Strategic Assessment for Provision of Sports Halls

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Sport England Facilities Planning Model Report

Date of report
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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council is reviewing the current provision of sports halls and assessing the future provision required up to 2034 and beyond.

1.2 The Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) local assessment to develop an evidence base for sports halls provision. The evidence base will also inform the Council's strategic planning for the future provision of sports halls.

1.3 The overall aims of the fpm work are to:

- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of sports halls meets current levels of demand in 2019 across the Council area and a wider study area;
- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of sports halls would meet future demand and its distribution, taking into account population increases across the Council area and a wider study area up to 2034; and
- Assess the impact on supply, demand and access to sports halls, from options to close the Jubilee Sports Centre in 2025. Then open a new Top Farm sports hall in 2023, a Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall in 2024 and a Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall in 2025.

1.4 The fpm work has four assessments (known as runs) and these include the sports halls provision and population in the neighbouring authorities to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. The assessment is catchment area based across local authority boundaries.

1.5 This report set out the findings from the fpm assessments. The fpm separate modelling runs are:

- **Run 1** – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2019. This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision and from which to measure change.
- **Run 2** – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2034, based on the impact the projected growth in population 2019 – 2034 across Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and the neighbouring authorities, has on the future demand for sports halls and its distribution. Run 2 also includes the closure of the Jubilee Sports Centre in 2025 and the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre sports hall in 2020;
- **Run 3 –** is based on run 2, and also includes the option to open a new sports hall at Top Farm in 2023

- Run 4 is as run 3, and also includes the option to open a new Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall in in 2024 and open a new Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall in 2025.

The Study Area

1.6 Customers of sports halls do not reflect local authority boundaries. Whilst there are management and possibly pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the local authority area in which they live, there are choices about which sports halls people will choose to use.

1.7 These are based on: how close the venue is to where people live; other facilities on the same site; such as a gym or studio, the programming of the venue with activities that appeal and are available at times which fit with the lifestyle of residents; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness.

1.8 Consequently, in determining the position across the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council area, it is important to take full account of the sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas from facilities located outside Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough but where the catchment area extends into the Borough and vice versa.

1.9 The nearest facility for some Nuneaton and Bedworth residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand), whilst for residents of neighbouring authorities, their nearest sports halls maybe inside the Borough (known as imported demand).

1.10 To take account of these impacts, a study area is established which places Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough at the centre of the study and includes the neighbouring local authorities. A map of the study area is set out below at Map 1.1.

Map 1.1: Study Area Map for the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Halls Assessment

Report Structure, Content and Sequence

1.11 The findings for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are set out in a series of tables for each of the four runs. This allows a “read across” to see the specific impact of changes between runs 1 - 4 and it builds up the picture of change.

1.12 The headings for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. The definition of each heading is set out at the start of the report of findings.

1.13 Maps to support the findings, on sports halls locations, total demand, unmet demand, the driving and walking catchment area of the sports halls, public transport access to sports halls and local share of access to sports halls are also included.

1.14 Where valid to do so, the findings for the neighbouring authorities to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are also set out. A commentary is provided on these

comparable findings. For example, some local authorities like to know how their findings on, numbers of badminton courts per 10,000 population, compares with neighbouring authorities

1.15 An executive summary of key findings is set out at the end of the full report.

1.16 Appendix 1 includes the sports halls in the assessment, and Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

2. Sports Halls Supply

Table 2.1: Sports Halls Supply Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Total Supply	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Number of halls	9.	8.	9.	11.
Number of hall sites	8.	7.	8.	10.
Supply of total hall space expressed as main court equivalents	33.7	29.7	35.7	45.7
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the peak period	26.5	22.5	28.4	38.3
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	9,631.	8,191.	10,351.	13,951.
Courts per 10,000 population	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.

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

2.2 In run 1 there are 8 sports hall sites and 9 individual sports halls located in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. This reduces by 1 site and 1 sports hall in run 2 with the closure of Jubilee Sports Centre.

2.3 In run 3 there are again 8 sports hall sites and 9 individual sports halls, with the opening of Top Farm sports hall, with a 6 badminton court sports hall in 2023

2.4 In run 4 there are 10 sports hall sites and 11 individual sports halls, with the option to open a new Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall in 2024, with a 4 badminton court size sports hall, plus a new Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall opening in 2025 and with a 6 badminton court size sports hall.

2.5 Run 1 is, in effect, the current position on supply and demand for sports hall before any changes. Then run 2 assesses the impact the projected increase in population 2019 – 2034 has on the demand for sports hall ,and with closure of the Jubilee sports hall in 2025.

2.6 Run 3 is the option to provide the new sports hall at Top Farm, opening in 2023 and assess the impact this has on demand for sports hall across the Borough in 2034.

2.7 Run 4 includes the two new Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls opening in 2024 and 2025 respectively, and assess the impact these two openings have on the demand for sports halls and its distribution in 2034.

2.8 Runs 1 and 4 seem the most important, in comparing the current position in 2019, with the projected change in demand for sports hall up to 2034, and with the provision of 3 new sports hall sites within the Borough.

2.9 A summary description of the sports hall sites in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, including the changes over the four runs is set out in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Sports Hall Supply Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Runs 1 – 4

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
NUNEATON & BEDWORTH							**78%**	**8%**	**14%**
ETONE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1979	2015	80%	8%	12%
GEORGE ELIOT SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		76%	7%	17%
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1997		87%	6%	7%
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (NUNEATON) (Run 1)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1978	2010	75%	9%	16%
NEW BEDWORTH SPORTS HALL (Run 4)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2024				
NEW PINGLES SPORTS HALL (Run 4)	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2025				
NEW TOP FARM SPORTS HALL (Run 3)	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2023				
NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE SCHOOL (HALL)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1988	2006	75%	8%	17%
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1997		72%	8%	19%
THE NUNEATON ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		75%	8%	17%
THE SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1990	2008	86%	6%	7%

2.10 The total number of badminton courts in the Borough in each of the four runs is, 33 courts, 29 courts, 35 courts and 45 courts (all rounded).The number of badminton courts available for community use in each of the four runs is, 26 courts, 22 courts, 28 courts and 38 courts (all rounded).

2.11 The reason for the difference in the two sets of figures, is because of the number of courts aggregated across the education venues which are unavailable for community use, outside of education use. It is an aggregate total of 7 badminton courts in each the four runs, and this represents 21% of the total supply in run 1 and 15% of the total supply in run 4.

2.12 The average age of all the sports hall sites in run 1 is 30 years, the oldest sports hall site is the Jubilee Sport Centre which opened in 1978.

2.13 The scale of the sports hall provision is very extensive with 7 of the individual sports halls having a four badminton court size sports hall. A 4 badminton court size sports hall can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation.

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

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 Four of the seven education sports halls have a main hall of 33m x 18m and two venues have a main hall of 34.5m x 20m, Higham Lane School (1997) and Nicholas Chamberlaine School (1988 and modernised in 2006). The St Thomas More Catholic School and 6th Form College (1997) has a three badminton court size sports hall with dimensions of 27m x 18m.

2.18 The Jubilee Sports Centre (1978 and modernised in 2010) has a main hall of 34.5m x 20m and the new Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall has dimensions of 34.5m x 20m,

2.19 The Top Farm and the new Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls are 6 badminton court sports halls, with dimensions of 35m x 27m.

2.20 Of the six sports hall sites which opened before 2000, four have been modernised and the unmodernised venues are, Higham Lane School (1997) and St Thomas More Catholic School and 6th Form College (1997). Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded and the changing accommodation modernised.

. ***Comparative measure of provision***

2.21 A comparative measure of sports hall provision is badminton courts per 10,000 population and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has 2.6 courts per 10,000 population in 2019. This increases to 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in run 4, with the Top Farm, Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls

2.22 In comparison to the neighbouring authorities, Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest supply in 2019. The highest supply is in Rugby which has 5.4 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

2.23 The findings for West Midlands Region and England wide in 2019 are 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

2.24 The findings on badminton courts per 10,000 population are set out, because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with elsewhere, it is not setting a standard of provision. The supply and demand for sports halls in Nuneaton and Bedworth is based on the findings from all seven headings analysed in the report.

