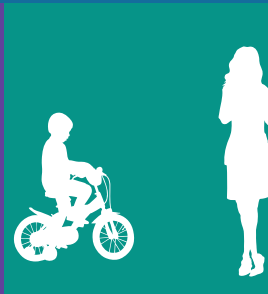


Leisure Strategy 2022-32

Appendices



WestBerkshire
C O U N C I L

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Appendices

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- Appendix 2 Get Berkshire Active – Leisure Strategy Consultation Report
 – September 2021
- Appendix 3 West Berkshire Council Facilities Planning Model summary

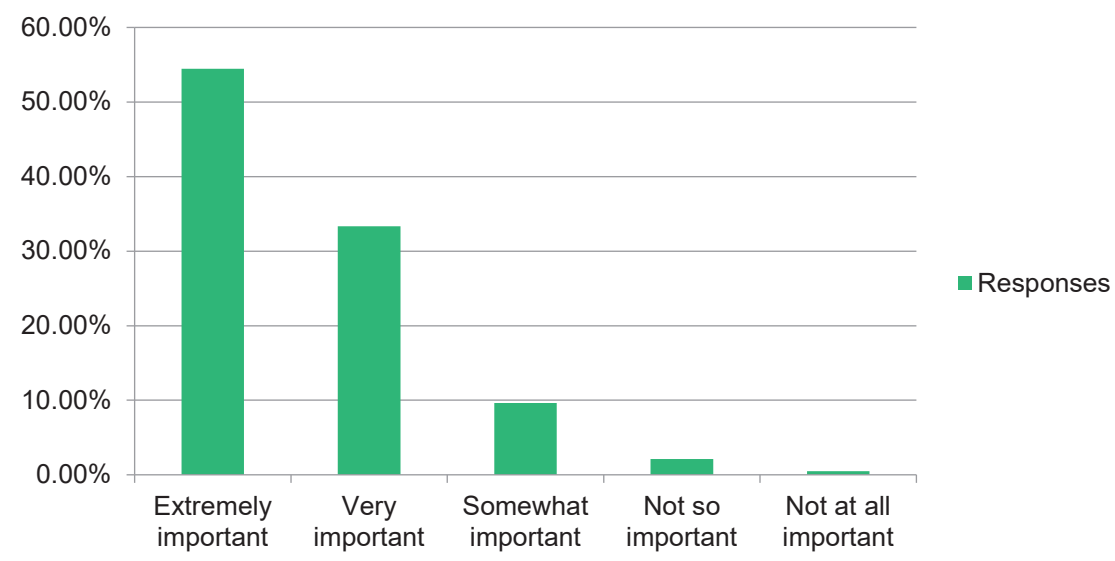
Appendix 1 - Data

1.1 What's Your Leisure Data

Please note that Questions 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 had free text responses so cannot be graphed. The data in this appendix can be accessed at <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/whatsyourleisure>

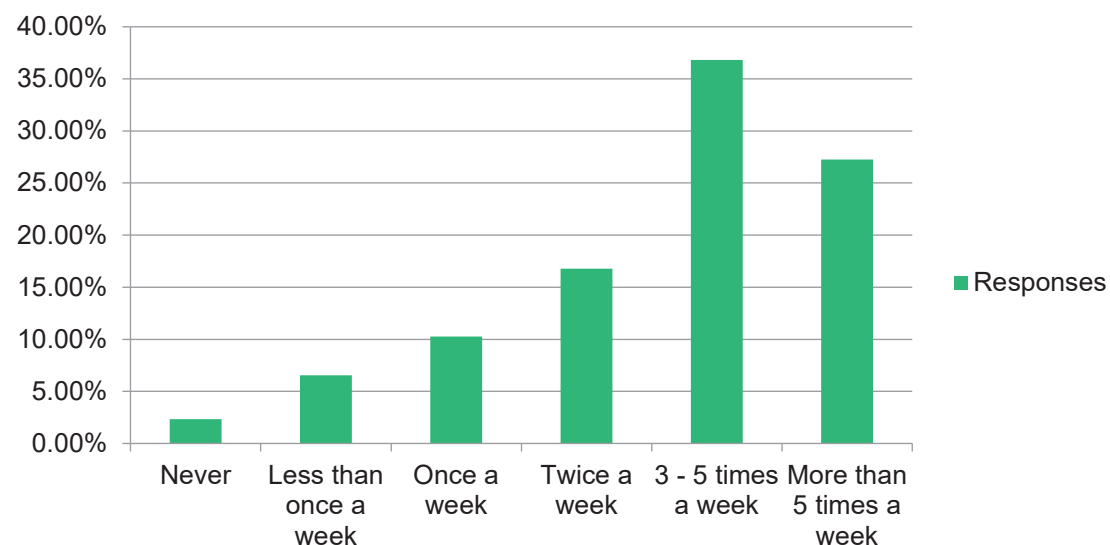
Question 1

How important is active leisure to your health and wellbeing?



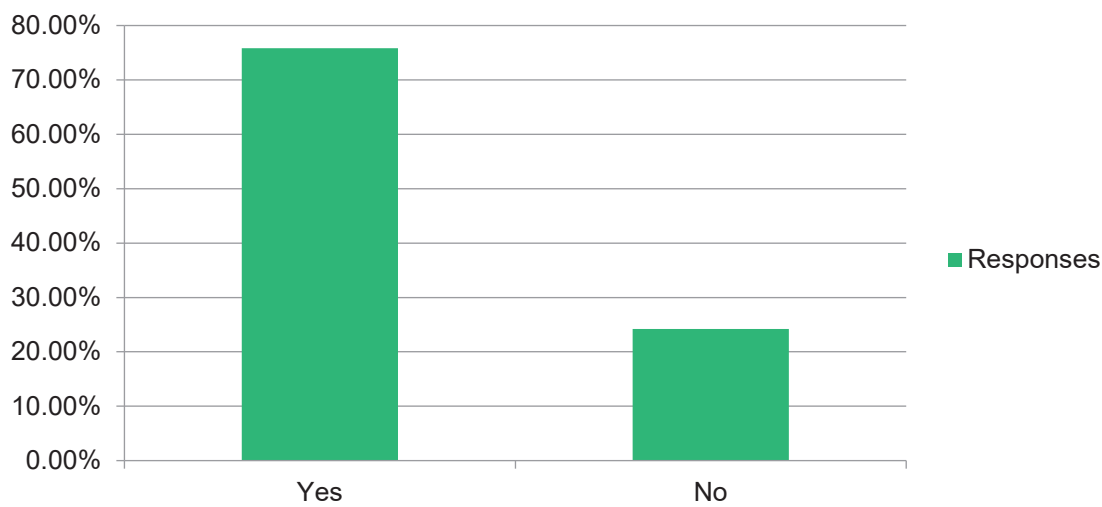
Question 2

How frequently do you participate in an active leisure pursuit for at least 30 minutes?



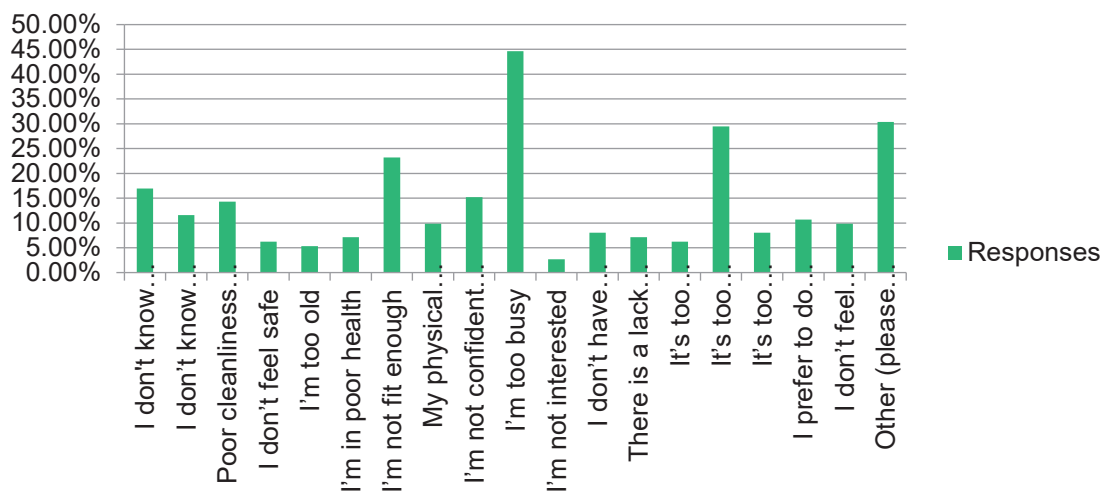
Question 3

Is there anything that prevents you from participating, or participating more regularly, in an active leisure pursuit?



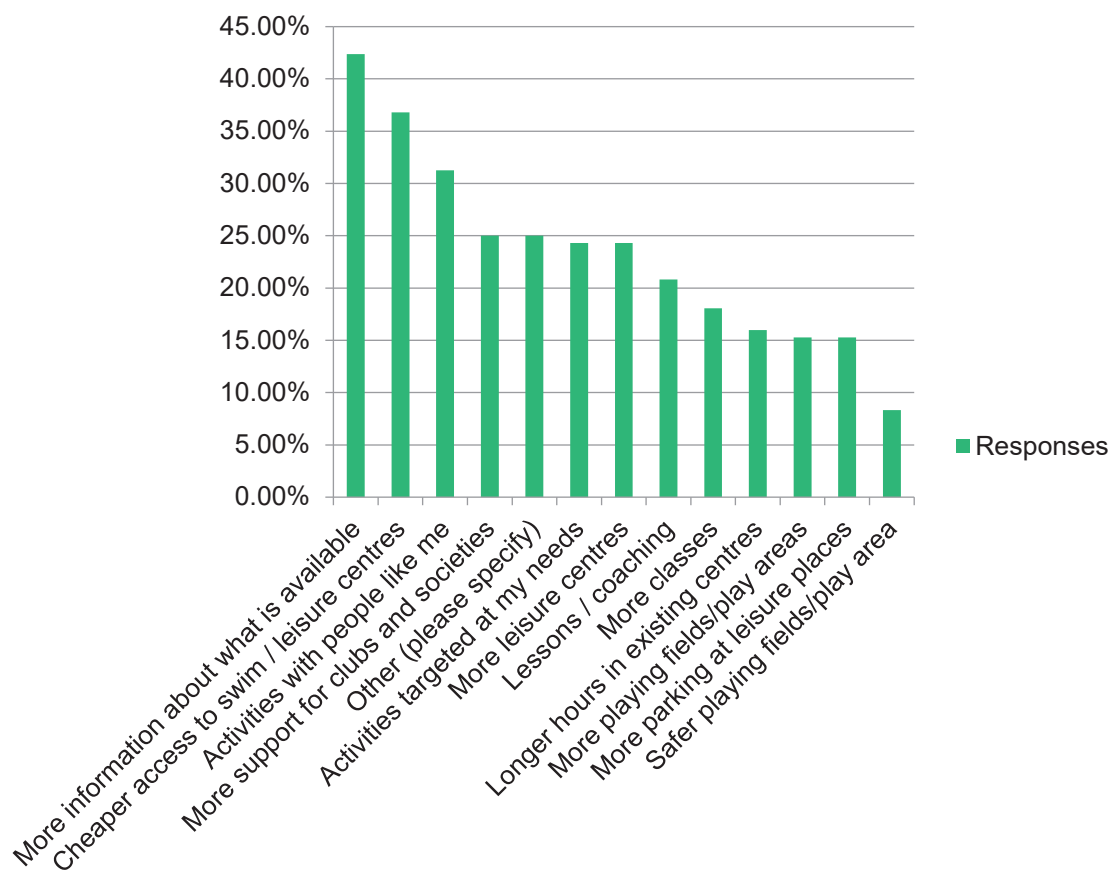
Question 4

What prevents you from participating, or participating more regularly, in an active leisure pursuit? Please select your top five.



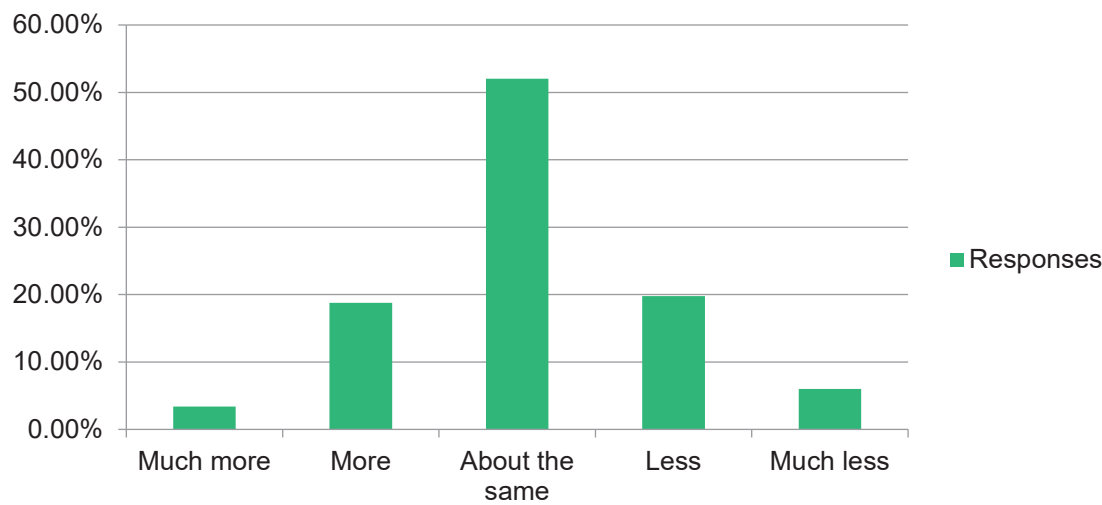
Question 5

What, if anything, would encourage/enable you to participate, or participate more regularly, in an active leisure pursuit? Please select your top five.

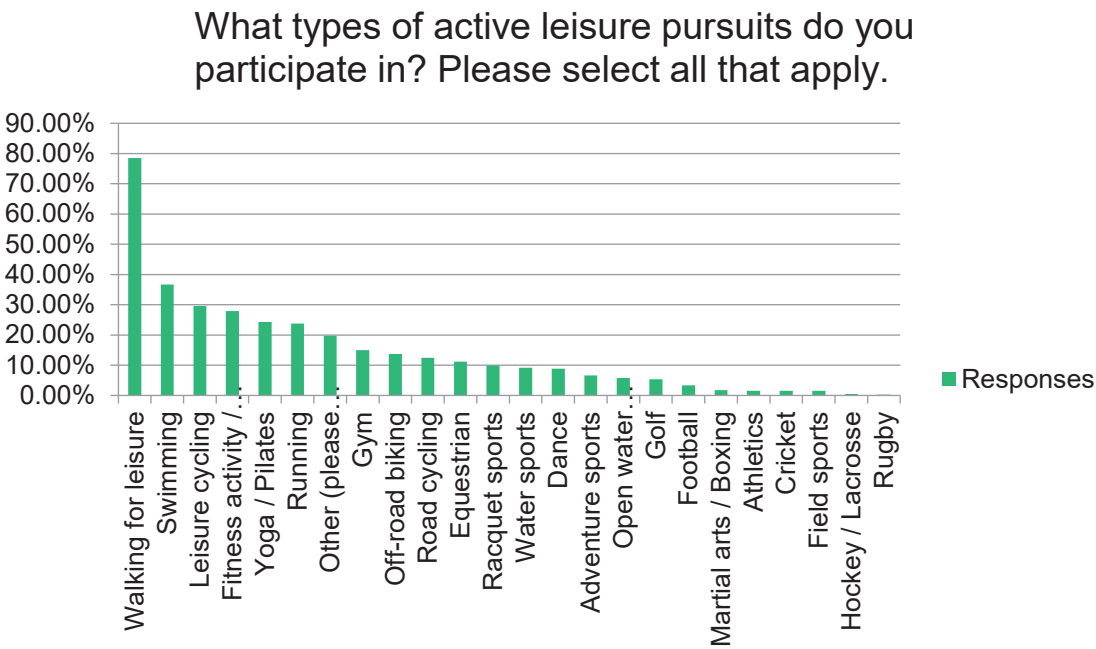


Question 6

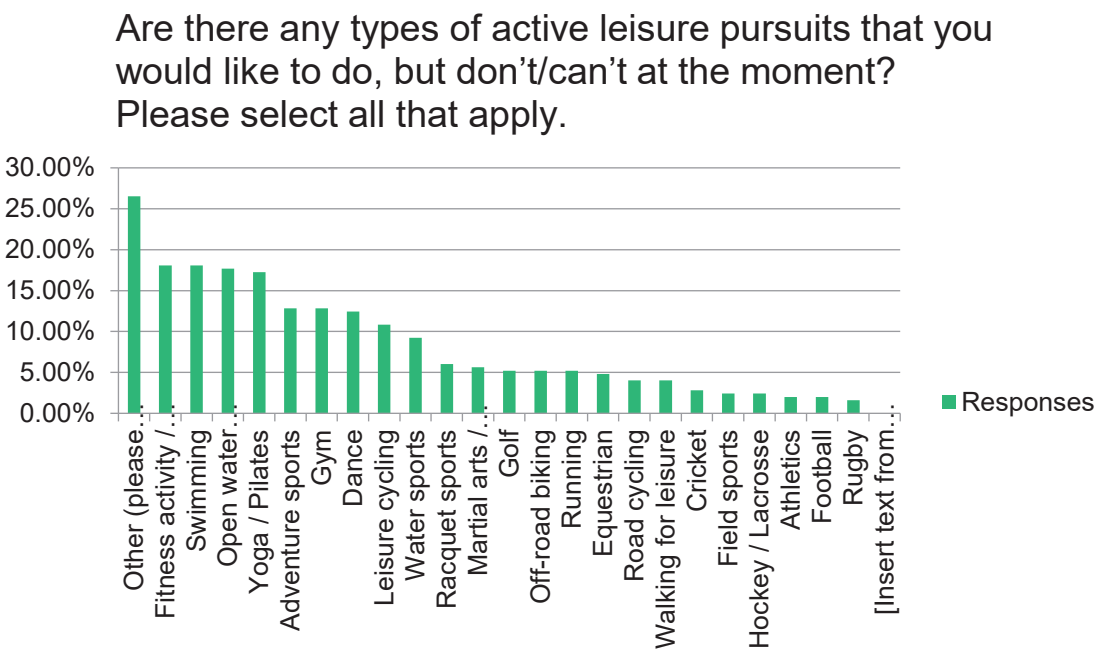
How does your current level of participation in active leisure compare to before the Covid pandemic (pre March 2020)?



