Strategic Assessment of Sports Hall Provision for Winchester City Council

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

Date of report
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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Winchester City Council is developing an evidence base and strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.

1.2 In the fpm work there are four assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:

- Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to sports halls across the Winchester City Council area. This run includes the sports halls in the neighbouring authorities. These venues will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for sports halls across the City Council area

- Run 2 for 2037 – as for run 1 but based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in sports hall supply in the neighbouring authorities. The purpose of run 2 is to assess how the impact of population growth to 2037 changes the total demand for sports halls and the distribution of this demand across the Winchester City Council area

- Run 3 is based on run 2 but also includes the closure of River Park Leisure Centre and replacement with a new River Park Leisure Centre (Bar End) and an 8 badminton court sports hall. The purpose of run 3 is to assess how the closure of the existing centre and opening a new centre at a different location, has on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2037

- Run 4 is based on run 3 but the new River Park Leisure Centre is a 12 badminton court sports halls, not 8 badminton courts as in run 3. The purpose of run 4 is to assess the impact of providing a larger sports hall has on the supply and demand for sports halls

The study area

1.3 Customers of sports halls do not restrict their usage to particular local authorities. Whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which sports halls people will choose to use.

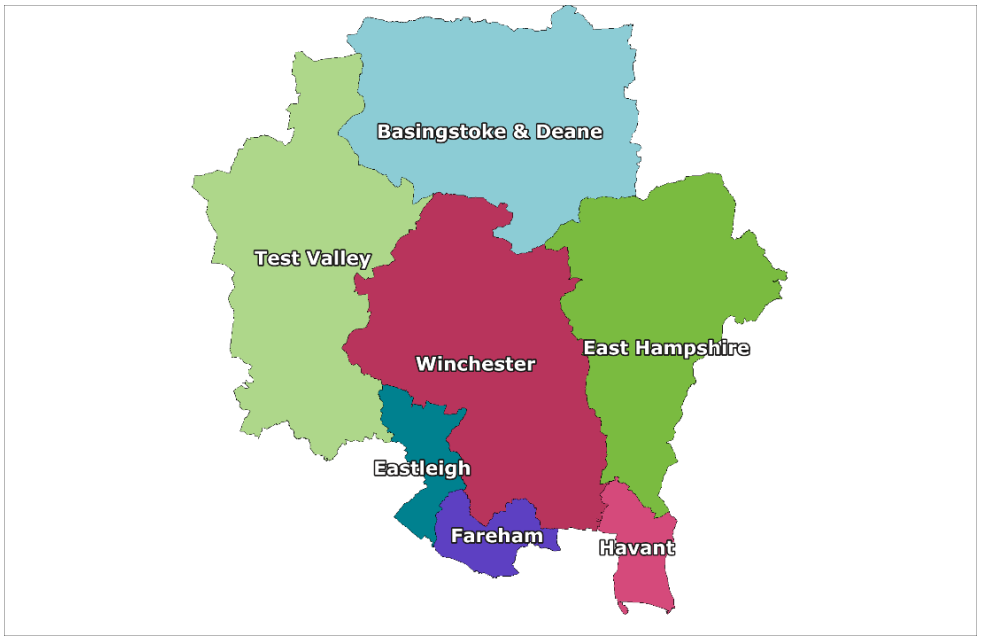
1.4 These are based on: the age and the quality of the sports hall. A modern venue with modern changing accommodation, a sprung timber floor, good quality lighting, plus other facilities on the same site, such as a gym, or, studio where exercise and dance classes take place, will have a draw effect. Residents for pay and play use and sports clubs, may prefer to travel further to access a better quality venue that also has other types of provision. This is in preference to a single site unmodernised sports hall but which is closer to where residents live. The quality of the sports hall and the offer is of increasing importance to customers.

1.5 Given the reasons which influence which sports halls people chose to use, it is important to assess the supply, demand and access to spots halls based on their locations and catchment area. This includes sports halls located within the City Council area and those in the neighbouring local authorities to Winchester City.

1.6 The nearest facility for some City Council residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest sports hall could be located in the City Council area (known as imported demand).

1.7 To take account of these impacts, a study area is established which places the Winchester City Council area at the centre of the study and includes all the neighbouring authorities to the City Council area. The study assesses the impact of how the catchment area of all the sports halls in this area impacts on how demand is distributed across the study area and across boundaries, a map of the study area is set out below.

Map 1.1: Study area map for the Winchester City Council sports hall study



Report structure, content and sequence

1.8 The findings for runs 1 - 4 for 2017 and 2037 are set out in a series of tables. The titles for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. A definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting.

1.9 Following each table is a commentary on the key findings. Maps to support the findings on, sports hall locations, total demand, unmet demand, drive time and walking catchment areas, imported and exported demand and local share of sports halls are also included.

1.10 Where there are key findings for the City Council area, the data is also set out for Winchester and all the neighbouring authorities. Then where valid to do so, comparisons are made on the findings in the neighbouring authorities.

1.11 A summary of key findings are set out at the end of the main report.

1.12 Appendix 1 lists the sports halls included in the assessment. Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

Facilities Planning Model

1.13 The Sport England facilities planning model (fpm) is the industry benchmark standard for undertaking needs assessment for the main community sports facilities. It is compliant with meeting the requirements for needs assessment, as set out in paragraphs 73 – 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.14 The 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, and full size artificial grass pitches.

1.15 The fpm is applied for local authority assessments for these facility types. It can also be applied to indoor bowls as a specialist topic and this is usually in connection with commercial studies or Governing Body studies.

1.16 Sport England uses the fpm as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The fpm has been developed as a means of:

- Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale
- Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs
- Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities
- Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2. Sports Hall Supply

Total Supply

Table 2.1: Sports Halls Supply Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Total Supply	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Number of halls	15.	15.	15.	15.
Number of hall sites	11.	11.	11.	11.
Supply of total hall space expressed as main court equivalents	60.5	60.5	60.5	64.5
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the peak period	48.2	48.2	48.2	52.2
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	13,150.	13,150.	13,150.	14,242.
Courts per 10,000 population	5.	4.4	4.4	4.7

2.1 Definition of supply – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts,

2.2 In run 1 there are 15 individual sports halls on 11 sites and these totals are unchanged across the four runs.

2.3 The total supply at these 11 sports hall sites is 60.5 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3, this increases to 64.5 badminton courts in run 4, when the new River Park Leisure Centre is modelled on the option of a 12 badminton court size sports hall. The total supply of sports halls available for community use, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 and 52.2 badminton courts in run 4 (known as the effective supply) in the weekly peak period (weekdays 9am – 10am and 5pm and up to 10pm, weekend days, Saturday 9am - 5pm and Sundays 9.30am – 2,30pm. There are a total of 45.5 hours in the weekly peak period and the actual peak hours does vary across venues).

2.4 The reason for the differences between the total and effective supply of sports halls, is because of the variable amount of hours available for community use at the sports halls owned and operated by education - schools colleges and higher education. The impact of these differences in supply is reviewed under the used capacity heading.

2.5 A description of the sports halls included in runs 1 – 4 is set out in Table 2.2 overleaf. Appendix 1 contains a description of all the sports halls across the study area included in the assessment.

Table 2.2: Runs 1 – 4 Sports Hall Supply Winchester

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
WINCHESTER							**83%**	**5%**	**11%**
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1989	2007	88%	3%	10%
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1972		84%	5%	11%
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2000	2006	79%	7%	14%
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594						
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2000		88%	4%	8%
PRINCES MEAD SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003	2011	93%	5%	2%
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE (2017)	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	1984		72%	7%	21%
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		83%	4%	13%
SWANMORE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1968	2002	94%	3%	4%
SWANMORE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	26 x 14	364						
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	2002		78%	6%	16%
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1968		70%	7%	24%
YMCA (FAIRTHORNE MANOR)	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		94%	5%	1%
NEW RIVER PARK CENTRE (8ct) Run 3	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	2020		**83%**	**5%**	**12%**
NEW RIVER PARK CENTRE (12ct) Run 4	Main	60 x 34	2070	12	2020		84%	8%	8%

2.6 The average age of the sports hall sites in 2017 is 26 years. The oldest sports hall sites are Swanmore College a 4 badminton court sports hall opened in 1968 (modernised in 2002) and Winchester College PE Centre a 4 badminton court sports hall opened the same year. Of the six sports hall sites opened pre 2000, only two have been modernised, and two of the five post 2000 sports halls have been modernised. Modernisation is defined as one or more of, a sprung timber floor installed, the sports hall lighting upgraded, or, the changing accommodation modernised.

2.7 Overall, it is quite an extensive offer in terms of scale of sports halls. Seven of the eleven sports hall sites have a four badminton court size sports hall. This size of venue can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level, In addition, there is a five badminton court sports hall at Westgate Secondary School and an eight badminton court size sports hall at the existing River Park Leisure Centre. There are also two venues with a three badminton court size sports hall at Meadowside Leisure Centre Princes mead school.

2.8 This supply list includes all the education sports hall sites which provide for community use in all or some of the weekly peak period and have a main hall of at least three badminton court size. There are other education venues which do not provide for community use and so there is scope to further increase the supply of sports halls.

2.9 Sports halls in the fpm are weighted by their age and condition, with the most recent sports halls having the highest weighting. If the neighbouring local authorities have a more modern stock of

sports halls then there could be a draw of the Winchester demand out of the authority (and vice versa). These findings are set out under the satisfied demand and used capacity headings.

2.10 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Winchester has 5 courts per 10,000 in 2017. This decreases to 4.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2037 because of the increase in demand from population growth 2017 – 2037. In run 4 with the option to include a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the supply increases to 4.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population .

2.11 Winchester is just below mid table based on this measure in 2017 and 2037, when compared with the six neighbouring authorities. The highest supply in both years is in East Hampshire at 6.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 6 courts in 2037.

2.12 The supply for SE Region in 2017, is 4.4 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for 2037 it is 4.3 courts per 10,000 population. The findings for England wide are 3.9 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 3.8 courts per 10,000 population in 2037. .

2.13 So the supply based on this measure in Winchester is just below mid-range, when compared with the neighbouring authorities in both years, but is higher in both years, when compared with SE Region and England wide.

2.14 The purpose of setting these findings out, is to simply provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities and regional and national averages – it is NOT to set a standard of provision. Some local authorities like to have this comparative information.

