of the demand for land for a range of indoor sports and recreational facility uses over the Local Plan period. An assessment should be provided of the needs and opportunities for each facility type; and
- **Part 3:** Consideration of the policy response to the demand and supply balance. This part of the review should also provide a framework for delivery identifying sites for protection, enhancement and new provision for each of the facility types.

2.9. These are set out as follows:

- The **Assessment of Need** (essentially Parts 1 and 2 (paragraph 2.8)) – based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) approach, as set out in Figure 2.2 below; and
- The **subsequent Strategy** (Part 3) (paragraph 2.8) – this sets out the proposed response to the issues identified in the Needs Assessment.

Figure 2.1: Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) Stages





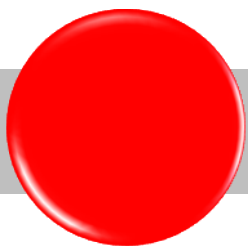
2.3. STAGE A:

2.4. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES IN DEVELOPING A SPORTS FACILITIES STUDY

- 2.10. The development of an Indoor Sports Facility needs assessment provides a robust evidence base to support and inform production of the Local Plan. This study has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, PPG and Sport England throughout, and will provide an evidence base for the Local Plan 2036 and underpin future priorities for provision.
- 2.11. The purpose of this Indoor Sports and Recreational Facilities (ISRF) Study is to:
- **Review the current supply and demand for indoor sports and recreation facilities in the borough;**
 - **Model the demand to assess the current and projected over/under supply of facilities using a recognised modelling technique that satisfies the requirements of Sport England e.g. Facilities Planning Model (FPM); and**
 - **Provide conclusions and recommendations on policy and proposal development.**
- 2.12. Barnet's Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted in 2012 and identifies the following areas as service centres for the borough: New Barnet, Finchley Church End, The Spires, Chipping Barnet, Edgware and North Finchley. The Council intends to consult on a Regulation 18 draft Local Plan in autumn 2018. Once adopted in late 2020, the Local Plan will provide the strategic plan for Barnet replacing the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD's adopted in 2012.
- 2.13. The Council is also currently updating its Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which will support the production of the Local Plan. This ISRF Study will not only provide evidence to support the formulation of Barnet's new Local Plan policies and the identification of sites suitable for indoor sports and recreation facilities; it will also help to inform the IDP.
- 2.14. The ISRF Study covers the geographical area of the London Borough of Barnet but references areas outside the borough boundaries as appropriate. It reflects the diversity of open space, sport and recreational needs across the borough, represented in documents such as The New London Plan 2017.
- 2.15. The Barnet Council Local Plan 2012 identifies as one of the Council's core objectives for delivering the Local Plan's vision as:

“To secure a healthier Barnet by addressing the factors underpinning poor health and well-being and educating citizens as to their own responsibilities for health”

- 2.16. This is implemented through a wide range of Council activities across the Council's service areas.
- 2.17. In addition to providing a robust evidence base for the new Local Plan, looking ahead to 2036, this ISRF Study will build on, and link to, strategic planning work undertaken by Barnet Council in relation to development of a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2016), a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) (2017), and the Fit & Active Barnet Framework (2017). Taken together with these studies, the ISRF will, for the purposes of the Local Plan review, ensure comprehensive coverage of all Barnet's sports and recreational needs.



2.18. The Vision for Fit and Active Barnet Framework 2016-2021 is to **‘create a more active and healthy Borough’**.

2.19. To achieve the vision of ‘creating a more active and healthy Borough’, four outcomes have been identified (which are aligned to the sport and physical activity related outcomes within the adopted Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy for Barnet; 2015-2020). The framework outcomes are:

- **Outcome 1: Improve and enhance Barnet leisure facilities, ensuring that opportunities are accessible for all residents;**
- **Outcome 2: Advocate investment and innovative policies to support the delivery of high quality, accessible facilities and delivery of services;**
- **Outcome 3: Facilitate partnerships and develop opportunities that demonstrate a commitment to embed an ‘active habit’; and**
- **Outcome 4: Target those who do not traditionally engage, increasing participation amongst under-represented groups.**

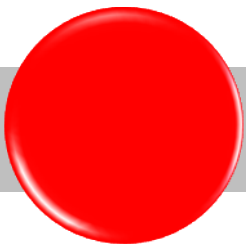
2.5. PROPORTIONATE APPROACH

2.20. The brief developed by Barnet Council outlined the key objectives of the strategy as:

- **Identifying the location and type of key indoor sports and recreation facilities available in the borough;**
- **Establishing the demand for the use of these facilities and the extent to which the current provision of indoor sports and recreation facilities meets local need;**
- **Identifying any gaps in current provision;**
- **Conducting an analysis of supply and demand for land and floorspace differentiating between Barnet’s town centres and outside Barnet’s town centres, and edge of centre sites;**
- **Forecasting demand for indoor sports and recreation land and floorspace for the period up to 2036;**
- **Making recommendations on the type and nature of indoor sports and recreation space promoted in Barnet, including format, design, approach to provision of business space in mixed use developments and the need for affordable” business space; and**
- **Advising on funding that could be secured to help to address any identified gaps in provision, including the use of planning obligations and / or CIL.**

2.21. In addition, the Study:

- **Identifies sufficient sites to meet anticipated demand for indoor sports facilities, taking account of likely areas of growth over the Local Plan period;**
- **Identifies where demand for indoor sports and recreation facilities is likely to grow with a particular emphasis on town centre locations;**



- Identifies whether existing indoor sports and recreation facilities are in suitable locations and how such sites should be protected in the context of current demand and competing land uses; and
- Creates a clear, transparent policy framework for the on-going use of existing indoor sports and recreation facilities and identification of additional sites in response to likely future demand from growing population in the borough.

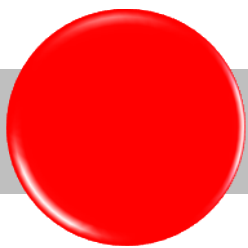
2.6. SPORTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

2.22. The scope of this ISRF Study includes analysis of provision for the following facility types across the London Borough of Barnet, in line with the geographical area covered by the Local Plan. Facilities owned by the public, private and third sector are included.

- **Sports Halls (including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball;**
- **Swimming Pools;**
- **Health & Fitness Centres (including dance/aerobic studios);**
- **Squash Courts;**
- **Indoor/Covered Tennis Centres;**
- **Gymnastics Facilities;**
- **Indoor Bowls Halls;**
- **Athletics Tracks; and**
- **Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).**

2.23. Outdoor sports facilities and pitches are covered in the 2017 Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). This Indoor Sports Facility Strategy comprises:

- **A Strategy and Action Plan, which sets out the full range of findings supported by the evidence, which is fully NPPF compliant;**
- **Technical evidence which sets out the results of the assessment for all indoor sports facilities;**
- **Location plans of all sites using a GIS mapping system;**
- **Identification of proposals for generic Borough wide issues, sport specific issues and area specific issues;**
- **A list of priority projects for improvements needed to indoor sport and leisure facilities over the Local Plan period, with information on indicative costs, phasing and proposed delivery mechanisms, where possible; and**
- **Recommendations for policy, local standards, and guidelines.**



- 2.24. It should be noted that as most swimming pools are indoors, the few outdoor pools in the borough are assessed along with indoor pools in this report.
- 2.25. In addition to purpose-built facilities, consideration is given to the role of the following in meeting local need:
- **Community assets (community halls); and**
 - **Education facilities.**

2.7. STRATEGIC POLICY AND CONTEXT

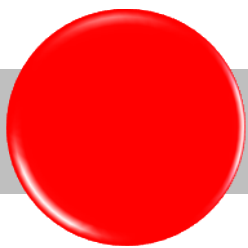
2.26. There are a number of key national and local strategies and policies which inform and influence the development of this study. The majority of the national documents are summarised in Appendix 1, National Context, but the main ones are highlighted below. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between National planning policy, the Local Plan and population growth at the local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Sport England's priorities of Protect, Enhance and Provide.

2.7.1. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

2.27. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

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

- 2.28. “Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
 - **The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
 - **The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”**
- 2.29. Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications that affect sports facilities; it looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires Local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of sports facility needs and an associated strategy including a recommendation that the evidence base is reviewed every five years.



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

- **PROTECT:** To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect sports facilities and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership;
- **ENHANCE:** To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources-whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on Local authority budgets; and
- **PROVIDE:** To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements (if on the CIL Regulation 123 List) and Section 106 agreements. Sport England and the local authority can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding facility developments in the area.

2.7.2. A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR DIGITAL, CULTURE, MEDIA & SPORT

2.31. The then-Department for Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper in 2015, launched the new strategy 'Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation' in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the immediate upsurge in participation after the 2012 London Olympics.

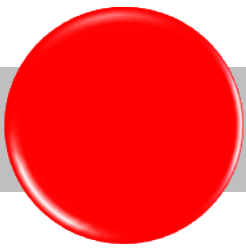
2.32. The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured against:

- **Physical wellbeing;**
- **Social and community development;**
- **Economic development;**
- **Mental wellbeing; and**
- **Individual development.**

2.33. Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all of the five outcomes

2.34. The delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;

- **More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport;**
- **A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector; and**
- **Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events.**



2.7.3. SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016-2021 TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION

2.35. The Vision for this Strategy, launched in May 2016 is:

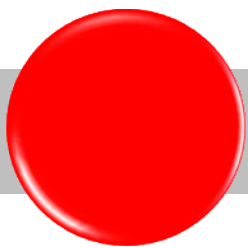
‘We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers’.

2.36. The Sport England Strategy ‘Towards an Active Nation’ puts the policies set out in ‘A new Strategy for an Active Nation’ into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.

2.37. The strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make to achieve this are:

- Focusing more money and resources on **tackling inactivity** because this is where the gains for the individual and **for** society are greatest;
- Investing more in **children and young people from the age of five** to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life;
- **Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time.** Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient;
- **Putting customers at the heart** of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more **welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport;**
- Helping sport to keep pace with the **digital expectations** of customers;
- Working Nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but **encouraging stronger Local collaboration** to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers;
- Working with a **wider range of partners**, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources; and
- Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of **behaviour change.**

2.38. The remaining national policy context is summarised in Appendix 1, National Policy Context.



3. LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

3.1 A number of current strategic policies strategies and factors influence current and future supply of sport and recreation facilities in the borough, while the demographic drives the demand for provision. As well as providing the context for future facility provision, e.g. health improvement, improving accessibility and increasing participation, these strategies also provide opportunities to link priority areas and needs, and ensure that outcomes are aligned with identified local objectives. The relevant strategies and policies include:

- **LB Barnet Corporate Plan 2015-2020;**
- **LB Barnet Local Plan;**
- **Planning Brief, Cophall;**
- **Sport and Physical Activity Project;**
- **LB Barnet Health Profile 2015;**
- **Fit and Active Barnet 2016-2021 Framework;**
- **Playing Pitch Strategy 2016-2026;**
- **Community Benefit Assessment Tool (CBAT) (part of Community Asset Strategy);**
- **Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Adoption Statement;**
- **Core Strategy Equalities Impact Assessment;**
- **Core Strategies Sustainable Appraisal;**
- **Barnet’s Housing Strategy 2015-2025; and**
- **Park and Open Space Strategy 2016.**

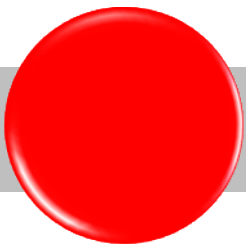
3.2 The above strategies/policies are summarised in Appendix 5. Demographic and participation data is summarised below.

3.1. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BOROUGH

3.3 A key factor influencing the future provision of sports facilities in the borough (what and where) is the scale and location of future housing development, which affects levels and nature of demand for sport and recreation facilities. Population forecasts and the implications of these for demand for sport and recreation facilities is discussed in Section 3 (paragraph 3.13).

3.4 There is a number of major growth areas across Barnet. A brief summary of these areas is included below. The growth in these areas may need to be considered for providing future playing pitches across the borough.

- **Mill Hill East Development Area –** This development will comprise of:
 - A total of around 2,660 residential units including 2,000 new homes by 2024; and
 - Around 5.5 ha of public open space including children’s play facilities, formal sports provision and natural areas by 2024.



- **Colindale Regeneration Area** – This area will make the single largest housing and affordable housing contribution to the borough over the next 10-15 years and one of the biggest in North London with approximately 10,000 new homes delivered up to 2028. As well as new homes the regeneration will deliver:
 - New primary schools;
 - Higher & further education – new campus for Barnet & Southgate College;
 - Infrastructure, highways, parks & public realm improvements including 5 hectares of on-site public open space;
 - Community & health facilities; and
 - Youth facilities.

- **Brent Cross–Cricklewood Regeneration Area** –This area will deliver comprehensive regeneration of 250 acres over the next 15 years to create a vibrant mixed and accessible community which will deliver amongst other things:
 - 7500 new homes;
 - a sustainable new mixed-use town centre with an additional 55,000 m² gross additional comparison retail floor space;
 - commercial floor space;
 - new community facilities;
 - New transport infrastructure including Thameslink station, bus station, bridges and major highway improvements;
 - New and replacement schools;
 - New open spaces and squares and improvements to Clitterhouse Playing Fields;
 - replacement waste facility; and
 - rail freight facility.

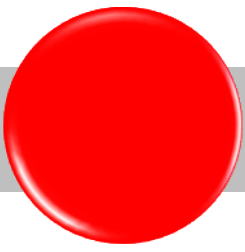
3.5 In the three regeneration areas (Brent Cross-Cricklewood, Colindale and Mill Hill East) new and enhanced public open spaces will be created to support the growing population with at least 18 ha additional open space planned.

3.6 Smaller scale regeneration will also be delivered at North London Business Park.

3.7 Major regeneration of the Dollis Valley, Grahame Park, Granville Road, Spur Road-Stonegrove and West Hendon estates to tackle poor quality housing and social isolation, transforming these areas into successful mixed tenure places. These areas in total will provide nearly 2,200 new homes by 2026.

3.8 In addition to the population growth which will arise from estate regeneration, other additional housing development is planned to occur in the following wards, with the predicted additional population growth shown:

- **Colindale (115% growth);**
- **Golders Green (121% growth);**
- **Mill Hill (30% growth); and**
- **West Hendon (29% growth).**

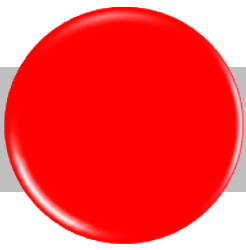


3.2. BARNET DRAFT LOCAL PLAN

Policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD's adopted in 2012 help shape the kind of place that Barnet will be in the future. There will be an additional 29,100 new homes built in the borough from 2011/12 to 2031, and therefore within the period covered by the new Local Plan.⁵

- 3.9 Replacing the Unitary Development Plan (UDP – adopted May 2006) policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD's adopted in 2012 help shape the kind of place that Barnet will be in the future; balancing the needs of residents, businesses and future generations, helping to create attractive new buildings and neighbourhoods by providing the policy framework to restrict inappropriate increases in urbanisation and guide planning, regeneration and redevelopment to enhance Barnet as an excellent suburb.
- 3.10 The Local Plan, which is currently under review, provides a strong emphasis of 'place shaping' to deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes. The current relevant Local Plan Core Strategy policies include:
- **CS7: Enhancing and protecting Barnet's open spaces;**
 - **CS10: Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses; and**
 - **CS11: Improving health and well-being in Barnet.**
- 3.11 Section 106 contributions for enhancements to existing, nearby open space will be sought where high- density schemes or town centre sites are unable to provide on-site private amenity space.
- 3.12 Barnet's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document also sets out the standards for new public open spaces. New public open space would be expected in an area of public open space deficiency where development is of a sufficient scale or on an appropriate site which may be able to provide new open space.

⁵ The 2012 Core Strategy refers to 28,000 new homes from 2011/12 to 2025/26; these figures are roughly in line considering they cover different timeframes. Information sourced from 2017 Housing Trajectory figures, LBB



3.3. POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.

3.13 The current and future population profile of the London Borough of Barnet and the locations of future population growth are important to understand in relation to planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

3.14 The 2017 population, based on the ONS 2017 mid-year population estimates, is 389,400 with continued growth projected through to 2036⁶. Population growth over the lifetime of the Local Plan and the ISRF strategy is set out in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Population & Household Projections for Indoor Sport Facilities Report Mar 2018⁷

POPULATION:			
From Barnet JSNA:	2017	2032 (indoor sports strategy endpoint)	2036 (Local Plan end point)
Est popn	389,400	462,300	470,200
Change since 2017	NA	72900	80800
% change since 2017	NA	18.7%	20.7%
HOUSING:			
Dwelling projections from GLA:	2017	2032	2036
Est dwellings (SLL PPS report 2017)			203,718
Household central trend estimates	136,388	193,350	202,550
Change since 2017	NA	56,962	66,162

3.15 20.2% (80,000) of the population is under 15 years of age, 45% (178,000) of the population is aged 16-74 years and 14.4% (57,000) is aged 75+. The black and minority ethnic population is 39%⁸.

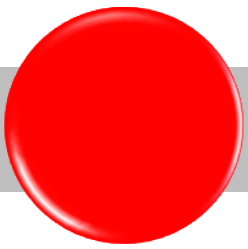
3.16 The population is projected to grow by nearly 90,000 people, an 22.27% increase, to 470,200 by 2036. The ONS Sub National Population Data (2014-based) sets out a population increase between 2011 and 2036 of 80,800, from 389,400 to 470,200. This figure of 80,800 has been used in this study as the population increase on which to base future need but the figure of 389,400 population has been taken as the 2017 base. Therefore, population increase to 2017-2036 is 80,800 (this avoids double counting of population already in the borough).

3.17 Map 3.1 illustrates the population change 2017-2036 (Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)).

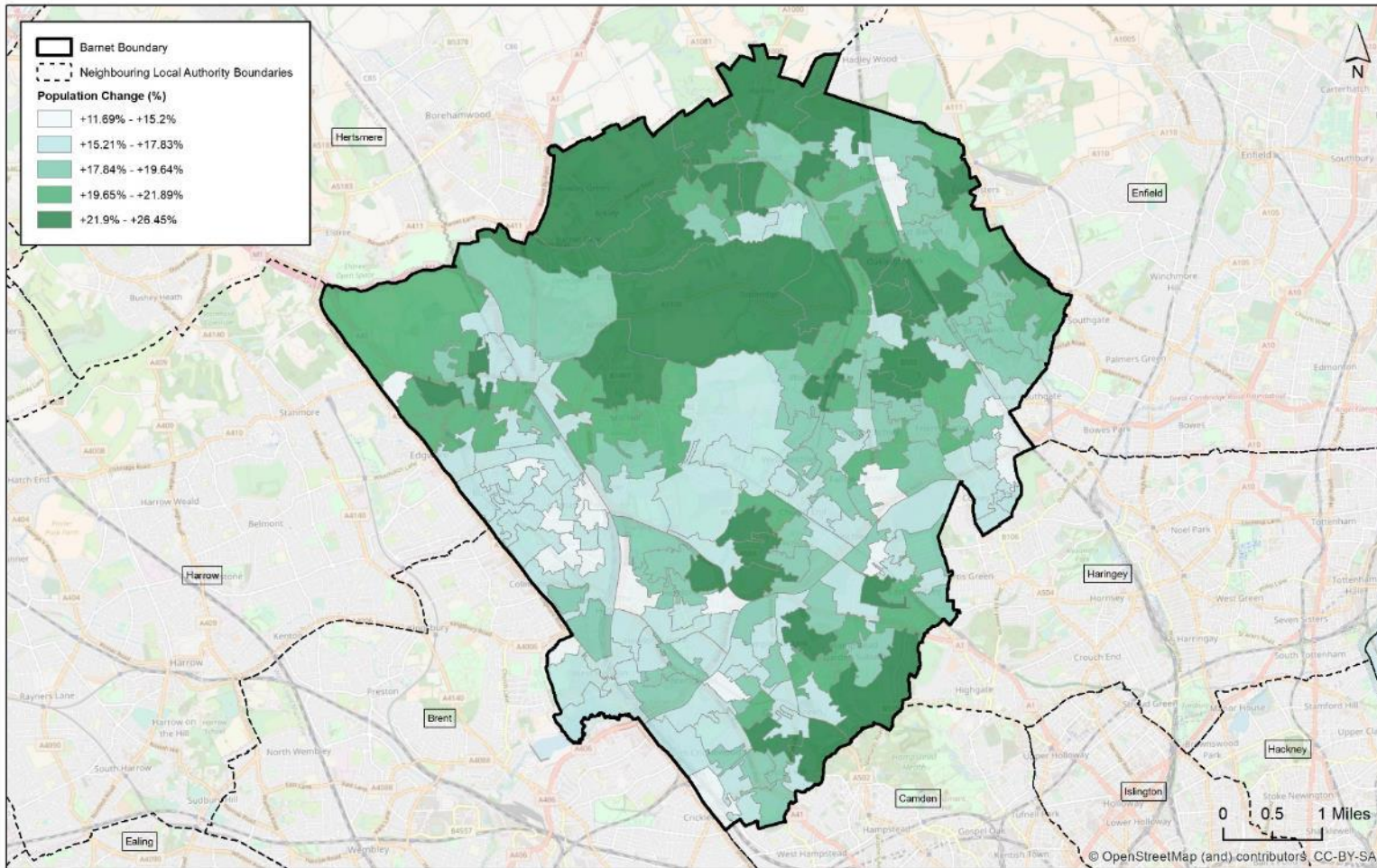
⁶ Source: Greater London Authority, Borough Preferred Option population projections, 2017

⁷ Source: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/projections/>

⁸ Source: ONS, Figure 2: Starting Point (2014-based) Population and Household Projections, 2011-36

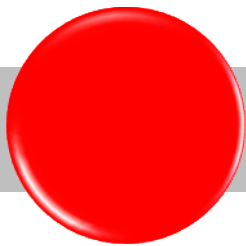


Map 3.1: Population change 2017-2036 LSOAs



Percentage change in population by lower super output area in Barnet (2017 - 2036)

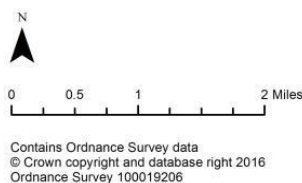
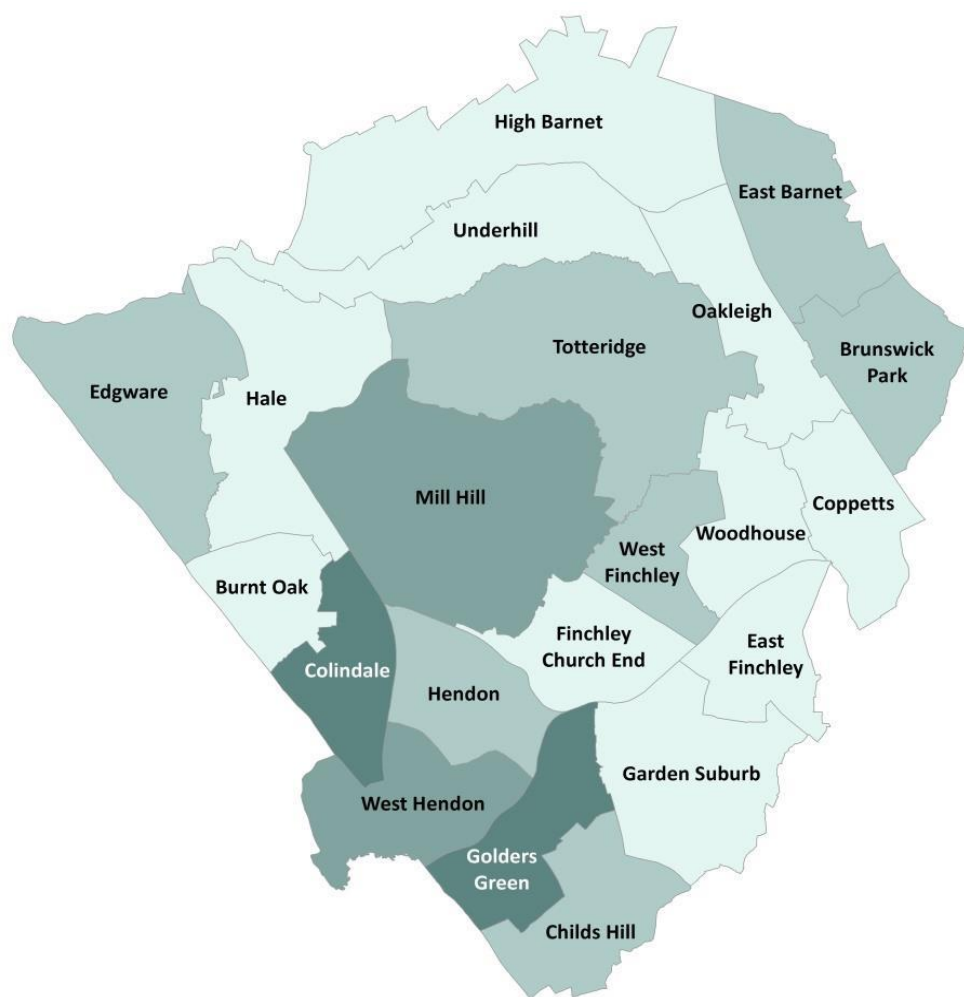




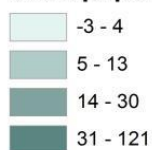
3.18 Table 3.2 summarises the population projections for Barnet, taken from the ONS Sub National Population Data (2017). Child's Hill is the most populous ward in 2017.

3.19 Map 3.2 shows the growth in ward populations 2017-2032. Ward populations are expected to grow in Colindale, Golders Green, West Hendon, Mill Hill and Edgware.

Map 3.2: Barnet population growth by ward, 2017-2032⁹



Ward population growth (%), 2017-2032



⁹ Source: Greater London Authority, Borough Preferred Option population projections, 2017

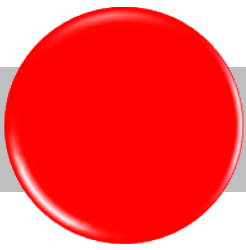


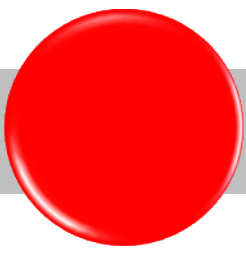
Table 3.2: Population Projections 2017-2036

YEAR	CONTEXT	POPULATION PROJECTION ¹⁰	
2017	Baseline	389,400	
2036	ONS	470,200	
OVERALL INCREASE 2017-2036		80,800	22.27%

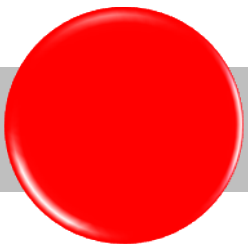
- 3.20 Barnet’s population has steadily increased over the last 30 years and that trend is expected to continue. People are living longer, and the Borough has an increasingly ageing population. Women have a longer life expectancy than men. In addition, the number of dwellings in the borough has increased and will continue to do so. These factors all lead to population increase.
- 3.21 The projected population growth indicates that there will be a significant increase in the number of people aged 65 and over in Barnet. The number of those aged 65+ is projected to increase by 47% by 2036. This is far in advance of the level of growth in the 0-15 (6.2%) and 16-64 age (10.3%) groups. Over 25% of the population in East Barnet, Finchley Church End, Garden Suburb, and High Barnet wards is forecast to be 65+ by 2032.
- 3.22 By contrast Those aged 0-19 years are forecast to increase from 91,400 to 98,700 by 2036, which is only an 8% increase. **(Barnet JSNA numbers)**
- 3.23 The Barnet population is projected to become increasingly diverse, as the Black, Asian and Minority ethnic population is projected to increase from 39% to 43% of the total Barnet population, between 2017 and 2032.
- 3.24 According to the 2011 Census, by religion, Christianity is the largest faith in Barnet accounting for 41.2% of the total population. The next most common religions are Judaism (15.2%) and Islam (10.3%).
- 3.25 The Borough is multi-cultural with non-Anglo-Celtic groups making up 39% of the population, this figure is also set to increase to 43% by 3036. Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon have populations that are more than 50% Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds. In 2017, over 52% of all 0-4 year olds in Barnet were from a Black, Asian or Minority ethnic background in 2017 and this is forecast to continue to increase.¹¹
- 3.26 The Jewish and Muslim populations together make up over a quarter of the total population of Barnet.
- **Wards situated in the North / Eastern areas of Barnet tend to have the highest proportions of Christians compared to other areas of the Borough;**
 - **A large portion of the Jewish community is centred in the south of the borough, with the largest population in Garden Suburb ward (38.2% (6,090)), followed by Golders Green (37.1% (6,975)). Edgware ward has the third largest Jewish community (32.6% (5,447)); and**
 - **The largest proportion of the Muslim community is located towards the South West / South of the borough, with the largest population in Burnt Oak (18.4% (3,356)) followed by Colindale (19.3% (3,301) and West Hendon wards (17.1% (2,971)).**

¹⁰ Source: 2017 Mid-Year Projections

¹¹ Source: ONS, Figure 2: Starting Point (2014-based) Population and Household Projections, 2011- 36

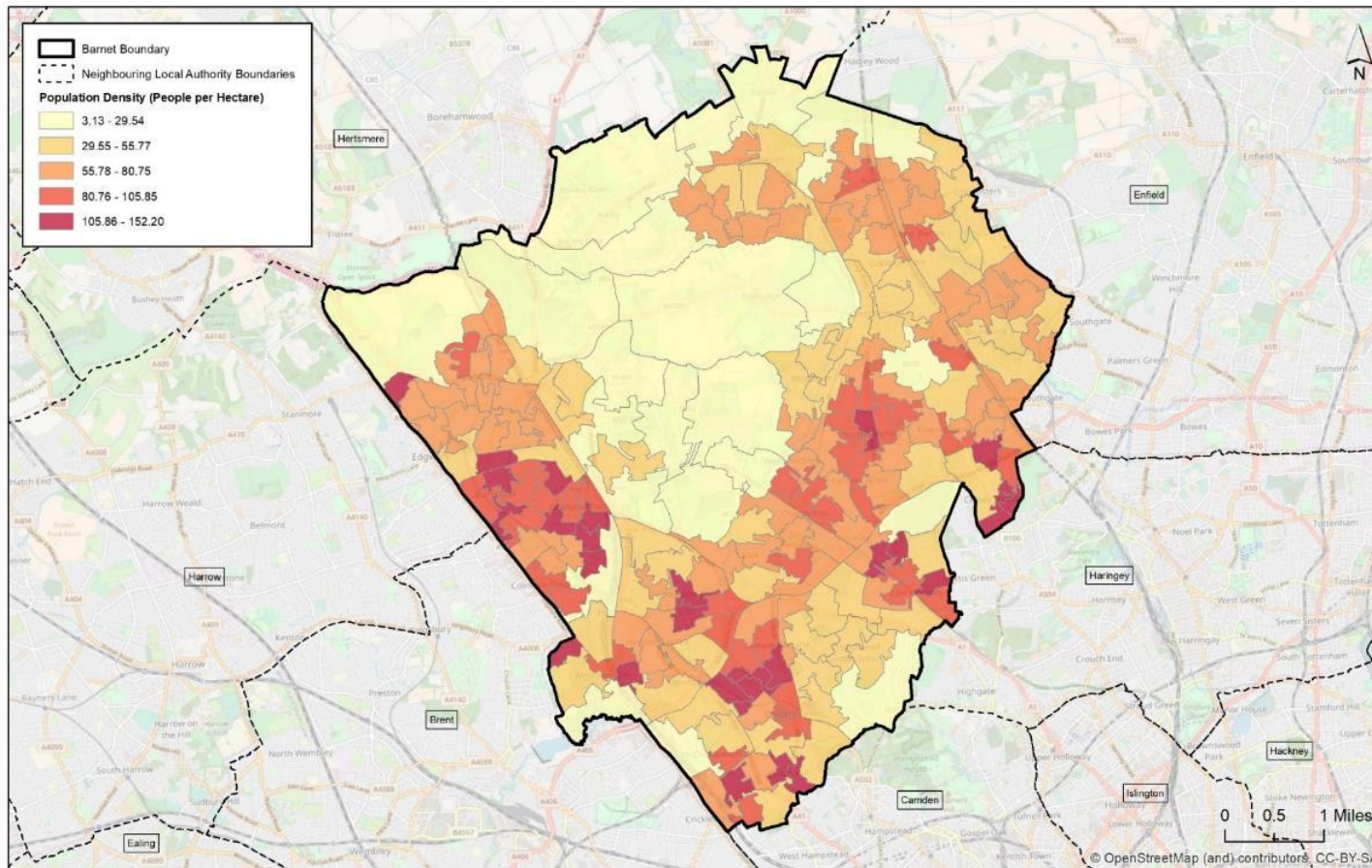


3.27 The demographic changes in the Borough will have an impact on the nature of future provision; for example, some minority ethnic communities have specific access needs in relation to sports facilities e.g. all female staff, private changing cubicles, type of clothing that can be worn etc. In addition, younger people tend to be those who participate most in team sports and more vigorous activities, whereas older people may prefer activities such as walking, cycling, and more gentle fitness activities.



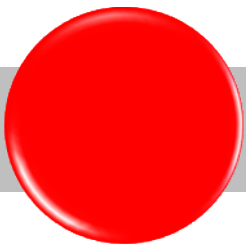
3.28 Map 3.3 illustrates the existing population density in the borough. Burnt Oak is the most densely populated ward in 2017.

Map 3.3: Population Density, LB Barnet 2017

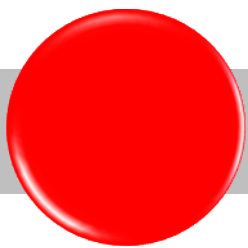


Usual resident population density by lower super output area in Barnet (2017)



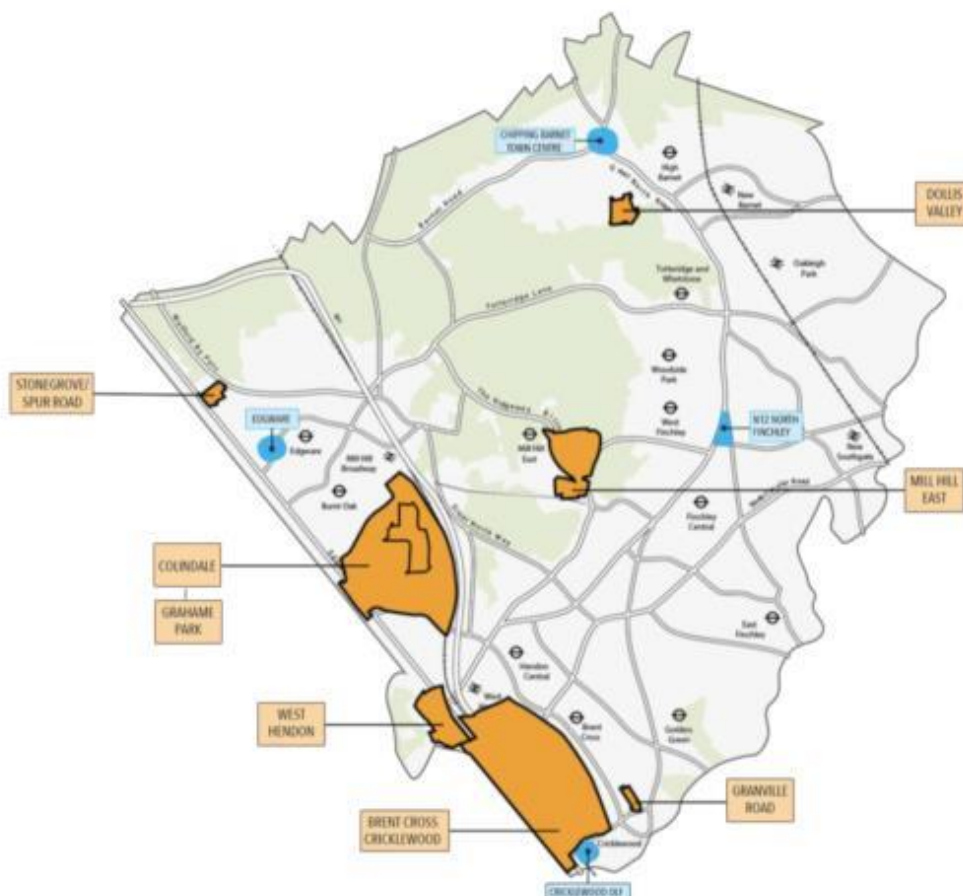


- 3.29 Based on the identified areas of population growth, the areas of density shown in Map 3.3 will change quite dramatically; the housing growth areas in the West of the borough, will become major residential areas.
- 3.30 Map 3.4 illustrates the population density change to 2032. Wards increasing in density are Burnt Oak, Child's Hill, Colindale, Coppetts, Edgware, Finchley Golders Green, Hendon, West Finchley and West Hendon.



3.31 The development areas in the borough are shown on Map 3.4.

Map 3.4: Barnet areas undergoing the growth and regeneration programme ¹²



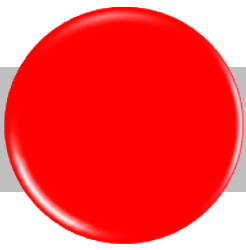
3.4. POPULATION PROFILE – DEPRIVATION

3.32 Barnet is generally a prosperous Borough. This is reflected in above average incomes, health and higher levels of educational attainment. However, there is significant deprivation in certain areas, most notably in Burnt Oak, Child’s Hill, Colindale and West Hendon, all in the west of the borough.

- **Barnet is ranked 157 out of 354 Local authorities (where 354 is the least deprived) based on average deprivation scores. Barnet ranks 24 out of 33 London Authorities in terms of deprivation (the lower the rank, the more deprived is an area)¹³;**
- **The two most deprived lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Barnet are located around the West Hendon estate and the Grahame Park estate in Colindale. Both of these LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, and the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in London. In terms of rankings, the West Hendon LSOA is the 2,575th most deprived LSOA in England and the Colindale LSOA is the 2,623th. Both LSOAs have become more deprived since 2010, where they ranked 5,509th and 5,029th respectively;**

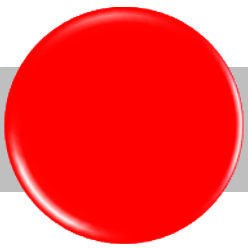
¹² Source: Barnet Council, Growth and Regeneration, Annual Report, 2015-16

¹³ Source: 2015 Indices of Deprivation

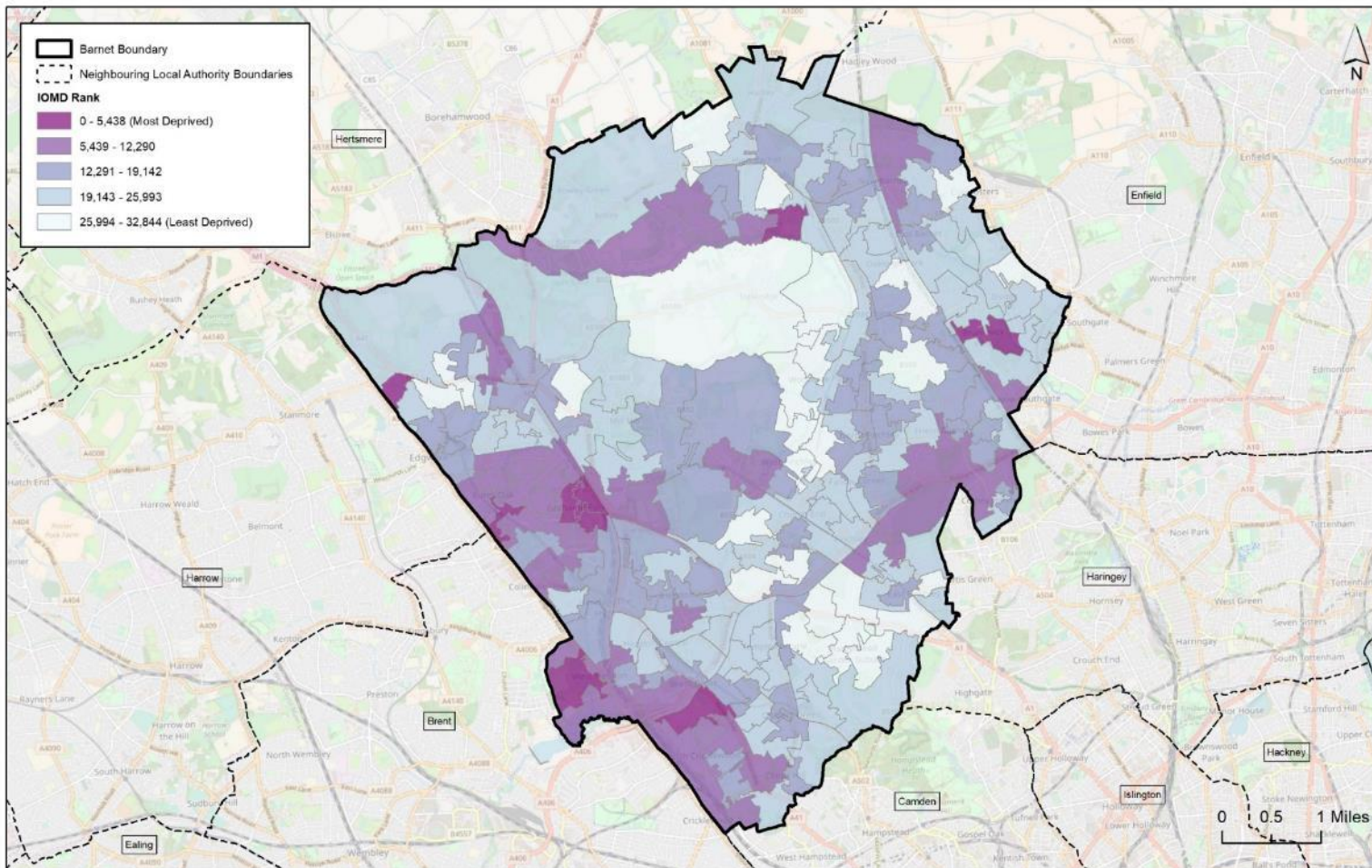


- **49.8% of the population aged 16-74 is economically active (Census 2011);**
- **8.2% of the population aged 16-74 is unemployed but actively seeking work (Census 2011);**
- **Car ownership is in line with the England and Wales average of 74.4% with 73% of households having access to at least one car (RAC Foundation / 2011 Census). Car ownership in the borough is double that of the London average, due to the large number of people who commute out of the borough, given the motorway network very close to its borders;**
- **62% of Barnet residents use public transport at least once per week (Annual Residents survey, 2007);**
- **27% of households have no access to a car; and**
- **There is a net outflow of 27,000 commuters primarily into more central London. Most of the Barnet population travel out of the borough for work however, there are an additional 48,000 people commuting into the borough for work.**

3.33 Map 3.5 shows the areas of deprivation in the borough; the darker colours are the areas of highest deprivation.

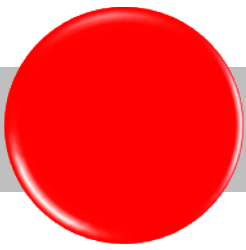


Map 3.5: Index of Multiple Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) 2015, LB Barnet



Index of multiple deprivation by lower super output area in Barnet (2015)





3.5. HEALTH PROFILE

3.34 The health of people in Barnet is generally better than the England average. However, the life expectancy of individuals living in the most deprived areas of the borough are on average 7.3 years less for men and 5.0 years less for women. By ward, Burnt Oak has the lowest average life expectancy from birth, at 79.2 years. It also has the lowest life expectancy from 65 years and over, at 18.2 years, closely followed by Coppets at 18.4 years.