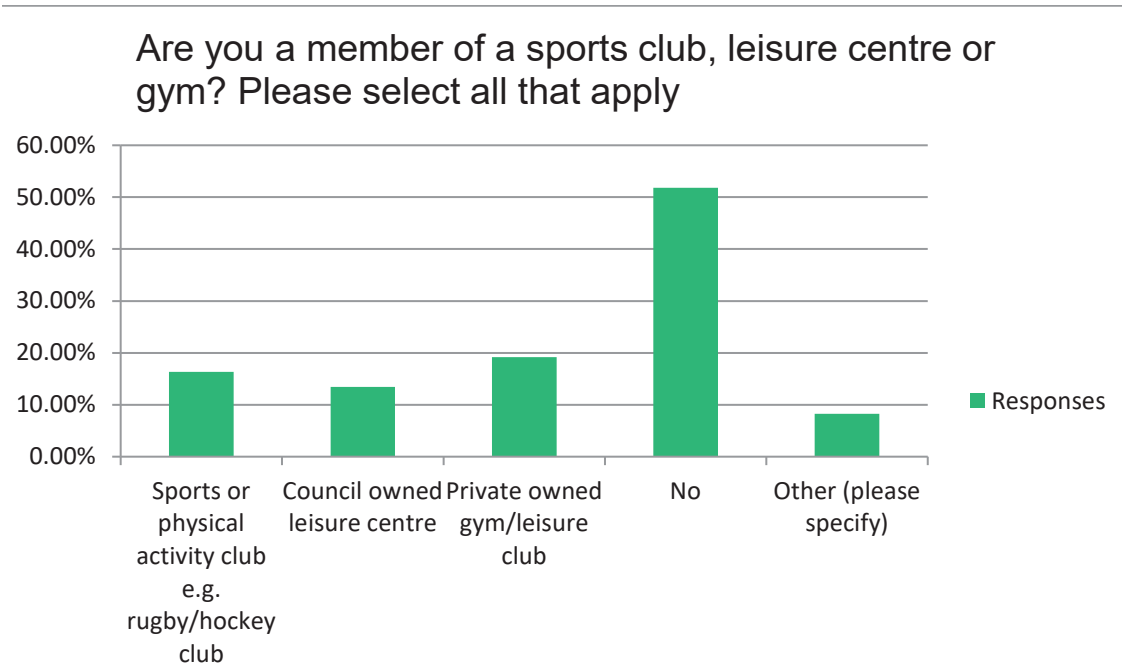
Question 8



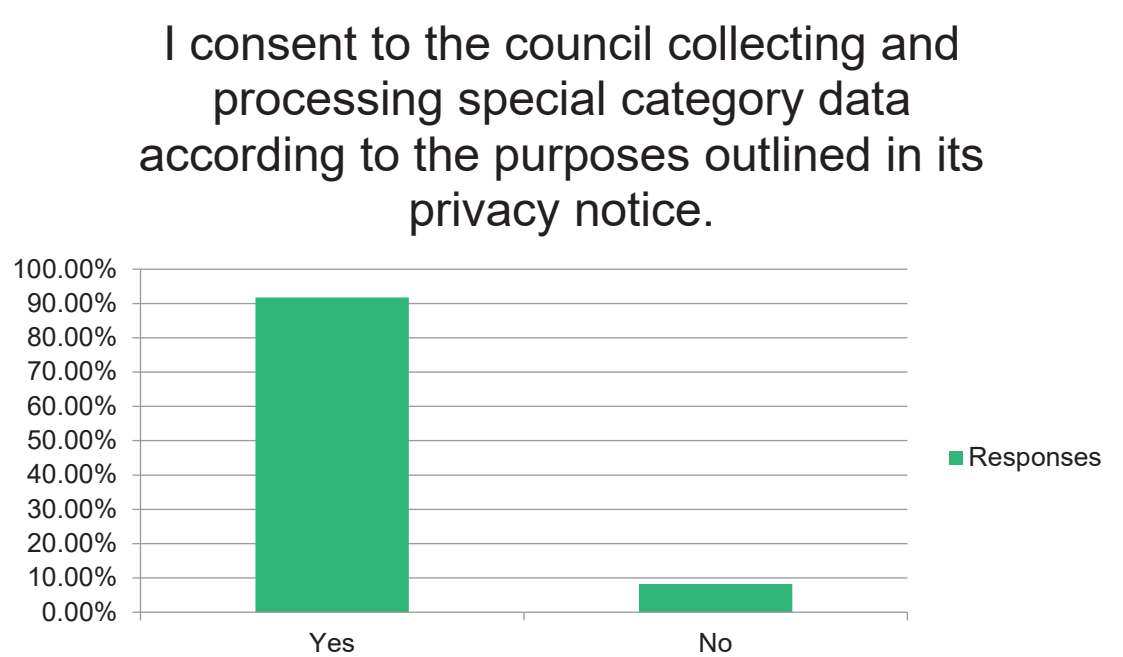
Question 9



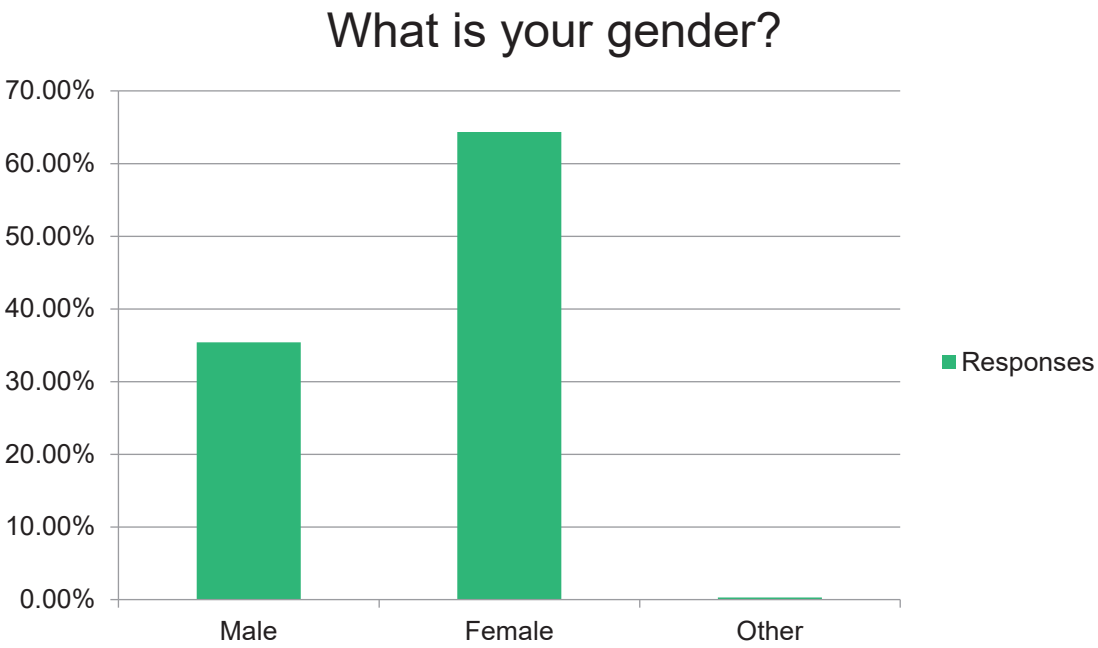
Question 10



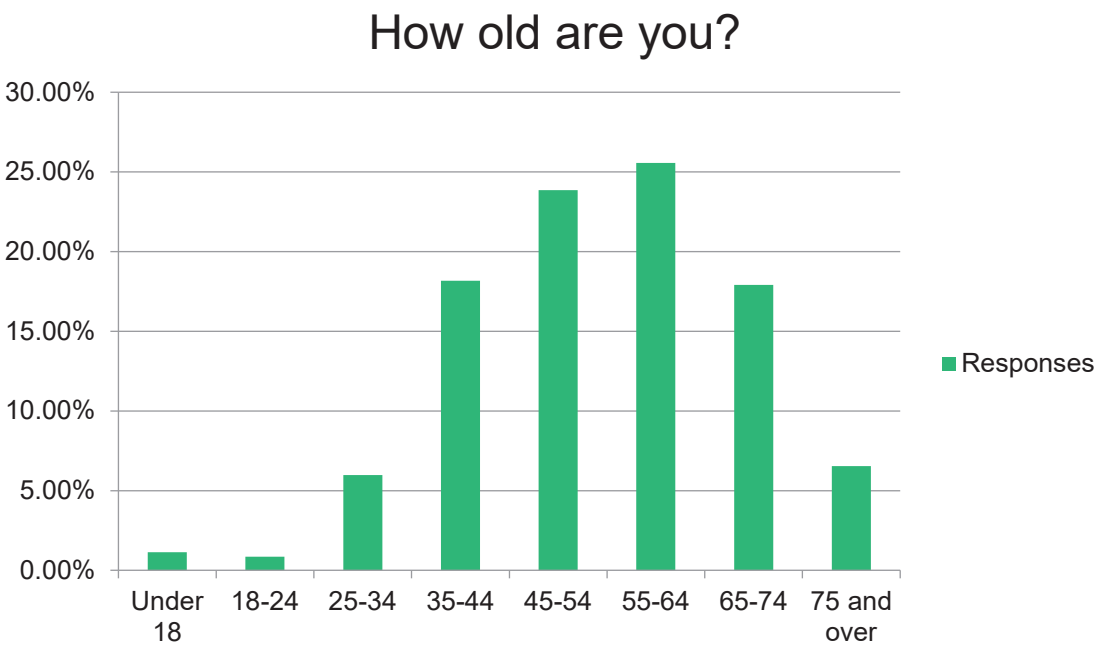
Question 15



Question 16

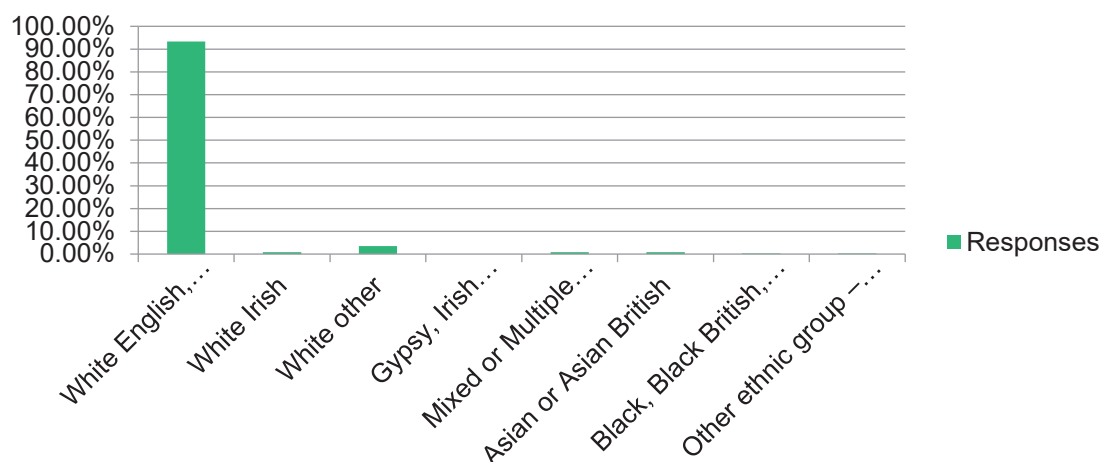


Question 17



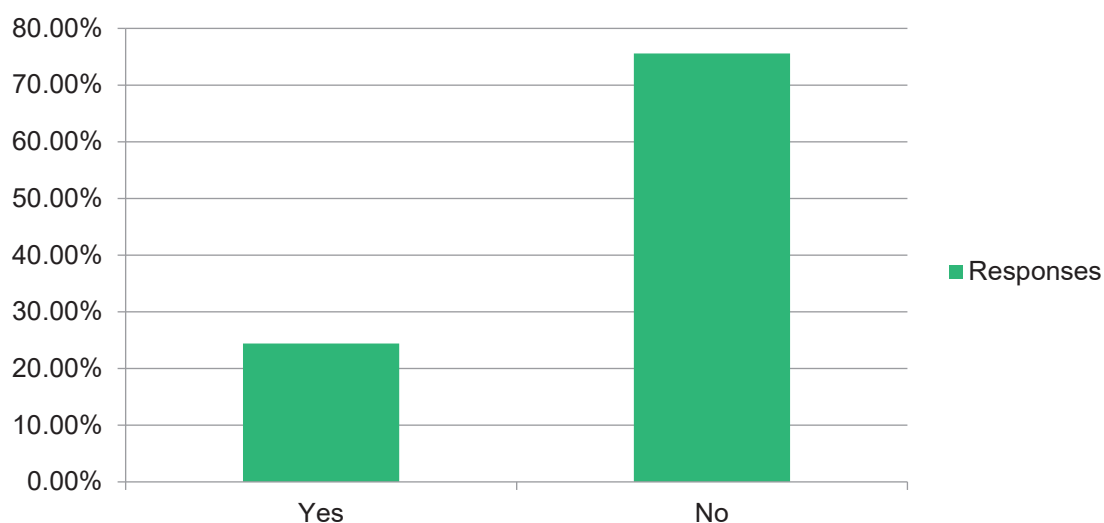
Question 18

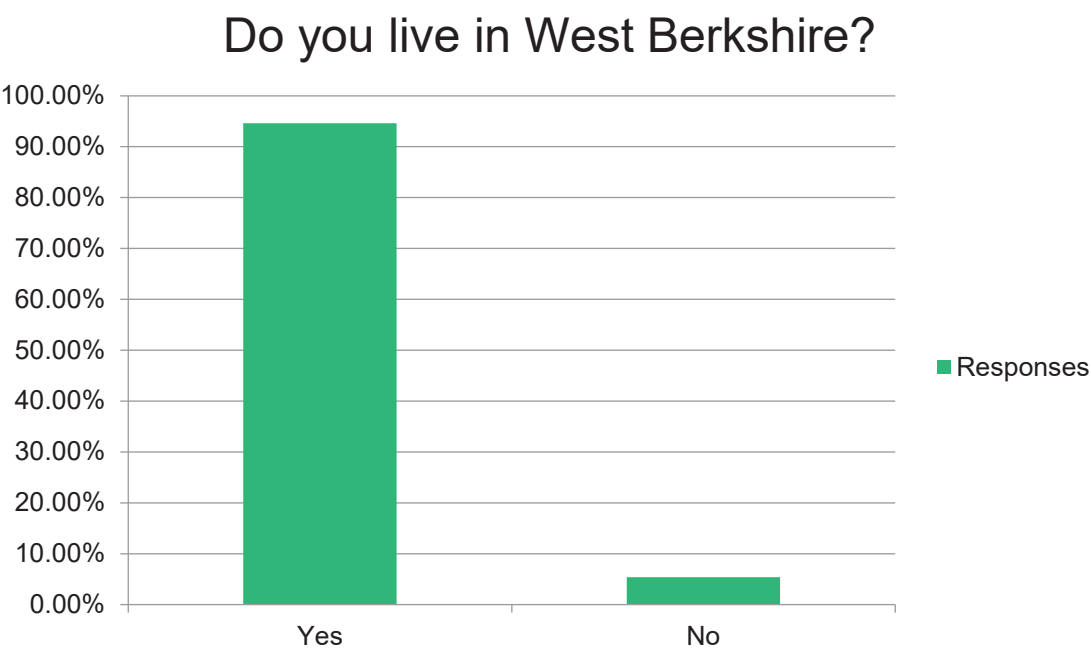
What is your ethnic group? Categories are based on those asked at the Census 2021



Question 19

Do you have a disability, long-term illness, or health condition?





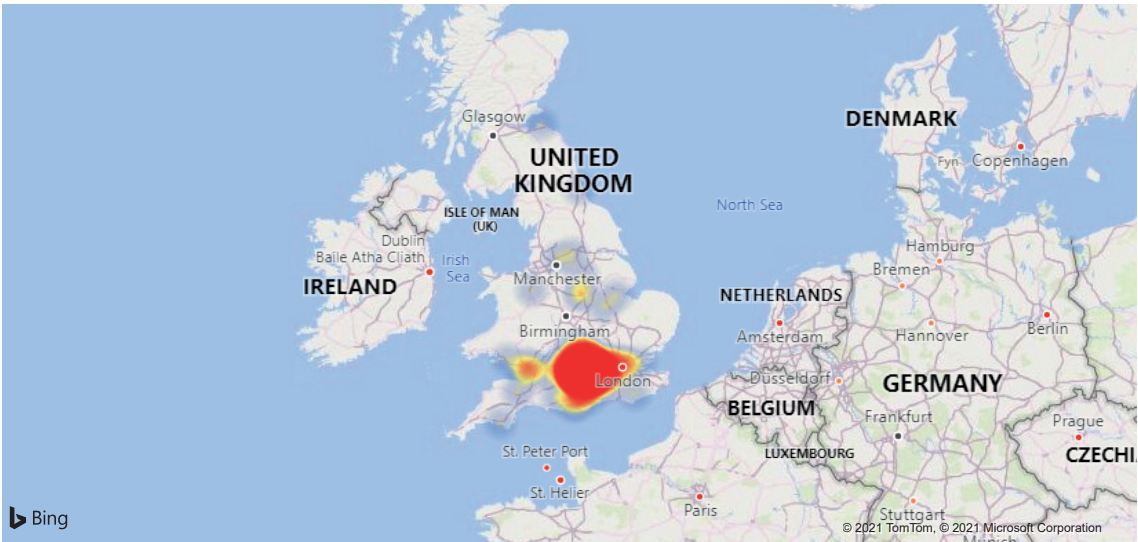
1.2 Data from West Berkshire Council Leisure Centres Membership, Activity logs and Customer Survey

