Appendix 6

Shropshire Council

Physical Activity and Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy

Strategic Assessment of Sports Hall Provision Shropshire County

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report

May 2020

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment for provision of sports halls across the Shropshire County area. The findings are based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) data, taken from the Sport England national assessment of sports halls.

1.2 The purpose of this evidence base report, is to provide a hard evidence base on the supply, demand and access to sports halls. The report will be used by Shropshire Council in its strategic planning for the future provision of sports halls.

1.3 The report is based on an analysis of sports halls provision under seven headings, and incudes data tables and maps. The headings are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and local share. The definition of each heading is set out at the start and is followed a commentary on the findings.

1.1 A summary of main findings is set out at the end of the report.

1.2 The data tables include the findings for the neighbouring local authorities to Shropshire County. This is because the assessment is catchment area based, and the catchment area of the sports halls extends across local authority boundaries. The nearest sports halls for some Shropshire residents could be a sports hall located in a neighbouring authority (exported demand) and vice versa, the nearest sports halls for residents of neighbouring authorities could be a sports hall located in Shropshire County.

1.3 Where valid to do so, the findings for Shropshire County are compared with the neighbouring local authorities.

1.4 There is a very extensive number of neighbouring local authorities to Shropshire County, so the data tables under each heading for the County and all the neighbouring local authorities, are set out in two rows.

1.4 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities included and excluded in the assessment, Appendix 2 is a set of maps showing the location, unmet demand and local share of sports halls and Appendix 3 sets out the fpm inclusion criteria and the model parameters.

1.5 This report should not be considered in isolation in the strategic planning for sports halls. The findings in the assessment should be considered, alongside information and consultations from (1) sports perspective (National Governing Bodies of Sport, local sports clubs & key stakeholders), and (2) a local perspective (from the local authority/facility providers and operators/community organisations).

1.6 This report has been prepared by WYG Consulting on behalf of Sport England. WYG are contracted by Sport England to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

2. Supply of Sports Halls

Total Supply	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Number of halls	**53**	20	12	21	9	44	33
Number of hall sites	**34**	18	9	12	9	29	26
Supply of total hall space in courts	**204**	84	52	81	32	181	157
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts peak period	**140.20**	54.20	38.10	54.50	19.40	144.50	112.30
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	**51,035**	19,747	13,877	19,827	7,044	52,601	40,884
Courts per 10,000 population	**6.40**	4.40	6.70	6.20	2.40	4.80	4.60

Total Supply	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Number of halls	7	14	17	10	12
Number of hall sites	6	10	14	8	8
Supply of total hall space in courts	27	51	77	36	42
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts peak period	23	35.30	53.10	18.30	31
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	8,364	12,836	19,325	6,648	11,293
Courts per 10,000 population	2.40	3.80	4.30	2.60	4.20

2.1 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls 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 There are 53 individual sports halls located at 34 sports hall sites across Shropshire County. The total supply of sports halls is 204 badminton courts of which 140 are available for community use, in some of the weekly perk period (known as the effective supply).

2.3 The peak period is week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).The reason for the difference between the total supply of

badminton courts and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites.

2.4 This difference is 64 badminton courts, which represents 31% of the total supply within the County.

2.5 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, the Shropshire County supply is 6.4 badminton courts. Shropshire has the second highest supply based on this measure, after Malvern Hills with 6.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

2.6 The West Midlands Region and England wide averages are both 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

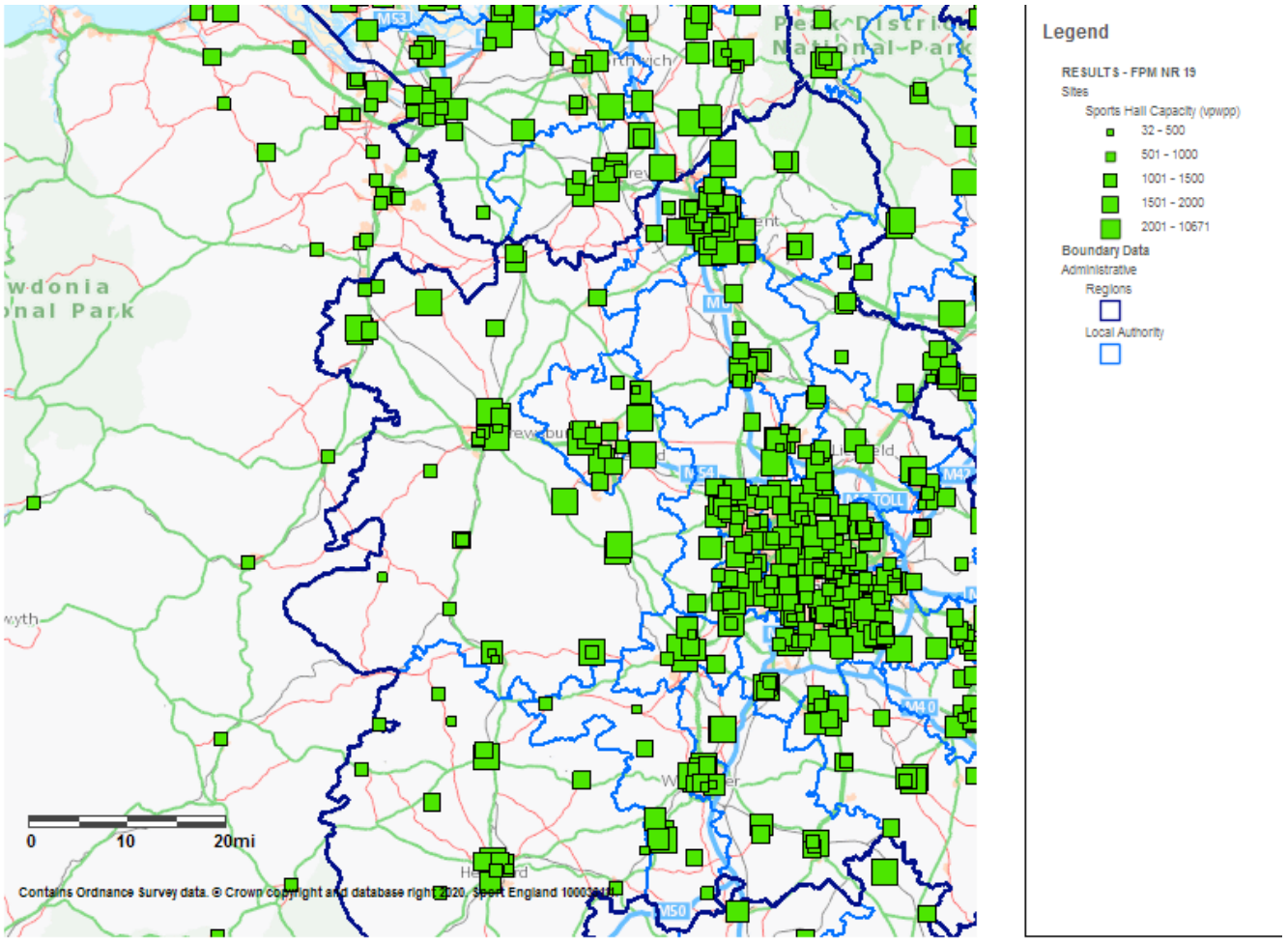
2.7 The provision of sports hall space across Shropshire is higher than all but one of the eleven neighbouring local authorities, West Midlands Region and the England wide average.

2.8 These quantitative findings are set out, simply for comparative purposes, because some local authorities like to know how their provision compares with that of its neighbours. The overall assessment is based on the findings from all seven headings in the sports halls data set, not just supply.

2.9 The location of all the sports hall sites in Shropshire County are shown in Map 2.1. Map 2.2 shows the same information but in more detail for the Shrewsbury area, this is included because it is the main settlement in the County, with the highest population and provision of sports halls. The size of the green square reflects the size of the sports hall at each site, in terms of its capacity at peak times

2.10 Appendix 2 has these maps in more detail for the north west, centre, north east and south of the county. They are not reproduced in the main report, simply to keep the main report shorter in length

Map 2.1 Location of sports hall sites Shropshire County



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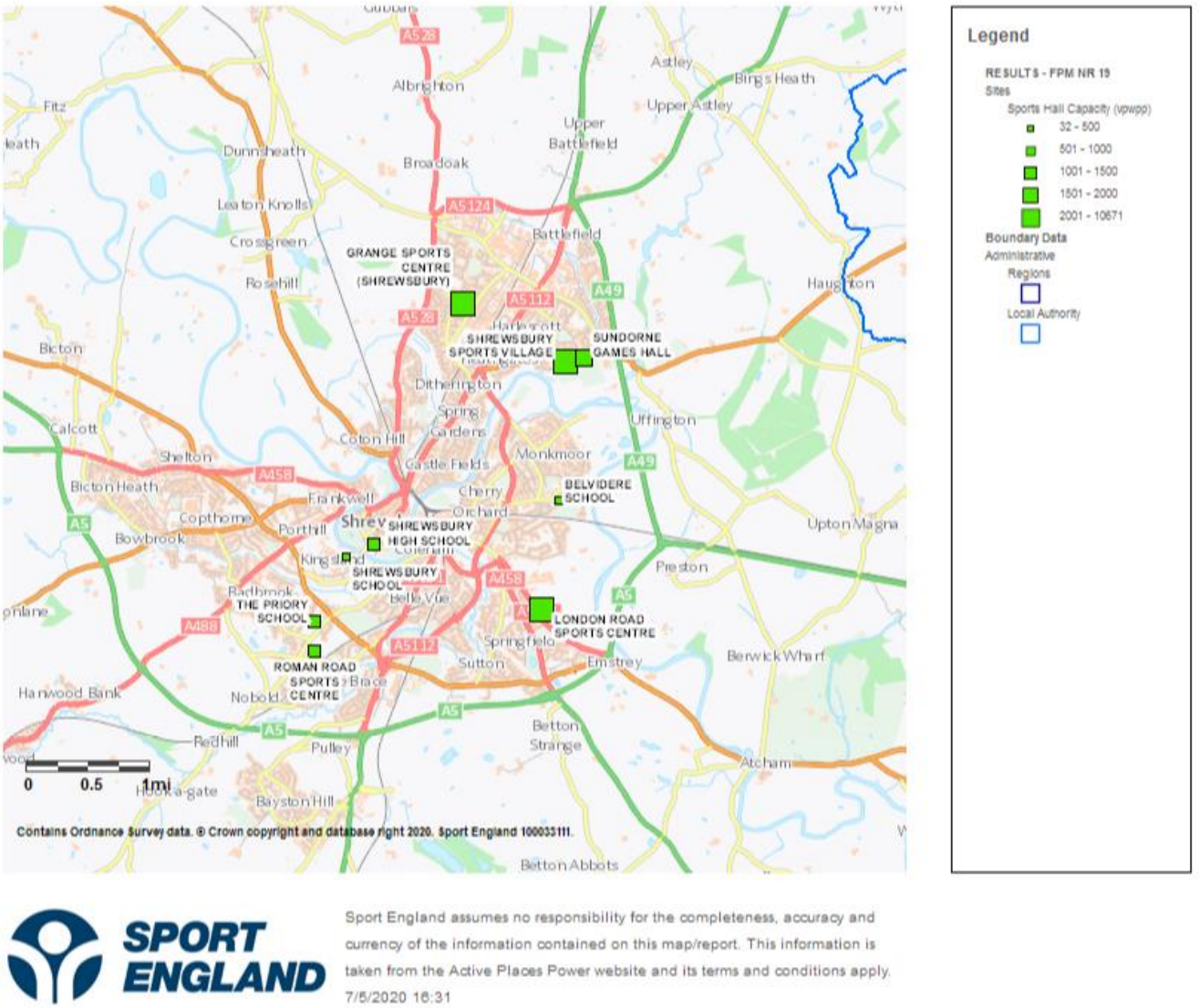
Map 2.2 Location of sports hall sites Shrewsbury



2.11 A description of all the sports halls in Shropshire is set out in Table 2.1 below.

2.12 There are thirteen public leisure centre sports hall sites, seventeen school or college sports halls sites, one national centre sports hall site at Lilleshall, two sites are community based organisations and there is one commercial sports hall site.

2.13 The education sector sports hall supply, represents 50% of the total number of sports hall sites in Shropshire. The education sports halls will have different hours of access for community use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage venues for wider community use, predominantly use by sports clubs and community groups'.

2.14 Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a responsive basis, to sports clubs or community groups, for a term or even shorter irregular lettings.

2.15 The variable education policy and hours for community use at the school and college venues, explains why the total supply of sports halls is 204 badminton courts, and the

supply available for community use, is 140 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period. In effect, across the 17 sites, there is an aggregate total of 64 badminton courts, which represents 31% of the total supply, which are unavailable for community use.

2.16 Furthermore, these quantitative findings illustrate the impact any changes in the policy of education providers towards community use and access will have on the overall supply of sports halls. Any reduction in community use at the schools/colleges venues, will transfer more demand, and most likely club use, to the public leisure centres.

2.17 The public leisure centre sites represent 38% of the total number of sports hall sites in Shropshire

2.18 The largest sports hall sites are the 8 badminton court size sports hall, located at Shrewsbury Sports Village (opened in 2006) and Oswestry School (opened in 2018).There is also an 8 badminton court size sports hall at Lilleshall National Sports Centre (opened in 1989 and modernised in 2004). There is a 6 badminton court size sports hall at Oswestry Leisure Centre (opened in 2011).

2.19 There are 21 sports halls which are 4 badminton court size. This size of sports hall can accommodate all indoor hall sports at the community level of participation.

2.20 The size of a 4 badminton court sports hall does vary, because education authorities consider a 4 badminton court size sports hall for curriculum use can have dimensions of 33m x 18m.

2.21 However, in 2013, Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for hall sports reviewed and set the size of a main 4 badminton court size sports hall at 34.5m x 20m.

2.22 Halls below these dimensions, do have the correct dimensions for the playing area but have limited space between the courts and run off space at the back of the courts.

2.23 There are 15 venues which have a 4 badminton court sports hall below 34.5m x 20m and 6 venues with these dimensions

2.24 Of the 13 four badminton court sports halls opened before 2000, 10 have been modernised, so a good record of modernisation. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting replaced or the changing accommodation modernised.