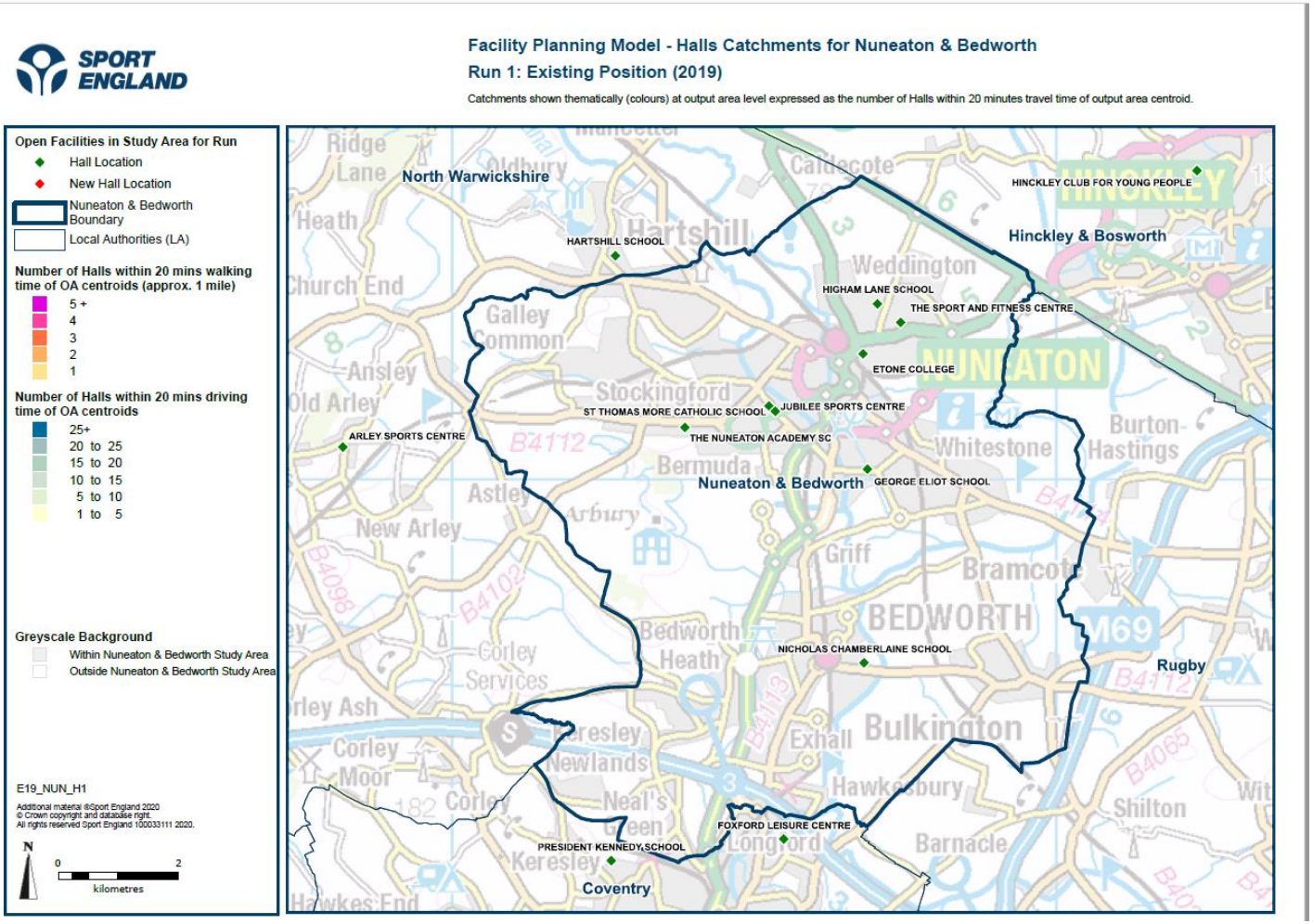
Table 2.3: Badminton Courts per 10,000 population for all authorities 2019 – 2034

Courts per 10,000 population	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Coventry	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
North Warwickshire	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
Rugby	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0

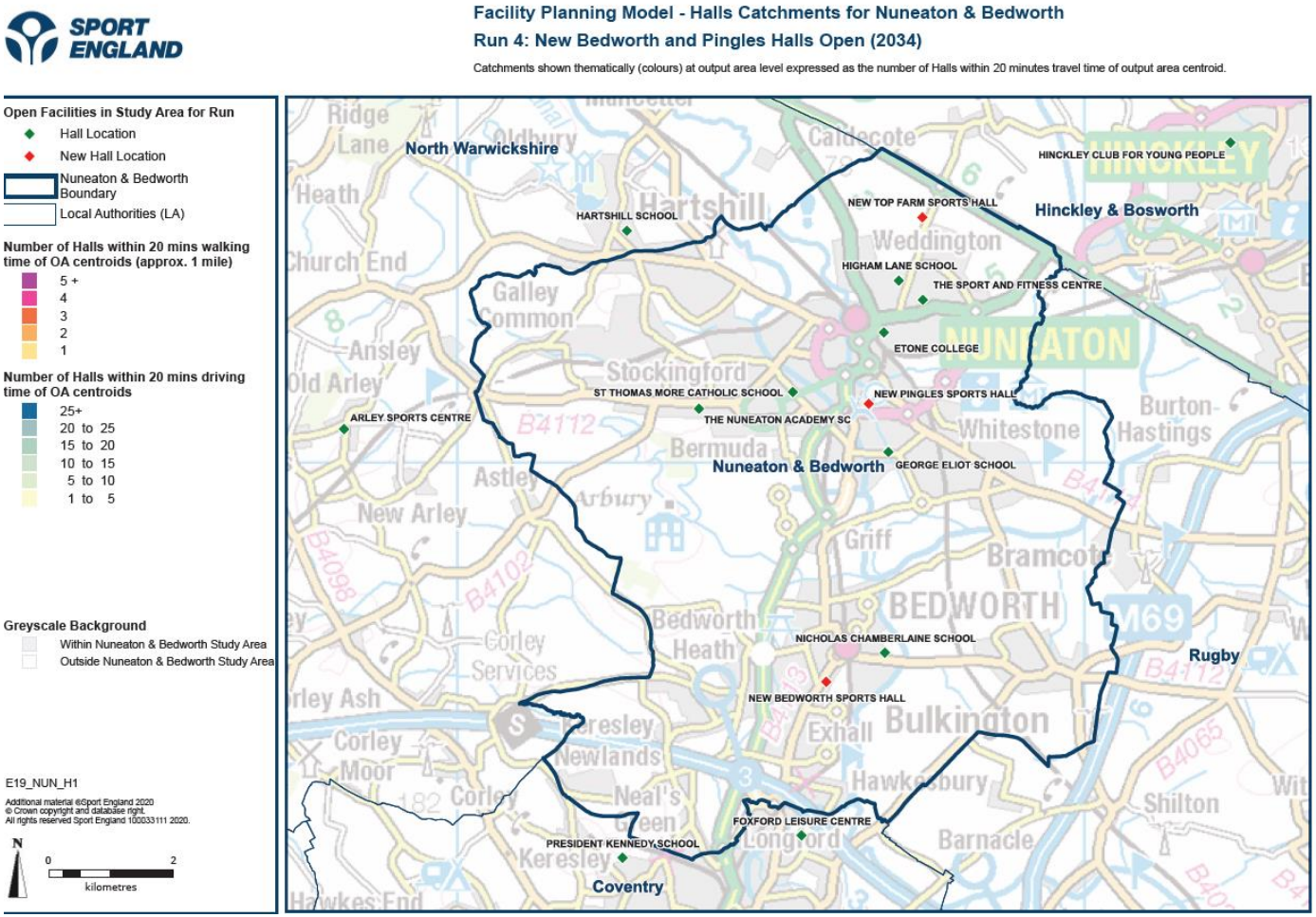
Sports Hall locations

2.25 Maps 2.1 and 2.2 overleaf show the location of sports halls cross Nuneaton and Bedworth in runs 1 and 4. The maps for the sports hall catchment areas in relation to, total demand, unmet demand, local share and public transport, are set out in subsequent headings.