West Berkshire leisure centre membership analysis - Accurate as of Oct-19

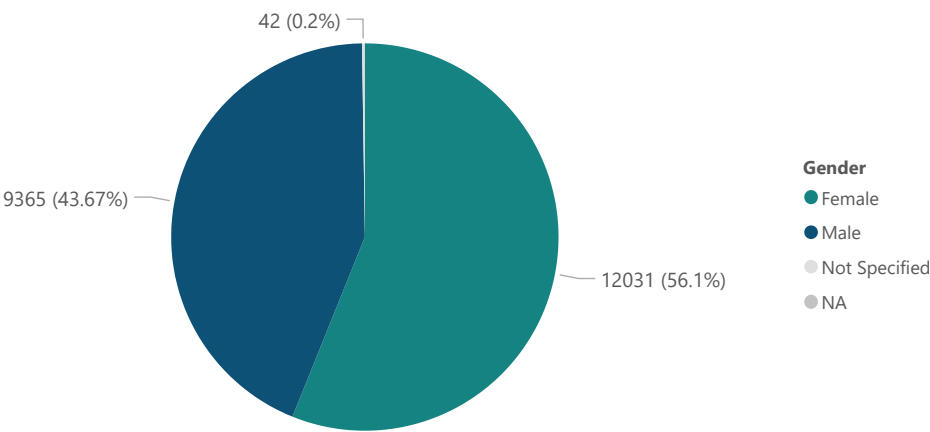


West Berkshire leisure centre membership analysis - Accurate as of Oct-19

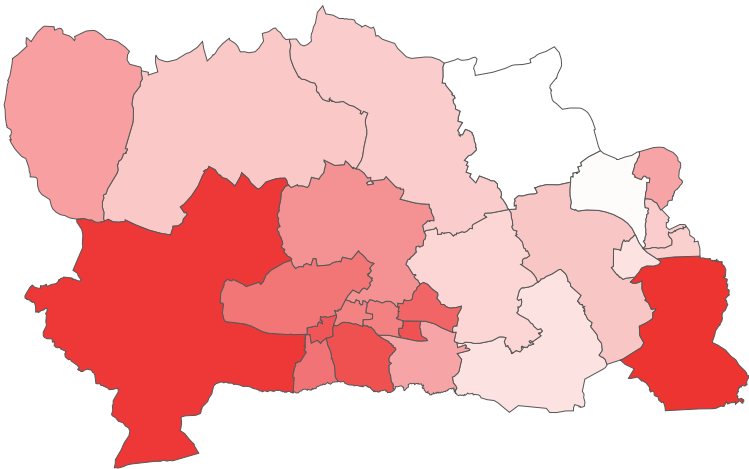
Memberships by member post code



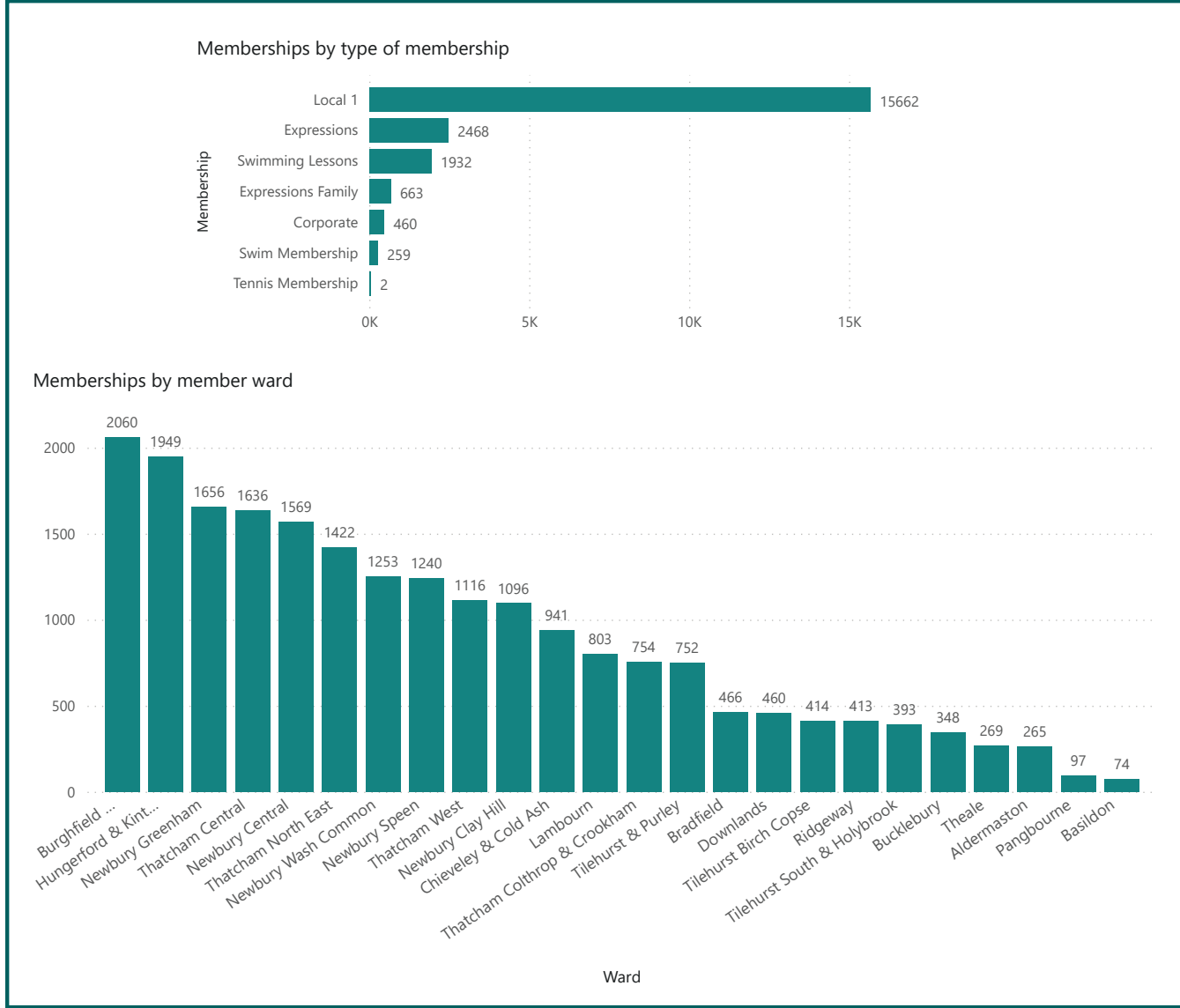
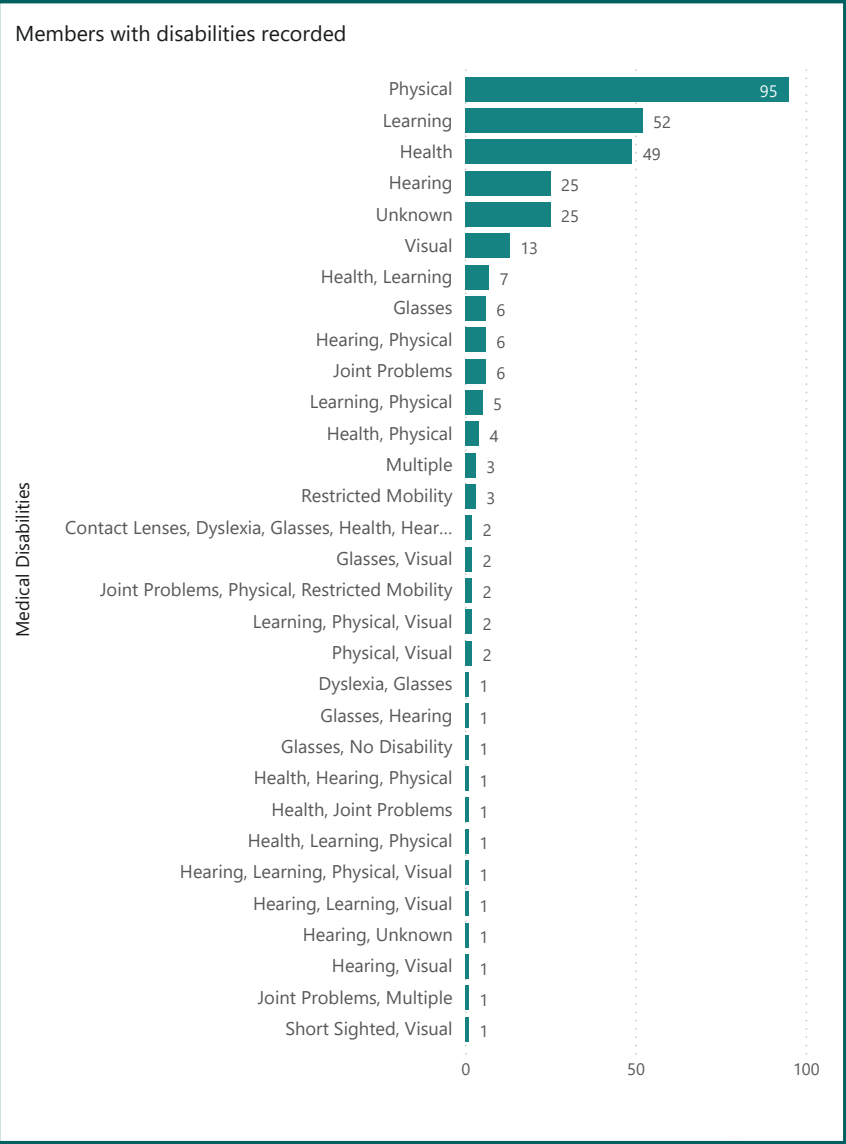
Oct-19 active memberships by Gender



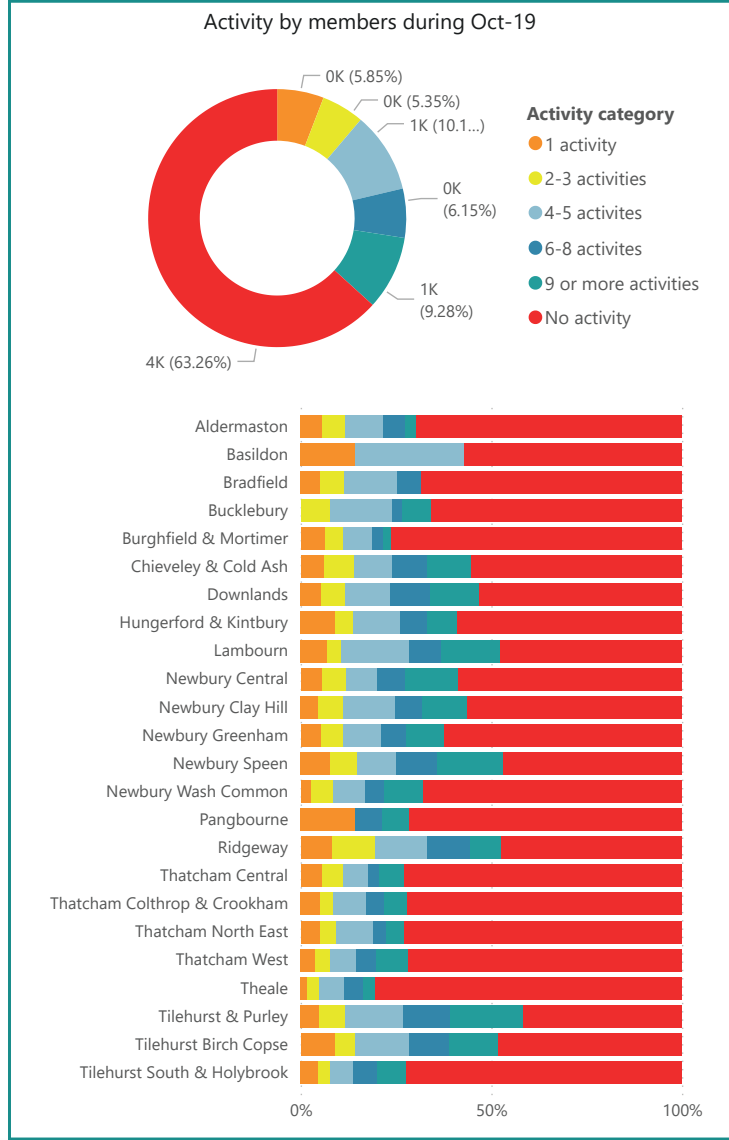
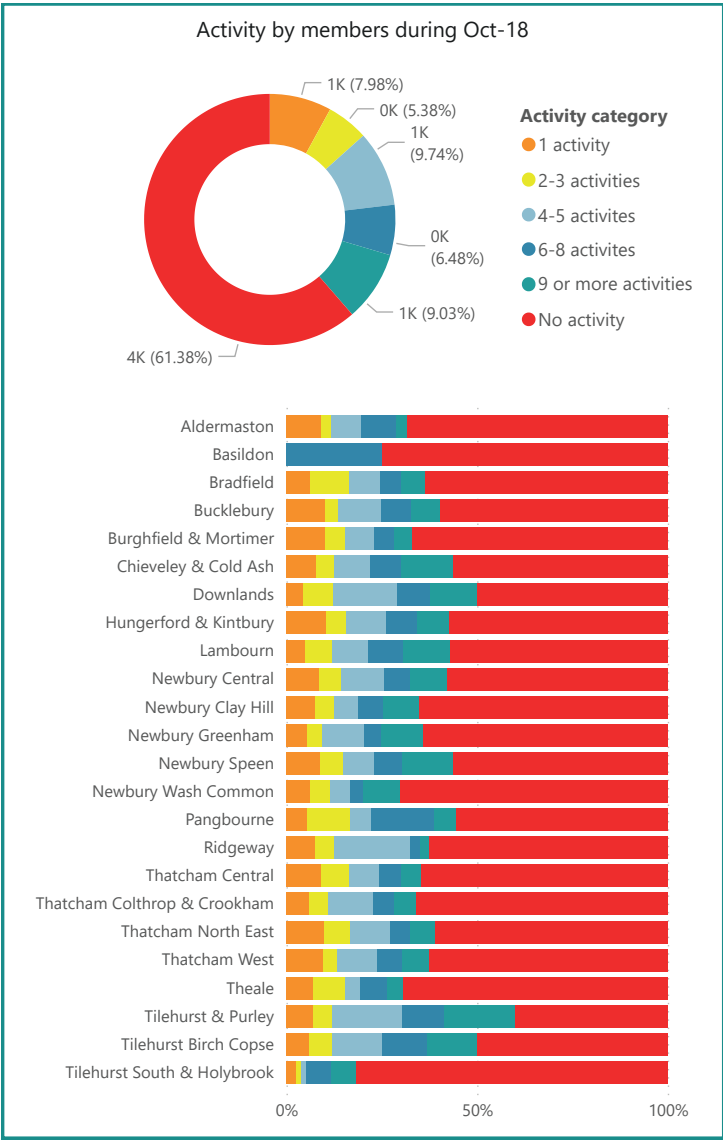
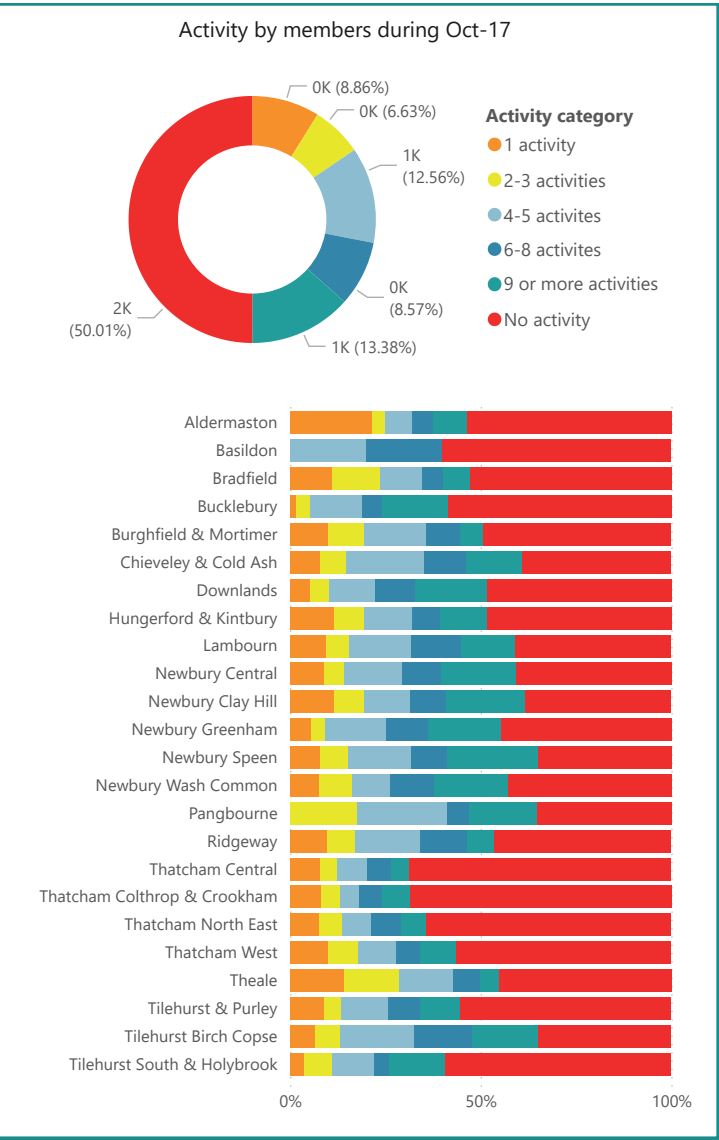
Memberships by member post code



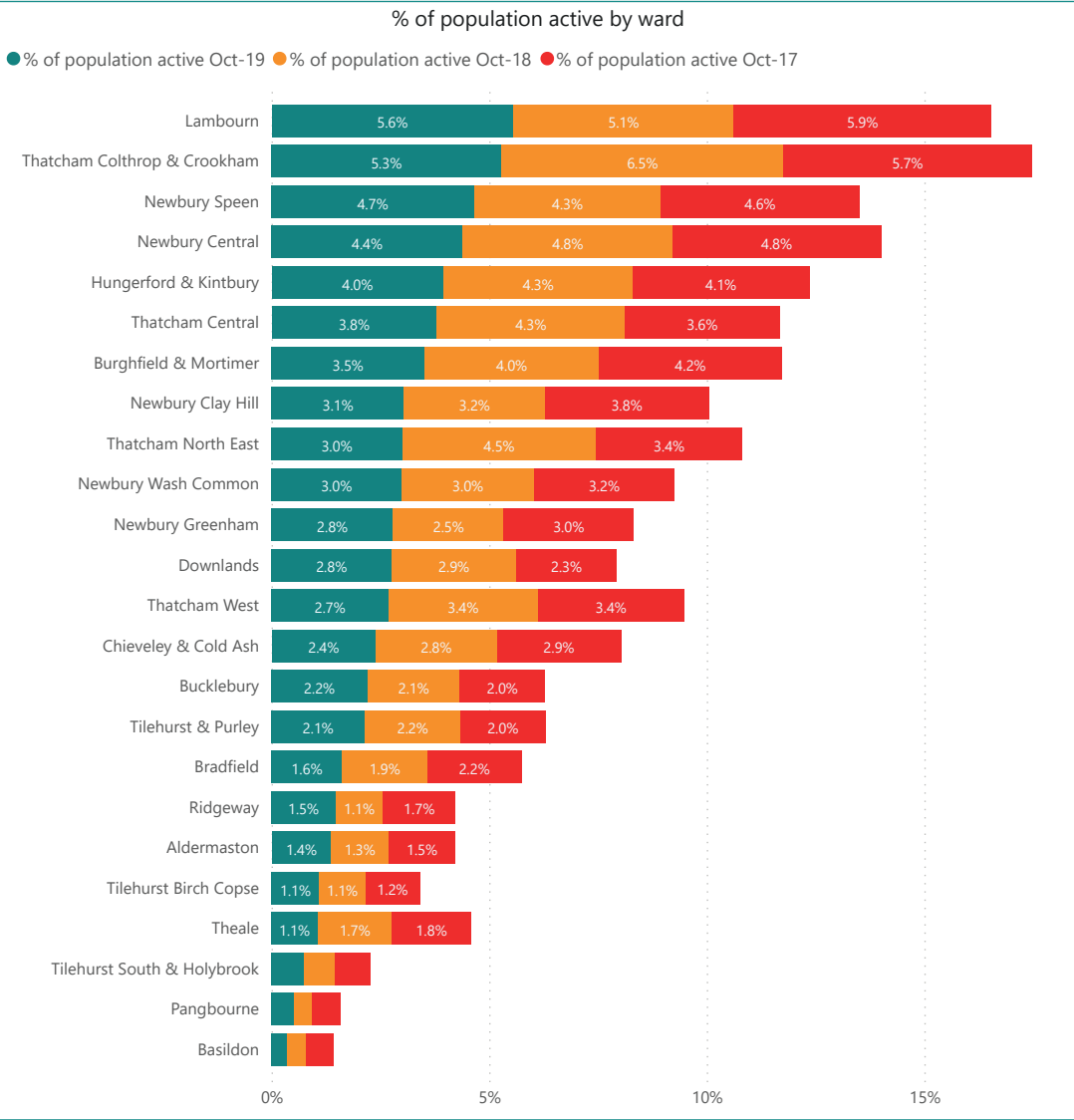
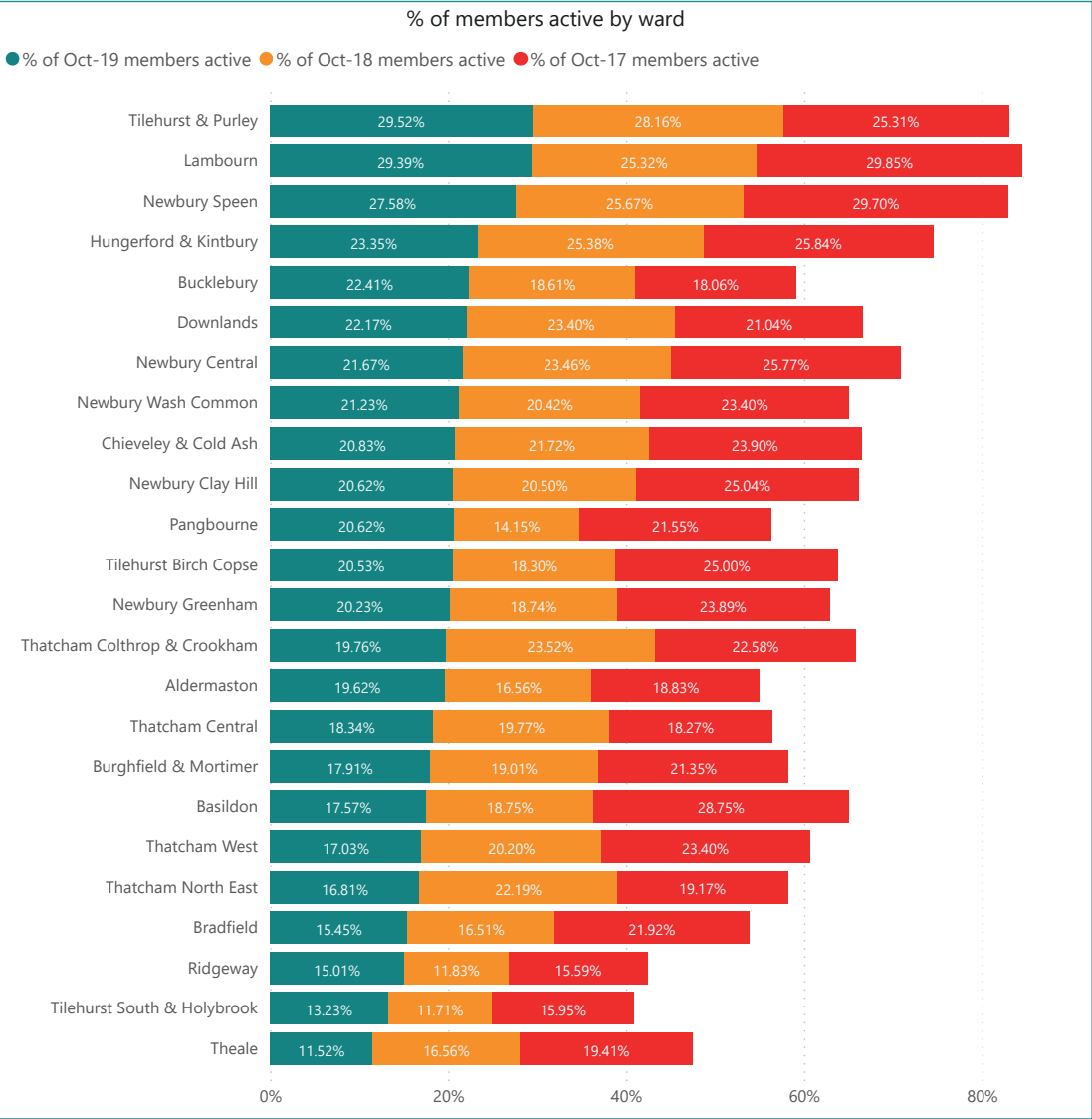
West Berkshire leisure centre membership analysis