3.35 Key factors from the Public Health England (PHE) Health profile 2016 are:

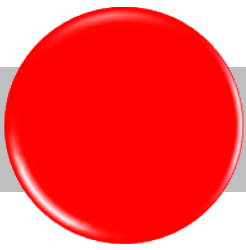
- At year 6, in 2014/15 the number of children classed as obese was 18.0% lower than the England average of 19.8%;
- Excess weight in adults is below the England average (64.6%) at 56.7%;
- Recorded levels of diabetes are currently 1.4% lower than the England average of 6.4%;
- Death caused by cardio vascular disease (Cardio Vascular disease (CVD)) for under 75's is 7.2%, higher than the national average;
- Physical activity levels for adults (16+) is 59.5% higher than the England average of 53.9% (Based on Chief Medical Officer (CMO) guidelines);
- GCSE attainment is higher than the England average (57.3%) at 62.3%; and
- With the exception of death by CVD in under 75's, Barnet's health statistics are better than the regional averages in the areas above.

3.36 Table 3.3 shows the health costs of physical inactivity in Barnet, compared to those at regional and national level. This highlights that costs in Barnet are higher compared to both regional and national levels, (possibly because there is a large, ethnically diverse and growing population, with lots of both younger and older people). Given the projected population growth, of which a significant proportion are older people, a proactive approach is needed to maintain the current positive health profile and aim for continued improvement in the health of Barnet residents resulting in reduced health costs.

Table 3.3: Health costs of Physical Inactivity in Barnet¹⁴

DISEASE CATEGORY	BARNET	LONDON	ENGLAND
TOTAL COST	£6,665,518	£136,995,632	£944,289,723
COST PER 100,000 POPULATION	£1,958,417	£1,776,346	£1,817,285

¹⁴ Source: Department of Health 2017



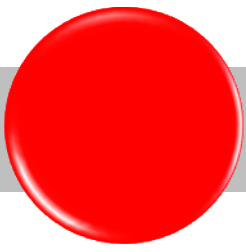
3.6. SUMMARY OF KEY DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

3.37 Table 3.4 summarises the demographic profile of Barnet’s localities, reflecting the overall demographic analysis and factors for the Borough as discussed above.

Table 3.4: Summary of Barnet’s Localities – Demographic Profile¹⁵

LOCALITY DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major town centre in Barnet borough is Edgware, with district centres at Brent Street, Chipping Barnet, Finchley, East Finchley, Golders Green, Hendon Central, Mill Hill, New Barnet, North Finchley, Temple Fortune, Whetstone, Colindale, Cricklewood and Burnt Oak. The Borough is a combination of rural and urban areas.
POPULATION PROFILE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barnet borders Hertfordshire and five other London Boroughs. 2017 population of 389,400 (2017 ONS estimates) with 65.4% of the population aged 16-64 years and 18.7% classed as 65+. The 2036 projected population is expected to be 470,200. Population will grow by 19% by 2036. As a result of regeneration, some areas in the borough will have younger populations, with different health and wellbeing needs to currently.
ETHNICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69% White British, 31% BME.
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29,100 new homes projected by 2031 the end of the Local Plan period. Key development areas are: Mill Hill, Colindale Regeneration Area, Brent Cross, Cricklewood and West Hendon.
DEPRIVATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pockets of deprivation alongside very affluent areas of the borough. Areas of highest deprivation are Child’s Oak, Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon wards. Educational attainment above average at GCSE level.
CAR OWNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% of the population has access to at least one car; 27% has no access to a car.
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall health better than the national average. Barnet Physical Activity and Health statistics are slightly better than the regional and national averages. 56.7% of adults are categorised as overweight this is lower than both the regional (63.3%) and national (64.8%) averages. 18% of children are classed as obese, lower than both the regional (16.4%) and national (19.1%) averages. <p>Total health costs due to physical activity are estimated at £6,665,518 per annum.</p>

¹⁵ Source: All statistics quoted in Table 3.3 are taken from local context documents Appendix 5



3.7. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

3.7.1. THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

3.38 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- **Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’;**
- **Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility;**
- **Health improvement;**
- **Mental health benefits; and**
- **Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation.**

3.39 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability/performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.

3.40 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity are important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Barnet. There is an existing audience in the borough which already recognises the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the borough can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of Borough Strategic priorities and objectives.

3.7.2. CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES

3.41 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 59.5% of adults aged 16+ years are classed as being active.¹⁶The London and England figures in this set of tables include Barnet.

Table 3.5: Physically active and inactive adults (average figures) 2014¹⁷

RATE	BARNET	LONDON	ENGLAND
% ACTIVE	59.5%	57.8%	57%
% INACTIVE	28.7%	28.1%	28.7%

3.42 The Sport England Active People Survey (APS) shows that participation levels in Barnet are marginally above both the regional and national levels. There was a peak in participation in 2013/14 followed by a decrease through to 2015/16. As of 2015/16 levels have increased to 40.2% and are 0.7% below the 2014/15 peak.

¹⁶ Source: Barnet Public Health Report – 2015

¹⁷ Source: Public Health England-Public Health Outcomes Framework. Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults

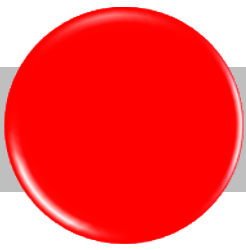
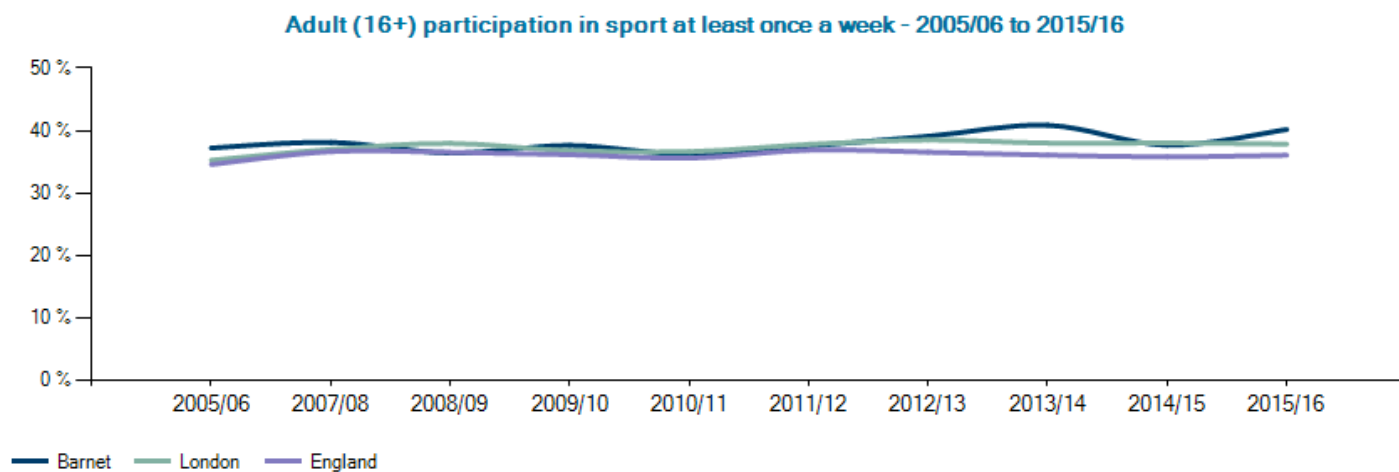


Table 3.6: Participation Rates in Barnet, London and Nationally-Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year¹⁸

YEAR	BARNET	LONDON	ENGLAND
2005/06	37.2 %	35.3 %	34.6 %
2007/08	38.1 %	37.0 %	36.6 %
2008/09	36.4 %	38.0 %	36.5 %
2009/10	37.6 %	36.8 %	36.2 %
2010/11	36.2 %	36.6 %	35.6 %
2011/12	37.5 %	37.8 %	36.9 %
2012/13	39.1 %	38.5 %	36.6 %
2013/14	40.9 %	38.0 %	36.1 %
2014/15	37.7 %	38.0 %	35.8 %
2015/16	40.2 %	37.8 %	36.1 %

Figure 3.1: Adult (16+) Participation in Sport at least once a week 2005 / 06 to 2014 / 15¹⁹



3.43 Participation rates for adults 14+ (Sport England definition) in the borough compared to regional and national averages are shown in Table 3.6. These are all higher than the regional and national levels and indicate that participation is increasing.

¹⁸ Source: Active People Survey. Measure: One session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)

¹⁹ Source: Sport England Local Sports Profile November 2016

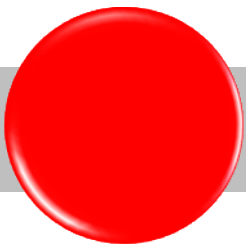


Table 3.7: Ages 14+ Participation in Sport at least once per week-Adult (14+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week)²⁰

YEAR	BARNET	LONDON	ENGLAND
2012/2013	40.5 %	39.4 %	37.5 %
2013/2014	41.5 %	39.0 %	37.1 %
2014/2015	38.1 %	38.9 %	36.7 %
2015/2016	40.6 %	38.6 %	36.9 %

3.44 Participation rates for 3 x 30 minutes per week (formally NI18) have increased from 21.7% in 2005/06 to 22.8% in 2014/16 (changed annual groupings for this data). Male participation has increased from 22.4% to 29.1% in this period, but female participation has decreased from 21.0% to 16.9%.

3.45 Data indicates- that 58.5% of adults want to do more sport. The regional level is 64.3% and the national figure is 57.6%.

²⁰ Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult participation aged 14+, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)



3.46 Club membership in Barnet decreased from 27.7% in 2012/13 to 25.8% in 2015/16; however, this is still above both the regional and national averages. Participation in tuition and coaching is also both above the regional and the national levels. Participation in competition is currently in line with regional and slightly below national averages.

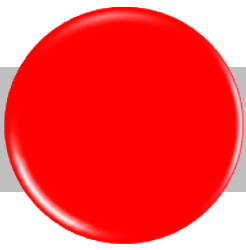
3.47 Satisfaction levels with local sports provision has decreased from 56.8% in 2013-14 to 45.9% in 2015-16. It is significantly below both the regional and national averages.

Table 3.8: Participation Frequency in Physical Activity-Comparison with London and England averages-Sport England KPIs²¹

INDICATOR	BARNET				LONDON				ENGLAND			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
KPI 3-CLUB MEMBERSHIP IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS	27.2%	21.5%	22.7%	25.8%	21.1%	21.4%	22.5%	21.8%	21.0 %	21.6 %	21.8 %	22.0 %
KPI 4-RECEIVED TUITION OR COACHING IN LAST 12 MONTHS	19.8%	18.3%	18.7%	16.9%	17.5%	17.1%	17.1%	15.7%	15.8 %	16.4 %	15.6 %	15.8 %
KPI 5-TOOK PART IN ORGANISED COMPETITION IN LAST 12 MONTHS	10.8%	N/A	11.5%	11.5%	9.8%	11.4%	12.6%	11.3%	11.2 %	13.3 %	13.3 %	13.3 %
KPI 6-VERY/FAIRLY SATISFIED WITH LOCAL SPORTS PROVISION	56.8%	47.4%	59.0%	45.9%	60.0%	58.5%	59.5%	57.6%	60.3 %	61.6 %	61.8 %	62.2 %

* Data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size.

²¹ Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Key Performance Indicators 3,4,5,6. Time Period(s): 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16



3.7.3. SPORTS ACTIVITY

3.48 The Active People Survey 10 (APS10) identifies that Gym Session (13.7%), Swimming (8.8%) and Fitness classes (7.7%) are the top sports in which people participate at least once a month in the borough. Top sports by local area are based on the assumption that these are aligned to those sports which have the highest participation nationally, so data has only been run for those sports which have the highest participation at national level. The Active Lives Survey will replace the APS in the future. Active Lives Year 2 data (2015/16) for Barnet highlights the following:

- **80.1 % of Barnet’s residents aged 16+ took part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the 28 days prior to the survey being undertaken;**
- **23.3% of the Borough’s population is inactive – i.e. they had undertaken less than 30 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days;**
- **17.3% of the Borough’s population had undertaken at least 30-149 minutes of physical activity or sport in the last 28 days (excluding gardening); and**
- **In a separately measured category 59.5% of the Borough’s population had undertaken at least 150 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days (including gardening).**

3.49 This data further highlights that whilst many in the borough are physically active, the regularity of this could still increase, and there is over a fifth of the population who are not active enough to gain any health benefits.

3.7.4. MARKET SEGMENTATION

3.50 Sport England’s market segmentation model comprises of 19 ‘sporting’ segments each of which is allocated a given name which is commonly associated with the age group to which they refer (see Appendix 5). The relevance of Market Segmentation is that it is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in the delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stages and cycles. This in turn helps to inform the nature and extent of facilities that should be provided to meet local need and demand.

3.51 In Barnet, the dominant segments are; Tim, Ben, Chloe, and Philip. These are described in Table 3.9.

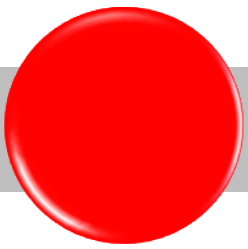
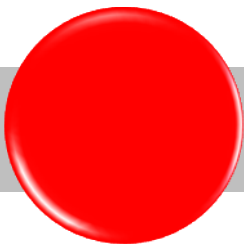


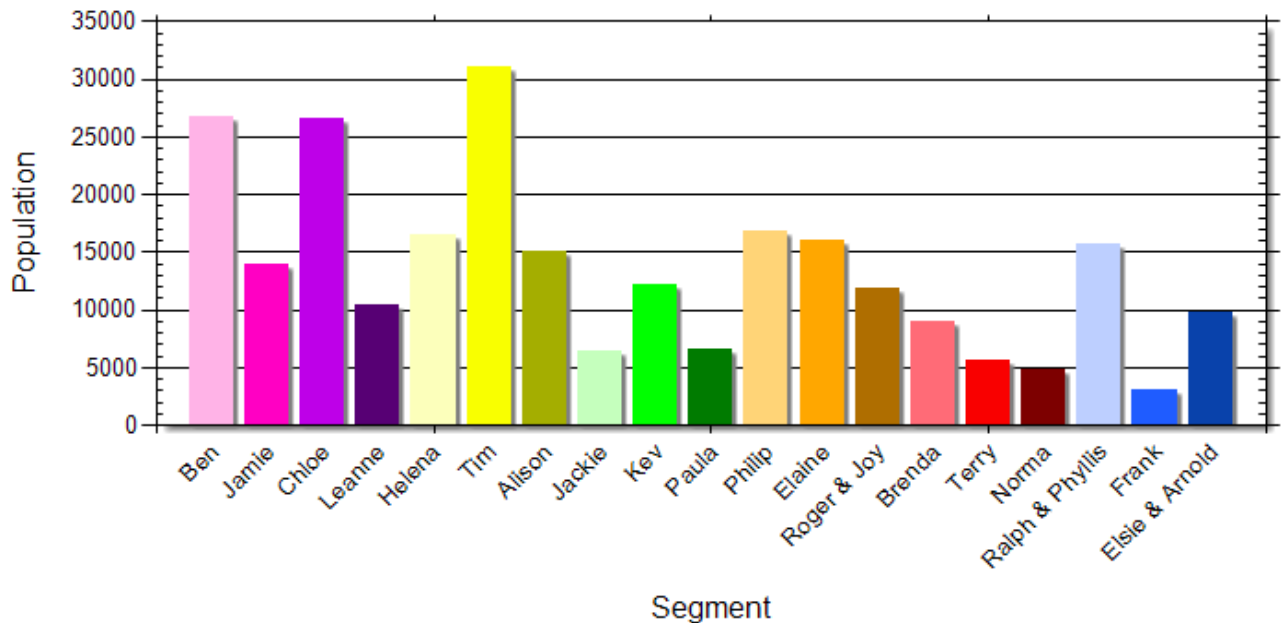
Table 3.9: Summary of Market Segmentation for Barnet – top 5 market segments (All market segments are summarised in Appendix 5)

MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% BARNET	ACTIVITIES / SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO SEGMENT
TIM SETTLING DOWN MALES	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26-35, may be married or single, is career professional and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, team sports, individual activities and is likely to have a gym membership.	12.1%	Cycling, keep fit / gym, swimming. Football, Athletics or Running, Football
BEN	Male, single, recent graduate (aged 18-25) enjoys sports and socialising	10.4%	Football, keep fit, cycling, athletics, swimming
CHLOE	Health conscious young professional, healthy balance of work, socialising and exercise including the gym a couple of times per week.	10.3%	Gym, keep fit, fitness classes, athletics, swimming, cycling
PHILIP COMFORTABLE MID- LIFE MALES	Mid-life professional, sporty male with older children and more time to themselves. Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sports that Philip participates in are cycling and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	6.5%	Cycling, keep fit / Gym, Swimming, Football, Golf, Athletics or Running



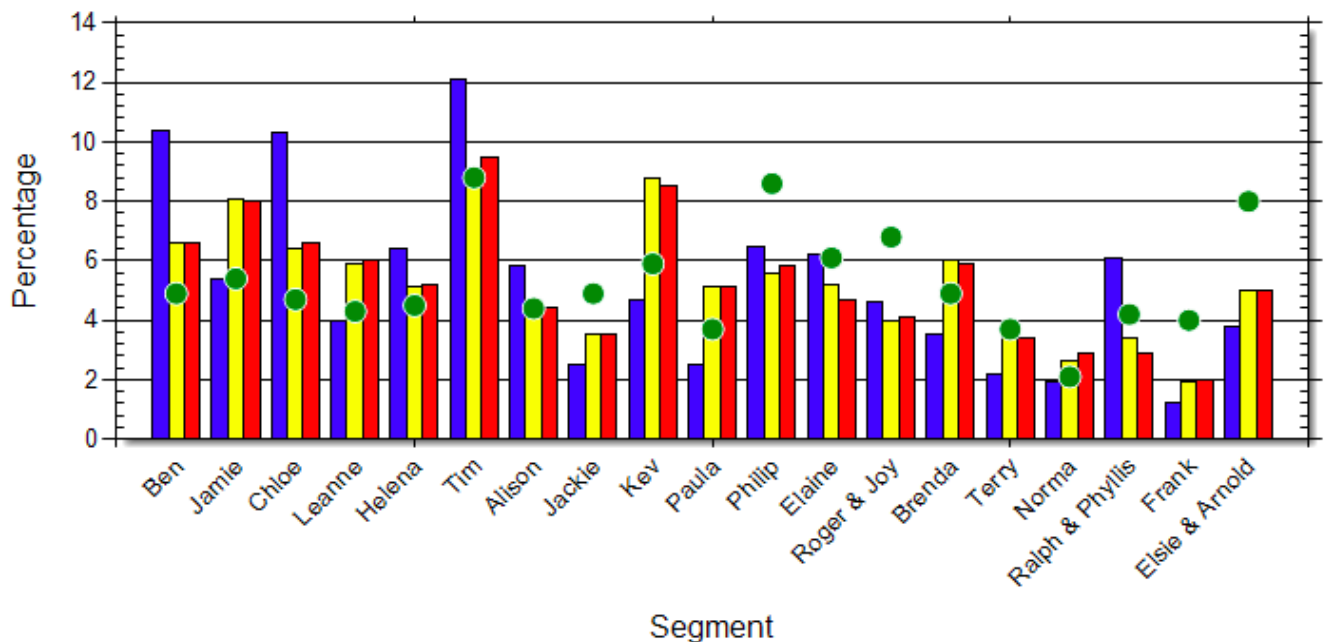
3.52 The overall market segmentation i.e. the range of different once a month participation categories for the borough is shown in Figure 3.2:

Figure 3.2: Overall Market Segmentation



3.53 Figure 3.3 compares the identified dominant market segments as a percentage of the population in the Borough and with the county, regional and national percentages.

Figure 3.3: Population for all Segments within Catchment Area



3.54 In terms of geographic distribution Tim dominates in the majority of the borough; Philip can be seen in a series of clusters throughout the borough. Chloe is prominent across the South.

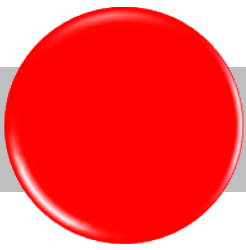
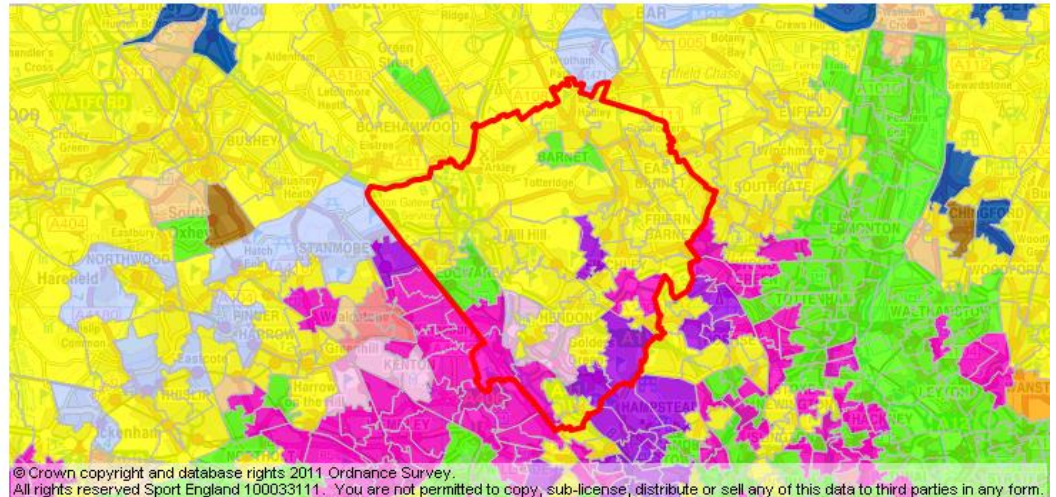


Figure 3.4: Dominant Market Segment by Population

Catchment area:
London - Barnet

- Ben - 1
- Jamie - 2
- Chloe - 3
- Leanne - 4
- Helena - 5
- Tim - 6
- Alison - 7
- Jackie - 8
- Kev - 9
- Paula - 10
- Philip - 11
- Elaine - 12
- Roger & Joy - 13
- Brenda - 14
- Terry - 15
- Norma - 16
- Ralph & Phyllis - 17
- Frank - 18
- Elsie & Arnold - 19



- Catchment area
- Middle Super Output Areas

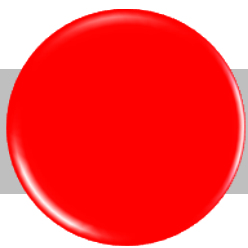
- 3.55 The market segmentation illustrates, in sports participation terms, the current diversity of the borough, and therefore the need to ensure that future provision addresses both existing local needs, based on population age, structure, health inequalities, and current participation levels, as well as interest, and existing facility infrastructure, as well as those of the future population.
- 3.56 In particular, given that the existing dominant segments will tend to participate in activities such as cycling, keep fit / gym, swimming, football, golf, athletics or running, and badminton, it will be important to retain good quality facilities and therefore opportunities, in the borough, as well as develop new provision to meet the needs of the future population. This is to ensure existing participation levels are retained as a minimum, and wherever possible, increased.

3.8. THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

- 3.57 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation as well as being important at the local level. It is estimated²² that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health and social economy of England. In 2013, sport contributed gross value-add (GVA) of £20.3 billion to the economy in England. In Barnet, the total GVA value was £124.4m (this accounts for all sport related spending e.g. equipment, spectating, participation, membership etc. £83.2m accounts solely for participation in sport). Overall, sport generates £156.3m of health benefits in the borough.²³
- 3.58 The above demonstrates the value of sport at local level in both participative and health terms, as well as economic. More people being active on a regular basis will increase this benefit, and positively affect individual and community health.

²² Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013

²³ Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013



4. STAGE B – EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

- 4.1. The current level and nature of facility provision in Barnet, has been assessed across the borough. The population base used for the assessment and analysis is the 2016 ONS Report (based on 2014 mid-year estimates), as set out in detail in Section 3.
- 4.2. The population is projected to grow by nearly 90,000 people, a 22.27% increase, to 470,200 by 2036²⁴.
- 4.3. The Greater London Authority, Borough Preferred Option population projections, 2017 sets out a population increase between 2011 and 2036 of 80,800, from 389,400 to 470,200. This figure of 80,800 has been used in this study as the population increase on which to base future need but the figure of 389,400 population has been taken as the 2017 base. Therefore, population increase to 2017-2036 is 80,800 (this avoids double counting of population already in the borough).

4.2. SUPPLY OF FORMAL SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN BARNET

- 4.4. The following summarises the existing indoor sports facilities across Barnet:

Table 4.1: Existing Indoor Sports Facilities – Barnet²⁵

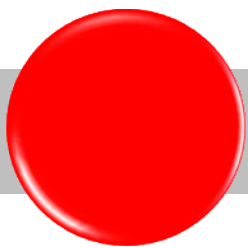
FACILITIES	BARNET	
	PUBLIC OWNERSHIP	PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
SPORTS HALL (3+ COURTS)	27	
SWIMMING POOLS	30 (includes diving, leisure pool and lidos)	
HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES	43	
STUDIOS	41	
SQUASH COURTS	12	
INDOOR TENNIS	3	
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	1	
ATHLETICS FACILITIES	1 indoor	
INDOOR BOWLS	1	
MULTI-USE GAMES AREAS (MUGAs)	TBC	

N.B. Other outdoor sports facilities are covered in the 2017 L B Barnet Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)

- 4.5. It is important to highlight from the outset that this study is not just about formal sports facility provision, but also looks at opportunities for increased use of informal places and spaces. Community halls can be used for sport and physical activity even if they are not purpose designed nor marked for such use and can often provide an introductory experience of sport and physical activity, or a more accessible option for those who are older, have no access to private transport, or who have commitments which make it hard for them to travel to formal facilities.

²⁴ Source: Greater London Authority, Borough Preferred Option population projections, 2017

²⁵ Source: combination of SLL research, FPM and Active Places Data



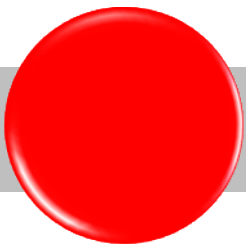
- 4.6. Increased use of the outdoors, open spaces, parks, recreation grounds, and community halls also has significant potential to contribute to increasing levels of participation in physical activity at a very local level, and to addressing rising levels of obesity and other health inequalities.
- 4.7. This is set out in detail in the 2016 LB Barnet Open Space Strategy and the 2017 LB Barnet Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS).
- 4.8. Based on the Active Places database, the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), the local sports profile data (Sport England), and the audit undertaken to inform this Study, the maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing sport and leisure-built facility provision in Barnet.
- 4.9. Active Places allows sports facilities in an area to be identified. Nationally, it contains information regarding 50,000 facilities, across eleven facility types.
- 4.10. Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users.
- 4.11. The availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can and does influence sports facility usage patterns, as does access to private transport and availability of public transport. Good public transport means that accessing facilities is easier than in other areas. There is some cross-border use of neighbouring authority facilities, e.g. Hertsmere (Hertfordshire), London Boroughs of Brent and Harrow to the West, Enfield, to the East, and Camden and Haringey to the South East.

4.3. CATCHMENT AREAS

- 4.12. Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour, and are also very different in rural and urban areas. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. The Maps in Section 4 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in Barnet based on this approach, which uses a 20-minute drive time as a catchment area for sports facilities.

4.4. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- 4.13. Car ownership is high with 73% of households having access to at least one car; however, 27% of households have no access to a car. Therefore, the ability to access provision on foot is important, particularly in the more urban, and deprived areas. Most of the population travel outside of the borough for work.



4.5. STAGE B – ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION (ASSESSING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES GUIDE(ANOG)) IN BARNET

4.14. This section sets out the Stage B information required by the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) process. It provides a detailed picture of existing facilities in Barnet:

- **QUANTITY:** how many of each type there are;
- **QUALITY:** their age and condition;
- **ACCESSIBILITY:** who owns and operates the facilities, facility location and catchment Areas; and
- **AVAILABILITY:** whether the facilities are available to all residents, and whether there is pay and play access.

4.15. Given the inter-related nature of these four key areas, Section 4 covers each facility type in turn, and assesses it in terms of these four key areas. Section 5 then pulls together all the data collected to provide an overall summary of each facility type, current and future provision. Section 6 applies the analysis of the provision to identified needs in Barnet, and Section 7 sets out the recommendations to be implemented through the Action Plan, to address these identified needs and gaps.

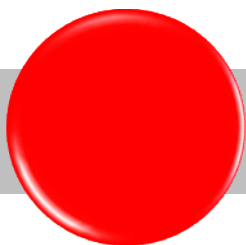
4.16. Given the range of facilities in Barnet, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and critically future need.

4.17. As per the study brief, the formal indoor facility types assessed are:

- **Sports Halls (including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball;**
- **Swimming Pools;**
- **Health & Fitness Centres (including dance/aerobic studios);**
- **Squash Courts;**
- **Indoor/Covered Tennis Centres;**
- **Gymnastics Facilities;**
- **Indoor Bowls Halls;**
- **Athletics Tracks; and**
- **Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).**

4.18. In addition to the above, reference is also made to the various community halls in the area, which provide informal space for a wide range of physical activity and recreational activities.

4.19. It is important to highlight that the focus of the facility assessment is pay and play community use i.e. not necessarily those who are members of facilities.



4.20. Those who are inactive are highly unlikely to join a club to use a facility; therefore, it is only by ensuring there is sufficient non-membership access to formal and informal facilities that participation is likely to increase, particularly amongst those who are currently inactive. Membership use is also very important, given that club members are also part of the overall community, but these individuals are more likely to be active already.

4.21. It is also very important to highlight that generally in Barnet there is no non-membership access to recreation facilities associated with schools and colleges, and access is mostly limited to clubs and community associations.

4.6. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF BARNET SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES

4.22. Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) delivers the operational management of Barnet’s leisure facilities. A new leisure management contract came into effect from 1st January 2018; this is for 10 years, with the option to extend for 5 years. GLL is known as ‘Better’.

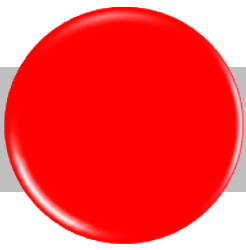
4.23. The following facilities are included in the GLL contract to 2028:

- **Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (existing, proposed closure 2019);**
- **Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (new, opening 2019); same site, slightly different location;**
- **Hendon Leisure Centre (dry facilities only);**
- **Burnt Oak Leisure Centre;**
- **Finchley Lido Leisure Centre;**
- **Church Farm Leisure Centre (current, proposed closure 2019); and**
- **New Barnet Leisure Centre (new, proposed opening May 2019).**

4.24. A summary of the above centres and the facilities they provide is set out in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Summary of GLL Contract Facilities

FACILITY	DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY
BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	Fitness Suite Studio Creche Sports Hall 5/7-aside Astro pitches Outdoor courts
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	Fitness Suite Studio Main Pool (25 m) Training Pool (25 m) Activity Pool (moveable floor) Cafe
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE (NEW 2019)	Fitness Suite Studios x 2 Main Pool (25 m) Training Pool (25 m) Teaching Pool (static) Sports Hall Health Rooms Café



FACILITY	DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	Fitness Suite Studio Main Pool (25 m) Leisure Pool Outdoor Lido (20 m x 10 m) Sauna
CHURCH FARM LEISURE CENTRE	Swimming Pool (18 m)
NEW BARNET LEISURE CENTRE (NEW 2019)	Fitness Suite Studios x 2 Main Pool (25 m) Teaching Pool (static) Health Rooms Outdoor Courts Café Partnership Library (not managed by leisure operator)
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Fitness Suite Studio x 2 Sports Hall Gymnastics Hall Climbing Wall

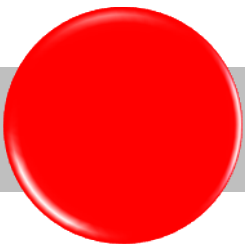
4.7. QUALITY AUDITS

- 4.25. The quality audits undertaken by Strategic Leisure Limited (SLL) comprise an independent visual, non-intrusive assessment of the quality and condition of the facilities; results are recorded on the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) assessment sheet, developed by Sport England, and scored, based on the Sport England system set out in Table 4.3. Details of the individual audits undertaken are included in Appendix 2 (2a-2t).
- 4.26. The audit scores are based on a numerical value, detailed on each assessment sheet, as follows:

Table 4.3: Audit Scoring System

KEY	RATING
>80%	Excellent
60%-80%	Good
40%-59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

- 4.27. A facility scoring highly in terms of visual quality, suitability for current usage and physical condition (good–excellent) is likely to require less investment than one which in a poorer visual condition (average–very poor). The combination of the scores, results in the facility rating, and identification of investment need (significant, moderate etc.).
- 4.28. A summary of the overall qualitative assessments is included at Appendix 2 (2a-2t).



4.8. ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL FACILITY TYPES

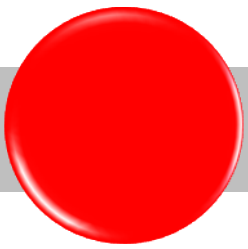
4.8.1. SPORTS HALLS

- 4.29. Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as buildings (or parts of buildings) where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10 m x 18 m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls, although a multi-sport hall may also be a facility that is now being used for sport and physical activity but was not originally designed for this purpose. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in Table 4.4 below). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included. 1 badminton court halls are only included as facilities where they are provided on the same site as a minimum 3 badminton court sports hall, as per the Facility Planning Model (FPM). The Facility Planning Model is discussed in Section 5.
- 4.30. There are other community centres in Barnet, but these either are not at least 1 badminton court size, or they are not on the site of a strategic size sports hall. These community centre facilities are referenced in Table 4.6.
- 4.31. Strategic sized sports halls are a minimum size of 3 badminton courts.

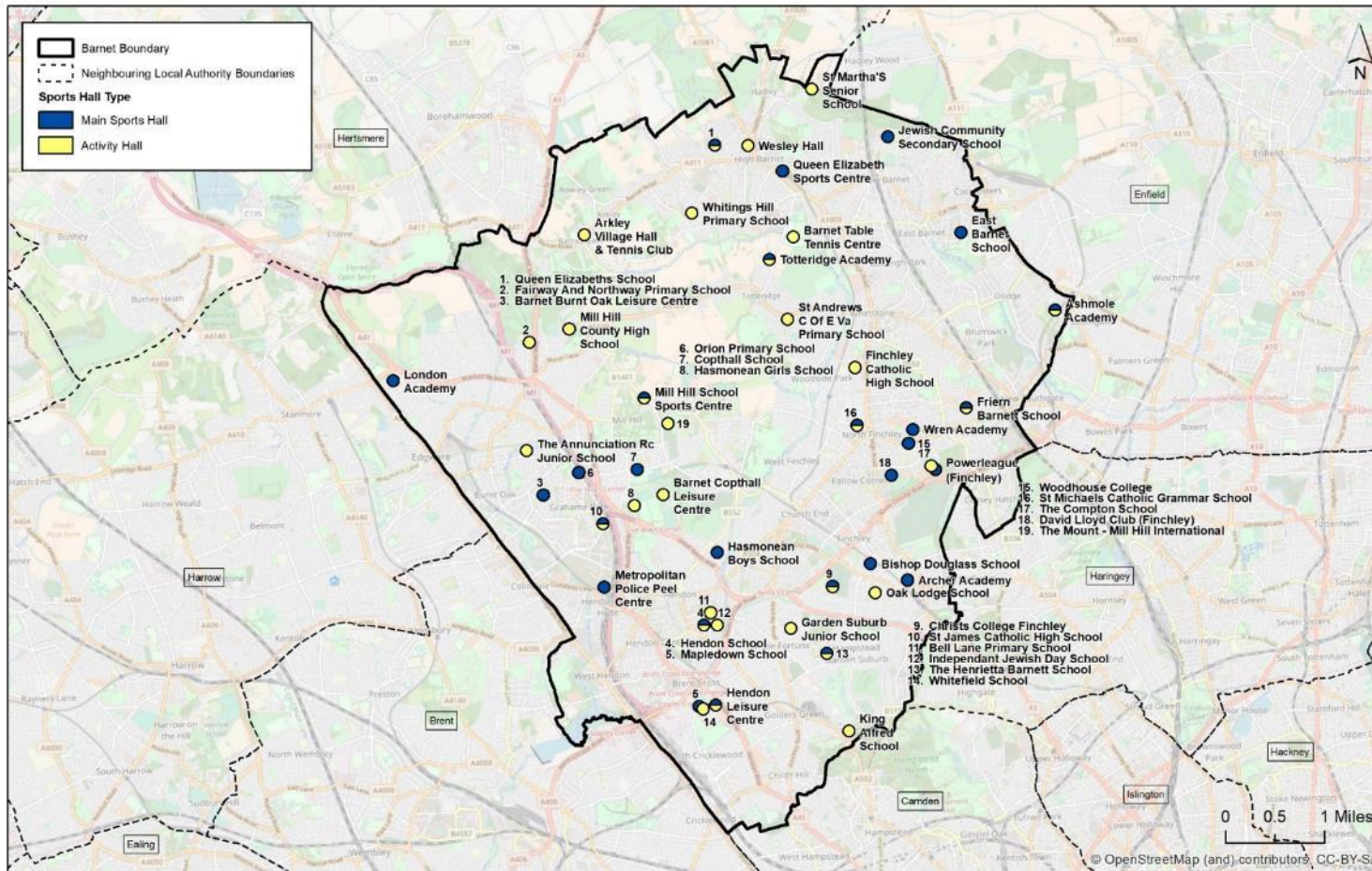
4.8.1.1. QUANTITY-SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS IN BARNET

- 4.32. The supply analysis identifies that Barnet has a total of 59 sports halls and activity halls on 47 sites. Appendix 7 details the overall sports hall supply in Barnet²⁶.
- 4.33. There are:
- **A total of 27 sports halls (strategic size) and 32 activity halls across 47 sites;**
 - **27 main halls in total (all strategic size i.e. 3 courts+);**
 - **5 community accessible pay and play sports halls (strategic size i.e. 3 courts+), also available for sports club use; and**
 - **19 community accessible sports halls i.e. available for sports club use.**
- 4.34. The sports halls are operated through LB Barnet's leisure operator, GLL, or by education, community or private associations.
- 4.35. The overall supply of sports halls and activity halls is shown in Table 4.4, Map 4.1, and Appendix 7.
- 4.36. 3 + court sports halls (i.e. strategic size) are shown in Appendix 7; those available for non-membership usage are highlighted in grey in Table 4.5. Table 4.6 shows activity halls with those available for community use highlighted in grey.

²⁶ Source SE Active Places September 2017



Map 4.1: Sports Halls and Activity halls in Barnet



Sports Halls by type in Barnet



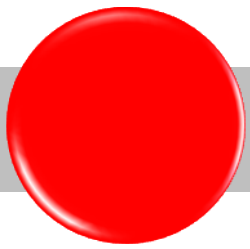


Table 4.4: Supply of Community Accessible Sports Halls and Activity Halls (pay and play and sports clubs/associations)). Pay and play community accessible facilities are highlighted in grey, white font

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ARCHER ACADEMY	N2 8GA	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
ARKLEY VILLAGE HALL & TENNIS CLUB	EN5 3LD	Activity Hall	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation	1965	n/a
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	N14 5RJ	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	N14 5RJ	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	HA8 0NP	Main	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Activity Hall	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BARNET TABLE TENNIS CENTRE	EN5 2DN	Activity Hall	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
BELL LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW4 2AS	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	N2 0SQ	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	N2 0SE	Activity Hall	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1991	n/a
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	N2 0SE	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1991	n/a
COPTHALL SCHOOL	NW7 2EP	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Main	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2007	n/a
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	EN4 8PU	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
FAIRWAY AND NORTHWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 3HS	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2011	n/a



SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
FINCHLEY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	N12 8TA	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	N11 3LS	Activity Hall	2	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1960	2014
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	N11 3LS	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1990	2014
GARDEN SUBURB JUNIOR SCHOOL	NW11 6XU	Activity Hall	0	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
HASMONEAN BOYS SCHOOL	NW4 1NA	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1982	n/a
HASMONEAN GIRLS SCHOOL	NW7 2EU	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1975	n/a
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	Main	5	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1995	n/a
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	Activity Hall	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1995	n/a
HENDON SCHOOL	NW4 2HP	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1970	2009
HENDON SCHOOL	NW4 2HP	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1970	n/a
INDEPENDENT JEWISH DAY SCHOOL	NW4 2AH	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	EN4 9GE	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
KING ALFRED SCHOOL	NW11 7HY	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1988	n/a
LONDON ACADEMY	HA8 8DE	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
LUCOZADE POWERLEAGUE SOCCER CENTRE (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QG	Main	4	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2005
MAPLEDOWN SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	Main	3	Private Use	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1970	2009



SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
METROPOLITAN POLICE PEEL CENTRE	NW9 5JE	Main	6	Private Use	Government	Other	1968	2006
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	1976
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	n/a
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	Main	4	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1983	1999
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	Activity Hall	1	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1983	1999
OAK LODGE SCHOOL	N2 0QY	Activity Hall	0	Private Use	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1968	n/a
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 2AL	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	EN5 5RR	Main	6	Pay and Play	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1975	2009
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	Activity Hall	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1953	2005
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
ST ANDREWS C OF E VA PRIMARY SCHOOL	N20 8NX	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1978	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1999	n/a
ST MARTHA'S SENIOR SCHOOL	EN4 0NJ	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	1995
ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL	N12 7NJ	Main	4	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a



SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL	N12 7NJ	Activity Hall	2	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1914	n/a
THE ANNUNCIATION RC JUNIOR SCHOOL	HA8 9HQ	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE COMPTON SCHOOL	N12 0QG	Activity Hall	2	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE HENRIETTA BARNETT SCHOOL	NW11 7BN	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1900	n/a
THE HENRIETTA BARNETT SCHOOL	NW11 7BN	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1900	n/a
THE MOUNT-MILL HILL INTERNATIONAL	NW7 2RX	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1935	2014
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1980	n/a
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	Main	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1990	n/a
WESLEY HALL	EN5 4JJ	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	1990	2012
WHITEFIELD SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	Activity Hall	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1954	2002
WHITINGS HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	EN5 2QY	Activity Hall	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2008	n/a
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	N12 9EY	Main	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
WREN ACADEMY	N12 9HB	Main	4	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a

N.B. The detailed addresses of each of these facilities ins included in Appendix 7, by facility type.

