Broxbourne Leisure Facilities Strategy

Appendices

December 2013
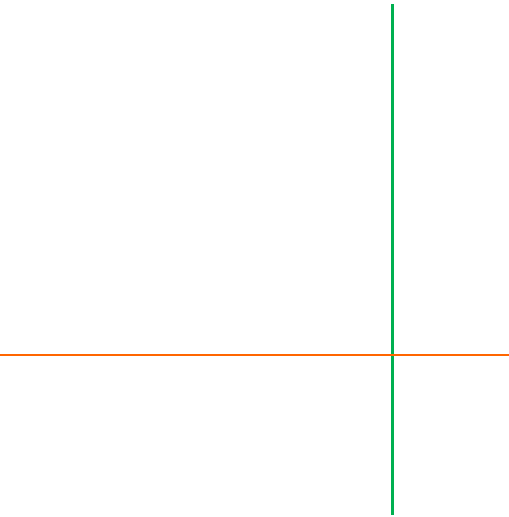
BOROUGH OF BROXBOURNE

Contents

Appendix 1

Profile of market segments and implications for Broxbourne

Segment	Total and % of population in Broxbourne	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/ status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	3,913 (5.6%)	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites	Male 18-25 Single Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Cricket, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance Training for competition Social Enjoyment Keep fit	Time Interest	Better facilities People to go with Improved transport	Most active in population Approx. 20% zero days
02	2,025 (2.9%)	Jamie Sports Team Drinkers	Male 18-25 Single Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Badminton, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social Performance Competition	Time	Better facilities People to go with Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types Approx. 30% zero days
03	3,894 (5.6%)	Chloe Fitness Class Friends	Female 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Body combat, Netball, Pilates, Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type 30-35% zero days
04	2,086 (3%)	Leanne Supportive Singles	Female 18-25 Single Likely to have children Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight Activities for children	Health isn't good enough Time	Help with child care Longer opening hours Cost	Least active of A but does participate 40-45% zero days
05	3,727 (5.3%)	Helena Career Focused Females	Female 26-35 Single Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Horse Riding, Skiing, Tai chi, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight Keeping fit Improving performance	Time People to go with	Longer opening hours People to go with	Very active type 30-35% zero days

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06	**8,297 (11.9%)**	**Tim** **Settling Down Males**	**Male** **26-45** **Single / married** **May have children** **Professional**	**Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football**	**Improve performance** **Keep fit** **Social**	**Time**	**More free time** **Help with childcare**	**Very active type** **25-30% zero days**
B07	4,566 (6.5%)	Alison Stay at Home Mums	Female 36-45 Married Housewife Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Tennis, Cycling, Horse Riding, Exercise Bike	Taking children Losing weight Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare Better facilities	Fairly active type 30-35% zero days
08	4,384 (6.3%)	Jackie Middle England Mums	Female 36-45 Married Part time skilled worker, housewife Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Walking, Aqua Aerobics	Taking children Losing weight	Time Cost Lack of interest	Help with childcare Cheaper admissions	Average 45-50% zero days
09	2,033 (2.9%)	Kev Pub League Team Mates	Male 36-45 Single / married May have children Vocational	Football, Darts, Karate, Snooker, Weights, Boxing, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition Social Enjoyment (ltd) Perform	Time Slight cost factor	More free time Cost Facilities	Less active within group B Approx. 50% zero days
10	1,433 (2.1%)	Paula Stretched Single Mums	Female 26-35 Single Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight Take children	Cost Lack of childcare Poor transport Lack of interest	Improved transport Cheaper admission Help with childcare Better facilities	Least active type within Group B Approx. 60% zero days
11	**7,825 (11.2%)**	**Philip** **Comfortable Mid-Life Males**	**Male** **46-55** **Married** **Professional** **Older children**	**Sailing, Football, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf, Cricket**	**Social** **Taking children** **Improving performance** **Enjoyment**	**Time** **Lack of childcare**	**More free time** **Help with childcare**	**Most active within Group C** **Approx. 40% zero days**
12	4,925 (7.1%)	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies	Female 46-55 Married Professional Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga, Horse Riding, Pilates, Gym	Keeping fit Losing weight Help with injury	Time Lack of interest	Longer opening hours More people to go with	Reasonably active type 40-45% zero days
13	**6,347 (9.1%)**	**Roger and Joy** **Early Retirement Couples**	**Male / female** **56-65** **Retired or part-time**	**Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Bowls, Sailing, Golf, Shooting, Fishing, Racquet Sports**	**Keeping fit** **To help with injury** **Enjoyment** **Taking grandchildren**	**Poor health** **Lack of interest** **Transport**	**Better facilities** **Improved transport**	**Participate once or twice a week** **50-55% zero days**