2.25 The average age of all the sports hall sites is 25 years, the oldest sports hall is the Ludlow Church of England School opened in 1955 and last modernised in 2007. The most recent sports hall to open is at Oswestry School, opened in 2018

Table 2.1: Sports Hall Supply Shropshire

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
SHROPSHIRE NORTH									
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		95%	3%	2%
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468						
MARCHES SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2004		86%	5%	9%
MARCHES SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180		2008				
MORETON HALL SCHOOL	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1990		88%	6%	6%
OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2011		88%	5%	8%
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Main	37 x 35	1295	8	2018		83%	5%	12%
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180		1950	2001			
ST MARTINS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1991	2004	91%	6%	3%
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1973	2010	91%	3%	7%
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
THOMAS ADAMS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	87%	3%	10%
WHITCHURCH CIVIC CENTRE	Main	35 x 18	636	4	1960		74%	3%	23%
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		95%	3%	3%
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
SHROPSHIRE CENTRAL									
BELVIDERE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2006		51%	5%	44%
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Main	32 x 19	592	4	1992	2005	78%	6%	16%
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Activity Hall	18 x 14	252			2010			
LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1987	2004	85%	6%	9%
LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306			2005			
MARY WEBB SCHOOL AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	Main	28 x 18	504	3	2004		92%	2%	6%
ROMAN ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1993	2010	84%	5%	10%
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 18	612	4	2005		64%	5%	31%
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240		1970				
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985	2008	72%	5%	23%
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Main	37 x 34	1244	8	2006		86%	7%	7%
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Activity Hall	17 x 10	170						
SUNDORNE GAMES HALL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1973	2004	85%	7%	8%
THE PRIORY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003	2006	82%	5%	13%
SHROPSHIRE SOUTH									
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1976		83%	3%	14%
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
CHURCH STRETTON SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2001		87%	3%	10%
COMMUNITY ARTS SPORTS CRAVEN ARMS (CASCA)	Main	30 x 18	531	3	1996	2001	89%	4%	7%

IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970	2007	87%	5%	8%
IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
LACON CHILDE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2014		92%	1%	7%
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	8	1989	2004	96%	4%	0%
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867						
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486			2009			
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			2002			
LUDLOW CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1955	2007	87%	6%	8%
LUDLOW COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1991		64%	4%	31%
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2010		93%	4%	4%
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		87%	3%	9%
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258						
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 16	272						
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258			2005			
THE SEVERN CENTRE	Activity Hall	17x 9	153		2004				
TEME CHURCH STRETTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		88%	3%	9%
TEME CLEOBURY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1985	2007	92%	1%	6%
TEME CLEOBURY	Activity Hall	18 x 18	324						
TEME LUDLOW	Main	31 x 26	806	5	1995		88%	5%	7%

3. Demand for Sports Halls

Total Demand	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Population	**318,003**	192,257	77,549	130,067	131,721	380,546	339,067
Visits demanded –visits per week peak period	**24,574**	14,923	5,829	10,506	9,686	29,778	27,051
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	**84.40**	51.30	20	36.10	33.30	102.30	92.90
% of population without access to a car	**14.90**	15.60	12.80	21.10	14.30	15.20	17.70

Total Demand	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Population	111,829	134,922	177,096	139,751	100,957
Visits demanded visits per week peak period	8,431	10,548	14,616	10,693	7,870
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	29	36.30	50.30	36.80	27
% of population without access to a car	12.50	16.40	19.80	21.60	17.80

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 numbers of badminton courts.

3.2 The Shropshire population of 318,003 people generates a demand for 84 badminton courts and 24,574 visits in the weekly peak period. The peak period is week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).

3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. In Shropshire 14.9% of the resident population who do not have access to a car, based on the 2011 Census.

3.4 The West Midlands Region average is 24.1% of the population and for England wide, it is 24.9% of the population who do not have access to a car.

3.5 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important, because it influences travel patterns to sports halls. If there is a high percentage of the population with access to a car, as there is in Shropshire, then car travel becomes the dominate

travel mode. If there is a high percentage who do not have access to a car then a network of local accessible sports halls for residents who either walk, or use public transport to travel to a sports hall becomes much more important.

3.6 The facility planning model findings for Shropshire, are that 85% of visits to sports halls by car (up to 20 minutes' drive time), 10% of all visits to sports halls are by walking (20 minutes/1-mile catchment area), and 5% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area). (All rounded and actual figures in the satisfied demand table).

3.7 So between one in six and one in seven visits to sports halls are by a combination of walking and public transport.

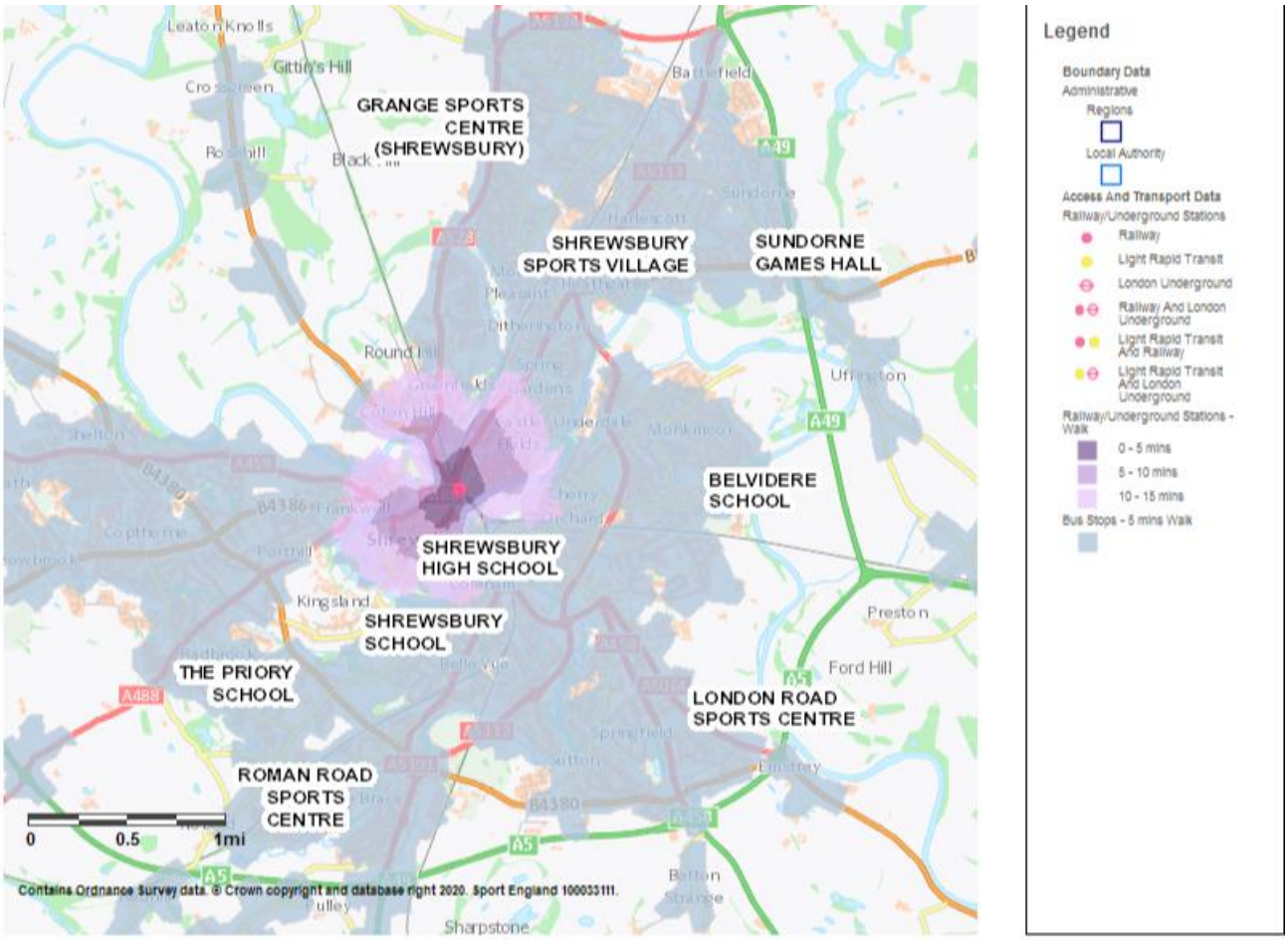
3.8 To understand how accessible the sports halls are by public transport, Map 3.1, shows the location of the sports hall sites and the areas in Shrewsbury, within 3 travel bands of 0 – 5, 5 – 10 and 10 – 15 minutes' walk of a railway station (purple areas).

3.9 The map also shows the area of Shrewsbury within 5 minutes walk of a bus stop (grey areas).

3.10 As the map shows there is a good correlation between the location of the sports halls suites and the areas of the town which are within 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop, apart from the Grange Sports centre site.

3.11 Note, it is only possible to produce these maps for a small scale area and not county wide. Shrewsbury is selected because of the number of sports halls sites and it has the highest population in the County.

Map 3.1 Location of the Shrewsbury sports hall sites and areas of the town within 0 - 15 minutes' walk of a railway station, and 0 – 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop.



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4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	**140.20**	54.20	38.10	54.50	19.40	144.50	112.30
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	**84.40**	51.30	20	36.10	33.30	102.30	92.90
Supply / Demand balance	**55.80**	2.90	18.10	18.40	-13.90	42.20	19.40

Supply/Demand Balance	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	23	35.30	53.10	18.30	31
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	29	36.30	50.30	36.80	27
Supply / Demand balance	-6	-1	2.80	-18.50	4

4.1 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for sports halls in Shropshire with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls is met by ALL the supply in Shropshire (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).

4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Shropshire. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls with supply and demand spread across boundaries, is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.

4.3 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. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.

4.4 Based on this closed assessment, the resident population of Shropshire generates a demand for 84.4 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 140.20 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period. So, the Shropshire supply exceeds the Shropshire demand by 55.8 badminton courts.

4.5 However, as set out in the supply findings, the total supply of sports halls, is 204 badminton courts, and so the total supply of badminton courts exceeds the Shropshire demand by 120 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period.

4.6 The implications of the supply and demand balance findings are that when the assessment is catchment area based across boundaries, a high level of the Shropshire demand will be met and there will be a small level of unmet demand, this is examined under the next two sets of headings.

5. Satisfied Demand - demand from Shropshire residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Total number of visits which are met	**22,570**	13,589	5,510	9,753	6,372	28,089	25,333
% of total demand satisfied	**91.80**	91.10	94.50	92.80	65.80	94.30	93.60
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	**85.40**	84.70	86.60	77.30	91.70	83.40	81.50
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	**10.10**	10.80	9.20	16	5.60	11.10	12.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	**4.50**	4.60	4.20	6.70	2.70	5.50	6.20
Demand Retained	**20,786**	11,941	4,021	5,975	5,740	24,777	22,297
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	**92.10**	87.90	73	61.30	90.10	88.20	88
Demand Exported	**1,784**	1,649	1,489	3,778	633	3,311	3,036
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	**7.90**	12.10	27	38.70	9.90	11.80	12

Satisfied Demand	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Total number of visits which are met	7,903	9,765	13,603	9,026	7,323
% of total demand satisfied	93.70	92.60	93.10	84.40	93.10
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	88	85	79.60	87.70	82.10
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	7.40	9.10	13.80	6.90	11.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.50	5.90	6.60	5.40	6.60
Demand Retained	3,127	7,654	12,235	6,407	6,635
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	39.60	78.40	89.90	71	90.60
Demand Exported	4,776	2,111	1,368	2,619	688
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	60.40	21.60	10.10	29	9.40

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 Shropshire satisfied demand is 91.8% of the total demand for sports halls. This means, this level of total demand for sports halls is located within the catchment area of a venue, and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of total demand. It is a very high level of total demand for sports halls which can be met.

5.3 Satisfied demand is over 90% of total demand in most of the neighbouring local authorities, and is highest at 94.5% of total demand in Malvern Hills.

5.4 **Retained demand**

5.5 A sub set of satisfied demand is retained demand and this measures how much of the Shropshire satisfied demand is met at sports halls in the authority. This assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live.

5.6 The finding is that retained demand is 92% of the total 91.8% of the Shropshire satisfied demand for sports halls.

5.7 This finding shows the location and catchment area of the sports hall sites in the County are very closely correlated with the location of the Shropshire demand for sports halls. On the assumption that residents use the nearest sports hall to where they live, then the nearest sports hall for over nine out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Shropshire resident, is a venue located in the County.

Exported demand

5.8 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand is export of the Shropshire demand. Again, this is based on Shropshire residents using the nearest venue to where they live, and which is a sports hall in a neighbouring authority.

5.9 The finding is that Shropshire is exporting 7.9% of its satisfied demand for sports halls and which is met in neighbouring authorities. The data does not identify how much demand is exported to which authority, it only provides the total exported demand.

5.10 For context, the exported demand equates to 1,784 visits in the weekly peak period and the Shropshire retained demand is 20,786 visits in the weekly peak period.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Shropshire residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	**2,004**	1,333	319	753	3,314	1,689	1,718
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	**8.20**	8.90	5.50	7.20	34.20	5.70	6.40
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	**6.90**	4.60	1.10	2.60	11.40	5.80	5.90
% of Unmet Demand due to ;							
Lack of Capacity -	**5.70**	9.70	0.40	5.40	20.80	3.60	1.90
Outside Catchment -	**94.30**	90.30	99.60	94.60	79.20	96.40	98.10
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	**68.60**	62.60	83.30	87.30	27.20	86.90	89.50
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	**25.70**	27.70	16.40	7.30	52	9.40	8.60

Unmet Demand	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	528	784	1,013	1,667	547
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	6.30	7.40	6.90	15.60	6.90
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	1.80	2.80	3.50	5.80	1.90
% of Unmet Demand due to ;					
Lack of Capacity -	2.20	4.50	10.90	44.80	8.50
Outside Catchment -	97.80	95.50	89.10	55.20	91.50
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	84.50	79.50	84.10	51.10	85.10
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	13.30	16	5.10	4.10	6.30

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 The finding for Shropshire is that total unmet demand is 8.2% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to just fewer than 7 badminton courts.

6.3 Of the total unmet demand, only 5.7% is from lack of sports hall capacity and 94.3% is unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.

6.4 The usual finding across most studies, is that demand located outside catchment, is the major source of unmet demand. This is because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is especially the case for an area as large of Shropshire County with many dispersed settlements.

6.5 The finding is that 68% of the unmet demand located outside catchment, is by residents who do not have access to a car (penultimate row in the unmet demand table).

6.6 The significant finding is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the SCALE, and in Shropshire it equates to just over 6 badminton courts, of the total unmet demand of just fewer than 7 badminton courts.

6.7 The important consideration is then whether the unmet demand is clustered with enough unmet demand in one location, to consider increasing provision of sports halls and improve accessibility for residents. This would require a single location with demand for at least 3 badminton courts, to consider more provision and improve accessibility for residents.

