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Ifield Golf Club

Rusper Road, Crawley Sussex, RH11 0LN



Appendices for Report for Save West of Ifield

regarding

Horsham District Council's Local Plan 2023-2040 and the Regulation 19 Stage Representation

prepared by

Mark Smith BA MRICS MBA

23 February 2024







Appendices Contents

- MAS 1 My professional experience
- MAS 2 Extracts from Sport England's 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide' (ANOG)
- MAS 3 Extracts from Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance'
- MAS 4 Extracts from the R&A's 'Golf & Health 2016-2020' report
- MAS 5 Extracts about the significant boost in UK golf participation post Covid
- MAS 6 My data from Sport England's 'Active Places Power' tool
- MAS 7 Statement from Dr Martin Hawtree (professional golf courses architect)
- MAS 8 Extracts from 'Forging Links (The Story of Ifield Golf Club)'
- MAS 9 Statement from Bernard Gallacher OBE (professional golfer and three time Ryder Cup captain)

My professional experience

ABOUT SMITH LEISURE



The common theme is work related to UK golf venues. We provide specialist support and advice to clients on golf property and business matters.

We cover the whole golf property spectrum – from small stand-alone golf centres to trophy venues and luxury golf hotels plus newer formats, such as adventure golf.

We have a deep understanding of this market built up over 30 years. We are well placed to provide reliable and insightful advice to our clients.

We are in this sector for the long term. The principles of integrity, trust and professionalism underpin our business and the work we do for our clients.

Our differentiating point

We are the only chartered surveying firm which

- a) specialises solely in the UK golf market and
- b) has direct operational experience in running golf venues.

This blend of direct operational experience, coupled with consultancy work on hundreds of golf property projects, gives us a balanced perspective.

Our insights gained in this sector over many years helps our clients – either by adding significant financial value or giving clarity on their decision making processes.

Mark Smith set up Smith Leisure in 2004. He is member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and has an MBA from Henley Business School. He is a member of Golf Business International - a group of leading advisers providing support to the global golf community.





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Our services relating to golf venues

These include (in alphabetical order):

- · Business rates appeals
- Buying, selling and leasing
- · Expert witness evidence
- Feasibility and viability studies
- Operational audits and management
- Property valuations
- · Rent reviews and lease renewals
- Strategic plans/exit routes
- · Town & country planning



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Regulated by RICS

ABOUT SMITH LEISURE (cont.)

smithleisure UK GOLF PROPERTY EXPERTISE - CHARTERED SURVEYORS

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Our clients

These include proprietary golf operators, private members' clubs, freehold owners. local authorities, investors, banks, non-golf surveying firms, lawyers and accountants,

Most of our new work comes from personal recommendation. Below are some of the clients we have worked for over the years.

Addinaton Court Golf Centre Addington Palace Golf Club Altonwood Golf Group American Golf (UK) Ansty Golf Centre Badgemore Park Barnet Council Barton on Sea Golf Club Bavdrive Birchwood Park Golf & Country Club Birmingham City Council Blackmoor Golf Club **Bolton Council** Boughton Golf Club Bradley Park Golf Course Brampton Park Golf Club Broadstone Golf Club Brokenhurst Manor Golf Club Builth Wells Golf Club Burgess Hill Golf Centre Burhill Golf & Leisure Camberlev Heath Golf Club Came Down Golf Club Canford Magna Golf Club Cape Cornwall Golf & Leisure Chelmsford City Council Cheshire East Council Chobham Golf Club Chorley Council City of Edinburgh Council Cookridge Hall Golf Club Coombe Wood Golf Club Cottesmore Hotel Golf & Country Club Cowdray Estate

Crown Golf

Dacorum Borough Council Dravcote Hotel Dudsbury Golf Club Hotel & Spa Dunham Forest Golf & Country Club Dwellcourt Group Ealina Council East Berks Golf Club Enmore Park Golf Club Ferndown Golf Club Five Lakes Hotel Golf & Country Club Formby Ladies Golf Club Frodsham Golf Club GL Hearn Goldman Sachs Golf Kingdom Family Golf & Leisure Park Goring & Streatlev Golf Club Gravesend Golf Centre Greenwich Peninsular Golf Driving Range Hampton Court Palace Golf Club Harlevford Golf Club Hartley Wintney Golf Club Hartsbourne Country Club Hatchford Brook Golf Centre High Post Golf Club Hobbs Cross Golf Centre Hoburne Golf Hoebridge Golf Centre Horton Park Golf Club **HSBC** Kingswood Golf & Country Club Knight Frank Littlestone Golf Club London Borough of Bexlev