14	1,506 (2.2%)	Brenda Older Working Women	Female 46-55 Single / married May have children Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, Step Machine, Keep fit	Weight Bring grandchildren Help with injury	Lack of interest Time	More free time Longer hours Cheaper admissions Help with childcare (for grand children)	Sometimes participates 60-65% zero days
15	1,234 (1.8%)	Terry Local 'Old Boys'	Male age 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Utility walking, Darts, Snooker, Utility cycling	Help with injury Social	Poor health Lack of people to go with Cost	Subsidised admissions People to go with	Some low intensity participation 65-70% zero days
16	768 (1.1%)	Norma Later Life Ladies	Female 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health Cost	Cheaper admissions People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C 75-80% zero days
17	2,583 (3.7%)	Ralph and Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples	Male / female 65+ Married Retired	Bowls, Golf, Tennis, Table tennis, Snooker, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social Improve performance and keep fit Enjoyment	Transport Lack of people to go with	Improved transport More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D Approx. 70% zero days
18	2,874 (4.1%)	Frank Twilight Year Gents	Male 66+ Married / single Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D 75-80% zero days
19	**5,279 (7.6%)**	**Elsie and Arnold** **Retirement Home Singles**	**Male / female 66+ Widowed Retired**	**Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise**	**Social Help with injury**	**Health problems and disability**	**Improved transport People to go with**	**Lowest participation of Group D** **Approx. 85% zero days**

Appendix 2 Facilities Planning Model description

Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

A. Model description
B. Facility Inclusion Criteria
C. Model Parameters

A. Model Description

Background - The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with Sport Scotland and Sport England since the 1980s. 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.

The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England[1].

How the model 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.

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[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

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.

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.

This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGP's, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGP's carried out in 2005/6 jointly with sportscotland.

User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes;

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey - ONS
- General Household Survey - ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live

Calculating Demand - This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population[2] This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population. Depending on the age and gender make up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)[3] The use of OA's in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

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[3] Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 175,400 OA's across England & Wales. An OA has a target value of 125 households (300 people) per OA.

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

Based on travel time information[4] taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an over supply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

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

Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities

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[4] To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

attractiveness.   The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

2.   Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LA's, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking.   A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

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

- High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
- Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

3.   Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

Utilised Capacity (used capacity) - Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. England figure for Feb 2008 Pools was only 57.6%.

Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a users perspective, as the facility would completely full.

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For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm.   This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place.   However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls.

Travel times Catchments - The model use travel times to define facility catchments. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. With the exception of London where DoT travel speeds are used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs, these travel times are used across the country and so do not pick up on any regional differences, of example, longer travel times for remoter rural communities.

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

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

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	70.0%	19.0%	11.0%
Sports Hall	75.0%	16.0%	9.0%
AGP			
Combined	89.0%	9.0%	2.0%
Football	87.1%	10.7%	2.1%
Hockey	95.4%	2.6%	1.9%

The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

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

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

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

B. Inclusion Criteria used within analysis

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.[5]
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities where identified.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[6].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotland and Sports Council for Wales. All facilities weighted 75% due to no data on age of facilities.

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[5].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotand and Sports Council for Wales. All facilities weighted 75% due to no data on age of facilities.

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[5] 160m is equivalent to a 20m x 8m pool. This assumption will exclude very small pools, such as plunge pools and hotel pools.

[6] Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

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C. Model Parameters used in the Analysis

Swimming pools

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchments	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools

Participation	

Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
Male	13.23	7.91	9.41	8.31	4.85	2.18
Female	12.72	15.41	16.19	12.84	7.65	1.87

Frequency (vpwpp)

Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
Male	0.92	1.05	0.97	1.02	1.22	1.42
Female	0.95	0.98	0.88	1.00	1.10	1.19

Peak Period	Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours
Percentage in Peak Period	63%

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Sports halls

At one Time Capacity	20- users per 4 court hall, 8 per 144m² of ancillary hall
Catchments	Car: 15 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 15 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes

Participation

Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
Male	9.55	15.04	14.96	11.08	5.68	5.55
Female	6.03	9.31	11.66	9.40	5.40	4.28

Frequency (vpwpp)

Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+
Male	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.92	1.10
Female	0.99	0.85	1.03	0.90	1.02	1.27

Peak Period	Weekday: 17.00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17.30 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17.00 to 19.30 Total: 40.5 Hours
Percentage in Peak Period	60%

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Appendix 3 Population assumptions