Map 2.1: Run 1 Location of Sports Hall Sites Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019



Map 2.2: Run 4 Location of Sports Hall Sites Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2034



3. Demand for Sports Halls

Table 3.1: Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 - 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Total Demand	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Population	129,105.	154,295.	154,295.	154,295.
Visits demand – visits per week peak period	10,476.	11,607.	11,607.	11,607.
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	36.	39.9	39.9	39.9
% of population without access to a car	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2

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 and numbers of badminton courts. The fpm parameters for the percentage of participation and frequency of participation, for both genders and for different age bands are set out in Appendix 2.

3.2 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough population in 2019 is 129,105 people and is projected to increase to 154,295 people by 2034, a 19.5% increase.

3.3 The Nuneaton and Bedworth total demand for sports halls in 2019 is 10,476 visits per week in the weekly peak period and this equates to a total demand for 36 badminton courts.

3.4 Total demand is projected to increase to 11,607 visits in the weekly peak period in 2034 and this equates to a demand for 39.9 badminton courts, an increase of 10.8%.

3.5 So there is a projected 19.5% increase in the total population across Nuneaton and Bedworth between 2019 and 2034 and a projected 10.8% increase in the total demand for sports halls.

3.6 The most likely reason for the lower percentage increase in the total demand for sports halls, compared with the population percentage increase, is because the total demand for sports halls in 2034 is made of (1) the resident population and (2) the growth in population between 2019 and 2034.

3.7 The ageing of the resident population between 2019 and 2034, will influence the demand for sports halls. It can mean, there are fewer people in the main age

bands for sports halls (14 – 49 and for both genders) in the second run year than the first run year.

3.8 So, the increase in demand for sports halls from population growth, is offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population between 2019 and 2034. The modelling is based on the frequency of hall sports participation being unchanged between both years.

3.9 The changes in total demand for sports halls for all the authorities, expressed in numbers of badminton courts, is set out in Table 3.2.Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest demand for sports halls after Coventry. However the Coventry population in 2019 is 372,025 and is not comparable with the other authorities.

Table 3.2: Total demand for sports halls in badminton courts for all authorities 2019 and 2034

Demand in courts – with comfort factor included	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	36.0	39.9	39.9	39.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	30.6	32.0	32.0	32.0
Coventry	109.5	127.3	127.3	127.3
North Warwickshire	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.1
Rugby	29.8	31.1	31.1	31.1

3.10 The location of the total demand for sports halls across Nuneaton and Bedworth in 2019 is set out in Map 3.1. Map 3.2 shows the distribution of total demand in run 4 demand is the same in runs 2 and 3 as in run 4.

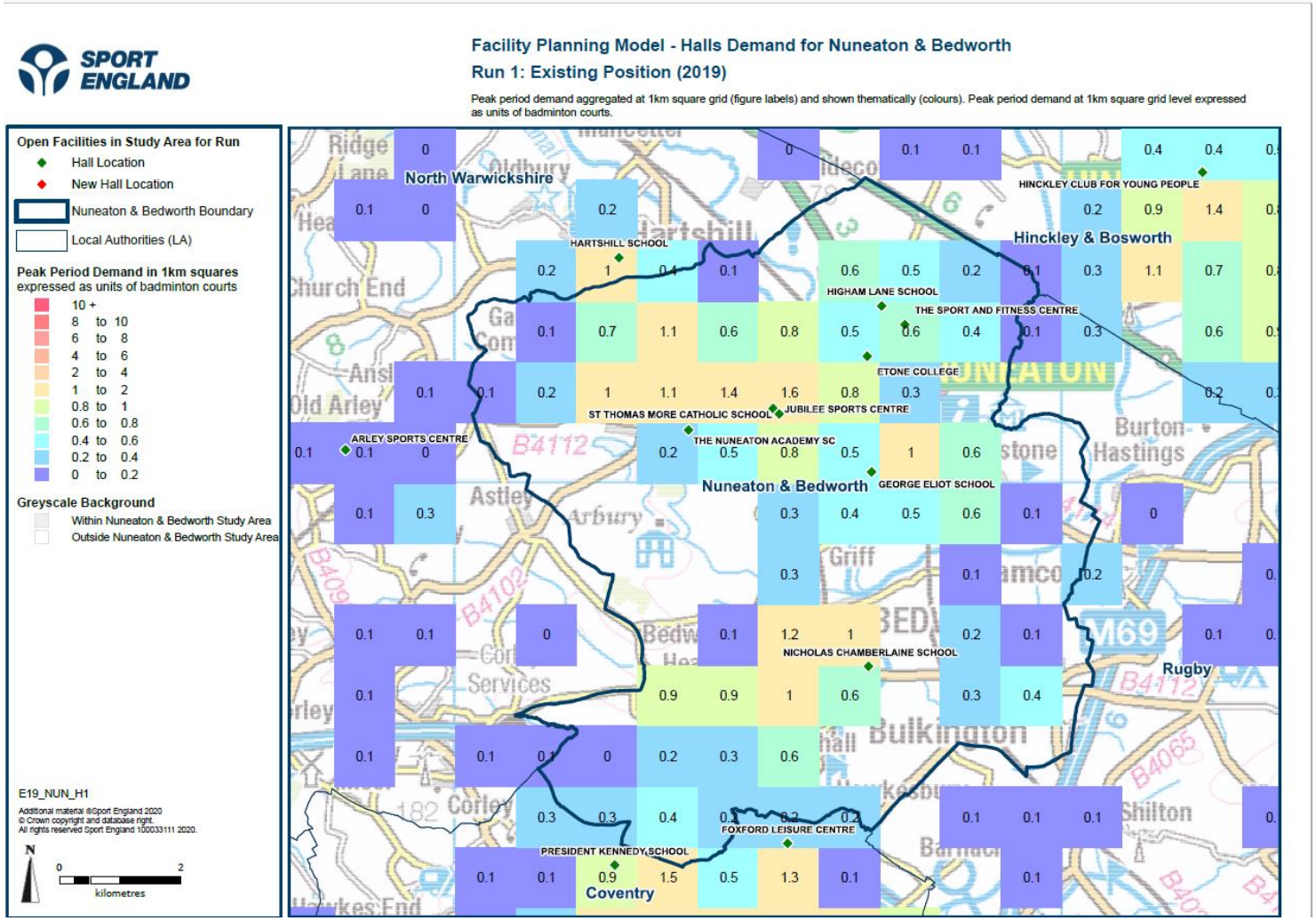
3.11 The demand values are expressed in numbers of badminton courts in 1km grid square. The values are lowest in the purple squares, at 0 – 0.2 of one badminton courts, then mid blue squares 0.2 – 0.4 of one badminton court, turquoise squares at 0.4 – 0.6 of one badminton court, light green squares with 0.6 – 0.8 of one court, then 0.8 – 1 badminton court in the lime green squares and then 1 – 2 badminton courts in the beige squares.

3.12 In 2019 demand for sports is highest in the Stockingford area, where it totals 6 badminton courts, then next highest in the Bedworth area where it totals 4 badminton courts. The rest of the Borough has quite an even distribution of demand.