London Borough of Enfield

London Borough of Hillingdon

Manhatton Loft Corporation Mill Hill Golf Club Mill Ride Golf Club Mytime Active National Golf Centre, Woodhall Spa Newburv Racecourse New Forest District Council New Zealand Golf Club Parkstone Golf Club Pedham Place Golf Centre Pentland Golf & Leisure Pine Ridae Golf Club PING Europe Pinner Hill Golf Club Playgolf Portsmouth City Council Premier Golf Developments Preston City Council Queenwood Quod Planning Consultancy Redlibbets Golf Club Regent Park Golf Course Remedy Oak Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council Roehampton Club Roval Bank of Scotland Royal Guernsey Golf Club Roval Mid-Surrey Golf Club Royal St George's Golf Club Royal Winchester Golf Club Rustinaton Golf Centre Salisbury & South Wilts Golf Club Sand Martins Golf Club Scarborough North Cliff Golf Club

South Herts Golf Club South Winchester Golf Club Stirling Investments Stafford Castle Golf Club St Mellion International Resort Studley Wood Golf Club Sunningdale Golf Club Surrey National Golf Club The Addington Golf Club The Belfry The Dartmouth Hotel Golf & Spa The Drift Golf Club The Dve London The Hertfordshire Golf & Country Club The Kendleshire Golf Club The Lambourne Golf Club The Machrie Hotel & Links The Point at Polzeath The Shire London The Shropshire Golf Centre The Warwickshire Golf & Country Club Thonock Park Thornhill Estates Thorpe Wood Golf Course Transport Scotland Vivien Saunders OBE Waverlev Borough Council Wescom Group Wirral Council Witney Lakes Resort Wrag Barn Golf & Country Club Woburn Golf Club Woodland Environmental World of Golf

Silvermere Golf & Leisure







ABOUT MARK SMITH



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Work focus – property and business matters relating to the UK golf sector

- Valuation matters (both capital and rental valuations plus business rates appeals)
- Expert witness evidence for court and tribunal cases plus public planning inquiries
- · Viability studies and business plans
- · Strategic reviews and management consultancy
- · Rent reviews and lease renewals
- · Sales, lettings and acquisitions (including due diligence)

Work experience

- · 2004 Set up Smith Leisure
- 2000 to 2004 Property Golf & Finance Group Ltd (property director 2002-04)
- 1999 to 2000 Strutt & Parker's golf department (head of brokerage)
- 1991 to 1999 William Hillary Leisure & Hotel's golf department (associate)
- 1988 to 1991 Hillier Parker in London (trainee surveyor)

Professional and academic qualifications

- Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors since 1991 and a RICS Registered Valuer
- Executive board member of Golf Business International a group of advisers providing support to the global golf community see www.golfbusinessinternational.com
- MBA from Henley Business School
- Degree in economics and statistics from Exeter University

Other

- Website www.smithleisure.com.
- · Spoken at conferences and seminars on golf property issues
- Written articles for golf industry magazines on various topics







Extracts from Sport England's 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide' (ANOG)

Quantity

C11 What facilities there are in your area? How many do you have? Do you have enough?

How much capacity is there?

When looking at the relationship between the amount and nature of people wanting to access facilities and the number and capacity of facilities available, you should think about the following:

- How many facilities are there?
- How are facilities being used? Are they generally busy/full or is there spare capacity?
- Are there any issues that impact on the use of the facility?(this links to Availability below)
- Are facilities experiencing high levels of usage at certain times of the day and on certain days of the week?
- Are all facilities full or are some busier than others?
- What are the possible reasons for these observations and what does it tell us?

C12 Supply information - this will give you:

- A database of all relevant facilities in your area in line with the scope of the assessment
- Information on the name, location and specification of facilities
- Information of any planned provision and provision in neighbouring authorities or catchments which will impact.
- A clear picture of how much capacity there is available for users

C13 Demand information - this will give you:

- An understanding of the population and demographic profile of your area.
- Details of planned population growth which may require new and additional provision.
- The profile of any growth and the demand this will create for any particular facility
- Any trends in sports participation which are likely to increase demand for additional provision.
- Details of any future or latent demand which will put pressures on the existing stock.
- Any specific priorities that have been identified for providing new provision, either locally or through the NGB
- Any trends in terms of participation and usage and whether they will put increasing or reduced pressures on existing facility capacity

Quality

C15 Are the facilities 'fit for purpose' for the users? Do the facilities provide the level of play needed? Does the quality meet the user expectations?