2.15 The required provision of sports halls in Winchester will be based on the overall supply and demand assessment.

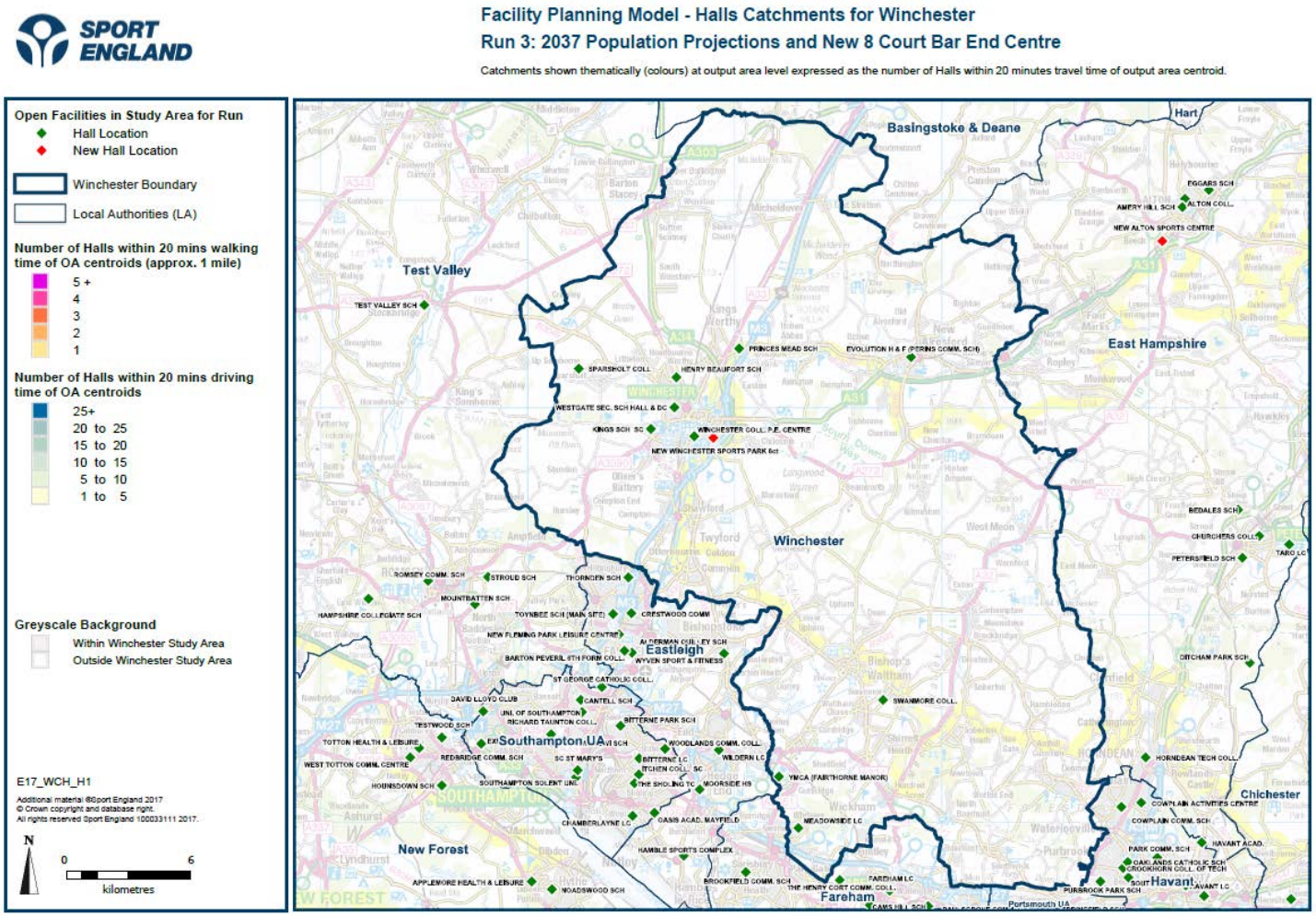
Table 2.3: Badminton Courts per 10,000 population for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

Courts per 10,000 population	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2017	2037	2037	2037
Winchester	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.7**
Basingstoke & Deane	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
East Hampshire	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
Eastleigh	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
Fareham	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Havant	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4
Test Valley	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6

Sports hall locations

2.16 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the location of the sports halls in Winchester in run 3 for 2037, which has the new River Park Leisure Centre location (red diamond). The sports hall locations and catchment areas are important in determining the amount of demand which is inside and outside the catchment area of each site. If there is significant unmet demand outside catchment it is important to identify the scale and location. (Set out under the satisfied and unmet demand headings). As the map illustrates there is an extensive supply of sports halls close to the Winchester boundary in Eastleigh, Fareham and Havant.

Map 2.1: Run 3 Location of sports halls Winchester 2037



3. Demand for Sports Halls

Table 3.1: Demand for Sports Halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Total- Demand	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Population	122,143.	137,651.	137,651.	137,651.
Visits demand – visits per week peak period	7,337.	7,853.	7,853.	7,853.
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	33.6	36.	36.	36.
% of population without access to a car	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5

3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in number of badminton courts.

3.2 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12.6% increase between the two years. The total demand for sports halls by Winchester residents in 2017 is 7,337 visits in the weekly peak period and this demand equates to 33.6 badminton courts in the same weekly peak period.

3.3 The total demand for sports halls is projected to increase to 7,853 visits in the weekly peak period and 36 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period by 2037, so there is a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years.

3.4 So the 12.6% increase in the population 2017 – 2037 is generating a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between 2017 - 2037. The reason the projected increase in demand for sports halls is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. If Winchester has an ageing population in the main age bands for hall sports participation, then the ageing of the much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the smaller projected increase in population. The total demand figure is a combination of these two demand factors. (Appendix 2 sets out the details of the participation rates and frequencies of participation for hall sports for both genders and for each age range which are applied in the fpm).

3.5 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under total demand and this is 13.5% of the Winchester population in both years. The Winchester finding illustrates that around one in seven residents will find it difficult to access a sports hall, if there is not a venue within the 20 minute public transport catchment area of a sports hall, or, the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area of where they live.

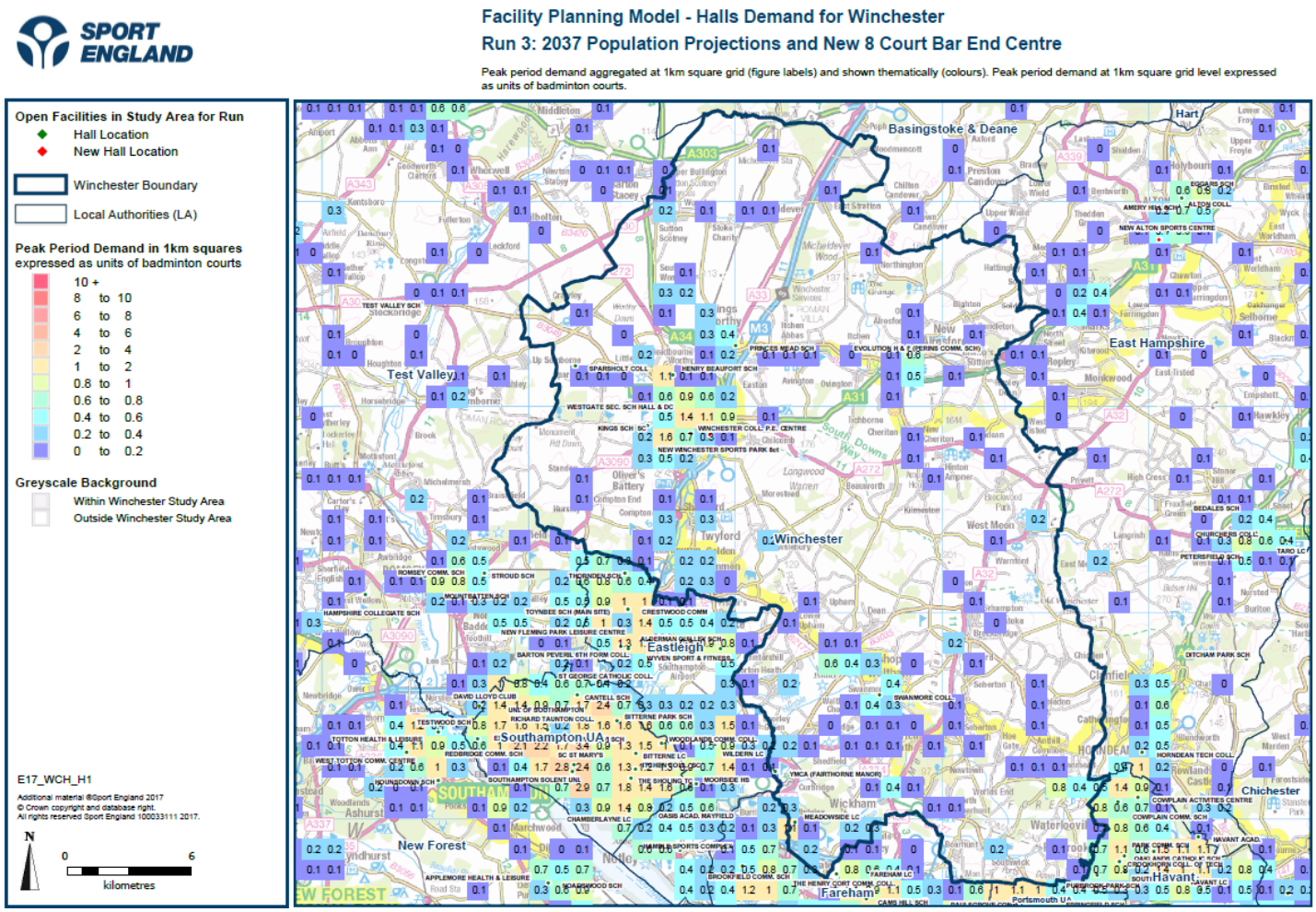
3.6 The data is identifying that in 2017, some 85.2% of all visits to sports halls are by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment). 10% of visits are by walkers (20 minutes/1mile walk to catchment area) and around 4.8% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area). The percentages are estimated to be virtually unchanged in 2037.

3.7 The location and scale of demand for sports halls across Winchester is set out in Map 3.1 overleaf. This is followed by Map 3.2 an inset map for the smaller area of Winchester City to illustrate the scale of demand for sports halls where it is highest in the authority. This is for run 3 with the new River Park Leisure Centre, eight badminton court sports hall.

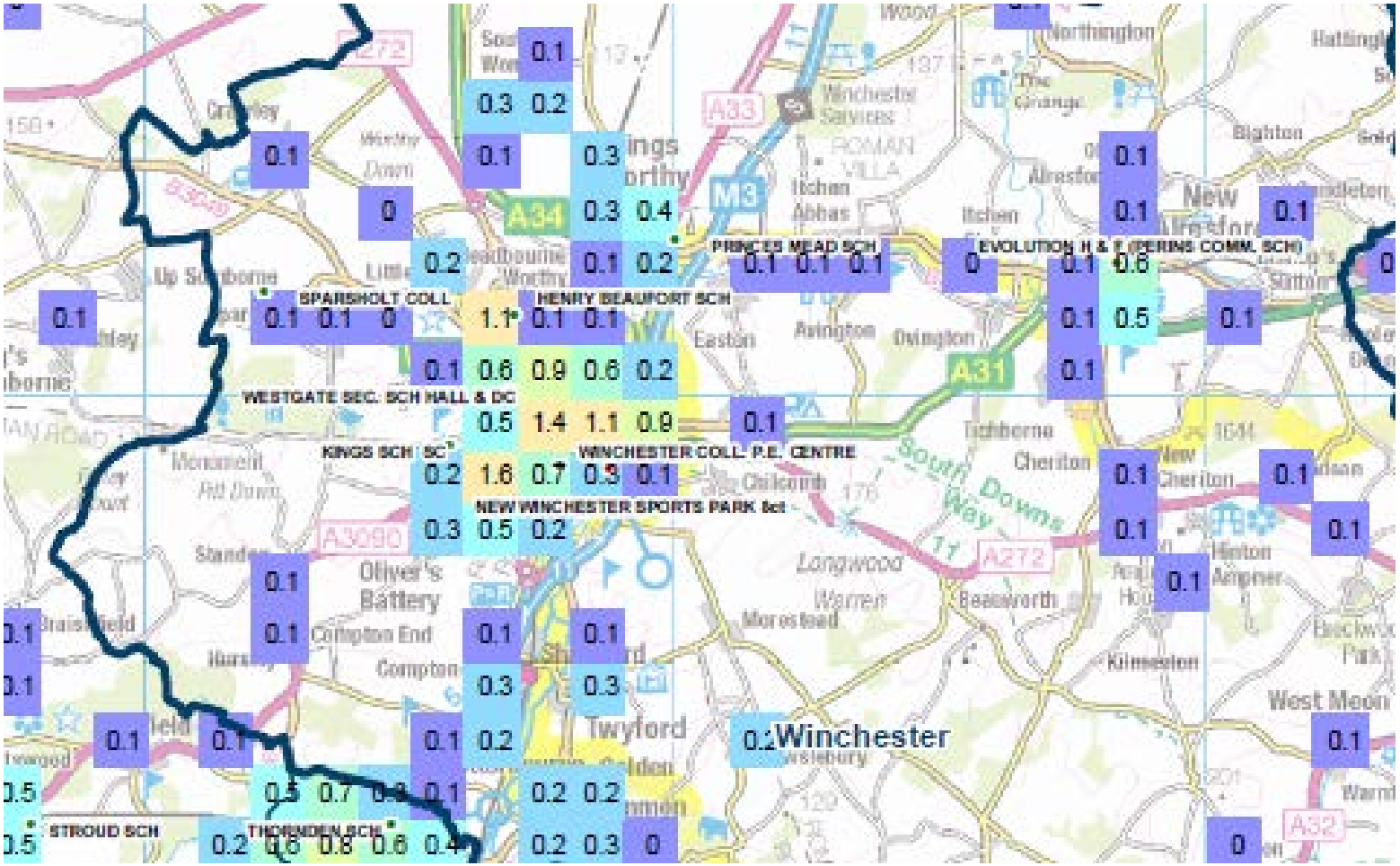
3.8 The amount of demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in 1 kilometre grid squares and is colour coded. Purples squares have values of between 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court, light blue squares are 0.2 – 0.4 of one badminton court, turquoise squares are 0.4 – 0.6 of one court, green squares are 0.6 – 0.8 of one court, sage green squares are 0.8 – 1 badminton court, and beige squares are 1 – 2 badminton courts.