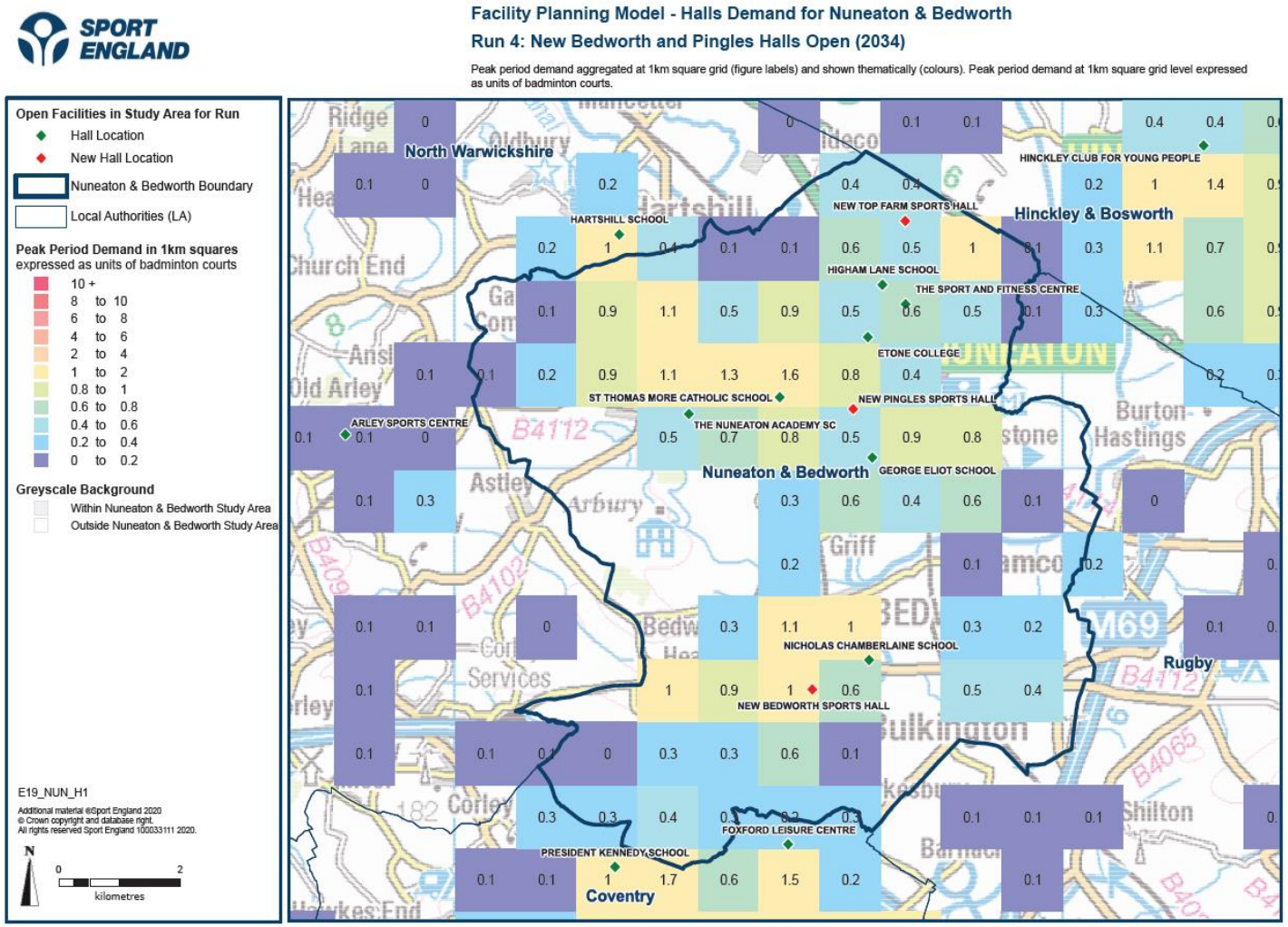
3.13 In 2034, the demand for sports halls is still highest in the Stockingford area, where it totals 7 badminton courts and is next highest in the Bedworth area, where it

totals 5 badminton courts. So not significant increases in the demand for sports halls in either location. The increase in total demand for sports halls across the Borough is 4 badminton courts between 2019 and 2034, from 36 courts to 39.9 courts.

Map 3.1: Run 1 Total Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019



Map 3.2: Run 4 Total Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2034



3.14 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under the total demand heading. In Nuneaton and Bedworth this is 21.2% of Nuneaton and Bedworth residents, based on the 2011 Census findings. The West Midlands Region average is 28.6% and for England wide it is 24.9% of the population who do not have access to a car.

3.15 If there is a high percentage of residents who do not have access to a car, then travel by public transport and walking is higher. For these residents a network of local accessible sports halls is important, so as to encourage participation.

3.16 The fpm findings for 2019 are that, 79% of all visits to sports halls by Nuneaton and Bedworth residents are by car (20 minutes' drive time), whilst travel to sports halls by walkers (20 minutes/1mile catchment area) is 13% of all visits and travel to sports halls by public transport (20 minutes catchment area) is 8% of all visits.

3.17 So, 21% of all visits, or, just over one in five of all visits to sports halls, are by walkers or people who use public transport.

3.18 To provide some guidance on how accessible the sports halls are by public transport, Map 3.3 shows the area of the Borough that is within a range of 0 - 15 minute walk of a train station (areas in purple) and areas of the Borough within 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop (areas in grey), the sports hall locations are shown by their name (Note: this map is only produced each year and the latest map is for 2019, so it does not show the location of the new sports hall sites).

3.19 There is an extensive area of the Borough within 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop and the sports hall sites are co-located with these areas and the railway station.

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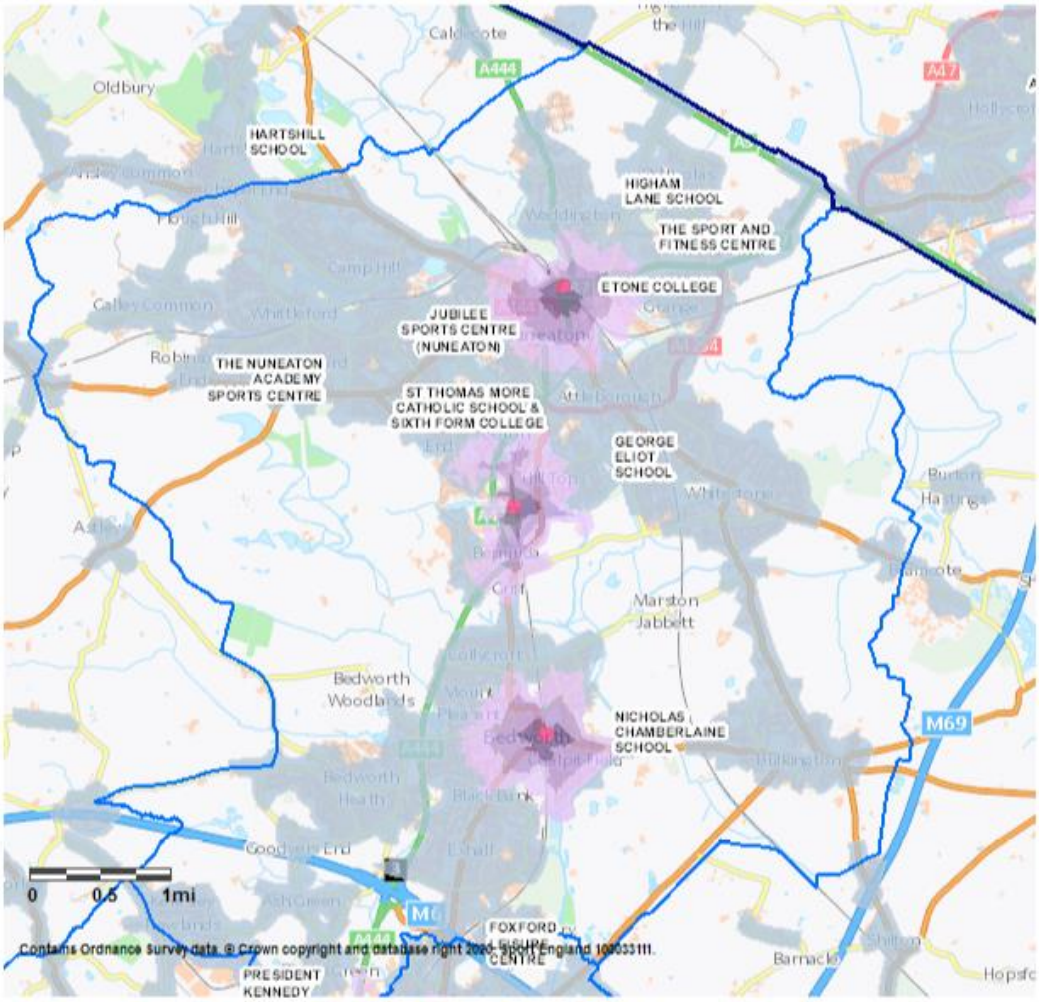
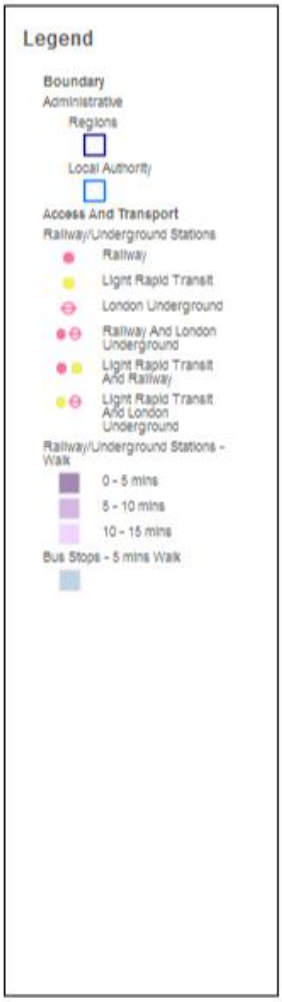
Map 3.3: Areas of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough within 0 - 15 minutes' walk of a railway station and 0 - 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop, with the sports hall locations 2019





Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.
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4. Supply and Demand Balance

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Supply/Demand Balance	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	26.5	22.5	28.4	38.3
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	36.	39.9	39.9	39.9
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	-9.5	-17.4	-11.5	-1.6

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

4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the sports halls are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Nuneaton and Bedworth. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls 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 When looking at this assessment, runs 1 and 2 show the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls exceeds the supply by 9.5 badminton courts in run 1 and by 17.4 courts in run 2. In run 3 with the opening of the Top Farm sports hall, demand exceeds supply 11.5 badminton courts and then in run 4, when the Pingles and Bedworth sports halls are included, demand exceeds supply by just 1.5 badminton courts

4.5 So run 4 does provide the best option, in terms of overall supply and demand balance for sports halls, with this near balance in the Nuneaton and Bedworth demand and supply of sports halls.

4.6 This assessment is based on the sports halls available for community use and as set out in the supply section, the total number of badminton courts in the Borough in each of the four runs is, 33 courts, 29 courts, 35 courts and 45 courts (all rounded).The number of badminton courts available for community use in each of the four runs is, 26 courts, 22 courts, 28 courts and 38 courts (all rounded).

4.7 It is unrealistic to assume that the shortfall in supply could be met by increasing access to the supply which is unavailable. Also it is not desirable, as four of the education main sports halls have the smaller dimensions. However the findings do illustrate the impact and significance of the education sports hall sites.

Supply and demand balance for all authorities

4.8 The supply and demand balance for all the authorities in the study area is set out in Table 4.2 below. Both Nuneaton and Bedworth and Hinckley and Bosworth have a balance of demand exceeding supply across all four runs and this occurs in Coventry from run 2 onwards. In North Warwickshire and Rugby there is a balance of supply exceeding demand in all four runs.

4.9 Given the overall supply and demand balance findings across the study area, it indicates the level of demand for swimming which can be met, is likely to be quite high, with high used capacity of the sports halls. These findings are examined under the next set of headings.

Table 4.2: Supply and Demand Balance for Sports Halls across the Study Area 2019 – 2034

Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	-9.5	-17.4	-11.4	-1.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	-8.1	-9.5	-9.5	-9.5
Coventry	9.5	-18.4	-18.4	-18.4
North Warwickshire	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6
Rugby	18.0	16.7	16.7	16.7

5. Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls

Table 5.1: Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Satisfied Demand	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Total number of visits which are met - visits per week peak period	9,703.	10,421.	10,560.	10,785.
% of total demand satisfied	92.6	89.8	91.	92.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	78.6	82.2	80.7	77.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	13.4	10.4	11.6	14.4
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	8.	7.3	7.7	7.8
Demand Retained - visits per week peak period	7,059.	6,768.	7,550.	8,763.
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	72.8	64.9	71.5	81.3
Demand Exported - visits per week peak period	2,644.	3,652.	3,009.	2,022.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	27.2	35.	28.5	18.7

5.1 **Definition of satisfied demand** – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity of the sports halls from Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. This includes sports halls located both inside and outside Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough

5.2 Across the four runs, the amount of the Nuneaton and Bedworth demand that can be met is 92.6% of total demand in run 1, 89.8% in run 2, then 91% in run 3 and 92.9% in run 4.

5.3 The run 4 finding is very similar to the run 1 finding but the difference is demand is being met in three new modern fit for purpose sports halls, and so whilst the percentages are similar, the actual offer to residents is not comparable.

5.4 The level of satisfied demand across the study area for runs 1 – 4 is set out in Table 5.2 below. In all the other local authorities, the percentage of total demand, which is satisfied is high, and above 90% of total demand in all four runs for all the other local authorities. Rugby has the highest level of satisfied demand at over 95% of total demand in all four runs.

Table 5.2: Percentage of Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls across the Study Area 2019 – 2034

% of total demand satisfied	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	92.6	89.8	91.0	92.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	91.4	90.8	91.6	91.9
Coventry	93.5	90.2	90.5	91.2
North Warwickshire	93.1	92.8	92.9	93.0
Rugby	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.3

Retained demand

5.5 A subset of the satisfied demand findings show how much of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls is retained at the sports halls located within the Borough. This assessment is based on the catchment area of the venues and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, and which is a sports halls located in Nuneaton and Bedworth – it is known as retained demand.

5.6 The findings in Table 5.1 show that retained demand is 72% of the 92% satisfied demand in run 1. In run 2 retained demand is 65% of the total 89% satisfied demand.

5.7 Retained demand increases to 71.5% in run 3 when the new Top Farm sports hall site is included. Then retained demand is at its highest in run 4 at 81.3% of the total 92.9% satisfied demand, when the Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sites are included.

5.8 The key finding is that in all runs, except run 2, retained demand is very high at between seven and eight out of ten visits to a sports halls by a Nuneaton and Bedworth resident.

5.9 This finding is the same as for swimming pools, and it means there is a very high correlation between the location and catchment area of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough sports halls sites, and the location of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls. The sports halls are located in the right places to meet the Borough's demand for sports halls.

Exported demand

5.10 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. Again, this is based on residents travelling to and using the nearest sports hall to where they live. In run 1 the model's findings are that 27.2% of the Nuneaton

and Bedworth Borough demand for swimming is exported and met at sports halls in neighbouring local authorities.

5.11 Exported demand increases to 35% of satisfied demand in run 2 and then decreases to 28.5% of total satisfied demand in run 3. Exported demand reduces to its lowest level in run 4, at 18.7% of the Borough's satisfied demand for sports halls, when the new Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls are included. These new sports hall sites and the increase in the capacity of these venues, means more of the Nuneaton and Bedworth demand is retained within the Borough and less exported.

5.12 The destination and scale of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough exported demand for runs 1 and 4 is set out in Tables 5.3 and 5.4

Table 5.3: Run 1 Export of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls 2019

DEMAND	GOES TO	VISIT TOTAL	% TOTAL
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	7,059	72.7
	Hinckley & Bosworth	37	0.4
	Coventry	1,834	18.9
	North Warwickshire	692	7.1
	Rugby	42	0.4
	OTHER	38	0.4

Table 5.4: Run 4 Export of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls 2034

DEMAND	GOES TO	VISIT TOTAL	% TOTAL
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	8,763	81.2
	Hinckley & Bosworth	35	0.3
	Coventry	1,245	11.5
	North Warwickshire	684	6.3
	Rugby	33	0.3
	OTHER	25	0.2

5.13 The largest exported demand is to Coventry in both years, at 18.9% of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough satisfied demand in 2019 and 11.5% in 2034, with 7.1% of the Borough's satisfied demand going to North Warwickshire in 2019 and 6.3% in 2034..The figures for Nuneaton and Bedworth represent the level of the Borough's satisfied demand retained within the Borough.