6.8 The location and scale of unmet demand across Shropshire is shown in Map 6.1, with the same information shown in a little more detail in Map 6.2 for the Shrewsbury area. The green squares show the location of the sports hall sites. Appendix 2, contains this more detailed information in separate maps for other areas of Shropshire.

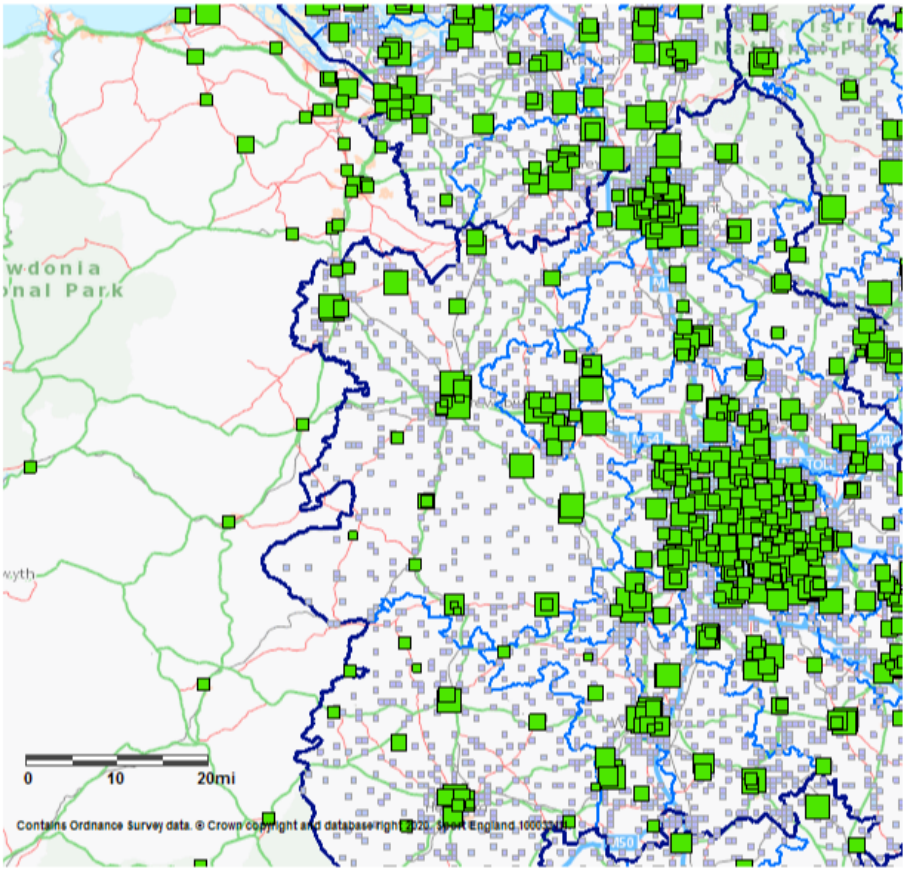
6.9 The unmet demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in one kilometre grid squares and the squares are colour coded with different values of unmet demand. The three shades of blue squares, have unmet demand in the range 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court, so very low values.

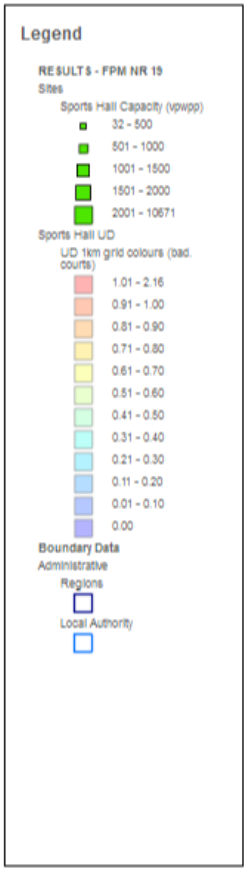
6.10 The distribution of unmet demand across Shropshire is in these very low values. There is not one cluster location of high unmet demand that warrants consideration to increase the provision of sports halls, and improve accessibility for residents.

Map 6.1: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Shropshire

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).





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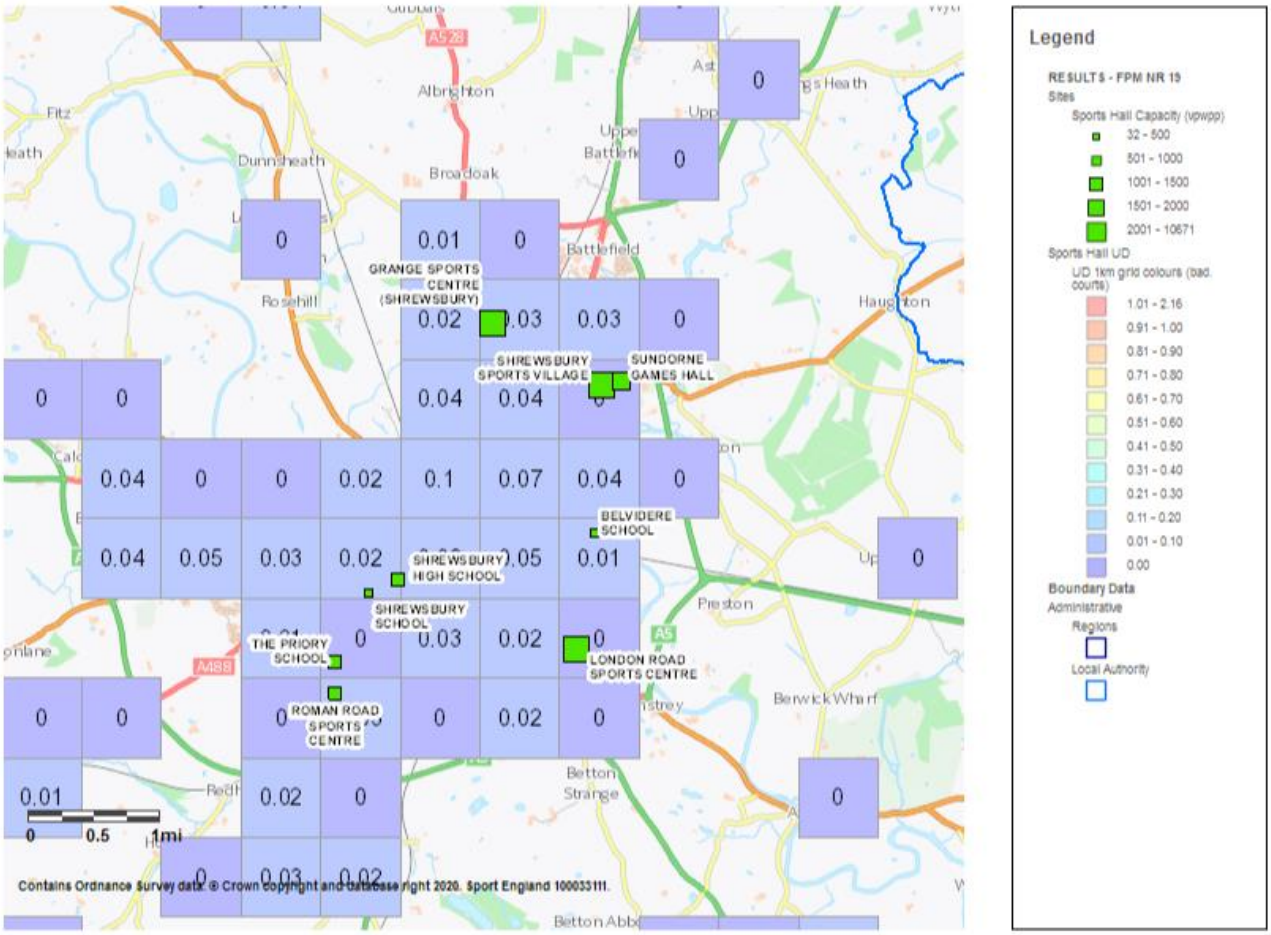
Map 6.2: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Shrewsbury area

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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7. Used Capacity - How full are the facilities?

Used Capacity	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester UA
Total number of visits used of current capacity	**24,694**	12,306	4,801	7,687	6,159	27,720	25,894
% of overall capacity of halls used	**48.40**	62.30	34.60	38.80	87.40	52.70	63.30
Visits Imported;							
Number of visits imported	**3,907**	365	781	1,712	419	2,942	3,597
As a % of used capacity	**15.80**	3	16.30	22.30	6.80	10.60	13.90

Used Capacity	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Total number of visits used of current capacity	5,915	7,971	13,383	6,648	7,341
% of visits made to halls by road	90.20	89	86	90.60	88.70
Visits Imported;					
Number of visits imported	2,788	317	1,148	241	706
As a % of used capacity	47.10	4	8.60	3.60	9.60

7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage and throughput 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. For sports halls, Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times. Above this level the time taken to change the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Also, the changing and circulation areas become overcrowded and this can discourage participation.

7.2 The facilities planning model finding for Shropshire is that the sports halls as a County wide average, are estimated to be operating at 48.4% of used capacity in the weekly peak period week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).

7.3 This county wide finding can be explained by some earlier findings:

- When comparing the Shropshire demand for sports halls with the Shropshire supply, the resident population generates a demand for 84.4 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 140.2 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period. So,

the Shropshire supply exceeds the Shropshire demand by 55.8 badminton courts.

- When looking at how much of the Shropshire demand for sports halls can be met, based on the location and catchment area of the venues and the location of the Shropshire demand, the Shropshire satisfied demand is 91.8% of the total demand for sports halls. A very high level of the total demand for sports halls can be met.

- The total unmet demand for sports halls – from demand located outside catchment, or, lack of sports hall capacity is less than seven badminton courts and less than one badminton court is from lack of sports hall capacity.

7.4 The estimated used capacity at individual sports halls does vary from the County wide average within each sub area of the County and at individual sites. The findings for each sports hall site are set out in Table 7.1 with a full explanation of the findings set out in the summary report.

Table 7.1: Shropshire Sports Hall Used Capacity

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used
SHROPSHIRE NORTH							55%	45%
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		27%	73%
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468					
MARCHES SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2004		41%	59%
MARCHES SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
MORETON HALL SCHOOL	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1990		58%	42%
OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 27	932	4	2011		100%	0%
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Main	37 x 35	1295	4	2018		47%	53%
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
ST MARTINS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1991	2004	100%	0%
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1973	2010	100%	0%
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
THOMAS ADAMS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	61%	39%
WHITCHURCH CIVIC CENTRE	Main	35 x 18	636	4	1960		46%	54%
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		58%	42%
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
SHROPSHIRE CENTRAL							59%	41%
BELVIDERE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2006		54%	46%
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Main	32 x 19	592	4	1992	2005	26%	74%
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Activity Hall	18 x 14	252					

LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1987	2004	62%	38%
LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306					
MARY WEBB SCHOOL AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	Main	28 x 18	504	3	2004		83%	17%
ROMAN ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1993	2010	100%	0%
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 18	612	4	2005		74%	26%
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240					
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985	2008	61%	39%
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Main	37 x 34	1244	8	2006		67%	33%
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Activity Hall	17 x 10	170					
SUNDORNE GAMES HALL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1973	2004	40%	60%
THE PRIORY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003	2006	62%	38%
SHROPSHIRE SOUTH							37%	63%
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1976		47%	53%
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
CHURCH STRETTON SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2001		21%	79%
COMMUNITY ARTS SPORTS CRAVEN ARMS (CASCA)	Main	30 x 18	531	3	1996	2001	54%	46%
IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970	2007	56%	44%
IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
LACON CHILDE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2014		22%	78%
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	8	1989	2004	34%	66%
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867					
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486					
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
LUDLOW CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1955	2007	25%	75%
LUDLOW COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1991		39%	61%
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2010		48%	52%
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180					
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		31%	69%
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258					
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 16	272					
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258					
TEME CHURCH STRETTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		38%	62%
TEME CLEOBURY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1985	2007	45%	55%
TEME CLEOBURY	Activity	18 x 18	324					

	Hall						
TEME LUDLOW	Main	31 x 26	806	5	1995	62%	38%
TEME SPARC	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2006	100%	0%

Imported Demand

7.5 Imported demand is measured under used capacity because if residents living in a neighbouring local authority use a Shropshire sports hall, it becomes part of the used capacity of the Shropshire sports halls. The imported demand is 3,907 visits per week in the weekly peak period and this represents 15.8% of the used capacity of the Shropshire sports halls (final two rows of the used capacity table). .

8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

Local Share	**Shropshire UA**	Herefordshire County UA	Malvern Hills	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Powys	Cheshire East UA	Cheshire West & Chester
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	**1.10**	1	1.30	0.90	0.60	1	0.90

Local Share	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Telford & Wrekin UA	Wrexham	Wyre Forest
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.80

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.

8.2 Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the 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.

8.3 Shropshire has a local share of 1.10 and so supply is greater than demand in terms of local share, as a County wide average. Local share is either 1 or above 1 in only three of the neighbouring local authorities, Herefordshire and Cheshire East are both 1 and so demand is equal to supply, and in Malvern Hills it is 1.3.

8.4 Within Shropshire local share does vary from the County wide average and these findings are shown in Map 8.1 for the County and then Map 8.2 for the Shrewsbury area and Map 8.3 for the Ternhill and Markey Drayton areas. Again maps for other areas of the county are set out in Appendix 2.