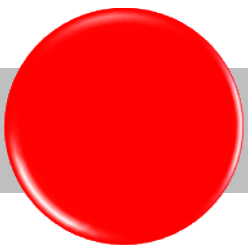


Table 4.5: Strategic Size Sports Hall (Pay and play community accessible facilities are highlighted in grey, white font)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ARCHER ACADEMY	N2 8GA	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	N14 5RJ	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	HA8 0NP	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	N2 0SQ	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	N2 0SE	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1991	n/a
COPTHALL SCHOOL	NW7 2EP	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2007	n/a
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	EN4 8PU	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	N11 3LS	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1990	2014
HASMONEAN BOYS SCHOOL	NW4 1NA	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1982	n/a
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	5	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1995	n/a
HENDON SCHOOL	NW4 2HP	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1970	2009
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	EN4 9GE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
LONDON ACADEMY	HA8 8DE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
LUCOZADE POWERLEAGUE SOCCER CENTRE (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QG	4	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2005
MAPLEDOWN SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	3	Private Use	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1970	2009
METROPOLITAN POLICE PEEL CENTRE	NW9 5JE	6	Private Use	Government	Other	1968	2006
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	4	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1983	1999

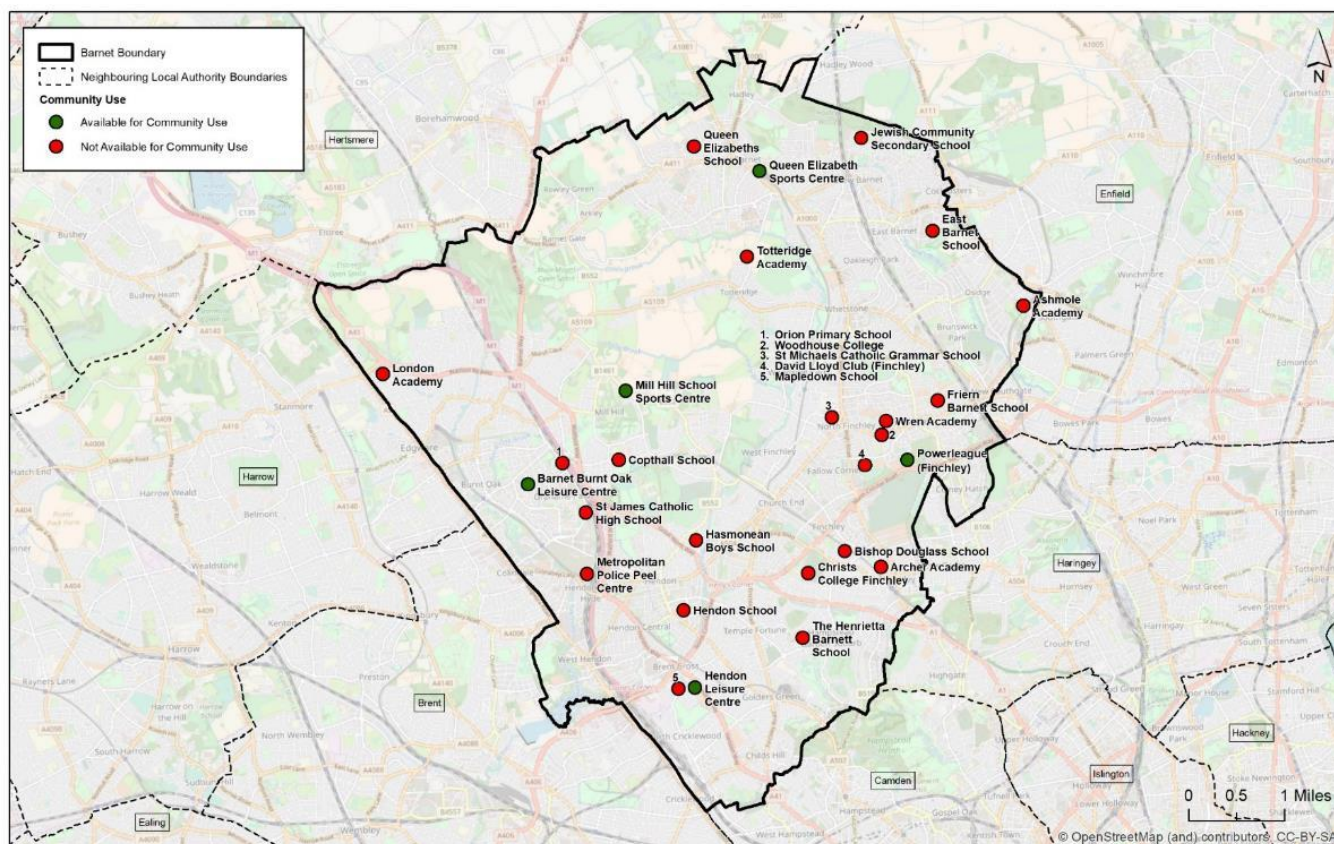


SITE NAME	POST CODE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 2AL	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	EN5 5RR	6	Pay and Play	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1975	2009
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1999	n/a
ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL	N12 7NJ	4	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
THE HENRIETTA BARNETT SCHOOL	NW11 7BN	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1900	n/a
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1990	n/a
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	N12 9EY	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
WREN ACADEMY	N12 9HB	4	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a



4.37. All 3 + court sports halls (i.e. strategic size) are shown in Table 4.5; those available for pay and play community usage are highlighted in grey with bold, white font. Map 4.2 shows the sports halls which are available for pay and play use (green dots), and those that only offer access to sports clubs and associations (red dots).

Map 4.2: Community Accessible Sports Halls in Barnet



Sports Halls by community use availability in Barnet



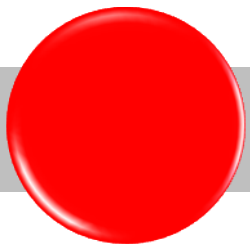


4.38. In addition to the formal sports halls, there are 33 activity halls, 19 of which are operated on a community accessible basis i.e. for clubs and groups. Three activity halls are available for pay and play access. Ten activity halls are for private use only. One facility requires registered membership. The facilities are managed through the education sector, local authority, or community organisations.

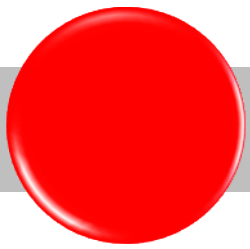
4.39. Activity halls are shown in Table 4.6. Map 4.3 shows the community accessible activity halls i.e. those that offer use for sports clubs and groups (red dots); pay and play accessible activity halls are shown by green dots.

Table 4.6: Activity Halls showing Community Access (three have pay and play access)

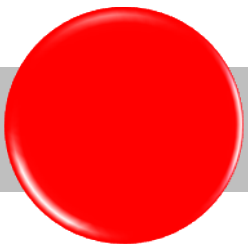
SITE NAME	POST CODE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ARKLEY VILLAGE HALL & TENNIS CLUB	EN5 3LD	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation	1965	n/a
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	N14 5RJ	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BARNET TABLE TENNIS CENTRE	EN5 2DN	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
BELL LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW4 2AS	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	N2 0SE	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1991	n/a
FAIRWAY AND NORTHWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 3HS	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2011	n/a
FINCHLEY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	N12 8TA	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	N11 3LS	2	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1960	2014
GARDEN SUBURB JUNIOR SCHOOL	NW11 6XU	0	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
HASMONEAN GIRLS SCHOOL	NW7 2EU	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1975	n/a
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1995	n/a



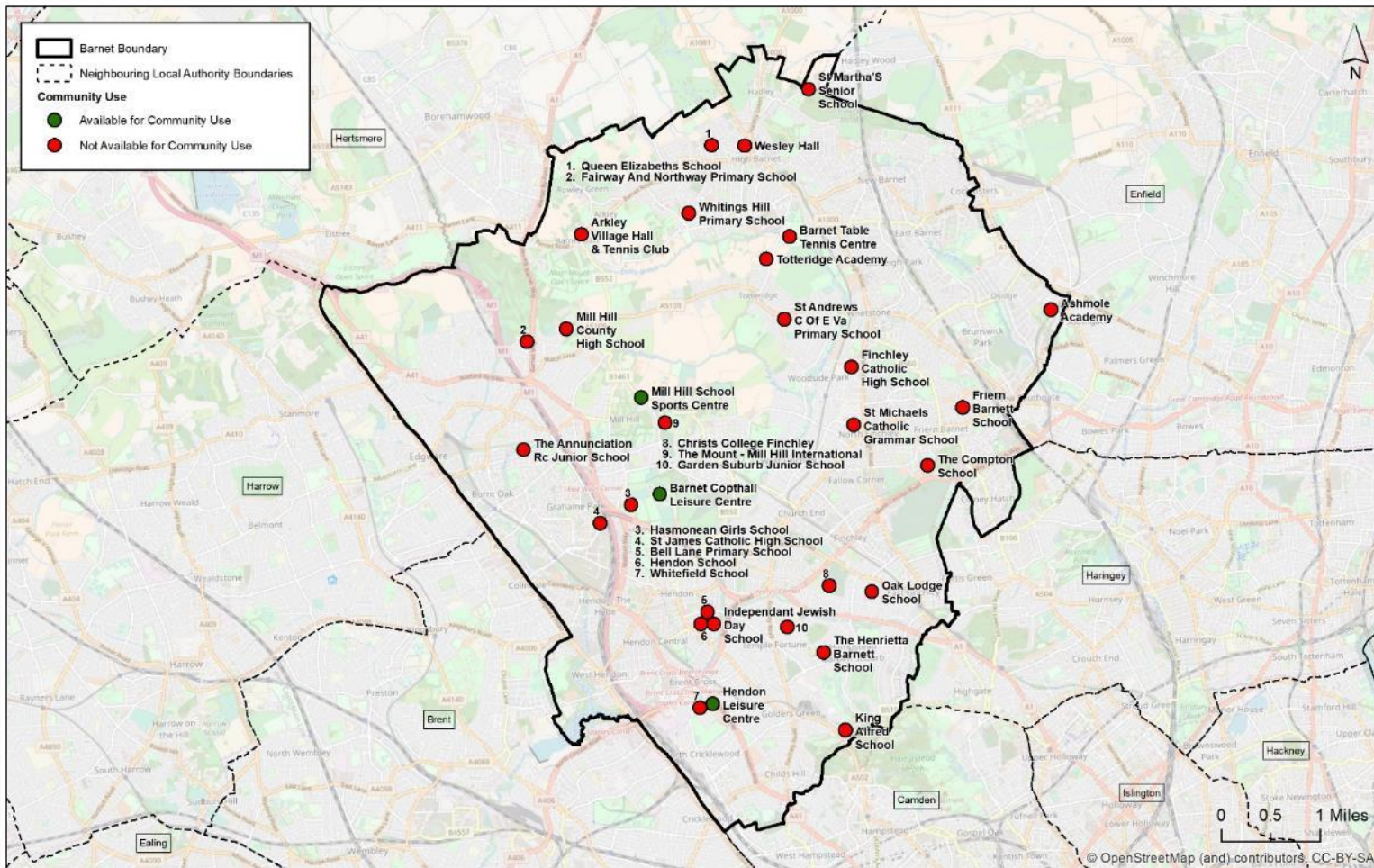
SITE NAME	POST CODE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
HENDON SCHOOL	NW4 2HP	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1970	n/a
INDEPENDENT JEWISH DAY SCHOOL	NW4 2AH	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
KING ALFRED SCHOOL	NW11 7HY	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1988	n/a
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	1976
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	n/a
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	1	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1983	1999
OAK LODGE SCHOOL	N2 0QY	0	Private Use	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1968	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1953	2005
ST ANDREWS C OF E VA PRIMARY SCHOOL	N20 8NX	1	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1978	n/a
ST MARTHA'S SENIOR SCHOOL	EN4 0NJ	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1960	1995
ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL	N12 7NJ	2	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1914	n/a
THE ANNUNCIATION RC JUNIOR SCHOOL	HA8 9HQ	1	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE COMPTON SCHOOL	N12 0QG	2	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE HENRIETTA BARNETT SCHOOL	NW11 7BN	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1900	n/a
THE MOUNT-MILL HILL INTERNATIONAL	NW7 2RX	1	Sports Club / Community	Other	School/College/University (in house)	1935	2014



SITE NAME	POST CODE	BADMINTON COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
			Association	Independent School			
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1980	n/a
WESLEY HALL	EN5 4JJ	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	1990	2012
WHITEFIELD SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1954	2002
WHITINGS HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	EN5 2QY	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2008	n/a

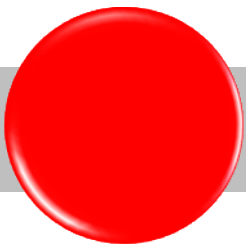


Map 4.3: Activity Halls in Barnet (community pay and play accessible halls shown by green dots; red dots are those halls available for community clubs/groups)



Activity Halls by community use availability in Barnet





4.40. Map 4.3 shows that three of the activity halls have pay and play community access (Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (multi-activity hall/studio), Hendon Leisure Centre, Mill Hill Sports Centre); however, all but eleven (ten offer private use only, and David Lloyd required registered membership prior to use), offer community access for clubs and groups.

4.41. A summary of sports and activity hall supply in Barnet is set out in Table 4.7:

Table 4.7: Summary of Sports Hall and Activity Hall Supply in Barnet

	TOTAL EXISTING PROVISION	AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE (PAY AND PLAY AND SPORTS CLUBS/ASSOCIATIONS)	AVAILABLE FOR PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY USE
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS (SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS)	134	57	24
TOTAL SPORTS HALLS (STRATEGIC SIZE I.E. 3 COURT +)	27	22	5
BADMINTON COURTS IN STRATEGIC SIZE SPORTS HALLS	105	61	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF 3 COURT HALLS	8	7	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF 4 COURT HALLS	16	10	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF 5 COURT HALLS	1	1	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF 6 COURT HALLS	2	1	1
TOTAL ACTIVITY HALLS 2 COURTS OR LESS	32	19	3

4.42. Table 4.7 shows that there are sixteen 4 court sports halls, one 5 court sports hall, two 6 court sports halls and thirty-three one- or two- court sports halls in Barnet. There are no 8-court sports halls in the borough. Twenty-three of the badminton courts available in strategic size sports halls i.e. 3 courts plus, are available for pay and play community use (21.9% of the existing supply).

4.43. The vast majority of the existing sports halls and activity halls are available for community use, but this is only through sports clubs/associations and therefore does not achieve the goal of facilitating non-active people becoming active

4.44. As well as the identified activity halls, there is a range of other community halls/centres, provided by churches, community associations, etc. These are available for community use (usually groups/association/private run classes/sessions) but provide for far more than sport and physical activity. Other uses might include meetings, coffee mornings, further education classes, art classes, children's ballet classes, use by health services for medical checks, blood donation etc.

4.45. There are a significant number of sports halls/activity halls in the Borough; the issue is that daytime access is limited as the majority are on education sites; there is pay and play access to five sports halls and three activity hall facilities. Community accessible pay and play daytime access is available at three sports halls and two activity halls, given the other facilities are on education sites.



4.8.1.2. QUALITY-SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS IN BARNET

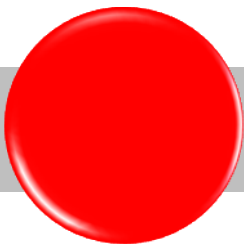
- 4.46. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all LB Barnet indoor sports facilities in the borough. Quality assessments were undertaken by way of a site visit and visual assessment of the facilities. The site qualitative assessments were undertaken by consultant surveyors/those with the relevant expertise to evaluate.
- 4.47. These results of the assessments are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2t) and are summarised Table 4.8.
- 4.48. A summary of the sports hall quality assessments is shown in Table 4.8. Typically, the cost of investment will vary between £100k-£500k plus for those assessed as needing minimal to moderate investment, £500k-£1.5m+ for those rated as moderate, and in excess of £1 million for those rated as requiring significant investment. These financial levels do vary depending on the scale, condition and nature of the existing facility and what investment is needed. None of the facilities visited require significant investment at this time.

Table 4.8: Summary of the Sports Halls Quality Assessments

FACILITY	OVERALL QUANTITATIVE SCORE FOR FACILITY %	QUALITATIVE SCORE FOR SPORTS HALL	NEED FOR INVESTMENT- OVERALL FACILITY	COMMENTS
ARCHER ACADEMY	77	Excellent	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Indoor cricket nets provided.
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	85	Excellent	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Indoor cricket nets provided.
BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	78	Excellent	Minimal	Investment planned in other areas of the facility. Pay and play use.
CHRIST'S COLLEGE FINCHLEY	75	Good	Moderate	3 court hall. Needs renovation. Use by clubs/groups.
COMPTON SCHOOL	82	Good	Minimal	Dual Use; next to Lucozade Power League. Use by clubs/groups/pay and play.
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	82	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups.
FINCHLEY COLLEGE	82	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups.
FRIERN BARNET	78	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups.



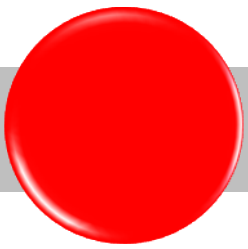
FACILITY	OVERALL QUANTITATIVE SCORE FOR FACILITY %	QUALITATIVE SCORE FOR SPORTS HALL	NEED FOR INVESTMENT- OVERALL FACILITY	COMMENTS
SCHOOL				
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	67	Good	Moderate	Pay and Play use.
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL (JCOSS)	89	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups.
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	84	Excellent	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Some pay and play use.
LONDON ACADEMY	87	Excellent	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Some pay and play use.
MILL HILL SPORTS CENTRE	63	Good	Minimal	Split site; wet and dry facilities; indoor cricket nets. Use by clubs/groups. Some pay and play use.
ST ANDREW'S C OF E PRIMARY	86	Good	Moderate	Use by clubs/groups. Suitable for table tennis, low impact and Martial Arts only.
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	75	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Indoor cricket nets.
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	82	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Indoor cricket nets.
WREN ACADEMY	82	Good	Minimal	Use by clubs/groups. Indoor cricket nets.



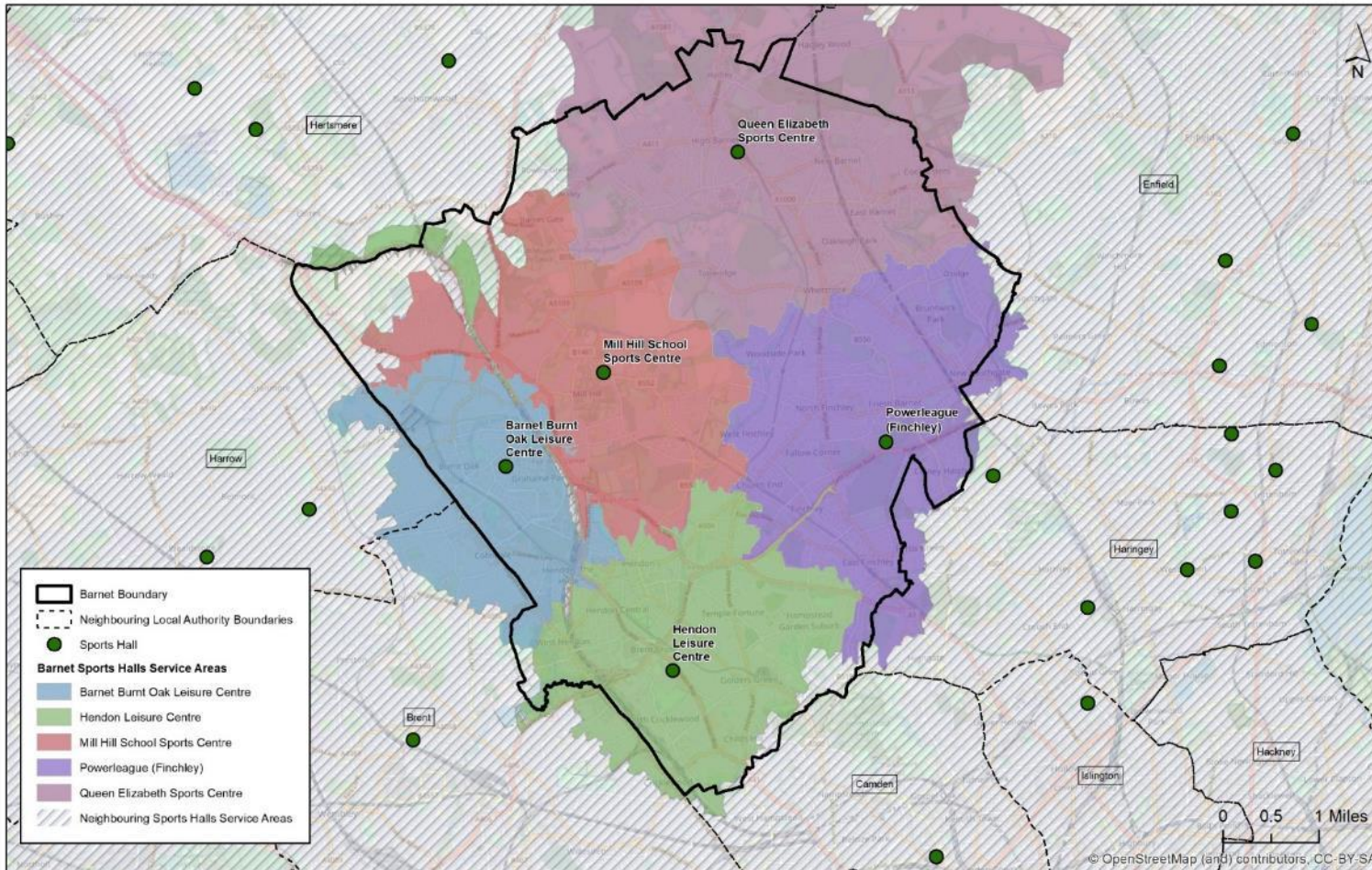
- 4.49. LB Barnet provides two sports halls at Burnt Oak and Hendon Leisure Centres; Burnt Oak Leisure Centre was built in 2003 and has not yet been refurbished. Hendon Leisure Centre was built in 1995 and has not yet been refurbished.
- 4.50. The oldest sports hall in the borough is The Henrietta Barnet School in Hampstead Garden Suburb, built in 1900, and not yet refurbished. The newest sports halls were built in 2015 at Orion Primary School in Edgware, and Archer Academy in East Finchley. The sports halls being built at the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre to open in 2019, will be the newest in the borough when opened.
- 4.51. The rest of the sports hall/activity halls vary in age from 1968 to the mid 2000's. The average age of sports halls in Barnet is almost 25 years. The average lifespan of a public sports facility is 35-40 years.
- 4.52. The quality of provision varies across the borough, as highlighted in Appendix 2 (2a-2t).
- 4.53. The oldest activity hall is The Henrietta Barnet School, built in 1900 and not yet refurbished. The newest activity hall was built in 2011, at Fairway and Northway Primary School in Mill Hill. Activity halls were refurbished in 2014 at Friern Barnet School, and at The Mount-Mill Hill International, also in Mill Hill.

4.8.1.3. ACCESSIBILITY-SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS IN BARNET

- 4.54. Map 4.4 shows the geographic distribution of the strategic size (3 courts +) community accessible sports halls in Barnet, with a catchment area for each of 20 minutes' drive time. Sports halls which offer pay and play community access are shown as green dots.

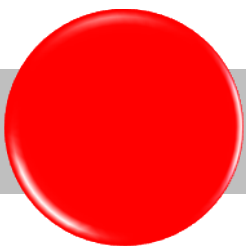


Map 4.4: Sports Halls with Community Use Catchment areas in Barnet (20 mins drive time)

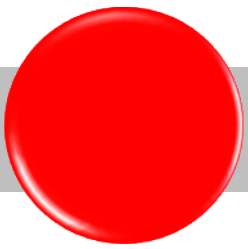


Community accessible Sports Halls service areas in Barnet (up to 20 minutes drive time)

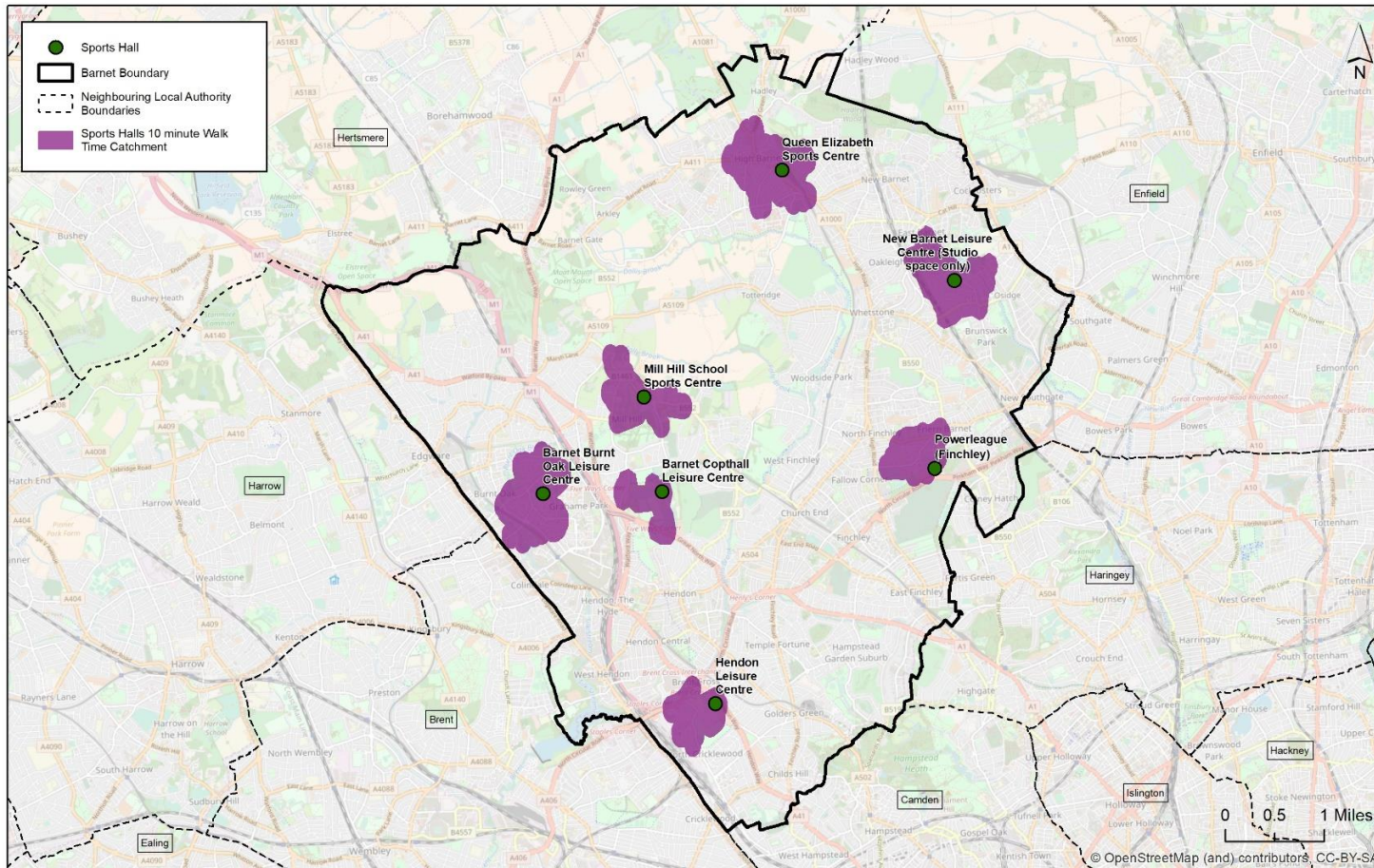




- 4.55. The catchment areas shown in Map 4.4 are per facility and may overlap; this means that within a 20-minute drivetime one may be able to access more than one facility.
- 4.56. It is clear from Map 4.4 that the main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a sports hall (coloured areas on Map 4.4) are the western side of the borough on the border with Harrow and Hertsmere. Residents in these areas are outside a 20-minute drive of a sports hall (i.e. 3 courts +) in the borough but may find it easier to access provision in the neighbouring boroughs of Harrow and Hertsmere.
- 4.57. Given that 27% of Barnet's population does not have access to a car, and in order to encourage sustainable transport choices, it is important to ensure that access is available to sports halls by foot, cycle and public transport. As only three sports halls provide pay and play and daytime access, it is important that there is good access to these facilities, to optimise opportunities for participation in sport and physical activity.
- 4.58. Map 4.5 shows the 10-minute walking catchment area of the five sports halls which provide pay and play access (10 minutes is the standard walking catchment area for sports facilities). It is clear from this map that the majority of the borough is outside a 10-minute walk time catchment area of a pay and play sports hall. This accessibility will improve once the new sports hall at Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre opens in 2019.



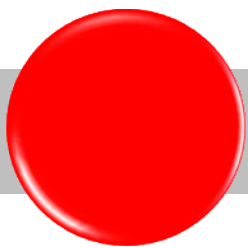
Map 4.5: 10-minute walking catchment areas for Pay and Play Sports Halls



Community accessible Sports Halls 10 minute walk time catchments in Barnet



N.B. In reality, the catchment of Finchley Powerleague extends to the south into Haringey.



4.59. Accessibility to activity halls varies across the borough, given their locations, as shown in Map 4.3. Activity halls attract far more local use, given that many of them are used for a wide range of activities, including sport and physical activity, arts, community, meetings, lunches, playgroups and other social events. Many are not marked out as badminton courts but provide informal multi-purpose space which can be used for a wide range of community activities.

4.8.1.4. AVAILABILITY-SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS IN BARNET

4.60. Table 4.7 and Map 4.2 highlight that in Barnet there is a high level of sports hall and activity hall provision. However, the majority provide for sports club/association use. Two sports halls – Burnt Oak Leisure Centre (4 badminton courts) and Hendon Leisure Centre (5 badminton courts) provided by Barnet Council and managed by GLL – provide for pay and play access i.e. 9 badminton courts, plus the Powerleague Sports hall (4 badminton courts), Mill Hill Sports Centre (4 badminton courts) and the Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre (6 badminton courts) provide. 23 courts from a total of 105 (21.9%). The GLL managed sports halls and the Powerleague sports hall are also the only ones providing daytime access to the community.

4.61. In addition to Barnet Leisure Centre there is a number of community centres providing day time access for physical activity, but this is not on a pay and play basis.

4.62. There are 33 activity halls, and 19 of these provide for community access (sports clubs and associations). Three of the activity halls provide pay and play access; activity is provided through groups / clubs / organised classes.

4.63. Map 4.2 also illustrates the geographical and accessibility impact of strategic size sports halls having pay and play access, with 21.9% of strategic size courts (3 courts+) being available for pay and play use and 58% offering access either through sports clubs/community association use.

4.64. Of the 27 strategic size sports halls, three are accessible for daytime use. The rest of the centres do not offer access to a strategic size sports hall during the day, because the majority of sports halls are on education sites.

4.65. Access to informal halls is important to ensure the provision of physical activity opportunities, when there are fewer formal facilities available. The need for this access is reflected in the Strategy assessment and recommendations.

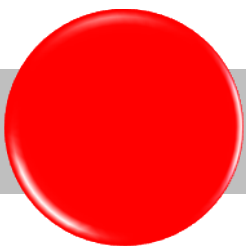
4.66. A further aspect of accessibility is programming, opening hours and whether facilities offer pay and play usage.

4.67. Not everyone is, can be, or wants to be a member of a sports club, so membership access does not actually provide for the whole community. It is unlikely to address the needs of the most inactive, or those from the areas of highest deprivation, who are also likely to be those experiencing significant health inequalities.

4.68. There is an important role for the existing informal hall space across the borough, in providing physical activity opportunities for specific ethnic/religious communities who may choose not to access formal sports facilities. There is also potential to increase capacity for community accessible pay play usage of existing education-based facilities, which provide for sports clubs and associations.

4.8.1.5. EDUCATION FACILITIES

4.69. Many of the schools in Barnet have a good range of dry sports facilities i.e. sports halls, fitness suites, studios, activity halls. There is no pay and play community access to these facilities. There is however significant use of these facilities by local sports clubs/associations.



4.70. Whilst a number of education sites have ageing sports facilities, generally across the borough facility quality is good. This is an important issue, as early experience of participation and the environment in which this happens, can impact on future participation in sport, and physically activity levels.

4.8.2. SWIMMING POOLS

4.8.2.1. QUANTITY-SWIMMING POOLS IN BARNET

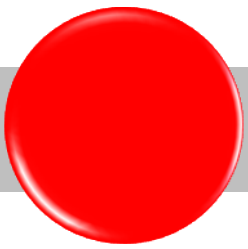
4.71. The supply analysis identifies that Barnet has an overall total of 30 swimming pools across 7 sites. Appendix 7 details the overall pool supply in Barnet²⁷. These pools are shown in Table 4.9 and Map 4.6. Strategic sized pools are those of 160 sq. m+.

4.72. Pools with pay and play community use are highlighted in grey in Table 4.9.

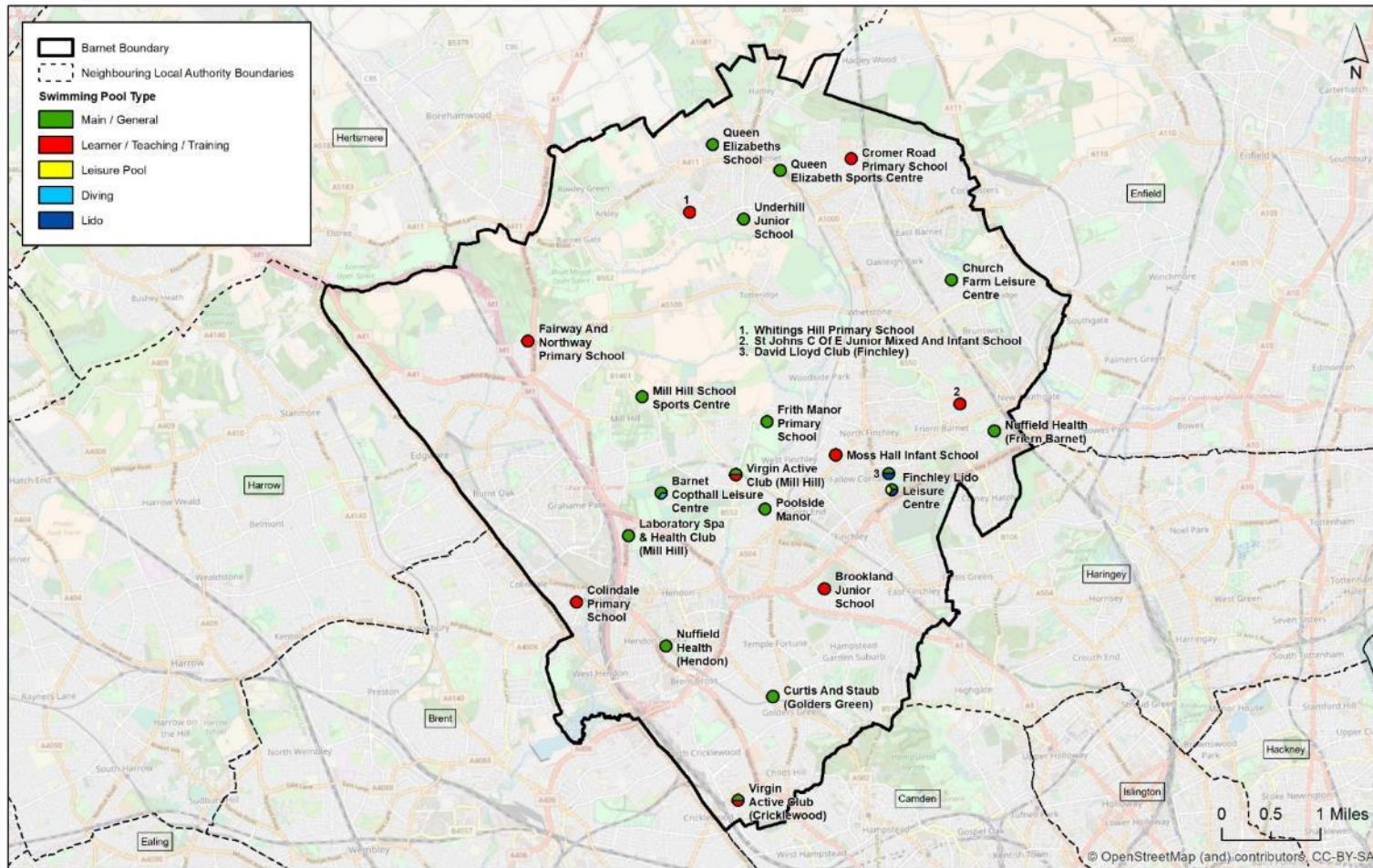
4.73. There are eight private swimming pools for commercial/private use only. These are Curtis and Staub (Golders Green), David Lloyd (Finchley), Laboratory Spa and Health Club (Mill Hill), Nuffield Health (Hendon), Nuffield Health (Friern Barnet), Poolside Manor, Virgin Active (Cricklewood), and Virgin Active (Mill Hill).

4.74. In addition, there is a privately-operated swim school in the borough. This is at Oakleigh Park Swim Club, Oakleigh Park Road, Whetstone. This pool is only available for use by those attending the swimming lessons and therefore is not included in the pool supply for purposes of this audit.

²⁷ Source: Sport England Active Places September 2017



Map 4.6: Swimming pools in Barnet



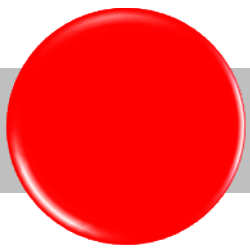
Swimming Pools by type in Barnet



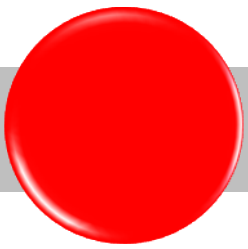


Table 4.9: Swimming Pools in Barnet (Pools with Pay and Play access highlighted in grey, white font)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	LANES	LENGTH	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Main/General	8	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2004
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Multi-Activity Pool	0	12.5	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2004
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Main/General	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2007
BROOKLAND JUNIOR SCHOOL	NW11 6EJ	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12.2	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
CHURCH FARM LEISURE CENTRE	EN4 8XE	Main/General	3	18	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1960	1969
COLINDALE PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW9 6DT	Learner/Teaching/Training	1	4.75	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
CROMER ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL	EN5 5HT	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	15	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
CURTIS AND STAUB (GOLDERS GREEN)	NW11 8HE	Main/General	0	16	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2004
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Main/General	2	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2002
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Lido (outdoor pool)	4	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2002
FAIRWAY AND NORTHWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 3HS	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2011	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Main/General	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Leisure Pool	0	20	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Lido	0	20	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	2004
FRITH MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	N12 7BN	Main/General	4	20	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Commercial Management	2014	n/a

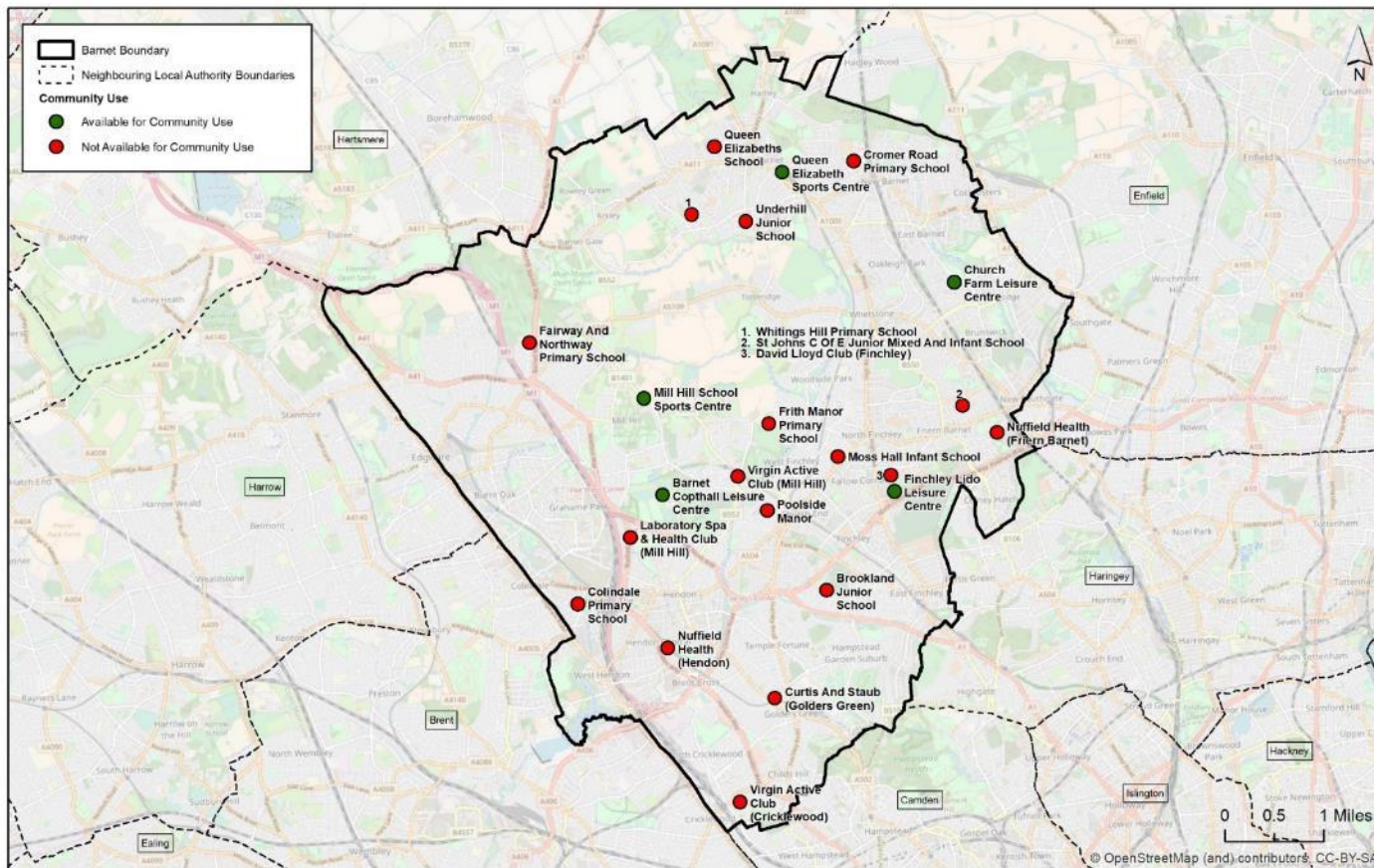


SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	LANES	LENGTH	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW4 4TJ	Main/General	4	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	Main/General	0	25	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
MOSS HALL INFANT SCHOOL	N12 8PE	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	15	Private Use	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (HENDON)	NW4 3NL	Main/General	3	18.7	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH FRIERN BARNET	N11 3BG	Main/General	2	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	n/a
POOLSIDE MANOR	N3 1TD	Main/General	4	18	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1988	2010
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	EN5 5RR	Main/General	0	22	Pay and Play	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1965	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	Main/General	8	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
ST JOHNS C OF E JUNIOR MIXED AND INFANT SCHOOL	N11 3LB	Learner/Teaching/Training	1	15	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
UNDERHILL JUNIOR SCHOOL	EN5 2LZ	Main/General	4	22	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1965	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Main/General	5	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	Main/General	4	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	11	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
WHITINGS HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	EN5 2QY	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	12	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a



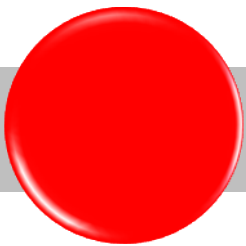
4.75. Map 4.7 shows all the community accessible swimming pools in Barnet. The green dots are those facilities providing for pay and play access. The red dots are those facilities providing community access i.e. use by clubs, groups and associations, but not individuals.