Gaining an understanding of qualitative issues is also important to building a fully informed picture of supply and demand in your area. To develop this understanding you should think about the following:

- Does the quality of the facility meet the standard required or desired by the user?
 If not, what is the impact?
- Is provision appropriate to meet the relevant NGB standard of play and competition? If not, what is the impact?
- How is quality a factor in attracting or discouraging participation and usage?

C16 Supply Information - this will give you:

- A picture of the quality of individual facilities within your scope of assessment
- Information on the age of facilities, year of refurbishment etc.
- Any supplementary information on the quality of facilities through site assessments and visits along with any condition survey information

C17 Demand information - This will give you:

- User feedback on the quality of facilities and whether they meet customer expectations
- Provider feedback on quality of facilities and whether they meet provider's expectations
- The views of the sport and the NGB as to whether the facilities are 'fit for purpose' for both their sport, and the level of play they need.
- Any specific priorities that have been identified for enhancing provision (improving quality or making facilities 'fit for purpose') – locally or through the NGB.

Accessibility

C20 Where are the facilities located? Are they in the right physical location for users? Are there any geographical gaps in the supply of facilities?

Looking at where facilities are located, you can get a clearer picture of their overall distribution in relation to demand within your area. To develop this picture you should think about the following:

- How does accessibility affect how the way in which facilities are being used (or not used)?
- Can demand physically travel to the current facility stock? Are there specific geographic areas where accessibility is having a significant effect on usage?
- Is accessibility a reason why certain facilities are busy while others may have spare capacity?
- How do accessibility issues build on any initial thoughts on whether the number and size of facilities is sufficient?
- In addition to the number and size of facilities are they in the right place and is there appropriate coverage?
- If there are 'gaps' in provision is there sufficient untapped demand to justify new provision or are there other alternatives to think about?

C21 Supply Information - this will give you:

- The ability to map all the facilities using appropriate GIS including any planned and/or unused facilities
- Ability to apply appropriate catchments to help analyse any accessibility gaps
- To overlay any particular policy drivers e.g. health or deprivation indices

C22 Demand Information - this will give you:

- A clear understanding of the location of facilities in relation to the nature and distribution of the population and participation profiles of the area
- The location of any population growth compared to the where the current facilities are located

Availability

C24 Are the facilities available to users who want to use them, when they want to use them?

How are facilities being used?

Once you have begun to establish your thinking around the number, size, quality and location of provision, a further layer of understanding can be gained by thinking about issues of availability and potential operational barriers. You should look to consider the following:

- Are there restrictions on some facilities that affect their availability? An example may be facilities requiring private membership. How does this impact on the supply and demand relationship?
- How does the price of using certain facilities affect how they are used?
- Are opening times or programming of sessions an important factor in understanding the supply and demand picture i.e. are they limiting the availability of a facility or certain facility type?
- Does ownership and management affect the availability of facilities to users, or specific groups? An example may be that specific education facilities are not managed positively to all general community or club use.
- Are there identifiable issues that impact on the capacity and availability of facilities?
- Are there any physical design and layout issues of facilities that may limit availability to or prevent use by specific users?
- How do availability issues expand on or clarify the picture you are building of your local area?

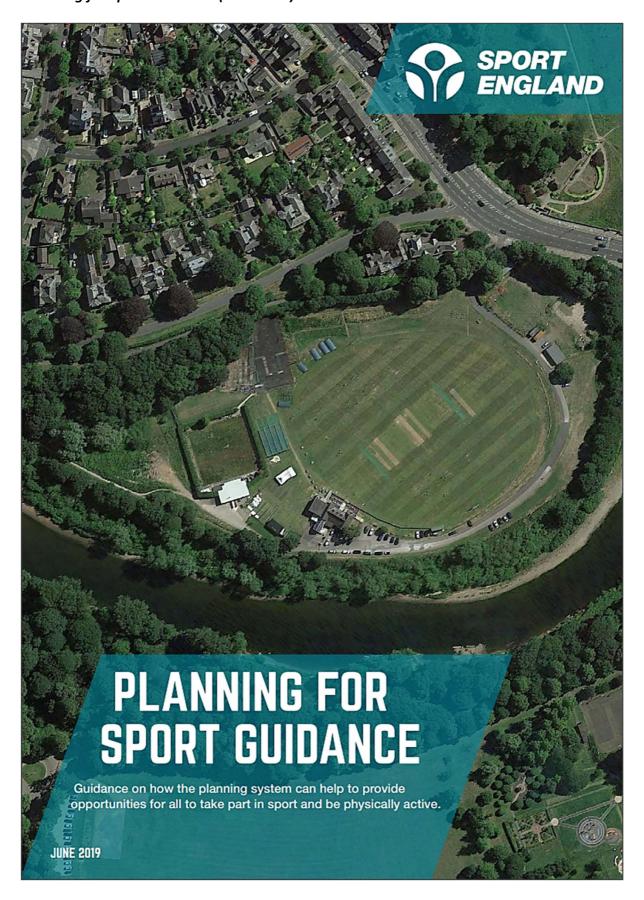
C25 Supply Information - this will give you:

- An understanding of the management, ownership and usage of facilities and the impact on the availability of provision.
- A clear picture from the consultation views on how available facilities are.

C26 Demand Information - This will give you:

- A clear picture from the consultation views on how available facilities are, both generally and to specific sports or groups.
- What the trends are in terms of participation and usage, how these might put increasing or reduced pressures on the availability of provision
- Details of any identified future or latent demand which will put pressures on the availability of the existing stock
- Knowledge of whether specific priorities have been identified for enhancing the availability of provision locally or through the NGB

Extracts from Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance'



-		100 m	Service .	é
CONTE	NTS			
THE 12 PL	_ANNING-FOR-SPO	RT PRINCIPLES	1	
PART 1: T	HE PLANNING SYS	STEM & SPORT ENGLAN	ID3	
		LOPMENT MANAGEMENT		
		LICY FRAMEWORK		
		VERNMENT AND SPORT ENGLAI		
		AIM AND OBJECTIVES WITH THE PLANNING SYSTEM		
now s	BPURT ENGLAND WURKS	WITH THE PLANNING STSTEM		
PART 2: A	APPLYING THE 12 I	PLANNING-FOR-SPORT	PRINCIPLES 12	
OVERA	ARCHING: PRINCIPLES 1	I TO 3	15	きまた
PROTE	ECT: PRINCIPLES 4	4 AND 5		
200	NCE. DDINCIDLES	6 AND 7		
ENHAN	NGE: PRINGIPLES (J AND /	29	
PROVI		E TO 12	35	一种
PROVI	IDE: PRINCIPLES S		35 35 35 30	了。 在
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OVERARCHING

RECOGNISE AND GIVE SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT TO THE BENEFITS OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.

PROTECT

PROTECT AND PROMOTE
EXISTING SPORT AND
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
PROVISION AND ENSURE
NEW DEVELOPMENT DOES
NOT PREJUDICE ITS USE.

ENHANCE

SUPPORT IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROVISION WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED.

PROVIDE

SUPPORT NEW PROVISION, INCLUDING ALLOCATING NEW SITES, FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WHICH MEETS IDENTIFIED NEEDS.

UNDERTAKE, MAINTAIN
AND APPLY ROBUST AND
UP-TO-DATE ASSESSMENTS
OF NEED AND STRATEGIES
FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL
ACTIVITY PROVISION, AND
BASE POLICIES, DECISIONS
AND GUIDANCE UPON THEM.

ENSURE LONG-TERM
VIABLE MANAGEMENT
AND MAINTENANCE OF
NEW AND EXISTING SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
PROVISION.

ENCOURAGE AND SECURE WIDER COMMUNITY USE OF EXISTING AND NEW SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROVISION.

ENSURE A POSITIVE
APPROACH TO MEETING THE
NEEDS GENERATED BY NEW
DEVELOPMENT FOR SPORT
AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
PROVISION.

PLAN, DESIGN AND MAINTAIN BUILDINGS, DEVELOPMENTS, FACILITIES, LAND AND ENVIRONMENTS THAT ENABLE PEOPLE TO LEAD ACTIVE LIFESTYLES.



PROVIDE SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROVISION WHICH IS FIT FOR PURPOSE AND WELL DESIGNED.

PLAN POSITIVELY FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROVISION IN DESIGNATED LANDSCAPES AND THE GREEN BELT.

12 PLANNING-FOR-SPORT PRINCIPLES

PROACTIVELY ADDRESS ANY AMENITY ISSUES ARISING FROM SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENTS.

1

Appendix MAS 3 – extracts from Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance' (June 2019)

PLANNING FOR SPORT PART 1: THE PLANNING SYSTEM & SPORT ENGLAND

The NPPF also states that:

"access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities" (paragraph 96).