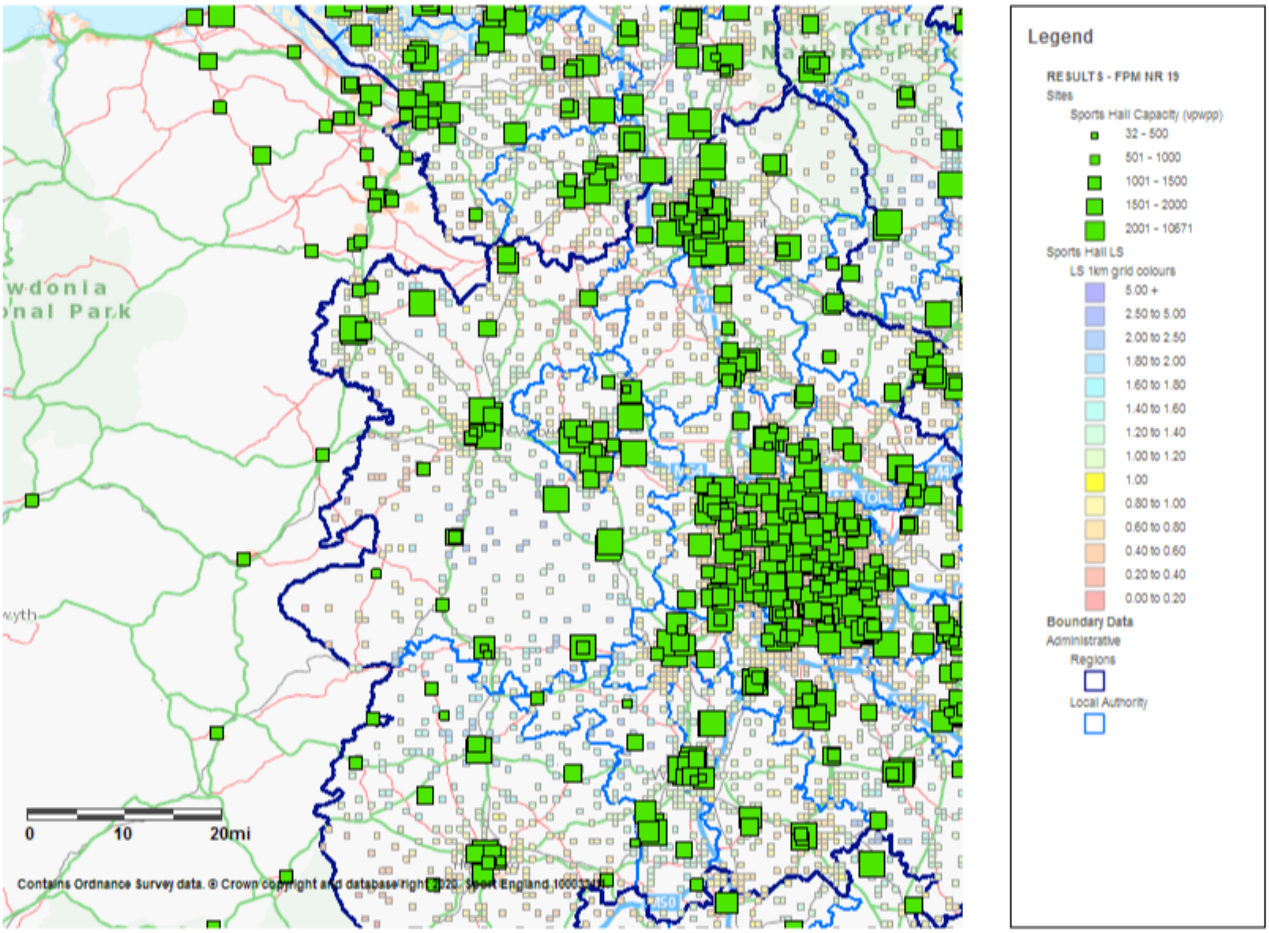
8.5 Local share is highest in the Shrewsbury area with values of between 1 – 1.40 (Map 8.2).

8.6 Local share is lowest in the Ternhilll and Market Drayton areas where demand is higher than supply and with values of between 0.3 – 0.5 (Map 8.3).

Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Shropshire County

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



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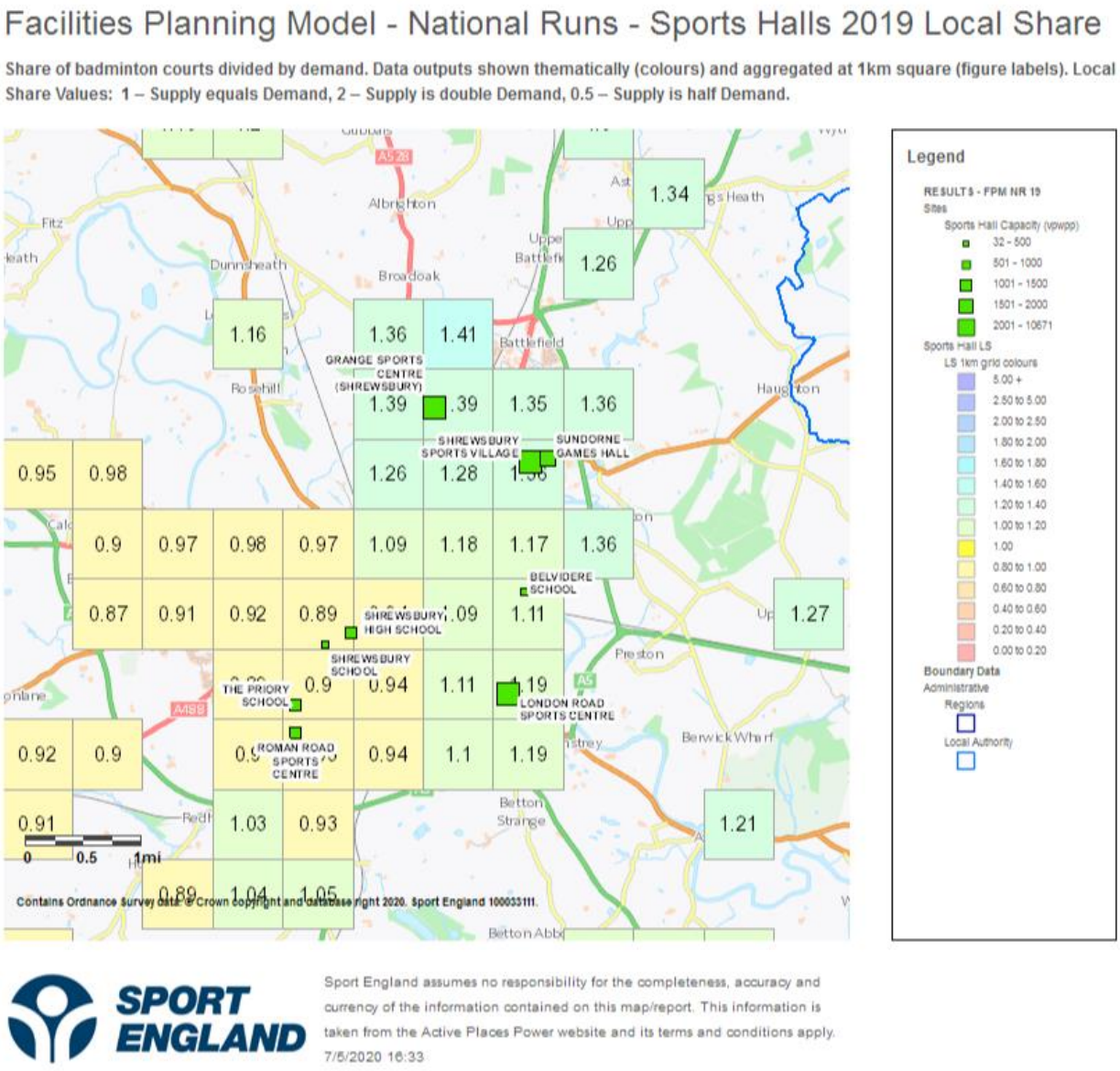
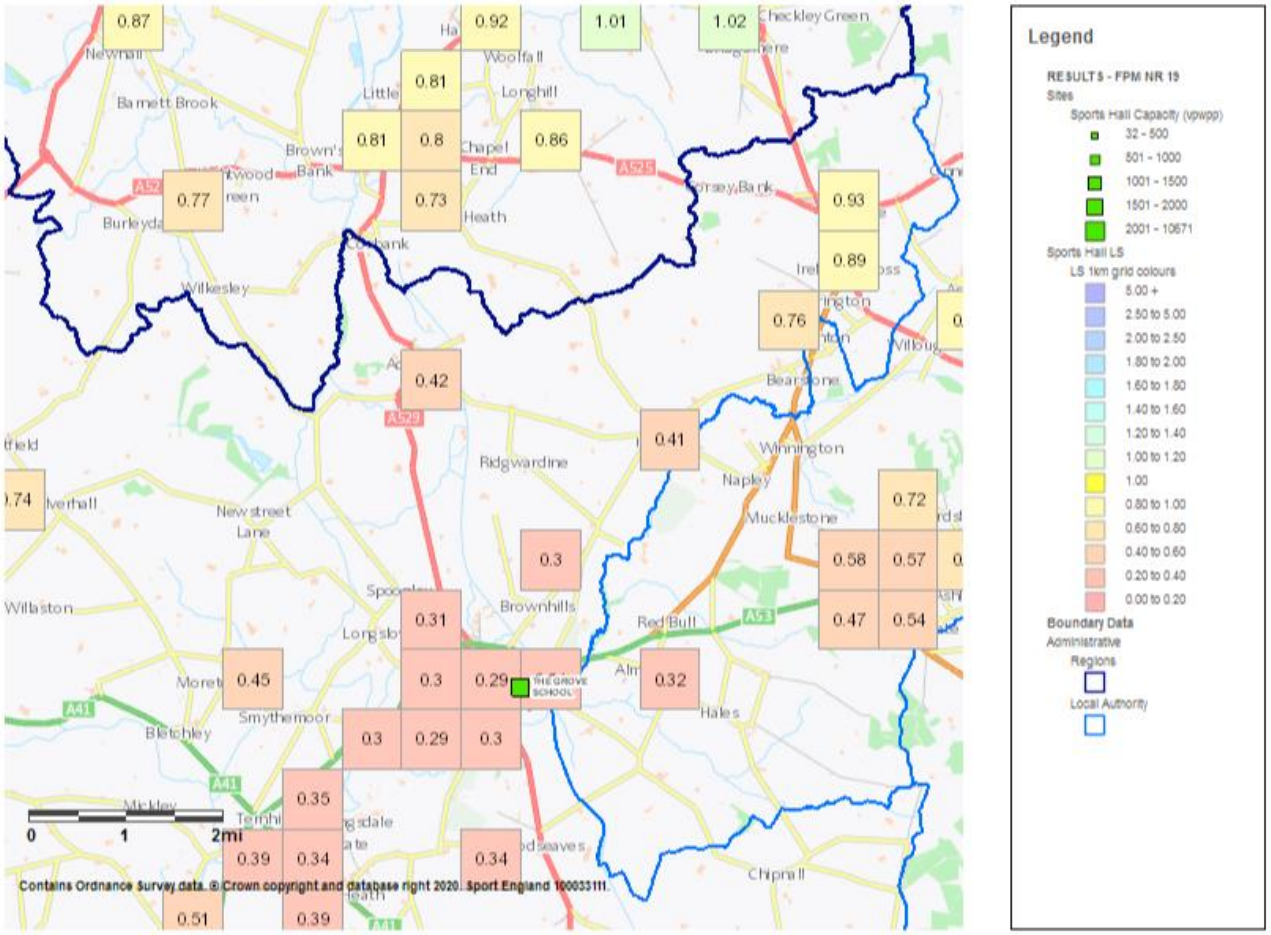
Map 8.2: Local Share of Sports Halls Shrewsbury Area



Map 8.3: Local Share of Sports Halls Shropshire County Ternhill and Market Drayton



8.7 This ends the report of findings for Shropshire County under each of the seven headings, the summary report of key findings is next.

9. Summary Report

Report Context

9.1 This National Run report provides a hard evidence base set of findings for sports hall provision across Shropshire County. The assessment applies the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) data for the supply, demand and access to sports halls.

9.2 The summary report sets out the main findings from the assessment with the key findings highlighted.

9.3 The assessment is catchment area based, because the catchment area of sports halls extends across local authority boundaries. The nearest sports hall for some Shropshire residents can be located in a neighbouring authority, and vice versa, for residents of neighbouring authorities, their nearest sports hall could be located in Shropshire.

9.4 Further fpm work can be undertaken, with bespoke modelling work based on future projections of population growth and residential development. This can assess the future demand for sports halls and how the distribution changes. Bespoke work can also include options to change the sports hall provision. For example, closure of existing sites and modelling new sports halls, at the same or different sites and with a different scale.

Headline Findings

9.5 Shropshire County has a very extensive supply of sports halls and based on this evidence base assessment, the supply of sports halls is more than meeting the Shropshire demand for sports halls.

9.6 The authority is very large in land area, with the main settlement of Shrewsbury, some smaller towns and lots of small dispersed settlements, it also has 11 neighbourng local authorities. These dimensions do present some challenges in trying to identify the strategic findings – county wide and the implications for smaller areas. Hence the inclusion of more detailed mapping in Appendix 2. to try and present the findings in more detail

9.7 The majority of sports hall venues are 4 badminton court size sports halls, the benchmark size of sports halls to provide for a full range of indoor hall sports activities at the community level of participation. In addition, there are four venues with either a 6 or 8 badminton court size main hall

9.8 As with most local authorities, the majority of the sports halls are on education sites, with 17 sites. So access for community use for indoor hall sports, is influenced by the policy and programmes of use at these education venues.

9.9 The average age of the sports hall sites is 25 years and of the 18 four badminton court sports halls opened before 2000, 13 have been modernised, so a good record of modernisation. (Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting replaced or the changing accommodation modernised). There will however be an increasing need to modernise the post 2000 sports halls.

9.10 The location and catchment area of the sports halls does correlate very well with the location of the Shropshire demand for sports halls. The unmet demand located outside

catchment equates to only 6 badminton courts, set against an available supply for community use of 140 badminton courts and a total supply of 204 badminton courts across Shropshire.

Key findings from the National Run report

Sports Hall Supply

9.11 The key findings on the sports halls supply are:

- There are 53 individual sports halls located at 34 sports hall sites across Shropshire County. The total supply of sports halls is 204 badminton courts of which 140 are available for community use in some of the weekly perk period (known as the effective supply). The peak period is week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).

- The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites.

- There are thirteen public leisure centre sports hall sites, seventeen school or college sports halls sites, one national centre sports hall site at Lilleshall, two community based organisations sports hall sites and one commercial sports hall site.

- The **first key finding** is the education sector sports hall supply, this represents 50% of the total number of sports hall sites in Shropshire. The education sports halls have different hours of access for community use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage venues for wider community use, predominantly by sports clubs and community groups'. Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a responsive basis to sports clubs or community groups, for a term or even shorter irregular lettings. Some education venues may not provide access for community use at all.

- The **second key finding** is that the variable policy by different schools/colleges towards community use, is the reason why the total supply of sports halls is 204 badminton courts, and the supply available for community use, is 140 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period. In effect, across the 17 sites, there is an aggregate total of 64 badminton courts, which represents 31% of the total supply, which are unavailable for community use.

- Furthermore, these quantitative findings illustrate the impact any changes in the policy of education providers towards community use and access will have on the overall supply of sports halls. Any reduction in community use at the school/college sites, will transfer more demand, most likely club use, to the public leisure centres.

- An example of the interaction of these findings, is The Grove School, has a three badminton court sports halls, it is an old facility having opened in 1973 and

refurbished in 2010. However, despite its size and age it has an estimated 100% of its capacity used at peak times. It is an important facility to retain in this area as there are few alternative facilities.