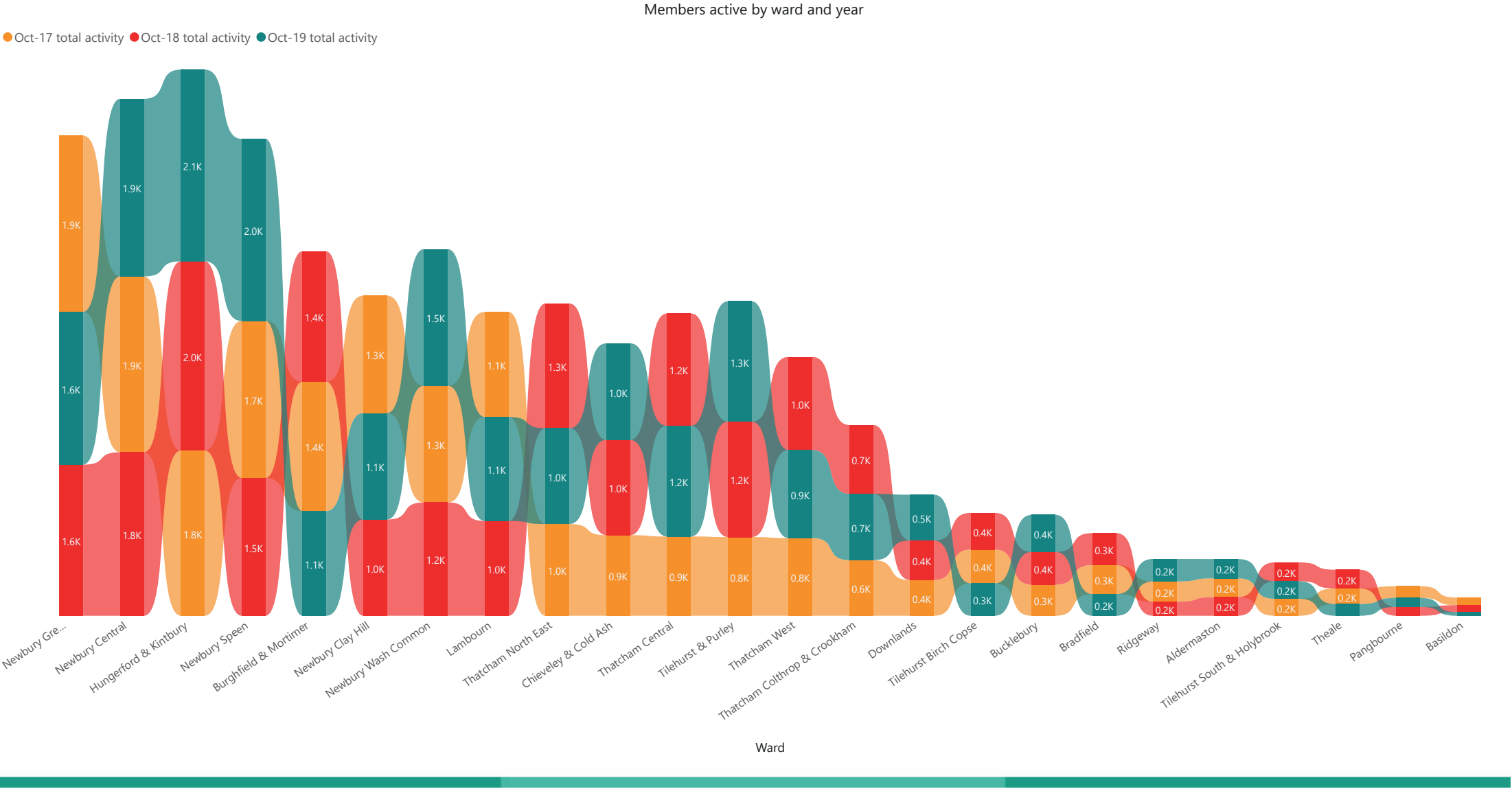
West Berkshire leisure centre activity analysis



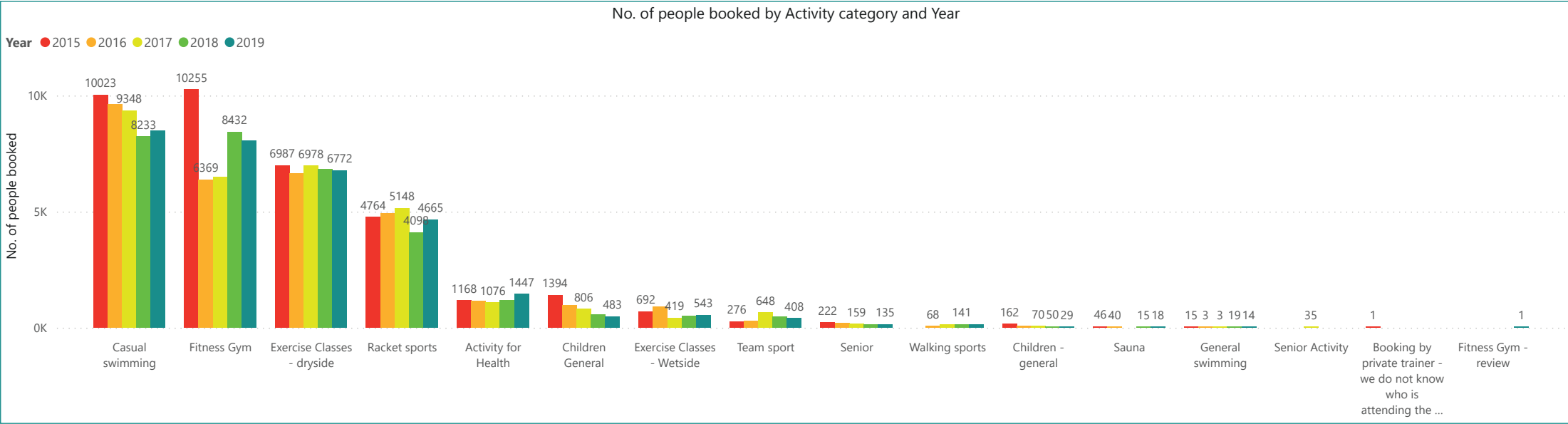
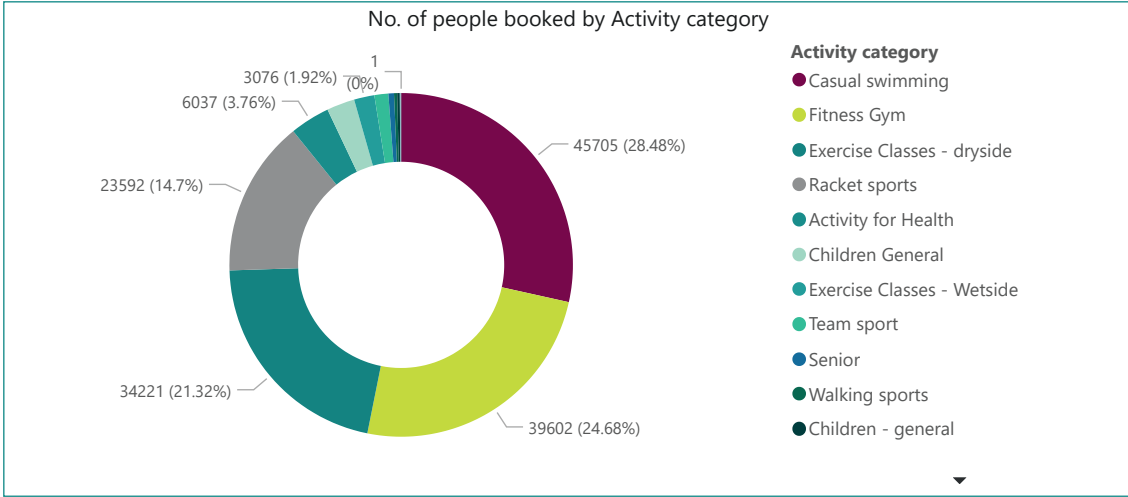
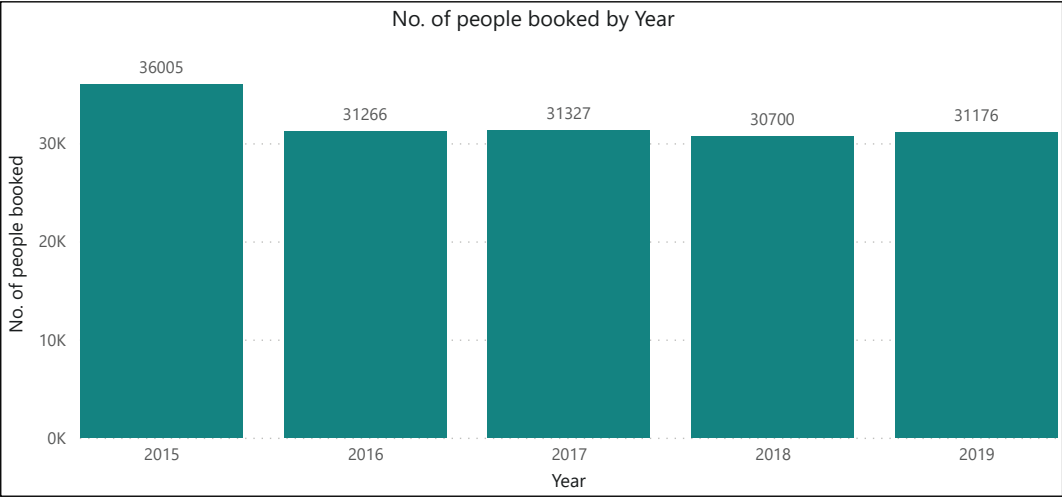
West Berkshire leisure centre membership analysis



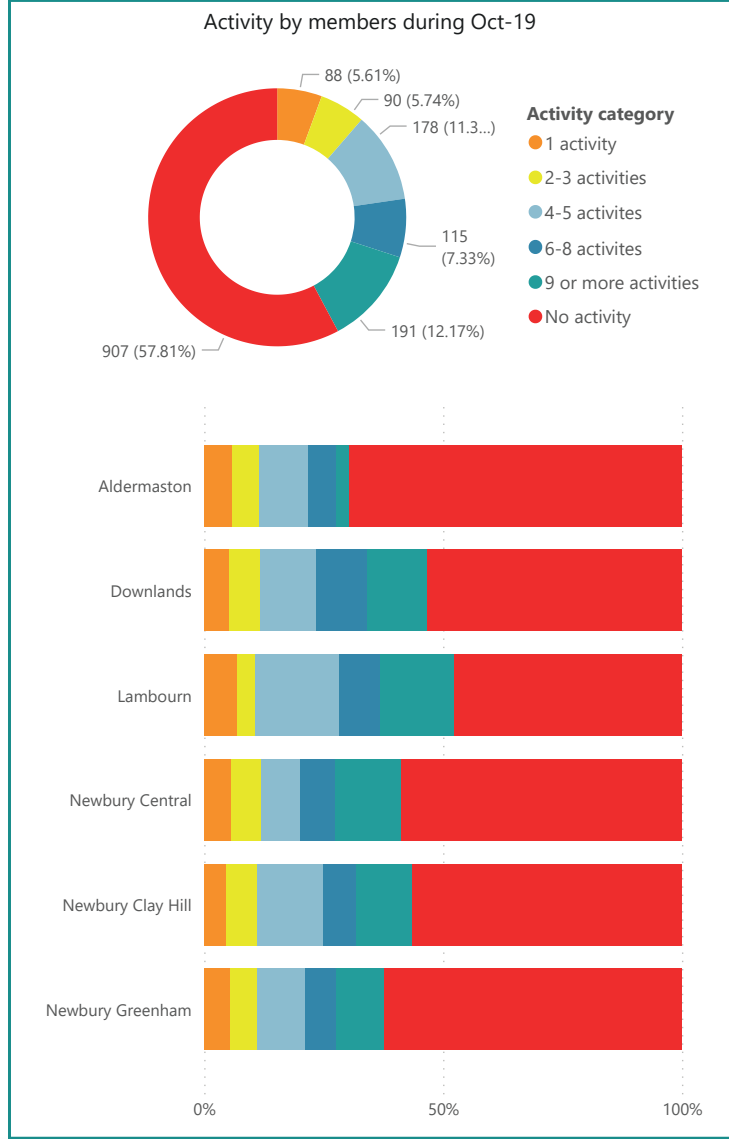
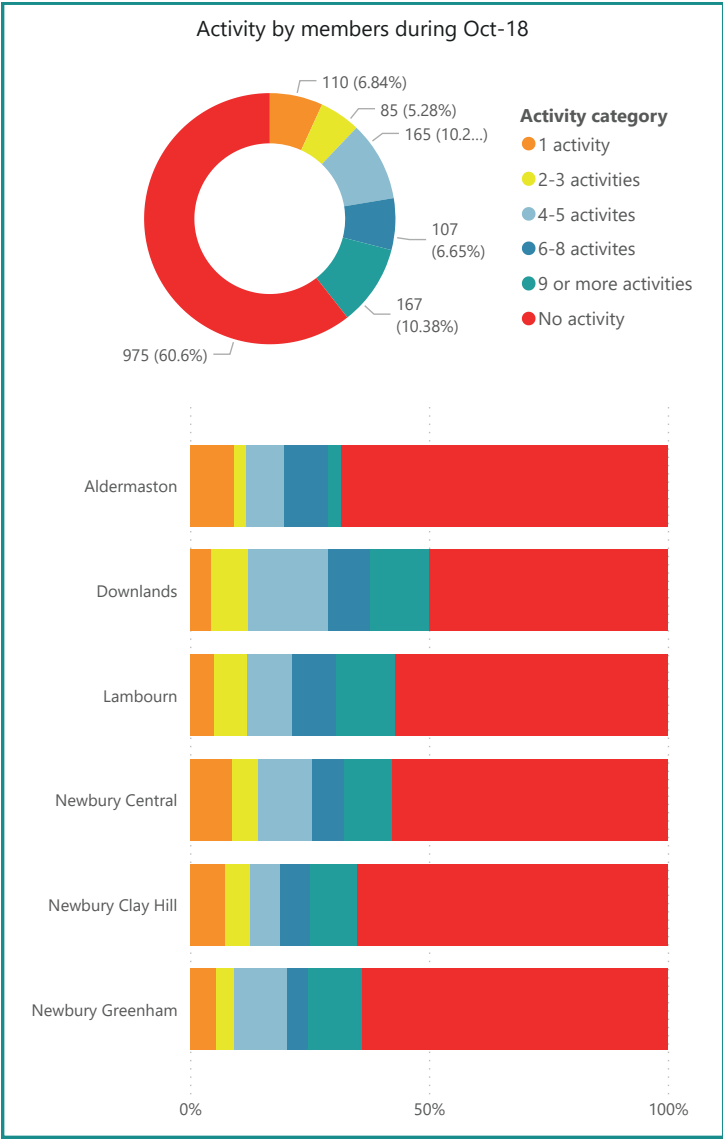
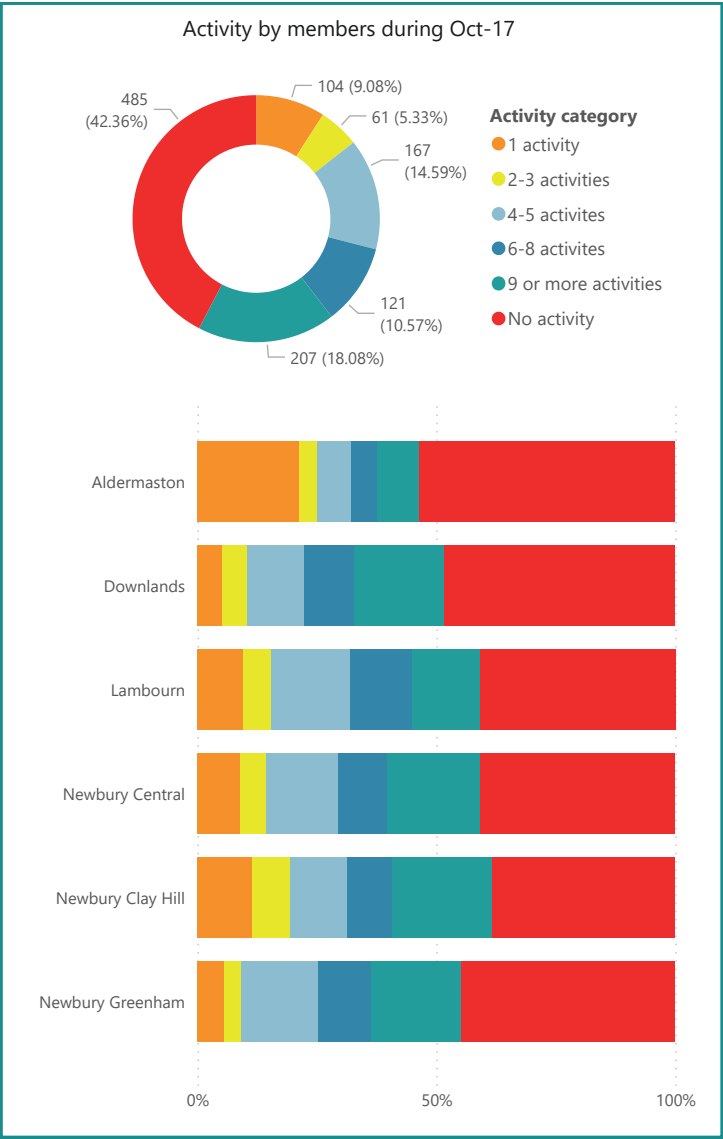
West Berkshire leisure centre membership analysis



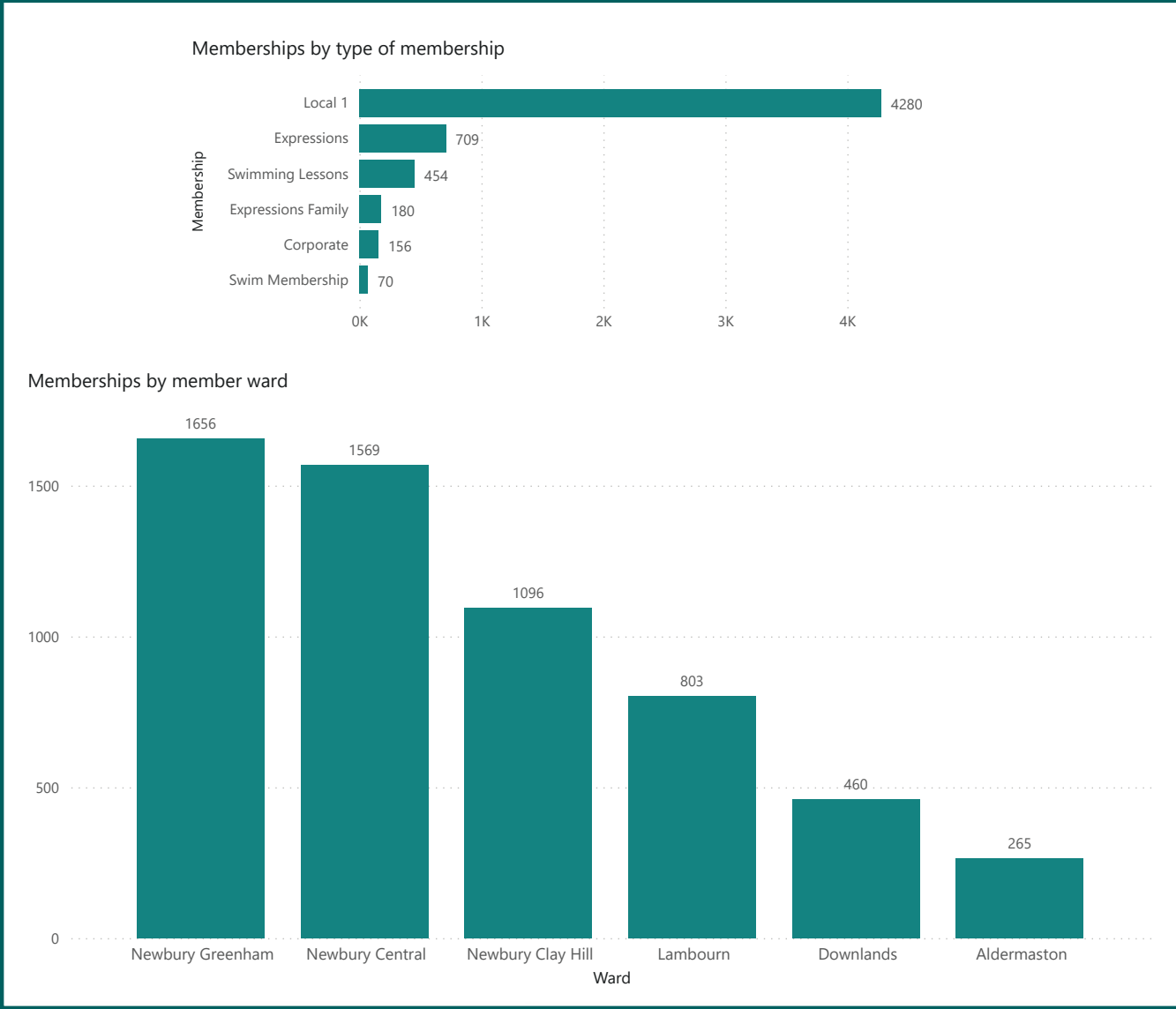
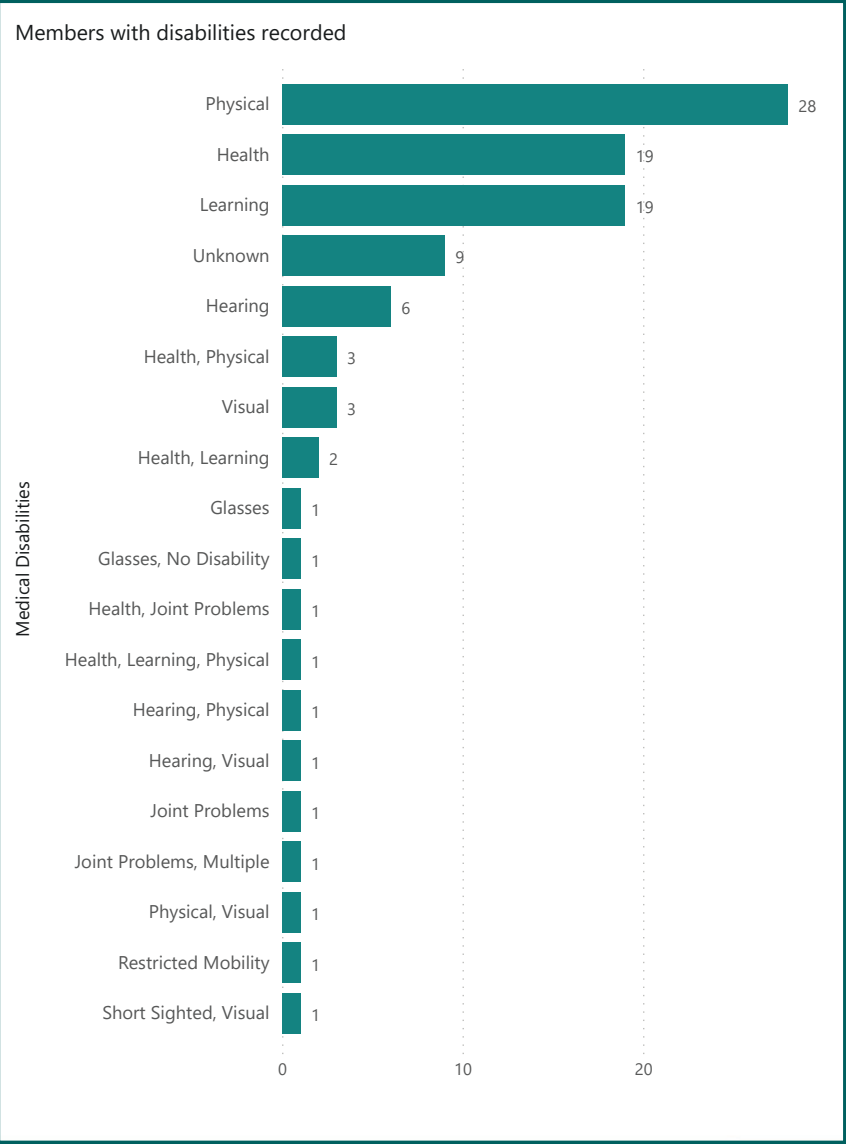
West Berkshire leisure centre activity