2013-2031 population projections and estimates by age groups and gender

	2013				2021				2031			
	M	F	Total	%	M	F	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
0 to 4	3,255	3,110	6,365	6.7	3,375	3,222	6,598	6.7	3171	3028	6199	6.0
5 to 9	2,957	2,915	5,872	6.2	3,518	3,331	6,849	6.9	3341	3162	6503	6.3
10 to 14	2,951	2,666	5,617	5.9	3,219	3,092	6,312	6.4	3531	3335	6866	6.6
15 to 19	2,988	2,843	5,832	6.2	2,867	2,676	5,543	5.6	3513	3288	6801	6.6
20 to 24	2,749	2,770	5,519	5.8	2,527	2,490	5,017	5.1	2639	2607	5246	5.1
25 to 29	2,814	3,057	5,871	6.2	2,898	3,080	5,977	6.0	2663	2852	5515	5.3
30 to 34	3,000	3,194	6,194	6.6	3,121	3,436	6,557	6.6	2922	3167	6089	5.9
35 to 39	2,846	3,088	5,934	6.3	2,918	3,380	6,298	6.4	3085	3493	6578	6.3
40 to 44	3,233	3,604	6,836	7.2	2,936	3,282	6,218	6.3	3186	3606	6792	6.5
45 to 49	3,527	3,864	7,391	7.8	2,870	3,225	6,096	6.1	2980	3418	6398	6.2
50 to 54	3,232	3,363	6,595	7.0	3,318	3,722	7,040	7.1	2903	3290	6193	6.0
55 to 59	2,569	2,791	5,360	5.7	3,245	3,612	6,856	6.9	2752	3134	5886	5.7
60 to 64	2,288	2,450	4,738	5.0	2,656	2,890	5,546	5.6	2963	3423	6386	6.2
65 to 69	2,396	2,611	5,007	5.3	2,022	2,391	4,413	4.5	2795	3276	6071	5.8
70 to 74	1,689	2,023	3,712	3.9	2,101	2,427	4,527	4.6	2228	2662	4890	4.7
75 to 79	1,453	1,760	3,213	3.4	1,659	1,961	3,620	3.7	1621	2129	3750	3.6
80 to 84	1,041	1,433	2,475	2.6	1,160	1,601	2,761	2.8	1559	2015	3574	3.4
85+	708	1,295	2,003	2.1	1,207	1,704	2,911	2.9	1818	2248	4066	3.9
	45,696	48,839	94,534	100	47,616	51,523	99,140	100	49670	54133	103803	100

2013-2031 population projections and estimates by sports types

			2013	%	2021	%	2031	%	Change 2013 to 2021 %	Change 2013 to 2031 %
Non active	0-5	Mixed	7539	**8.0**	7968	**8.0**	7500	**7.2**	5.7	-0.5
Mini football	6 to 9	Mixed	4698	**5.0**	5479	**5.5**	5202	**5.0**	16.6	10.7
Mini rugby	8 to 12	Mixed	5719	**6.0**	6526	**6.6**	6721	**6.5**	14.1	17.5
Junior football	10 to 15	Boys	3549	**3.8**	3792	**3.8**	4234	**4.1**	6.8	19.3
		Girls	3235	**3.4**	3627	**3.7**	3993	**3.8**	12.1	23.4
Junior hockey	11 to 15	Boys	2959	**3.1**	3148	**3.2**	3529	**3.4**	6.4	19.3
		Girls	2702	**2.9**	3009	**3.0**	3326	**3.2**	11.4	23.1
Junior cricket	11 to 17	Boys	4154	**4.4**	4295	**4.3**	4934	**4.8**	3.4	18.8
		Girls	3839	**4.1**	4079	**4.1**	4641	**4.5**	6.3	20.9
Junior rugby	13 to 17	Boys	2973	**3.1**	3007	**3.0**	3522	**3.4**	1.1	18.5

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			2013	%	2021	%	2031	%	Change 2013 to 2021 %	Change 2013 to 2031 %
		Girls	2772	**2.9**	2842	**2.9**	3307	**3.2**	2.5	19.3
Jun rugby	16 to 17	Girls	1137	**1.2**	1070	**1.1**	1315	**1.3**	-5.9	15.7
Senior football & hockey	16 to 45	Men	17738	**18.8**	17267	**17.4**	17901	**17.2**	-2.7	0.9
		Women	18760	**19.8**	18454	**18.6**	19038	**18.3**	-1.6	1.5
Senior rugby	18 to 45	Men	16543	**17.5**	16120	**16.3**	16496	**15.9**	-2.6	-0.3
		Women	17623	**18.6**	17387	**17.5**	17723	**17.1**	-1.3	0.6
Senior cricket	18 to 55	Men	23110	**24.4**	22383	**22.6**	22333	**21.5**	-3.1	-3.4
		Women	24635	**26.1**	24409	**24.6**	24375	**23.5**	-0.9	-1.1
Non active	55+	Mixed	25436	**26.9**	29264	**29.5**	33446	**32.2**	15.0	31.5
Active population	6 to 55	Mixed	61560	**65.1**	61909	**62.4**	62858	**60.6**	0.6	2.1

4. Teams and clubs

A full database of teams and clubs operating in Broxbourne at the time of the study is contained in a separate database available from the Council

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5. Pitches and venues

A full database of pitches, greens, courts and other outdoor sports venues used in Broxbourne at the time of the study is contained in a separate database available from the Council

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