3.9 The area of highest demand for sports halls is located in and around Winchester City and where there is the highest supply of sports halls and population density. In short, the sports halls are located in the right places to meet the demand for sports halls by the City Council residents.

Map 3.1: Run 3 Location and scale of demand for sports halls Winchester 2037



Map 3.2: Run 3 Location and scale of demand for sports halls Winchester City area 2037



4. Supply and Demand Balance for Sports Halls

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Supply/Demand Balance	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Supply - Hall provision (courts) available for community use	48.2	48.2	48.2	52.2
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	33.6	36.	36.	36.
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	14.6	12.2	12.2	16.2

4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within the Winchester City Council area for sports halls, with the total supply of sports halls within the Winchester City Council area. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in the City Council area is met by ALL the supply of sports halls within the City Council area. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).

4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the sports hall locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into the City Council area. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.

4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.

4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls and supply and demand balance presents this comparison.

4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the Winchester City Council area supply of sports halls for community use from all providers is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1- 3. It increases to 52.2 badminton courts in run 4, with the option to provide a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.

4.6 The Winchester City Council area demand for sports halls is for 33.6 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017. This increases to 36 badminton courts in runs 2- 4 (for 2037) from the increase in demand created by the population growth between 2017 – 2037

4.7 So there is a positive supply and demand balance of supply exceeding demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3 (run 3 is the option for an eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4 (option for a twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre).

4.8 To repeat, however, this is the closed assessment, of simply comparing the City Council area supply of sports halls for community use with the City Council area demand for sports halls. The findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the catchment areas of sports halls and across local authority boundaries, needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Winchester demand for sports halls can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.

4.9 The supply and demand balance findings for Winchester and the neighbouring authorities is set out in Table 4.2 below. There are positive balances in five of the six neighbouring authorities and only Basingstoke and Deane has a negative balance of demand exceeding supply, which is just 0.1 of one badminton court in 2017 and increasing to 4 badminton courts by 2037.

4.10 The positive balance is highest in East Hampshire where the supply of sports halls available for community use exceeds the East Hampshire demand for sports halls by 22 badminton courts in both years.

4.11 Across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. This is an extensive positive balance of supply exceeding demand and will create high levels of satisfied demand, next heading.

Table 4.2: Runs 1 - 4 Sports halls supply and demand balance for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2017	2037	2037	2037
Winchester	**14.6**	**12.2**	**12.2**	**16.2**
Basingstoke & Deane	-0.1	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3
East Hampshire	21.9	22.9	22.9	22.9
Eastleigh	10.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Fareham	5.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Havant	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Test Valley	12.9	9.6	9.6	9.6

5. Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls

Table 5.1: Satisfied demand for sports halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Satisfied Demand	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Total number of visits which are met visits per week peak period	6,906.	7,391.	7,377.	7,377.
% of total demand satisfied	94.1	94.1	93.9	93.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	85.2	85.2	85.6	85.6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	10.	10.	9.3	9.3
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1
Demand Retained visits per week peak period	4,764.	5,128.	5,289.	5,375.
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	69.	69.4	71.7	72.9
Demand Exported visits per week peak period	2,141.	2,262.	2,088.	2,002.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	31.	30.6	28.3	27.1

5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.

5.2 The level of satisfied demand is very high in all four runs. The finding is that 94.1% of the Winchester total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for sports halls up to 2037, does not impact on the level of satisfied demand that is met and it only reduces by 0.2% to 93.9% of total demand being met in runs 3 and 4. The reason being the increase in demand from population growth can be met because the supply and capacity of the sports halls is greater than demand within Winchester and across nearly all of the local authorities in the study area.

5.3 In short in all four there is enough sports hall supply to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a sports hall a Winchester City Council resident (at sports halls located both inside and outside the Winchester City Council area).

4.12 The level of satisfied demand for the other authorities in the study area is set out in Table 5.2 overleaf. ALL authorities have a total satisfied demand level of over 90% of total demand being met in all four runs. As in Winchester, the impact of population growth and increases in demand for sports halls between 2017 and 2037 can be met, in five of the six surrounding local authority areas, the supply of sports halls exceeds demand.

4.13 Also as already reported, across the seven local authorities in the study area, including Winchester, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037.

Table 5.2: Runs 1 – 4 satisfied demand for sports halls for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

% of total demand satisfied	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2017	2037	2037	2037
Winchester	**94.1**	**94.1**	**93.9**	**93.9**
Basingstoke & Deane	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.0
East Hampshire	95.8	95.9	95.9	95.9
Eastleigh	96.2	95.9	96.0	96.0
Fareham	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.8
Havant	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Test Valley	94.0	93.7	93.7	93.7

Retained demand

5.4 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Winchester demand for sports halls is retained within the authority. This is based on the catchment area of sports halls and the modelling assumption is that residents use the nearest sports halls to where they live.

5.5 Retained demand is 69% of the Winchester total satisfied demand of 94.1% in 2017. It is projected to increase to 71, 7% in run 3 with the new River Park Leisure Centre in run 3 and 72. 9% in run 4 with the option of the twelve badminton court size sports hall at River Park

5.6 So there is a high level of the Winchester satisfied demand that is retained at sports halls with the City Council area. In short, the nearest sports hall for seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Winchester resident is a sports hall located in Winchester.

Exported demand

5.7 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand is exported demand. The modelling assumption is again residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, and which with exported demand, is a sports hall in a neighbouring authority

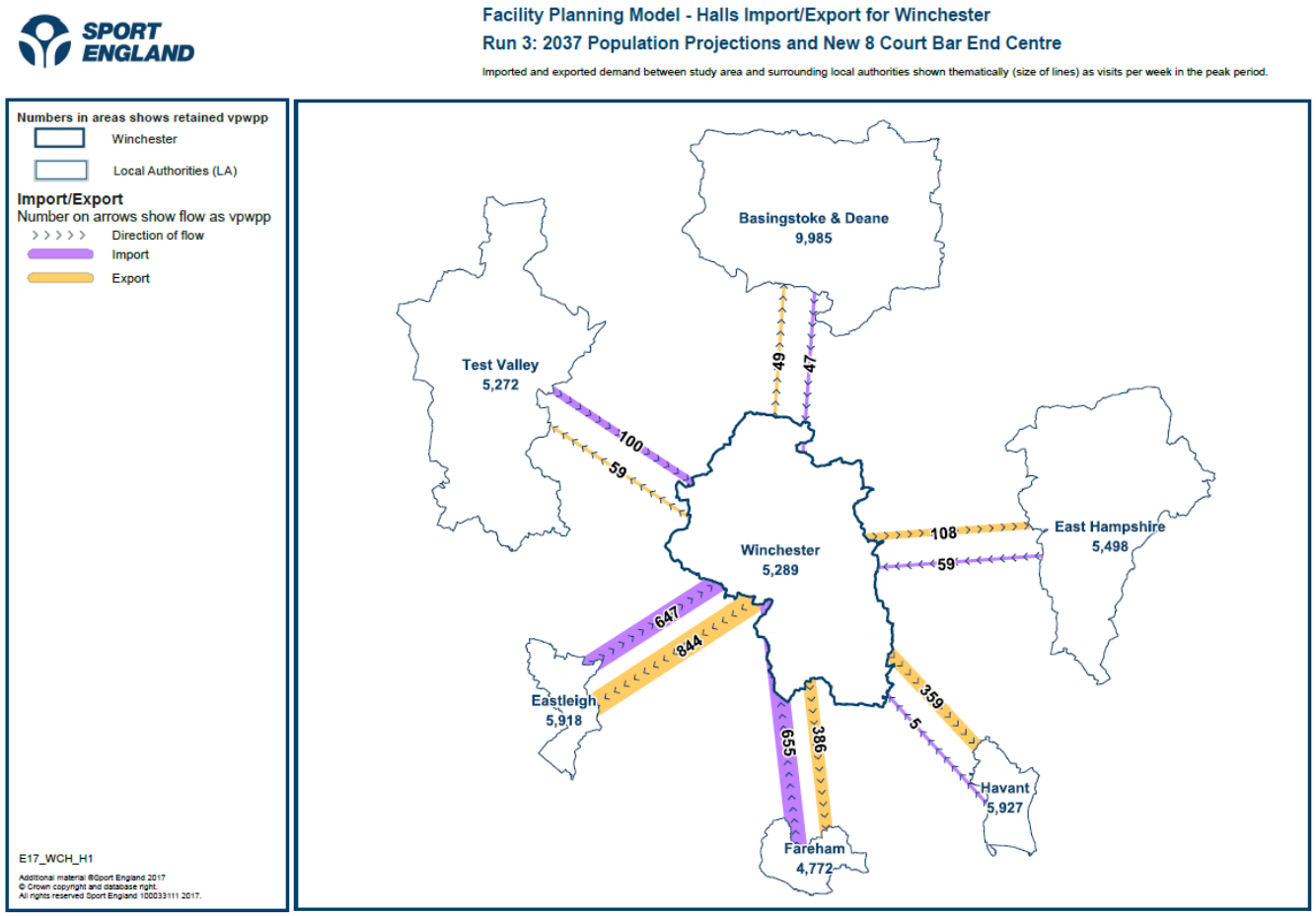
5.8 The finding is that in 2017 some 31% of its satisfied demand is exported and met at sports halls in neighbouring local authorities. This decreases to 28.3 % of the Winchester satisfied demand in run 3 and to 27.1% in run 4. 4 by 2037

5.9 How much of the Winchester demand goes to which local authority area is assessed in the fpm and the findings for 2037 for run 3 are set out in Map 5.1 overleaf. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported in the weekly peak period and met in neighbouring authorities. The number inside the map for each authority, is how much of their own demand is retained within the authority.

5.10 The largest export of the Winchester demand is to the local authorities south of Winchester. Not surprising because as Map 2.1 illustrates, there are a cluster of sports halls in these authorities located close to the Winchester boundary and their catchment area will extend into Winchester. Also, there are only three sports halls sites in Winchester located in the southern area of the authority.

5.11 The largest exported demand from Winchester in run 3 is met in Eastleigh, at 844 visits in the weekly peak period (46.7% of the total Winchester exported demand). Then 386 visits in the weekly peak period are met in Fareham (21.3%), followed by 359 visits in the weekly peak period met in Havant (19.8%), then 108 visits in the weekly peak period are met in East Hampshire (5.8%), with 59 visits in the weekly peak period met in Test Valley (3.2%) and finally 49 visits of the Winchester satisfied demand are met in Basingstoke (2.7%).

Map 5.1: Run 3 Export of Winchester satisfied demand for sports halls 2037.



6. Unmet Demand for Sports Halls

Table 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Unmet Demand	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met visits per week peak period	431.	463.	477.	477.
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	2.	2.1	2.2	2.2
% of Unmet Demand due to:				
Lack of Capacity -	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Outside Catchment -	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7

6.1 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.

6.2 In run 1 unmet demand in Winchester is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to just 2 badminton courts – so a low level of unmet demand in Winchester in 2017.

6.3 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2037 is unchanged at 5.9% of total demand and is 2.1 badminton courts, slightly higher percentage because it is based on the 2037 population.

6.4 In run 3 with the eight badminton court size sports hall option at the new River Park Leisure Centre, unmet demand is 6.1% of total demand and this is 2.2 badminton courts. Unmet demand is unchanged from run 3 in run 4, with the option of the twelve badminton court size sports hall at River Park.