West Berkshire leisure centre activity analysis - Six most deprived wards



West Berkshire leisure centre activity analysis - Six most deprived wards

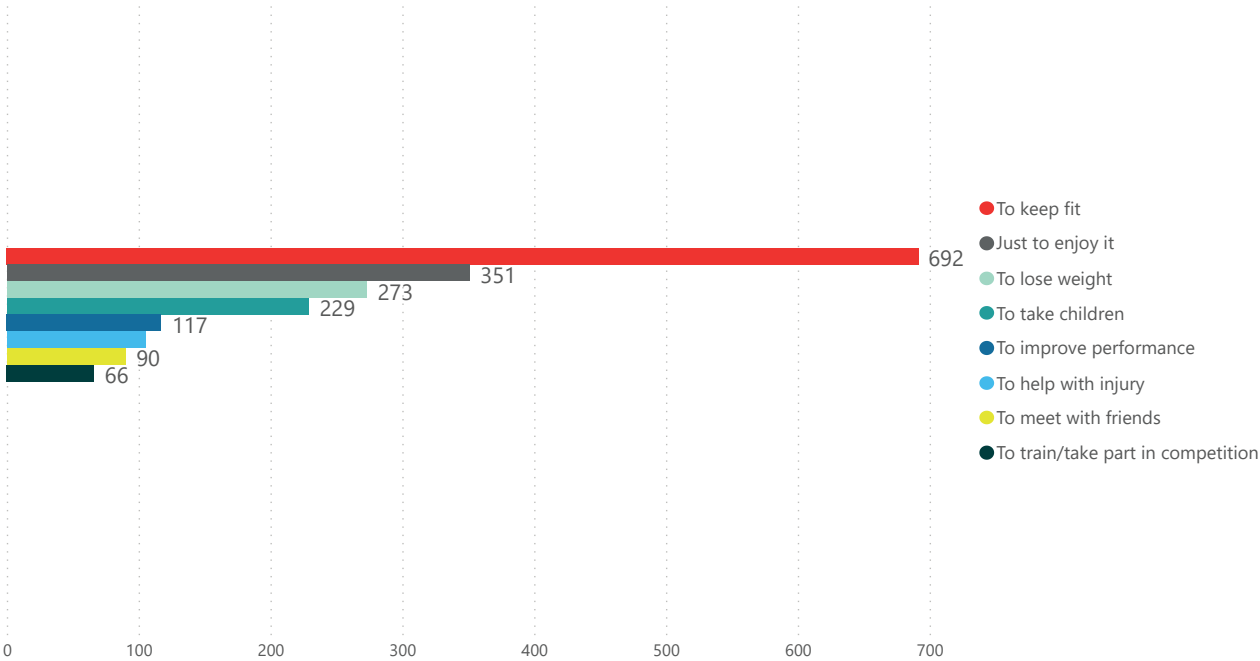


West Berkshire leisure centre survey 2019 - All respondents

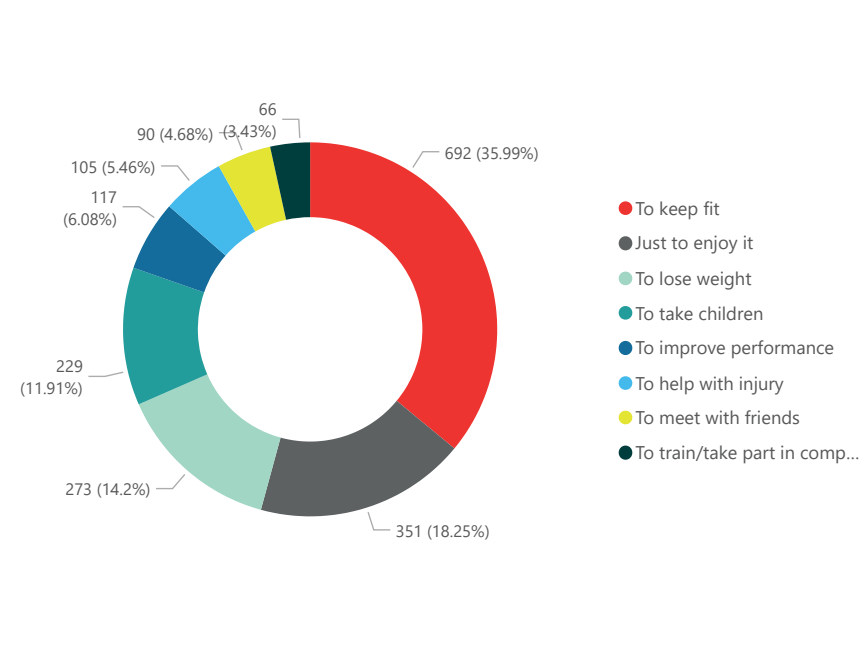
On average how often do you visit a West Berkshire leisure centre?	Cotswold Sports Centre	Downlands Sports Centre	Hungerford Leisure Centre	Kennet Leisure Centre	Lambourn Centre	Northcroft Leisure Centre	Willink Leisure Centre	Total
About once every two weeks	1		5	13	5	29	5	58
About once per month	4		6	22		43	15	90
About once per week	2	2	21	49	8	88	32	202
Less than once every six months	4	3	4	14	1	13	10	49
Less than once per month but more than once every six months	1	1	8	30	1	47	16	104
More than once per week	21	1	37	114	18	210	52	453
Total	33	7	81	242	33	430	130	956

On average how often do you visit a West Berkshire leisure centre?	%GT Response count
More than once per week	47.38%
About once per week	21.13%
Less than once per month but more than once every six months	10.88%
About once per month	9.41%
About once every two weeks	6.07%
Less than once every six months	5.13%
Total	100.00%

Prime reason for attending centre



Prime reason for attending centre

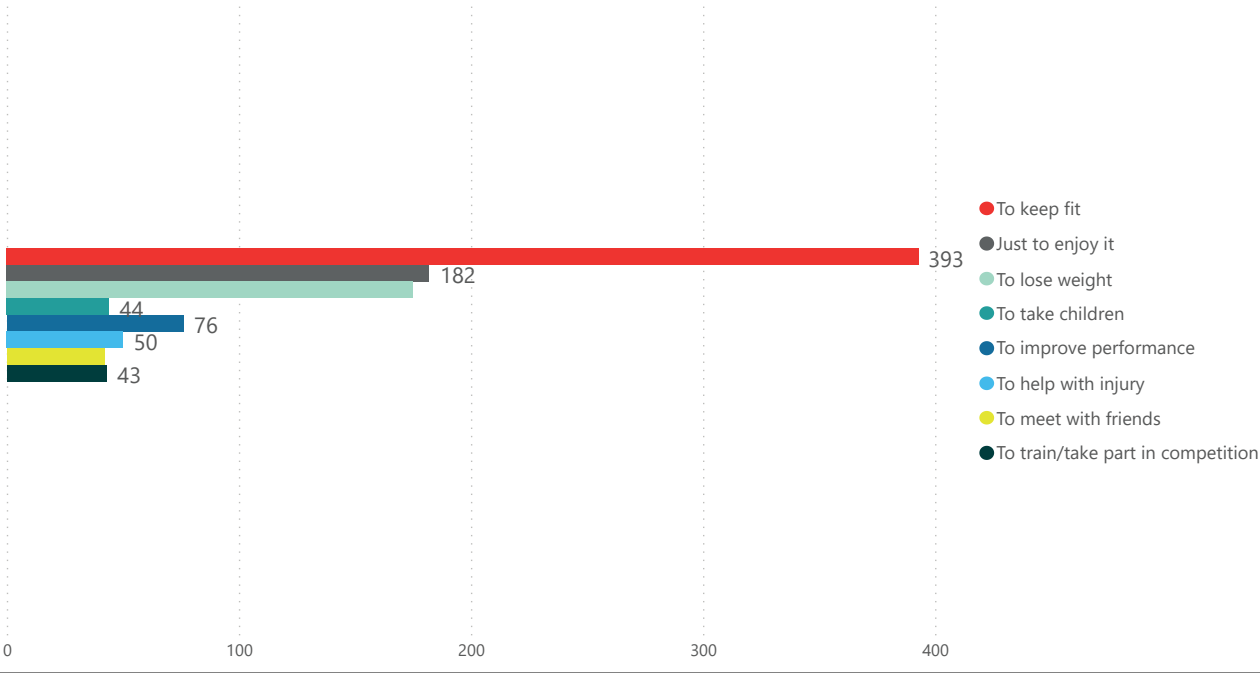


West Berkshire leisure centre survey 2019 - Current monthly members only

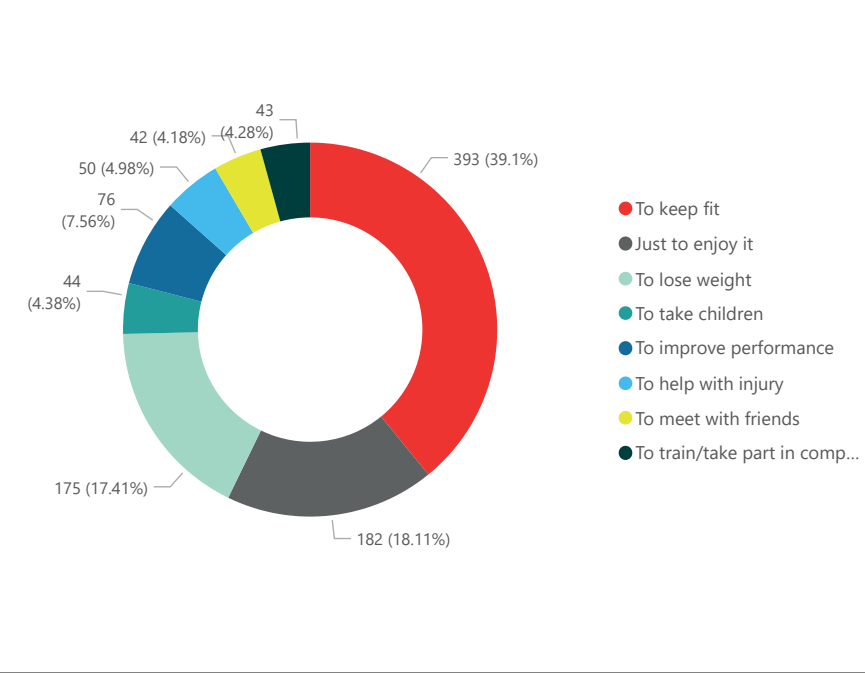
On average how often do you visit a West Berkshire leisure centre?	Cotswold Sports Centre	Downlands Sports Centre	Hungerford Leisure Centre	Kennet Leisure Centre	Lambourn Centre	Northcroft Leisure Centre	Willink Leisure Centre	Total
About once every two weeks				4	2		4	10
About once per month				7			8	18
About once per week				7	18	2	28	67
Less than once every six months				1			1	2
Less than once per month but more than once every six months			1	1	10		9	22
More than once per week	13	1	28	94	12	144	44	336
Total	13	2	37	133	16	194	60	455

On average how often do you visit a West Berkshire leisure centre?	%GT Response count
More than once per week	73.85%
About once per week	14.73%
Less than once per month but more than once every six months	4.84%
About once per month	3.96%
About once every two weeks	2.20%
Less than once every six months	0.44%
Total	100.00%

Prime reason for attending centre



Prime reason for attending centre



West Berkshire Leisure Centres

1. Location and Background

One of the key ways in which West Berkshire Council supports physical activities is through its seven leisure centres, including four indoor swimming pools and a lido. These are relatively

unique in that a regular membership is not a requirement (although memberships are available), to be able to access them. Figure 1 below, shows the locations of these facilities across the District.

The Council owns four wet and dry leisure centres at Northcroft, Kennet, Willink and Hungerford. Northcroft is a standalone facility, whilst the others were developed on school sites and are subject to Joint Use

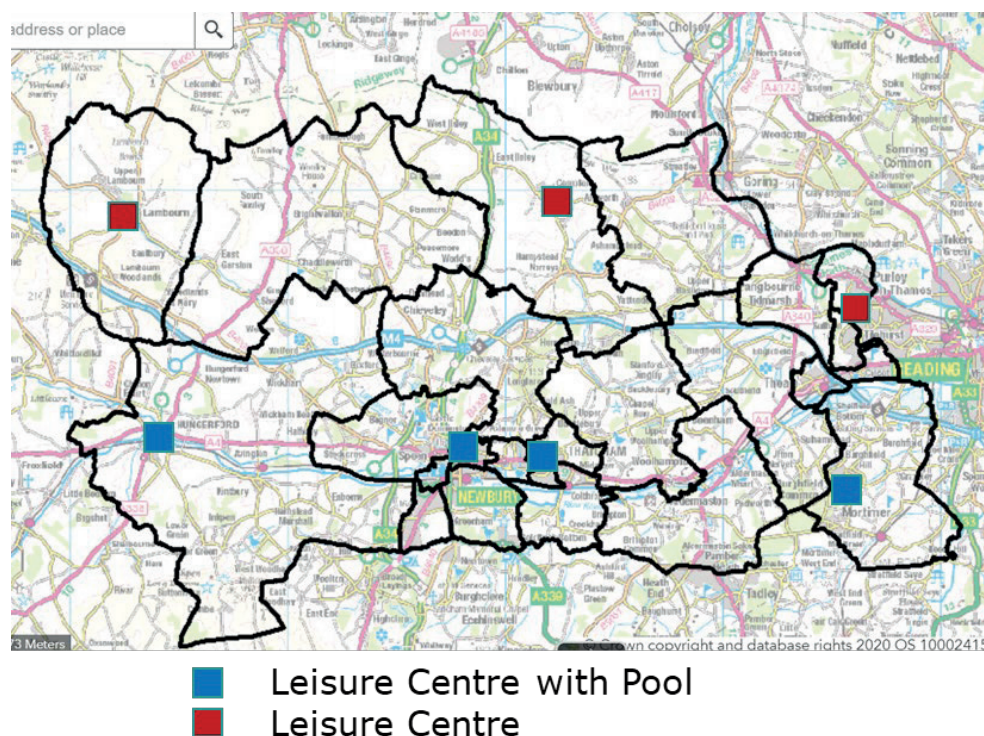


Figure 1 Location of facilities in West Berkshire

Agreements with the local town and parish councils and the schools. The other sites are dryside only facilities (no swimming pools). The Cotswold Sports Centre was developed by the local community and is owned by Tilehurst Parish Council and is leased to West Berkshire Council. The Lambourn Centre is a small facility owned by the Council but subject to a Joint Use Agreement with the Parish Council. Downlands Sports Centre is part of the Downs School in Compton and made available for community use in the evenings.

The facilities vary in age, with most of the sports halls on school sites dating back to the 1960s. The Northcroft Leisure Centre

was opened in 1980 on the site of the Lido which dates back to 1870. The indoor swimming pools all date to 1996/97 as part of a development programme at the time which included a full refurbishment of the Northcroft indoor pool. The Lambourn Centre was constructed on the site of a former village school in 1992.

The seven facilities are operated under a leisure management contract with Parkwood Leisure Limited, sublet to their charitable arm Legacy Leisure. The current contract commenced in 2007 and is due to expire in early 2023; a re-tendering of the contract is underway to procure a new leisure management contract scheduled to commence in April 2023.

2. Membership

Our leisure centres are well-placed with respect to both population centres and levels of need, with the ten most deprived wards all being within easy reach of a leisure centre. Four centres are dual use sites, shared with secondary schools which limits their availability during the day for community use.

There is a strong geographic correlation, between membership levels and proximity to a leisure centre, with the exception of Tilehurst, where membership levels are very low. This may reflect the limited facilities available at the Cotswold Sports Centre and the proximity of alternatives in Reading.

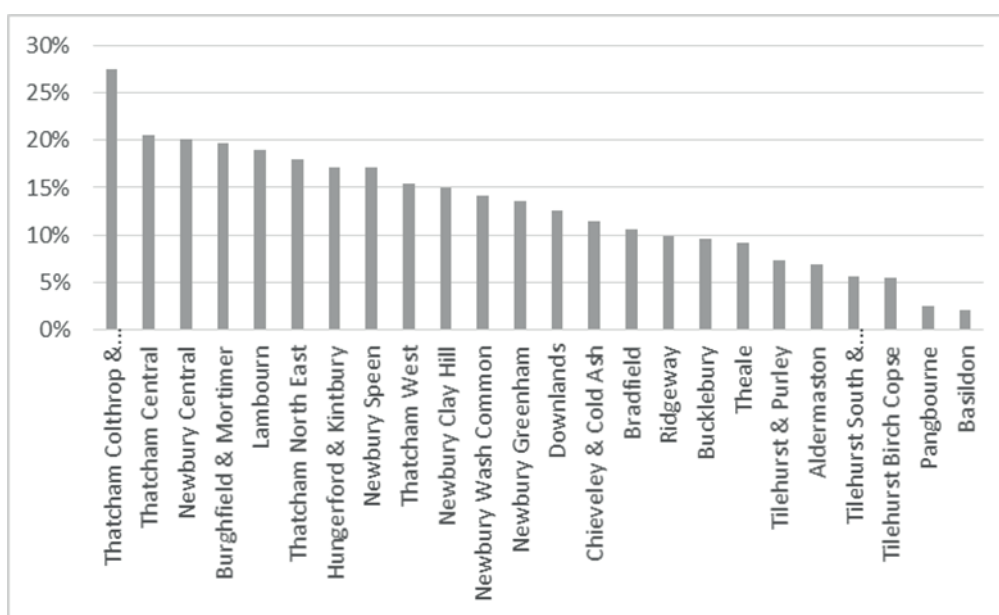


Figure 2 - Leisure Centre Membership Levels by Ward, as a percentage of the ward population (Source: WBC Leisure Centre membership data 2019)

3. Use

Leisure Centre use data for 2015-19 reflects a decrease in use. Although most 'dryside' activities have been relatively stable, swimming has declined. Decline in gym usage may reflect competition from the private sector. The growth in Activity for Health (classes available via GP referral, to help people manage or recover from an existing condition, or at risk of developing one) is encouraging, reflecting developing partnerships with Health bodies and voluntary groups.