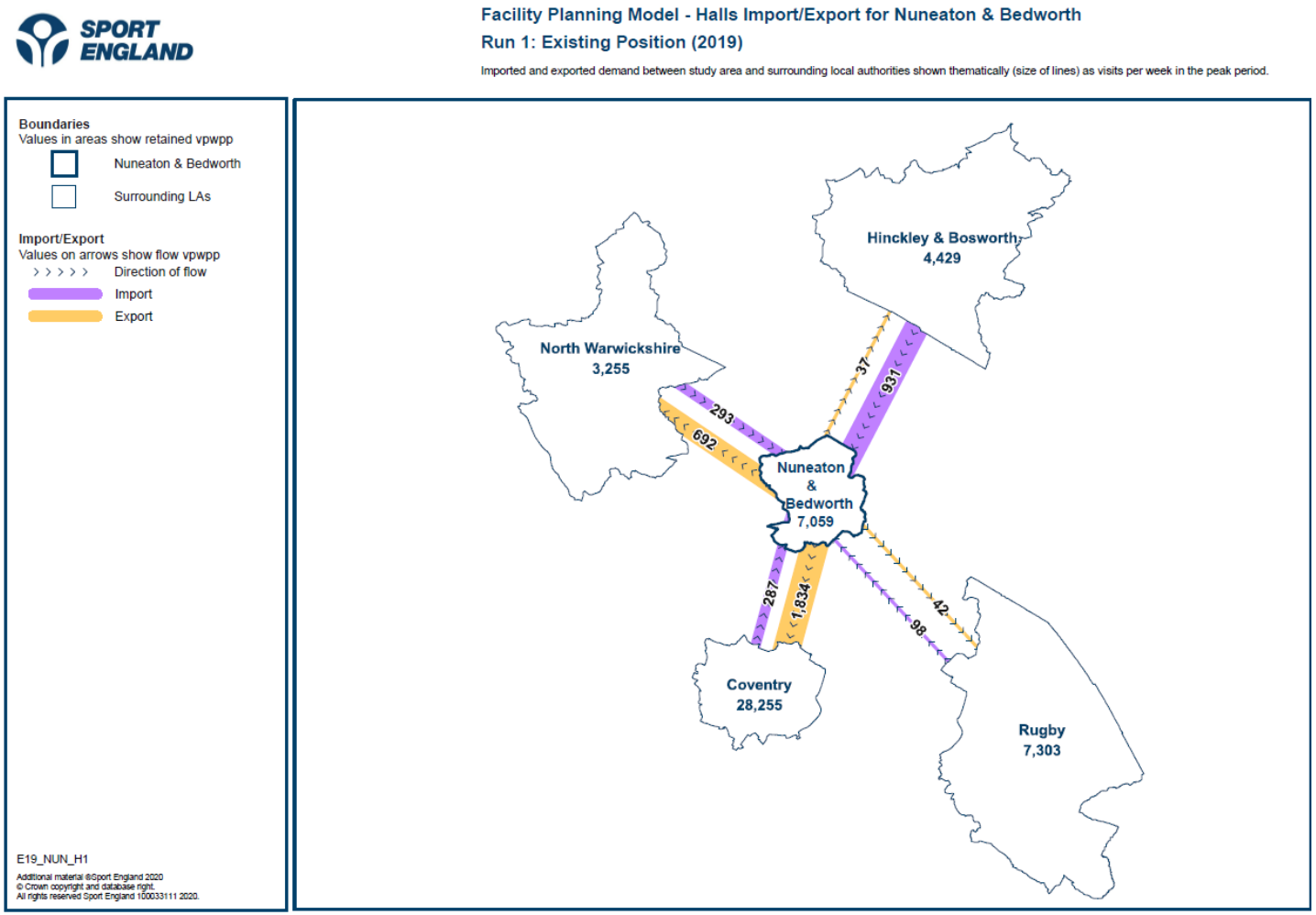
Retained and exported demand in visits

5.14 For context, in run 1 the Borough's retained demand is 7,059 visits in the weekly peak period run 1 and the exported demand is 2,644 visits.

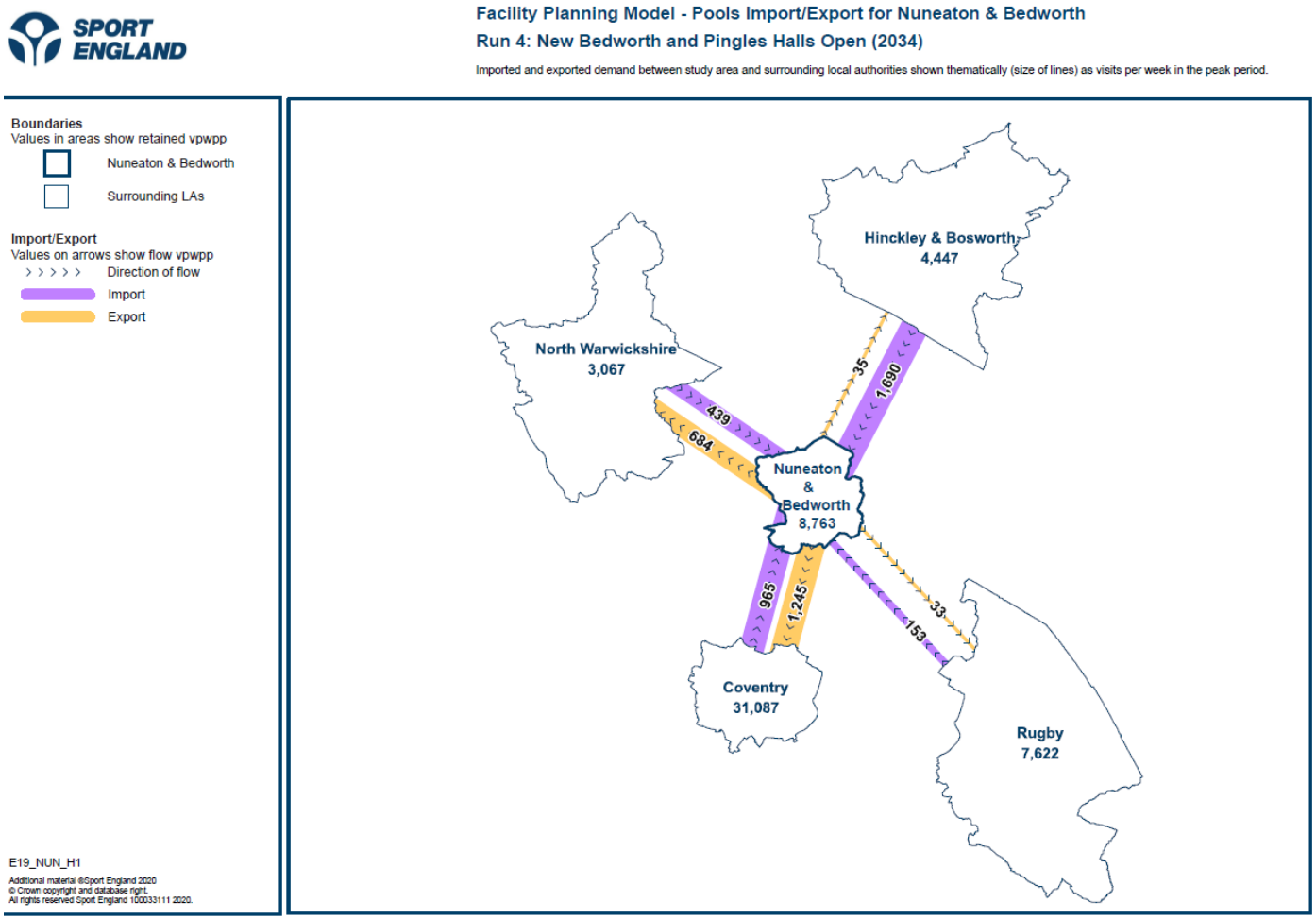
5.15 In run 4, the difference between retained and exported demand is wider, retained demand is 8,763 visits in the weekly peak period and the exported demand is 2,022 visits in the weekly peak period.

5.16 The findings in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 can also be presented in map form and these are set out in Maps 5.1 for run 1 and Map 5.2 for run 4. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported and met in each of the neighbouring authorities. The figure in the Nuneaton and Bedworth map represents the number of visits retained within the Borough.

Map 5.1: Run 1 Export of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls 2019



Map 5.2: Run 4 Export of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls 2034



6. Unmet Demand for Sports Halls

Table 6.1: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Unmet Demand	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met - visits per week peak period	773.	1,187.	1,048.	822.
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.4	10.2	9.	7.1
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	2.7	4.1	3.6	2.8
% of Unmet Demand due to:				
Lack of Capacity -	12.7	29.5	22.2	17.1
Outside Catchment -	87.3	70.5	77.8	82.9
Outside Catchment:	87.3	70.5	77.8	82.9
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	83.6	67.5	74.6	79.5

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 halls within its catchment area and there is a lack of sports halls or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports halls and is then classified as unmet demand.