In providing specific detail on planning positively for open space, sport and recreational provision, the NPPF is clear that:

- planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities and opportunities for new provision (paragraph 96);
- information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate (paragraph 96);
- existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless one of three specific circumstances are met (paragraph 97);
- planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access including, providing better facilities for users (paragraph 98); and
- land of particular recreational value to a local community can be designated as a Local Green Space affording it greater protection (paragraph 101).

Proper consideration of open space, sport and recreation is essential in ensuring that spatial development strategies and local plans are found to be sound when they are independently examined. To be sound they need to demonstrate that they meet the four tests set out in the NPPF¹⁰ in that they have been positively prepared, are justified, are effective and deliverable and are consistent with national policy.

The NPPF is supported by the Government's Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)¹¹. The PPG provides additional context and guidance on a range of topics including health and wellbeing, along with open space, sports and recreational facilities. The PPG also includes details of the types of planning applications that Sport England should be consulted on¹², as well as pointing to Sport England's guidance on assessing the need for sports and recreational facilities¹³.

¹³ See <u>'Planning for Sport Principle 2'</u> within this guidance (page 18).

The Government's NPPF (2019) – paragraph 35 Examining Plans.

The Government's Planning Practice Guidance.

¹² See the 'How Sport England works with the planning system' section of this guidance (page 10).

Appendix MAS 3 – extracts from Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance' (June 2019)

PLANNING FOR SPORT
PART 1: THE PLANNING SYSTEM & SPORT ENGLAND

SPORT ENGLAND'S PLANNING AIM

Sport England's aim in working with the planning system is to help provide active environments that maximise opportunities for sport and physical activity for all, enabling the already active to be more so and the inactive to become active.

PLANNING OBJECTIVES: PROTECT, ENHANCE, PROVIDE

This aim is supported by three objectives:

PROTECT – TO PROTECT THE RIGHT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE RIGHT PLACES.

Existing provision should be protected unless an assessment has demonstrated there is an excess of the provision and the specific buildings or land are surplus to requirements; or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the former or current use.

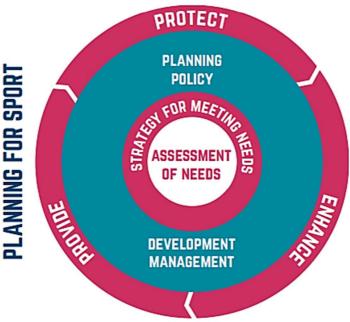
ENHANCE - TO ENHANCE OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH BETTER USE OF EXISTING PROVISION.

The use of existing provision should be optimised, for example through quality, access and management improvements supported by appropriate ancillary facilities.

PROVIDE - TO PROVIDE NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Appropriate new provision that meets needs and encourages people to play sport and be physically active should be provided by adapting existing places and through new development.

Understanding people's needs is central to meeting the objectives and planning effectively for sport and physical activity. An assessment of needs should inform a strategy (for example playing pitch strategy or built facility strategy) to meet the needs. The assessment and strategy should then be positively applied in both the Planning Policy and Development Management aspects of the planning system¹⁷.



¹⁷ See 'Planning for Sport Principle 2' within this guidance (page 18).

Appendix MAS 3 – extracts from Sport England's 'Planning for Sport Guidance' (June 2019)

CONTENTS PAGE

THE 12 PRINCIPLES

PROTECT

PROTECT AND PROMOTE
EXISTING SPORT AND
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
PROVISION AND ENSURE
NEW DEVELOPMENT DOES
NOT PREJUDICE ITS USE.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (PARAGRAPH 97):

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless: a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (PARAGRAPH 182):

Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs).

The Government is clear that existing sport and recreational provision should be protected unless one of three specific circumstances are met. This protection is afforded to all provision irrespective of whether it is in public, private or educational ownership and regardless of the nature and level of use. It also relates to ancillary facilities including clubhouses, changing rooms and parking facilities. In relation to the first circumstance set out in paragraph 97 of the NPPF, it should be noted that:

- a lack of use of sport and recreational provision should not be taken as necessarily indicating an absence of need in an area; and that
- ii. school plans and assessments showing an excess of playing field provision for the purposes of Section 77 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 or Schedule 1 of the Academies Act 2010 (or their replacements), do not provide an adequate assessment as they do not assess the wider sporting and community need for provision.

SPORT ENGLAND - A STATUTORY CONSULTEE

Sport England is a statutory consultee on planning applications for development affecting playing fields. Sport England's playing fields policy and how it assesses such applications is set out in its Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document³⁹. The policy and supporting guidance are in line with the Government's commitment in the NPPF to the protection of sport and recreational provision. The document also provides helpful clarification and additional guidance to assist all with assessing related planning applications and protecting provision. The guidance in the document, for example on assessing proposed replacement provision, may also be of use for assessing proposals affecting other sporting provision in line with paragraph 97 of the NPPF.