At a national level, pre-Covid, demand for local leisure centres nationally remains

stable with customer spending levels increasing in 2018/19. It is still too early to assess the long-term impact of Covid, though the GBA data identifies a reluctance among some (particularly elderly) to re-engage because of the Covid risk. We have seen increased outdoor activity during lockdown as alternatives were closed, but it is not clear how far people will return to pre-Covid pursuits. Usage in West Berkshire has remained stable, pre-Covid, at just over one million annual attendances being recorded.

The 2019 Leisure Centre survey showed that frequency of visits was much higher for members than casual users.

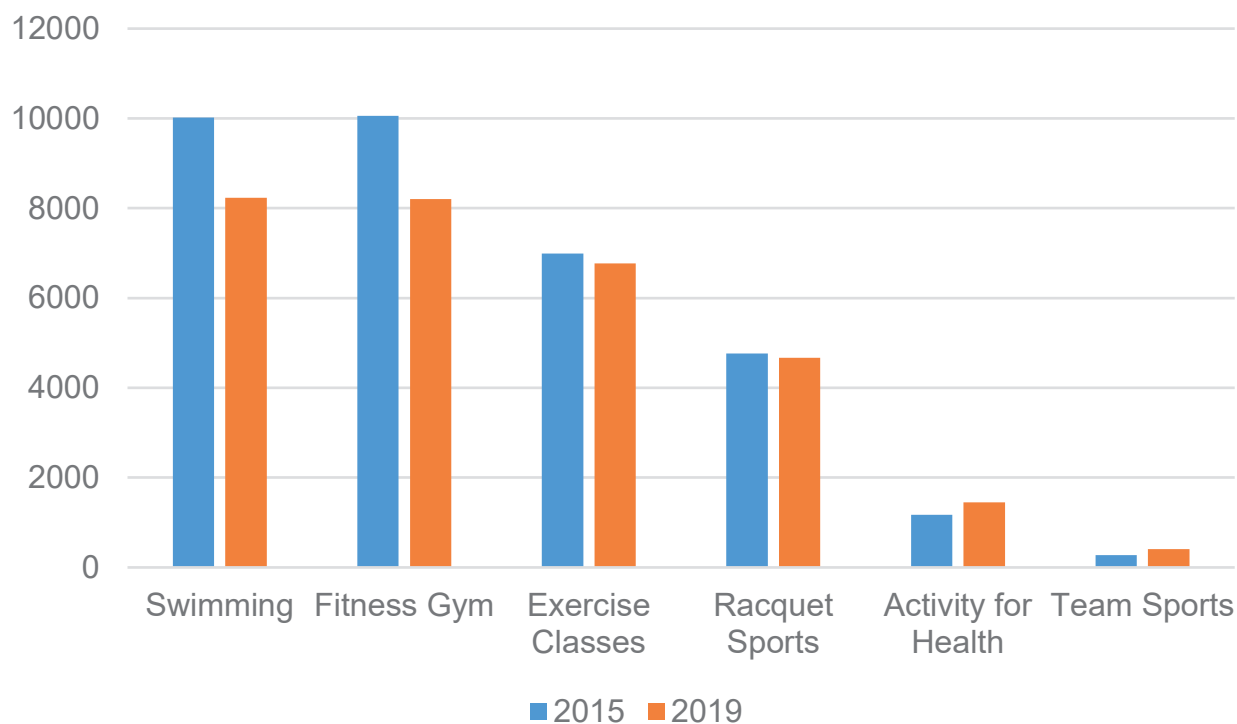


Figure 3 - Leisure Centre Usage by Activity 2015-2019 (Source: WBC Leisure Centre membership data 2015 /2019) Please note: The drop 2016 gym bookings was caused by a technical issue with entry system and does not reflect the true figures.

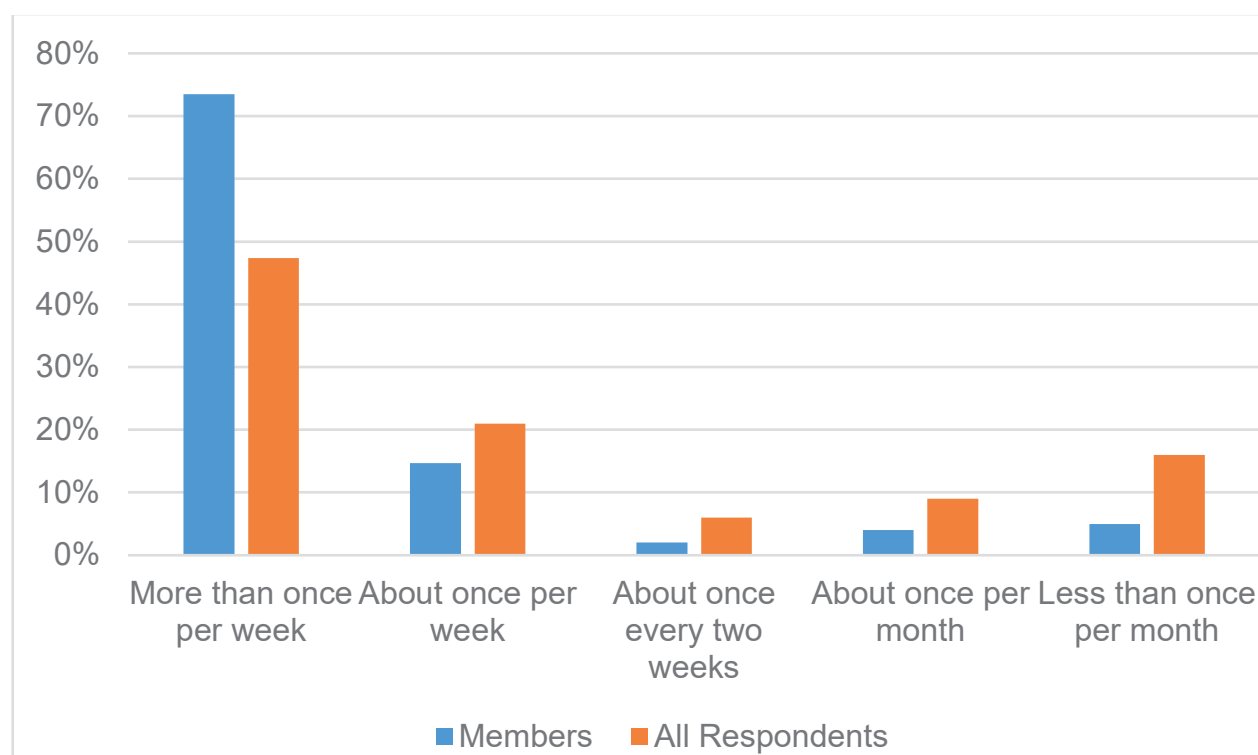


Figure 10 - Visit Frequency at Leisure Centres for Members and Casual Users (Source: WBC Leisure Centre membership data 2019)

4. User Satisfaction

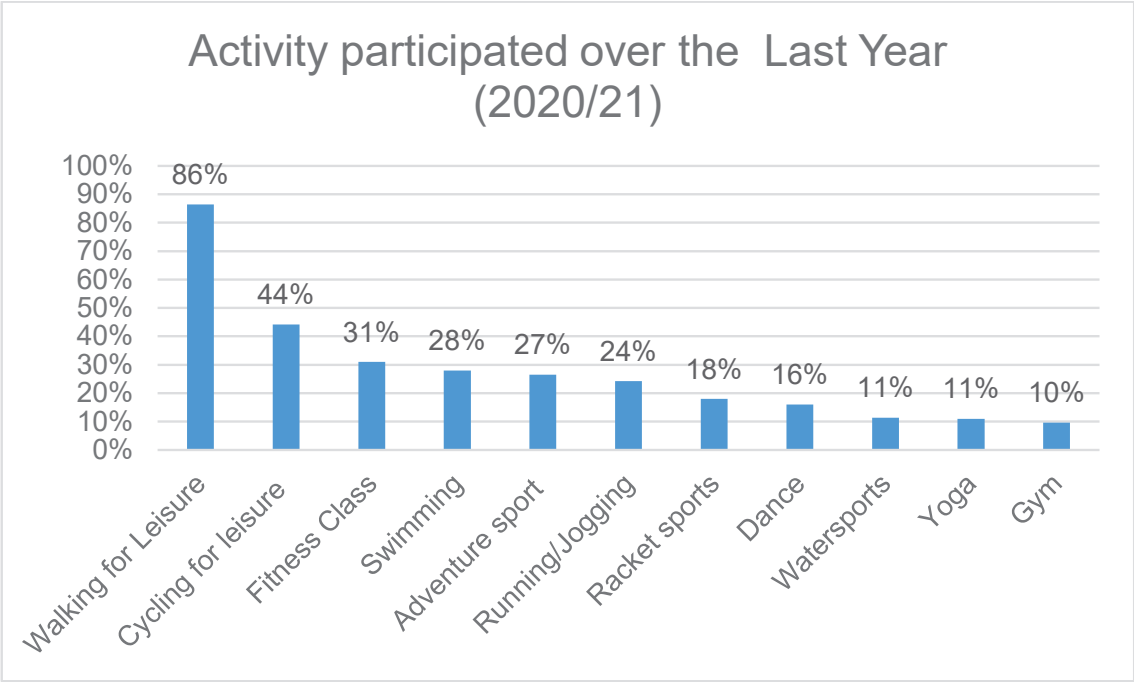
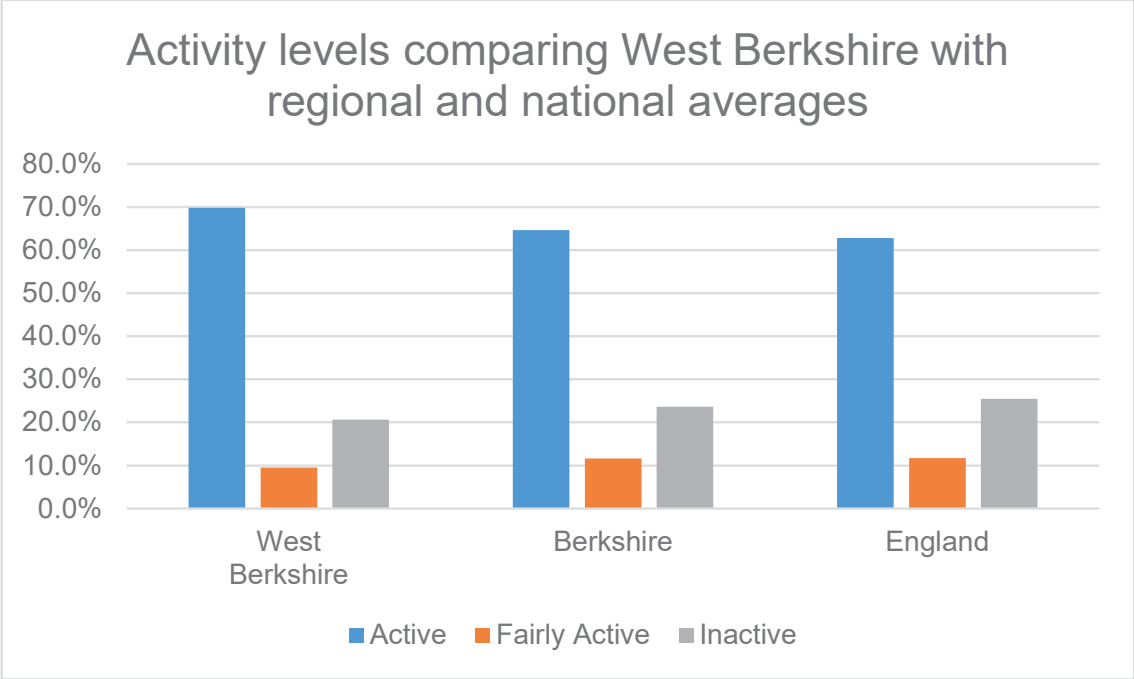
Nationally, it is reported that customer satisfaction across all local authority facility types (gyms, swimming pools and halls, for example) has declined in 2018/19, the first time this has happened in five years.

The Council's leisure management contractor carries out a biennial survey of customer satisfaction for the leisure centres. There was no 2021 survey due to Covid, so the most recent is from 2019. This showed improved levels of

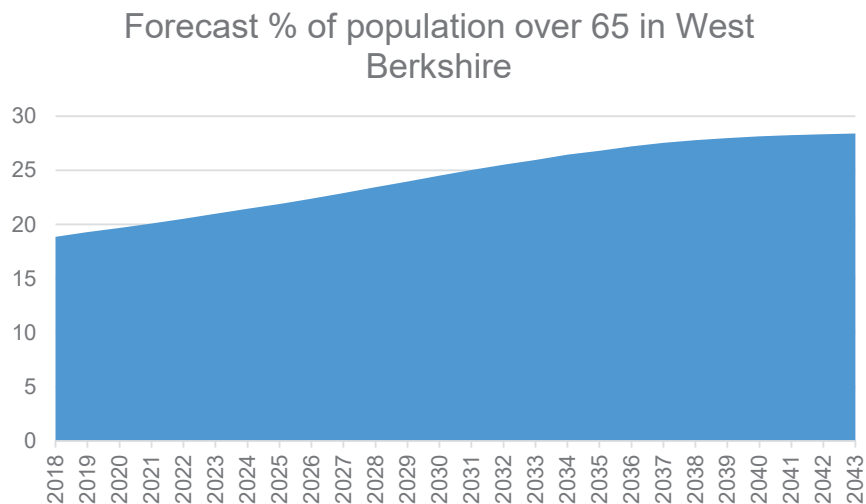
satisfaction, with 'overall satisfaction' for all sites at 91.4% of customers scoring this as 'Satisfactory' or above. The quality of staff and coaching, value for money and availability of activities all scored well. The areas of greatest dissatisfaction relate to cleanliness of changing spaces, which is a constant challenge for all providers. It is noteworthy that the scores for this at Northcroft increased significantly after the 2013 refurbishment, indicating that the overall freshness of the facilities has an impact on satisfaction.

1.3 National Data sets

1.3.1 Sport England



1.3.2 Office for National Statistics



Index of Multiple Deprivation: Health and Disability Rank. Ranked average by Ward in West Berkshire

Ward Name	
Thatcham Colthrop & Crookham	24
Basildon	23
Chieveley & Cold Ash	22
Bucklebury	21
Downlands	20
Tilehurst & Purley	19
Ridgeway	18
Newbury Wash Common	17
Pangbourne	16
Thatcham West	15
Bradfield	14
Hungerford & Kintbury	13
Aldermaston	12
Newbury Speen	11
Tilehurst Birch Copse	10
Tilehurst South & Holybrook	9
Theale	8
Burghfield & Mortimer	7
Lambourn	6
Thatcham North East	5
Thatcham Central	4
Newbury Clay Hill	3
Newbury Greenham	2
Newbury Central	1

Appendix 2

West Berkshire Council approached Get Berkshire Active in July 2021 to undertake engagement work with specific hard to reach groups to help inform their new Leisure Strategy.

This report outlines the opinions of the organisations and individuals involved in the consultation process, it is a summary of a group of people who have experience working with the audiences identified. There are a huge number of other people that work in West Berkshire or with local residents and they may have contrasting thoughts on active leisure to those consulted with for this report.

The contributors were

- Age UK Berkshire
- Berkshire Youth
 - Bus of Hope
 - Educafe
 - Eight Bells
 - Mencap
- MNR Coaching
- Spotlight
- West Berkshire Therapy Centre
- A group of Social Prescribers based in West Berkshire
- A Pastoral Development Worker

The aim of the sessions were to understand

- people's attitudes towards active leisure,
- the barriers preventing people from taking part
- and how to increase engagement and participation.

It was also hoped that any gaps in provision and the most popular activities could be identified and contributors were also asked about the impact of Covid-19.

The main audiences covered in this report are **children and young people, older people** and those with a **disability or long term health condition (LTHC)**.

On a smaller scale, there was engagement with groups that work with **women and girls, ethnically diverse communities** and those from **lower socioeconomic backgrounds**.

Get Berkshire Active conducted the sessions over a period of three weeks in September 2021. These conversations were held online and each participant was informed about the nature of the consultation and why it was being undertaken. A set of questions was asked in each session followed by further discussion based on specific points made.

When discussing active leisure with each organisation, key themes emerged that were relevant to several demographics but it was clear that everyone is different and the solutions to increasing active leisure won't work for every person at all times. Unsurprisingly an overriding message coming through was that a 'one size fits all' approach (even when applied to one of the audiences referred to above) would be ineffective.

A flexible, individual approach may be needed and for some, getting them involved in active leisure may be a slow process with a number of hurdles to overcome.

One Age UK Berkshire participant commented about the need to be flexible;

'it is not about service specifications, it's about meeting people's needs in the most appropriate way for those individuals...providing flexible solutions for them in terms of leisure going forward is really important.'

Some individuals also offered additional feedback which was not necessarily specific to the theme of the consultation and these points have been summarised in the Appendix.

Report outline	
1. Attitudes towards active leisure; the importance of being active and reasons for participating	(2)
2. Barriers to active leisure	(3)
3. Inclusive or specific?	(9)
4. Barriers to organisations delivering activities	(10)
5. Popular activities and gaps identified	(10)
6. Impact of Covid-19	(11)
7. Conclusion	(12)
8. Appendix	(13)

1. Attitudes towards active leisure; the importance of being active and reasons for participating

There are a range of attitudes towards active leisure and opinions cannot be generalised; there isn't a common feeling among people of the same age, gender or cultural background. Those that participate are, as expected, more positive about being active and choose to do it. The organisations we spoke to felt that people want to be active as they realise how important it is for maintaining good physical health and some appreciate the mental health benefits as well;

'a lot of people want to be active as they know it's good for them physically and mentally' (Eight Bells).

For **older people** that attend activity sessions, they do so because they want to, often they have always been active;

'no one is prodding them with a stick, they're all keen to come' (Age UK Berkshire).

They participate because they understand the link between being active, keeping fit, staying healthy and having good mobility. It gives them physical and mental stimulation and they do it because

'they need to keep moving' (Pastoral Development Worker).

However, **older people** that do not participate in active leisure are often not motivated to do so, many don't feel capable of it and therefore it isn't a priority and they think due to their age, they are 'past it' and being active doesn't matter. Education and previous opportunities may have a role to play in this, people who participate may do so because

'they know the benefits of eating well and keeping active' (Age UK Berkshire).

For people with **disabilities** and **LTHC's** being active is less about leisure and more about improving physically and mentally, as well as losing weight. They are often active to help them be able to complete activities of daily living - life can be greatly affected when mobility is reduced. Many are trying to stop further deterioration and being active has a practical role;

'they're trying to recover some of what they have lost' (West Berkshire Therapy Centre).

The attitude of **children and young people** towards active leisure varies greatly; for some that are already involved in an activity or sport, they are keen to attend and are committed, whereas others may attend venues but take weeks to get involved. Social reputation also plays a part in the interest levels of some.

Participating for social reasons was a key theme across different demographics but it was felt this was particularly the case for **older** and **younger** age groups.

For many **children and young people** the activity is not the main draw but an additional benefit of attending a venue;

'for a large percentage they don't come for the activity, they come for their friends, they come because it's a safe space to be with their friends. The activity isn't necessarily always the main driver' (Berkshire Youth).

Once **children and young people** are involved in active leisure it is often the friendships that keep them there; they may think it is important to be active but it's the social aspect that gets them and keeps them involved. Some of them just see active leisure as something to do that's different to 'hanging out' so they would be unlikely to see a reason for it (such as being healthy) or recognise the benefits. Body image can act as a barrier for some **young people** but can also be a motivator for others.

For some **non-English speakers**, the social aspect of active leisure is significant because it has the added benefit of allowing them to practice speaking English, be involved in inclusive activities and interact with a range of people. It can be something to look forward to with purpose in addition to the health benefits.

The social side of being active can also be important for those with **disabilities** or **LTHC's** and some can find it beneficial to share their experiences of living with different conditions and how they cope.

Negative attitudes can be due to fear and feeling self-conscious, particularly for those with a high BMI and sometimes those that most need to be active don't prioritise it as they consider it too difficult;

'any initiatives that can show that physical activity is easily achievable and enjoyable (aimed at those who are not already super fit) would be a positive thing' (Social Prescriber).