6.2 The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough total unmet demand is within a range of, 7.4% of total demand in run 1 which is 2.7 badminton courts, then 10.2% in run 2, which is 4.1 badminton courts then 9% in run 3 and 3.6 badminton courts and 7.1% of unmet demand in run 4 and which is 2.8 badminton courts. .

6.3 So by both measure percentage and the number of badminton courts, the total unmet demand is low.

6.4 In terms of the two different types of unmet demand, nearly all of it is from definition 2, which is unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall. It is 87.3% of total unmet demand in run 1 (2.3 badminton courts), then 70.5% in run 2 (2.9 badminton courts), 77.8% in run 3 (2.8 badminton courts) and 82.9% in run 4 (2.3 badminton courts)

6.5 Unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity is the reciprocal of the unmet demand outside catchment, and equates to less than 1 badminton court in

each of the four runs .These findings are reviewed under the used capacity heading in the next section.

6.6 The key findings are that

- In both years and all runs, unmet demand is low in both percentage and more importantly in number of badminton courts and within a range of 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts. For context, the total available supply of badminton courts in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is 26 courts in run 1 increasing to 38 courts in run 4.

- The major source of the unmet demand is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment, and within a range of 70% - 87% of total unmet demand

- Unmet demand, in all runs from definition 1 – lack of sports hall capacity to meet demand – is below 1 badminton court in all four runs. This means the supply of sports halls in each of the runs, does provide enough sports hall capacity to meet the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand.

6.7 Unmet demand from definition 2 – demand located outside catchment is the much larger source of unmet demand. It will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas are inside the catchment area of a sports hall.

6.8 This is especially true for the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area, which, by definition, is quite a small catchment area. Also, as identified in the demand section (Table 3.1), some 23% of Nuneaton and Bedworth residents do not have access to a car, and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall.

6.9 Residents who do not have access to a car and live outside the catchment area of a sports hall accounts for between 67% and 83% of the total unmet demand (final row of Table 6.1).

6.10 The key point is, NOT that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at a range of between 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts from both sources it is very small. As reported, the total available supply of badminton courts in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is 26 courts in run 1 increasing to 38 courts in run 4.

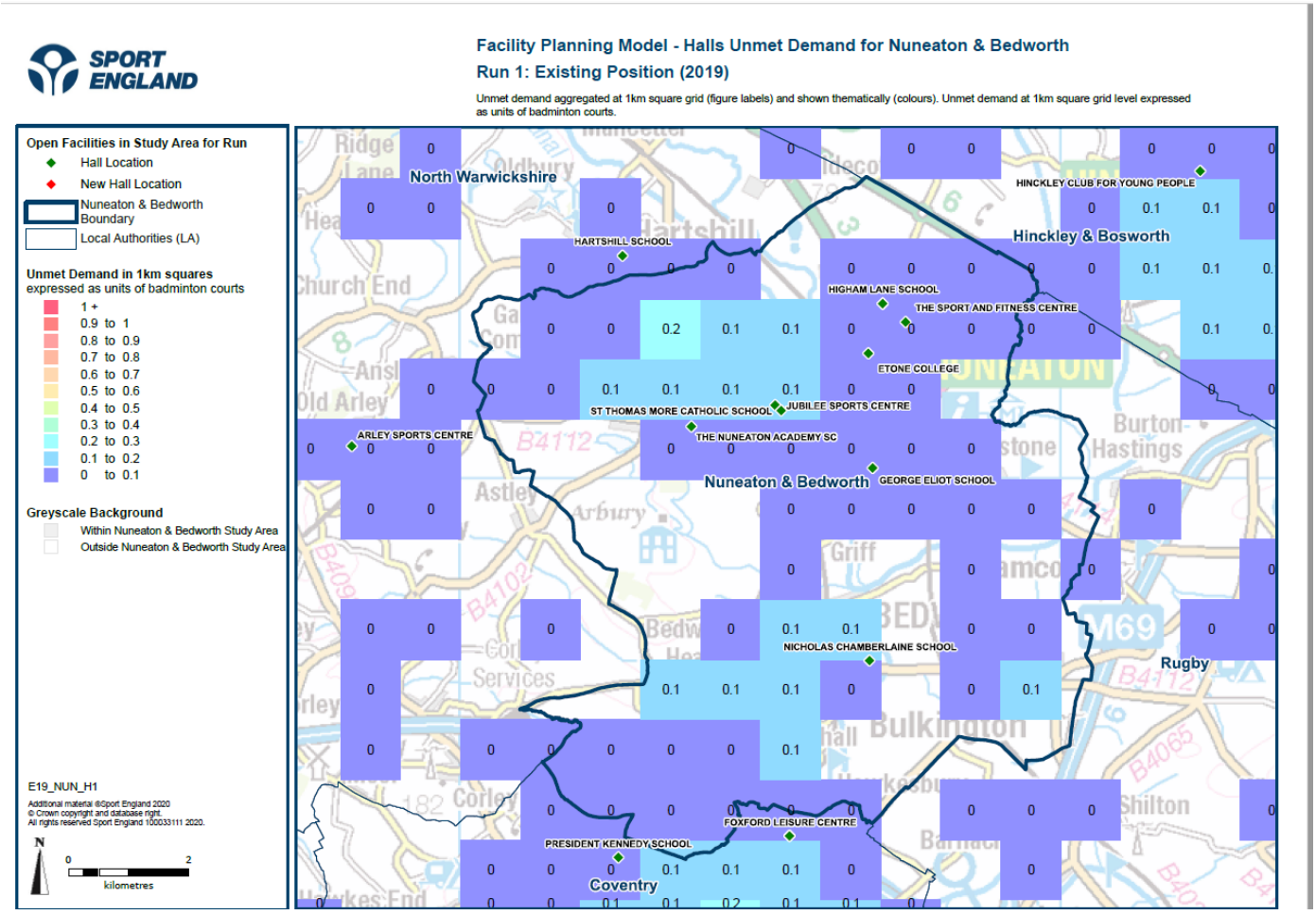
6.11 The location and scale of unmet demand in 2019 across Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is set out in Maps 6.1 for run 1 and Map 6.2 for run 4 in 2034.

6.12 The unmet demand is represented in colour coded one-kilometre grid squares, with the unmet demand expressed in badminton courts in each square. The values and findings for Nuneaton and Bedworth are, purple (0 – 0.1 of one badminton court, mid blue (0.1 – 02 of one badminton court) and light blue (0.2 – 0.3 of one badminton court), so the unmet demand is very low values indeed.