- The public leisure centre sites represent 38% of the total number of sports hall sites in Shropshire
- The largest sports hall sites are the 8 badminton court size sports hall, located at Shrewsbury Sports Village (opened in 2006) and Oswestry School (opened in 2018).There is also an 8 badminton court size sports hall at Lilleshall National Sports Centre (opened in 1989 and modernised in 2004). There is a 6 badminton court size sports hall at Oswestry Leisure Centre (opened in 2011).
- There are 21 sports halls which are 4 badminton court size. This size of sports hall can accommodate all indoor hall sports at the community level of participation.
- The size of a 4 badminton court sports hall does vary, because education authorities consider a 4 badminton court size sports hall for curriculum use, can have dimensions of 33m x 18m.
- However, in 2013, Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for hall sports reviewed and set the size of a main 4 badminton court size sports hall at 34.5m x 20m.Halls below these dimensions do have the correct dimensions for the playing area, but have limited space between the courts and run off space at the back of the courts.
- There are 15 venues which have a 4 badminton court sports hall below 34.5m x 20m and 6 venues with these dimensions.
- Of the 13 four badminton court sports halls opened before 2000, 10 have been modernised, so a good record of modernisation. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting replaced or the changing accommodation modernised.
- The average age of all the sports hall sites is 25 years, the oldest sports hall is the Ludlow Church of England School opened in 1955 and last modernised in 2007. The most recent sports hall to open is at Oswestry School, opened in 2018

Measure of Provision

9.12 Based on a measure of number of badminton courts per 10,000 population, the Shropshire County supply is 6.4 badminton courts. Shropshire has the second highest supply based on this measure, after Malvern Hills with 6.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

9.13 The West Midlands Region and England wide averages are both 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

9.14 The provision of sports hall space across Shropshire County is higher than in all but one of the eleven neighbouring local authorities, West Midlands Region and the England wide average.

9.15 These quantitative findings are set out, simply for comparative purposes, because some local authorities like to know how their provision compares with that of its neighbours. The assessment on the provision of sports halls for Shropshire County, is based on the findings from all seven headings in the sports halls data set, not just supply.

Satisfied Demand or Met Demand for Sports Halls

9.16 Satisfied demand is 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.

9.17 The **third key finding** is the Shropshire satisfied demand is 92% of the total demand for sports halls. This means this level of the Shropshire total demand for sports halls is located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet 92% of total demand. It is a very high level of the total demand for sports halls which can be met.

Retained demand

9.18 A sub set of satisfied demand is retained demand, this measures how much of the Shropshire satisfied demand is met at sports halls in the authority. This assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live.

9.19 Retained demand is 92% of the total Shropshire satisfied demand for sports halls. The **fourth key finding** is that the location and catchment area of the sports hall sites in the County, are very closely correlated with the location of the Shropshire demand for sports halls. On the assumption that residents use the nearest sports hall to where they live, then the nearest sports hall for over nine out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Shropshire resident, is to a venue located in the County.

Exported demand

9.20 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand, is export of the Shropshire demand for sports halls, again based on Shropshire residents using the nearest venue to where they live, and which is a sports hall in a neighbouring authority.

9.21 The finding is that Shropshire is exporting 8% of its satisfied demand for sports halls and which is met in the neighbouring authorities.

9.22 For context, the exported demand equates to 1,784 visits in the weekly peak period and the Shropshire retained demand is 20,786 visits in the weekly peak period.

Unmet Demand

9.23 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.

9.24 The **fifth key finding** is the Shropshire unmet demand is 8.2% of total demand for sports halls and equates to just fewer than 7 badminton courts.

9.25 Of the total unmet demand, 6% is from lack of sports hall capacity and 94% is unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.

9.26 The finding across most studies is that demand located outside catchment, is the major source of unmet demand. This is because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is especially so in an area as large of Shropshire County and with many dispersed settlements.

9.27 The **sixth key finding** is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the SCALE and in Shropshire it equates to just over 6 badminton courts of the total unmet demand of just fewer than 7 badminton courts.

9.28 The important consideration is whether the unmet demand is clustered, with enough unmet demand in one location, to consider increasing provision of sports halls and improve accessibility for residents. This would require a single location with demand for at least 3 badminton courts, to consider more provision and improve accessibility for residents.

9.29 However there is not one cluster location of high unmet demand that warrants consideration to increase the provision of sports halls, so as to improve accessibility for residents (Maps 6. 1 and 6.2 and Appendix 2 unmet demand maps)

Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

9.30 Used capacity - is an estimated measure of usage and throughput 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. Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times (weekday evenings and weekend days).

9.31 The **sixth key finding** is that facilities planning model finding is the Shropshire sports halls as a County wide average are estimated to be operating at 48.4% of used capacity in the weekly peak period week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).

9.32 This appears to be a low level of used capacity but it does vary at individual centres and the public leisure centres have a higher estimated used capacity than the County wide average. The reasons for the variations are:

- **Firstly,** - the public leisure centres have (1) the highest accessibility for both sports club and public use, (2) they are available for day time use, which is not possible at education venues during term time (3) the operators actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation, and with a programme of use which reflects the activities and times that customers want to participate.

- For all these reasons, the public leisure centre have a draw effect, and the used capacity findings are higher than the Shropshire County average, for example in Shropshire North 100% of capacity used at peak times at Oswestry Leisure Centre, 61% at the Thomas Adams Sports Centre. Then in Shropshire Central an estimated 100% of sports hall capacity used at the Roman Road Sports Centre and 67% at the Shrewsbury Sports Village. Then

in Shropshire South, the findings are an estimated 62% at Teme Ludlow and 100% of sports hall capacity used at Teme Sparc.

- These sites provide an example of all the factors which interact to determine the estimated used capacity of the sports halls at each site – there is no one defining reason. For example it is important to consider the scale and capacity of a sports hall when looking at the estimated used capacity and not consider the percentage figure in isolation.

- For example Teme Sparc has an estimated 100% of sports hall capacity used at peak times and it is a 3 badminton court size sports hall. Teme Ludlow has an estimated 62% of sports hall capacity used at peak times but it is a 5 badminton court sports hall and so it can accommodate more activities at the same time and therefore higher usage than the 3 court venue at Teme Sparc.

- So the estimated 62% of capacity used at Teme Ludlow compares very favourably in terms of usage with the 100% of capacity used at Teme Sparc. To repeat it is important to consider the capacity of a sports hall site when looking at used capacity and not just the percentage figure.

- **Secondly -** the used capacity of a sports hall does depend on the hours available for community use. Self-evidently a sports hall on an education site, which is only available for a few hours a week, and with an irregular pattern of club use, is very different from a public leisure centre sports hall, with a full programme of community use.

- An education venue with only a few hours of community use, can very quickly establish a high used capacity. The findings for each individual school site do vary considerably and the findings are based on the hours each venue is open for community use outside of education use and any school/college extra-curricular use

- The level of used capacity at education sports halls, also reflects the policy of each school/college on community use. Some schools and colleges actively promote community use, whilst other education venues let the sports halls on a responsive basis, to requests for lets from sports clubs or community groups on a term, or, even shorter periods.

- Independent schools vary in their approach, some tend not to promote community use and provide time outside of education use, for use by school clubs, feeder schools or organisations affiliated to the school. Other independent schools actively promote community use, and usually through a membership system.

- So for all the reasons set out, the used capacity of education sports halls do have a wide variation

- **Thirdly** - the amount of demand in the catchment area of sports halls. If there are sports hall locations where the catchment areas overlap, as there is in Shrewsbury, then the demand is shared between venues and this contributes to the used capacity at each venue. By contrast if there are sports halls which have few competing venues in their catchment area, as there are in Craven

Arms, Market Drayton and Whitchurch, then these venues retain the sports hall demand in their catchment area.

- **Fourthly** - the quality and range of the offer, along with the age and condition of a sports hall. These features are all of increasing importance to customers and impact on participation levels. The features include a modern sports hall, with a sprung timber floor, good quality lighting and modern changing rooms, plus other facilities on site, such as a studio and/or a gym.

- Residents may travel further to use a sports hall with this all round offer, rather than participate at the sports hall located closest to where they live. Several of the older Shropshire sports halls sites, pre 2000 (and which have not been modernised) have a lower estimated used capacity.

9.33 For all the reasons set out, the estimated used capacity varies because of these inter related factors. The used capacity findings should be taken as a guide and investigated in more detail with the site owners and operators.

9.34 This concludes the summary of key findings from the Shropshire County sports halls assessment.

Appendix 1: Sports hall included and excluded in the assessment

Sports Halls Included

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb
SHROPSHIRE NORTH						
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004	
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468			
MARCHES SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2004	
MARCHES SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180		2008	
MORETON HALL SCHOOL	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1990	
OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2011	
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Main	37 x 35	1295	8	2018	
OSWESTRY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180		1950	2001
ST MARTINS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1991	2004
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1973	2010
THE GROVE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			
THOMAS ADAMS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004
WHITCHURCH CIVIC CENTRE	Main	35 x 18	636	4	1960	
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996	
WHITCHURCH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			
SHROPSHIRE CENTRAL						
BELVIDERE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2006	
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Main	32 x 19	592	4	1992	2005
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Activity Hall	18 x 14	252			2010
LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1987	2004
LONDON ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306			2005
MARY WEBB SCHOOL AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	Main	28 x 18	504	3	2004	
ROMAN ROAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1993	2010
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 18	612	4	2005	
SHREWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240		1970	
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985	2008
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Main	37 x 34	1244	8	2006	
SHREWSBURY SPORTS VILLAGE	Activity Hall	17 x 10	170			
SUNDORNE GAMES HALL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1973	2004
THE PRIORY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003	2006
SHROPSHIRE SOUTH						
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1976	
BRIDGNORTH ENDOWED LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			
CHURCH STRETTON SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2001	
COMMUNITY ARTS SPORTS CRAVEN ARMS (CASCA)	Main	30 x 18	531	3	1996	2001
IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970	2007
IDSALL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			
LACON CHILDE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2014	

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	8	1989	2004
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867			
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486			2009
LILLESHALL NATIONAL SPORTS & CONFERENCING CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			2002
LUDLOW CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1955	2007
LUDLOW COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1991	
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2010	
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180			
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013	
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258			
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 16	272			
OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	22 x 12	258			2005
THE SEVERN CENTRE	Activity Hall	17x 9	153		2004	
TEME CHURCH STRETTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010	
TEME CLEOBURY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1985	2007
TEME CLEOBURY	Activity Hall	18 x 18	324			
TEME LUDLOW	Main	31 x 26	806	5	1995	

Sports Halls Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small (below 3 badminton court size) or closed. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
ADCOTE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	Private Use
ADCOTE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	Private Use
CONCORD COLLEGE	Main	Private Use
GRANGE SPORTS CENTRE (SHREWSBURY)	Activity Hall	Closed
MEOLE BRACE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Too Small.
SHREWSBURY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	Private Use
SHREWSBURY HIGH PREP SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
THE GRANGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
THE WAKEMAN SCHOOL & ARTS COLLEGE (CLOSED)	Activity Hall	Closed
CORBET SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
CRIFTINS VILLAGE HALL AND PLAYING FIELD	Activity Hall	Too Small.

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
DERWEN COLLEGE	Main	Private Use
EX SERVICEMENS CLUB	Activity Hall	Too Small.
KINNERLEY PARISH HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small.
LAKELANDS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small.
PACKWOOD HAUGH SCHOOL	Main	Private Use
PREES CRICKET AND RECREATION CLUB	Activity Hall	Too Small.
RAF SHAWBURY	Main	Private Use
WOODLANDS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
BEDSTONE COLLEGE	Main	Private Use
CHURCH STRETTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Closed
CLEOBURY MORTIMER PARISH HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small.
CLUN MEMORIAL HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small
HIGFORD COLLEGE	Activity Hall	Closed
MAYFAIR COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small.
MOOR PARK SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Too Small.
RUSHBURY VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small. No Main on Site
ST LEONARDS CE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
LLANYMYNECH VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small
DORNINGTON VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small
CASTLE COUNTRY CLUB	Activity Hall	Too Small
ALBRINGTON TABLE TENNIS CLUB	Activity Hall	Too Small

Appendix 2. Maps for sports hall locations, unmet demand and local share

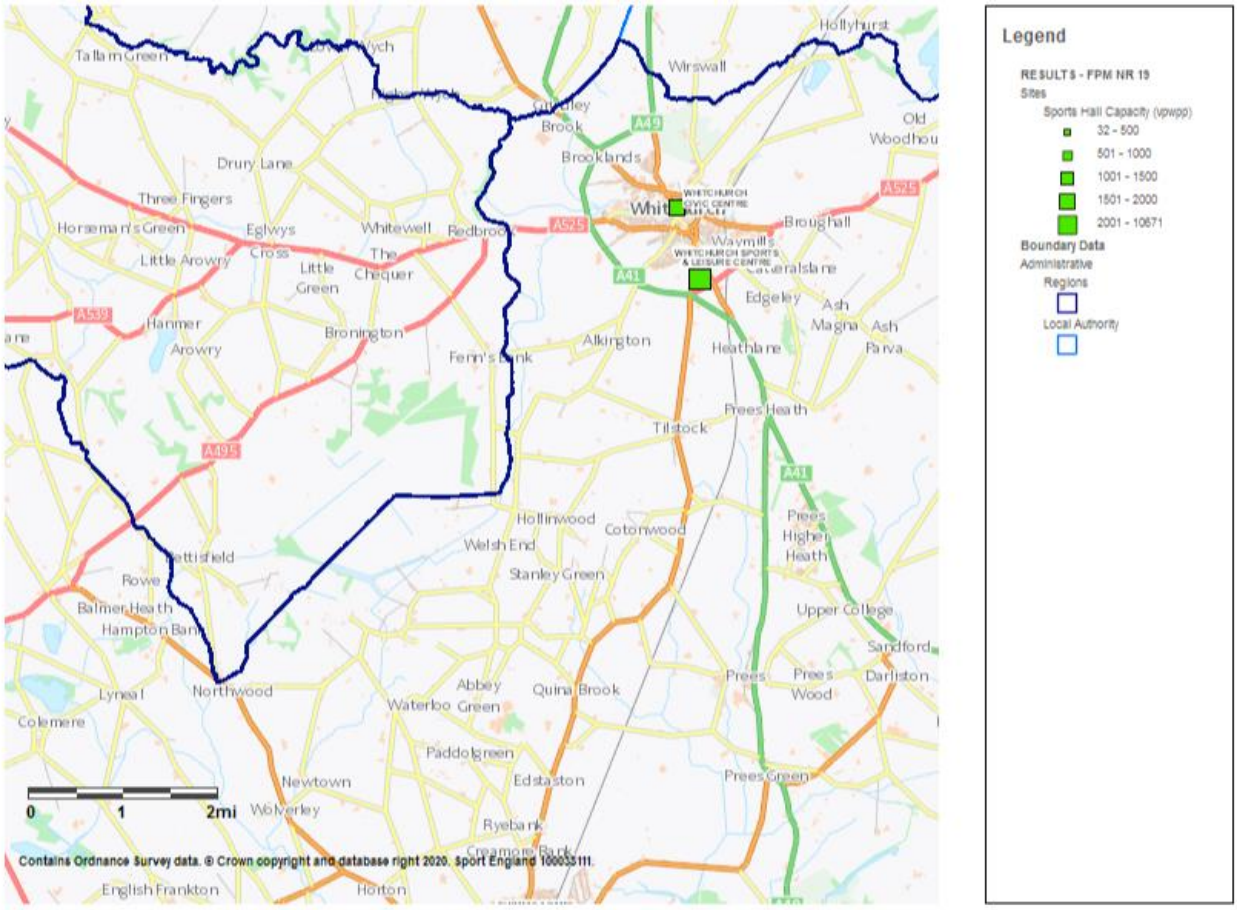
This appendix has maps for smaller area of the county for