AGENT OF CHANGE

Existing sport and physical activity provision may give rise to effects that could be deemed a statutory nuisance to proposed development planned in close proximity to it. These effects could prejudice the use of the existing provision, for example due to the risk of a cricket ball being hit into a development proposed adjacent to an existing cricket ground, or noise generated from an existing nearby artificial grass pitch. However, the Government is clear in the NPPF⁴⁰ that in such circumstances the existing facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed upon them and it is for the applicant of the new development (the agent of change) to secure suitable mitigation (Principle 12).

³⁹ See the "How Sport England works with the planning system" section of this guidance (page 10). Sport England's Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document (2018).

The Government's NPPF (2019) – see paragraph 182.

⁴¹ The Government's NPPF (2019) – see paragraphs 99 – 101.

⁴² Sport England's Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document (2018).

Extracts from the R&A's 'Golf & Health 2016-2020' report



Golf and Health 2016-2020 Contents	2
Contents.	
Introduction	
The health benefits of golf	3
Scientific Papers	_
The Scoping Review	
The Spectator Study	
Strength and Balance Study	
Other papers and research	
Case Studies 1. The Open	7 8 9
5. Policy makers2	0
6. National Federations	21
7. Social Prescription2	
8. Golf and Health Week	3
9. The Home of Golf	
10. Golf Memories2	5
The Future The future of golf and health	6

Golf and Health 2016-2020 | Introduction

3

The health benefits of playing golf are significant.

It is a sport that can be played from the age of four to 104. It can be played in the fresh air in the great outdoors, in many different forms and even indoors too. It allows golfers to enjoy a form of exercise, as well as boosting their mental wellbeing in a social environment. Even following your favourites by walking at golf events is good for you.

These facts alone have long been known by golfers themselves. However, it is important to educate those beyond the sport about its many health benefits, including non-golfers, public health professionals and governments.

As two-time Champion Golfer of the Year, Padraig Harrington, said, "People who play golf do realise the benefit of it. But the wider public doesn't understand it – the health benefits of playing golf for your physical and mental health. I have seen how impactful golf can be on peoples' wellbeing; now it is time to get the message out there."

Put simply, golf has underplayed its health benefits. Against a background of busy modern lives, competing interests and more sport and leisure pursuits than ever, golf has perhaps not effectively positioned itself as a health-enhancing activity that can be enjoyed by people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds.

Nevertheless, an opportunity exists for golf. An epidemic of physical inactivity-related disease in most of the world's populations – physical inactivity is responsible for more than three million deaths worldwide – has led to the World Health Organization (WHO) calling for action by sports.

Since 2016, The R&A and its partners, including the World Golf Foundation (WGF), the United States Golf Association (USGA) and the European Tour, have sought to: raise awareness of the health benefits of golf to encourage interest in participation by people of all ages and abilities; improve the sport's image; and increase advocacy for golf by government agencies and public health bodies.

The Golf & Health Project, supported by The R&A and the other WGF partners, was formed to achieve these aims by producing and publishing high quality science that evidences golf's physical and mental health benefits to target existing golfers, non-golfers, golf bodies and policy makers in government and health.

Dr Roger Hawkes, a sport and exercise physician and former Chief Medical Officer of the European Tour and Ryder Cup Europe, is the Founder and Executive Director of the Project.



"People who play golf do realise the benefit of it. But the wider public doesn't understand it – the health benefits of playing golf for your physical and mental health. I have seen how impactful golf can be on peoples' wellbeing; now it is time to get the message out there."

PADRAIG HARRINGTON Two-time Champion Golfer

5

Knowledge is power.

It was Francis Bacon, one of the leading figures in natural philosophy, who coined this now-famous phrase in 1597. For golf to accurately highlight its physical and mental health benefits (and any illness or injury), it was important to research and review the existing scientific evidence.

The Scoping Review.



A scoping review to identify key concepts and gaps in research was published in October 2016 by the BJSM, the world-leading sports medicine journal, and proved crucial to understanding and raising awareness of golf's health benefits. It was one of the most read and used scientific research papers of the year, generating interest in the health benefits of golf on a global scale.

Conducted at the University of Edinburgh, researchers reviewed 5,000 studies into golf and wellbeing and analysed in detail over 300 of the most relevant. The main findings from the Review highlighted that golfers enjoy longer lives, particularly as the sport can help prevent chronic diseases, improve mental health and boost social wellbeing.