Map 4.7: Community Accessible Swimming Pools in Barnet



Swimming Pools by community use availability in Barnet





4.76. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Barnet, is as follows:

Table 4.10: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Barnet

	No of Pools	No of Sites
TOTAL NUMBER OF POOLS	30	23
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS (PAY AND PLAY AND SPORTS CLUBS/COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS)	13*	9
PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS	9*	5
MAIN POOLS	17	16
LEARNER POOLS	9	2
MULTI ACTIVITY POOL	1	1
LIDOS	2	2
EDUCATION SECTOR (SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS)	9	9
PRIVATE SECTOR/OTHER	6	6

*Main and learner pools, lido. Lidos are seasonally operated pools i.e. they do not tend to be available in the winter months, so they do not offer the same accessibility as indoor swimming pools. They tend not to offer the range of aquatic activities as available in indoor pools.

4.77. Tables 4.9 and 4.10 show that there are two 25 m x 8 lane swimming pools in the borough (Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and Queen Elizabeth's Schools). There are two pools of 6 lanes x 25 m (Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and Finchley Lido Leisure Centre), one pool 5 lanes x 25 m (Virgin Active Cricklewood), and two pools of 4 lanes x 25 m (David Lloyd Finchley, and Laboratory Spa and Health Club). Frith Manor Primary School and Virgin Active Mill Hill have 4 lane x 20 m pools; Underhill Junior School has a 4-lane x 22 m pool, and Poolside Manor has a 4-lane x 18 m pool.

4.78. 43% of the pools provide community access i.e. 13 of the 30. There are also 6 pools on sites which only provide for private use. 11 pools (8 sites) can only be used by registered members. 30% of the pools provide pay and play community access however of these, 6 are main pools, one is a learner facility, one is a multi-activity pool and the other is a Lido. Therefore 33% (23/69 lanes) of the water space in the borough is available for pay and play access.



Table 4.11: Community Accessible Pay and Play Swimming Pools in Barnet

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	LANES	LENGTH	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Main/General	8	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2004
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	multi activity	0	12.5	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2004
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Main/General	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1976	2007
CHURCH FARM LEISURE CENTRE	EN4 8XE	Main/General	3	18	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1960	1969
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Main/General	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Leisure Pool	0	20	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Lido (outdoor pool)	0	20	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1996	2004
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	Main/General	0	25	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/ University (in house)	2005	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	EN5 5RR	Main/General	0	22	Pay and Play	Academy	School/College/ University (in house)	1965	n/a

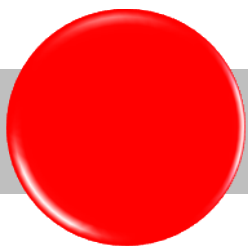


4.8.2.2. QUALITY-SWIMMING POOLS IN BARNET

4.79. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all LB Barnet pools, plus a number of other key facilities. These are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a-2t) and Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Summary Qualitative Assessments- Swimming Pools

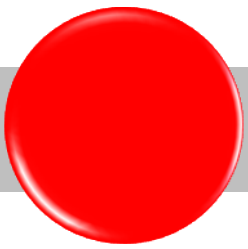
FACILITY	OVERALL QUANTITATIVE SCORE FOR FACILITY %	QUALITATIVE SCORE FOR SPORTS HALL	NEED FOR INVESTMENT- OVERALL FACILITY	COMMENTS
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	67	Average-good		3 pool site; 8 lane x 25 m; 6 lane x 25 m; multi activity pool Main pay and play site Being replaced by new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, to open in 2019
CHURCH FARM LEISURE CENTRE	61	Average	Significant	Small, standalone pool. Private gym adjacent. Pay and play use. Will be replaced in 2019 by New Barnet Leisure Centre.
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	69	Average-Good	Significant	3 pools – main, leisure, outdoor lido Lido needs significant investment Wet facilities need investment Main pay and play site
MILL HILL SPORTS CENTRE	63	Excellent	Minimal	Split site; wet and dry facilities; Pool 25 m x 6 lane; excellent quality Use by clubs/groups Pay and play use
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	84	Good	Minimal	Good quality pool Pay and play use



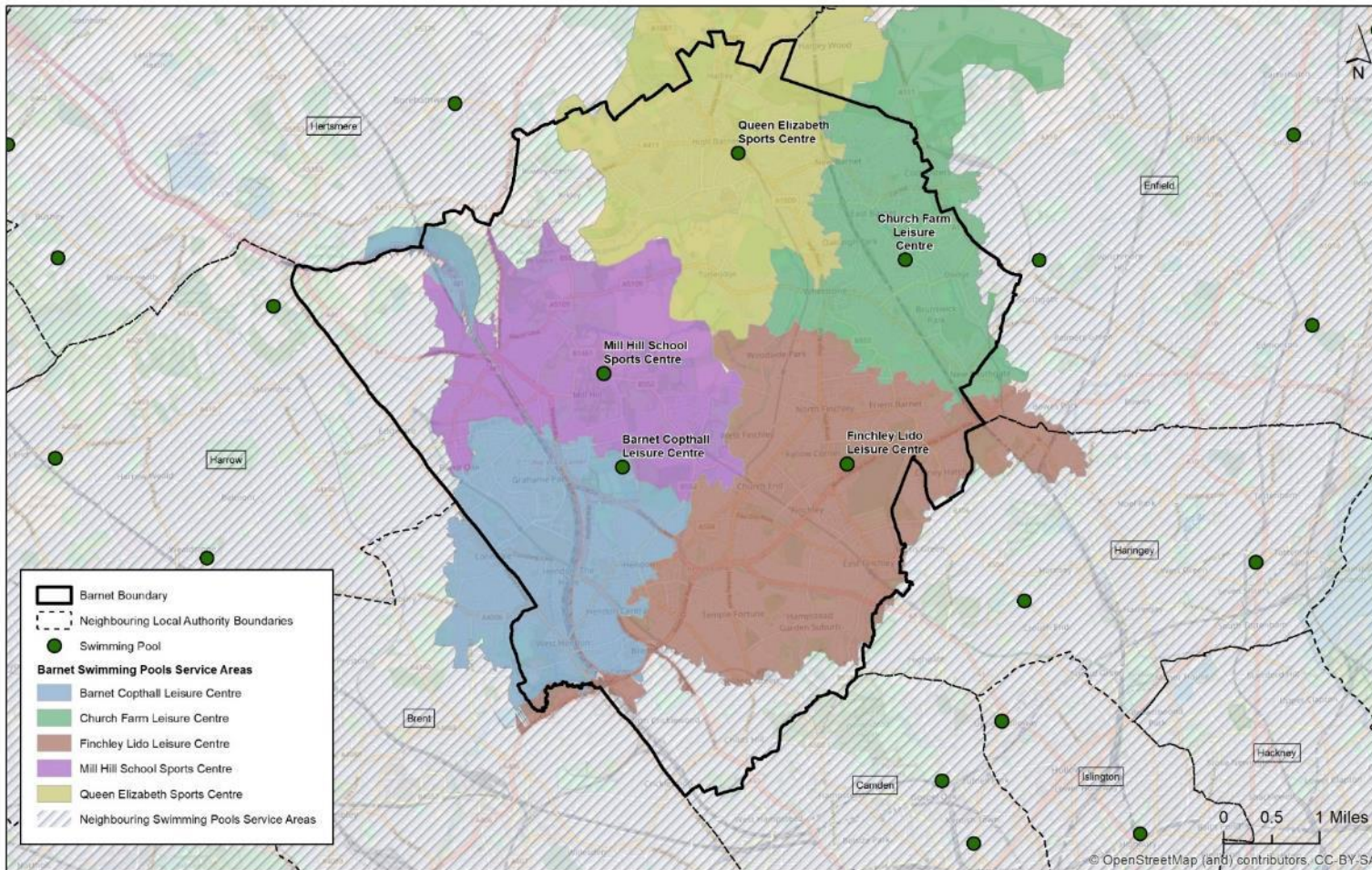
- 4.80. LB Barnet's swimming pools are of average/good quality. The Council-owned GLL-managed pools have pay and play use and are well used. The pools at Barnet Copthall and Church Farm Leisure Centre are being replaced by the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and the New Barnet Leisure Centre respectively, to open in 2019.
- 4.81. The majority of pools are private/education facilities and with the exception of Mill Hill Sports Centre and Queen Elizabeth's School, most of the private/education pools are small, learner pools.
- 4.82. The majority of pools were built after 1970 and many have been refurbished since. The oldest swimming pool in the Borough is Church Farm Leisure Centre, built in 1960 and refurbished in 1969. This facility will be replaced by the New Barnet Leisure Centre, to open in 2019. The pool at Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre was built in 1965 and has not yet been refurbished. Mill Hill Sports Centre pool was built in 2005.
- 4.83. Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre was built in 1976; the pools were refurbished in 2004 and again in 2007. Frith Manor Primary School Pool Centre was built in 2014 and is the newest pool in Barnet at the moment, until Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre is replaced, with the new complex due to open in 2019.

4.8.2.3. ACCESSIBILITY-SWIMMING POOLS IN BARNET

- 4.84. The community accessible pools are located across the Borough as shown in Map 4.8 (green dots are the pay and play community accessible pools). This shows that those with access to a car in the majority of the Borough have access to five pay and play swimming pools (2 sites) within a 20-minute drive time. Some residents in the far West of the Borough along the border with Harrow and those in the far North West on the border with Hertsmere are outside these catchment areas and may find it easier to access swimming pools in these local authority areas. The areas to the West and North West are in the Greenbelt, with limited population; it is those in the southern corner of the Borough who are outside the 20-minute catchment area of a pool. There are no facilities in Brent or Camden easily accessible to these residents.
- 4.85. Given that 27% of the Barnet population does not have access to a car and so as to encourage sustainable transport modal choices, it is important to ensure that pools are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport. Map 4.9 illustrates the 10-minute walk times to the pay and play community accessible pools; it is clear from this that the majority of the Borough residents are outside the walk time catchment area of a community accessible pay and play swimming pool. However, all five pay and play swimming pools are accessible by public transport; this accessibility will need to be factored into planning for any new/replacement pools in the future.
- 4.86. Existing pay and play community accessible swimming pools are well-located in the Borough; all are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access to virtually all residents (see Table 4.8). In addition to the pay and play community accessible pools, there are other facilities which are also used by residents e.g. the commercial facilities, and some small education pools, so overall there is a good stock of provision in the borough.

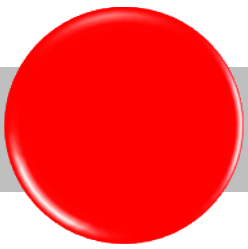


Map 4.8: Community Accessible Pay and Play Swimming Pools in Barnet with a 20-minute drive-time catchment area

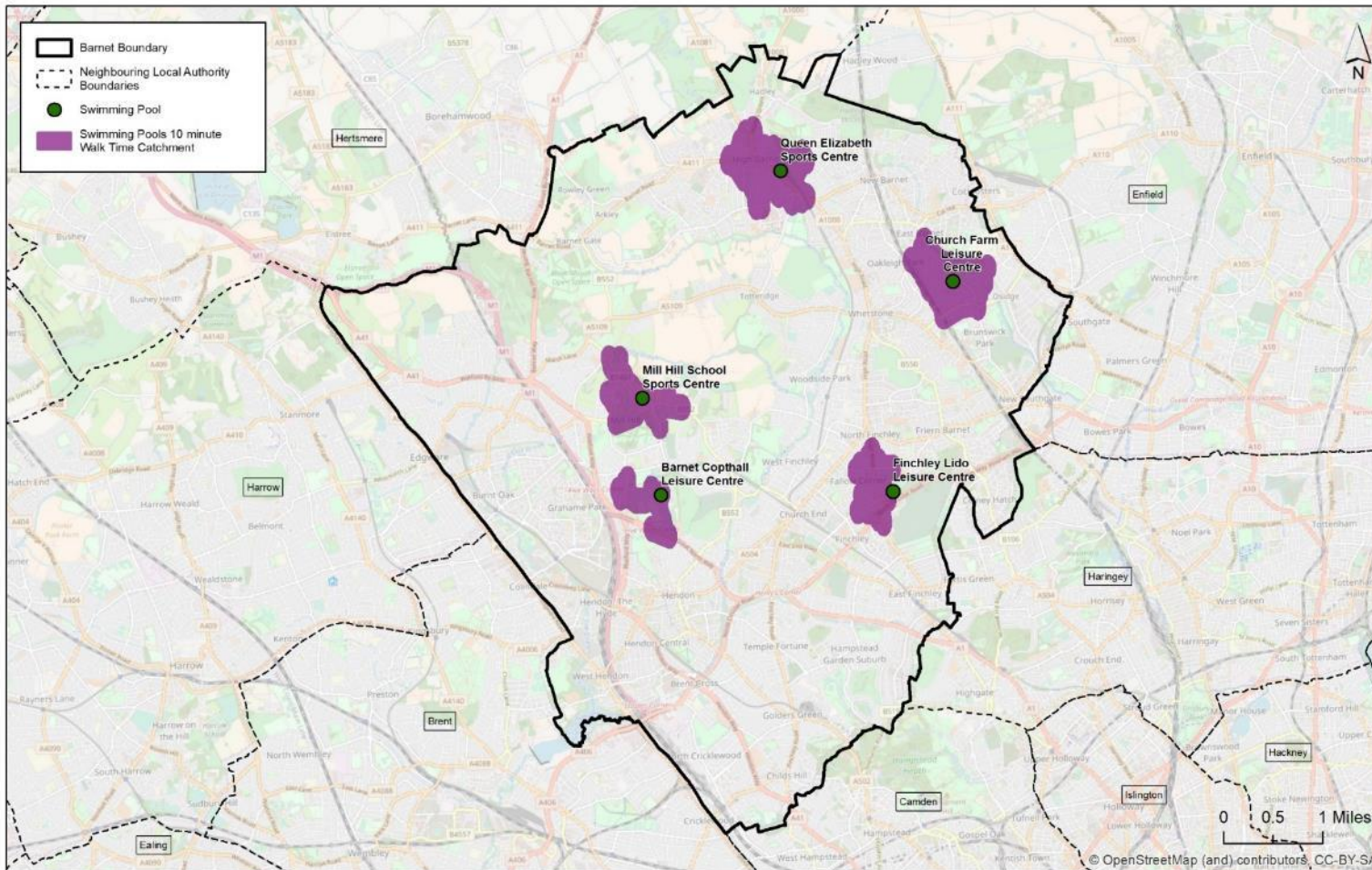


Community accessible Swimming Pools service areas in Barnet (up to 20 minutes drive time)



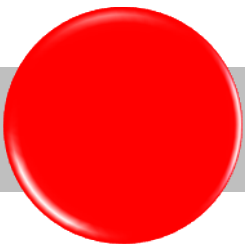


Map 4.9: Community Accessible Pay and Play Swimming Pools in Barnet with a 10-minute walk-time catchment area



Community accessible Swimming Pools 10 minute walk time catchments in Barnet





4.8.2.4. AVAILABILITY-SWIMMING POOLS IN BARNET

- 4.87. Map 4.7 highlights the locations of the nine pay and play accessible swimming pools – six main, one diving, one leisure and one lido (outdoor swimming pool, seasonal use). There are no purpose-built pay and play learner pools in the Borough.
- 4.88. Four of the pay and play community accessible pools are 25 m in length, (so are of strategic size), and are of 4 lanes or more.
- 4.89. In terms of increasing pay and play access to pools in the Borough, there are limited options with all pools, except those identified as providing for pay and play access. This is because they are either commercial facilities requiring membership, or they are on education sites, with either private use only, or community access only being for groups/sports clubs.

4.8.3. HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

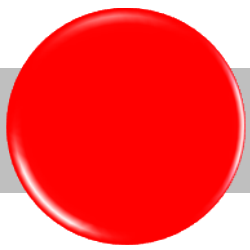
4.8.3.1. QUANTITY-HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES IN BARNET

- 4.90. The supply analysis identifies that overall there are 84 health and fitness facilities (47 sites) (43 fitness suites and 41 studios) in Barnet. In total, the fitness suites provide 2,925 fitness stations. All facilities require some form of payment/membership payment before use, and an induction is required. The LB Barnet facilities offer community pay and play access. The rest of the fitness facilities operate on a commercial basis and require membership or provide for sports club/association use.
- 4.91. All fitness suite facilities in the borough are shown in Table 4.13, and all are health and fitness suites. The pay and play community accessible fitness suites are highlighted in grey and bold white font in Table 4.13. Studios are shown in Table 4.14, with pay and play facilities shown in bold white font, and shaded grey. Map 4.10 shows all fitness facilities in Barnet (fitness suites and studios). The blue dots are fitness suites; the yellow dots are studios; where a dot is both colours, this highlights that there is both a fitness suite and studio on site. Further details are included in Appendix 7.



Table 4.13: Health & Fitness Suites in Barnet

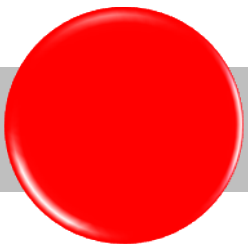
SITE NAME	POST CODE	NUMBER OF STATIONS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ANYTIME FITNESS (LONDON MILL HILL)	NW7 2JA	60	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	HA8 0NP	110	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	2003	2014
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	97	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	2003	2010
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	N2 0SQ	28	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
COPTHALL SCHOOL	NW7 2EP	11	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
CURTIS AND STAUB (GOLDERS GREEN)	NW11 8HE	88	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2011
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2007
FAKIN' IT	N14 5JN	18	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1993	2011
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	90	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2004	2014
FINCHLEY MANOR TENNIS SQUASH AND HEALTH CLUB	N3 1TD	30	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1991	2000
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	65	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	1995	2014
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	EN4 9GE	6	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
KING ALFRED SCHOOL	NW11 7HY	7	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW4 4TJ	75	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2008
LONDON ACADEMY	HA8 8DE	20	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
LUCOZADE POWERLEAGUE SOCCER CENTRE (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QG	25	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2013



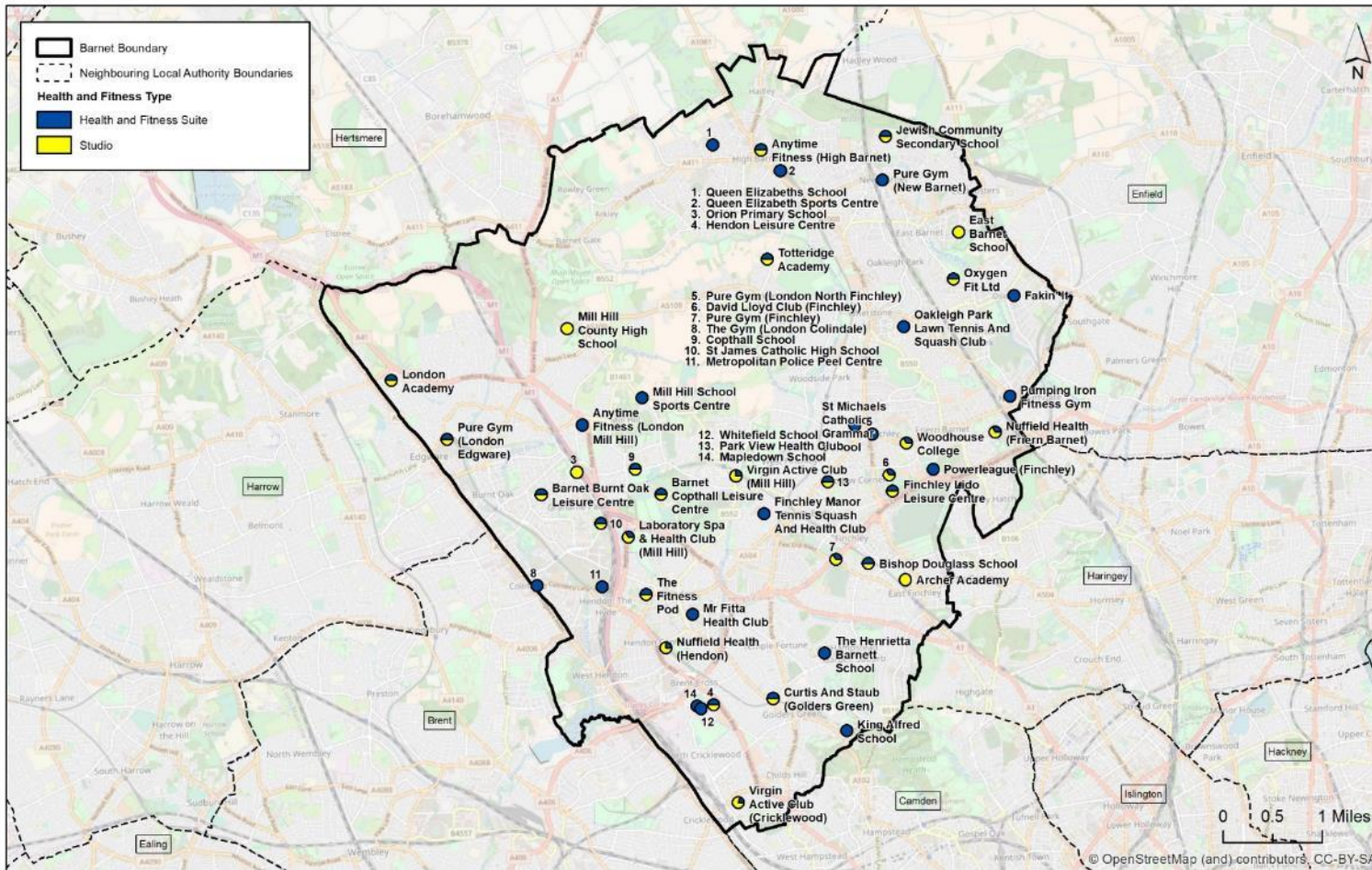
SITE NAME	POST CODE	NUMBER OF STATIONS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
MAPLEDOWN SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	12	Private Use	Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
METROPOLITAN POLICE PEEL CENTRE	NW9 5JE	32	Private Use	Government	Other	1997	2007
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	NW7 1QS	18	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1983	2014
MR FITTA HEALTH CLUB	NW4 2EL	28	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2003	2009
NUFFIELD HEALTH (HENDON)	NW4 3NL	200	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2007
NUFFIELD HEALTH FRIERN BARNET	N11 3BG	60	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	2012
OAKLEIGH PARK LAWN TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	N20 9EZ	17	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	1995	2009
OXYGEN FIT LTD	EN4 8XE	28	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2010	n/a
PARK VIEW HEALTH CLUB	N3 1LP	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2012	n/a
PUMPING IRON FITNESS GYM	N11 1LD	77	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2015
PURE GYM (FINCHLEY)	N3 2TA	220	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	2009
PURE GYM (LONDON EDGWARE)	HA8 7JG	220	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	2011
PURE GYM (LONDON NORTH FINCHLEY)	N12 0GA	220	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2014	n/a
PURE GYM (NEW BARNET)	EN4 8RQ	220	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	EN5 5RR	12	Pay and Play	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1975	n/a
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	EN5 4DQ	21	Private Use	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2002	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	21	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1978	n/a



SITE NAME	POST CODE	NUMBER OF STATIONS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ST MICHAELS CATHOLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL	N12 7NJ	10	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
THE FITNESS POD	NW4 4BT	80	Registered Membership use	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/University (in house)	2007	2008
THE GYM (LONDON COLINDALE)	NW9 6DB	117	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2014	n/a
THE HENRIETTA BARNETT SCHOOL	NW11 7BN	13	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2011	n/a
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	10	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	273	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	115	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	2015
WHITEFIELD SCHOOL	NW2 1TR	12	Private Use	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1986	n/a
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	N12 9EY	4	Private Use	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a

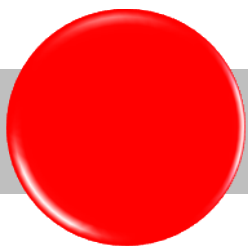


Map 4.10: Fitness Facilities in Barnet Borough



Health and Fitness facilities by type in Barnet





- 4.92. Barnet borough fitness suites are community pay and play facilities operated by GLL (362 stations, 12.3% of overall supply in the Borough).
- 4.93. There are 3 fitness suites with 100 stations or more. The largest fitness sites are at 24/7 Fitness (180 stations) and Barnet Leisure Centre (120 stations). 24/7 fitness is commercially operated for registered membership use only.
- 4.94. Commercially operated fitness suites require registered membership. Some indicate they provide an element of pay and play access but in reality, all operate pre-registered, pre-paid/direct debit membership schemes.
- 4.95. The commercial fitness sector in Barnet (5 operators) comprises both small, independent fitness suites and larger commercial brands. The largest commercial fitness suite has 180 stations – 24/7 fitness, with the next largest being Abshot Country Club with 60 stations.
- 4.96. Analysis of the overall supply of fitness suites is summarised in Table 4.14, and highlights the following:

Table 4.14: Analysis of overall Fitness Suite Provision in Barnet Borough

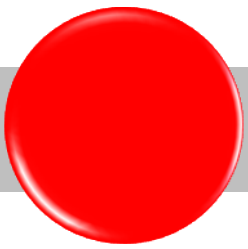
TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	42
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	2,925
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES	7
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	434
PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (All require some form of prior payment/membership Ownership Local Authority/ Sports Club /Community Organisation)	6
PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	417
COMMERCIAL SECTOR FITNESS SUITES	19
COMMERCIAL SECTOR FITNESS STATIONS	2174
PRIVATE USE FITNESS SUITES	14
PRIVATE USE FITNESS STATIONS	207

N.B. There are also 2 registered membership fitness suites with a total of 110 fitness stations.

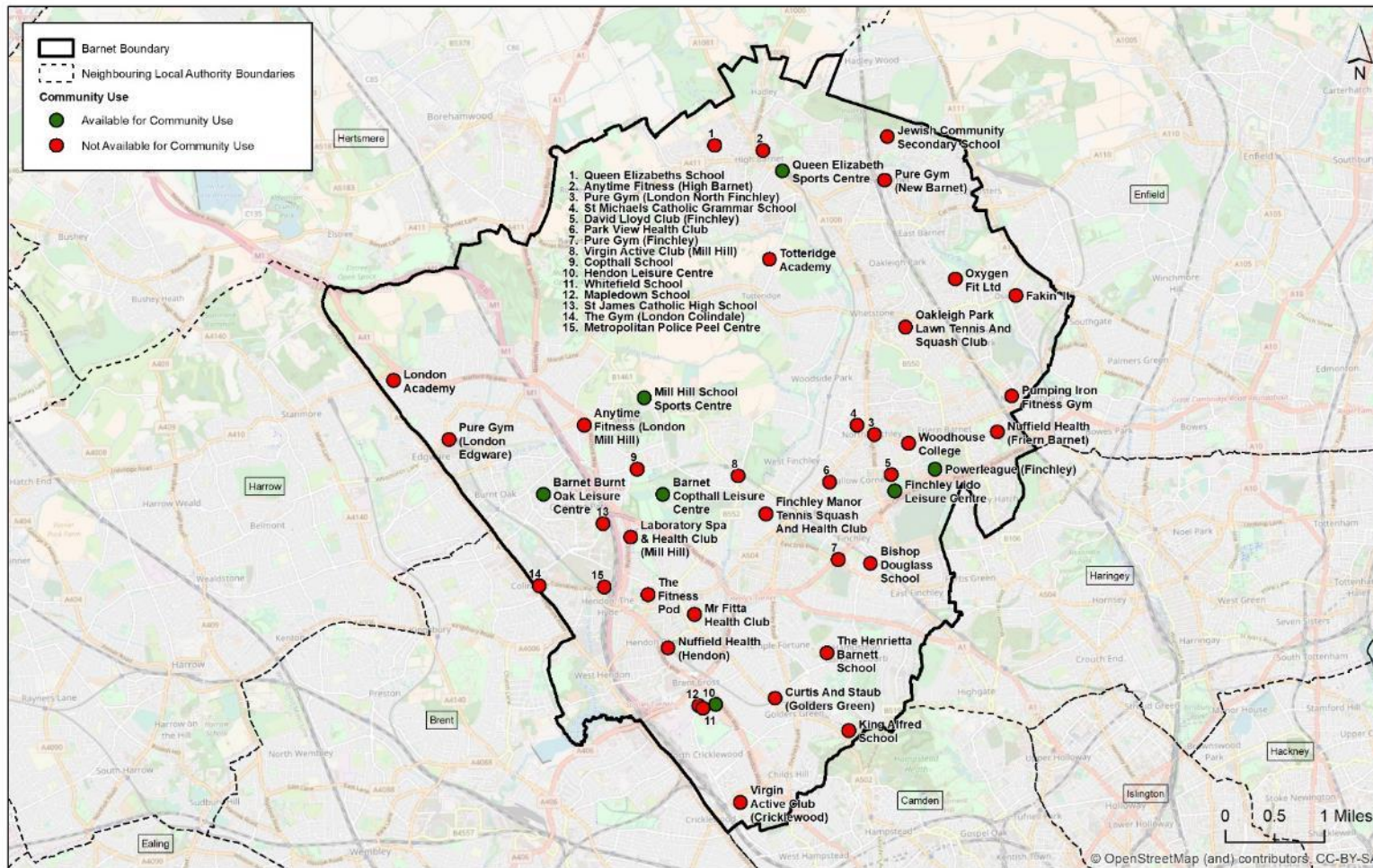
Table 4.15: Summary of Fitness Suite Size

NUMBER OF FITNESS STATIONS	NO. FITNESS SUITES
150+	6
100-149	4
50-99	9
30-49	3
29 OR LESS	21

- 4.97. The supply of community accessible fitness suites is shown on Map 4.11. The green dots are those facilities providing pay and play community access; the red dots are facilities which provide community access, but only to sports clubs/community organisations, or to registered members, or have private use.

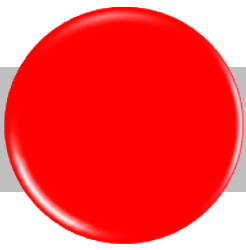


Map 4.11: Community Accessible Fitness Suites in Barnet



Health and Fitness Suites by community use availability in Barnet





4.8.3.2. QUALITY-HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN BARNET

4.98. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken at all LB Barnet sports facilities. These are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a-2t) and Table 4.16. Although commercial facilities have been visited, it was not possible to undertake detailed quality audits as commercial operators do not want these to be undertaken. Overall, the quality of the commercial facilities is very good; in general, they are also newer than other facilities e.g. on education sites.

Table 4.16: Summary Qualitative Assessments – Health and Fitness Facilities (fitness suites and studios)

	OVERALL QUANTITATIVE SCORE FOR FACILITY %	QUALITATIVE SCORE FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES	NEED FOR INVESTMENT-OVERALL FACILITY	COMMENTS
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	63	Good	Significant	Pay and Play use
BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	78	Excellent	Minimal	Pay and Play use Further investment planned
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	69	Excellent	Minimal	Pay and Play use Further investment planned
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	67	Excellent	Moderate	Pay and Play use.
POWERLEAGUE	N/A for audit	Good	N/A for audit	Pay and Play use
MILL HILL SPORTS CENTRE	63	Excellent	Minimal	Pay and Play use
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	84	Good	Minimal	Pay and Play use

4.99. The oldest fitness suite in the Borough is at Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre (built 1975); this is not yet refurbished. The newest fitness suites in the Borough, built in 2014 are The Gym (Finchley), and Pure Gym (North Finchley).

4.100. The quality of the community accessible pay and play health and fitness facilities is generally good-excellent with five facilities either having been refurbished since 2013.

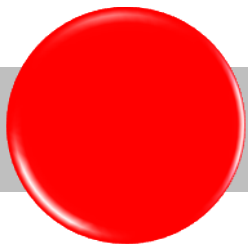
4.101. The commercial facilities have predominantly been provided since the late 1990's/early 2000's.

4.8.3.3. ACCESSIBILITY-HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN BARNET

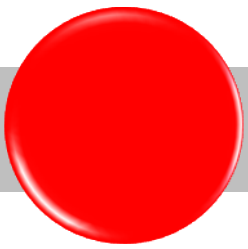
4.102. Drivetime, walktime, cycling and public transport catchment areas are used in relation to sports facilities, as a standard means of accessing accessibility.

4.103. Map 4.12 illustrates that the majority of Borough residents are within a 20-minute drive of a community accessible fitness suite (green dots are the pay and play community accessible fitness suites). Map 4.12 also shows that most of the borough has access to the six pay and play fitness suites (6 sites) within a 20-minute drive time.

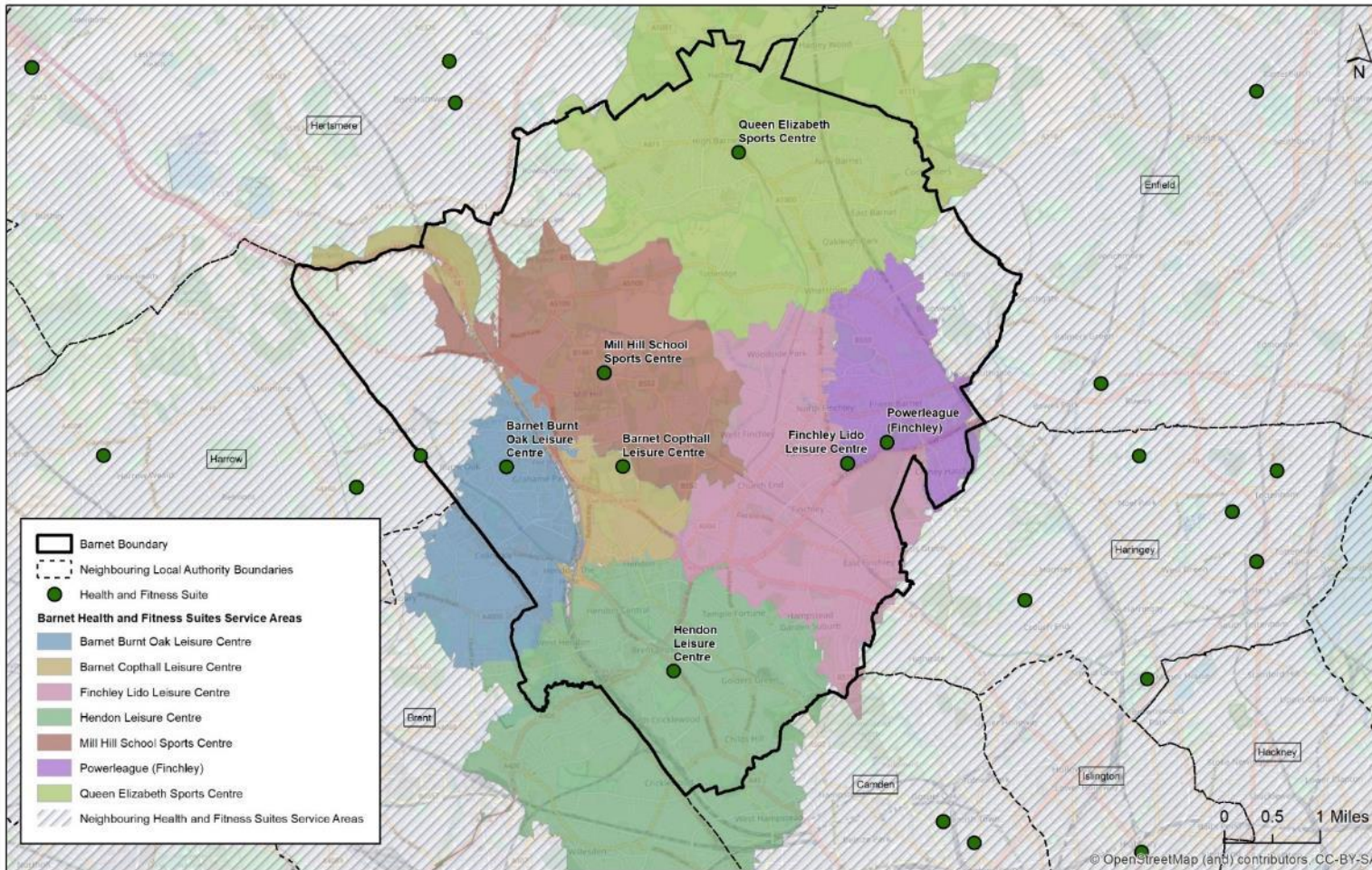
4.104. Areas outside the 20-minute drivetime catchment area include the far West of the borough along the border with Harrow and Hertsmere; residents may find it easier to access fitness facilities in these local authority areas. This is taken account of and explained in Section 5 in relation to the Facility Planning Model.



- 4.105. With 27% of the Barnet population not having access to a car it is important to ensure that fitness suites are as accessible as possible to those using public transport. Map 4.11 illustrates the 10-minute walk times to the pay and play community accessible fitness suites; it is clear from this that the majority of the Borough residents are outside the walk time catchment area of a community accessible pay and play fitness suite.
- 4.106. However, existing pay and play community accessible health and fitness suites are well distributed across the borough; all are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access to virtually all residents. In addition to the pay and play community accessible fitness suites, there are other fitness facilities (commercial/on education sites) which are also used by residents; overall there is a good stock of provision in the borough.
- 4.107. It should also be recognised that some residents use the commercial fitness facilities in the borough, shown on Map 4.10.