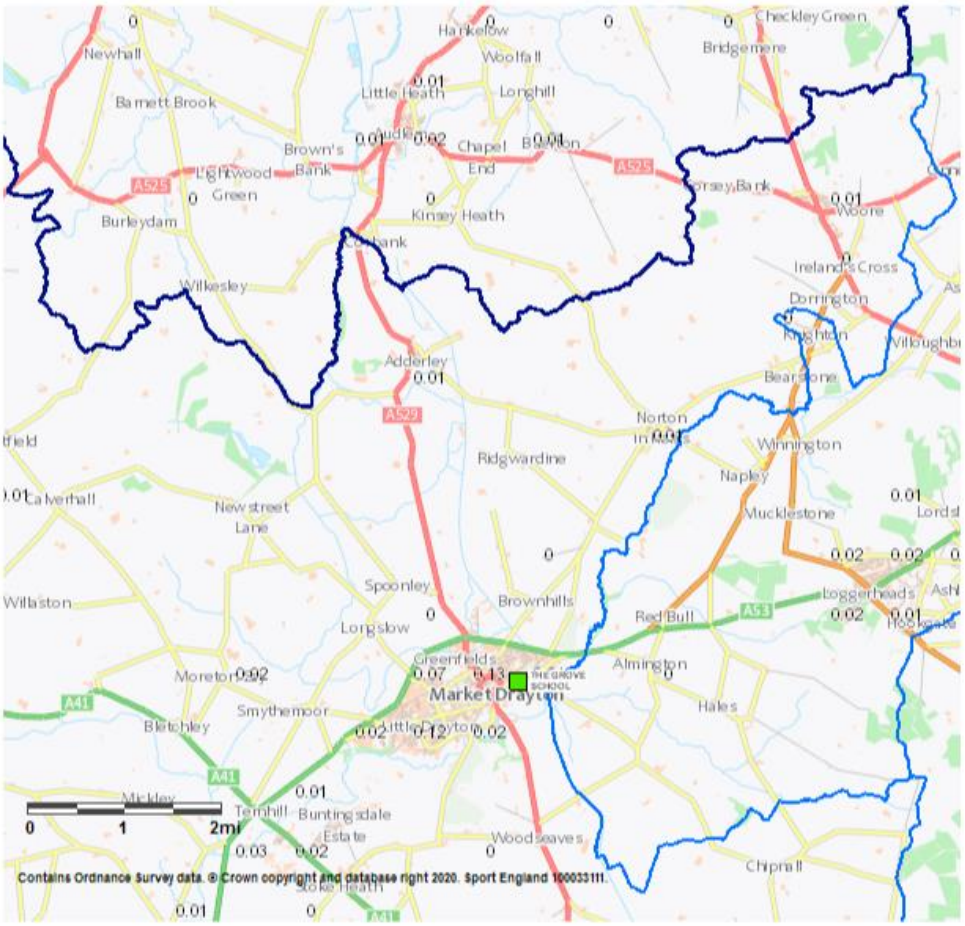
- Sports hall locations
- Unmet demand
- Local share of sports halls.

These maps show in more detail, the same findings set out in the main report for the County wide findings. They are not included in the main report, simply because of the number of maps and this would lengthen considerably the main report.

The findings for unmet demand and local share show the values in colour coded one kilometre grid squares, the map key is on the right hand side. The green square in the location maps represents the size of the sports hall in terms of the capacity in visits.

Shropshire County: Sports Hall Locations (section 2 of the main report)





Legend

RESULTS - FPM NR 19

Sites

Sports Hall Capacity (vpwpp)

- 32 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- 2001 - 10671

Boundary Data

Administrative

Regions

Local Authority

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Legend

RESULTS - FPM NR 19
Sites
Sports Hall Capacity (upwpp)
32 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 10671
Boundary Data
Administrative
Regions
Local Authority

SPORT ENGLAND

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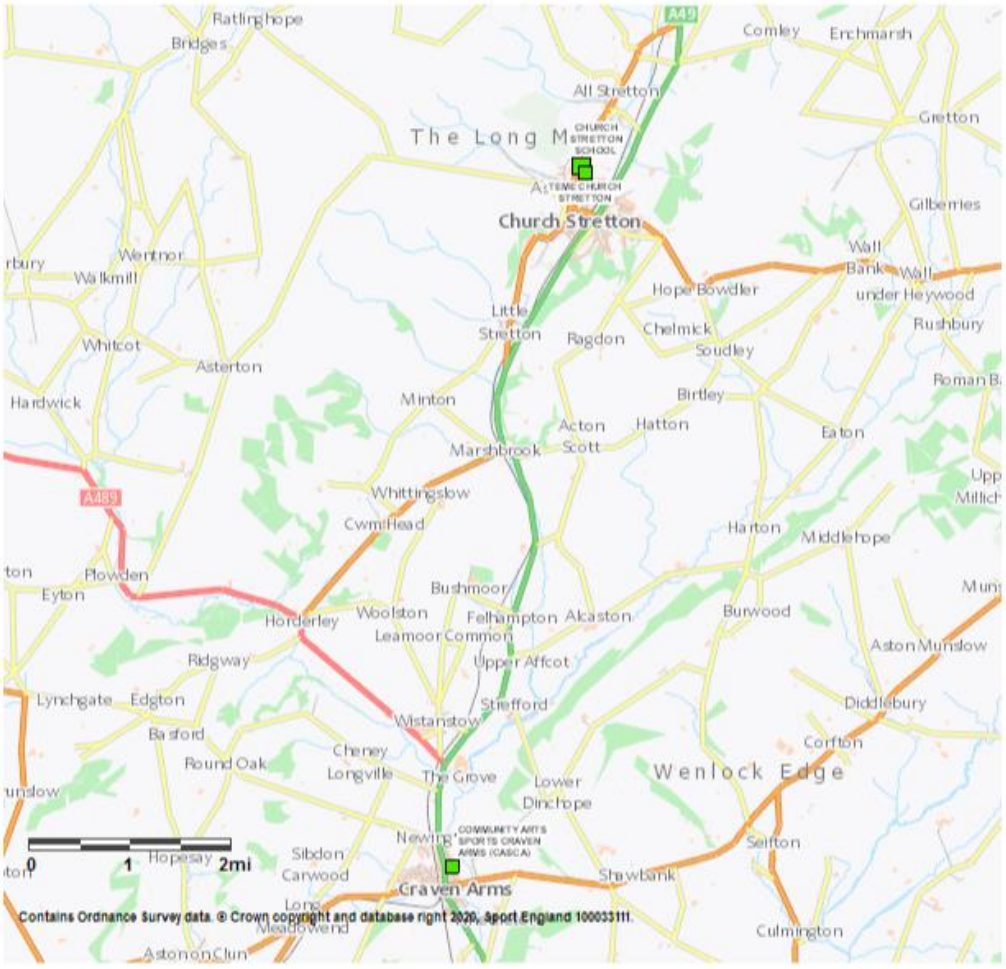


Legend

RESULTS - FPM NR 19

Sites

Sports Hall Capacity (vpwpp)

- 32 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- 2001 - 10671

Boundary Data

Administrative

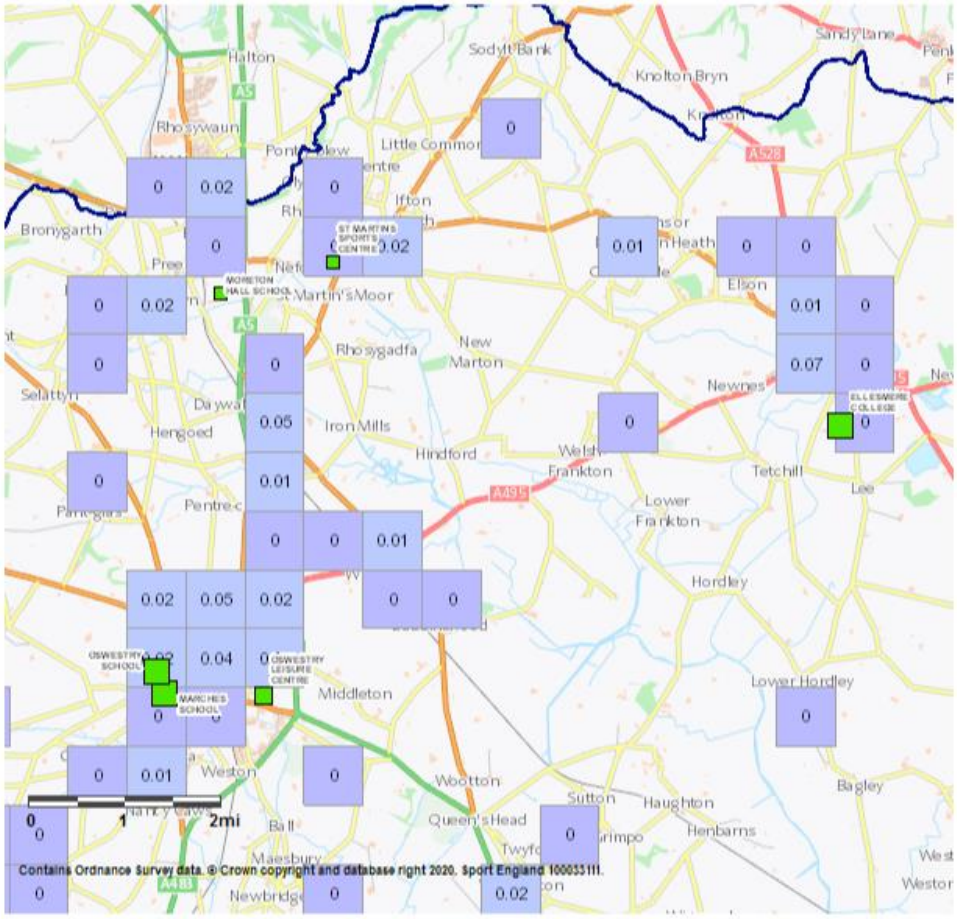
Regions

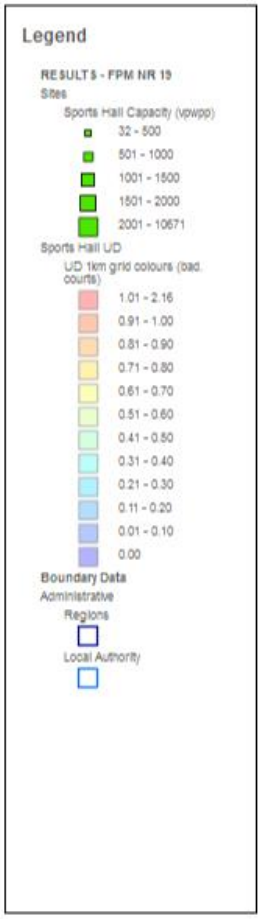
Local Authority

Shropshire County: Sports Halls Unmet Demand (section 6 of the main report)

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).