Summary of findings

On average, golfers live five years longer than non-golfers

 Published in the Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, a landmark study found a 40% reduction in mortality rates among 300,000 members of the Swedish Golf Federation, corresponding to an increase in life expectancy of about five years (this applied for both genders, all ages and all socio-economic groups)

Golf helps combat disease

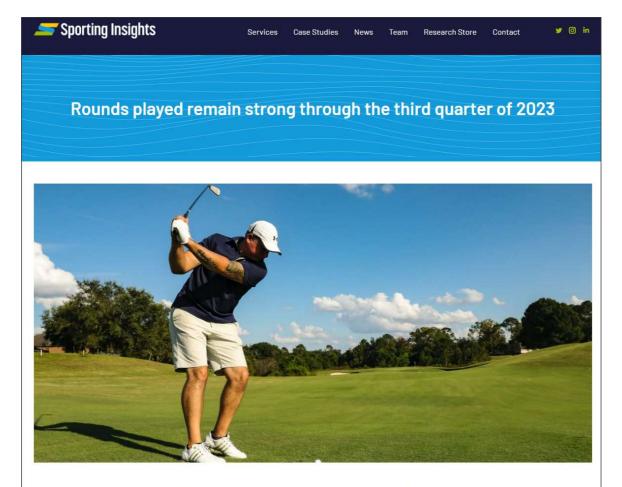
 Golf, as a physical activity, can help prevent and treat 40 major chronic diseases, including diabetes, heart attacks, stroke, breast and colon cancer, depression and dementia. Other studies highlighted that risk factors for heart disease and stroke, such as cholesterol and blood pressure, are reduced in populations who play golf

Golf is a moderate intensity physical activity

- Highlighted by most sources, including the renowned international publication of physical activity quantification, 'The Compendium of Physical Activities', and recommended by policy makers worldwide including the WHO, the United States Department of Health and Human Services and UK Chief Medical Officers
- Moderate intensity activities are those that get you moving fast or strenuously enough to burn off three to six times as much energy per minute as you do when you are sitting quietly, so the acceptance of this for golf was significant
- Balance and muscle endurance in older people are improved by playing golf, while golf is also likely to improve cardiovascular, respiratory and metabolic health

Extracts about the significant boost in UK golf participation post Covid

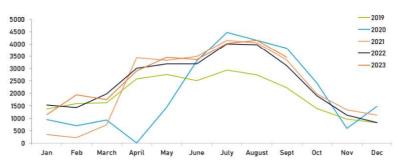
Appendix MAS 5 - extracts illustrating the boom in golfer demand from Covid



After a sluggish start to the year, 2023 rounds played across Great Britain remain well clear of pre-pandemic numbers, in the latest sign that golf's pandemic participation boom has reset the baseline appetite for the game. Only January of the first nine months of the year saw a dip against 2019 figures, while the remainder of the year has so far seen 2023 track and often exceed the booming totals seen outside lockdowns during the period 2020-2022. September was the quarter's strongest performing month, both against 2022 (up 10%) and against 2019 (up 55%).

ROUNDS PLAYED YEAR TO DATE | NATIONAL

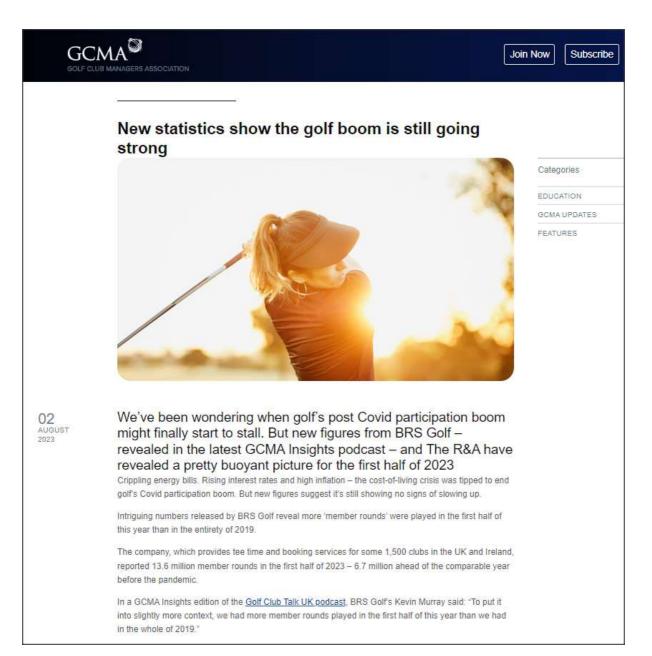
Average number of Rounds Played per course in each month ~ 2019- 2023



Quarterly rounds played across Great Britain were up 5% compared to 03 2022, pushing the year to date total 3% ahead of 2022. The year to date average of 2910 rounds played per course per month means there are 646 more rounds per course per month being played, or an extra of 21 more people per day.