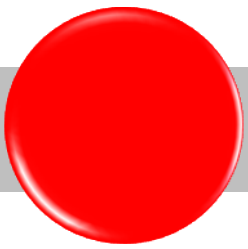


Map 4.12: Community Accessible Fitness Suites within a 20-minute drive time catchment area

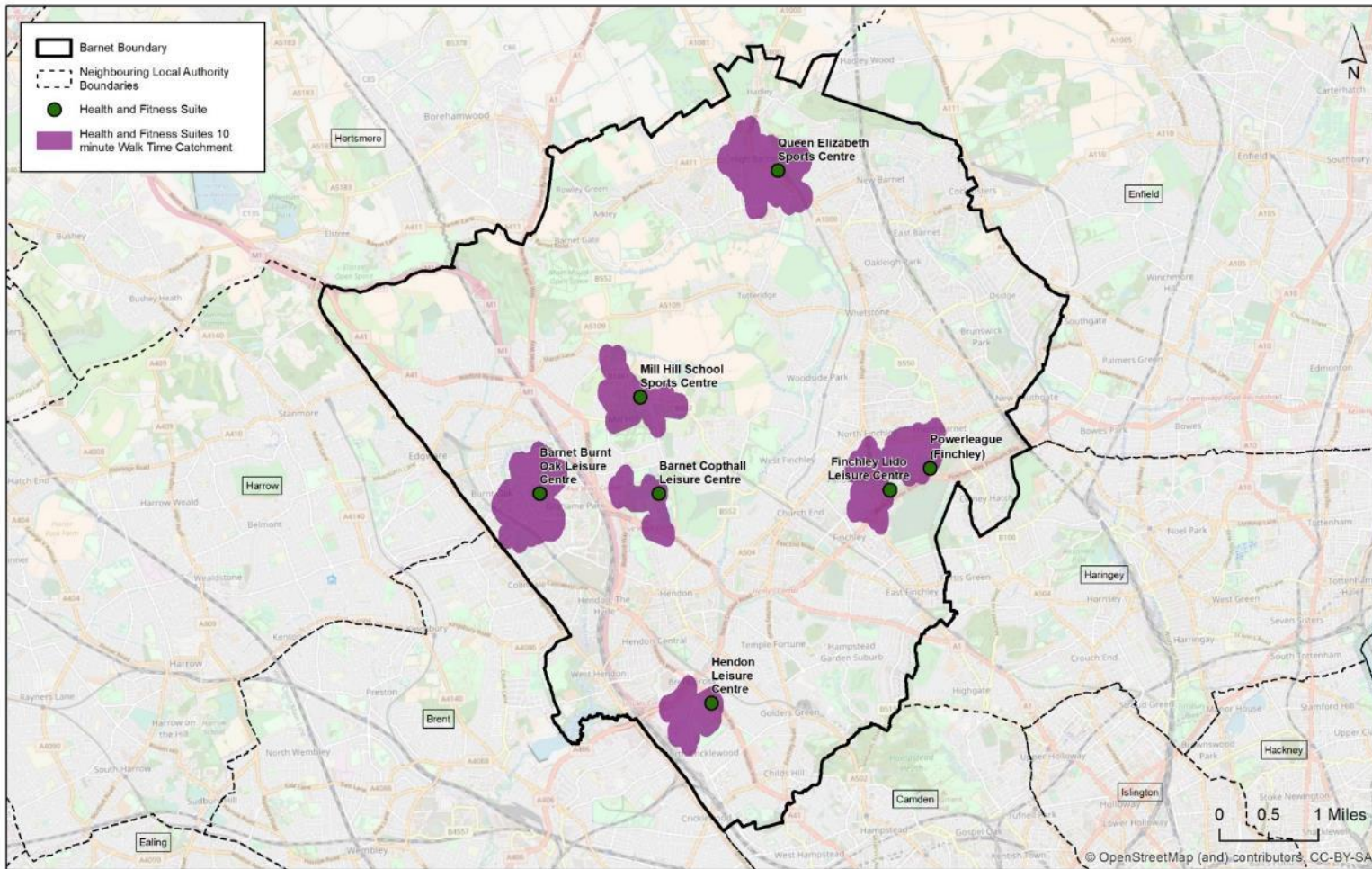


Community accessible Health and Fitness Suites service areas in Barnet (up to 20 minutes drive time)



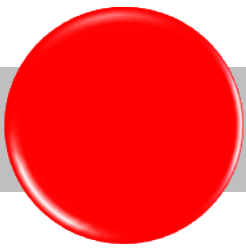


Map 4.13: Community Pay and Play Accessible Fitness Suites with 10-minute walk time catchment area



Community accessible Health and Fitness Suites 10 minute walk time catchments in Barnet





4.8.3.4. AVAILABILITY-HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN BARNET

- 4.108. A significant amount of the existing fitness provision in the Borough is through the commercial sector (2,174 out of 2,925 stations-74.3%).
- 4.109. It is important to highlight that the existing commercial sector fitness suite provision in the Borough will be used by some residents. Only a few of the commercial fitness suites are 'high end' fitness companies, so membership cost at most of them is comparable with the Council-owned facilities. The commercial provision therefore presents a significant level of competition. There are several gyms in the borough, as set out in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Budget/Medium Price Fitness Suites in Barnet

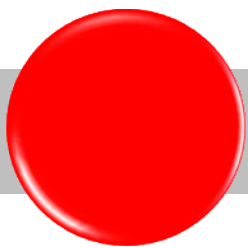
Anytime Fitness (High Barnet)
Anytime Fitness (London Mill Hill)
Nuffield Health (Hendon)
Nuffield Health Friern Barnet
Pure Gym (Finchley)
Pure Gym (London Edgware)
Pure Gym (London North Finchley)
Pure Gym (New Barnet)
Virgin Active Club (Cricklewood)
Virgin Active Club (Mill Hill)

- 4.110. On this basis, the assessment of the current and future need for fitness facilities reflects the fact that Borough residents are likely to use those facilities which offer provision and a membership rate comparable to public sector facilities, because they are affordable. The assessment of need (See Appendix 6) therefore includes the above commercial facilities, as 'pay and play 'on the basis of 'affordability':
- 4.111. The fitness suites on education sites are available in the main for sports club/association use, and do not provide pay and play access other than Mill Hill Sports Centre and Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre.

4.8.5. STUDIOS

4.8.5.1. QUANTITY-STUDIOS IN BARNET

- 4.112. There are 41 studios in the borough; the majority are provided as part of a health and fitness offer within facilities. Studios provide a space in which a range of aerobic, fitness and dance classes plus activities such as yoga and pilates, can take place as well as martial arts, and boxing. Although requiring some specialist equipment for martial arts and boxing, it is also possible to do a form of these activities in an informal space such as a community hall. Informal halls can also accommodate a range of fitness and dance classes.
- 4.113. The studios assessed in this report are multi-purpose studios, not those with fixed equipment, or one use e.g. spinning.
- 4.114. Many community hall facilities are used by dance schools, and the smaller halls often available on education sites have significant potential to be used for fitness classes.



- 4.115. Map 4.10 shows studios as part of the overall health and fitness offer in Barnet. Map 4.14 shows the locations of individual community accessible pay and play studios.
- 4.116. The overall provision of studios in Barnet is summarised in Table 4.18, with community accessible pay and play facilities highlighted in grey.

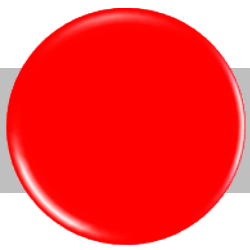
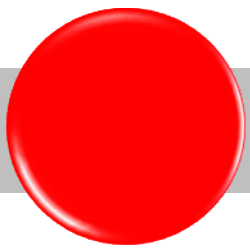
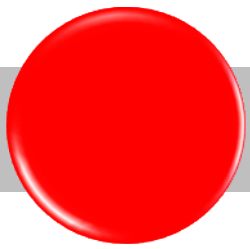


Table 4.18: Fitness Facilities (Studios) in Barnet

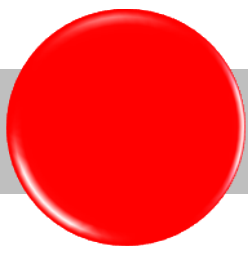
SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER OF STUDIOS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ANYTIME FITNESS (HIGH BARNET)	EN5 5XY	Studio	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2015	n/a
ARCHER ACADEMY	N2 8GA	Studio	35	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	HA8 0NP	Studio	225	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	NW4 1PX	Studio	225	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2003	n/a
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	N2 0SQ	Studio	153	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
COPTHALL SCHOOL	NW7 2EP	Studio	120	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
CURTIS AND STAUB (GOLDERS GREEN)	NW11 8HE	Studio	180	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1997	2003
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Studio	150	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Studio	150	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2002	2007
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	EN4 8PU	Studio	177	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	N12 0GL	Studio	45	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2004	n/a
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	NW2 1XQ	Studio	112	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1995	n/a
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	EN4 9GE	Studio	50	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW4 4TJ	Studio	625	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW4 4TJ	Studio	625	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2011
LONDON ACADEMY	HA8 8DE	Studio	225	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	Studio	72	Private Use	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2002	n/a



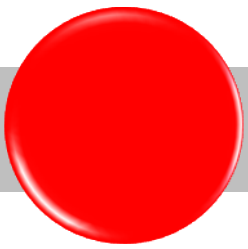
SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER OF STUDIOS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
MILL HILL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	NW7 4LL	Studio	72	Private Use	Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2002	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (HENDON)	NW4 3NL	Studio	139.35	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (HENDON)	NW4 3NL	Studio	139.35	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (HENDON)	NW4 3NL	Studio	92.9	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2007
NUFFIELD HEALTH FRIERN BARNET	N11 3BG	Studio	48	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH FRIERN BARNET	N11 3BG	Studio	35	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2015	n/a
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	NW7 2AL	Studio	120	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
OXYGEN FIT LTD	EN4 8XE	Studio	200	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2010	n/a
PARK VIEW HEALTH CLUB	N3 1LP	Studio	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2012	n/a
PURE GYM (FINCHLEY)	N3 2TA	Studio	300	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	2003
PURE GYM (FINCHLEY)	N3 2TA	Studio	40	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	2003
PURE GYM (LONDON EDGWARE)	HA8 7JG	Studio	120	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	n/a
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	NW9 5PE	Studio	72	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
THE FITNESS POD	NW4 4BT	Studio	306	Registered Membership use	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/University (in house)	2011	n/a
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	N20 8AZ	Studio	60	Sports Club / Community Association	Academy	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Studio	150	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Studio	120	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Studio	225	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	NW2 2DS	Studio	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2015



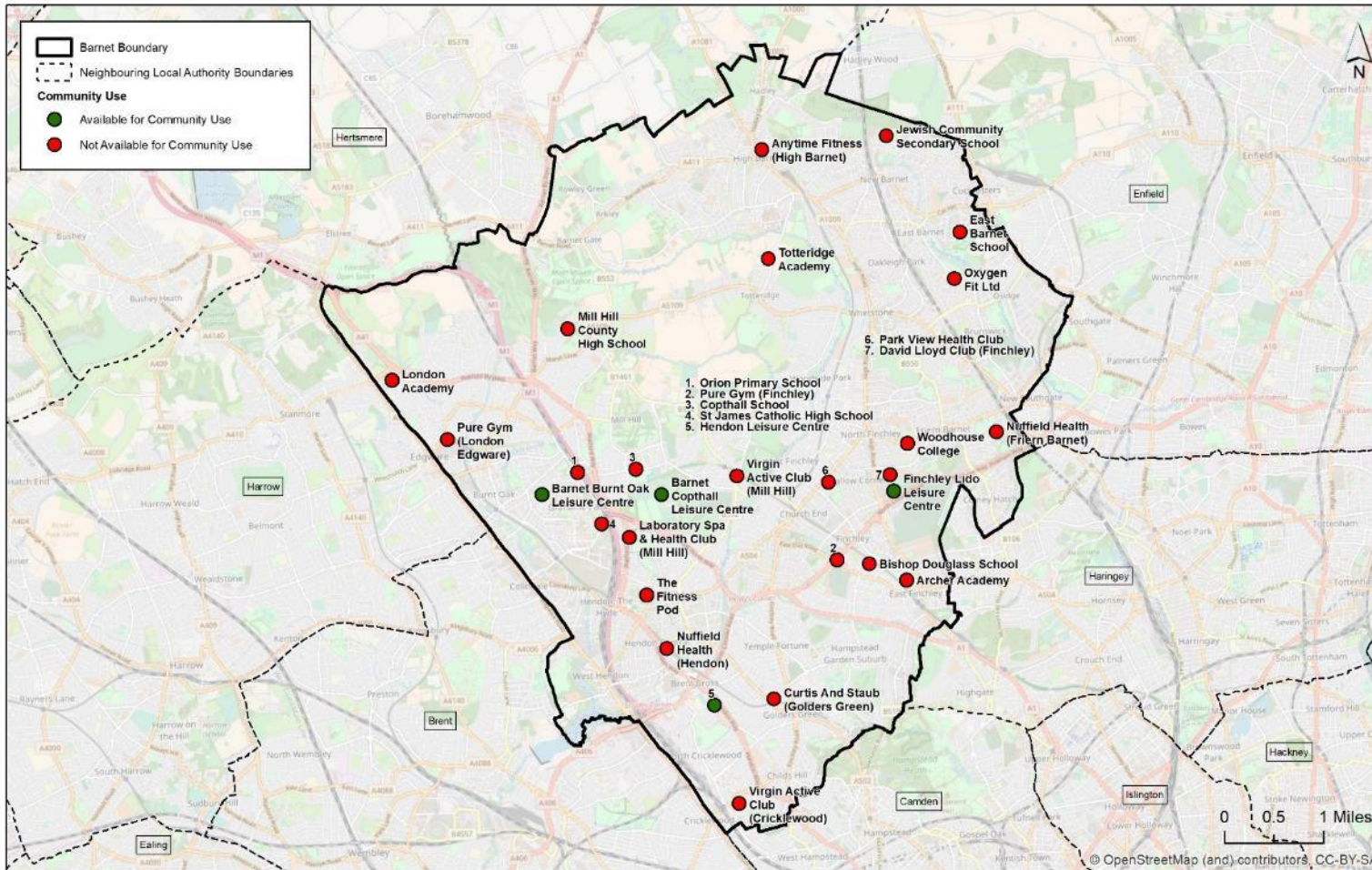
SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	NUMBER OF STUDIOS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	Studio	80	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	Studio	120	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	NW7 1GU	Studio	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	N12 9EY	Studio	120	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	N12 9EY	Studio	1500	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a



- 4.117. 24 studios are provided through commercial facilities requiring registered membership prior to use, and 10 are on education sites, providing access to community sports clubs. All commercial facilities require membership prior to use. There are 3 studios only available for private use.
- 4.118. There are 4 pay and play community accessible studios in LB Barnet leisure centres.

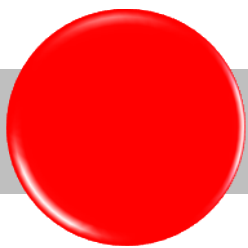


Map 4.14: Community Accessible studios facilities in Barnet



Studios by community use availability in Barnet





4.119. The analysis of the overall studio supply in Barnet is as follows:

Table 4.19: Analysis of overall Studio Supply – Barnet

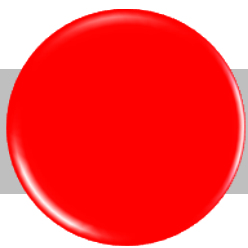
TOTAL STUDIOS	41
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STUDIOS	12
PAY AND PLAY ACCESSIBLE STUDIOS	4
COMMERCIAL SECTOR STUDIOS	24
EDUCATION SECTOR STUDIOS	10

4.8.5.2. QUALITY-STUDIOS IN BARNET

4.120. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all health & fitness studio facilities in the borough. These are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a-2t) and Table 4.20.

Table 4.20: Summary of Quality Assessments Studios in Barnet

	OVERALL QUANTITATIVE SCORE FOR FACILITY %	QUALITATIVE SCORE FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS STUDIOS	NEED FOR INVESTMENT-OVERALL FACILITY	COMMENTS
ARCHER ACADEMY	77	Average	Minimal	Sports Club use only
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	85	Good	Minimal	Sports Club use only
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	63	Good	Significant	Pay and Play use
BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	78	Excellent	Minimal	Pay and Play use Further investment planned
COMPTON SCHOOL	69	Good	Minimal	Sports Club use only
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	82	Good	Minimal	Sports Club use only
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	69	Good	Minimal	Pay and Play use Further investment planned
FRIERN BARNET SCHOOL	78	excellent	Minimal	Sports Club use only
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	67	Excellent	Moderate	Pay and Play use
JCoSS	89	Good	Minimal	Sports Club use only
LONDON ACADEMY	88	Good	Minimal	Sports Club use only
MILL HILL SPORTS CENTRE	63	Excellent	Minimal	Pay and Play use
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	84	Good	Minimal	Pay and Play use
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	75	Good	Minimal	Pay and Play use



4.121. The quality of studios is generally good with a number of facilities having been built recently. The oldest studio in the borough is at David Lloyd, Finchley, built in 1989. The two newest studios are at Anytime Fitness and Archer Academy, both built in 2015.

4.8.5.3. ACCESSIBILITY-STUDIOS IN BARNET

4.122. Health and fitness facilities are located across the borough, in areas of highest population, given that the majority of potential users will be resident in these areas. Most studios are part of an overall fitness offer, sometimes with more than one studio on site in the more commercial facilities.

4.123. The pay and play accessible studios are in the same facilities as the pay and play fitness suites, therefore accessibility for studios is the same as shown on Map 4.12.

4.124. Map 4.12 illustrates that the majority of Borough residents are within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community accessible fitness facilities (green dots are the pay and play community accessible). Map 4.12 also shows that most of the borough has access to the 4 pay and play studios (4 sites) within a 20-minute drive time.

4.125. Areas outside the 20-minute catchment area include the far West of the borough along the border with Harrow and Hertsmere; residents may find it easier to access fitness facilities in these local authority areas.

4.126. 27% of the studios suites are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport. Map 4.13 illustrates the 10-minute walk times to the pay and play community accessible pools; it is clear from this that the majority of the Borough residents are outside the walk time catchment area of a community accessible pay and play studio.

4.127. Existing pay and play community accessible fitness facilities are well-located in the borough; all are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access to virtually all residents. In addition to the pay and play community accessible fitness suites, there are other fitness facilities (commercial/on education sites) which are also used by residents; overall there is a good stock of provision in the borough.

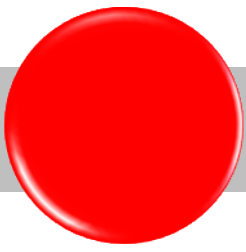
4.128. It should also be recognised that some residents use the commercial fitness studios in the borough, shown on Map 4.10.

4.8.5.4. AVAILABILITY-STUDIOS IN BARNET

4.129. A comprehensive programme of fitness classes, and other sporting activities is offered at the pay and play facilities. Of the 41 studios in the borough 12 are accessible for community use.

4.130. 58.5% of all studios are provided by commercial operators as part of an overall fitness offer; these providers are the same as those operating commercial fitness suites. Some commercial operators have membership rates comparable to those at LB Barnet leisure facilities. The studios in these budget gyms are used by local residents, as are the fitness suites.

4.131. In addition to the purpose-built studio facilities in the borough, there are a number of multi-purpose halls located around the borough, in community centres/halls; these are also used for activities which could also take place in a studio e.g. aerobics, dance, etc.

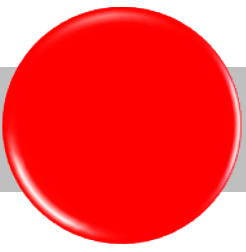


4.8.6. SQUASH

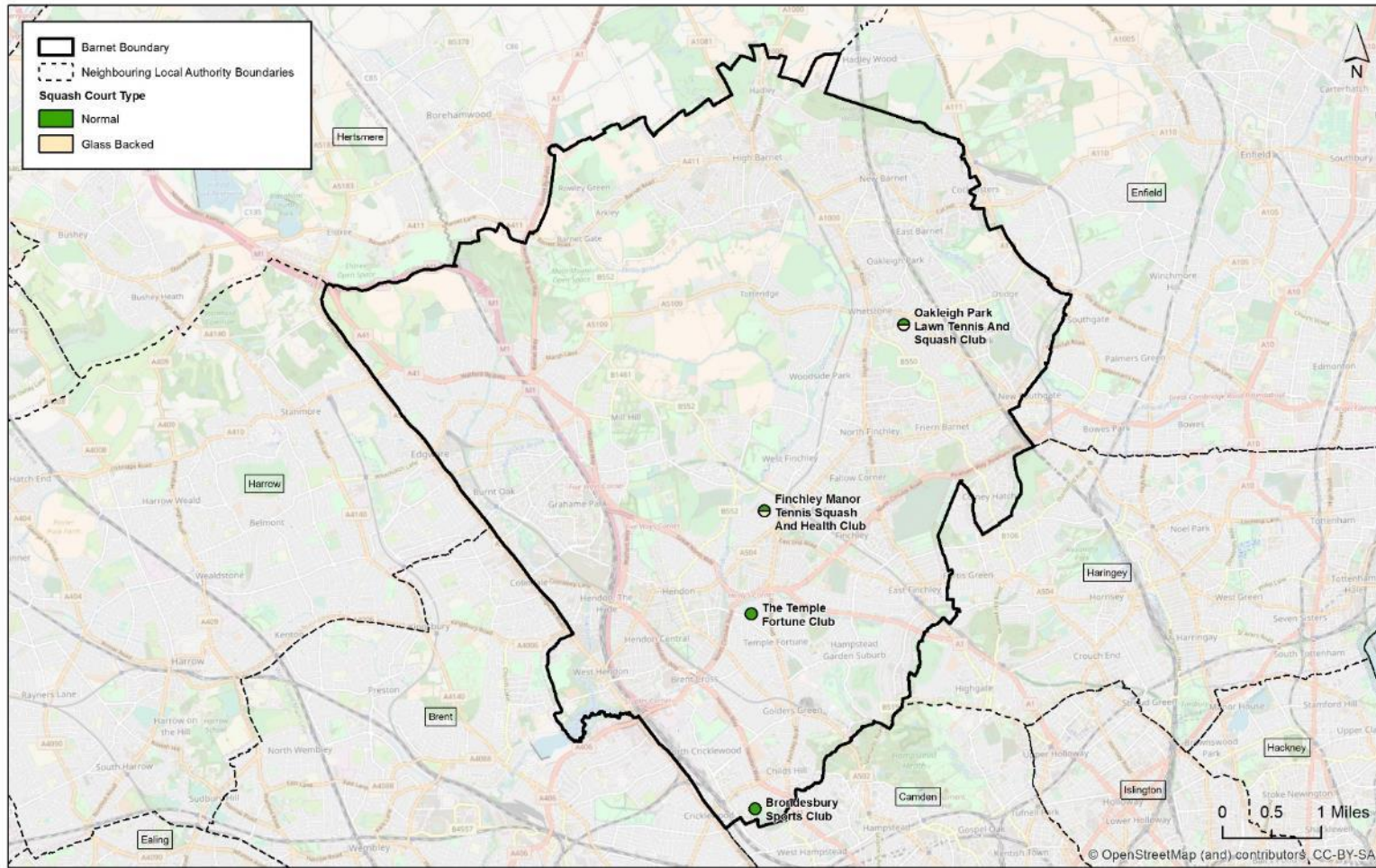
4.8.6.1. QUANTITY-SQUASH COURTS IN BARNET

4.132. There are 12 squash courts (4 facilities) in Barnet. Of these 12 courts, 3 are glass backed courts (Finchley Manor Tennis, Squash and Health Club, and Oak Park Lawn Tennis and Squash Club).

4.133. These are shown on Map 4.15.



Map 4.15: Squash Courts in Barnet



Squash Courts by type in Barnet

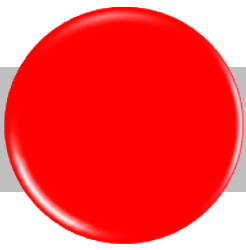




4.134. The overall supply of squash courts is summarised in Table 4.20. Community accessible courts are highlighted in grey.

Table 4.21: Squash Courts in Barnet

SITE NAME	POST CODE	COURT TYPE	COURTS	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
BRONDESBURY SPORTS CLUB	NW2 2EB	Normal	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	n/a	n/a
FINCHLEY MANOR TENNIS SQUASH AND HEALTH CLUB	N3 1TD	Normal	3	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1965	2009
FINCHLEY MANOR TENNIS SQUASH AND HEALTH CLUB	N3 1TD	Glass-backed	1	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1981	2009
OAKLEIGH PARK LAWN TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	N20 9EZ	Normal	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	1968	2003
OAKLEIGH PARK LAWN TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	N20 9EZ	Glass-backed	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	1978	2006
THE TEMPLE FORTUNE CLUB	NW11 9JS	Normal	2	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1970	2012



4.8.6.2. QUALITY-SQUASH COURTS IN BARNET

- 4.135. It was not possible to access all existing squash facilities; a desktop quality assessment has therefore been undertaken on these facilities.
- 4.136. The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a good standard; however, some courts are now ageing. All courts were built before 1981, and most in the late 1960's/early 1970's. All courts except Brondesbury have been refurbished since 2003.
- 4.137. A summary of squash court quality is provided in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Summary of Qualitative Assessments – Squash Courts

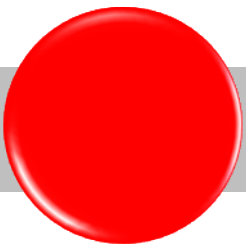
FACILITY	QUANTITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	QUALITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT	COMMENTS
BRONDESBURY SPORTS CLUB	65%	Good	Moderate	Courts ageing but in good condition, well-used and maintained
FINCHLEY MANOR TENNIS SQUASH AND HEALTH CLUB	65%	Good	Moderate	Courts ageing but in good condition, well-used and maintained
OAKLEIGH PARK LAWN TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB	65%	Good	Moderate	Courts ageing but in good condition, well-used and maintained
THE TEMPLE FORTUNE CLUB	65%	Good	Moderate	Courts ageing but in good condition, well-used and maintained

4.8.6.3. ACCESSIBILITY-SQUASH COURTS IN BARNET

- 4.138. Squash courts are more specialist facilities, so there are generally fewer of them in any one area. The majority of squash courts are now provided through clubs, as opposed to leisure centres.
- 4.139. All squash courts in Barnet are provided through the club sector. There are no community accessible pay and play courts in the borough.
- 4.140. Geographical distribution of squash courts in Barnet is summarised in Map 4.15; this illustrates that all the existing squash courts are located in and around the eastern half of the borough.

4.8.6.4. AVAILABILITY-SQUASH COURTS IN BARNET

- 4.141. All courts are provided through clubs, requiring membership for use.
- 4.142. Existing courts are not accessible to some Borough residents, because of location, but also because of the requirement for membership. There are some courts in neighbouring local authorities which may be more accessible to Borough residents.



4.8.7. INDOOR BOWLS

4.8.7.1. QUANTITY-INDOOR BOWLS IN BARNET

- 4.143. There is one indoor bowls facility in Barnet. This is the Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club.
- 4.144. The indoor bowls facility has 8 rinks, plus a restaurant, bar, social area, changing and toilets, and a meeting area. The facility is served by a car park.
- 4.145. The indoor bowls centre is owned and operated commercially.

4.8.7.2. QUALITY-INDOOR BOWLS IN BARNET

- 4.146. Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club is of very good quality, is well maintained and in addition to the bowls rink, offers a venue for a variety of medium size social events. It was built in 1990 and refurbished in 2012.

4.8.7.3. ACCESSIBILITY-INDOOR BOWLS IN BARNET

- 4.147. Although membership is required to use the facility, it is reasonably priced making the facility affordable to a large percentage of the population.

4.8.7.4. AVAILABILITY-INDOOR BOWLS IN BARNET

- 4.148. Membership is required to use the indoor bowls facility, but this can be social as well as participative. There is no casual pay and play usage. The Indoor Bowls Club based at the facility uses the venue for social and competitive matches; members are also able to book practice rinks and social games.

4.8.8. INDOOR TENNIS CENTRES

4.8.8.1. QUANTITY-INDOOR TENNIS IN BARNET

- 4.149. There are three indoor tennis centres in the borough. Two are airhalls (courts with a temporary canvas dome erected over them) and one is a traditional indoor centre.

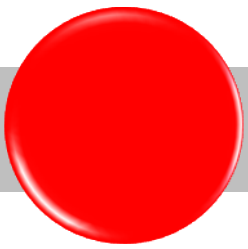
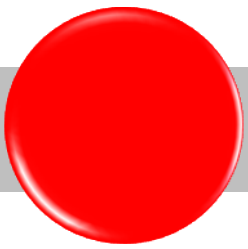


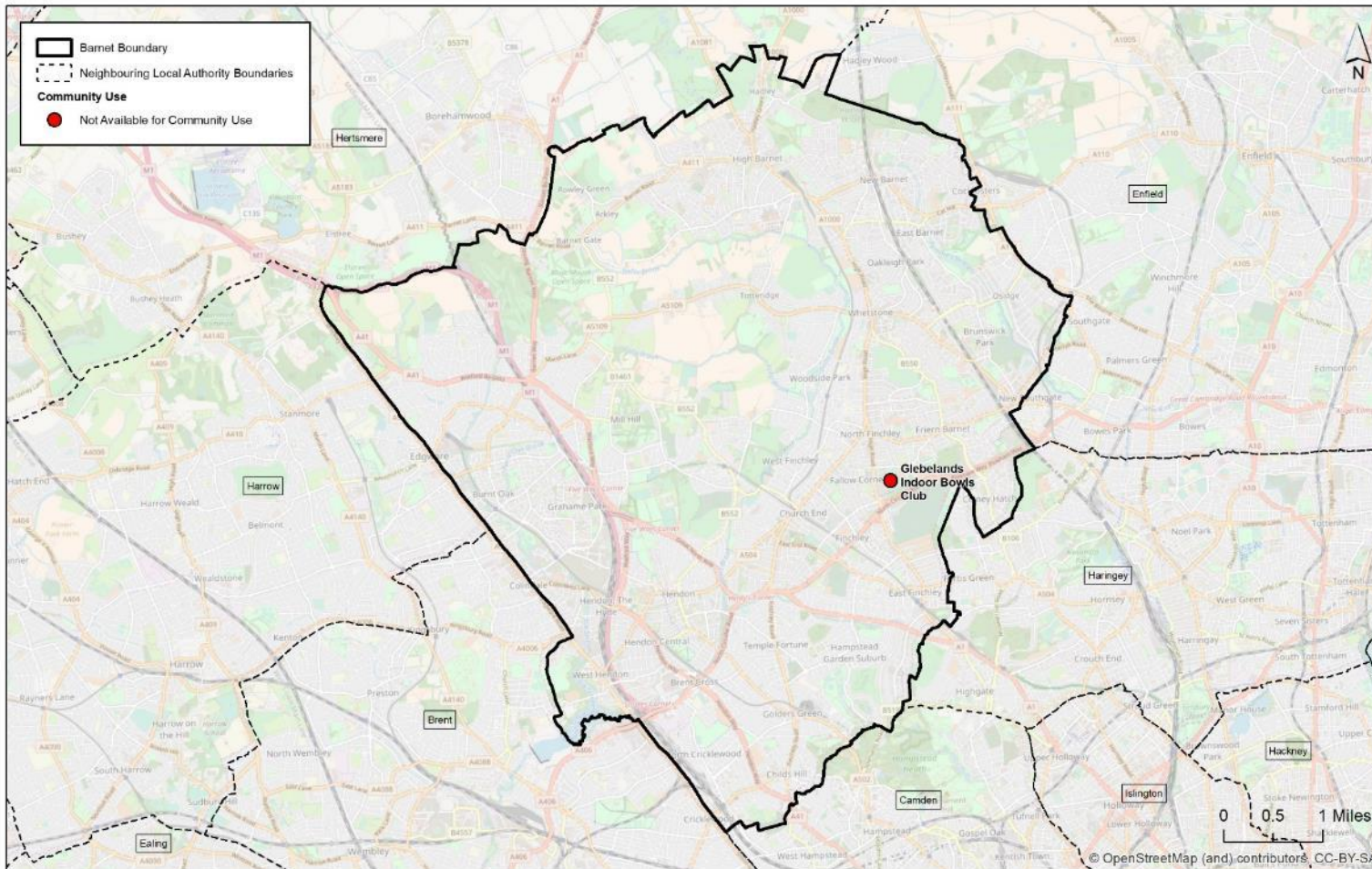
Table 4.23: Indoor Tennis Centres in Barnet

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
CHANDOS LAWN TENNIS CLUB	N2 0RZ	Airhall	Courts	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	n/a	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Traditional	Courts	10	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2009
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	N12 0QZ	Airhall (seasonal)	Courts	5	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	n/a

- 4.150. There are a total of 10 indoor courts in a traditional build centre, and a further 9 in the two airhalls. There are two indoor tennis venues in the borough.
- 4.151. Map 4.17 illustrates the locations of the indoor tennis facilities in Barnet.

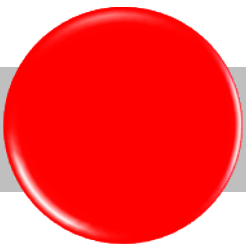


Map 4.16: Indoor Bowls Facilities in Barnet



Indoor Bowls by community use availability in Barnet





4.8.8.2. QUALITY-INDOOR TENNIS IN BARNET

- 4.152. The indoor tennis facilities are all very good quality. Those in the traditional indoor tennis centre at David Lloyd are excellent.

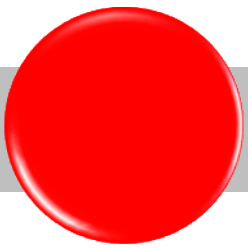
4.8.8.3. ACCESSIBILITY-INDOOR TENNIS IN BARNET

- 4.153. Both the indoor tennis venues, and the three facilities (two on the David Lloyd, Finchley site) are located in the East of the borough.

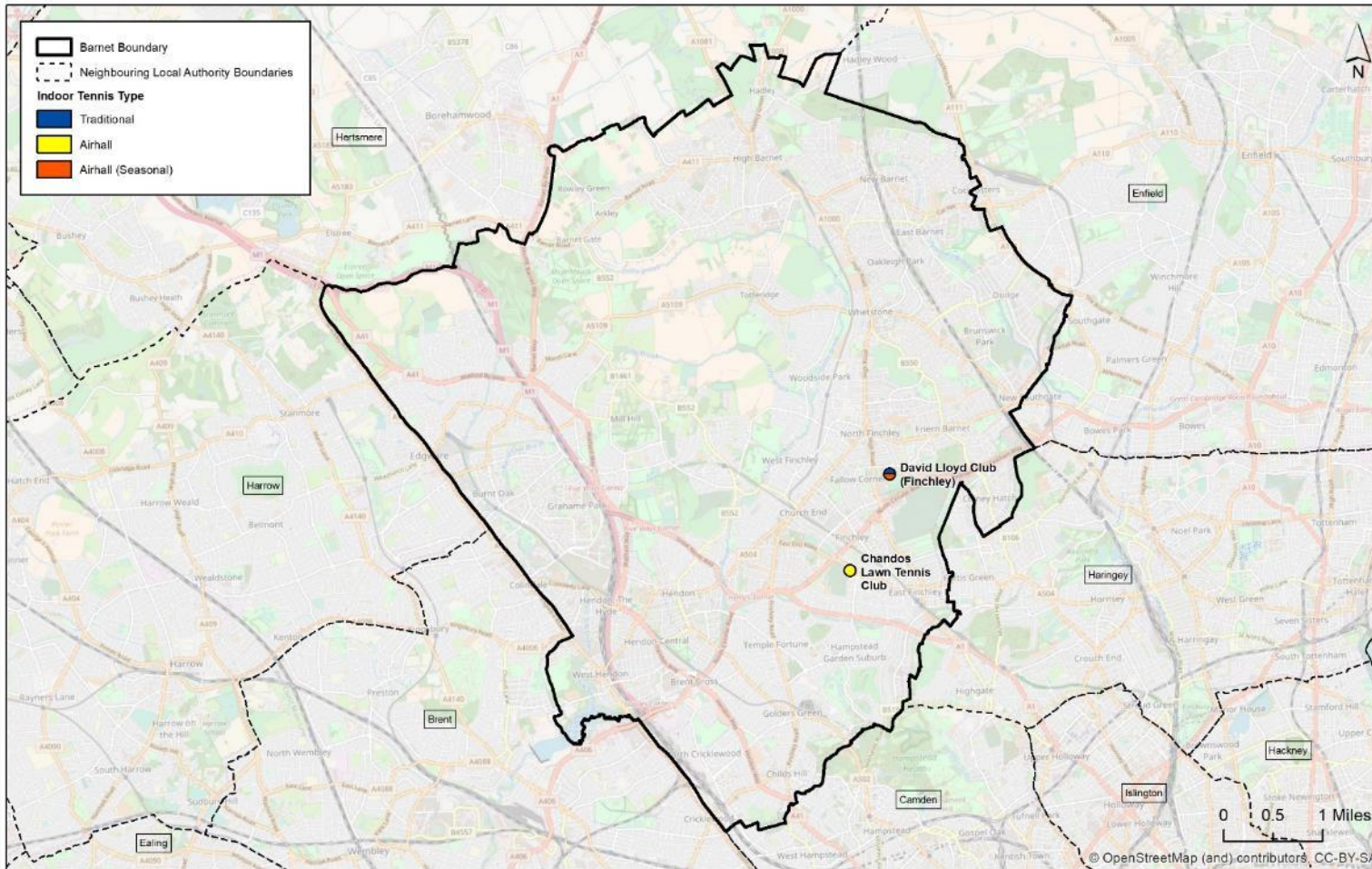
- 4.53 The existing indoor tennis facilities are not accessible to all residents of the borough, both because of location and cost.

4.8.8.4. AVAILABILITY-INDOOR TENNIS IN BARNET

- 4.154. There are no community accessible pay and play indoor tennis courts in the borough. Membership is required to use any of the existing venues. The David Lloyd facility is at the upper end of private clubs in terms of membership costs i.e. £100+ membership per month.

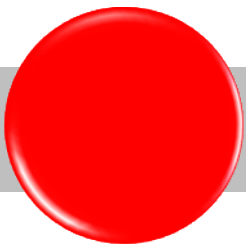


Map 4.17: Indoor Tennis Facilities in Barnet by Type



Indoor Tennis by type in Barnet





4.8.9. GYMNASTICS CENTRES

4.8.9.1. QUANTITY-GYMNASTICS CENTRES IN BARNET

- 4.155. There is one purpose-built gymnastics facility in the Borough at Hendon Leisure Centre. This is a sports hall which is permanently laid out for gymnastics and provides for club use and coaching.

4.8.9.2. QUALITY-GYMNASTICS CENTRES IN BARNET

- 4.156. The gymnastics facilities are extensive and good quality but would benefit from investment to increase capacity. There is also a need to extend the facilities, given the participation demands.

4.8.9.3. ACCESSIBILITY-GYMNASTICS CENTRES IN BARNET

- 4.157. The Hendon Leisure Centre gymnastics centre is located in the south of the borough. Whilst this reduces accessibility for most parts of the borough, gymnastics, like indoor tennis, bowls and athletics, gymnastics is a more specialist sport and therefore there are fewer facilities, meaning participants are more likely to have to travel further to access them.

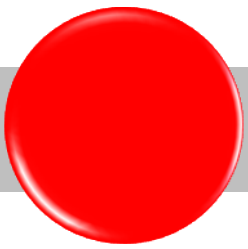
4.8.9.4. AVAILABILITY-GYMNASTICS CENTRES IN BARNET

- 4.158. The gymnastic facilities are available for club use and individuals booking onto coaching courses, lessons etc. and are available seven days a week

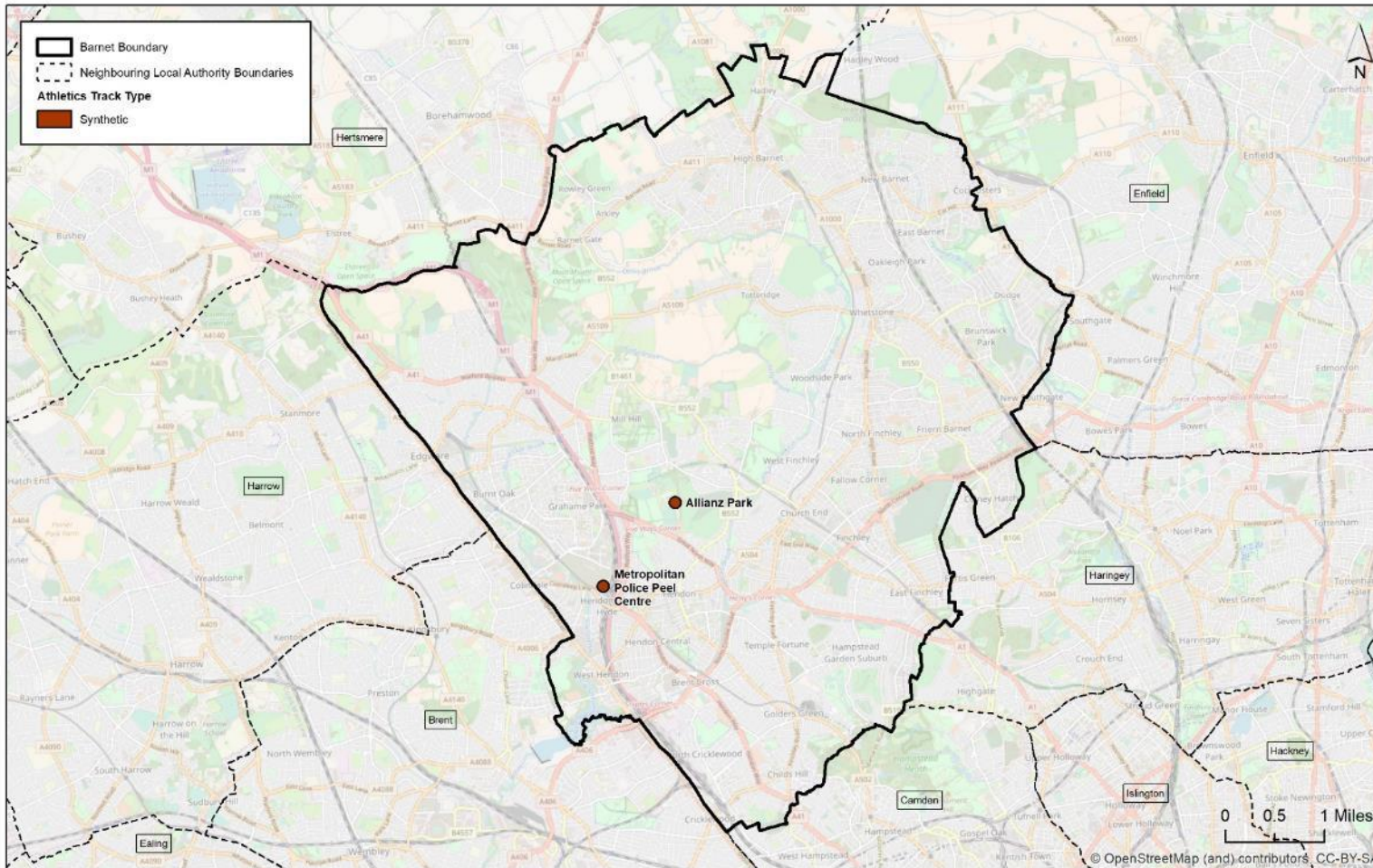
4.8.10. ATHLETICS TRACKS

4.8.10.1. QUANTITY-ATHLETICS TRACKS IN BARNET

- 4.159. There are two synthetic athletics tracks in the borough; these are at Allianz Park (8 lane, synthetic) and the Metropolitan Police Peel Centre (7 lane, synthetic), both in Hendon. Shaftesbury Barnet Harriers are based at Allianz Park, as are Barnet and District Athletics.

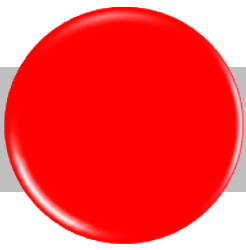


Map 4.18: Athletics Facilities in Barnet



Athletics Tracks by type in Barnet





4.8.10.2. QUALITY-ATHLETICS TRACKS IN BARNET

- 4.160. The Allianz Park athletics facilities are excellent quality. There is both an outdoor track, and an indoor 80 m track, which was originally used as a training track for teams prior to the 2012 Olympics. The outdoor track is floodlit. There is also a range of facilities to accommodate discus, hammer, shotput and javelin throwing disciplines on site.
- 4.161. The Metropolitan Police Peel Centre is a private facility, owned by the Government, for which there is no community access. The facility could not be audited.

4.8.10.3. ACCESSIBILITY-ATHLETICS TRACKS IN BARNET

- 4.162. The Allianz athletics facilities are located in the south west of the borough. The location of the track means it are accessible to all residents who are able to travel, either by public transport or by private transport, unless the residents are in walking distance of the facility.