6.5 In terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 0.3% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.

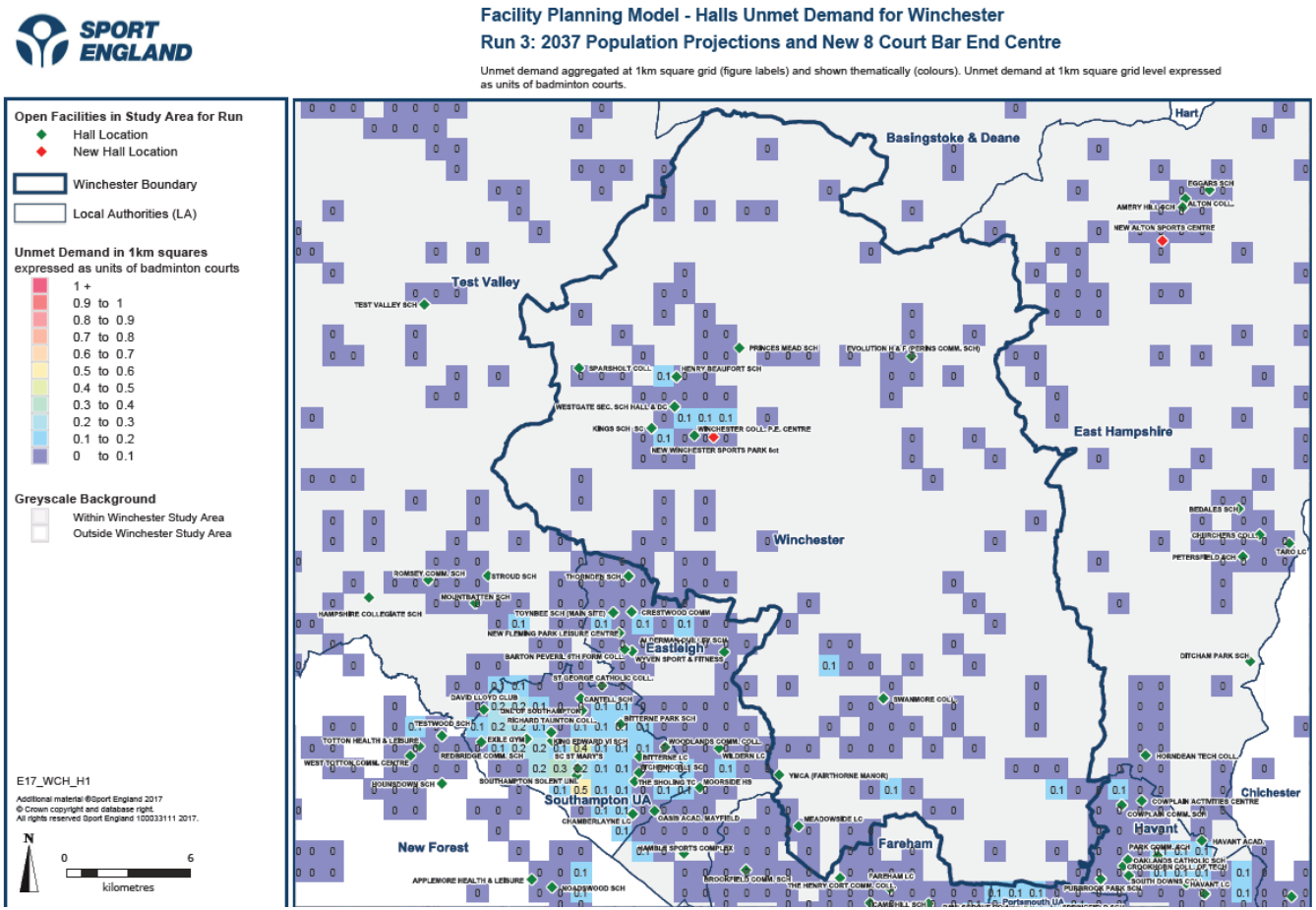
6.6 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is because the walking catchment area of a sports hall is small, at 20 minutes or one mile.

6.7 Some 13.5% of the Winchester population, do not have access to a car and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall (20 minutes catchment area for public transport). There will be areas of Winchester outside the walking and public transport catchment areas of sports halls and have residents who do not have access to a car. This is the source of the unmet demand outside catchment, but as the findings illustrate the scale of the unmet demand, in badminton courts, is very small in both years.

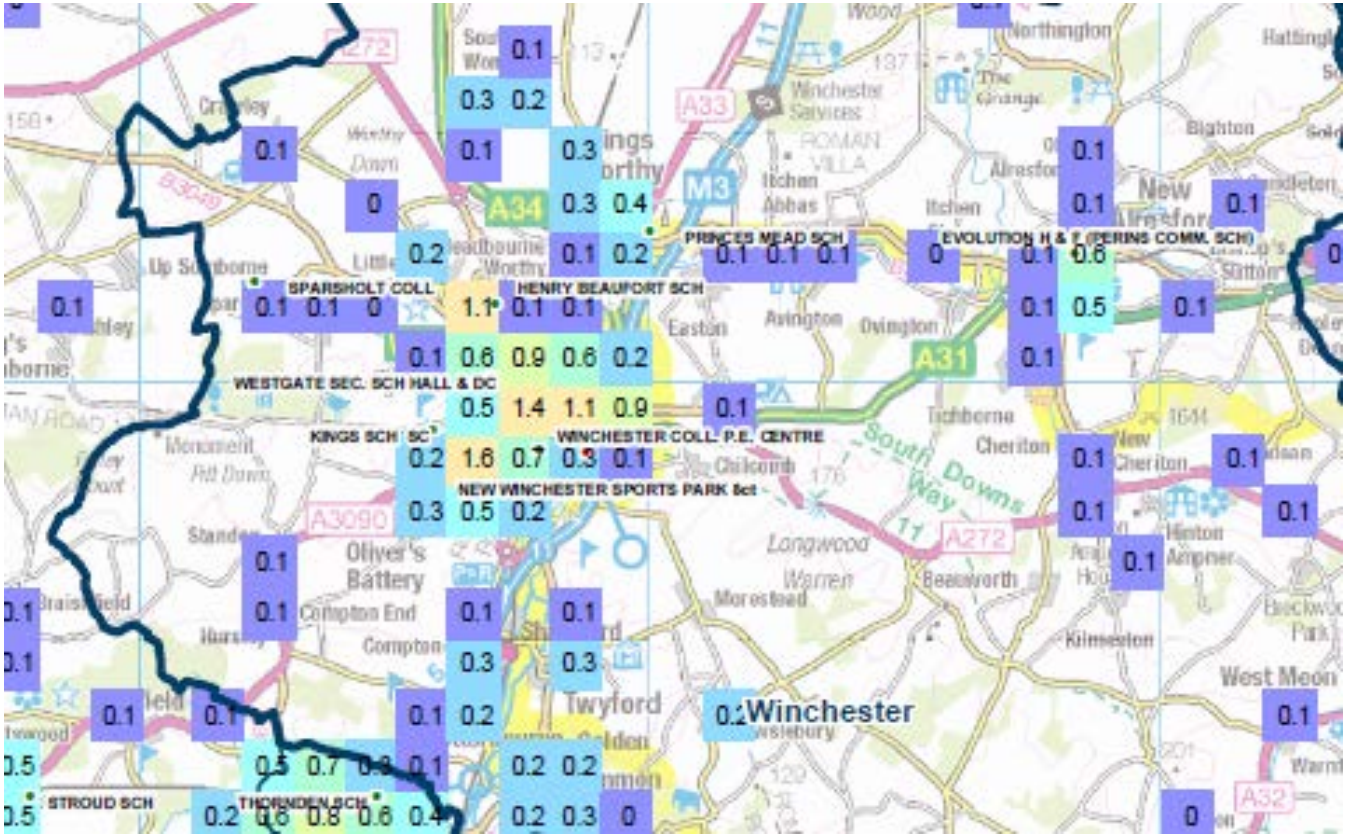
6.8 The significance of the findings are not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, it is not large scale

6.9 The findings on the scale and location of unmet demand across the Winchester City Council for run 3 are illustrated in Map 6.1, with an inset map of unmet demand in the area around Winchester City itself at Map 6.2. The amount of unmet demand in each square is colour coded. Dark blue squares have between 0 - .0.1 of one badminton court and light blue squares 0.1 – 0.2 of one badminton court – very low values. Given the total unmet demand is only between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, there is no one area of high unmet demand across the City Council area.

Map 6.1: Run 3 Unmet demand for sports halls Winchester 2037



Map 6.2: Run 3 Unmet demand for sports halls Winchester City area 2037



6.10 The findings on total unmet demand in the neighbouring authorities is also low and is set out in Table 6.2 below. As with Winchester unmet demand is very much from the second definition, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall. The highest unmet demand in both 2017 and 2037 is in Basingstoke and Deane but is only 3 badminton courts. The lowest unmet demand is located in East Hampshire, Fareham and Havant at below 2 badminton courts.

4.14 The reason there is no unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity is because as Table 4.2 sets out, across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037.

Table 6.2: Unmet demand for sports halls across the study area 2017 – 2037.

Unmet demand equivalent in Courts	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2017	2037	2037	2037
Winchester	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.2**
Basingstoke & Deane	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
East Hampshire	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Eastleigh	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fareham	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Havant	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Test Valley	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2

Drive time catchment area of sports halls and accessibility.

6.11 It is useful to understand the areas which are inside and outside the driving and walking catchment area of the sports halls and the number of venues that can be accessed by Winchester residents by each travel mode.

6.12 Map 6.3 below illustrates the number of sports halls Winchester residents can access based on the 20 minutes' drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations and this is for run in 2017.

6.13 Residents in the areas shaded grey (east side of the authority) are outside the 20 minute drive time catchment area of any sports hall. In the cream areas, residents have access to between 1 – 5 sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time of sports hall locations. In the lightest green areas (north of Winchester city itself and small areas in the SE of the authority), residents have access to between 5 - 10 sports halls. In the mid green areas (in the centre of the authority from north to south) residents have access to between 10 -15 sports halls.