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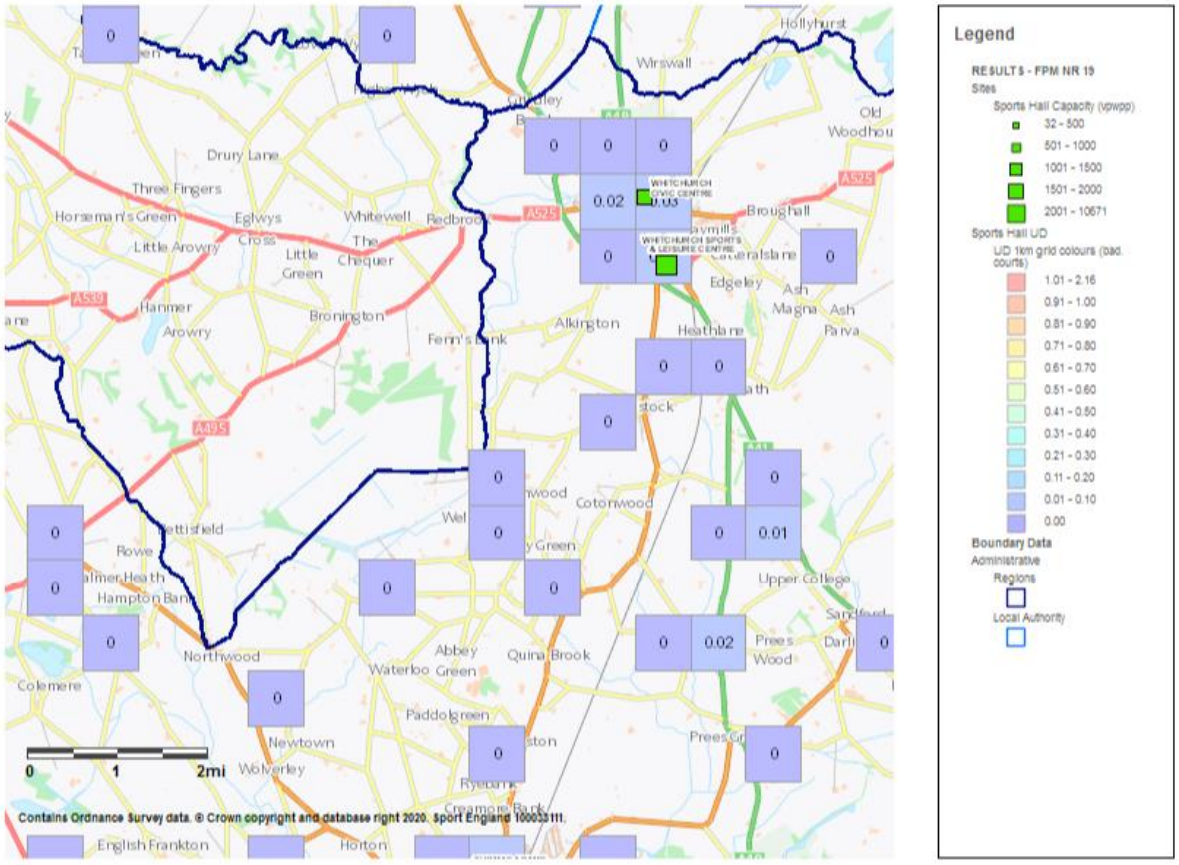
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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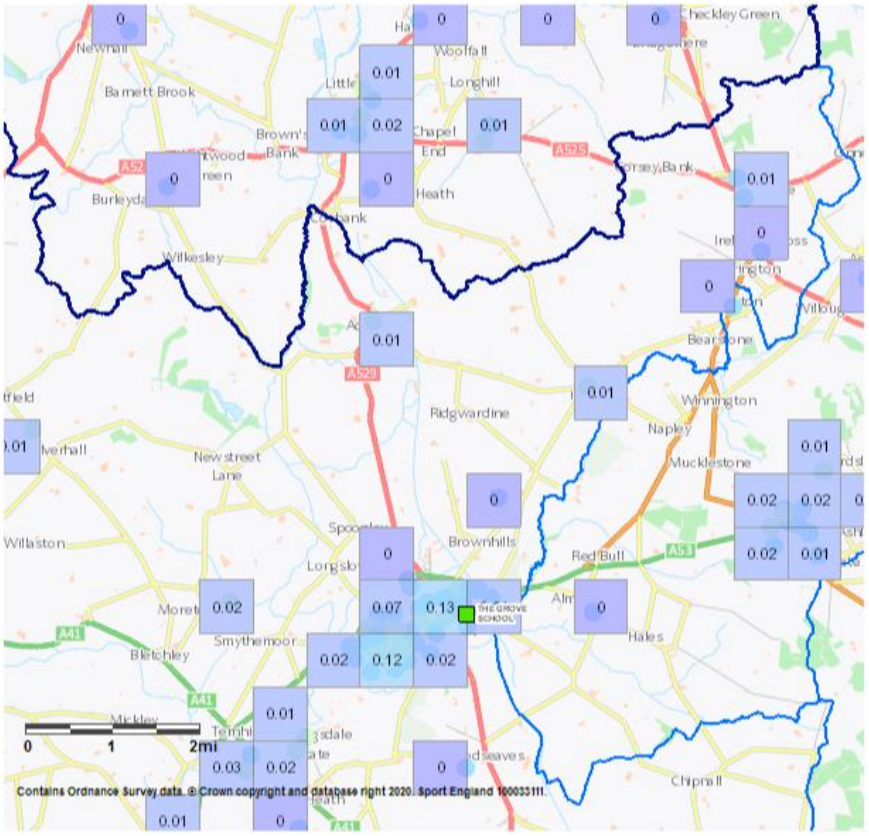
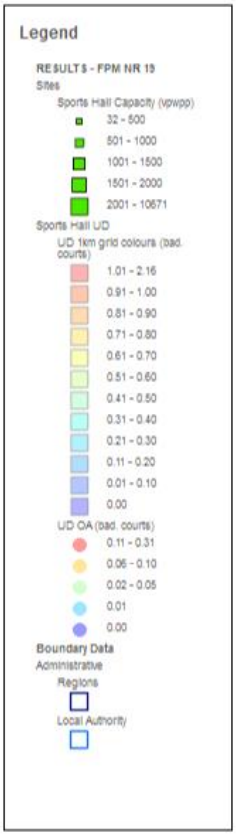
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).





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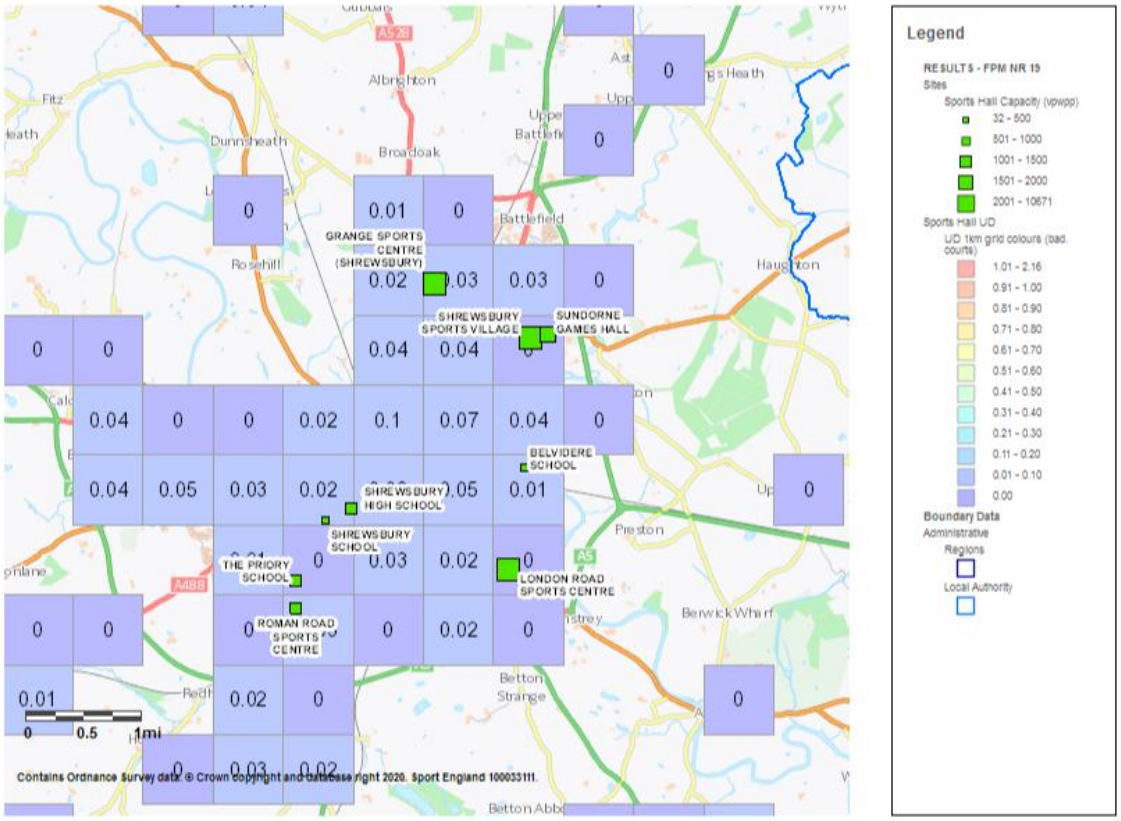
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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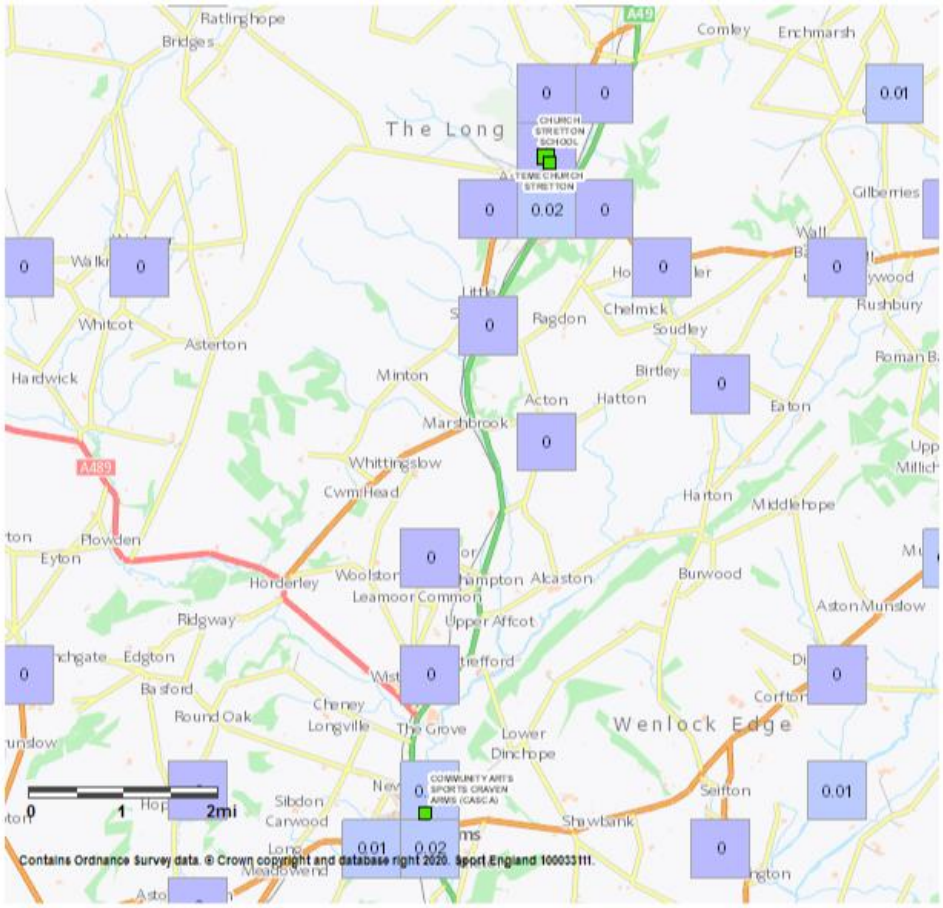
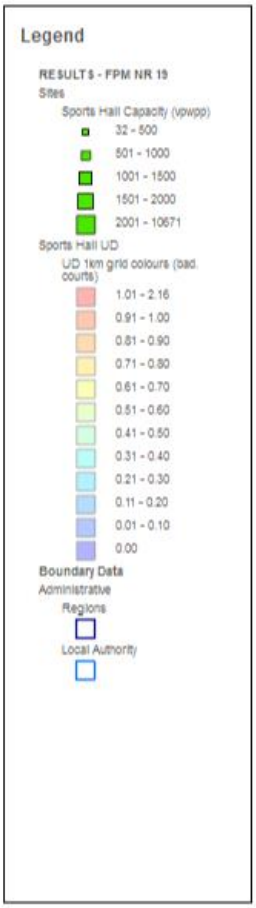
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).





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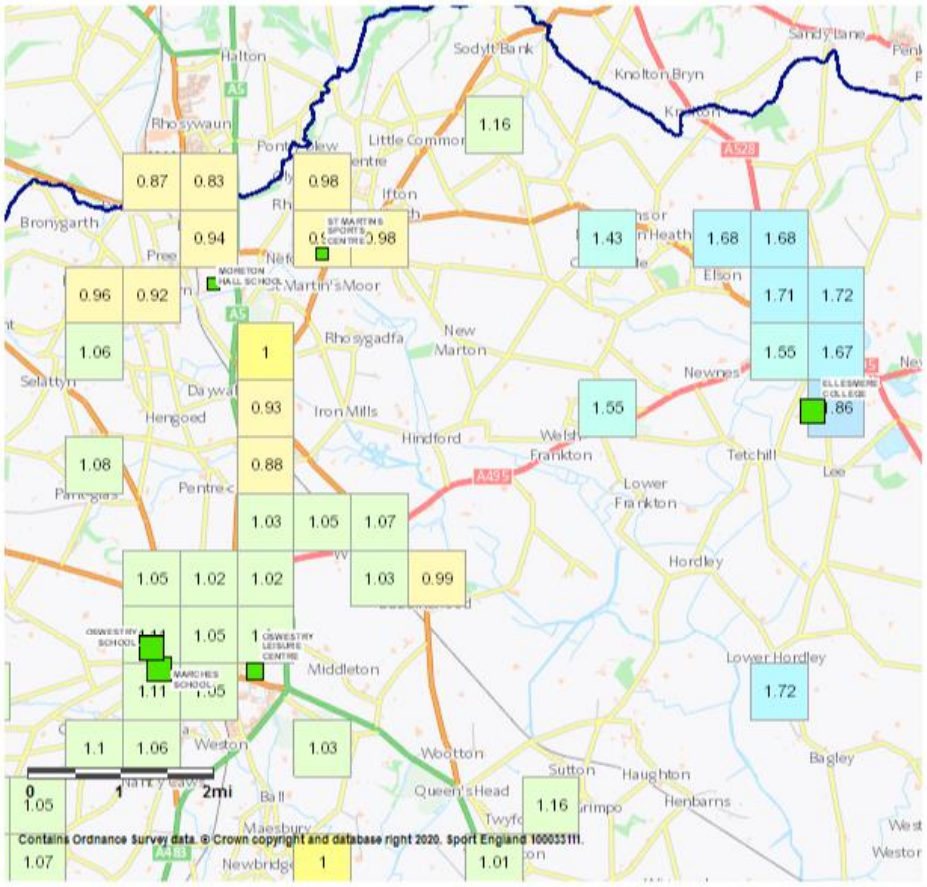
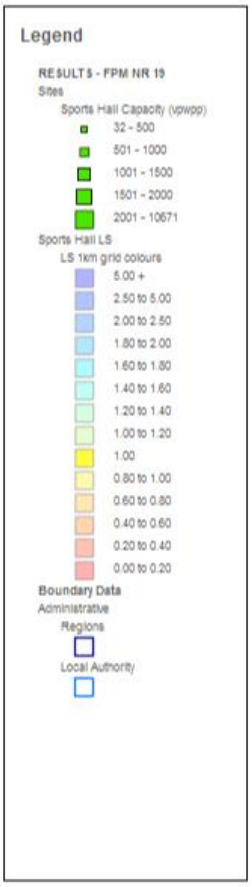
Shropshire County: Sports Halls Local Share (section 8 of the main report)

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.