Lack of motivation and confidence are discussed as barriers later.

2. Barriers to active leisure

For people that do not participate in active leisure the reasons are varied. Some are practical barriers which can potentially be solved, other barriers are far more complex and may take time and interventions to overcome. There are often multiple factors affecting an individual. The barriers identified during the consultation sessions have been broadly separated and solutions suggested by contributors where appropriate.

Consultation participants were asked to identify barriers specifically affecting different demographics and these have been included where commented on. However, one of the organisations acknowledged they need to look at ethnicity in greater detail; they work on being inclusive but recognise that this approach may not be suitable for everyone.

Some of the Social Prescribers said the majority of their referrals are for White British people so they do not have such a broad experience of working with **ethnically diverse communities** but this potentially highlights a different issue in terms of the need to widen referrals to all areas of the community.

2.1 Facilities

Location was the key barrier noted in relation to facilities; public transport can be an issue, particularly in some rural areas of West Berkshire so being able to get to facilities easily is essential. Some people do drive so a suitable car park is required, particularly for those with **disabilities** or **LTHC's**, but it was commented that often the less motivated people are less mobile so poor accessibility of venues can be an obstacle to participation.

Once participants have made it to the facility where they are to be active, the actual facilities are also important. Suitably accessible toilets are essential and the set-up of changing facilities can be important to **older people** as many prefer private cubicles.

Using facilities at or near Doctor's surgeries was suggested as most people in the community can get to these and one contributor commented that if a socially isolated person doesn't have many other links with their community, they are most likely to have contact with the Doctor so these venues could play a role in advertising and encouraging active leisure. It may be beneficial to connect active leisure with groups that are already running, coffee mornings for older residents for example.

Similarly, location is important for **children and young people** as they are reliant on public transport or their parents to drive them unless facilities are very local and they can walk or cycle. Good lighting and the availability of bike racks is crucial. Wherever they go they need to feel safe; it's hard to get them to engage if they don't feel safe and then leisure activities can be offered later.

For some **young people** it feels like there is nowhere to go, especially in the winter months and sadly being at home isn't a safe option for everyone. One contributor mentioned that facilities in public areas that are primarily for the use of **young people** have been locked due to the behaviour of some but this makes other **young people** feel physically excluded. For those who may have other personal barriers, such as poor mental health or shyness, they may be more likely to go to a local facility where they feel safe - having regular activity and consistency can help with this.

The booking process for activities and facilities can often be a challenge, especially if it involves booking online. This can be impossible for people without internet access (which is most commonly **older people**) but even for **young people** who typically have the ability to book online, they don't always want to book in advance or think far ahead about active leisure, they live in an 'instant world.' It can be complicated and a long process.

Ideally there would be greater flexibility in terms of booking and attending any leisure sessions such as not having to pre-book or commit to a number of weeks in advance. A drop in session was suggested which removes the barrier of having to book online and something could be organised in the centre of a town so active leisure is taken to where they are.

Where bookings need to be made, telephone numbers or different ways of booking, such as via social media, may be useful. Some of the older generation feel discriminated against as they are less likely to have online access. It shouldn't be assumed that everyone has digital access, a group such as the 'non digital task group' could help leisure providers understand how to reach people who are not online.

2.2 Not feeling welcome, feeling intimidated or like there is nowhere 'for them'

Feedback from the clients of West Berkshire Therapy Centre regarding using other facilities was that it was intimidating and they got 'funny looks.' For some people with certain **disabilities**, such as those who are blind, they don't feel they can safely exercise in other places without being frightened. Mencap had received feedback from their service users with **learning difficulties** that they did not feel welcome at facilities such as leisure centres and weren't encouraged to attend, feeling like the odd ones out;

'there's nothing specific for them, there is nothing they can go and do with a group of friends and feel part of, there's nothing to draw them and encourage them.'

Not feeling or being welcome was also said to be felt by many **children and young people**. They believe staff at leisure facilities have already made their minds up on how they will behave which creates hostility. It was felt by some that where there had been anti-social behaviour before, it was presumed that all **young people** would behave in that way and facilities had been locked, a multi-use games area in one example. They need to feel like they belong as many leisure centres don't see them as their customers. One organisation commented that they don't feel valued and that communities don't invest in **children and young people** anymore, although it was acknowledged that they need help making leisure activities sustainable.

It was suggested that leisure facilities need to consider what young people want or need as customers instead of them fitting in with what they run. It was felt there was a need for better customer service and training, at the moment the perception is they are *'adult facilities.'*

Leisure providers need to work alongside children and young people, to create a dialogue and to understand their needs to make them feel welcome. They also need to be consistent and persistent – it can take time to build trust and relationships. As one contributor from Bus of Hope said *'there are no quick wins.'*

Linked to this, it was suggested that staff that work at leisure facilities need to have a greater understanding of different people's needs so they can be more welcoming - training in this area may be beneficial. There may also be a need for improved staff training in accessibility and for leisure facilities to have a greater understanding of how to make participation more accessible for all. And if training of this nature has already been delivered, it's important to promote this and make it clear if/how specific audiences can engage with trained individuals and make use of the skills learnt. Some with LTHC'S or disabilities may want reassurance that staff are

'skilled in training those with a wide range of conditions and can suggest adaptations where appropriate' (Social Prescriber).

For those for whom English is not their first language, some need to be told about what active leisure is available face to face; they might choose to stay in their own communities and don't feel welcome at places where active leisure takes place so they need to be told and shown they are welcome.

Advertising and messaging needs to be clear about what is available and how to get involved.

On a similar point, for some families from different cultures who may not have lived in the area long, they may not be engaged in active leisure and it may be totally new to them. Further consideration is needed on how to engage with everyone in the community, not understanding the instructions in activity classes or understanding a flyer could be barriers to some if English is not their first language.

2.3 'It's not for me'

There was a consensus amongst the Social Prescribers and Age UK Berkshire that some people think active leisure isn't for them because they are too old, they have an illness or disability or think activities aren't suitable for their gender;

'I have many male patients who think that yoga is for women and women who don't think football is for them' (Social Prescriber).

Some people want to be active but don't know where to start because, as one Social Prescriber said, they are

'so far away from a starting point mentally and physically.'

Others worry about looking 'silly' and that everyone else will think they aren't doing it right.

For **older residents** who lack motivation, they can have the attitude of they are too old for it to matter and don't see what benefit they will get from it, others are in physical pain making it even harder to be active. The physical mobility of many people has declined during the pandemic, those who were previously mobile are now less so;

'for a lot of us our mobility has decreased, some are struggling' (Pastoral Development Worker).

Greater consideration may be needed with regards to messaging and promoting the point that everyone can be active and take part in leisure, it's not just for the already fit and healthy, no matter your age or ability there will be an activity for you and it can help with a variety of conditions. Some people with limited mobility do want to be more active but don't know how to be so it is important to help them find out what they can do and where.

Greater collaboration between organisations that work with different audiences or have knowledge in this area may be beneficial in understanding and highlighting suitable activities. Education for some audiences on the benefits of leisure and keeping active could help. Age UK Berkshire highlighted that the use of language is important and

'it's about treating people and supporting them to access activities and to get them motivated regardless of their age. Age is nothing to do with it.'

It was also noted by a participant that for some older people it is necessary to speak a little slower and clearer to make them feel welcome and to make participation more accessible.

The names of activities are also important, if something sounds more like exercise than leisure or fun it can put people off, using words like 'friendly walks' instead of 'health walks' was suggested.

Beginner sessions could help build confidence and there were a couple of comments regarding online activities and how they still have a place for some demographics; participating in your own home means there's less worry about what others think of you. For those with mental health conditions or those that don't want to leave the house, doing online activities at home can be a starting point with a pathway to progression.

2.4 Money

Finances and budgets were highlighted as a barrier for many people of all ages, genders and backgrounds and it often comes with other factors that make it more difficult for them to participate. There were mixed views on paying upfront for active leisure with some reluctant to sign up to a course and preferring to pay weekly, but for others a financial commitment at the start would encourage attendance. This highlights the need for flexible options and solutions.

Cost of activities is a barrier for many **children and young people**;

'there immediate question is how much is this going to cost...there's no way Mum and Dad will pay' (MNR Coaching).

Some do have disposable income but spending it on active leisure is not something that they are necessarily aware of; this links in with the feeling of activities not being 'for me' and for many **young people** it's not something they have done before. Bus of Hope highlighted that some don't have people around them that go to the gym or do water sports (for example) and need to be shown that there are alternative ways to spend their money and time - they would perhaps benefit from good role models.

It was noted that some **older people** are keen to attend things when they are free but lose interest when a cost to them is involved, they are often making choices between different activities and can't afford to do them all, even if they want to.

Active leisure that is affordable and accessible to all parts of the community would be beneficial and there also may be some work needed with young people who do have some disposable income but aren't spending it on leisure; better engagement with them highlighting the types of things on offer and the benefits of being involved may be a positive step.

Free taster sessions in different activities may be beneficial for all age groups so people can try things before making a commitment.

For people who need extra support, allowing them to bring a companion or carer for free and making this an easy process would also encourage participation.

2.4 Lack of knowledge about what's on

Several organisations commented on the lack of clear, easily accessible information about active leisure and what's going on in West Berkshire. Details are often out of date or inaccurate and this has been made worse by the pandemic. Even if there is the motivation to participate in active leisure, it can be hard to find what you want;

'they want to get out and they want to feel healthy again, and they know there's these things out there but actually trying to find them is a bit of a hassle' (Social Prescriber).

Digital exclusion has previously been mentioned with regards to booking and this can also be an issue when trying to find information on where to access leisure opportunities.

Better signposting is needed as well as up to date schedules and regularly updated pages on the West Berkshire directory. Information ideally needs to be in one place so organisations can direct people to the correct information and any literature needs to be dated so it is clear if it is currently running. Social media doesn't suit everyone but is useful for local residents to see what's going on as well as organisations that signpost to the public.

Contact numbers are helpful so potential participants can find out more if they want to and it's good to have a contact name so people know who they need to speak to. An opportunity to build a rapport with the deliverer was suggested as a good way to help newcomers take that first step to joining an activity. Flyers/notices can be useful if they are made accessible for a wide range of people, things such as the font and colour of text needs to be taken into consideration.

2.5 Lack of motivation/confidence

Some people haven't done much in the way of activities (or anything else) for the past 18 months and are reluctant to be out and around other people – concerns related to Covid-19 will be highlighted later. Regardless of the pandemic, many experience worries about going out, fueling their lack of motivation and confidence, particularly affecting those with **LTHC's**. This has been exacerbated by Covid-19 and these are often the people that would most benefit from active leisure. Others were motivated before but as their usual activities haven't been running they have got out of the habit and lost interest.

Many people are experiencing a lack of confidence due to lost physical ability;

'they [older people] are lonely and isolated in general, but they're also quite nervous about getting back up there and getting out. They don't have the physical ability that they had 18 months ago' (Social Prescriber).

For people with a **learning disability**, self-motivation can be an issue and they need the support and encouragement of others. Mencap commented that once people are participating the response is normally positive and they've had groups that have really enjoyed leisure activities but they need the push from their support networks to get involved (this is also highlighted in the next section).

For some with poor mental health, their condition can stop them from being able to go out even though they know they should, it can be a mental challenge to leave the house and they need support and encouragement to do so.

Suggestions were made as to how to help build confidence and motivation, including having a friendly facilitator for sessions or welcoming leader so attendees feel comfortable and know who to expect the next time. Consistency and a familiar face can be key for some people.

This is linked to the booking process and barriers outlined previously, providing a phone number for organisations or individuals to speak to to find out what to expect and who they will meet can be beneficial. Including a social element to any activity would be of benefit as this is one of the main reasons for participation for many.

As the social aspect of active leisure seems so important, having this at the start may help with providing a relaxing atmosphere to make people feel more confident and provide encouragement. It is important to build relationships between those attending and those running activities to develop trust.

For some **children and young people** there is a fear of 'looking silly' and others watching, partly due to body image and their self-perception. They have the idea that if they don't try something then they can't fail - they don't want to risk humiliation. It depends on what they are used to and what the people around them do, but some **young people** think they will be judged for doing leisure activities and have low self esteem.

Providing opportunities for young people to be active privately away from others may be key. One participant commented that 13 year old girls don't want to go to the gym with 13 year old boys, they want their own space.

2.6 Support Network

Lack of support to be active and to access leisure facilities was identified as a barrier for some groups. For some people with **learning difficulties** who are in supported living, they are reliant upon carers to assist them with participating in active leisure and to be motivated to do so. Service users may benefit from support staff understanding the benefits of being physically active.

They often need a 'push' from those around them which isn't always there but *'if you can find really motivated staff it will rub off on them'* (Mencap).

Some people with **learning difficulties** like to keep to their routines so if there isn't a continuation of encouragement and support they might stop a leisure activity and building activity around existing routines, visits to days centres etc. can be a challenge.

Age UK Berkshire need more volunteers to help support their activities; although they are able to attend sessions with some people it is not practical to go with them every time. As well as **older people** needing a wider support network they also need to develop the confidence to go out on their own which is linked to barriers previously mentioned.

Eight Bells work with people to build a support network around where they live. Ideally a lot of people need one to one support to go to things with someone else and to build a relationship.

Some people would like to participate in active leisure but worry about what their friends and family will think. Family initiatives may be beneficial to get different generations or a wider group of people involved, Educafe commented;

'sometimes you need to get one person interested and rest of their family and friends will follow.'

2.7 Too busy

Not having enough time was not stated as a key barrier for many of the audiences discussed in the consultation sessions but for a lot of parents, individuals with caring duties and working age people it can be hard to fit in active leisure.

Specific sessions for those with **LTHC's** is included as a suggestion in the next section but this idea is similar to the preexisting 'Activity for Health' programmes. One contributor told us of their personal experience with this service based at leisure centres and highlighted the issue that the sessions they were offered were all on weekdays during the day, which can be difficult for those who work full time or have other commitments.

Activity providers need to think about their schedules and how participants might fit leisure activities around a working day. Parents require greater flexibility as it can be hard to stick to routines and more family activities at weekends might be beneficial. The use of creches was also mentioned and can help with increasing participation.

3. Inclusive or specific?

A topic that was discussed a lot was whether people want to participate in sessions with other people 'like them' or would prefer active leisure to be fully inclusive with everyone attending together. Unfortunately there's no easy answer, people like to participate in different ways and everyone has individual preferences.

It was felt that some people would benefit from a leisure activity that was suitable for their **LTHC** so they can be told what is appropriate for them to do and they could receive support from their peers which would also be helpful for carers. It can benefit people to spend time with others who understand how their life is affected. A gym session for people with arthritis may be useful as an example, to allow them work out and do gentle exercise without feeling intimidated by others. Specific sessions might not suit everyone though. An example was given of a session for people with dementia; for some people with advanced stage dementia and their carers it might be good to attend activities alongside people with a similar condition so they don't feel out of place but others who are less advanced may find this intimidating. Some people don't like being 'labelled' as having a condition.

Marketing sessions 'for people with **LTHC's**' may be suitable as it keeps it broader and the mixture of people can work well. As mentioned previously, having a suitable facilitator or activity leader can really help - people need to feel welcomed. The activity isn't always as important as the people supporting the session and spending more money on the right coach/deliverer can be a good investment.

Another specific example was offering sessions to those with **LTHC's** who have had a recent hospital stay so once they've recovered they can find out what leisure activities are suitable for them;

'they are incredibly nervous about doing something where there may not be somebody with that specialist support if it's needed' (Age UK Berkshire).

It was suggested they could be given a prescription and told what activity is suitable for them, when it is on and all the relevant information. Sometimes there are too many options; specific, clear, simplified support is needed. Sessions for beginners involving different activities may give those who are less confident the ability to participate.

It was thought that some specific groups would prefer and benefit from sessions just for them, Mums and babies for example and women wearing clothing such as a hijab who were thought to prefer to stick to all female groups for leisure.
They need active leisure to be

'tailored to them, in a safe environment that doesn't contradict beliefs and values' (Educafe).

A suggestion was made regarding swimming for people with dementia and their carers or a session just for **older people** which has worked in other areas of Berkshire. A lot of people have swum in the past but don't feel able to go on their own as they get older or their health declines, so they need to build up their confidence in the water again and go with someone else. A quiet time just for the group would be required so it does need the support of leisure providers to facilitate this but it might be really beneficial in Age UK Berkshire's opinion;

'I think it would make a lot of people more comfortable and confident in going in.'

4. Barriers to organisations delivering activities

Many organisations would like to offer their members/service users more options for active leisure but cannot afford to and are unable to arrange everything for free or at very low cost, so finances are a key barrier. Several contributors felt they had people who wanted to do more activities but they require additional funding to recruit staff, instructors and volunteers, to hire suitable venues and to purchase the right equipment.

For the organisations that have more of a signposting role, their barriers are related to a lack of up to date information about what's going on.

The need for more volunteers is a barrier for some organisations; although this is something for them to tackle themselves, making it easier for people to attend leisure activities as carers would help. There is often a process for being identified as a carer but if it was more accessible for volunteers to take someone along to an activity (for free) to support them, this may make it easier for people to be active.

5. Popular activities and gaps identified

Most of the organisations involved in the consultation ran their own activities so could not specifically comment on why people did not get involved in other leisure pursuits but the barriers to general active leisure participation were discussed at length and have already been outlined.

Many of the leisure activities that the audiences get involved with are low intensity and gentle, low impact activities. They are often held in community centres or church halls but some people do attend West Berkshire Council facilities such as leisure centres. It was felt that some people don't attend leisure facilities or other activities outside of the organisation they are involved with because they prefer cheaper/free local sessions and/or they feel that the activity is not for them (as highlighted in previous sections).

For **older people**, activities like Tai Chi are popular as they improve strength and balance. Chair based activities such as yoga are also beneficial. Ideally any activities need to have a social element (tea and biscuits are also widely enjoyed!) Activity mornings held previously in other areas were mentioned as working very well, the [pre-pandemic] 50+ morning at Riverside Leisure Centre in Reading was mentioned as an example of good practice where people could go and try out different leisure activities or just have a chat. Walking for leisure is common for those who are able to do it. Some older people do feel confident in going swimming;

'I always really encourage people when they tell me they go swimming' (Pastoral Development Worker).

Sessions run locally that have been targeted as 'wellbeing sessions' were noted as being popular; although they involved seated exercise, this demonstrated how a simple change in language engaged the target audience successfully. There is interest from **older people** in West Berkshire in indoor bowls which there is provision for and popular in some areas and Steady Steps was noted as being enjoyed by those that can get to the venue.

As previously mentioned, sessions for people with **disabilities** or **LTHC's** may be beneficial and wanted by some. 'Dementia walks' that have been run locally have been positively received. They are inexpensive and good for participants physically, mentally and socially. Walks organised for older people in general were suggested, not just for those with dementia and their carers.

One contributing organisation felt there is a gap in provision for antenatal women - these are often privately run and can be expensive. There also appears to be a need for more activities for older men; some participants commented that they are often 'taken' by their wives so something specifically for them may be beneficial with darts and lunch clubs and table tennis highlighted as possible activities.

A couple of contributors felt that **women** can be encouraged more easily than **men**. Mindfulness sessions or activities like tai chi and pilates can be beneficial for a range of people but it was felt there are not enough of these and they are too expensive for many.

Children and young people are often attracted to new and exciting sports although others are happy to just run around with a ball. Some organisations who run sessions for this age group said they are more likely to get them involved in dodgeball, zorbing or dancing on Tik Tok than a traditional sporting activity.

Water based activities are popular but most often it is the **children and young people** that are already involved in them that are most keen and others will take a long time to join in. The new climbing facilities at Newbury's Waterside Centre are expected to be popular but the cost of qualified instructors may make sessions too expensive for some.

As mentioned previously, some **children and young people** have little experience of leisure activities and have not had exposure to the variety that others have.

For those with **learning difficulties**, trampolining has been a popular activity in the past (the contributor had been led to believe that this had tailed off due to equipment requiring maintenance). Walking is also popular but needs to be a suitable length to meet their needs and badminton has also been of interest previously.

There may be a need for more activities for families. One Social Prescriber felt that provision for intergenerational activities would be beneficial and positive thing for parents;

'it's more fun and promotes health and exercise through activity. It can only be a positive thing, especially if they're working together as a group.'

The gaps in provision and activities suggested would require further research to understand the need in terms of location of such activities and actual demand for them.

6. Impact of Covid-19

In each of the consultation sessions the participants were asked about any key learnings from the pandemic with regards to leisure, activities, health and wellbeing and the comments focussed on the following themes:

6.1 Some people are nervous about doing things

Although many people have returned to the leisure activities they did before the pandemic, there are a lot of people that still feel nervous, scared or have lost their confidence;

'there is a small group who are still reluctant for various reasons, whether it be health or just nervous about the whole situation' (Age UK Berkshire).