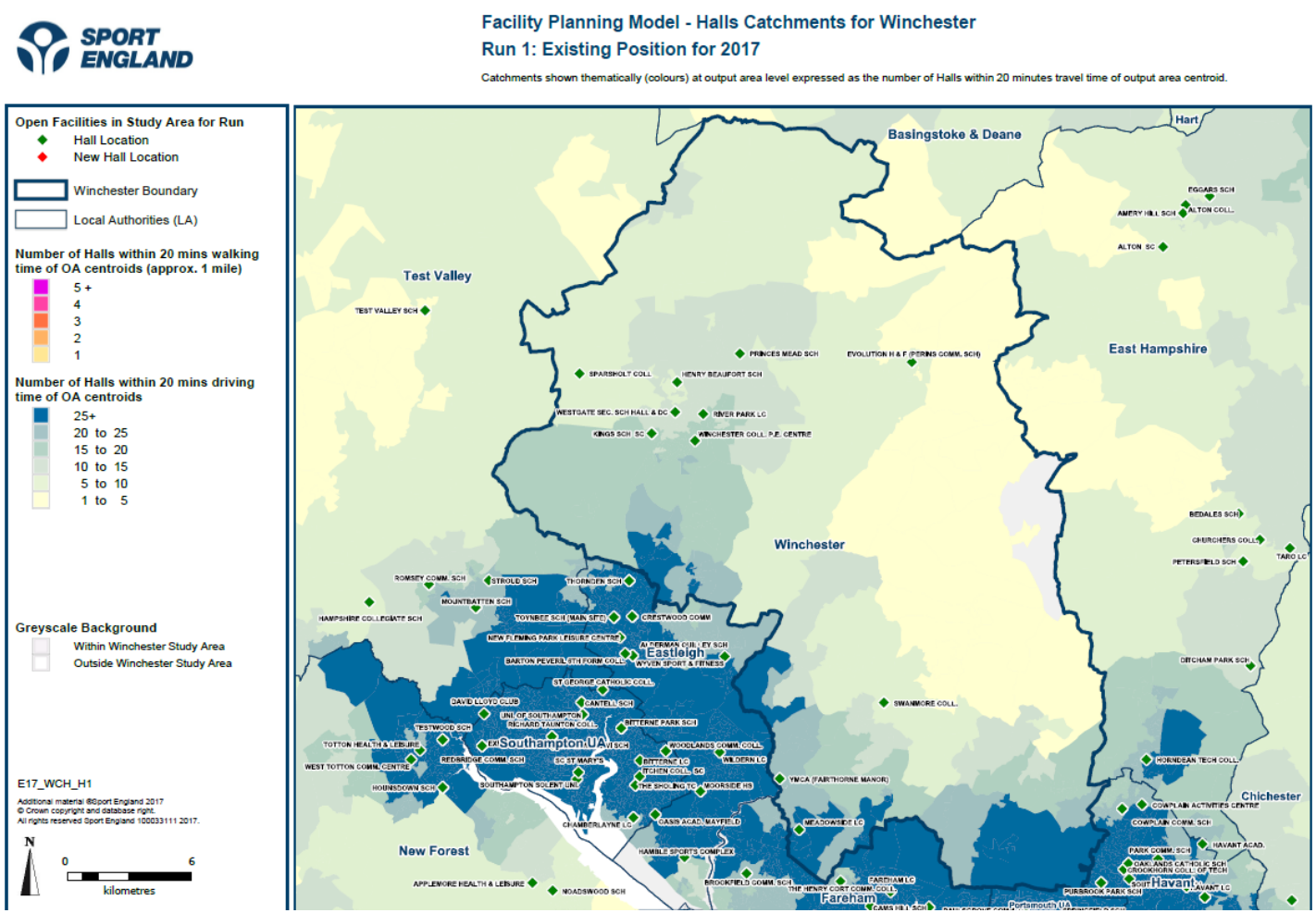
6.14 In the darkest green areas, access to sports halls based on the venue locations and the 20 minute drive time catchment area is between 15 – 20 sports halls (small areas along the

boundary with Eastleigh, Fareham and Havant). The highest accessibility to sports halls at 25+ sports halls, is in the area shaded blue (again along the boundary with Eastleigh, Fareham and Havant)

6.15 Overall in the most populated areas of the Winchester City Council area, residents have access to between 5 - 10 sports halls based on the venue locations and the drive time catchment area.

6.16 As map 6.3 illustrates accessibility for Winchester residents is highest in the area along the boundary with the three authorities south of the Winchester City Council area. As the map shows, there is a considerable supply of sports halls in these authorities and close to the Winchester boundary So Winchester residents in the blue areas are within the drive time catchment area of these sports halls.

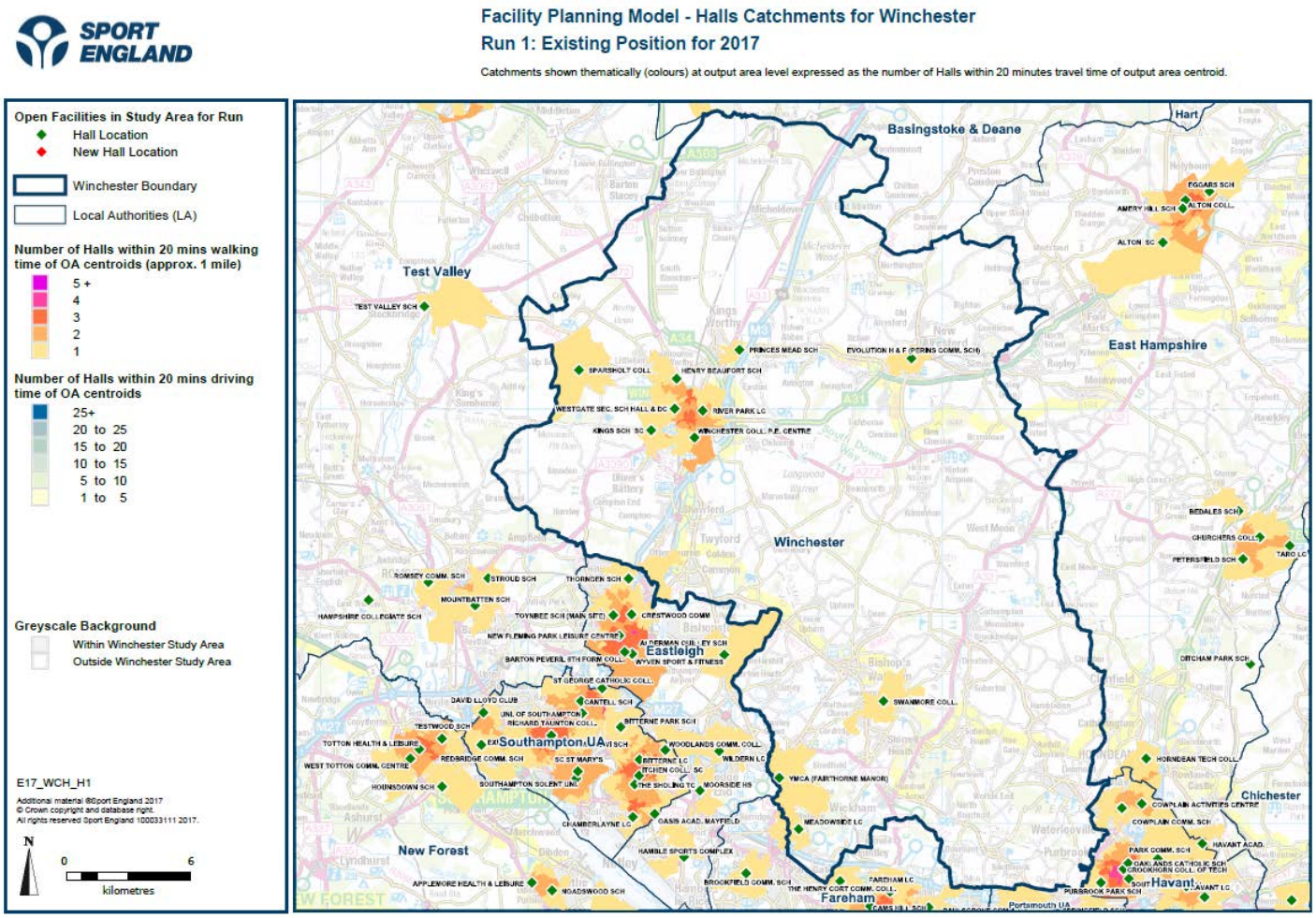
Map 6.3: Run 1 Access to sports halls based on the location and 20 minute drive time travel catchment area of sports halls 2017



Walking catchment area of sports halls and accessibility.

6.17 Map 6.4 illustrates the areas of Winchester which are inside the 20 minutes/1mile walking catchment area of the sports hall locations, this is for run 1. As the walking catchment is only one mile, or, 20 minutes it is, by definition a very small land area. In the areas shaded beige residents have access to 1 sports hall. Whilst in the areas shaded orange, residents have access to 2 sports halls, based on the walking catchment area of the sports hall locations. There is a very small area shaded red, where residents have access to 3 sports halls.

Map 6.4: Run 1 Access to sports halls based on the location and 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area of sports halls 2017



7. Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

Table 7.1: Used capacity of sports halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Used Capacity	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Total number of visits used of current capacity visits per week peak period	6,275.	6,714.	7,061.	7,262.
% of overall capacity of halls used	47.7	51.1	53.7	51.
% of visits made to halls by walkers	11.5	11.5	10.1	9.9
% of visits made to halls by road	88.5	88.5	89.9	90.2
Visits Imported;				
Number of visits imported visits per week peak period	1,511.	1,585.	1,772.	1,888.
As a % of used capacity	24.1	23.6	25.1	26.

7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The time taken to set up and take down equipment in the sports hall itself can become part of the activity time. Plus the changing and circulation area can become too crowded.

7.2 In 2017, the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites is 47.7% of capacity used at peak times. This increases to 51.1% in run 2, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for sports halls up to 2037. The provision of an eight badminton court size sports hall, increases used capacity to 53.7%, as an average across all the sports hall sites. In run 4 with the option of a twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the average used capacity, across all the sports hall sites, is 51% in the weekly peak period.

7.3 These are the findings for the authority wide average for used capacity in each of the four runs. The estimated used capacity for individual sports hall sites will vary from this authority wide average and the findings for each sports hall site for the four runs is set out in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Estimated used capacity of the Winchester sports hall sites 2017 and 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Individual Sites Utilised Capacity	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Winchester	**48**	**51**	**54**	**51**
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	52	53	47	44
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	28	34	31	28
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	37	42	36	33
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	100	100	100	100
NEW WINCHESTER SPORTS PARK (12CT)	0	0	0	72
NEW WINCHESTER SPORTS PARK (8CT)	0	0	84	0
PRINCES MEAD SCHOOL	36	41	35	31
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	79	72	0	0
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	21	26	24	23
SWANMORE COLLEGE	40	40	40	40
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	55	65	59	53
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	35	45	36	31
YMCA (FAIRTHORNE MANOR)	64	74	73	72

7.4 As Table 7.2 shows the public leisure centres have higher than the authority wide average for used capacity in all four runs. This is because they provide for the full range of sports hall activities for both club use and recreational pay and play. Public leisure centres have the longest opening hours and unlike education venues, they provide for community use during the day. Finally they are proactively managed to increase participation in hall sports, recreational public pay and play in hall sports and increase the physical activity of residents. For all these reasons, there is a draw effect to the public leisure centre sites and which have the greatest accessibility for sports clubs and the public for recreational play.

7.5 Meadowside Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. In addition to the reasons already set out other factors could be, it is a 3 badminton court size sports hall and smaller than the vast majority of all the sports halls, so it requires fewer users to reach its full capacity.

7.6 The existing River Park Leisure Centre is estimated to have 79% of its capacity used in the weekly peak period in 2017 and 72% in 2037. It is important to consider the percentage of sports hall capacity used, along with the scale of the sports hall site, so as to provide the rounded assessment of how full a sports hall is in the peak period. The River Park Leisure Centre is the largest venue in the City Council area with an eight court size sports hall.

7.7 This size of venue can accommodate a range of different hall sports at the same time and self-evidently accommodate more use than a four or three badminton court size sports hall. So 79% or

72% used capacity of an eight court size sports hall is higher than the 100% of sports hall capacity used at the Meadowside three badminton court size sports hall. To repeat, it is important to consider the size of a sports hall as well as the percentage to provide the rounded assessment of used capacity.

7.8 The new River Park Leisure Centre with an eight badminton court sports hall is estimated to have 84% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. It is replacing the existing centre which opened in 1984. According to the data it has not had an extensive modernisation, of replacing the sports hall floor or upgrading the lighting system.

7.9 The reasons for the new centre used capacity being much higher than the existing venue, is because it is new facility with a sprung timber floor, modern lighting system and modern changing accommodation and these features will create a draw effect. Also research has identified that the quality of the sports hall offer with proactive management and a programme of use which reflects the times that customers want to do activities, is changing the patterns of use. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, not just using the nearest venue to where they live.

7.10 The new centre is also located in an area of Winchester where there is slightly higher demand for sports halls than the existing site, so it will increase accessibility a little bit for more residents. These reasons of the draw effect and slightly better location, are creating an estimated used capacity of 84% in the weekly peak period.

7.11 The new River Park Leisure Centre with a twelve badminton court sports hall is estimated to have 72% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. The estimated used capacity is 12% lower than for the eight court sports hall in run 3.

7.12 The reason for the lower used capacity with the twelve court sports hall is because the supply of sports halls across the Winchester City Council area exceeds the total demand. So providing a larger sports hall is simply providing more space for the same level of demand. As Table 7.2 shows, the estimated used capacity for all but two of the sports hall venues decreases in run 4 when compared with run 3.

7.13 The only change between runs 3 and 4 is to increase the size of the new River Park Leisure Centre from eight courts in run 3 to twelve courts in run 4. The two centres where used capacity remains unchanged between runs 3 and 4 are Meadowside Leisure Centre and Swanmore College.