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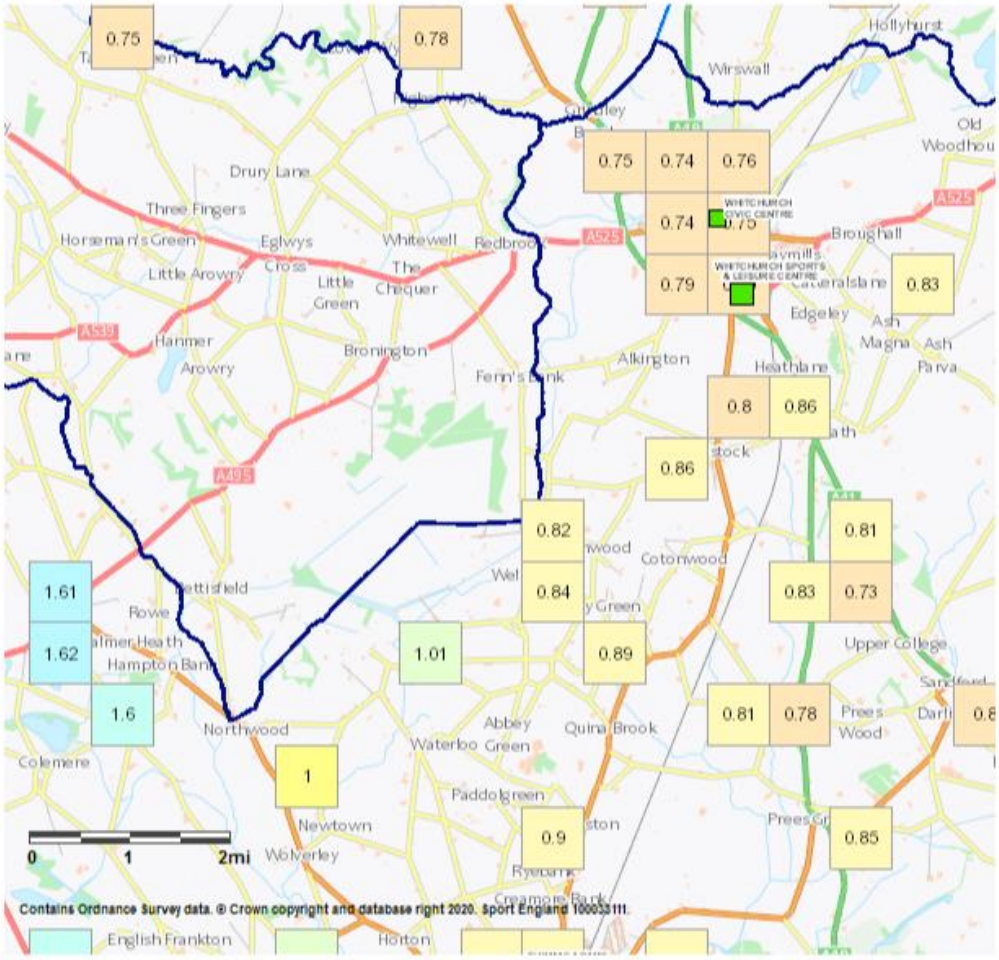
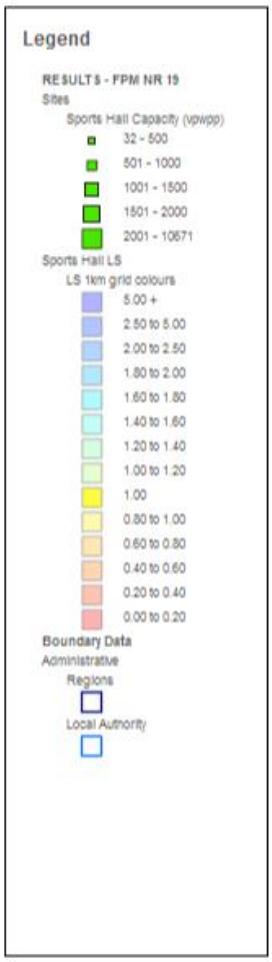
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.





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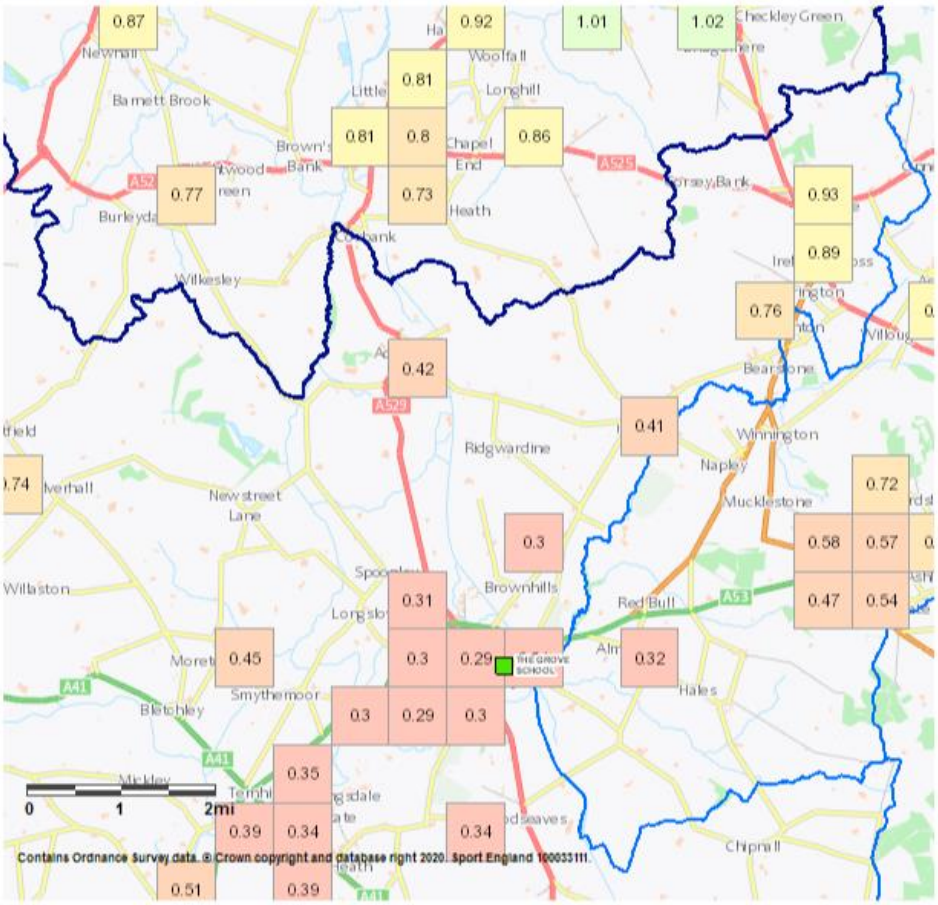
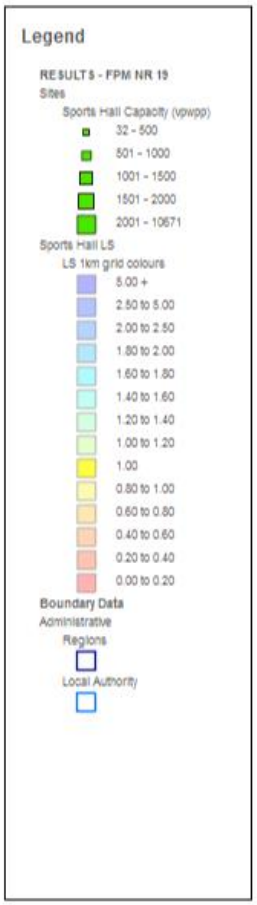
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.

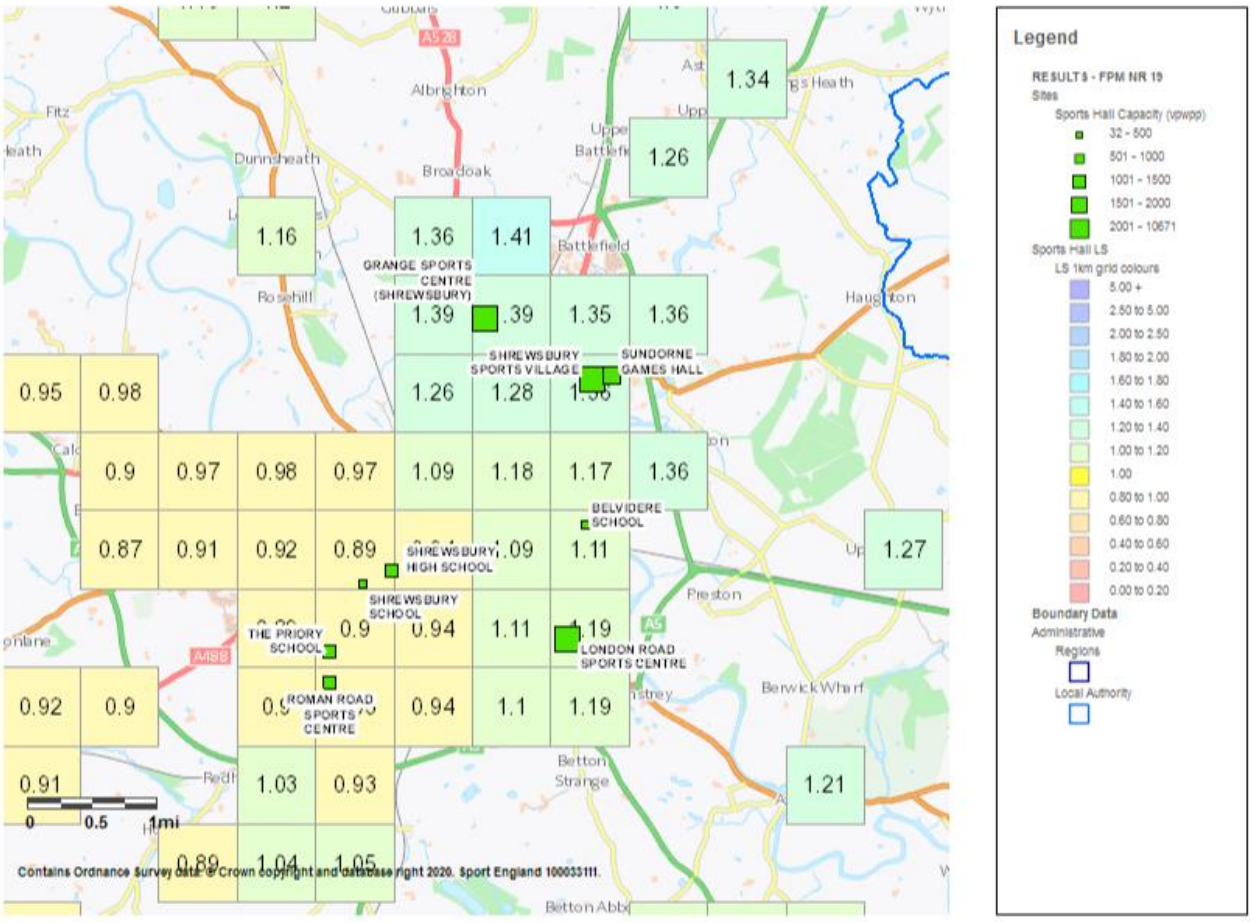




7/5/2020 16:28

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



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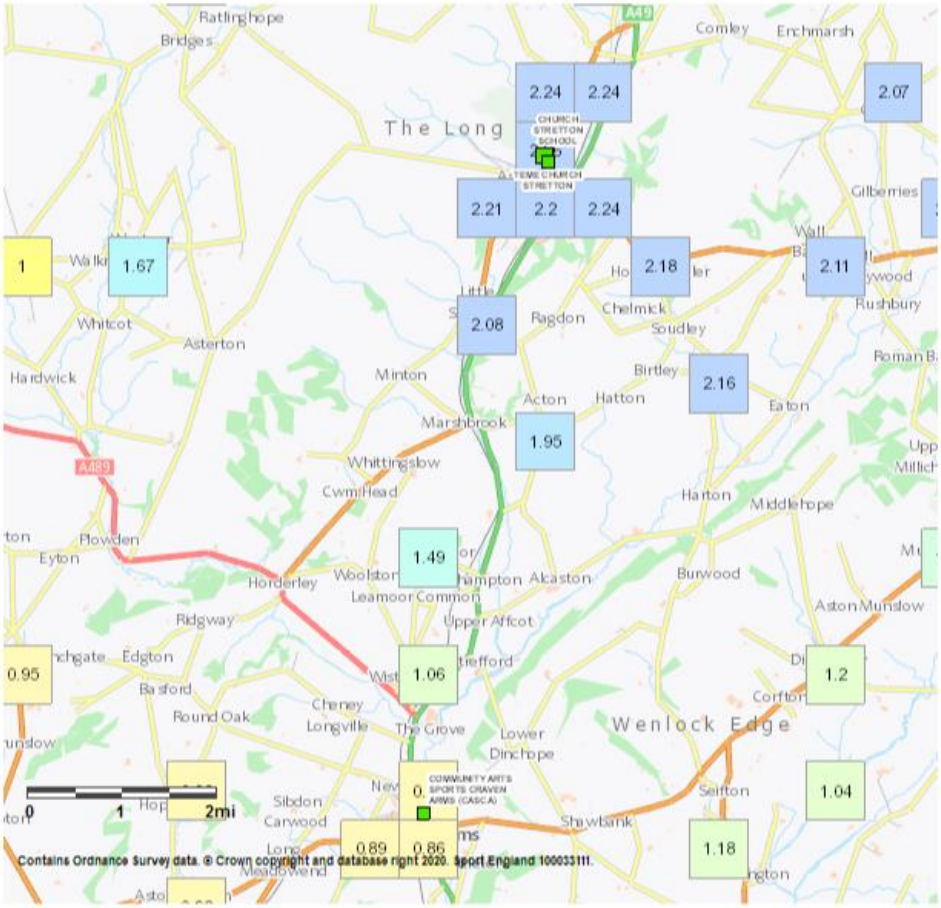
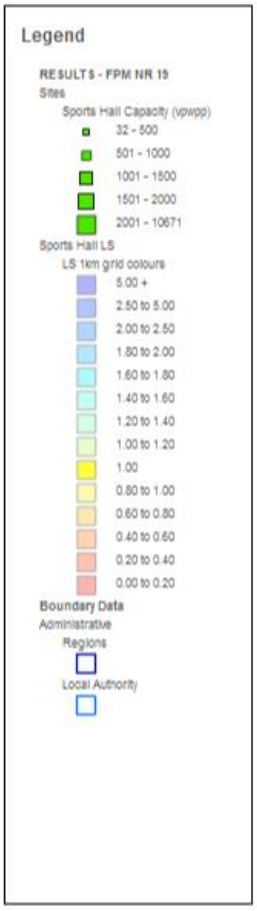
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2019 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.





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Appendix 3 – 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 England[1].

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

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
- 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 population[2]. 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 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.

[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.

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:

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

6.1.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by 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;

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

6.1.4. 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;

7.1.1. 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.

7.1.2. 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 examples:

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

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

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 Football Hockey	 83% 79% 96%	 14% 17% 2%	 3% 3% 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%

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

SPORTS HALL PARAMETERS

At one Time Capacity		32 users per 4-court hall, 15 per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.	
Catchment Maps		Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.	
Duration		60 minutes	

Percentage Participation

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	17.03	16.87	14.77	12.57	10.61	7.20
Female	18.28	18.17	16.69	15.24	14.96	12.41

Frequency per week

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	0.86	0.84	0.92	0.81	0.99	0.97
Female	0.95	1.14	1.08	1.01	1.06	0.99

Peak Period

Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00
Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30
Total: 45.5 hours

Percentage in Peak Period

62%