Continued congratulations for such a strong and consistent growth in play frequency should go to everyone involved in the sport, including to the clubs and their teams who are clearly successfully engaging and retaining golfers of all standards, Praise should also go to governing bodies, with initiatives like the iGolf, Openplay and Flexigolf schemes for independent golfers in England, Scotland and Wales respectively also bearing fruit in providing routes for non-members and newer golfers to track improvement and access competitive golf, helping those people to stay in the game, 2022 figures from England Golf showed that only 6% of iGolf subscribers had previously been golf club members, while the average age of the scheme users was younger than golf club members.

Since 2000, Sporting Insights has tracked rounds played at commercial golf courses across mainland Great Britain, For more information or to purchase the full report, contact Richard Pavne.



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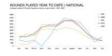
'Rounds Played' remains strong in Q3 as post-pandemic golf boom continues

10.57am 15th November 2023 - Management Topics



September was Q3's strongest performing month, both against 2022 (up 10%) and against 2019 (up 55%)

N ew golf participation data for the third quarter of 2023 in the Great Britain has revealed that more rounds were played for most of July to September than in any previous year with the exception of 2020.



After a sluggish start to the year, 2023 rounds played across Great Britain remain well clear of pre-pandemic numbers, in the latest sign that golf's pandemic participation boom has reset the baseline appetite for the game.

According to a report issued by Sporting Insights, only January of the first nine months of the year saw a dip against 2019 figures, while the remainder of the year has so far seen 2023 track and often exceed the totals seen outside lockdowns during the period 2020-2022.

September was the quarter's strongest performing month, both against 2022 (up 10%) and against 2019 (up 55%).

Quarterly rounds played across Great Britain were up 5% compared to Q3 2022, pushing the year to date total 3% ahead of 2022. The year-to-date average of 2,910 rounds played per course per month means there are 646 more rounds per course per month being played – or an extra of 21 more people per day.

The report suggests that initiatives such as iGolf, Openplay and Flexigolf schemes for independent golfers in England, Scotland and Wales were playing a significant role in providing routes for nonmembers and newer golfers to track improvement and access competitive golf, helping those people to stay in the game.

Last month saw BRS Golf, golf's leading provider of tee time management booking technology, report a strong first half of 2023 for both member play and visitor play in the UK and Ireland, with more rounds played so far this year than in the whole of 2019.

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GOLF BOOM SHOWS NO SIGN OF SLOWING

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New golf participation data for the third quarter of 2023 in the UK has revealed that more rounds of golf were played between July and September than in any previous year with the exception of 2020.

After a slow start to the year, mainly caused by bad weather, rounds played across the UK remain well above pre-pandemic numbers, in the latest sign that golf's pandemic participation boom has reset the baseline appetite for the game.

According to a report issued by Sporting Insights, only January of the first nine months of the year saw a dip against 2019 figures, while the remainder of the year has so far seen 2023 track and often exceed the totals seen outside lockdowns during the period 2020-2022.

September was the quarter's strongest performing month, both against 2022 (up 10%) and against 2019 (up 55%).

MORE ROUNDS BEING PLAYED

The year-to-date average of 2,910 rounds played per course per month means there are 646 more rounds per course per month being played – or an extra of 21 more people per day.

The report suggests that initiatives such as iGolf, Openplay and Flexigolf schemes for independent golfers in England, Scotland and Wales were playing a significant role in providing routes for non-members and newer golfers to track improvement and access competitive golf, helping those people to stay in the game.

BIG CHANGE IN AFTERNOON ROUNDS

BRS Golf, golf's leading provider of tee time management booking technology, report a strong first half of 2023 for both member play and visitor play in the UK and Ireland, with more rounds played so far this year than in the whole of 2019.

Another big change in golf participation since the pandemic has also been the noticeable shift in the patterns of play, with games played from midday onwards representing 60% of all rounds, up for

50% in 2019, while the number of rounds played on weekdays has gone up to 59%, compared to 56% four years ago. Both figures reflect a change in work patterns, with more people working from home or operating flexible working hours, which enable them to clock off early to play golf during times that were once considered office hours'.



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