7.14 As set out in the supply and demand balance findings (Table 4.1), there is a positive supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in run 3 (eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4 (twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre).

7.15 In short, a 12 badminton court size sports hall is too large for the projected demand for sports halls across the Winchester City Council up to 2037..It provides more choice for the same level of demand and as shown in Table 7.2, the projected impact is to decrease the usage at nearly all of the other sports halls in the authority.

7.16 The eight court size sports hall is still providing more supply than the projected demand in 2037. However, it is recognised there is a need for a major sports hall to replace a venue of the existing size so that all individual and team hall sports can develop. Also, the capacity of the venue provides some headroom to accommodate an increase in hall sports participation.

7.17 It is also important to consider potential changes in the existing supply of sports halls. As Table 7.2 illustrates, eight of the sports hall venues which provide for community use are owned and operated by schools or colleges. Their policy towards community use, the type of use and the hours of use, will be determined by each individual school or college. It may well be that the position in 2017 changes and fewer schools or colleges provide for community use in the future.

7.18 In which case the new River Park Leisure Centre provides more capacity to absorb more of the demand currently being met at schools and colleges. It is most likely that it will be sports clubs use which is displaced by reduced access for community use at schools or colleges.

7.19 So overall, the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre provides the most balanced scale of provision to meet the projected demand for sports halls in the Winchester City Council area up to 2037 and beyond.

Used capacity of sports halls across the study area

7.20 The estimated used capacity for all the authorities in the study area is set out in Table 7.3 below. Only Eastleigh in runs 2 and 3 has an authority wide estimated used capacity which is at the Sport England halls full comfort level, of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.

4.15 These findings reflect the findings under the supply and demand balance section, namely, across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. (Table 4.2)**.** This has now worked its way through to the findings on the used capacity of the sports halls, with the average for used capacity across the study area of between 55% - 65% of sports hall capacity used in the weekly peak period.

Table 7.2: Percentage of sports hall capacity used for each authority 2017 and 2037

% of overall capacity of halls used	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2017	2037	2037	2037
Winchester	**47.7**	**51.1**	**53.7**	**51.0**
Basingstoke & Deane	71.9	76.9	76.9	76.8
East Hampshire	41.9	42.3	42.2	42.2
Eastleigh	73.9	81.9	80.5	79.8
Fareham	62.9	64.4	64.3	64.3
Havant	66.9	71.0	71.0	71.0
Test Valley	46.7	52.3	51.9	51.7

Imported demand

7.21 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Winchester but the nearest sports hall to where they live is located inside the authority. So if residents use the venue nearest to where they live, this becomes part of the used capacity of the Winchester sports halls.

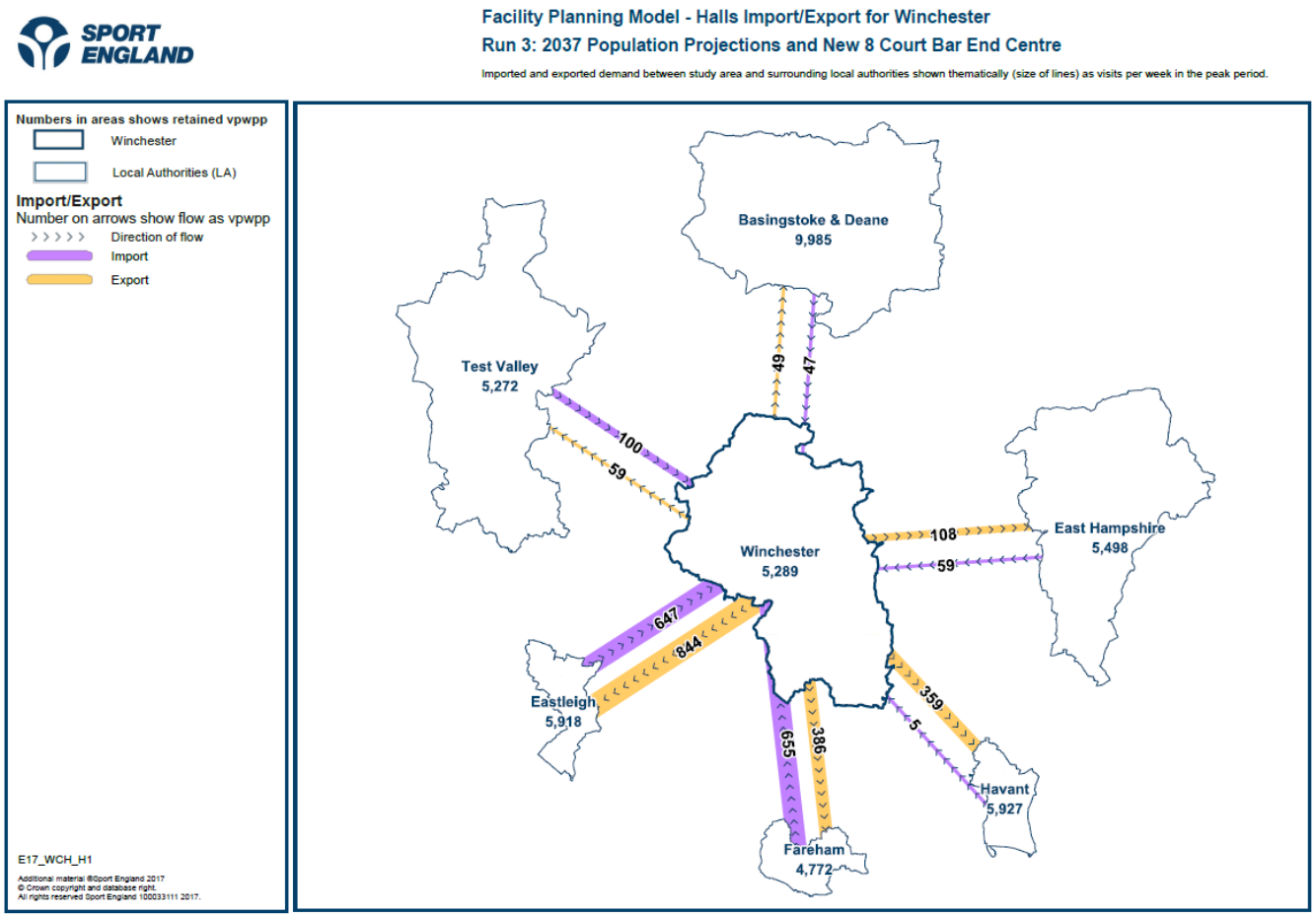
7.22 Imported demand is 24.1% of the used capacity of the Winchester sports halls in 2017, then 23.6% in 2037 in run 2. It increases to 25.1% in run 3, with the new eight court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre and is 26% in run 4, with the twelve court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.

7.23 The source and scale of the imported demand for 2037 for run 3 is out in Map 7.1. The purple chevron line is the amount of demand imported into Winchester from each neighbouring authority.

7.24 The highest imported demand is from Fareham at 655 visits per week in the peak period (41.6% of the total imported demand). Some 647 visits are imported from Eastleigh (41.1%), with 160 visits imported from Test Valley (10.1%), 59 visits are imported from East Hampshire (3.7), the import from Basingstoke and Deane is 47 visits (2.9%) and just 5 visits are imported from Havant (0.3%) in the weekly peak period .

7.25 For context, the used capacity of the sports halls by Winchester City residents is 4,702 residents in the weekly peak period.

Map 7.1: Run 3 Import of demand for sports halls Winchester 2037



8. Local Share of Facilities

Table 8.1: Local share of sports halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Local Share	**2017**	**2037**	**2037**	**2037**
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.99	0.6	0.71	0.8

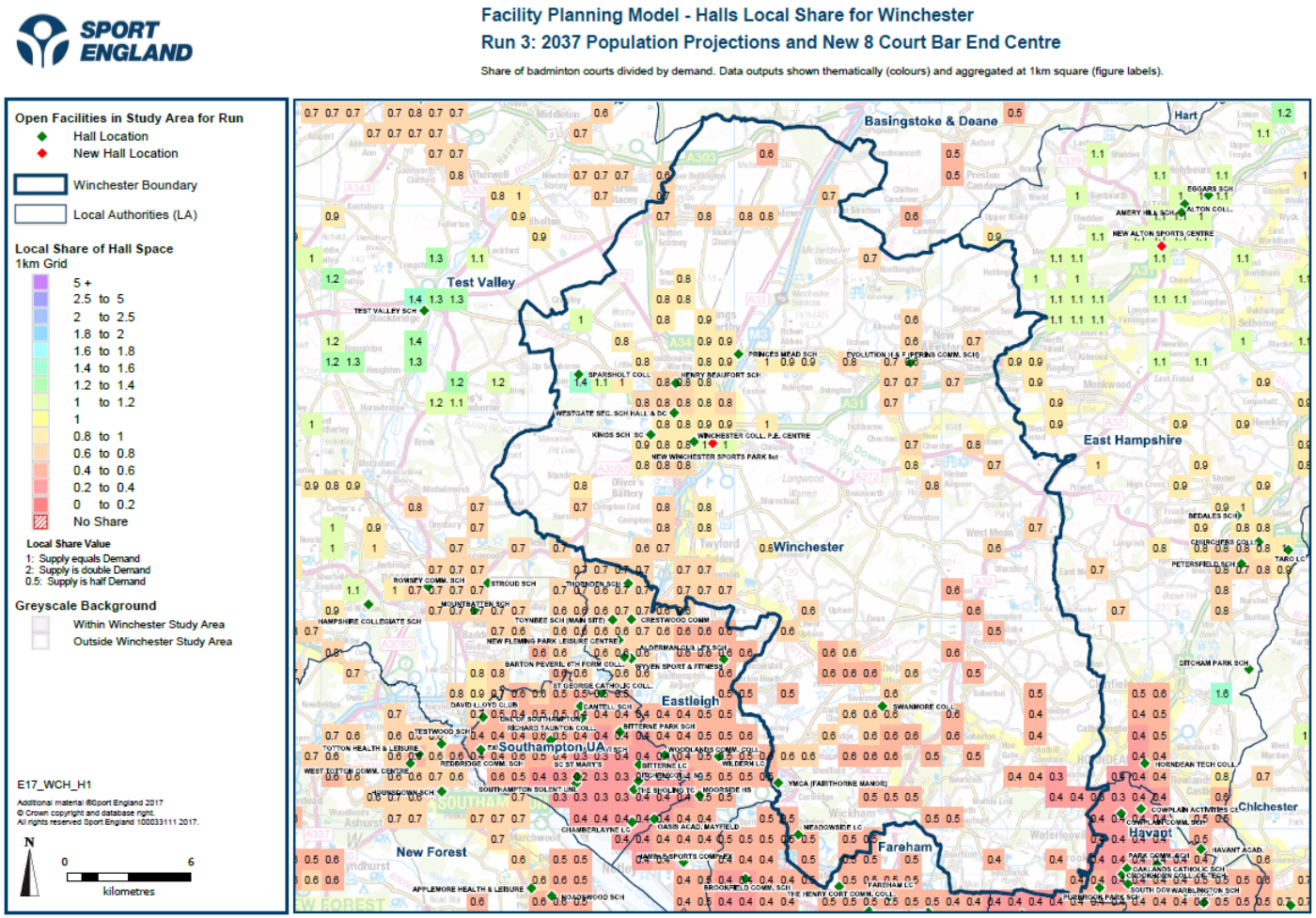
8.1 Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the same area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.

8.2 In 2017 Winchester has a local share of 0.99 and so demand and supply are virtually in balance. The impact of the increased demand for sports halls from population growth 2017 – 2037, with supply unchanged, means the local share of access to sports halls decreases in run 2 to 0.6. It increases to 0.71 in run 3 and increase further to 0.8 in 2037, when the supply of sports halls is the highest.