Some of these people had a lack of motivation prior to Covid-19 but the past 18 months have made it worse, others have been shielding or are still highly vulnerable for health reasons. For those that were told to shield, they may just go back to what they did before rather than try new activities as it's not a priority;

'it's probably so far down your list of things to do.' (Age UK Berkshire).

At times during the pandemic it has been unclear about what restrictions mean for active leisure and what has been allowed to run, increasing anxiety for some who want to do the right thing (by following restrictions) but are unsure what they can do.

Some older people feel worried about catching Covid-19 and others feel worried about going out because they now feel unsteady on their feet.

6.2 Online activities

Many organisations brought in virtual online sessions for a range of activities and those we spoke to were no different. This was positive for some organisations; as well as keeping their members/service users busy during the periods of restrictions, it forced them to get involved with online technology. However, this did highlight the digital divide and acted as a barrier for some people during the pandemic. As previously highlighted, some organisations felt there was still a place for online activities, especially for those who find it difficult to get out physically or mentally and those who have transport issues.

6.3 Venues

Although many venues where residents take part in active leisure are now open, some are still closed and others have taken a long time to reopen. It has been challenging for those organising their own sessions to find places that are big enough to accommodate social distancing, with suitable access and facilities that allow enough people to participate and still ensures financial side of it works.

Everywhere has different Covid-19 regulations and people don't know what to expect so for those who are nervous about going out or experience a lack confidence this can add another barrier. This links to previous comments about messaging and ensuring people know what and who to expect to help make them feel comfortable.

7. Conclusion

Participating in active leisure and keeping physically active is seen as important by many people due to the health benefits provided and the social aspect of bringing people together. However, there are a number of barriers that affect different audiences and make it hard for them to be active. There are several key points and considerations to be taken from this consultation report:

- Suggestions that have been made on the location and accessibility of venues, the need for better customer service, well-trained staff to run/facilitate sessions, better messaging and advertising and activities tailored to specific audiences and their needs, are all linked to the requirement for individuals to **feel welcome** and that active leisure is **'for them.'**
- The social element of active leisure is important and can be a motivator in bringing people to physical activity and keeping them involved.
- A 'one size fits all' approach will not work; leisure opportunities need to be flexible and tailored to different audiences. Being inclusive and welcoming to all is essential but taking a more **specific approach** to meet the needs of a particular group can make active leisure **fully inclusive**.
- Support networks are important, whether those in the network are paid/unpaid/family members/role models, they all have a part to play in motivating the people they work with to be active and enabling them to participate in leisure.
- Better signposting on what's on, where, how to book on and who is running the session would be beneficial. Making it easier for people to book or giving flexibility in attending is also recommended.
- Covid-19 is still having an impact on a lot of people in terms of their confidence levels and ability to be active.
- It takes time and consistency to develop confidence and trust when working with some audiences, it is important to build relationships to encourage participation.

Get Berkshire Active would like to thank all individuals who have contributed this report who have given their time and honest opinions to provide a better understanding of the active leisure needs of West Berkshire.

8. Appendix

- A couple of organisations said they had been asked for their opinions before by West Berkshire Council (not related to this Leisure Strategy) but their feedback had not been listened to. One contributor felt there had been consultation work done with young people previously, that they repeatedly get asked the same things but their opinions were not valued.
- Other organisations were disappointed to have not been included in youth consultations and felt there were barriers stopping those they work with from having their voices heard.
- One participant thought that West Berkshire Council's strategies needed to be more joined up with different departments working together. They felt the Leisure Strategy needed to consider the objectives of other groups, such as the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- There is a gap in services for overweight people, particularly young people who do not get enough support; this is not necessarily a leisure issue but enabling them to better access services and be active is important.
- It was highlighted that there is some duplication with activities and it would be better for deliverers to coordinate schedules to spread sessions out across the week.
- Mencap expressed interest in collaborating with West Berkshire Council to develop a session for leisure provider staff on working with members of the public with disabilities.
- There was concern among some organisations about the future problems with older people who have lost mobility due to the pandemic; they believe there will be a lot of people who never return to 'normal' and will require a lot of NHS/social care in future.

Appendix 3

Facilities Planning Model

The Facilities Planning model (FPM) is a supply/demand gravity model to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area.

The tool was originally developed by the University of Edinburgh in conjunction with Sport Scotland and Sport England.

The FPM can be used as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities

In the case of West Berkshire, it has been used to assess future demand for swimming pools, sports halls and gyms based on population projections for 2021, 2028 and 2027.

A range of scenarios (runs) have been tested, including the opening of a new leisure centre in the East which would contain a main pool and teaching pool and sports hall, alongside the closing of some of the existing leisure facilities over this period.

Headlines

- Demand for swimming and sports halls remains largely unchanged for the period to 2037.
- For swimming pools, 93% of demand is met, and for sports halls 94% of demand is met.
- All of West Berkshire's population is within a 20-minute drive of a health and fitness gym. For 89% of West Berkshire's population, the nearest health and fitness gym is located in West Berkshire.
- There is no hotspot location for unmet demand.
- Unmet demand from lack of capacity is not an issue.
- Leisure Centre locations are in the right places for most West Berkshire residents.
- Of concern, is the age of stock.
- A high proportion of residents can afford to access commercial sites.
- Accessibility - 84% of residents access swimming pools by car and 5% by public transport.

Three Executive summary reports are included to show the results of the modeling for swimming pools, sports halls and fitness gyms.

1. Swimming Pools

Executive Summary

Introduction

- 1.1 West Berkshire Council is reviewing the current provision of swimming pools and assessing future demand and level of provision required to 2028 and 2037. The Council has commissioned a Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) local assessment to develop an evidence base and support this strategic planning.
- 1.2 The overall aims of the FPM assessments are to:
- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of swimming pools meets demand in 2021 across the West Berkshire Council area and a wider study area, which includes the neighbouring local authorities.
 - Assess the impact of population change from 2021 to 2028, and from 2028 to 2037, and the changes that the supply of swimming pools has on demand and its distribution across West Berkshire.
- 1.3 The FPM study builds a picture of change with assessments based on different runs. The assessments are catchment area based, so include the swimming pools and population across neighbouring local authorities (the study area).
- 1.4 The FPM modelling runs are:
- **Run 1** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2021**. This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision and can be used to compare the findings on changes in the future.
 - **Run 2** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2028**, based on the impact of the projected population change to 2028. This run assesses whether the demand for swimming pools across West Berkshire can be met by the current supply.
 - **Run 3** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2028**, based on the impact that the projected growth in population has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new swimming pool at Theale Green School in 2026. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for swimming pools for **2028** with these changes to provision.
 - **Run 4** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2028**, based on the impact that the projected growth in population has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new swimming pool at Theale Green School in 2026 and the closure of the swimming pool at Willink Leisure Centre. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for swimming pools with these changes to provision.
 - **Run 5** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2037**, based on the impact of the projected population change to 2037. This run assesses whether the demand for swimming pools across West Berkshire can be met by the current supply.
 - **Run 6** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2037**, based on the impact that the projected growth in population has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new swimming pool at Theale Green School in 2026. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for swimming pools with these changes to provision.
 - **Run 7** – Supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in **2037**, based on the impact that the projected growth in population has on the future demand for swimming pools and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new swimming pool at Theale Green School in 2026 and the closure of the swimming pool at Willink Leisure Centre. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for swimming pools with these changes to provision.

1.5 Table 1 summarises the swimming pool changes in Runs 1 to 7.

Table 1: Summary of Swimming Pool Changes in West Berkshire by Run 1

Swimming Pool Sites	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7
Theale Green School	closed	closed	open	open	closed	open	open
Willink Leisure Centre	open	open	open	closed	open	open	closed

1.6 The key findings for the FPM study are set out below:

Key Findings

1. In 2021, of the ten existing swimming pool sites, there is only one double pool site at Northcroft Leisure Centre, which has a teaching/learner pool.
2. Water space is highest in Runs 3 and 6 at 2,811 sqm of water, when Theale Green School swimming pool is included, and Willink Leisure Centre is open. The water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 87.5% of the total supply at 2,464 sqm of water.
3. Inclusion of a teaching pool at Theale Green School doubles the number of dedicated pools and the capacity to provide for learn to swim.
4. West Berkshire's demand for swimming pools is projected to be almost unchanged between 2021 and 2037, and is the equivalent of a reduction of 8 sqm. Population growth is not a driver of increased demand for swimming pools.
5. There is a loss of access to swimming pools for residents who walk in the south-east of the authority with the closure of Willink Leisure Centre. The FPM finding is that 11% of all visits to swimming pools are by walkers.
6. In all seven runs, over 93% of the total demand for swimming pools is met; and is over 94% in Runs 3 and 6, when Theale Green School swimming pool is included, and Willink Leisure Centre is open.
7. Eight out of ten visits by West Berkshire residents are to swimming pools in West Berkshire. Therefore, the swimming pools are in the right locations for the majority of West Berkshire residents.
8. Total unmet demand ranges from the equivalent of 100 sqm of water (Runs 3 and 6) to 109 sqm of water (Runs 4 and 7). For context, West Berkshire water space available for community use ranges from 2,061 sqm of water in Run 1, to 2,464 sqm of water in Runs 3 and 6.
9. Across all seven runs, lack of capacity is not an issue because 99% of the unmet demand is located outside a swimming pool catchment.
10. As an authority-wide average, West Berkshire swimming pools are estimated to be 50% full in the weekly peak period in Run 1, and 53% in Run 7. There is plenty of headroom before the Sport England comfort level of 70% of capacity used in the weekly peak period is reached.
11. In 2021, 15% of the estimated used capacity of West Berkshire swimming pools is imported, and this increases to 21% in 2037 when Theale Green School is open. The increase is because of the draw of a new swimming pool site.

2. Sports Halls

(To be finalised)

Executive Summary

Introduction

2.1 West Berkshire Council is reviewing the current provision of sports halls and assessing future demand and level of provision required to 2028 and 2037. The Council has commissioned a Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) local assessment to develop an evidence base and support this strategic planning.

2.2 The overall aims of the FPM work are to:

- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of sports halls meets current demand in 2021 across the West Berkshire Council area and a wider study area, which includes the neighbouring local authorities.
- Assess the impact of changes in population from 2021 to 2028 and 2037 and changes in the supply of sports halls has on demand and its distribution across West Berkshire.

2.3 The FPM study builds a picture of change with assessments based on different runs. The assessments are catchment area based, so include the swimming pools and population across neighbouring local authorities (the study area).

2.4 The FPM modelling runs are:

- **Run 1** – Supply, demand, and access to sports halls in **2021**. This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision and can be used to compare the findings on changes in the future.
- **Run 2** – Supply, demand, and access to sports halls in **2028**, based on the impact of the projected population change to 2028. This run assesses whether the demand for sports halls across West Berkshire can be met by the current supply

- **Run 3** – Supply, demand, and access to sports halls in **2028**, based on the impact the projected growth in population has on future demand for sports halls and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new sports hall at Theale Green School in 2026 and the closure of the sports halls at Cotswold Sports Centre and Willink Leisure Centre. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for sports halls with these changes to provision. Run 3 is the strategic assessment for **2028** with changes in sports halls supply.

- **Run 4** – Supply, demand, and access to sports halls in **2037**, based on the impact of the projected population change to 2037. This run assesses whether the demand for sports halls across West Berkshire can be met by the current supply.

- **Run 5** – Supply, demand, and access to sports halls in **2037**, based on the impact the projected growth in population has on the future demand for sports halls and its distribution. This run includes the opening of a new sports hall at Theale Green School in 2026 and the closure of the sports halls at Cotswold Sports Centre and Willink Leisure Centre. It provides an overall assessment on the future demand for sports halls with these changes to provision. Run 5 is the strategic assessment for **2037** with changes in sports halls supply.

2.5 The next section of the report provides the headline strategic overview, which includes the key findings and interventions arising from the FPM study on supply, demand, and accessibility.

2.6 The main report sets out the full set of findings under each of the seven assessment headings.

Headline Strategic Overview

2.7 The headline strategic overview is that the current supply of sports halls and the options for change can meet the West Berkshire demand for sports halls in 2021 and projected forward to 2028 and 2037.

- 2.8 The most important strategic finding, and which influences all the other findings, is that demand for sports halls by West Berkshire residents does not materially change between 2021, 2028 and 2037. The West Berkshire population is projected to increase by 3.0% between 2021 and 2028 and by 2.1% between 2028 and 2037).
- 2.9 The reason demand for sports halls does not change is because of the ageing of the resident population between 2021 and 2037. It is projected there are fewer residents in 2028 and 2037 than in 2021 in the main age bands for the highest sports hall participation (14-49 for males and 14-39 for females).
- 2.10 Therefore, the increase in demand from population growth is offset by the ageing of the resident population. The demand calculation includes both the existing population and the projected growth in population. The rate of participation is projected to be unchanged.
- 2.11 There is a decrease in demand in three other authorities from 2021 to 2028 and then to 2037, in Reading by 0.6% to 2028 and 0.4% to 2037, Basingstoke and Deane, 1.6% and then 1.1% and South Oxfordshire, 0.6% and 0.5%.
- 2.12 Demand for sports halls increases in four authorities, ranging from 0.3% by 2028 and 0.7% by 2037 in Wiltshire, to 5.6% by 2028 and 4.1% by 2037 in Vale of White Horse.
- 2.13 The options to close Cotswold Sports Centre and Willink Leisure Centre and open a new sports hall at Theale Green School (net reduction of 3 badminton courts), do not change the level of demand for sports halls which can met, or increase the level of unmet demand across the authority. Satisfied demand is over 94% of the West Berkshire total demand for sports halls in 2021, 2028 and 2037.
- 2.14 The sports hall options for change reduces the West Berkshire sports hall demand retained/met within the authority from 82% in 2021 to 79% in 2028 and 2037. However, this is still very high, and it means eight times out of ten the nearest sports hall to a West Berkshire resident is within the local authority. In short, the sports hall locations are in the right places for most West Berkshire residents.
- 2.15 Residents living in the area of the three sports hall options for change and who travel to sports halls by car, can access sports halls outside the authority, mainly in Reading. The new Rivermead Sports Complex, which has a six-court main hall, is scheduled to open in Spring 2023.
- 2.16 The West Berkshire sports halls, as an authority-wide average, are estimated to be 56% full in the weekly peak period in 2021, then 57% in 2028 and 2037. Used capacity is higher at most of the public leisure centres because (1) they have the highest accessibility for both sports club and public use; (2) they are available for daytime use, which is not possible at education venues during term time; and (3) the operators actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation, with a programme of use which reflects the activities and times that customers want to participate. For all these reasons, the public leisure centres have a 'draw effect', and most have higher used capacity. The Theale Green School sports hall has an estimated 100% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 2.17 Of concern is the age of the sports hall sites. In 2021 the average age of the 17 sports hall sites is 28 years and the average age of the public leisure centre sites is 29 years. The oldest sports hall site is located at Park House School opened in 1961.
- 2.18 Eleven sports hall sites opened before 2000 and only four have been modernised, therefore, the ageing of the stock will decrease its attractiveness to participants and may reduce participation. Nearly all of the unmodernised sports halls are located on education sites.

- 2.19 Cotswold Sports Centre opened in 1982 (modernised in 2010) and Willink Leisure Centre opened in 1989 (modernised in 2001). Replacement with the option of a new sports hall at Theale Green school (modelled to open in 2026) will provide a modern sports hall offer for this part of the authority. The oldest unmodernised public sports hall is Northcroft Leisure Centre, opened in 1980 and which has the lowest estimated used capacity of the public leisure centre sports halls.
- 2.20 It may well be a challenge for education budgets to meet the cost of modernising sports halls. The recommendation is to secure community access at the education sports halls which provide the best offer for community use and thereby protect that supply.
- 2.21 A partnership of investment in return for securing community access through an agreement could be the start point. This will secure sports club and community group access for hall sports, with the wider recreational pay and play being provided at the public leisure centre sports halls along with sports club use.
- 2.22 It is also recommended that a review is undertaken of the existing community use agreements either secured by planning conditions, or through a Sport England Lottery Funding Agreement. These agreements should not be allowed to lapse otherwise the available supply will be reduced and impact on reduced participation levels.

3. Health and Fitness Gyms

Executive Summary

Introduction

- 3.1 West Berkshire Council is reviewing the current provision of health and fitness gyms. The Council has commissioned a Sport England Facilities Report and Access Analysis assessment to support its sports facilities strategic planning work and development of planning policies for Health & Fitness Gyms provision.
- 3.2 The overall aims of the work are to:
- Provide a 2021 baseline assessment for health and fitness gyms in the West Berkshire Council area, and the surrounding local authorities, which make up the study area.
 - Assist the Council in determining the scale of health and fitness gyms required in any new public leisure centre project, and the contribution to the overall viability of a new centre.

Key Findings

- 3.3 The key findings are:
1. Most of the West Berkshire health and fitness gyms opened pre-2000, with ten sites in the 1990s and eight sites in the 1980s. Only four of the total 32 West Berkshire sites have opened since 2010.
 2. There are six local authority sites with a total of 185 stations, equivalent to 18% of the total number of accessible stations. There is an average of 30 stations per centre. The largest site is Northcroft Leisure Centre with 52 stations, and the smallest is Jubilee Leisure Centre with ten stations.
 3. The commercial sector is the majority provider, with 11 of the 26 public accessible health and fitness gyms. They have 593 stations, 56% of the total number of accessible stations,

with an average of 54 stations per site. The biggest and most recent site to open is Pure Gym in 2020 with 220 stations.

4. The pattern of provision across the study area is different from West Berkshire, with a more recent supply of centres. In the study area, 79 centres opened in the 2000 decade (eight in West Berkshire) and 61 centres opened between 2010 and 2019 (three in West Berkshire).
5. West Berkshire has no lower super output areas (LSOAs) that are classified as the most deprived 10% nationally, which means it is more likely that residents will join and take out a membership to access commercial health and fitness gyms. There is a greater ability to pay in West Berkshire than in other local authority areas in England.
6. Northcroft Leisure Centre is the local authority centre with the largest number of stations (52) but only 0.4% of the population (561 people) live within its 20-minute drive time catchment because it is co-located with several commercial centres. This centre is also the oldest public leisure centre health & fitness gym (opened in 1980). If the membership levels and memberships per station for this centre are low, this could be explained by these findings.

Strategic Overview

- 3.4 From this supply and accessibility assessment, there are some trends that can be identified. West Berkshire's stock of health and fitness sites is quite old, with most centres pre-dating 2000.
- 3.5 There has not been the growth of low-cost health & fitness centres in West Berkshire as experienced in a lot of other authorities. Since 2010 only four centres have opened in West Berkshire, one of these being a commercial centre (Pure Gym, opened in 2020). This is a low-cost centre, and is also the largest in the authority with 220 stations. However, this does suggest that, given the minor

increase in sites overall, there is quite a settled pattern of health and fitness centre provision.

- 3.6 The trend in gym session participation reflects this settled pattern of provision. Over the first four Active Lives surveys from 2016 to 2020, participation was highest in the year November 2017/18, when 13.5% of adults participated in at least two gym sessions over the past 28 days but reduced to 9% of adults participating in the November 2019/20 year due to the restrictions on access to gyms caused by Covid-19.
- 3.7 It is better to take the longer term trend rather than review changes over one year. This shows that adult participation increased over the first three years of Active Lives surveys, and fell by 3 percentage points in the fourth year when compared with the first year. The longer term Active Lives findings do not suggest a trend of sustained increases in gym session participation.
- 3.8 It is important to compare the Active Lives trends for participation with membership levels for the local authority centres over the same time period to see whether there is any correlation, and also as a trend guide to future participation levels.

3.9 Of note is that only three of the 26 public accessible gyms have over 80 stations, which is a commercial benchmark level for provision. Most of the centres are in the range of 20 to 40 stations, with 13 sites in this range. These are mainly small scale local centres, and there are only two national health and fitness commercial providers, Nuffield Health with 124 stations opened in 1998 and Pure Gym with 220 stations opened in 2020.

3.10 The absence of more of the national commercial providers and larger scale sites also reinforces the view that provision in West Berkshire is settled in terms of supply and demand, with a network of local centres in the main settlements.

3.11 To reiterate, this is a 2021 baseline assessment for health and fitness gyms in the West Berkshire Council area and the surrounding local authorities.

3.12 Its purpose is to assist the Council in determining the scale of health and fitness gyms required in any new public leisure centre project, and the contribution to the overall viability of a new centre.