4.8.10.4. AVAILABILITY-ATHLETICS TRACKS IN BARNET

- 4.163. The Allianz tracks are available for community use, by clubs, and community pay and play, by individuals. This facility is owned and managed by Saracens Rugby Club, which is based in Allianz Park.

4.8.11. MULTI-USE GAMES AREAS (MUGA'S)

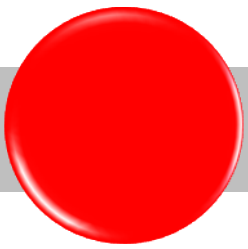
4.8.11.1. QUANTITY-MUGA'S IN BARNET

- 4.164. Table 4.24 summarises the responses and information received from the Greenspaces Team.
- 4.165. The size of a MUGA limits the nature of formal sports/training it can be used for, but informal activities can be undertaken on any size MUGA. Unless stated all facilities are open access and can be booked through the Council's Park Lettings Team.
- 4.166. All 17 of the MUGAs identified are large enough for a range of sports except for three which are for tennis only.
- 4.167. The existing MUGAs in Barnet are shown in Table 4.24.

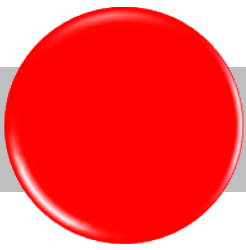


Table 4.24: MUGAs in Barnet

DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NUMBER OF MUGAs PER SITE	SIZE	ACTIVITIES DESIGNED FOR	QUALITY	USERS?
BASING HILL PARK	Childs Hill	1	2 tennis court size with large run off area	Tennis, Netball, football	Good	Open to all
BEACONSFIELD ROAD	Friern Barnet	2	Two tennis courts Large basketball court	Tennis, basketball, hockey, football	Good	Open to all
CLAREFIELD PARK	Cricklewood	2	One large basketball court One large basketball court with large run off	basketball, hockey, football	Good	Open to all
CRICKLEWOOD PLAYGROUND	Cricklewood	1	1 tennis court size	Tennis, basketball, football, netball	Good	Open to all
EDGWAREBURY PARK	Edgware	1	2 tennis court size	Tennis	Average/Poor – faint markings on facility	Open to all
FRIARY PARK	Friern Barnet	1	2 tennis court sized	Tennis	Good	Open to all
HENDON PARK	Hendon	3	Long narrow MUGA x 2 6 tennis courts sized area	Tennis, basketball, netball, football, hockey	Good	Open to all
LYTTELTON P.F	Hampstead Garden Suburb	3	All three, two tennis courts size	Tennis, basketball, netball, football, hockey	Good	Open to all
MILL HILL PARK	Mill Hill	1	4 tennis courts	Multi-sport; predominantly tennis	Good	Open to all
MONTROSE P.F	Burnt Oak	1	2 tennis courts	Tennis	Good	Open to all
NEW SOUTHGATE REC	New Southgate	2	1 Basketball court 2 Tennis courts	Basketball, Tennis,	Very Good	Open to all
OAK HILL PARK	East Barnet	3	Two tennis courts One tennis court Basketball Court	Tennis, Basketball	Very Good	Open to All
RUSHGROVE PARK	Colindale	2	Two tennis courts Two tennis courts	Netball and Tennis	Good	Open to All



DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	NUMBER OF MUGAs PER SITE	SIZE	ACTIVITIES DESIGNED FOR	QUALITY	USERS?
STONEGROVE PARK	Edgware	1	One Tennis Court with large run off area x 2	Tennis, Netball, Basketball	Good	Open to All
SUNNY HILL PARK	Hendon	23	3 tennis courts Large basketball court	Tennis, Basketball,	Good	Open to All
VICTORIA REC GROUND	East Barnet	3	3 Tennis courts Basketball Court Multi use large square area (2 tennis courts)	Tennis, Basketball, Football, Netball	Good	Open to All
WATLING LARK/CRESSINGHAM ROAD	Burnt Oak	1	Two tennis courts One tennis court	Tennis	Average	Open to All



4.8.11.2. QUALITY-MUGA'S IN BARNET

4.168. The majority of the MUGAs (15) are of very good or good quality; this means they have good surfaces which facilitate the playing of a range of sports and activities. Only two of the MUGAs are, of average quality, which means they would benefit from some investment to improve the playing surface.

4.8.11.3. ACCESSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY-MUGA'S IN BARNET

4.169. A significant number of the MUGAs are based on park sites or next to school facilities, these are all accessible via walking/cycling and public transport routes. There is a large number of people travelling near to these sites which encourages the use of the MUGAs. Access to MUGAs is available to everyone but is usually through some form of booking system. Facilities in Otford and Edenbridge are free access i.e. there is no cost for use.

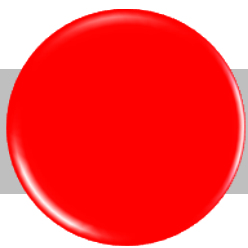
4.8.11.4. SUPPLY AND DEMAND-MUGA'S IN BARNET

4.170. Table 4.25 summarises the supply and demand analysis for informal provision in the Borough.

Table 4.25: Summary Analysis–MUGA Provision Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
MUGA'S	
QUANTITY	There are 17 MUGAs in the Borough.
QUALITY	14 MUGAs are full size; three are smaller size, and their use for some activities is therefore limited to tennis/multi games areas. 15 good/very good quality; 2 of average quality
ACCESSIBILITY	MUGAs are sited throughout the Borough
AVAILABILITY	MUGAs are predominantly available for open access, and are available at local level throughout parks, sports fields and education facilities.

4.171. No significant demand has been identified for additional MUGAs, however, they do provide an important informal resource for community participation.



5. STAGE C – SUMMARY FACILITY CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Stage C of ANOG brings together all the data detailed in Stage B i.e. sections 1- 4 of the evidence base; based on the analysis undertaken, the summary conclusions for current and future provision of each facility type assessed in the Borough is set out below. This analysis also takes into account the Facility Planning Model (FPM) data provided by Sport England; these data are checked and challenged through the analysis process, based on local knowledge and research. A summary of the FPM modelling is given at paragraph 5.2; the FPM analysis for sports halls and swimming pools is then considered in each of the relevant facility sections. The full FPM report for both these facility types is at Appendix 6.

5.2. This section includes a significant amount of technical and consultation data. The structure of this section is:

5.1. STRUCTURE OF SECTION 5

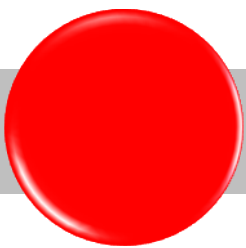
5.3. **Summary of Neighbouring Local Authority Consultation** – this is a generic summary, given that provision in neighbouring areas will impact across facilities in Barnet, depending on the in which the resident population accesses sports facilities, and where they choose to do this.

5.4. **Summary Supply and Demand Analysis – Facility Types** – each facility type included in the scope of the Strategy (see paragraph 2.22) is summarised below; each summary looks at the quantity, quality, accessibility and availability for each facility type, drawing on the information in Section 4, and the consultation feedback in Appendix 3, and that summarised below.

5.5. The Facility Types covered are:

- **Sports Halls (including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball;**
- **Swimming Pools;**
- **Health & Fitness Centres (including dance/aerobic studios);**
- **Squash Courts;**
- **Indoor/Covered Tennis Centres;**
- **Gymnastics Facilities;**
- **Indoor Bowls Halls;**
- **Athletics Tracks: and**
- **Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs).**

5.6. Consultation with schools is summarised in the sports hall analysis, but where relevant feedback has been received in relation to other facility types, those comments are included in the specific sports facility section.



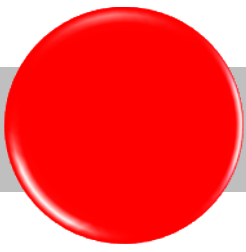
5.7. As per the ANOG model, this section provides an analysis of supply and demand; Section 6 then looks at the application of this analysis means in the borough and how identified needs and challenges can be addressed.

5.2. NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

5.8. In determining the nature, level and location of sports facility provision required for the future in Barnet, it is also important to be aware of existing facility provision in neighbouring boroughs in London and Hertfordshire, and also how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in boroughs other than those in which they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary. Consultation with neighbouring local authorities is summarised in Appendix 3.

5.9. Given the settlement pattern of the area in and around Barnet, it is important to recognise that facilities outside the Borough may be more easily accessible to/closer for, Borough residents. This is demonstrated by²⁸ the results for use of pools (ranging from 59% in Run 3, to 41% in Runs 1, 2 and 4 and 33% in Run 5 (see Facility Planning Model (FPM) summary in paragraph 5.3.1.6. below)) and sports halls (ranging between 35% and 37% depending on the FPM Run in paragraph 5.3.1.6. below).

²⁸ Source: Sport England FPM reports December 2017



5.3. SUMMARY SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS – FACILITY TYPES

5.3.1. SPORTS HALLS

5.3.1.1. CONSULTATION

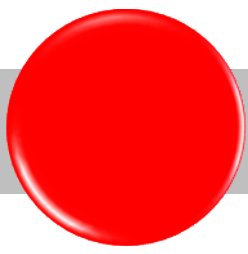
5.10. Consultation was undertaken with a range of stakeholders for this assessment and Strategy. Consultation included:

- **Schools – online survey; follow up site visits (secondary schools with on-site sports facilities);**
- **Sports clubs (using indoor facilities)- online survey; and**
- **National Governing Bodies (NGBs).**

5.3.1.2. SCHOOLS

5.11. Consultation was undertaken with schools in the Borough; all schools were contacted and asked to participate in an online survey, but only a small sample of the 90 schools contacted actually responded. This response rate is fairly typical in relation to this type of assessment, as schools do not always want to engage in surveys, and do not always fully appreciate the importance of this work. To mitigate the relatively low response rate, and ensure data to inform this assessment is correct, all secondary schools with sports facilities available for community use were also visited, so that the quality and nature of provision could be recorded (see Appendix 2). Secondary school sports facilities are those most likely to be appropriate for community access and use, if they are available, so these were prioritised in terms of visits.

- **17 responses – majority were from primary schools with no or lack of sports facilities (total of 5 primary schools responded; 11 secondary schools, 4 of which are faith schools);**
- **50% of schools that responded have community use agreements;**
- **20% have community use without written agreement;**
- **2 schools have swimming pools-both have community access;**
- **4 schools have studios-two with community access;**
- **2 schools have fitness suites-one with community access;**
- **50% of all community use facilities have changing rooms-the quality of these varies;**
- **60% of schools which do not currently provide community access would like to do so;**
- **3 schools with plans to improve their sports facilities including 3G/AGP facilities–2; and**
- **Kerem School is hoping to use new pitch and changing facilities at Lyttleton Playing Fields.**



5.12. Three schools stated that they would be keen to increase community access to, and use of, their facilities. These are:

- **Hendon School;**
- **Mill Hill County Primary School; and**
- **Hasmonean School.**

5.13. Two of these schools also stated they are planning improvements to their existing facilities to try and attract increased community use, as follows:

- **Hendon School – sports hall and changing**
- **Oak Lodge – changing and sports hall**
- **Mill Hill County Primary School – 3G pitch, larger sports hall.**

5.14. Hasmonean School has facilities but feels there is no demand for them; there is a need to better market these facilities in the local area.

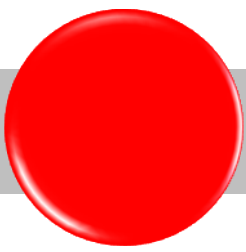
5.15. Where schools have community use of their facilities it is for clubs/groups only. There is no pay and play access.

5.16. In addition to the above, there are a number of planning applications/schemes approved/under consideration, which relate to schools and the development of sports facilities. In summary, these are:



Table 5.1: Summary of Education Sector developments impacting on indoor sports facilities

PLANNING APPLICATIONS/PROPOSED SCHOOL DEVELOPMENTS	NATURE OF DEVELOPMENT	SPORTS FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNITY?
<p>ARK ACADEMY SECONDARY SCHOOL AT UNDERHILL 2017 APPLICATION (17/4840/FUL)</p>	<p>As part of the development, internal and external sports facilities including a sports hall, a floodlit Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) will be provided along with the restoration of the sports pitches to the south of the site.</p>	<p>The applicant has indicated that the sports facilities would be available for use by the local community outside of school hours.</p> <p>It is proposed that the following condition be attached to any permission for the above:</p> <p>Prior to the first occupation of the new school buildings a community use agreement (prepared in consultation with Sport England) for the use of the school buildings, Playing Pitches and Multi Use Games Area shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include details of pricing policy, hours of use, access by non-school users, management responsibilities and include a mechanism for review.</p> <p>The approved scheme shall be implemented within three months of the occupation of the new school buildings.</p> <p>Reason: To secure well managed safe community access to the sports and education facilities, to ensure sufficient benefit to the development of sport and to accord with Development Plan policy.</p> <p>Likely to be community access for clubs/groups, because this is more manageable for the school and the sports hall is unlikely to have provision for e.g. a reception desk built-in; this is really needed to offer and manage pay and play community access.</p>
<p>HASMONEAN PLANNING APPLICATION (16/6662/FUL)</p>	<p>Demolition of existing girls school and construction of a new combined boys and girls secondary school. Approved by Planning Committee but currently the subject of discussion with the GLA following a direction to refuse.</p>	<p>Feedback from the Schools survey was that the school would like to increase community use, but the School believes there is no demand evidenced for this at local level. This is not the findings of this Strategy; increased access to existing education sports facilities is a key priority for the future.</p>
<p>JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL (JCoSS) (N02587K/07)</p>	<p>New sports hall</p>	<p>Community access to be available. It has not been possible to verify the nature of the proposed access.</p>



- 5.17. The main voice from the education sector in terms of identified need for sports hall provision is Middlesex University, which has no sports hall and finds it very challenging to access facilities at appropriate times for student use. This is specifically an issue for basketball at the University.
- 5.18. The detailed feedback from the schools is provided in Appendix 3.

5.3.1.3. NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES (NGBs)

- 5.19. Consultation was undertaken with National Governing Bodies (NGBs), to identify their views on the need for sports hall provision in Barnet. The summary views of NGBs who responded are included below. Detailed NGB responses are included in Appendix 3.
- 5.20. All NGBs were contacted a minimum of three times and asked for their input to this strategy. Questions outlining the nature of the information needed were also emailed to the NGB representatives.
- 5.21. The NGB responses relate to current strategic plans and investment, plus identified priorities in Barnet during the life of their existing strategies. Beyond the life of the NGBs' existing strategic plans it is difficult to know what their priorities will be because as yet future funding allocations from Sport England is unknown. It is, however, safe to assume that in the short term, NGBs will continue to focus work on priority areas and outcomes identified in both Government and Sport England strategies e.g. A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2016) and Towards an Active Nation 2016-2021.



Table 5.2: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation–Sports Hall Sports

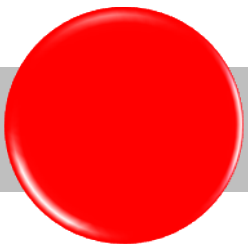
NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT STRATEGIC FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB – STRATEGIC AND IN THE LOCAL AREA
<p>BADMINTON ENGLAND</p>	<p>The Whole Sport Plan (WSP) 2013-2017:</p> <p>The WSP vision: <i>Consistently develop Champions, get the nation playing badminton and create a buzz around the sport.</i></p> <p>Priorities are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow and improve the talent segment; 2. Significantly grow the –12-25 informal organised and club member markets; 3. Significantly grow the informal organised 26+ participation segment; 4. Stabilise and incrementally grow the 26+ casual participation segment; and 5. Prepare the 26+ club member market for growth. <p>Badminton England National Facilities Strategy, 2012-2016. “Facilities are crucial to playing badminton, both for participants wanting to find a court at a time that suits them and to talented performers needing to do the requisite level of training.</p> <p>The quality of the design and the layout of a badminton facility has a big impact on a player’s enjoyment of the game and their progress in the sport”.</p>	<p>Current development priorities in Barnet are to develop new clubs through school delivery and no strings badminton (turn up and play).</p> <p>The only Badminton England Affiliated club at present in Barnet is Barnet Badminton Club. It would be great to open up the opportunity to other areas in Barnet for people to play club badminton. Clubs struggle to accept new players or beginners because of the lack of access to courts. This always has a negative impact on the growth and development of clubs and badminton within areas.</p> <p>Barnet Badminton club offers 1 session for seniors and 1 session for the juniors. The junior session is a coached session to develop the players. It would be great if we could develop links with primary and secondary schools and offer additional sessions for new players into the sport.</p> <p>Clubs are always looking for extra court space in an easily accessible area. It would be great to also set up an additional club for extra competition.</p> <p>There is a project in Brent, where we are linking a very busy no strings session to an existing club. They run at the same venue. The club would like to grow its members but cannot accept beginners into its current set up. So, we have created a stringers section of the club which has a different (more flexible membership) where more experienced no stringers can attend a training session to improve and transition into the club.</p> <p>Clubs in majority of areas struggle with the cost of courts and court availability and it has a huge effect on the growth and sustainability on the club. Any support with courts is always welcomed by Badminton England and we will support development of a club where we can.</p>



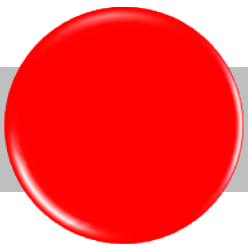
NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT STRATEGIC FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB – STRATEGIC AND IN THE LOCAL AREA
BASKETBALL ENGLAND	<p>Nationally, we are striving to get more people playing basketball more often. The 'key club' in Barnet is the Barnet Bulldogs. Key Clubs are those that run programmes from local through to national leagues, supporting talent development and run intervention programs such as Satellite Clubs.</p> <p>Clubs cite facilitate availability and cost as barriers to participation. Sometimes courts are out of date and do not meet National League specifications and some clubs find that facility providers will prioritise other sports such as badminton as the return on space per booking is greater than that for basketball.</p> <p>The main local projects are Satellite Clubs and Junior NBA.</p>	<p>Barnet Bulldogs – Ted Polson (Chair of Barnet Bulldogs)</p> <p>Barnet Bulldogs are in the process of trying to build a dedicated basketball facility</p> <p>Currently use Burnt Oak Leisure Centre</p>
ENGLAND CRICKET BOARD (ECB)	<p>Cricket Unleashed- http://cricketunleashed.com/-is cricket's strategy for growth 2016-2021.</p> <p>It is aimed at widening the market from the current 9.4 million cricket fans aged 16-64 (990k was the total annual match attendance) to include 19.2 million sporty families and up to 25 million sports followers aged 16-61 in England and Wales.</p> <p>Around 850,000 currently play each year, and market research (Sparkler Research questioned 7000 for ECB Retain & Grow 2016) indicates that they are 11 times more likely to attend a match than non-players.</p> <p>The strategy aims to achieve more play, great teams and inspired fans, and the more play strand is divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clubs and leagues • Kids including All Stars Cricket • Communities • Casual. <p>All Stars Cricket ran for the first time in 2017 and 37,000 kids in England and Wales took part in an 8-12-week outdoor summer programme for 5-8 year olds set mostly in clubs – review and year 1 key results at this link https://www.ecb.co.uk/tv/484125.</p>	<p>The England Cricket Board's future plans align to the National strategy for cricket; they are to 'Inspire Fans', promote 'Great Teams' and facilitate 'More Play'. This will be achieved through the delivery of a number of programmes.</p>



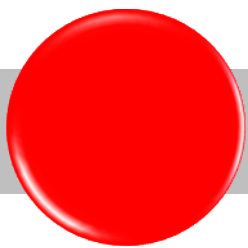
NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT STRATEGIC FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB – STRATEGIC AND IN THE LOCAL AREA
	<p>There are no specific indoor programmes, but if participation increases from the current 850k per year in England and Wales this will generate a need for more facility use which will manifest partly via the traditional club/league venue and All Stars.</p> <p>Growth in community/casual settings could also generate new turn up and play options in non-traditional environments (MUGA, shopping mall 'lanes') aimed as much at individuals as organised teams.</p> <p>Provision of standalone indoor cricket schools are rare as the economic model depends on all year-round usage – typically usage is only heavy in the January to March period.</p> <p>Clubs tend to hire sports halls with indoor cricket nets in schools, colleges and leisure centres where facilities are available for community use – a survey of clubs on cost, availability and location of their winter training/matches would inform the level of supply / demand.</p> <p>Some clubs hire outside the borough with the Ageas Bowl Indoor School (Eastleigh) being one of the main Local venues.</p>	
ENGLAND NETBALL	<p>In 2014/15 England Netball produced a series of local factsheets to contribute to the development of the England Netball national Strategy; although Middlesex no longer exists as a county, this geographical area was used as the basis for the research covering Barnet, hence the reference to it.</p> <p>The main venues used for netball in the borough are Brunel University and Broomfield Park.</p> <p>More info available at: https://www.dropbox.com/s/ifyx4urs6umxqbo/Middlesex.pdf?dl=0</p>	
TABLE TENNIS ENGLAND	Supporting the clubs in the area to ensure they support and develop membership experience.	Support to retain venues and ensure clubs keep developing to maintain membership. The sport is declining in junior membership so is vital for us to keep engaging with schools and promoting the accessibility of the sport to ensure we attract this age group.



NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT STRATEGIC FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB – STRATEGIC AND IN THE LOCAL AREA
	<p>The key clubs in Barnet borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnet TTC https://btcc.co.uk/; • Hampstead Garden Suburb TTC; • Urban TTC; • Maccabi; • Coolhurst TTC; • Woodside Park TTC; • Southgate Progressive Synagogue Table Tennis Club; • Stanmore Table Tennis Club; and • London Table Tennis Academy. <p>Most of the clubs are delivering junior or senior sessions and taking part in leagues.</p>	
<p>VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND</p>	<p>Current initiatives – Volleyball Club culture, Higher Education Volleyball Officers Volleyball Future Insights</p> <p>Current schemes – Net systems (one large net across ¾ court badminton court sports hall to maximise space and time. This is used in club training and school time).</p> <p>Small sided volleyball (4 v 4) to help more people play the game on an informal basis.</p>	<p>Middlesex University lost their Sports Hall some time ago.</p> <p>The sport needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More facilities; and • More clubs.



NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT STRATEGIC FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES FOR NGB – STRATEGIC AND IN THE LOCAL AREA
	<p>More training now taking place width ways across two badminton courts rather than taking up all the sports hall for one session.</p> <p>Typically, clubs will train twice per week, one will be a competitive fixture.</p> <p>Key clubs are VK Barnet & Middlesex Univ. They provide Men's, Women's and junior volleyball teams.</p>	



5.22. Based on the above feedback, it is clear the priority at local level is to retain and where possible grow court access for badminton, basketball, table tennis and volleyball. There may be a need to improve the changing rooms for use by netballers at the relevant venues.

5.3.1.4. SUMMARY OF SPORTS HALL SPORTS CLUB VIEWS

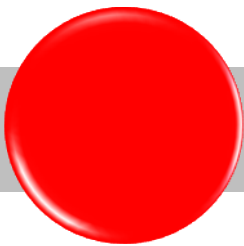
5.23. A questionnaire was sent to all indoor sports clubs in the Borough; this was supplemented with follow-up telephone consultations wherever possible, to ensure a representative response was received. In total, 30 responses were received.

5.24. A full summary of the Sports Club Survey is included at Appendix 3. All additional feedback is summarised in the relevant section for each sport in this chapter.

Table 5.3: Summary of Sports Club Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

CLUB	KEY ISSUE IDENTIFIED BY CLUB AND STATED IN THEIR RESPONSES
VARIOUS CLUBS- BADMINTON, NETBALL, TABLE TENNIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More facilities available; • Larger and better facilities in the Borough; • More facilities available to be booked in the evening; • Help with sports hall access and storage; • New facilities built need to be bigger than 4 badminton court size and have adequate lines for multi-sports; and • The popularity of netball as a sport in the area.
BARNET BULLDOGS BASKETBALL CLUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need a basketball only facility.

5.25. Based on the above, it is clear that for sports halls clubs who responded to the survey that the main issues for them relate to increasing membership and being able to access appropriate facilities at affordable prices and reasonable times.



5.3.1.5. SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL²⁹

5.3.1.6. EXPLANATION OF THE FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (FPM)

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 1980's.

The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

Use of FPM

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; and**
- **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 likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.**

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.

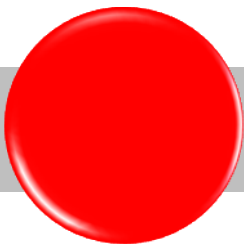
How the FPM works

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, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

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.

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.

²⁹ Source: Sport England FPM Report, Barnet 2017



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.

5.3.1.7. SPORTS HALLS MODELLING RUNS

Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (December 2017 report, based on January 2017 National Run data) for sports hall provision in Barnet. The FPM analysis and the overall supply and demand analysis are based on the same number of existing and planned sports hall facilities.

The FPM runs modelled the following scenarios, developed and agreed with LB Barnet:

2017

- **Run 1**-supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the population in Barnet and the neighbouring authorities in 2017. Run 1 includes the closure of the Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and the opening of the new centre. This run provides the baseline assessment of the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2017 and from which to measure change;

2027

- **Run 2**-supply, demand and access to sports halls up to 2027 and based on the projected increase in population in Barnet and across the local authorities which share a boundary with Barnet. The purpose of run 2 is to assess the impact that the projected increase in population across the Borough and in the neighbouring, authorities has on the demand for sports halls and the distribution of demand across Barnet; and

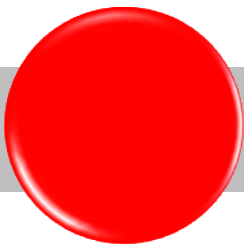
2027

- **Run 3**-as run 2 but also includes the options to close the Hendon Leisure Centre sports hall and open the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, with a 42 m x 18 m main hall in 2019. Plus open a new Hendon Leisure Centre with a 42 m x 18 m main hall and an activity hall of 17 m x 9 m, opening in 2027.

N.B. The runs only look 10 years ahead due to the limits of the FPM; this timeline was agreed with L B Barnet.

The differences between the three FPM runs are:

- **The year being considered;**
- **Run 1 looks at closure of Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, including the small studio/activity hall space;**
- **Run 2 uses the same data as Run 1, but looks at the impact of population growth across the Borough and those authorities sharing a boundary with Barnet, so that cross boundary use can be considered; and**
- **Run 3 looks at the impact of opening the new sports hall at the Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre and opening of the Hendon Leisure Centre.**



Strategic Leisure Limited assisted in specifying the FPM and checked the data input; we reviewed the FPM model outcomes and analysed its findings for sports halls in the context of the overall supply and demand analysis.

We specifically checked the findings that there is sufficient sports hall provision in the borough to meet current and future demand; the issue is not all sports halls are actually accessible. This accords with our findings and analysis as a result of facility site visits and consultation.

The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on a 2017 population of 389,567 people, and 440,498 people by 2027, (based on GLA 2015 population projections). This is a 13% increase in population. There is a commensurate 10.8% increase in demand for sports halls over the same period (the figures are different because not all the new population will want to use sports halls or be able to do so. The key findings are summarised below. The full report and summary analysis can be accessed at Appendix 6. This includes all details of the FPM parameters and assumptions/exclusions.

The FPM modelling is based changes, in population growth up to 2027 and changes in sports hall supply. It includes in run 3 the proposed addition of two new sports halls in the borough and the increase in demand for sports halls from population growth and residential development.

The key conclusions of the FPM assessment and findings, based on the modelling undertaken, and reflecting actual patterns of use and accessibility on the ground, is as follows:

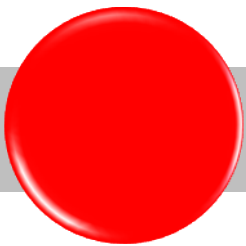
- **Run 3, with the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, a 42 m x 18 m main hall and modelled to open in 2019, plus the new Hendon Leisure Centre, a 42 m x 18 m main hall and an activity hall and modelled to open in 2027, shows that these initiatives are of the right scale and in the right locations to meet the Barnet projected demand for sports halls up to 2027; and**
- **There is no need to build any additional halls before 2027. (This position may be different by 2036 if no additional access can be gained to existing/new sports halls on education sites.)**

Run 3 also identifies that there will be unmet demand for sports halls even with the investment made, equivalent to 17.1 badminton courts.

This means:

- **The new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (currently under construction) is justified;**
- **A new sports hall is justified at Hendon Leisure Centre;**
- **This does not mean that the existing gymnastics centre is not needed, but it could be retained at Hendon Leisure Centre, or potentially re-located elsewhere in the Borough;**
- **There is no real area of significant unmet demand for sports halls in the Borough; the highest is in the Edgware and Golders Green areas (6 courts by 2027); and**
- **The demand level means there is very little space capacity, particularly for Council-operated facilities.**

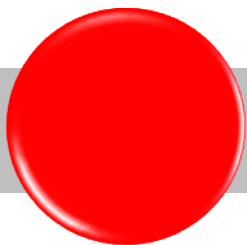
Demand grows faster than supply so ensuring the existing stock of sports halls remains in good condition is important.



There is also the need to increase access for community use at the 17 school/college sports halls, and specifically those in the Edgware, Burnt Oak and Golders Green areas, so as to meet completely the projected Barnet demand for sports halls up to 2027 and to 2036 (see future demand analysis below).

There are (79 courts (69%) are actually available for community access, but 114 in existence. In this instance, community access refers to use by individuals and clubs/groups. (A sports hall may have 3, 4, 5, 6 or 8 badminton courts). The number of courts that are inaccessible for community use is higher than the level of unmet demand in 2017, 2027 (FM model) and 2036 (See future demand analysis below).

This situation has implications for the new sports halls being developed at schools in the Borough and should be reflected in planning conditions wherever possible e.g. Brent Cross, Ark Academy. Given there are sports halls in the borough which do not provide for any form of community access, the development of new facilities provides an opportunity to agree community access, supported by a formal agreement, as part of the planning process.



5.26. Table 5.4 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for sports halls in the Borough.

5.27. Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as buildings (or parts of buildings) where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10 m x 18 m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls, although a multi-sport hall may also be a facility that is now being used for sport and physical activity but was not originally designed for this purpose. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in Table 4.4). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included. Other ancillary halls are included as facilities where they are provided on the same site as a minimum 3 badminton court sports hall, as per the Facility Planning Model (FPM).

5.28. Strategic sized sports halls are a minimum size of 3 badminton courts.

Table 5.4: Summary Analysis – Sports Hall Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SPORTS HALLS	
QUANTITY	<p>There are 59 halls in the Borough on 47 sites (sports halls (27) and activity halls (32))</p> <p>27 of these are strategic sized sports halls i.e. 3 or more courts;</p> <p>19 strategic sized sports halls offer community access, and 5 offer pay and play community access</p> <p>NGBs and local sports clubs raise specific accommodation or facility needs as follows: badminton, basketball, and table tennis clubs can struggle with access to sports halls. Netball clubs highlight the need for better changing provision.,</p> <p>School sports facilities provide predominantly for sports clubs and groups; there are very few formal Community Use Agreements (CUAs). Three schools identify that they would like to increase community access.³⁰</p> <p>There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in and community halls across the Borough; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available, but no pay and play community access</p> <p>It is important to highlight that given the supply/demand balance none of the existing provision should be lost; it could be replaced/re-located, but not reduced, given that there are only 5 community accessible sports halls (pay and play) in Barnet borough.</p>

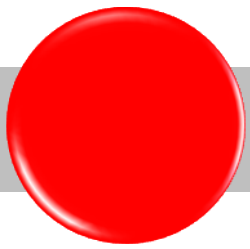
³⁰ Source: 2017 Strategic Leisure schools' survey for this assessment and Strategy



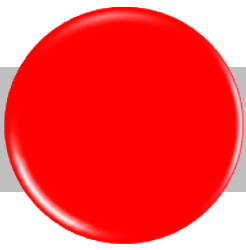
FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS								
	<p>Existing community access at education sites needs to be maintained as a minimum, and wherever possible secured with a formal CUA at future sites and those which do not currently allow for community access.</p> <p>Any new sports halls developed on education sites should provide guaranteed community access through planning conditions or Section 106 agreements; these should wherever possible include provision providing for community pay and play access to facilities.</p> <p>Future Demand</p> <p>The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) analysis undertaken does not identify future quantitative demand. i.e. the amount of provision for a specific number of people. As shown in the FPM, the borough population is forecast to increase to 80,800 by 2036. This figure includes new population as a result of housing growth. This figure has been used to assess future need.</p> <p>Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase i.e. 29,702.</p> <p>Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the SFC model analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development (where locations are known), local geography and accessibility, and, critically, the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new facilities. However, in the absence of any other future demand calculator, the SFC provides an indicator of the level of future provision needed.</p> <p>Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly, if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2036, given population growth and increased levels of participation. This is set out in Section 6.</p> <p>The SFC for Barnet identifies the following future facility demand (Table 5.5), based on a population increase of 80,800 between 2017 and 2036.</p> <p>Table 5.5: SFC Future Demand for Sports Hall Provision</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="405 1246 2130 1374"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="405 1246 683 1310">FACILITY TYPE</th> <th data-bbox="683 1246 1019 1310">UNIT OF DEMAND</th> <th data-bbox="1019 1246 1697 1310">FACILITY DEMAND</th> <th data-bbox="1697 1246 2130 1310">ADDITIONAL VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="405 1310 683 1374">SPORTS HALLS</td> <td data-bbox="683 1310 1019 1374">8.61 badminton courts</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1310 1697 1374">2.15 4 badminton court sports halls ((8.15 badminton courts)</td> <td data-bbox="1697 1310 2130 1374">1,881</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>So, if the scenario underlying FPM Run 3 eventuates, by 2036 there would be (assuming all other factors and provision stay the same) an under-supply of 17.1 courts (from Run 3, FM) + 8.61 courts from Table 5.5) = 25.71 courts.</p>	FACILITY TYPE	UNIT OF DEMAND	FACILITY DEMAND	ADDITIONAL VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP)	SPORTS HALLS	8.61 badminton courts	2.15 4 badminton court sports halls ((8.15 badminton courts)	1,881
FACILITY TYPE	UNIT OF DEMAND	FACILITY DEMAND	ADDITIONAL VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP)						
SPORTS HALLS	8.61 badminton courts	2.15 4 badminton court sports halls ((8.15 badminton courts)	1,881						



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>However, there are 35 courts by 2027 that are unavailable for community use. So, if the Run 3 scenario occurs but nothing else changes, by 2036 there would still be no need to develop additional sports halls, as long as increased access could be achieved at either existing sports halls, or those planned in the Borough over the next few years.</p> <p>However, it is very important to be clear that this assessment is based on the existing supply of sports halls remaining the same; given the majority are on education sites, with no secured community access, it is possible that the existing facilities could be withdrawn at any time. Given there is under-supply by 2027 and 2036, unless increased access can be secured to existing sports halls, and any new halls built the supply/demand balance would remain at an under-supply of provision. This is discussed further in Section 6.</p> <p>Important factors to take into account in this supply/demand assessment are the 4-court sports hall at the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (additional 4 courts included in FPM modelling), plus the potential additional 4 courts at the Ark Academy, and a further 4 additional badminton courts at a re-modelled Hendon Leisure Centre (part of the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Masterplan redevelopment). In theory, these additional 12 courts reduce the under-supply of 25,71 badminton courts to 13.71 badminton courts, if community access is secured on all developments.</p> <p>There are more badminton courts in 2017 and by 2036 (assuming nothing changes in terms of supply other than new courts being built) in Barnet than demand; however, there is more demand than accessible supply because the majority of the existing and planned badminton courts are on education sites. Securing community access to the existing and planned courts is crucial to meet the demand for provision. The under-supply equates to 25.71 badminton courts or 6.4 sports halls (of 4 court size).</p>
QUALITY	<p>The average age of sports halls in Barnet is 25 years old; the stock is ageing, and thought will be needed in the longer term (10+ years) about refurbishment/replacement.</p> <p>Quality varies across the facilities, but the majority are in good to excellent condition.</p> <p>The Council provides two sports halls. One is at Burnt Oak built in 2003, and one is at Hendon Leisure Centre, built in 1995 neither of which have been since refurbished.</p> <p>A new 4-court sports hall will be open from 2019, as part of the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre.</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>Geographically, strategic size sports halls are well distributed across the Borough,</p> <p>The majority of the Borough is within a 20-minute drive time of a strategic size sports hall (Map 4.4). All LB Barnet facilities are also on main public transport routes. The main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a sports hall (coloured areas on Map 4.4) are the western side of the Borough on the border with Harrow and Hertsmere. Facilities in close proximity to the border include Hertsmere Leisure, The Centre, William Penn Leisure Centre, Aspire Leisure Centre and Sir James Altham Pool.</p> <p>Overall, there is no real area of significant unmet demand for sports halls in the Borough; the highest is in the Edgware and Golders Green areas (6 courts by 2027).</p>



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>However, there is a high level of exported demand; this is predominantly due to people either living outside the catchment area of a sports hall, and/or a sports hall in a neighbouring Borough being closer to where they live.</p>
AVAILABILITY	<p>In the borough there is a very high level of sports hall and activity hall provision. However, the majority (17 of the 27 strategic size sports halls (62.9%)) provides only for sports club/association use.</p> <p>There are three sports halls providing day time and pay and play access; this means there is relatively limited access to sports halls for those who want to use them during the day time. The reason for this is that sports halls on education sites are not available for use during the day, as they are used for curricular purposes.</p> <p>The majority of the strategically-sized halls are on education sites with limited daytime access; there are few formal CUAs in place.</p> <p>The limited daytime access to sports halls highlights the importance of the community and activity halls which are available during the day, particularly for the older population, or those without private transport.</p> <p>There are 32 activity halls, and 29 of these provide for community access (sports clubs/associations). Three of the activity halls provide pay and play access.</p> <p>There is also a large number of community centres/halls which provide for a wide range of informal activities, including sport and physical activity, and these tend to have small, localised catchments.</p>



5.3.2. SWIMMING POOLS

5.3.2.1. CONSULTATION

5.3.2.2. SCHOOLS' SURVEY

5.29. Full details of the school survey are given at paragraphs 5.4-5.9 and in Appendix 3. There were no specific issues raised by schools regarding swimming pool provision.

5.30. The majority of the pools in the Borough are actually located in education sites (9); most of these are small learner pools.

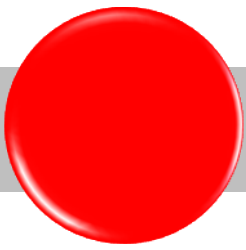
5.31. Oak Lodge Primary School highlights the fact that it has a hydrotherapy pool which is available for community use after p.m. on weekdays. This is predominantly for therapy purposes linked to long term medical conditions, but a water babies class is also offered.

5.3.2.3. NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES (NGBS)

5.32. Consultation was undertaken with National Governing Bodies (NGB's), to identify their views on the need for swimming pool provision in Barnet. The views of Swim England are summarised in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Aquatic Activities

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
SWIM ENGLAND	<p>Key facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnet Copthall Pool; • Finchley Lido; and • Church Farm. 	<p>Future areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synchronised swimming is a priority area for Swim England – currently a club based at Barnet Copthall; • Diving – removal of diving board has created an additional barrier to participation; • Water Polo has seen a significant rise in participation within the Barnet area due to a number of key personnel in the area pushing the sport; and • County and regional talent camps within the area.

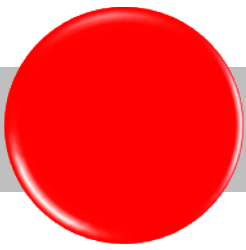


5.3.2.4. SUMMARY OF AQUATIC SPORTS CLUB VIEWS

5.33. One aquatic club responded to the consultation. Their key issues are summarised in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Summary of Sports Club Consultation – Aquatic Sports

CLUB	KEY ISSUE FOR CLUB
BARNET COPTHALL SWIMMING CLUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a lack of good swimming facilities in the Borough; and• A growth in participation is likely to require more water time for the club; two new swimming pools in the borough will increase the amount of time and space available in pools (swimming).



5.3.2.5. SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL

5.3.2.6. SWIMMING POOLS

Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (December 2017 report, based on January 2017 National Run data) for swimming pool provision in Barnet. The FPM analysis and the overall supply and demand analysis are based on the same number of existing and planned swimming facilities. The FPM runs were all agreed with LB Barnet prior to the modelling taking place; they model and test potential scenarios for swimming pool provision.

Strategic Leisure Limited assisted in specifying the FPM and checked the data input; we reviewed the FPM model outcomes and analysed its findings for pools in the context of the overall supply and demand analysis. We specifically checked the findings that there is unmet demand for swimming in the borough. This accords with our findings and analysis as a result of facility site visits and consultation.

The FPM modelling runs are:

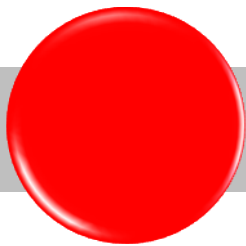
Run 1 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools, in 2017. This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision and from which to measure change.

Run 2 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools, in 2027, based on the projected growth in population between 2017 and 2027 across Barnet and the neighbouring authorities. Run 2 provides an assessment of how the total demand for swimming pools changes based on the projected population growth, when compared with the baseline 2017 position. Run 2 uses the same data as Run 1, but looks at the impact of population growth across the Borough and those authorities sharing a boundary with Barnet, so that cross boundary use can be considered

Run 3 looks at the impact of closing Barnet Copthall Swimming Pool and Church Farm Swimming Pool plus the closure of Finchley Lido. **Run 3** is as run 2-but it also includes potential changes in the swimming pool provision, with closure of Finchley Lido swimming pool site, Barnet Copthall swimming pool and Church Farm swimming pool. The purpose of run 3 is to provide an assessment of the demand for swimming and how the distribution of demand across the Borough changes with the closure of the three pool sites.

Run 4 models opening of a replacement Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (already under construction), and a new pool (Victoria Recreation Ground) which will actually be called the New Barnet Leisure Centre (also under construction, to replace Church Farm Swimming Pool). **Run 4** is as run 3-but includes new pools, at Copthall Leisure Centre, with a 25 m x 8 lane main pool and a second main pool of 25 m x 6 lanes, plus a new pool at Victoria Recreation Ground in New Barnet, with a 25 m x 6 lane main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool of 104 m² of water area. The purpose of run 4 is to show the cumulative impact of simultaneous new pools but with a different scale and mix of individual pools. This then shows the impact this has on the demand for swimming and the distribution of demand across the Borough.