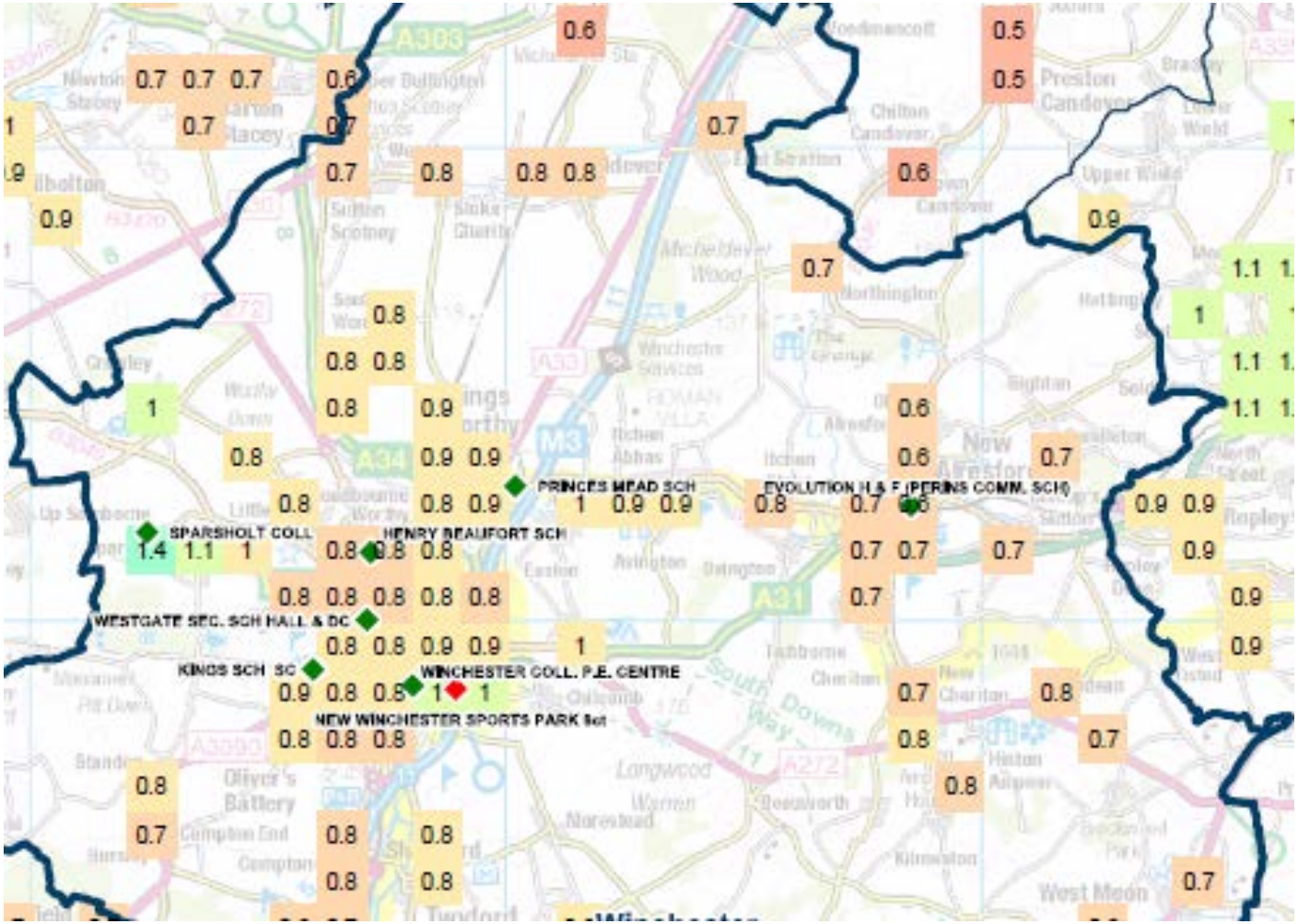
8.3 The distribution of local share and how it varies across Winchester in 2037 in run 3, is set out in Map 8.1. Whilst Map 8.2 is an inset map for the Winchester City area and this shows that local share is highest around the location of the new River Park Leisure Centre.

8.4 Local share in the areas shaded beige is between 1 – 0.8, it is between 0.8 – 0.6 in the pink areas and in the red areas it is between 0.6 – 0.4. Local share is lowest in the SE of the authority, close to the Fareham and Havant boundaries.

Map 8.1: Run 3 Local share of sports halls Winchester 2037



Map 8.2: Run 3 Local share of sports halls Winchester City area 2037



8.5 This ends the reporting of the detailed findings for sports halls under each of the seven facility planning model assessment headings. The summary of main findings and conclusions follows.

9. Summary of key findings and conclusions

9.1 Winchester City Council is developing a strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.

9.2 The fpm report should be considered alongside the work and findings from the Council's indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy. In particular, to consider the findings from consultations with sports hall owners, operators, sports clubs and customers of sports halls. This will provide a rounded overall evidence base on which to base the strategy.

9.3 The fpm work has four assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:

- Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to sports halls across the Winchester City Council area. All runs include the sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities. These venues will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for sports halls across the City Council area. The purpose of run 1 is to provide a baseline measure of supply and demand in 2017 and to measure the changes from 2017 to 2037.

- Run 2 for 2037 – is based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in sports hall supply in the neighbouring authorities. The purpose of run 2 is to assess how the impact of population growth to 2037 changes the total demand for sports halls and the distribution of this demand across the Winchester City Council area

- Run 3 is based on run 2 but also includes the closure of River Park Leisure Centre and replacement with a new River Park Leisure Centre (Bar End) and an 8 badminton court sports hall. The purpose of run 3 is to assess how the closure of the existing centre and opening a new centre at a different location, has on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2037

- Run 4 is based on run 3 but the new River Park Leisure Centre is a 12 badminton court sports halls, not 8 badminton courts as in run 3. The purpose of run 4 is to assess the impact a larger sports hall has on the supply and demand for sports halls across the Winchester City Council area.

Key findings

9.4 The overall key findings follow the sequence of the headings used in the assessment, supply, demand etc and comment on the findings across all four runs. The key findings are highlighted in bold typeface. References to Winchester refer to the authority and not the city itself.

Supply of sports halls

9.5 There are 15 individual sports halls on 11 sites within the Winchester City council area and the supply is unchanged across the four runs. The total supply at these 11 sports hall sites is 60.5 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 ad this increases to 64.5 badminton courts in run 4. Run 4 models the option of a 12 badminton court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.

9.6 The total supply of sports halls available for community use, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 and 52.2 badminton courts in run 4 (known as the effective supply). The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply of sports halls, is because of the variable amount of hours available for community use at the sports halls owned and operated by education - schools and colleges

9.7 The average age of the sports hall sites in 2017 is 26 years. The oldest sports hall sites are Swanmore College a 4 badminton court sports hall opened in 1968 (modernised in 2002) and Winchester College PE Centre, a 4 badminton court sports hall opened the same year. Of the six sports hall sites opened pre 2000, only two have been modernised, and two of the five post 2000 sports halls have been modernised. Modernisation is defined as one or more of, a sprung timber floor installed, the sports hall lighting upgraded, or, the changing accommodation modernised.

9.8 **A key finding is the <u>scale</u> of the sports hall provision, seven of the eleven sports hall sites are a four badminton court size sports hall. This size of venue can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level, In addition, there is a five badminton court sports hall at Westgate Secondary School and an eight badminton court size sports hall at the existing River Park Leisure Centre**. There are also two venues with a three badminton court size sports hall at Meadowside Leisure Centre Princes mead school.

9.9 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Winchester has 5 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. This decreases to 4.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2037 because of the increase in demand from population growth 2017 – 2037. In run 4 with the option to include a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the supply increases to 4.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population .

9.10 Winchester is just below mid table based on this measure in 2017 and 2037, when compared with the six neighbouring authorities. The highest supply in both years is in East Hampshire at 6.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 6 courts in 2037.

9.11 The purpose of setting out these findings, is to provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities as some local authooirtes like to have this comparative measure of provision. It is NOT to set a standard of provision**,** the required provision of sports halls for Winchester will be based on the overall supply and demand assessment.

Demand for sports halls

9.12 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12.6% increase. This population generates a total demand for 33.6 badminton courts in 2017. Total demand is projected to increase to 36 badminton courts, a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years.

9.13 The reason the projected increase in demand for sports halls is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. Between 2017 – 2037, the Winchester population in the age range for the highest rates of hall sports participation (16 – 44 years of age) will age and it may well be there are fewer participants in this age range in 2037 than 2017. So the ageing of the much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the projected increase in total population. The total demand figure does combine both these two drivers of demand.

Supply and demand balance

9.14 Supply and demand balance compares total demand for sports halls within Winchester, with the total supply of sports halls within Winchester. It therefore compares the two and represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in Winchester is met by ALL the supply of sports halls within Winchester. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).

9.15 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the sports hall locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Winchester. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.

9.16 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.

9.17 The reason for presenting supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls and supply and demand balance presents this comparison.

9.18 The Winchester supply of sports halls for community use, from all providers, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1- 3. It increases to 52.2 badminton courts in run 4, with the modelling option to provide a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.

9.19 The Winchester City Council area demand for sports halls is for 33.6 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017. This increases to 36 badminton courts in runs 2- 4 (for 2037) from the increase in demand created by the population growth 2017 – 2037.

9.20 **A key finding is that across Winchester there is a positive supply and demand balance, whereby supply exceeds demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3** (run 3 is the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) **and by 16.2**

badminton courts in run 4 (twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre). (Table 4.1).

9.21 A **key finding is that there are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in five of the neighbouring authorities in both 2017 and 2037** (Table 4.2). It is highest in East Hampshire where the supply of sports halls available for community use exceeds the East Hampshire demand by 22 badminton courts in both years. .There is a negative balance in Basingstoke and Deane but it is very small at 0.1 of one badminton court in 2017 and 4.3 badminton courts in 2037.

9.22 **A key finding is that across the seven local authorities in the study area, including Winchester, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. This is likely to lead to very high levels of satisfied demand and low levels of unmet demand in both years, when the assessment is based on the catchment area of sports halls, across local authority boundaries.**

9.23 To repeat, supply and demand balance compares the Winchester supply of sports halls with the Winchester demand for sports halls and it does exactly the same for the other local authorities

Satisfied or met demand

9.24 **A key finding is that 94% of the Winchester total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017 and 93.9% in 2037**. The reason the increase in total demand for sports halls to 2037 hardly changes the level of satisfied demand, is because the supply and capacity of the sports halls is greater than demand within Winchester and across nearly all of the local authorities in the study area.

9.25 In short in all four runs there is enough sports hall supply to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a sports hall a Winchester City Council resident (at sports halls located both inside Winchester and at sports halls in neighbouring authorities where the venue is closest to were Winchester residents live).

Unmet demand

9.26 Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.

9.27 **A key finding is that unmet demand in 2017 in Winchester is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to 2 badminton courts. Unmet demand in 2037, with the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, or, the twelve badminton court size sports hall, is 6.1% of total demand, 2.2 badminton courts.**

9.28 **A key finding is that, in terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 0.3% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.**

9.29 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby everywhere is inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is because the walking catchment area of a sports hall is small, at 20 minutes or one mile.

9.30 Some 13.5% of the Winchester population, do not have access to a car and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall (20 minutes catchment area for public transport). There will be areas of Winchester outside the walking and public transport catchment areas of sports halls and includes residents who do not have access to a car. This is the source of the unmet demand outside catchment, but as the findings illustrate the scale of the unmet demand, in badminton courts, is very small in both years.

9.31 The significance of the findings are not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, it is not large scale.

Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

9.32 **A key finding is that the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites in Winchester in 2017 is 47.7% of capacity used at peak times. This increases to 53.7% in 2037, based on the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre and 51% across all the sports hall sites with the twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.**

9.33 These are the Winchester wide findings averages for used capacity and the estimated used capacity for individual sports hall sites will vary from this authority wide average. (Table 7.2).

9.34 The public leisure centres have higher than the authority wide average for used capacity in all four runs. This is because they provide for the full range of sports hall activities for both club use and recreational pay and play. Public leisure centres have the longest opening hours and unlike education venues, they provide for community use during the day. Finally they are proactively managed to increase participation in hall sports, recreational public pay and play in hall sports and increase the physical activity of residents. For all these reasons, there is a draw effect to the public leisure centre sites and which have the greatest accessibility for sports clubs and the public for recreational play. The findings for each of the public centres are:

- Meadowside Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. In addition to the reasons already set out, other factors could be, it is a 3 badminton court size sports hall and smaller than the vast majority of all the sports halls, so it requires fewer users to reach its full capacity.

- The existing River Park Leisure Centre is estimated to have 79% of its capacity used in the weekly peak period in 2017. It is important to consider the percentage of sports hall capacity used, along with the scale of the sports hall site, so as to provide the rounded assessment of how full a sports hall is in the peak period. The River Park Leisure Centre is the largest venue in Winchester with an eight court size sports hall.

This size of venue can accommodate a range of different hall sports at the same time and self-evidently accommodate more use than a four or three badminton court size sports hall. So 79% of used capacity of an eight court size sports hall is higher than the 100% of sports hall capacity used at the Meadowside Leisure Centre three badminton court size sports hall. To repeat, it is important to consider the size of a sports hall as well as the percentage to provide the rounded assessment of used capacity.

9.35 **A key finding is the new River Park Leisure Centre (eight badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 84% of used capacity in the weekly peak period.** It is replacing the existing centre which opened in 1984. According to the data the current centre has not had an extensive modernisation, of replacing the sports hall floor or upgrading the lighting system

9.36 The reasons the new centre used capacity is much higher than the existing venue, is because it is new facility with a sprung timber floor, modern lighting system and modern changing accommodation and these features will create a draw effect. Also research has identified that the quality of the sports hall offer with proactive management and a programme of use which reflects the times that customers want to do activities, is changing the patterns of use. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, not just using the nearest venue to where they live.

9.37 The new centre is also located in an area of Winchester where there is slightly higher demand for sports halls than the existing site, so it will increase accessibility for more residents.

9.38 **A key finding is the new River Park Leisure Centre (twelve badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 72% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. The estimated used capacity is 12% lower than for the eight court sports hall.**

9.39 The reason for the lower used capacity with the twelve court sports hall is because the supply of sports halls across the Winchester City Council area exceeds demand. So providing a larger sports hall is simply providing more space for the same level of demand.

9.40 A **key finding is that Table 7.2 shows the estimated used capacity for all but two of the sports hall venues in Winchester decreases with the twelve badminton court option. Reinforcing that the same level of total demand is shared between a higher level of supply and creating lower used capacity at lots of venues**

9.41 The only change between runs 3 and 4 is to increase the size of the new River Park Leisure Centre from eight courts in run 3 to twelve courts in run 4. The two centres where used capacity remains unchanged between runs 3 and 4 are Meadowside Leisure Centre and Swanmore College.

Summary of findings on an eight or twelve badminton court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.

9.42 The supply and demand balance findings for Winchester (Table 4.1), identify a positive supply and demand balance, with supply exceeding demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then 12.2 badminton courts in run 3 (eight badminton

court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and 16.2 badminton courts in run 4 (twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre). These findings include all the sports hall venues in Winchester which provide for community use.

9.43 Both the eight and twelve court size sports hall options at the new River Park Leisure Centre provide more supply than the projected demand across Winchester in 2037. However, it is recognised there is a need for a major sports hall to replace a venue and to provide scope for individual and team hall sports to develop.

9.44 It is then about striking a balance between supply and demand for sports halls and providing a scale of venue that meets demand and also provides some headroom for growth. The eight badminton court size sports halls strikes the better balance.

9.45 A twelve badminton court will also meet the same objectives, however the difference between the Winchester total supply of 52 badminton courts and the Winchester demand of 36 badminton courts is 16 badminton courts, a considerable difference between supply and demand.

9.46 The twelve badminton court size sports hall also leads to a greater re-distribution of demand across the eight sports hall venues in Winchester which provide for community use. The finding is the twelve badminton court size sports hall, creates a lower level of usage at six of the eight venues, when compared with the findings for the eight badminton court size sports hall, (Table 7.2).

9.47 Whilst it maybe desirable to have more choice of venues and have greater ease of bookings and access to all the venues, it may also lead some sports hall owners choosing to reduce their access for community use, if demand decreases.

9.48 Most of the sports hall venues for community use are owned and operated by schools or colleges. Their policy towards community use, the type of use and the hours of use, will be determined by each individual school or college. Increasingly schools and colleges are reviewing the costs and benefits of community use of their sports facilities. Unfortunately the trend is for a reduction in the number of schools providing for community use of its sports facilities, especially schools now owned and operated by Academy Trusts.

7.26 Overall, the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre provides the most balanced scale of provision to meet the projected demand for sports halls across Winchester up to 2037 and beyond. It provides a good level of headroom to accommodate any increase in hall sports participation and accommodate some reduction in access to community use at other sports halls within Winchester. It also provides the best balance in the overall share of demand across all the sports hall venues in Winchester. This is more likely to ensure there are benefits to the other providers, notably education, to maintain access for community use of their sports halls.

Appendix 1: Sports halls in Winchester and the study area included in the assessment

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
WINCHESTER							**84%**	**6%**	**10%**
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1989	2007	86%	3%	11%
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1972		81%	5%	13%
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2000	2006	78%	7%	15%
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594						
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2000		88%	4%	8%
NEW WINCHESTER SPORTS PARK (8ct)	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	2020		83%	8%	9%
NEW WINCHESTER SPORTS PARK (12ct)	Main	60x34	2070	12	2020		84%	8%	8%
PRINCES MEAD SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003	2011	93%	5%	2%
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		84%	4%	12%
SWANMORE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1968	2002	93%	3%	4%
SWANMORE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	26 x 14	364						
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	2002		74%	6%	20%
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1968		70%	7%	23%
YMCA (FAIRTHORNE MANOR)	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		94%	5%	1%
BASINGSTOKE & DEANE							**83%**	**5%**	**12%**
ALDWORTH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1990		75%	5%	20%
BASINGSTOKE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	45 x 18	810	5	1970		80%	6%	14%
BRIGHTON HILL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1977	2004	82%	5%	13%
BRIGHTON HILL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 15	300						
CHEAM SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2003		88%	3%	8%
CLERE SCHOOL & TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Main	32 x 16	528	3	1996	2013	94%	3%	3%
CLERE SCHOOL & TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
CRANBOURNE BUSINESS & ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965	2013	84%	5%	11%
CRANBOURNE BUSINESS & ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
FORT HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1977	2010	76%	4%	19%
HURST LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1994	2015	93%	3%	4%
QUEEN MARYS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002		86%	5%	9%
QUEEN MARYS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
SHERFIELD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1988		95%	3%	2%
TESTBOURNE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965	2002	88%	3%	9%
TESTBOURNE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
THE COSTELLO SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1985	2005	83%	6%	11%
THE EVEREST HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB	Main	30 x 20	594	4	2007		83%	6%	12%
VYNE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main		594	4	1991	2013	59%	4%	37%
EAST HAMPSHIRE							**85%**	**4%**	**11%**
ALTON COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		66%	3%	30%
AMERY HILL SCHOOL	Main		594	4	1974	1998	69%	3%	27%

AMERY HILL SCHOOL	Activity Hall		180						
BEDALES SCHOOL	Main	37 x 27	999	6	1984	2010	89%	4%	7%
BOHUNT CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1979	2012	86%	4%	10%
BOHUNT CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
BOHUNT CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
CHURCHERS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1992		81%	4%	15%
CHURCHERS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
DITCHAM PARK SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	3	2007		96%	4%	0%
DITCHAM PARK SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200						
EGGARS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		78%	4%	18%
EGGARS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	24 x 10	240						
HORNDEAN TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Main	34 x 27	932	4	1976	2006	84%	5%	11%
MILLCHASE ACADEMY	Main	32 x 18	576	4	1995	2014	88%	3%	9%
MILLCHASE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	11 x 9	99						
NEW ALTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	940	6	2019		92%	3%	5%
NEW WHITEHILL AND BORDON CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2019		88%	3%	9%
PETERSFIELD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1965	2010	74%	4%	21%
PETERSFIELD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Main	30 x 17	510	3	1992	2002	87%	4%	9%
EASTLEIGH							**84%**	**7%**	**9%**
ALDERMAN QUILLEY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		81%	8%	11%
ALDERMAN QUILLEY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
BARTON PEVERIL SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2005		82%	7%	10%
CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		84%	7%	10%
CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE	Activity Hall	22 x 14	308						
HAMBLE SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	32 x 18	576	4	2002		88%	8%	4%
MOORSIDE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2013		75%	6%	19%
NEW FLEMING PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 64	2600	15	2017		87%	7%	6%
THORNDEN SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970	2010	82%	5%	13%
THORNDEN SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
TOYNBEE SCHOOL (MAIN SITE)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1977	2003	80%	6%	13%
TOYNBEE SCHOOL (MAIN SITE)	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200						
WILDERN LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1979	2010	77%	5%	17%
WYVEN SPORT AND FITNESS	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		83%	4%	13%
FAREHAM							**82%**	**6%**	**12%**
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1989	2008	86%	4%	10%
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
CAMS HILL SCHOOL	Main	37 x 30	1110	7	2003		88%	7%	6%
CROFTON COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1964	2000	76%	5%	19%
CROFTON SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1974		85%	6%	9%
CROFTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
FAREHAM ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1986	2010	76%	6%	18%
FAREHAM ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
FAREHAM COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1984	2006	80%	5%	14%
FAREHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	1978	2009	82%	6%	12%
THE HENRY CORT COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	42 x 20	840	4	1971	2011	75%	5%	20%
HAVANT							**77%**	**7%**	**15%**
COWPLAIN ACTIVITIES CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1983	2005	77%	6%	17%
COWPLAIN COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	30 x 18	540	3	1971	2010	78%	6%	16%

COWPLAIN COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
CROOKHORN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1966	1999	78%	7%	15%
CROOKHORN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
HAVANT ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1989	2012	76%	8%	16%
HAVANT LEISURE CENTRE	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	1984		78%	8%	14%
HAVANT LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
HAYLING COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1975	2007	85%	4%	11%
OAKLANDS CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1970		81%	7%	12%
OAKLANDS CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
PARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999	2014	66%	8%	27%
PURBROOK PARK SCHOOL	Main	40 x 20	800	3	1965		76%	7%	17%
PURBROOK PARK SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
SOUTH DOWNS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003	2005	81%	8%	11%
WARBLINGTON SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1955	2015	83%	7%	10%
WARBLINGTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
WARBLINGTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						
TEST VALLEY					**1994**		**84%**	**5%**	**10%**
HAMPSHIRE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1995		96%	4%	0%
HARROW WAY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1967	2009	81%	5%	14%
HARROW WAY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
JOHN HANSON COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		82%	4%	15%
MOUNTBATTEN SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1985		87%	6%	7%
MOUNTBATTEN SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
NEW ANDOVER SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	2019		83%	6%	11%
ROMSEY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1976		81%	5%	14%
ROMSEY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
ST GEORGE CATHOLIC COLLEGE	Main	25 x 15	375	4	2003		72%	9%	19%
STROUD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		87%	5%	8%
TEST VALLEY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		97%	2%	1%
TEST VALLEY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
WINTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1990	2014	80%	6%	13%
WINTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	22 x 15	330						

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

1.2 The model is a tool 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.

2. Use of FPM

2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; 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.

2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. 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 England1.

3. How the model works

3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

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

3.6 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

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population2. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)3.

4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.

5.2 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).

5.3 Based on travel time information4 taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

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

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

[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 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

[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.

provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

5.5 In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are 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.

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

6.1 Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which 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 AGPs is being developed.

6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

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

- Management & 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 LAs, 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.

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

- High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive

- Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

6.4 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.

7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

7.1 As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m2 , halls = 6 users /court). This is gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

7.2 If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

7.3 To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable).

7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

- Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

- Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

8.1 Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

8.2 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. 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 user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

8.3 For example:

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

8.4 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%.

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

9. Travel times Catchments

9.1 The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

9.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

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

9.4 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.

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

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

9.6 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%