Run 5 models replacing Finchley Lido and adding a new pool at Hendon Leisure Centre. **Run 5** is as run 4 – but now includes further new swimming pool sites at Finchley Lido, with a 25 m x 6 lane main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool of 104 m² of water area plus a 25 m x 6 lane main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool of 104 m² of water area at the Hendon leisure centre The purpose of run 5 is to assess if further swimming pools, beyond those considered in run 4, are required to meet the demand for swimming pools and their distribution across the Borough up to 2027. It also informs thinking beyond this date.



The differences between the five FPM Runs are:

A summary of three of the five runs is provided in Table 5.8:

Table 5.8: Runs 3-5 Barnet Swimming Pool Options and Combinations

RUN NUMBER / NAME OF POOL SITE	EXISTING FINCHLEY LIDO	NEW FINCHLEY LIDO	EXISTING BARNET COPTHALL	NEW BARNET COPTHALL	CHURCH FARM	VICTORIA RECREATION GROUND	HENDON LEISURE CENTRE
Run 3	Closed	Not Included	Closed	Not Included	Closed	Not Included	Not Included
Run 4	Closed	Not Included	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Not Included
Run 5	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	Open	Open

The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on a 2017 population of 389,567 people, and 440,498 people by 2027, (based on GLA 2015 population projections). This is a 13% increase in population, and a commensurate increase in demand for swimming of 10.1. The difference in the figures reflects the fact that not every new resident in the borough will want, or be able to, to swim. The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 6. This includes all details of the FPM parameters and assumptions/exclusions.

The FPM modelling is based on the current position in 2017 and then how this position changes based on projected population growth up to 2027 and changes in swimming pool supply.

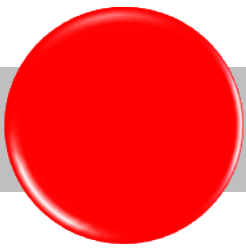
The headline conclusions of the FPM assessment and findings, is that there is unmet demand for swimming in 2017 (323 sq. m) and 2027 (477 sq. m), despite the development of additional pools.

Based on the FPM assessment and findings, the demand for swimming pools exceeds supply – in both 2017 and 2027, when simply looking and comparing the Barnet demand with the Barnet supply of pools. However, 92% of the Barnet demand for swimming pools in both years can be met i.e. 9 out of 10 swims can be accommodated in the Borough. The reason that 100% of demand cannot be met is that demand rises faster, due to the population growth, then the supply increases between 2017-2027.

Run 5 models the impact of 4 new pools in the Borough (3 replacement and 1 additional); however, there is an impact on usage from outside the Borough because 4 new pools are a very attractive offer compared to the provision in neighbouring Boroughs. The new swimming pools are located in the areas of the Borough with highest resident demand for pools and this run depicts a scenario in which more of the Borough’s demand for swimming at pools is met within the Borough. The new pool sites are assumed to provide for the full range of swimming activities and enable several swimming activities to take place at the same time in the individual pools.

N.B. The FPM modelling reflects the fact the people do not live by red lines on a map and do cross local authority boundaries to use sports facilities. The model therefore takes into account that there will be people coming into Barnet to use facilities and Barnet residents going out of the Borough to use facilities.

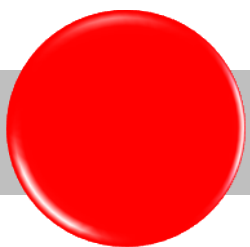
Run 5 provides the best overall supply and demand balance and accessibility, based on: the amount of Barnet demand that can be met/satisfied; the lowest level of unmet demand; the highest level of accessibility to pools for Barnet residents; and the level of pool capacity used at peak times.



Whilst this run best meets demand by 2027, there is still unmet demand for swimming – 8% of the total demand, or 382 m² of water. (For context a 4-lane x 25 m pool is approximately 212 m² of water space, depending on lane width). Most of the unmet demand arises from use by non-Barnet residents even with the extensive provision in the Borough.

In **Run 5**, given the high demand for swimming, the average used capacity of all pools by 2027 is 84.5%; this is very full and above the Sport England benchmark.

Run 5 reflects significant investment in the existing LBB swimming pool stock; it definitely improves the overall swimming offer and addresses current unmet demand. However, it does not meet all demand by 2027, and, given that population growth is forecast to increase to 2036, is unlikely to meet the demand for swimming by the end of the Local Plan period, unless additional pools are developed/made accessible.



5.34. Table 5.9 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for swimming pools in the Borough.

Table 5.9: Summary Analysis – Swimming Pool Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SWIMMING POOLS	
QUANTITY	<p>There are 30 swimming pools in the Borough, at 22 sites (main pools, learner pools,)</p> <p>9 pools provide pay and play access. Of these, 4 pools are strategic sized swimming pools i.e. 160 m² +; there are a further five smaller pools providing pay and play access. The remaining 21 pools either require membership prior to use, or only provide access for clubs/groups, or are private facilities used only by a specific organisation.</p> <p>Of these 9 pools, 4 pools (main), provide community pay and play access (Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre (2)); Finchley Lido (1). In addition, there is a multi-activity pool at Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, plus a leisure pool and a Lido at Finchley Lido, a small pool at Church Farm Leisure Centre and a small pool at Mill Hill School, also providing pay and play access. These five pools are smaller than 160 m².</p> <p>1 pool on an education site (Queen Elizabeth School), provides for club /community group access</p> <p>3 other main pools (all smaller than 160 m²) are commercial facilities (Virgin Active Cricklewood, David Lloyd Finchley, and Laboratory Spa and Health Club), requiring membership for use.</p> <p>The FPM identifies unmet demand for swimming of-323 m² of water space in 2017 (equivalent to a shortfall of one 6 lane x 25 m pool (where a 4-lane x 25 m pool equals 212 sq. m of water space (depending on lane width)).</p> <p>DEMAND</p> <p>The FPM analysis highlights that there is current unmet demand for water space; (population growth will further increase demand levels; this will mean that the existing London Borough of Barnet pools become uncomfortably full). This is discussed in more detail in Section 6.</p> <p>The current and future level of unmet demand in the Borough suggests there is a need to consider additional provision of swimming pools. However, this should be considered in the context of overall supply across Barnet and the six adjoining boroughs there is a total of circa 25 swimming pool sites (December 2017) across the seven boroughs. So, when the assessment is made on the catchment area of pools and residents being able to access the nearest pool to where residents live, irrespective of the local authority boundaries, there is a high number of pool sites which are accessible to Barnet residents.</p> <p>Unmet demand in both runs 1 and 5 is highest in the area between Edgware and Hendon. There are no pools located in this area; the <u>total</u> unmet demand outside the catchment in this area in runs 1 and 5 is summarised in Table 5.10:</p>



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
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SWIMMING POOLS

Table 5.10: Summary of Unmet Demand FPM Runs 1-5 Swimming Pools

FPM RUN	UNMET DEMAND	
	EDGWARE AND HENDON	GOLDERS GREEN
RUN 1	90 sq. m	65 sq. m
RUN 5	121 sq. m	78 sq. m

The remainder of the unmet demand is distributed in low values across the Borough.

FUTURE DEMAND

The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) analysis undertaken does not identify future quantitative demand. i.e. the amount of provision for a specific number of people. The population of Barnet will increase by 80,800 by 2036, to 470,200. This figure includes new population as a result of housing growth. This figure of 80,800 has been used to assess future need, beyond 2027, which reflects the ten-year limit of FPM modelling.

Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.

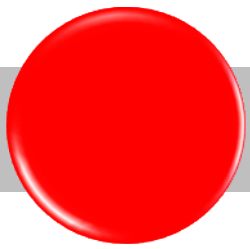
Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the SFC model analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development (where locations are known), Local geography and accessibility, and critically the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build. However, in the absence of any other future demand calculator, the SFC provides an indicator of the level of future provision needed.

Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly, if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2036, given population growth and increased levels of participation, without intervention in the form of increased facility provision.

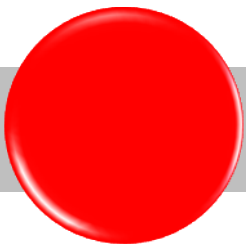
The SFC for Barnet identifies the following future facility demand (Table 5.11), based on a population increase of 29,702 by 2036.



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS										
SWIMMING POOLS	Table 5.11: Future Demand for Swimming Pool Provision										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="450 501 2130 595"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="450 501 730 547">FACILITY TYPE</th> <th data-bbox="730 501 1167 547">UNIT</th> <th data-bbox="1167 501 1621 547">FACILITY</th> <th data-bbox="1621 501 2130 547">ADDITIONAL VPWPP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="450 547 730 595">SWIMMING POOLS</td> <td data-bbox="730 547 1167 595">328.73 sq. m of water space</td> <td data-bbox="1167 547 1621 595">6.19 of a 4-lane x 25 m pool</td> <td data-bbox="1621 547 2130 595">930</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="450 628 2130 659">For 29,702 people, an additional 328.73 sq. m (6.19 lanes, 1.55 4 lane x 25 m pools) of water space is required</p> <p data-bbox="450 691 2130 785">So, if Run 5 is implemented, by 2036 there would actually be an under supply of (assuming all other factors and provision stays the same) -382 (unmet demand from Run 5 in 2027) + -328.73 sq. m of water space i.e. -710.73 sq. m of water space (roughly equivalent to just over three 4 lane x 25 m pools).</p> <p data-bbox="450 817 2130 879">In Run 2 Borough pools will be nearly 15% (76.7%) above the Sport England pools full comfort level by 2027 (70%). This is with no change in the current swimming pool supply from what is provided now.</p> <p data-bbox="450 911 2130 973">This is the finding from run 2 and it shows that the pools will be very busy. This is <u>the Borough average for pool capacity used</u>, it does impact differentially at individual pool sites.</p> <p data-bbox="450 1005 2130 1131">If Run 5 is implemented, the four London Borough of Barnet pools would be operating at an average capacity of 84.5%; runs 2 – 5 are based on the Barnet projected population in 2027 and the total demand for swimming. There is a projected 13% increase in the total population of Barnet between 2017 and 2027, this increase generates a 10.1% increase in the total demand for swimming. So, the pools will be fuller in runs 2 – 5 because of the increase in both population and total demand.</p>			FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP	SWIMMING POOLS	328.73 sq. m of water space	6.19 of a 4-lane x 25 m pool	930
FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP								
SWIMMING POOLS	328.73 sq. m of water space	6.19 of a 4-lane x 25 m pool	930								
QUALITY	<p data-bbox="450 1153 2130 1216">The London Borough of Barnet swimming pools are of average to good quality. This quality rating is likely to improve with the development of two new pools, as they will be a more modern design.</p> <p data-bbox="450 1248 2130 1278">The majority of the other pool facilities, are ageing facilities, with the average age being 17.9 years old.</p>										
ACCESSIBILITY	<p data-bbox="450 1289 2130 1415">Existing pay and play community accessible swimming pools are well-located in the Borough; all are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access to virtually all residents. the majority of the Borough has access to nine pay and play swimming pools (5 sites) within a 20-minute drive time. Some residents in the far West of the Borough along the border with Harrow and those in the far North West on the border with Hertsmere are outside this catchment area</p> <p data-bbox="450 1447 2130 1490">There is a high level of exported use to neighbouring pools; this is predominantly a function of local geography, and results from the fact that the nearest pool for residents may be outside the Borough).</p>										



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SWIMMING POOLS	
AVAILABILITY	<p>7 individual pools are accessible for daytime use (Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre, Finchley Lido Leisure Centre, and Church Farm Leisure Centre). Of the 9 pools, 4 main pools plus one multi-activity pool, one leisure pool and a Lido (when operational) are community pay and play accessible facilities, during operating hours.</p> <p>Barnet Copthall (95%), Church Farm (72%) and Finchley Lido (100%) Leisure Centres are operating at very high levels of use. It is difficult to re-distribute existing high levels of demand from the three main public swimming pools as other pools are too small, or do not provide for public use.</p> <p>Future unmet demand for swimming pools as a result of population growth cannot be accommodated in the existing swimming pool stock.</p>



5.3.3. HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

5.35. Health and fitness facilities comprise two main types:

- **Fitness suites with fitness stations; and**
- **Studios used for aerobics, dance, yoga, pilates, etc and sometimes also martial arts.**

5.36. Together these two facility types comprise a fitness offer and tend to be provided together. They are deliberately not called gyms as this can be confused with a gymnasium, which does not reflect the nature of modern health and fitness facilities, which are about physical activity and well-being, as well as classes and individual work-outs.

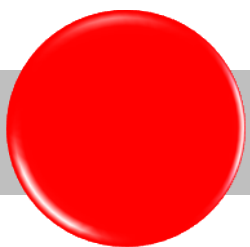
5.37. Small commercial fitness suites operate on a membership basis, and do not offer pay and play (Barnet's own facilities have membership for the fitness suites to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements, but the membership is affordable and accessible to all; equally individuals can choose to pay to use the fitness suite on a one-off basis, without a membership, as long as they have previously completed the appropriate induction.

5.3.3.1. CONSULTATION

5.38. Consultation did not identify any specific issues or needs for future provision of health and fitness facilities from schools, sports clubs or NGBs. A judo club and a fencing club responded to the survey.

5.39. However, it is important to note that a fencing club responding to the survey identified a need for more access to studio space given the increase in participation. The same club also commented that providing opportunities for fencing in schools would also help to increase participation.

5.40. There were no responses to the club survey from boxing or other martial arts clubs; there are clubs in the borough, and boxing in particular is strong. The lack of response suggests that there is no immediate requirement for investment in facilities for these sports.



5.3.3.2. SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

Table 5.12: Summary Analysis – Health and Fitness Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
HEALTH AND FITNESS (FITNESS SUITES AND STUDIOS) ASSESSMENT FINDINGS	
QUANTITY	<p>There are a total of 84 health and fitness facilities in the borough;</p> <p>There are 43 fitness suites with a total of 2,925 fitness stations; Council-owned facilities provide 12.3% of these (362 fitness stations).</p> <p>There are 41 studios in the Borough, 4 of which offer pay and play access.</p> <p>SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS</p> <p>Commercial fitness facilities (those operated by the commercial sector), and all requiring membership prior to use) are used by some residents. Very few of them e.g. David Lloyd are 'high end' fitness companies, so membership cost is comparable with the Council-owned facilities.</p> <p>On this basis, the assessment of the current and future need for fitness facilities reflects the fact that Borough residents are likely to use those privately-owned facilities which offer provision and a membership rate comparable to public sector facilities, all of which are classed as affordable. The assessment of need (See Appendix 8) therefore includes the following commercial facilities on the basis of 'affordability', as this reflects actual patterns of use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anytime Fitness (High Barnet); • Lucozade Powerleague Soccer Centre (Colney hatch); • Nuffield Health Friern Barnet; • Pure Gym (Edgware); • Pure Gym (New Barnet); • Virgin Active Club (Mill Hill); • Anytime Fitness (Mill Hill); • Nuffield Health (Hendon); • Pure Gym (Finchley); • Pure Gym (North Finchley); and • Virgin Active Club (Cricklewood). <p>CURRENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND</p> <p>Based on there being 2,035 pay and play community accessible and affordable fitness stations in the borough (all Council facilities, and at the eleven identified affordable commercial fitness facilities), there is a current over-supply of 901 affordable fitness stations, given that there is a calculated demand for 1,318 affordable fitness stations (See Appendix 8).</p>



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
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There is a need to retain the current number of affordable fitness stations in the Borough, to maintain existing levels of participation.

Map 5.1 illustrates the latent demand analysis for fitness stations in the Borough. Latent demand is the demand that exists in an area for a specific facility, that is not currently met.

Although this map is predicated on slightly different assumptions to those used in Appendix 8 (this uses the 15+ population of the Borough, whereas this map uses the overall Borough population but there are few fitness centre users aged under 15), essentially the same picture emerges i.e. there is some latent demand for fitness provision across the Borough, mainly located where there is dark green on Map 5.1 e.g. along the western borders with Harrow and Brent, and into the central North West area of Barnet. Latent demand exists because there are residents who would like to use a fitness suite, but for whatever reason do not do so.

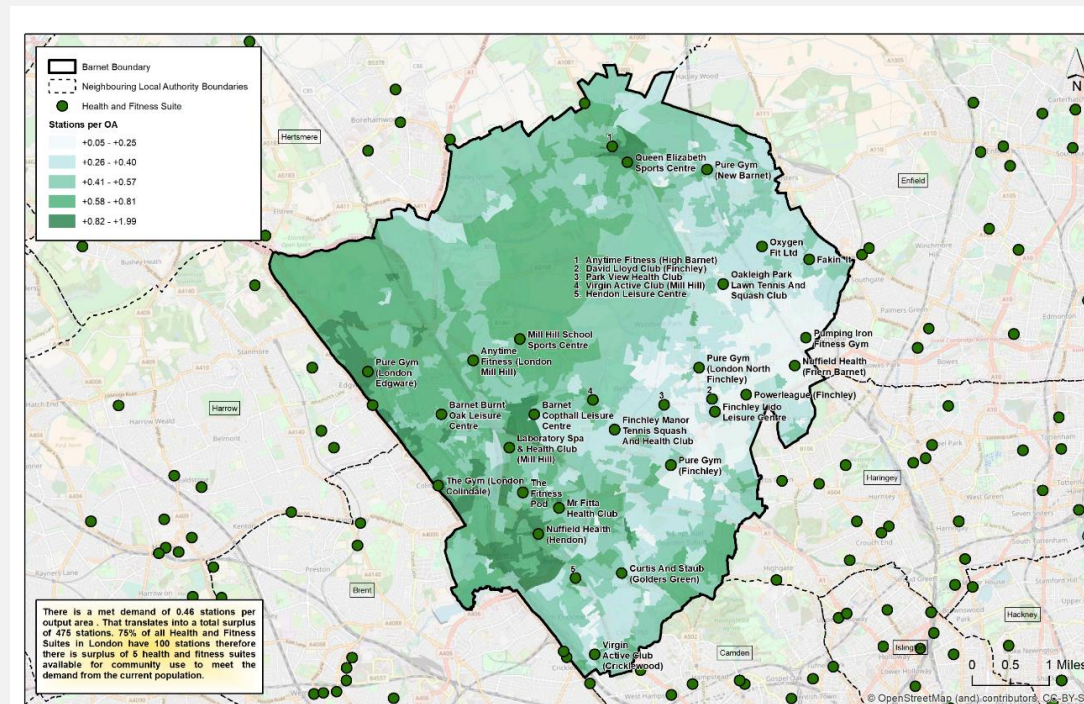
FUTURE DEMAND

Future demand for pay and play fitness stations is calculated at 1,577 fitness stations (See Appendix 8 which uses the industry penetration rate to calculate current and future demand for fitness stations)).

Based on current provision of affordable pay and play fitness stations this means there would be an over-supply of 458 stations by 2036, assuming no new facilities are opened, and no facilities close.

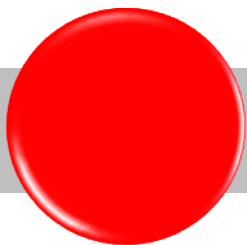
Consultation has shown that there is likely to be additional provision of Council-owned fitness facilities, developed in partnership with GLL. Although there is an over-supply of fitness stations, maintaining the amount of pay and play provision is important to ensure that affordable access is available to those who need it. It is also important as there are lots of small commercial fitness suites in Barnet which may not operate in the long term, and therefore the level and nature of provision is likely to fluctuate.

Map 5.1: Latent Demand for Fitness Stations in Barnet

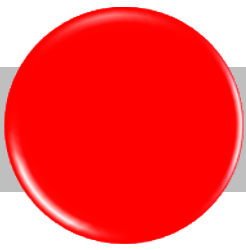


Health and Fitness Suites latent demand in stations per output area in Barnet





FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>It is also important for the Council to develop fitness suite provision, as this generates income which helps to ensure the swimming pools and other facilities operate sustainably.</p> <p>There is identified latent demand, but also a clear over-supply so there is no significant need for additional fitness stations or studios now or in the future. However, the supply of commercial provision is likely to change as budget gyms close or change hands, so it will be important for there to be sufficient accessible and affordable pay and play provision in the Borough as this is most likely to facilitate inactive people becoming active). This is most likely to be through Council-owned facilities, realised through facility extension, or new replacement facilities.</p> <p>Managing the future development of commercial fitness provision is also an issue for consideration, as in recent years there has been significant development of small fitness facilities. Whilst it is healthy to have a competitive market for provision, London Borough of Barnet has invested in its own provision and is continuing to do so to provide participation opportunities for local communities; it does not therefore make sense to facilitate development of significant similar provision which impacts on usage of these facilities. This means that planning applications for new commercial fitness suites should be carefully considered in the context of there already being an over-supply of provision, the impact on LB Barnet's own facilities and revenue generation, and the fact that if any additional fitness facilities are developed, the priority is those which offer affordable pay and play access.</p>
QUALITY	<p>The quality of fitness suites is generally good with a number of facilities having been built recently. Generally, fitness suites are more modern than other elements in the existing facilities. Studios are also good quality, and generally more modern than other facilities.</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>The majority of Borough residents are within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community accessible fitness facility (green dots are the pay and play community accessible). Map 4.12 also shows that most of the Borough has access to the 4 pay and play studios (4 sites) within a 20-minute drive time. These drive times could be by private or public transport.</p> <p>Areas outside the 20-minute catchment area include the far West of the Borough along the border with Harrow and Hertsmere; residents may find it easier to access fitness facilities in these local authority areas because it is easier to access them by public transport, or they may already be travelling there for other reasons e.g. work, school, retail</p>
AVAILABILITY	<p>69.5% (2,035 out of 2,925 fitness stations) offer pay and play or affordable membership access.</p> <p>The fitness suites on education sites are available in the main for sports club/association use, and do not provide pay and play access.</p> <p>Commercially-operated facilities require membership prior to use; the cost of this membership varies according to the facility ownership and management.</p> <p>There is pay and play access to fitness suites during the day, as well as evenings and weekends, at Council-owned facilities.</p> <p>Of the 41 studios in the Borough 12 are accessible for community use, and 4 offer pay and play usage. The other 29 are either located in commercial facilities and require membership prior to use or are on education sites and are only use by schools.</p> <p>58.5% of all studios are provided by commercial operators as part of an overall fitness offer; these providers are the same as those operating commercial fitness suites.</p>



5.3.4. SQUASH

5.3.4.1. CONSULTATION

5.3.4.2. SCHOOLS' CONSULTATION

5.41. Consultation undertaken with schools did not identify any specific needs for/comments on, squash court provision.

5.3.4.3. NGB CONSULTATION

Table 5.13: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation-England Squash and Racketball

NGB	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
ENGLAND SQUASH AND RACKETBALL	<p>The Active People Survey (APS) has shown an increase of 15,200 on 2015 figures. ES is investigating how squash can be played in different venues on single walls (such as in a tennis court). ES has developed a participation programmes using Apps to show activity content and monitor data.</p> <p>ES is currently undergoing some work on a facilities strategy which will help identify the best way forward for squash facilities across the country. This could include looking at programming and protecting facilities.</p>	No feedback received from England Squash and Racketball despite several requests for a response to be made.

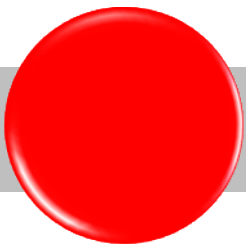
5.3.4.4. SPORTS CLUB CONSULTATION

5.42. No squash clubs responded to the Club survey, so it is unknown whether there are any specific issues, or any views on current and future provision of squash courts in the borough.

5.43. This lack of response may reflect the fact that all 12 squash courts in the borough are actually in sports club facilities. There are no pay and play squash courts in the borough.

Table 5.14: Summary Analysis-Squash Courts Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SQUASH COURTS	
QUANTITY	<p>There are 12 squash courts in the borough, at 4 facilities. There are 3 glass-back courts in two separate facilities.</p> <p>FUTURE DEMAND</p> <p>There is no specific methodology for assessing the current and future need for squash courts. Overall participation in squash is increasing at national level, and this is now being seen at local level.</p> <p>Competitive squash is predominantly now played in clubs, at club facilities.</p>



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>This is true in Barnet, where the four existing squash clubs host training and competitive matches/events from junior to senior level.</p> <p>No demand has been identified for additional squash courts in the Borough, by clubs or the NGB.</p>
QUALITY	<p>The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a reasonable to good standard; however, all courts were built pre-1981, and are now ageing. However, all courts except those at the Brondesbury Club have been refurbished since 1983. However, there is likely to need to be some further investment in/replacement of courts in the long term this is not an immediate concern.</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>The existing squash courts are all in the eastern side of the Borough. This means they are not all easily accessible to all residents both on a geographical basis and also because membership is needed to use them.</p>
AVAILABILITY	<p>There are no pay and play community accessible squash courts in the Borough. All existing sports club courts offer coaching for adults and junior, so there is some limited non-member access, but for regular participation, membership is needed.</p>

5.3.5. INDOOR BOWLS

5.3.5.1. CONSULTATION

5.3.5.2. SCHOOLS' CONSULTATION

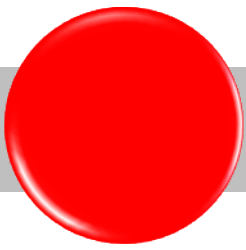
5.44. Consultation undertaken with schools did not identify any specific needs for/comments on, indoor bowling facilities.

5.3.5.3. NGB CONSULTATION

5.3.5.4. ENGLAND INDOOR BOWLS ASSOCIATION (EIBA)

Table 5.15: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation-England Indoor Bowls Association

NGB	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
ENGLAND INDOOR BOWLS ASSOCIATION (EIBA)	<p>All Clubs are encouraged to undertake work which complements EIBA's Vision.</p> <p>The 2017-2021 EIBA Vision can be downloaded from its website at www.eiba.co.uk/about/vision2017-2021.pdf</p> <p>The EIBA plan covers the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and Retain 45+; Recruit and Retain 70+, two different markets which requires us to find a way to grow both specific groups; 	<p>Like all Sports NGB's, the two Bowls NGB's and BDA have been in discussion with Sport England with regards to Funding for 2017 till 2021.</p> <p>Sport England has advised that "Bowls" will receive £1,628,512 for the next four years to help EIBA to keep more people playing the sport well into later life.</p> <p>No specific priorities were identified for Banet.</p>



NGB	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 45+ requiring new versions/formats – the 70+ wishing to keep the current format; • Facilities – Build, Improve, Retain; • Youth and the Family; • Women – increased participation and retention; • Disability; • Competitions; • Internationals; • Promotion of our Sport; and • Commercial partnerships. <p>EIBA Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • A growth in Indoor Bowls participation by people who have disabilities. <p>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.</p>	

5.3.5.5. SPORTS CLUB CONSULTATION

5.45. There was a limited response to the consultation from bowling clubs. No response was received from indoor bowling clubs, but two outdoor bowling clubs responded – Friary Park Bowling Club and Temple Fortune Bowling Club.

5.46. The two outdoor clubs did not make any specific comment regarding indoor facilities.

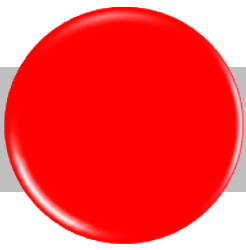
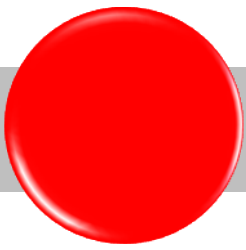


Table 5.16: Summary Analysis – Indoor Bowling Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
INDOOR BOWLING FACILITIES	
QUANTITY	<p>Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club, Finchley is an 8 rink indoor bowls centre in the borough.</p> <p>There is no identified demand for additional indoor bowls facilities in the Borough from the NGB or local clubs.</p> <p>However, the Sports Facilities Calculator (SFC) identifies that there will be a need to provide an additional 1.60 rinks for indoor bowling by 2036; this equates to use by an additional 250 people per week in the peak period. This is a relatively low level of additional demand, equating to circa 0.27 of a 4-rink bowls centre.</p> <p>The additional need identified will, however, need to be considered as part of future planning for provision, given that the growing population of older people in the borough will need participation opportunities to keep active, and bowls is only activity that provides this – both physical and social.</p> <p>The need for additional indoor bowls provision will need to be considered in the longer term, particularly given that some older people do not have access to private transport and therefore would be unable to travel to alternative indoor bowls facilities.</p>
QUALITY	<p>Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club is of a good quality, is well maintained and in addition to the bowls rink, offers a venue for a variety of medium size social events, as well as a restaurant and social area. The Indoor Bowls facility is owned and managed commercially.</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>The Indoor Bowls Centre is located on public transport routes – bus and tube. It is reasonably priced and therefore accessible to the majority of the Borough, although geographically, given it is in Finchley, access is easier for those residents who live closer to it.</p>
AVAILABILITY	<p>Membership is usually required to use the facility, but some limited pay and play access is available.</p>



5.3.6. INDOOR TENNIS

5.47. No feedback was received from the Lawn Tennis Association. Two local tennis clubs, Barnet Lawn Tennis Club and Farm Walk Tennis Club, responded to the survey but did not make any specific comment regarding indoor facilities. Both clubs are growing, but facilities were not raised as an issue for the future.

Table 5.17: Summary Analysis – Indoor Tennis Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
INDOOR TENNIS FACILITIES	
QUANTITY	<p>There are three indoor tennis facilities in the borough – one built facility at David Lloyd, Finchley with 10 courts, an airhall on the same site with 5 indoor courts and a further airhall at Chandos Lawn Tennis club with 4 courts.</p> <p>There is no identified demand for additional indoor tennis facilities in the borough from the NGB or local clubs.</p>
QUALITY	The quality of all indoor courts is good to excellent.
ACCESSIBILITY	<p>All indoor tennis courts are in the Eastern side of the borough.</p> <p>Given their location they are not all easily accessible to all residents.</p> <p>The costs of membership are also relatively high which means this may also exclude some use by those who are unable to afford the membership fees, as they are at the upper end of the market.</p>
AVAILABILITY	<p>Membership is required to use the existing indoor tennis facilities in the borough.</p> <p>There are no pay and play indoor tennis courts in the borough.</p>

5.3.7. GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING

5.48. Hendon Leisure Centre provides the one purpose-built gymnastics venue in the borough. This venue provides for club coaching, introductory sessions and some competition. The facility is operated by GLL and is predominantly used by local clubs as their home venue.

5.49. Consultation with British Gymnastics and Trampolining is summarised in Table 5.17.

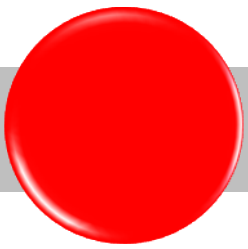
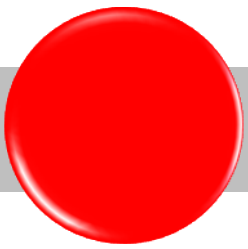
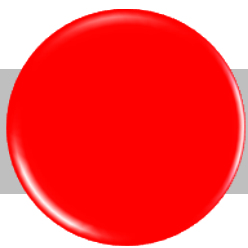


Table 5.18: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation-British Gymnastics and Trampolining

NGB	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
<p>BRITISH GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING</p>	<p>British Gymnastics facility development priorities (for the period 2017-2021) outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Develop insight, understanding and direction of how Facility Developments can contribute towards other BG Strategic Priorities. <p>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.</p> <p>British Gymnastics Facility Development Priorities (for the period 2017-2021) outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Develop insight, understanding and direction of how Facility Developments can contribute towards other BG Strategic Priorities. 	<p>British Gymnastics strategic priorities are outlined in the Strategic Framework (2017-2021)</p> <p>British Gymnastics priorities (for the period 2017-2021) outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify sources of revenue to develop and grow the provision of gymnastics; • Build the capacity and grow the demand in gymnastics; and • Raise the profile and increase the appeal of gymnastics.



NGB	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
	<p>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.</p> <p>There is a large demand for more gymnastics opportunities nationally, and clubs all report large waiting lists. Nationally The total number of people estimated to be on waiting lists for gymnastics is 1.6 million (Freshminds Latent Demand Research, 2016).</p> <p>Current clubs covering Barnet and surrounding areas are located in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elstree to the Northwest;• Hampstead Heath/Brent Cross to the South;• Southgate to the East; and• Potters Bar to the North.	



5.50. There is already significant participation in gymnastics and trampolining in the Borough, with many participants are already using the Hendon Leisure centre facility.

5.3.7.1. SPORTS CLUB CONSULTATION

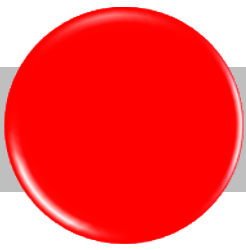
5.51. There were no responses from gymnastics clubs to the club survey. However, consultation undertaken to inform the Indoor Facilities Strategy has identified the need for additional gymnastics provision to meet local demand. There is interest from the clubs in being able to access a larger, dedicated gymnastics facility. There may be potential to consider the development of a new gymnastics facility in the future, possibly linked to a diving pool, given the two sporting disciplines can utilise similar training facilities, and participants can switch between the two disciplines.

5.52. The nature of future provision at Hendon Leisure Centre must be considered in the context of how it fits within the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Masterplan. If the existing secondary school (Hendon School) adjacent to Hendon Leisure Centre is re-provided, this could provide an opportunity to re-think the education and sporting provision at borough level, including a purpose-built gymnastics centre and new pool provision at a replacement Hendon Leisure centre. There is a significant potential to create an education/sports hub, and possibly link with the wider health initiatives in the borough, as well as the proposed West Hendon Masterplan.

5.53. If gymnastics provision is not included in any re-development of Hendon Leisure Centre, there should still be a gymnastics centre provided in the borough, given the existing levels of use and the known demand for participation and club membership. A replacement gymnastics centre could be re-located at an alternative site in the borough, but serious consideration should be given to co-locating this with a diving facility, given the cross-overs in the physical skills needed to participate in either activity.

Table 5.19: Summary Analysis – Gymnastics Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	
QUANTITY	The one purpose-built and dedicated gymnastics facility is at Hendon Leisure Centre.
QUALITY	The facilities are good quality but would benefit from investment in the short to medium term to improve quality and extension, given high levels of demand for participation. Further analysis concerning this is set out in Section 6.
ACCESSIBILITY	Hendon Leisure Centre is in the south of the Borough; the gymnastics facility is a specialist centre and therefore participants expect to have to travel a bit further. Car ownership is high in Barnet, so the facility is accessible to the vast majority of the community.
AVAILABILITY	The gymnastics facilities at Hendon Leisure centre are open 7 days a week; they provide for clubs, individuals, training and competition. The facility operates on a pay and play basis, but given the nature of the sport, participation tends to be through a club, or on a course basis.



5.3.8. ATHLETICS

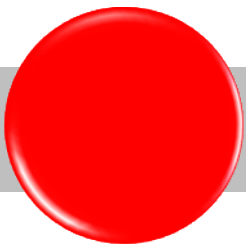
- 5.54. Two clubs, Shaftesbury Harriers and Trent Park Running Club responded to the survey; they state their membership is growing but made no other comment regarding the need for additional indoor or outdoor facilities. Both clubs are largely self-sufficient but are supported by England Athletics.
- 5.55. England Athletics also did not make any comment about the need for additional or future provision.

Table 5.20: Summary Analysis – Indoor Tennis Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
ATHLETICS FACILITIES	
QUANTITY	Allianz Park is the main outdoor pay and play athletics facility in the borough. There is also an 80 m indoor track available at Allianz Park. There is no identified demand for additional athletics facilities in the Borough by England Athletics as the NGB or by local clubs.
QUALITY	The quality of the athletics tracks is good to excellent.
ACCESSIBILITY	Allianz Park athletic track is located in the south west of the Borough; this means it is more accessible to some residents than others. There is another track at the police headquarters in the same area, but this has no community use.
AVAILABILITY	The Allianz tracks are managed by Saracens Rugby Club, and located in Allianz Park, and are available for community use, by clubs, and community pay and play, by individuals.

5.3.9. MULTI-USE GAMES AREAS

- 5.56. These provide an important informal recreational resource for community. There are 17 identified MUGAs in the Borough, of which 14 are full-size; these are available for public access on a pay and play basis.
- 5.57. The majority of the MUGAs are multi-sport facilities; three provide for tennis only. All offer pay and play access, based on a booking, or turn up and use if free.
- 5.58. Fifteen of the MUGAs are of good quality; two MUGAs would benefit from investment These are Edgwarebury Road and Watling Link. Specifically, the two MUGAs would benefit from improved playing surfaces.
- 5.59. There is no specific identified demand for this type of facility, nor for additional provision; no clubs raised it as an issue, nor did any NGBs, or other stakeholders.
- 5.60. However, MUGAs provide an important informal resource for community participation and should be retained; their role in facilitating informal activity such as kick-about, basketball/netball practice, tennis, general running around etc., and participation is significant, particularly amongst young people who for whatever reason do not participate in more formal activities. The location of the Barnet MUGAs close to schools, and/or in park sites helps to support informal use.

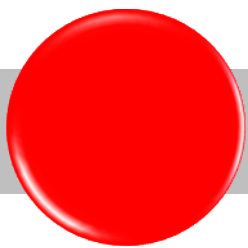


5.3.10. OTHER FACILITY-RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

5.3.10.1. LEASES

- 5.61. The Council has issued a number of leases to sports organisations; this is to support long term use of facilities and ensure security for those sports organisations who offer a high quality participative environment and opportunities across the community to become involved in sport and physical activity.
- 5.62. There are a number of leases linked to future provision of indoor sports facilities; those listed below will need to be considered as part of implementing the future Strategy.³¹
- 5.63. **Finchley Cricket Club:** The club is located next door to Middlesex CCC's Indoor Cricket School. The club has heard that the County is considering moving away from the facility and the club IS interested in discussing the possibility of taking over the use of the facility once it has been vacated.
- 5.64. Both Hendon and Mill Rugby Clubs are based at Copthall. The replacement of Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre with a new Leisure Centre is in progress. This will impact on the playing pitches at Copthall, and in particular Mill Hill Rugby Club. Mill Hill Rugby Club is fully aware of the plans and will retain two rugby pitches. The GAA football pitch will be lost from the Copthall site, However, discussions with the GAA Club are being held on transferring to a new site and these discussions are progressing well. LB Barnet is keen to improve playing pitch facilities at Copthall. The LB Barnet Open Space Strategy recognises Copthall as one of three sports hubs in the future. Development of a MasterPlan for the Copthall site for pitch sports including a 3G compliant football and rugby pitch, is in progress.
- 5.65. There is a large Jewish community in the borough, which has proposals to develop sports facilities. This has grown from the merger between London Maccabi and Brady Maccabi and the visions of both sets of Trustees to establish Maccabi London Brady Sports Ground as the number one destination for the Jewish and local community.
- 5.66. Maccabi London Brady(MLB) is fully committed to developing the facilities at Rowley Lane Sports Ground to offer a unique experience for all their users. The 3G football pitch (completed June 2009) and two new grass football pitches (completed in October 2010) formed Stage 1 of our development plan. MLB has been awarded planning permission for a further three more pitches, a new stand and floodlights which will mean they can host more games and more sport for more people.
- 5.67. There is now an aspiration to develop indoor sports facilities and extend their existing 7000 sq. ft of current indoor space to 40,000 sq. ft. Their plan will enable us to reach more young people through a more diverse range of sporting and recreational activities.

³¹ Data sourced from the 2017 LB Barnet Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)



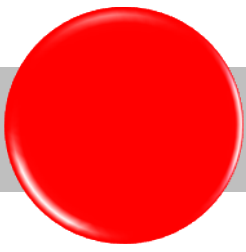
6. PENULTIMATE STAGE – APPLYING THE ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS

6.1. FACILITY-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

6.1 The demographic profile of the London Borough of Barnet, and the population growth projections for the Borough, summarised in Section 3, provides an important context for quantifying the need for future provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough, as does the research, consultation, and supply and demand analysis, undertaken to inform this Indoor Sports Facility Strategy. Of particular note is the fact that the rate of population growth means demand for sports facilities is projected to rise faster than the current projected increase in the level of supply.

6.2 Highlighted below are the key factors and issues taken into account in planning for future facility provision.

- **Population Growth**-Clearly, increased population will result in increased demand for sports facilities; in the London Borough of Barnet, there will be a need for increased provision of swimming pools and gymnastic facilities. Increased demand for indoor bowls, and sports halls, will also need to be carefully considered. Accessibility to sports halls is a key issue given that demand in 2017, 2017 and 2036 outstrips accessible supply. However, there are sports halls on the ground to which community access is not provided; the future provision of sports halls is about access, as opposed necessarily to new build. Housing Development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of the London Borough of Barnet is set to grow significantly by 2036 (by 80,800 people), and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand. The potential for investment in additional provision of formal sports facilities and community halls, secured through CIL/S106 contributions should be explored, given the housing growth planned to 2036. However, it must also be remembered that some of this has already been, or is in the process of being, delivered. Linked to housing development is the potential for other infrastructure development e.g. schools, health facilities, which could also link into future provision of sports facilities.
- **Maintaining and growing participation levels** in sport and physical activity to contribute to more active lifestyles; facilitating more regular activity for the most inactive 23.3% of the London Borough of Barnet community (Active Lives March 2017) is a priority. More active lifestyles will continue to benefit both individual and community health and reduce health inequalities; although the health of the London Borough of Barnet's communities is generally better than that of the region and England as a whole, there are some very specific factors to which the provision of quality, affordable and accessible sports facilities can contribute.
 - **Maintenance of active lifestyles;**
 - **Improved mental health;**
 - **Reduced levels of smoking;**
 - **Further reductions in levels of obesity (both adult and child obesity rates are currently lower than the national average, but the children's obesity rate in the Borough is higher than the regional average);**
 - **The need to retain and grow participation in physical activity for community health benefits;**
 - **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm; and**
 - **The need to improve accessibility to provision at local level, particularly for the 27% of the population without access to private transport.**

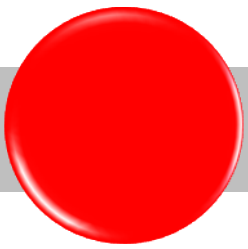


- **Planning to replace ageing facilities** – Older facilities are not as operationally efficient, and also tend to be poorer quality. Evidence shows people are more likely to participate in modern, fit for purpose provision. Older sports halls on education sites, will need to be replaced, or as a minimum be extensively refurbished, in the future. The London Borough of Barnet will also need to give some thought to medium-long term replacement/refurbishment of Hendon Leisure Centre and Finchley Lido. There is potential to address the re-development of Hendon Leisure Centre through the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Masterplan.
- 6.3 There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in community centres/halls across the Borough; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available with pay and play access. This could help to address the balance in provision of indoor hall space. There is, however the need to recognise that many of the informal hall spaces relate to specific cultural or religious communities, so may not always be accessible for use by the wider community.
- 6.4 The opportunity for investment in 'active' infrastructure to facilitate increased provision of cycling, jogging and walking routes in the Borough, connecting new and existing settlements, education and leisure sites.
- 6.5 In essence this means that policies to encourage more active lifestyles in the existing population will increase the demand for facilities, even without population growth. Cycling and walking are two particular areas where informal and recreational participation could be increased; making it easier to cycle or walk between work, home, school, the leisure centre, the shops etc, would contribute to a more active community.
- 6.6 Analysis of the specific factors relating to current provision of each facility type is summarised in Table 6.1. The key issues and impacts identified are the priorities to address, and inform the detailed actions to be taken, partnerships and stakeholders to be developed/worked with; these are detailed in the investment priorities and the subsequent Action Plan.
- 6.7 Barnet's sports assets are ageing (apart from the new Barnet Copthall and Barnet Leisure Centres) and need investment in the medium to longer term. By the end of the current operating contract with GLL, even the new facilities will be 8 years old, and refurbishments taking place now/planned in the short term, will be of a similar age.
- 6.8 The priorities are additional swimming facilities (including diving), increased access to existing education-based sports halls, and a larger purpose-built gymnastics centre, as set out in Table 6.2.

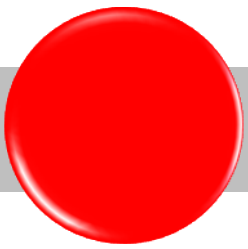


Table 6.1: Key Issues, Impacts and Implications by Facility Type

FACILITY TYPE	KEY ISSUE	IMPACT/IMPLICATIONS
SPORTS HALLS	Three sports halls in the Borough provide pay and play and daytime community access.	Where possible ensure other informal halls provide daytime opportunities for sport and physical activity, to meet needs of e.g. older people not in work, women looking after young children not in work, shift workers
	Majority of sports halls are on education sites; no daytime access; no secured community use agreements (CUAs), so access for sports clubs/associations could be withdrawn at any time.	Potential for sports halls to be taken out of use at any time; need to secure community access arrangements wherever possible, and definitely on new sports halls on education sites, to ensure protection of community access. Where possible, ability to offer pay and play access should be designed into new sports halls. CUAs should be considered for all new sports halls, with a specific emphasis on pay and play accessibility.
	Several ageing facilities – average age of a sports hall in the Borough is 25 years old, and public leisure facilities tend to have a life expectancy of 30-40 years if regularly maintained; having said this, generally the condition of all halls is good at the moment, but refurbishment/replacement will need to be considered in the medium to long term. There is unmet demand for sports hall provision across the Borough now.	Longer term need for investment and/or replacement; this particularly relevant to the Council's Leisure Centre, which is one of two sports halls where daytime pay and play access is available. Many ageing facilities are on education sites; there is potential for a policy response to consider provision of facilities, operated on the basis of a formal community access agreement, to benefit both school and the wider community. Unmet demand for sports halls in 2017, 2017 and 2036 outstrips accessible supply. However, there are sports halls on the ground to which community access is not provided; the future provision of sports halls is about access, as opposed necessarily to new build.
	Supply and demand analysis identifies that there is unmet demand for sports halls now and into the future. By 2036 there is unmet demand for 25.71 courts. However, there is sufficient supply of existing sports halls (35 courts are currently unavailable for community use, and there are other new sports halls planned on education sites which would potentially increase this supply by a further 8-12 courts) to meet this demand, if community access can be increased.	Need to maintain existing levels of community access as a minimum. Need to secure community access at any new build sports halls e.g. on education sites. Need to prioritise pay and play use at the London Borough of Barnet sports halls and multi-purpose halls. Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity. Opportunity to consider the future scale of the sports hall at The London Borough of Barnet Leisure Centre, in the event of the facility being re-developed at some stage.



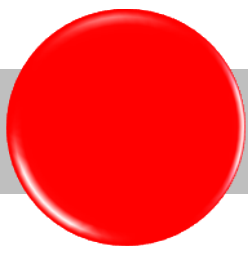
FACILITY TYPE	KEY ISSUE	IMPACT/IMPLICATIONS
	<p>If additional access for the community can be secured either on existing, or planned sports halls, there is no need to build any more.</p>	
<p>SWIMMING POOLS</p>	<p>The London Borough of Barnet swimming pools provide community pay and play access (a main and a learner pool, plus a training tank at Barnet Copthall (to be replaced by the new Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre in 2019), Church FARM</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet pools provide the majority of day time access to swimming pools in the Borough, given all other pools are on education sites, or are commercial facilities, requiring membership for use</p> <p>Based on the FPM and other analysis there is current unmet demand for water space (-323 sq. m of water space); this increases to-382 sq. m of water space by 2027),</p> <p>There is therefore the opportunity to consider additional provision of swimming pools in the Borough.</p> <p>In considering any additional provision of swimming pools, it will be important to consider the needs of the various cultural communities in the Borough in relation to accessibility</p> <p>The lack of diving facilities is raised by Swim England; this is impacting on the sport and local clubs.</p> <p>Similarly, the lack of accessible water space for water polo and synchronised swimming (club at Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre) is also highlighted as an issue by Swim England. Barnet is a priority area for synchronised swimming and participation is growing fast in water polo.</p>	<p>There is existing unmet demand for swimming in the Borough – 62 sq. m</p> <p>Demand for pay and play access increases as population grows</p> <p>There is a current under-supply of swimming pool provision. This increases to 710.73 sq. m by 2036 as the population grows, predominantly as a result of new housing development.</p> <p>Meeting unmet/latent demand for swimming will increase revenue generation through participation in more swimming lessons, as well as casual swimming.</p> <p>If additional swimming pool facilities are developed, there is an opportunity to consider provision of a diving facility; this could be a multi-purpose deep pool with a moveable floor, which would also make it suitable for a wide range of other aquatic activities e.g. water polo, aqua classes, lessons etc</p>



FACILITY TYPE	KEY ISSUE	IMPACT/IMPLICATIONS
HEALTH AND FITNESS	<p>The London Borough of Barnet facilities provide 12.3% of the current fitness suite offer in the Borough</p> <p>The majority of the borough's fitness offer is through the commercial sector; many of these facilities are budget gyms or small independent facilities</p>	<p>Facilities provided by the London Borough of Barnet are the only ones providing pay and play accessible facilities; however, there are also a significant number of other affordable and accessible health and fitness facilities in the Borough, competing directly with this for participants</p> <p>There is an over-supply of fitness stations in 2017 (+65), but by 2036 this will reduce significantly to +15 fitness stations.</p>
	<p>Commercial fitness suites are mid to low end of market so compete directly with The London Borough of Barnet facilities</p>	<p>Whilst some competition is healthy, the London Borough of Barnet fitness facilities are losing both throughput and therefore income because there is so much competition priced cheaper or at a similar level</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet fitness offer needs to compete with this provision and offer a USP</p>
	<p>The London Borough of Barnet provides the only pay and play accessible studio provision</p>	<p>Opportunity for really innovative programming to attract participants</p>
	<p>Over supply of pay and play fitness stations in 2017 = +717</p>	<p>This level of over supply is likely to be more as some Barnet residents will be using the budget and other commercial fitness offers.</p>
	<p>Over supply of pay and play accessible fitness stations by 2036 = +458</p>	<p>The reduced over- supply of fitness provision by 2036 does suggest there maybe scope to look at increasing the London Borough of Barnet fitness provision. The Council's existing operator would support this approach.</p> <p>The rationale for this is that if any of the budget gyms were to close, without others opening, there could be an under-supply of affordable pay and play access facilities.</p> <p>The other reason is that the existing fitness suites in the London Borough of Barnet leisure centres will need continual updating (as is planned at Burnt Oak Leisure Centre) to remain competitive with the mid-range commercial offer, and the existing operator is keen to extend fitness provision where possible to increase both participation opportunities and revenue generation.</p>



FACILITY TYPE	KEY ISSUE	IMPACT/IMPLICATIONS
	Latent demand for fitness stations is apparent across the Borough (see Map 5.1, Supply and Demand analysis, dark green areas), including along the western borders with Harrow and Brent, and into the central North West area of Barnet.	<p>Some potential to increase the London Borough of Barnet fitness provision</p> <p>Extensions and investment already planned for Finchley Lido and Burnt Oak Leisure Centre</p> <p>Opportunities could include extending the existing fitness suite at Hendon Leisure Centre as part of any redeveloped facility.</p>
SQUASH COURTS	All squash courts in the borough are provided through four separate sports club facilities	<p>No need for additional provision</p> <p>Need to retain existing level of courts, and invest in/replace ageing facilities in the long term (club-based provision)</p>
INDOOR BOWLS	One indoor bowls facility in the Borough, club-operated	<p>Need to consider increased future demand for this type of provision, based on population growth, and the fact that people are living longer.</p> <p>Future demand to 2036 equates to demand for 1.60 additional rinks.</p> <p>Long term additional provision is likely to be required; this should be club led</p>
GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING	<p>1 purpose-built facility in the Borough</p> <p>There is very high demand for gymnastics in the Borough; clubs have waiting lists and the existing facility lacks the capacity to meet this demand</p>	<p>Opportunity to consider provision of additional purpose-built gymnastics facilities.</p> <p>GLL is interested in continuing to provide Boroughwide purpose-built gymnastics facility.</p> <p>If Hendon Leisure Centre was re-developed in the medium-long term, there is an opportunity to consider provision of a larger gymnastics facility, potentially linked to a diving facility. Equally, there is potential to consider development of a completely new diving and gymnastics facility on a new site in the Borough.</p>
COMMUNITY HALLS/FACILITIES	Important role for informal halls in providing for day time access to sport and physical activity opportunities.	Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity wherever possible.



6.9 Based on the supply and demand analysis summarised in Table 6.1, there is clearly a need for:

- **Additional swimming pool provision;**
- **Retaining existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports halls, health and fitness and swimming pools as a minimum;**
- **Increased community access to existing sports hall facilities;**
- **Potential investment in extended pay and play fitness facilities;**
- **Consideration of investment in purpose-built gymnastics facilities; and**
- **Increased provision of indoor bowls facilities in the long term.**

6.10 Retaining and improving the quality of provision is important in the London Borough of Barnet to ensure that participation levels are retained and wherever possible increased. Active Lives 2017 highlights that 23.3% of the London Borough of Barnet community is inactive enough to have any health benefit.

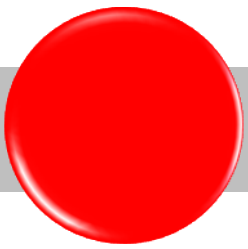
6.11 The provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth, and contributing to a reduction in the health inequalities in the borough. This reflects Public Health and the London Borough of Barnet's health and well-being priorities, to facilitate sustained behaviour change to reduce obesity, improve health, contribute to addressing address mental health issues and increase participation.

6.12 Based on the quality audits and assessments, and the supply and demand analysis, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

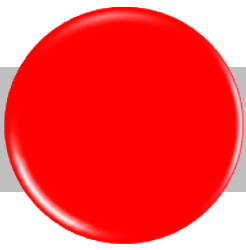


Table 6.2: Summary of Facility Priorities

FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY FOR FUTURE PROVISION	LOCATION
SPORTS HALLS	Increased community access to existing sports hall facilities.	Boroughwide
	Secured access for community use incorporated as part of planning conditions.	Boroughwide; all new schools
	Long term replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Boroughwide-education facilities
SWIMMING POOLS	Increased pay and play accessible water space, equivalent to 710.73 m ² by 2036 (just over two 6 lane x 25 m pools).	Significant potential to re-provide both Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre (both will need replacing anyway due to age in the medium to long term) and provide an increased level of water space. New water space could be provided at Hendon Leisure Centre, linked to the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Plan; this could also complement the developing West Hendon Masterplan for outdoor sports facilities.
	Replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre; existing levels of water space should be retained as a minimum, but not necessarily in the same configuration
HEALTH AND FITNESS	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness facilities as a minimum	Council-owned leisure centres.
	Invest in the existing fitness offers at Burnt Oak Leisure centre and Finchley Lido to extend and enhance facilities. It is also noted that a new fitness offer will be available in the New Barnet Leisure Centre, scheduled to open in 2019.	Burnt Oak Leisure Centre. Finchley Lido.
	Longer term potential to increase number of fitness stations at Council leisure facilities.	
GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING	Potential to explore further provision given high numbers on waiting lists. Opportunity for GLL and clubs to work together on this potential facility development.	A re-developed Hendon Leisure Centre or an alternative site; also, significant opportunity to link provision of diving and gymnastics in the future.



FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY FOR FUTURE PROVISION	LOCATION
INDOOR BOWLS	Potential opportunity to consider long term additional club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities (increased demand for additional 1.60 rinks by 2036).	No specific location but preferably located in relation to existing facilities in a way that gives the best Boroughwide coverage; however, until demand levels increase further extension of existing provision would be the most pragmatic approach to maintain operational costs in one location.
GENERAL PROVISION	Overall, and specifically through the housing growth agenda, provision of more active environments, reflecting active travel, safe cycle routes to school, the need to link existing and new communities with walking/cycling/jogging routes.	Boroughwide

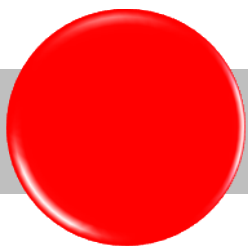


6.2. SPORTS HALLS

- 6.13 Although there is sufficient provision of sports halls both now and into the future, the supply/demand balance identifies significant unmet demand. This is due to the lack of access to existing sports hall facilities. Demand increases fast to 2036 reflecting population growth. There are enough existing courts now to meet both current and future levels of unmet demand. The issue is the community cannot get access to at least 35 existing badminton courts – the equivalent of seven 4 badminton court sports halls.
- 6.14 The sports halls on education sites provide predominantly for clubs and groups. Whilst this is very positive, it does mean that pay and play access is limited to 5 sites. Development of any new education sites is a real opportunity to develop additional pay and play access in the Borough, but this would need to be thought about up front, to ensure the facility design is appropriate for community use out of school hours e.g. some form of reception, appropriate changing rooms, disability provision etc in line with Sport England and NGB design guidance and the principles of Active Design.
- 6.15 Securing improved and increased access to sports halls on education sites, particularly where there is no form of community access at all, is a real priority in the borough. Education should be a key future partner in sport and physical activity at local level; school sports facilities have a key role to play in facilitating increased levels of participation to benefit community health and wellbeing.
- 6.16 Opening up access could be a key element of regeneration-driven investment in Copthall, West Hendon and Barnet Playing Fields, either through planning condition on new schools e.g. Ark Academy, or in relation to existing schools that may be re-built or may simply be part of a wider regeneration initiative. Strategic investment in sports facilities has a key role to play in regeneration, as it can provide new opportunities – physical and social, opportunities to learn new skills, improve community and individual health, and potentially employment.
- 6.17 Making more and better use of indoor space could also be achieved through wider regeneration programmes which include sport and physical activity. Hub sites/campuses could be developed involving health, sport and physical activity, education, and other local partners to create destinations facilitating more active lifestyles.

6.3. ADDRESSING UNMET DEMAND FOR SWIMMING POOLS

- 6.18 The FPM and Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) analysis identifies a current and future under-supply of swimming pool provision in the Borough. Swim England highlight the need for more access/more water space for synchronised swimming, water polo, and diving.
- 6.19 In 2017 unmet demand equates to 323 m² of water. By 2036 this will have grown to 710.73 m² of water space i.e. two 6 lane x 25 m pools.
- 6.20 The level of unmet demand in terms of water space effectively equates to 3.3 x 4-lane x 25 m pools; driven predominantly by population increase as a result of new housing development.
- 6.21 The existing Finchley Lido Leisure Centre is ageing (built in 1996) but will need to be replaced in the medium to long term (post 2027 at the end of the current contract (March 2028), despite refurbishment during the current contract. This could provide the opportunity to re-think the current scale of provision at this site to address demand as a result of population growth in the Borough. The Lido is a seasonal facility and is only open when the outside temperature is in excess of 20 degrees (Fahrenheit).



- 6.22 This means that access to the facility is limited, and there is potential to consider increasing the amount of indoor water space provided as part of a re-development of the facility. This would also contribute to reducing the level of unmet demand in the borough.
- 6.23 Equally Hendon Leisure Centre is also ageing and currently does not have a swimming pool. Re-development of this facility as part of the wider Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Masterplan provides a very significant opportunity to develop additional swimming pool provision in the Borough. Strategic investment in swimming provision in this area will bring new opportunities for participation to the doorsteps of the community and could facilitate new partnerships with education (primary and secondary). Investment in a main and learner swimming pool, plus a diving facility (the learner and the diving pool could be the same facility if a moveable floor is included) at Hendon would also help to address unmet demand for swimming in the borough.
- 6.24 There is an under-supply of swimming pool provision, (reflecting unmet demand in the Borough) to meet the needs of the existing population in the London Borough of Barnet. Demand for swimming pool provision increases by 2036 as a result of population growth and would be further impacted if any of the existing 9 pay and play pools were to close. The London Borough of Barnet has already invested heavily in swimming pool provision with two new pools coming on line in 2019. There is, however, a need to provide additional water space for the local community by 2036.

6.4. HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

- 6.25 There is an existing over-supply of fitness suites (fitness stations) in the borough; current and future demand can be met within the existing supply. There is therefore a need for consideration of planning policy in relation to applications for future additional provision.
- 6.26 There is a need to strike a balance between future investment in fitness suites in the borough and the nature of such provision; there are already lots of small fitness facilities which are impacting on the facilities in the Borough's own facilities. The latter are part of a long-term contract and funding agreement, so need to operate sustainably, to ensure affordable pay and play access is available throughout Barnet. The planning process should be used to support this balance between supply, demand and accessibility, by carefully considering specific factors such as existing supply, proximity to existing provision, membership costs etc as part of any planning applications for new fitness facilities.
- 6.27 Other future facility provision, linked particularly to long term population growth and housing development, is the development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes/connectivity, to encourage active travel, and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily life. There is a real opportunity to develop a wider policy approach for cycling and walking, to ensure there is a network facilitating access to the Borough's sports facilities, which complements publicly accessible transport links (PTAL).
- 6.28 Working together in partnership Barnet Council and other local stakeholders have an opportunity to develop, connect and implement a whole system approach to sport and physical activity, which will realise benefits for the Barnet community in terms of increased access, increased participation and improved health. Planned regeneration programmes could be an important catalyst for such an approach.

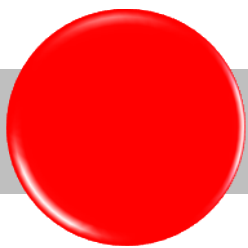


7 RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

7.1. OVERVIEW

- 7.1. The Borough's population is forecast to increase between 2017 and 2036, so there is a particular need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable facilities – formal and informal – and multi-purpose spaces to meet local need.
- 7.2. Equally, while 59.5% of the population achieves the Chief Medical Officer's target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week³², it is clear there is work to do to increase levels of regular participation amongst the 23.3% who are inactive, many of whom will be living in the more deprived areas of the Borough and may not have access to private transport.
- 7.3. this means ensuring good geographical distribution of facilities and physical activity opportunities across the Borough to enable more people to access facilities in the urban area by walking, and/or cycling. It also means better use of existing community places and spaces for sport and physical activity i.e. more use of community centres/halls for badminton, fitness classes etc.
- 7.4. More, and better, access to physical activity at local level is important for residents, particularly those who are currently inactive, and those without access to private transport, to participate, and become physically active. Linking facility provision, informal and formal, to good levels of public transport access and opportunities for active travel, and informal use facilities will help to facilitate more active lifestyles for more people.
- 7.5. This is very important given the need to retain and continue to grow existing levels of physical activity in the Borough and continue to positively address both child and adult obesity, plus the health inequalities across the Borough.
- 7.6. Overall, the Borough has a very good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area, and it is currently investing in two replacement facilities to open in 2019; however, some existing facilities of a poorer quality than others, and some will require replacement /refurbishment long term. This is particularly true of Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre
- 7.7. On education sites some facilities are now ageing and will require investment in upgrading or replacing Also access to these facilities is largely at the whim of those in charge of the school, and thus access can be withdrawn with the arrival of a new head teacher or if there are changes to membership of the board of governors. Mechanisms to guarantee permanent access to these facilities outside school hours needs to be addressed.
- 7.8. In the Borough, there is insufficient pay and play accessible swimming pool provision to meet current and future demand. There is also a need to retain existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness facilities into the future.
- 7.9. Although increased demand for sports halls until 2036 can be met with the existing supply, this will only be achieved if existing sports hall facilities are opened up for community access. There are limited CUAs in place and 35 existing badminton courts are unavailable for community use. 5 of the existing 27 strategic sized sports halls (3 badminton courts +) offer pay and play use; 19 of the existing 27 strategic sized sports halls (3 badminton courts +) offer community access for clubs and groups. 8 existing sports halls are inaccessible to the local community.

³² Source: The London Borough of Barnet Public Health Report – 2015



- 7.10. If community access and use cannot be secured at the existing sports halls there will be a need to build new facilities – now, by 2027 and by 2036. The planned new education sports halls (Ark Academy, Hasmorean School, Jewish Secondary School) have the potential to mitigate this slightly if secured community access is achieved as part of planning conditions.
- 7.11. It is therefore very important that the potential to utilise community centres/halls and other informal places and spaces better for sports hall activities is realised. This could provide improved access at a more local level, and therefore facilitate participation by those who are elderly, do not have access to a car, have young children, or have a disability,

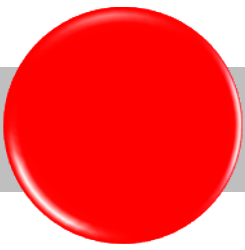
7.2. VISION

- 7.12. As a minimum, Barnet Council wishes to see accessible community sport and leisure facilities, places and spaces for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities available for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces
- 7.13. This will contribute to the Fit & Active Barnet Framework – 2016-2021 local framework for the development of sport and physical activity in Barnet over the next five years, underpinned by a vision to **‘create a more active and healthy Borough’**.³³
- 7.14. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often, is also important, to contribute to a reduction in the health inequalities in and across the Borough, to help people to live and age more healthily.
- 7.15. The provision of high quality and accessible facilities, and where appropriate the opening up of other informal places and spaces, as well as the development of new provision, will contribute to the development of healthier lifestyles in the Borough for all age groups.
- 7.16. The suggested Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in the London Borough of Barnet is therefore:

‘to ensure that there is an adequate supply of good quality facilities offering a range of sports / physical activities in order to meet current and future levels of demand and provide even more opportunities to create a more active and healthy Borough’.

- 7.17. Sustainable, high quality, and critically, accessible facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; the London Borough of Barnet needs to plan for the investment requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the other priorities identified through this Strategy.

³³ Source: A Fit and Active Barnet 2016-2021



7.3. AIMS

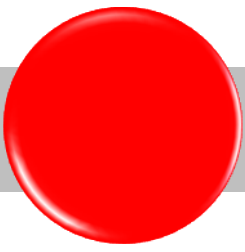
7.18. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision, places and spaces is to:

- **Develop a portfolio of appropriate, modern, accessible and operationally effective sport and leisure facilities;**
- **Maintain and increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals, and particularly by those who are currently inactive;**
- **Develop additional facilities where need is evidenced e.g. as a result of population growth;**
- **Flexibility of design; future facility provision may need to be more multi-purpose in nature, reflecting changing participation trends and opportunities and unforeseen activities and management practices;**
- **Encourage those who are not currently physically active to start taking part in physical activity;**
- **Enable opportunities for participation to be provided in a wider range of places and spaces, and particularly at a very local level, using e.g. community centres/halls;**
- **Facilitate the continued adoption of healthier lifestyles across the Borough's communities;**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across the borough;**
- **Create environments where the opportunity to be more physically active is an integral part of everyday life; and**
- **Support and provide active recreation opportunities for local community groups.**

7.4. PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

7.19. The principles that should guide all future sport and leisure facility development in the Borough are:

- **Ensure residents in all areas of the Borough have pay and play access to a range of good quality, local, accessible and affordable provision, whether it is a formal sports hall or a community hall, or other informal provision;**
- **Aim to ensure that any new sports facilities on education sites provide a balance of access and activity opportunities (through a formal agreement) for community access – both pay and play and club use;**
- **Aim to ensure community access to all facilities in education sites in order to make best use of all available assets;**



- **Replace/refurbish ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new and refurbished provision should be designed and developed in accordance with Sport England and relevant National Governing Body guidance and Active Design and be fully inclusive;**
- **Rationalise existing provision where new facilities can replace/improve existing buildings (but existing levels of provision need to be maintained as a minimum, given the levels of existing facility under-supply);**
- **Invest in existing formal and informal provision to improve quality and**
- **Invest strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision.**

7.5. PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

7.20. Although the London Borough of Barnet has good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement/refurbishment in the medium-long term.

7.21. There is unmet demand for sports halls both now and by 2036 yet there are facilities on the ground that are not accessible for community use.

7.22. The Borough's swimming pools are already in under-supply; there is insufficient swimming pool provision to meet both current and future demand; additional water space is needed now and into the future. This is despite the significant commitment already made to develop new pools by 2019 at Barnet Copthall Leisure centre and New Barnet Leisure Centre (to replace the aging Church Farm Leisure Centre facility).

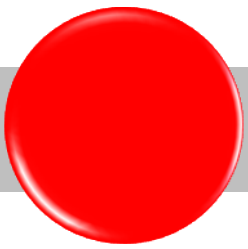
7.23. There is also a need to consider future need for the provision of indoor bowls, fitness facilities, gymnastics and trampolining.

7.24. The identified priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

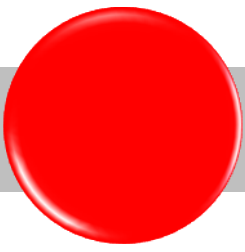


Table 7.1: Summary of Facility Investment Priorities

FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY FOR FUTURE PROVISION	LOCATION
SPORTS HALLS	Increased community access to existing sports hall facilities.	Boroughwide
	Secured access for community use incorporated as part of planning conditions.	Boroughwide; all new schools
	Long term replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Boroughwide-education facilities
SWIMMING POOLS	Increased pay and play accessible water space, equivalent to 710.73 m ² by 2036 (just over two 6 lane x 25 m pools).	Significant potential to re-provide both Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre (both will need replacing anyway due to age in the medium to long term) and provide an increased level of water space. New water space could be provided at Hendon Leisure Centre, linked to the Brent Cross and Cricklewood Regeneration Plan; this could also complement the developing West Hendon Masterplan for outdoor sports facilities.
	Replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities.	Finchley Lido and Hendon Leisure Centre; existing levels of water space should be retained as a minimum, but not necessarily in the same configuration
HEALTH AND FITNESS	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness facilities as a minimum	Council-owned leisure centres.
	Invest in the existing fitness offers at Burnt Oak Leisure centre and Finchley Lido to extend and enhance facilities. It is also noted that a new fitness offer will be available in the New Barnet Leisure Centre, scheduled to open in 2019.	Burnt Oak Leisure Centre. Finchley Lido.
	Longer term potential to increase number of fitness stations at Council leisure facilities.	
GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING	Potential to explore further provision given high numbers on waiting lists.	A re-developed Hendon Leisure Centre or an alternative site; also, significant opportunity to link provision of diving and gymnastics in the future.
	Opportunity for GLL and clubs to work together on this potential facility development.	



FACILITY TYPE	PRIORITY FOR FUTURE PROVISION	LOCATION
INDOOR BOWLS	Potential opportunity to consider long term additional club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities (increased demand for additional 1.60 rinks by 2036).	No specific location but preferably located in relation to existing facilities in a way that gives the best Boroughwide coverage; however, until demand levels increase further extension of existing provision would be the most pragmatic approach to maintain operational costs in one location.
GENERAL PROVISION	Overall, and specifically through the housing growth agenda, provision of more active environments, reflecting active travel, safe cycle routes to school, the need to link existing and new communities with walking/cycling/jogging routes.	Boroughwide



7.6. OTHER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

7.6.1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

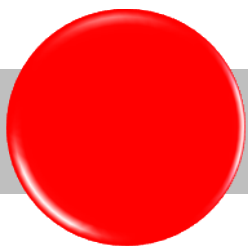
- 7.25. It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for some capital investment in the London Borough of Barnet, to address future needs. Whilst some of this investment may relate to additional facility provision, there is also a need to start planning for the replacement/refurbishment of ageing stock. Increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is good quality and fit for purpose.
- 7.26. It is also clear that delivery of the levels of investment required will only result from a partnership approach, and/or S.106/CIL which also help to fund sports facilities. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive to become active.

7.6.2. CONTINUED LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WORKING WITH EDUCATION SITES

- 7.27. In order to deliver the identified Strategy needs, and the key outcome of increased participation to address health inequalities, plus meet demands from increased population, there is an opportunity for some changes in approach to delivery. The development of new/replacement facilities, increasing and optimising the available capacity in existing education facilities, provide opportunities to deliver these outcomes.
- 7.28. The really key issue to address initially is that of future partnership with education sites, to retain community access for clubs and groups as a minimum, and where possible CUAs which provide balanced access for the community on a pay and play basis. Increasing capacity to offer and deliver increased participative opportunities through this, particularly for those who are currently inactive, could contribute significantly to improved health in the borough.

7.6.3. PLANNING POLICY, SECURING DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS, PLANNING OBLIGATIONS, S106 OBLIGATIONS AND THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY – AN OVERVIEW

- 7.29. In order to implement the Strategy recommendations and address identified needs for improved and additional facility provision, Barnet Council will need to identify and secure capital funding from a range of sources. Developer contributions through CIL/S106 have the potential to form part of this funding moving forward.
- 7.30. The facility investment needs identified in the Strategy and set out in Table 7.1 provide the definitive investment priorities and locations for this investment to 2036. This should inform Local Plan policy, and specifically the priorities against which to secure developer contributions moving forward.
- 7.31. In some cases, new residential developments will not generate the need for a new sports facility. However, where developments are located in areas where additional pressure will be placed on existing sports facilities by the development, the Council should seek contributions, for the enhancement and extension of existing sports in the vicinity of the development.
- 7.32. If larger developments generate a need for and/or located suitable community provision a new or improved community hall, then these will be considered on a site by site basis having regard to the development proposal, the characteristics of the site and the capacity and condition of existing infrastructure. Off-site contributions may be sought to support nearby existing or new sites, and/or for identified, more strategic sites (such as larger, high quality, leisure facilities serving more than the local need).



7.33. It is also important to highlight that the National planning guidance allows for cross boundary and pooled Developers' Contributions, although the latter are severely restricted.

7.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)

The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the Borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present, nor in the same configuration.

(PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)

Recognise the unmet demand for sports halls now and into the future, but before committing to any new build facilities as a priority, explore opportunities to provide community access at existing sports hall where there is no such provision.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)

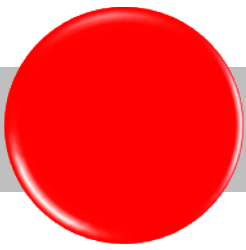
The London Borough of Barnet prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision. The priority is inclusion of additional water space at Hendon Leisure Centre and the re-development of the water space at Finchley Lido to increase the scale of provision.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)

Existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness suite provision in the Borough should be retained as a minimum, and where appropriate, opportunities for investment in additional health and fitness provision where there is an identified need/business case justification should be considered by the London Borough of Barnet and its long-term partner GLL.

(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)



RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)

The London Borough of Barnet seek to ensure that any new educational development involving new or enhanced sports facilities has a CUA as part of the planning consent so as to secure pay and play opportunities for clubs and groups, and where possible pay and play access.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)

Consider the opportunity for the London Borough of Barnet to work with partners in education to increase community access to existing education sports facilities where community access is currently provided, and where it is not, where possible, seek enhanced provision through a CUA as part of planning consent.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)

Public and voluntary sector partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres/halls to maintain and grow participation in physical activity.

(PROTECT AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)

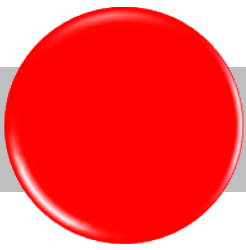
The long term need for additional indoor bowling facilities is noted; dialogue is established with English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) and local bowling clubs to further explore the potential of facilitating club – led development of additional indoor bowling facilities by 2036.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)

Future need for purpose-built gymnastics/trampolining facilities in the Borough, to meet identified latent demand, is explored further by the Council with British Gymnastics and Trampolining, local clubs/partners and its leisure operator. Consideration should be given to co-location of a new gymnastics/ trampolining facility with Options for including a multi-activity deep water pool which considers a diving facility.

(PROVIDE)



RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)

Where appropriate, the Council and its partners seek to secure S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional new and improved sport and recreation facilities and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.

(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)

The London Borough of Barnet and all its partners identify the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs for sports facilities, and investigate all available sources for capital funding, on a partnership basis.

(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)

The London Borough of Barnet and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities/spaces, with local partners. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, in the local community, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation better community cohesion.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 13 (R13)

There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.

(PROTECT)

N.B. It is recognised that any new schools are likely to be Academies and therefore outside the direct control of Barnet Council. This should not, however, prevent local partnerships for community access.



7.8. ACTION PLAN

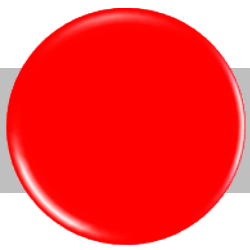
7.34. In order to realise the above Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Barnet Borough there are key priorities that need to be addressed and implemented. These are set out below in the Action Plan, based on the recommendations for future provision. The investment costs quoted are based on a combination of our knowledge of new build schemes, industry norms, and Sport England cost guidelines. These are based on square metre construction costs.

Table 7.2: Strategy Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES / PARTNERS
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 – 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the Borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present, nor in the same configuration.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure existing levels of provision are maintained by investing in maintenance and planning for future replacement of/refurbishment of Barnet Council's leisure centres (Finchley Lido, Hendon Leisure Centre). There is already refurbishment and investment planned at Burnt Oak Leisure Centre, and improvements planned for the fitness facilities at Finchley Lido.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>		<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Facility operators through long term contract (as per contract with GLL).</p> <p>Capital investment over life cycle agreed through long term contract.</p> <p>Refurbishment/Replacement costs per leisure centre will vary depending on scale and nature of works if a refurbishment, and the location if a new facility); in broad terms circa £5/6m (minimum refurbishment) - £15-£20m (new leisure centre, pool and dryside facilities, approx. given market scope).</p>



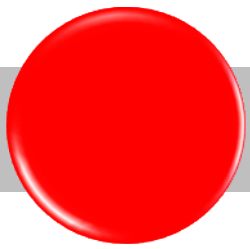
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)</p> <p>Recognise the unmet demand for sports halls now and into the future, but before committing to any new facilities, as a priority, explore opportunities to provide community access at existing sports hall where there is no such provision.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Establish a dialogue with education and individual schools where there are sports facilities currently unavailable for any form of community use.</p> <p>Undertake feasibility work to identify the practical potential to open up sports halls for community use, the capital and revenue impact and implications.</p>	LB Barnet	Medium to long term	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>There is potential for in-house officers, or external consultants to undertake a study covering e.g. up to 6 schools to assess practical requirements to open up for community access and develop appropriate capital and revenue models; undertaking this work across a number of schools would be more cost-effective than one by one.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision. The priority is inclusion of additional water space at Hendon Leisure Centre and the re-development of the water space at Finchley Lido to increase the scale of provision.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for the development of additional water space.</p> <p>Undertake a feasibility study, architect-led, on Hendon and Finchley Lido Leisure Centres, to assess the options for pool development, the optimum location and design and the consequent capital costs. The study for Hendon should also consider future provision of a larger purpose-built gymnastics facility and a diving pool.</p>	LB Barnet	<p>Long term-new facilities opening</p> <p>Medium term-feasibility work to inform the development decisions, following from the Brent Cross MasterPlan work, and the Facility Strategy.</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Specialist external support; cost dependent on scope of works estimated.</p>



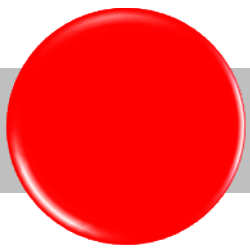
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)</p> <p>Existing levels of community accessible and affordable fitness suite provision in the Borough should be retained as a minimum, and where appropriate, opportunities for investment in additional health and fitness provision where there is an identified need/business case justification should be considered by the London Borough of Barnet and its long-term partner GLL.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>LB Barnet retain existing levels of fitness stations in their leisure centres as a minimum.</p> <p>Facilitate continued provision of the same level of affordable commercial fitness provision in the Borough through the planning process (through investment where a business case exists).</p> <p>This approach needs to be balanced through the planning process with full consideration of commercial applications for additional fitness facility development. Policy approach to be developed.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Local providers</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Facility operators through long-term contract.</p> <p>Capital investment over life cycle agreed through long-term contract.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)</p> <p>The Council seeks to ensure that any new educational development involving new or enhanced sports facilities has a CUA as part of the planning consent so as to secure access for clubs and groups, and where possible pay and play access for individuals.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Ensure dialogue between LB Barnet Departments over any proposals for new schools, so optimum benefits for sport and physical activity can be obtained through any new developments.</p> <p>Ensure development of a CUA is a planning condition required of all new schools.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>LB Barnet as appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools/Academies</p>



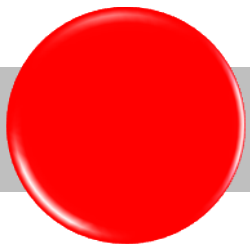
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)</p> <p>Consider the opportunity for the London Borough of Barnet to work with partners in education to increase community access to existing education sports facilities where community access is currently provided, and where it is not, where possible, seek enhanced provision through a CUA as part of planning consent.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet work with all schools identifying an aspiration to secure increased on-site community use, to promote availability of education facilities within the wider community, and 'match' those requiring space with available provision.</p> <p>Work towards developing formal CUAs wherever possible to secure and protect community access long term.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>LB Barnet as appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Individual schools/Academies</p> <p>Community organisations and groups</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)</p> <p>Public and voluntary sector partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres/halls to maintain and grow participation in physical activity.</p> <p>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>An audit is undertaken of all community halls in the borough to identify detailed information on ownership, accessibility, current programme offered, etc, to inform targeted work on accessing available space for sport and physical activity programmes, at a very local level.</p> <p>LB Barnet and local community partners work together to facilitate community access to as many available places for informal sport and physical activity as possible, building on the audit information.</p>	<p>LB Barnet-leisure and community officers</p>	<p>Medium to Long term</p>	<p>As appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>Specialist external support</p>



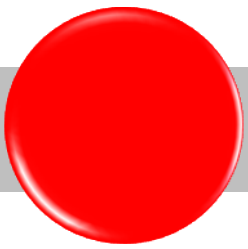
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)</p> <p>The long term need for additional indoor bowling facilities is noted; dialogue is established with English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) and local bowling clubs to further explore the potential of facilitating club-led development of additional indoor bowling facilities by 2036.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet works with the English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) on facility development to review and monitor identified need for additional indoor bowling facilities</p> <p>Establish regular dialogue with local indoor bowling clubs to monitor increases in participation and demand, to ensure that sustainable and efficient facilities are created.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>EIBA</p> <p>Local clubs</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>As appropriate through the planning process.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Local clubs</p> <p>NGBs</p> <p>Possible capital investment in an additional facility in the long term; circa £2m (for a purpose built indoor bowls hall 4-6 (cost approximate given long -term element).</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)</p> <p>Future need for purpose-built gymnastics/trampoline facilities in the Borough, to meet identified latent demand, is explored further by the Council with British Gymnastics and Trampoline, local clubs/partners and its leisure operator. Consideration should be given to co-location of a new gymnastics/trampoline facility with Options for including a multi-activity deep water pool which considers a diving facility.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>LB Barnet works with British Gymnastics and Trampoline on facility development to review and monitor identified need for additional gymnastics/trampoline facilities.</p> <p>Establish regular dialogue with local gymnastics/trampoline clubs to monitor increases in participation and demand for facilities.</p> <p>Consider development of new purpose -built gymnastics facility as part of a re-developed Hendon Leisure Centre, linked to a new diving pool (part of Brent Cross regeneration MasterPlan).</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>British Gymnastics and Trampoline</p> <p>GLL</p> <p>Local gymnastics and trampoline clubs</p>	<p>Medium to Long Term</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>London Sport</p> <p>Leisure operator</p> <p>Local clubs</p> <p>National Governing Bodies</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>Capital investment; level dependent on facility specification, location etc will be required.</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Council and its partners seek to secure S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional new and improved sport and recreation facilities and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure all investment priorities are included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Secure all available funding through Developer Contributions.</p>	LB Barnet - planning and leisure officers	Short to Medium	Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.
<p>RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)</p> <p>The Council and its sport and recreation partners identify the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs for sports facilities, and investigate all available sources for capital funding, on a partnership basis.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm investment priorities and obtain capital costs.</p> <p>Assess funding options</p>	LB Barnet	Short to Medium	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Identified investment needs estimated at a total of circa £45m to 2036, based on 2017 costs.</p> <p>Revenue to support feasibility studies (as set out above) circa £20k.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)</p> <p>The Council and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities/ spaces, with local partners. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation and better community cohesion.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Continue to work with a range of relevant partners to facilitate provision of high quality accessible and sustainable community sports facilities.</p>	LB Barnet	Ongoing	<p>LB Barnet</p> <p>Local partners- public, education, private and voluntary sectors.</p> <p>Capital investment could range from adaptations to an existing sports hall to facilitate community access (£0.2m). to a new swimming pool (circa £6m/new leisure centre circa £10m - £20m depending on scale and nature.</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES / PARTNERS
<p>RECOMMENDATION 13 (R13)</p> <p>There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Review the Strategy on a 5-year basis, to update/revise as appropriate, to ensure Local Plan Evidence Base is robust.</p>	<p>LB Barnet</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Barnet Council including but not limited to leisure, planning, regeneration.</p> <p>Specialist external support.</p> <p>Cost – dependent on extent of review e.g. to review, update and undertake new analysis as required.</p>



DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.