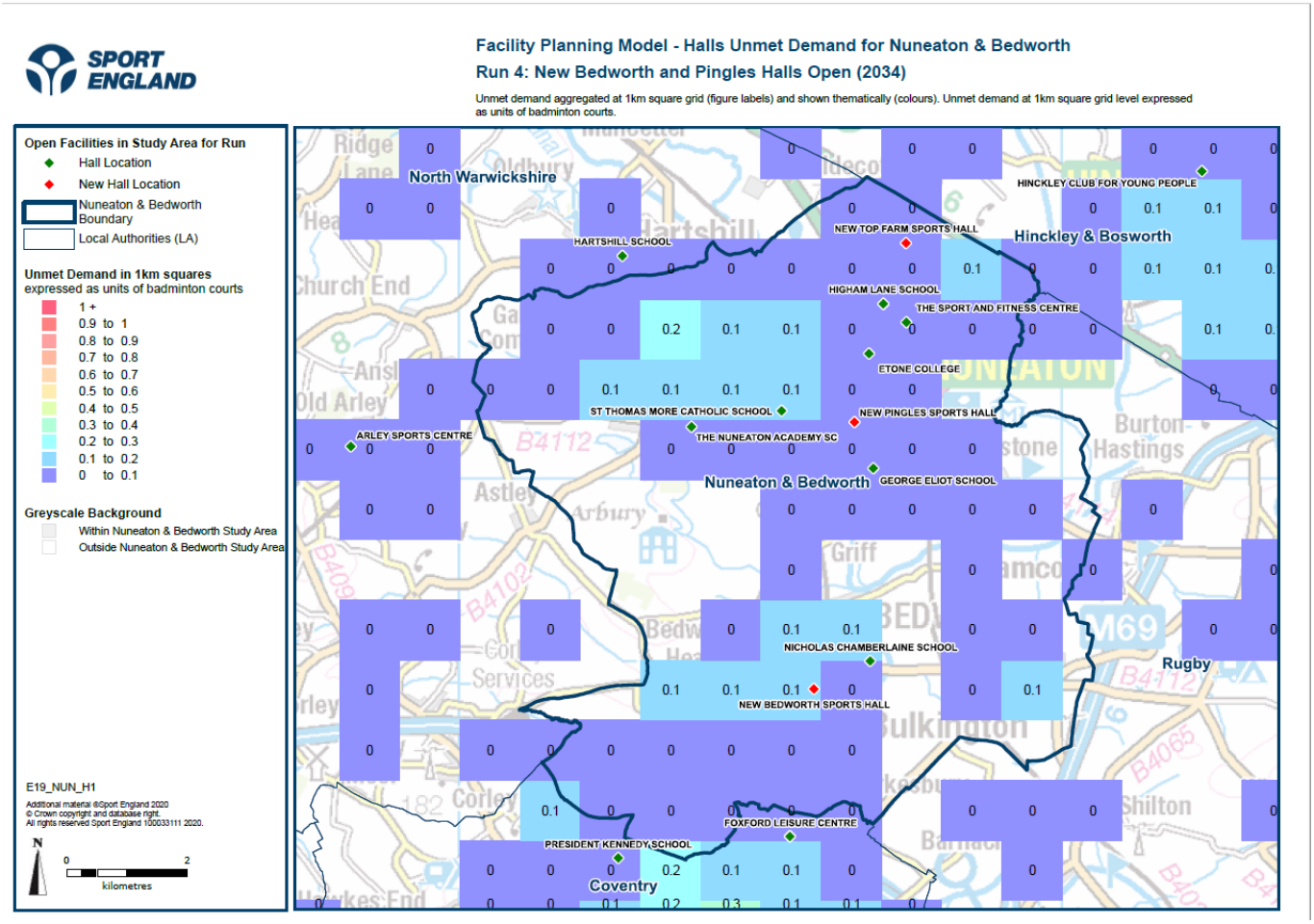
6.13 Unmet demand in both years is highest in the Stockingford area but it totals less than 1 badminton court in both years

6.14 There is no one area of the Borough which has a cluster of unmet demand of sufficient quantity, to consider increasing sports hall provision on grounds of increasing accessibility for residents. This would require a location with unmet demand of at least 3 badminton courts, and given the total unmet demand for the Borough is between 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts, it is not surprising there is not one location with a cluster of high unmet demand.

Map 6.1: Run 1 Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019



Map 6.2: Run 4 Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2034



Car catchment area for sports halls

6.15 It is possible to set out how many sports halls can be accessed by Nuneaton and Bedworth residents, based on where they live and the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations. This includes sports hall sites located in neighbouring authorities, and where the catchment area extends into Nuneaton and Bedworth. These findings are set out in Map 6.3 for run 1 and Map 6.4 for run 4, when the three new sports hall sites are included.

6.16 Residents living in the light green areas, around 20% of the land area of the Borough, have access to between 15 – 20 sports halls based on the venue locations and their drive time catchment area. Residents in the darker green areas, around 30% of the land area have access to between 20 - 25 sports halls sites, based on the same criteria.

6.17 Whilst residents in the blue area around 50% of the land area of the Borough have the highest accessibility to sports halls, of 25+ sports halls, based on the same criteria.

6.18 Overall, accessibility to the highest number of sports hall sites is concentred in the southern half of the Borough. It is lower in the northern part of the Borough and on the eastern and western periphery of the Borough but there is still access to a high number of sports halls in these areas

6.19 The findings for run 4 do not differ by much but there is higher accessibly in the northern part of the Borough, with a larger darker green area. This is created by the inclusion of the Top Farm sports hall site and the Pingles sports hall site.

6.20 The fpm finding is that 79% of all visits to sports halls by Nuneaton and Bedworth residents are by car.

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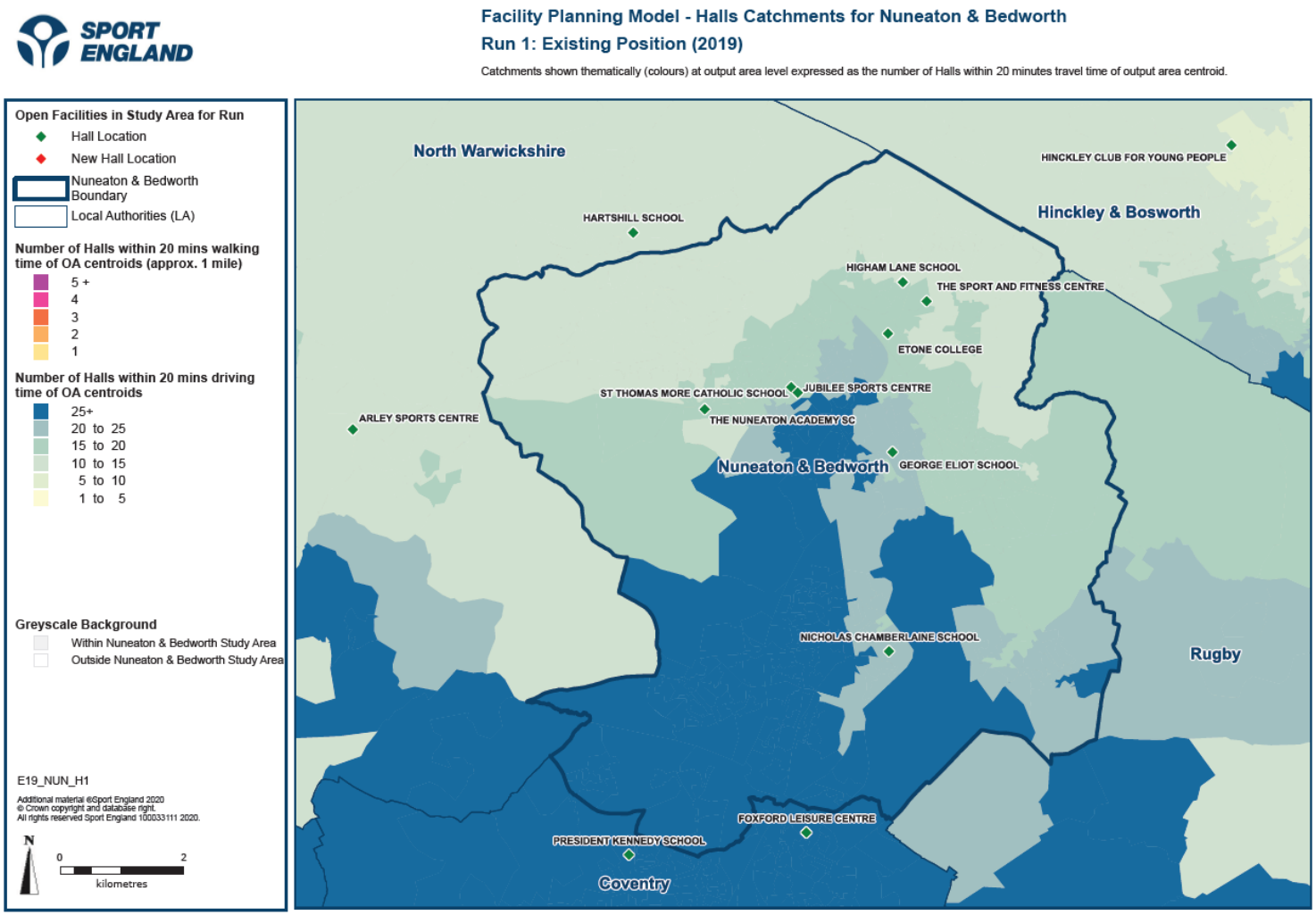
Map 6.3: Run 1 Access to Sports Halls Based on the Car Travel Catchment Area of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth 2019



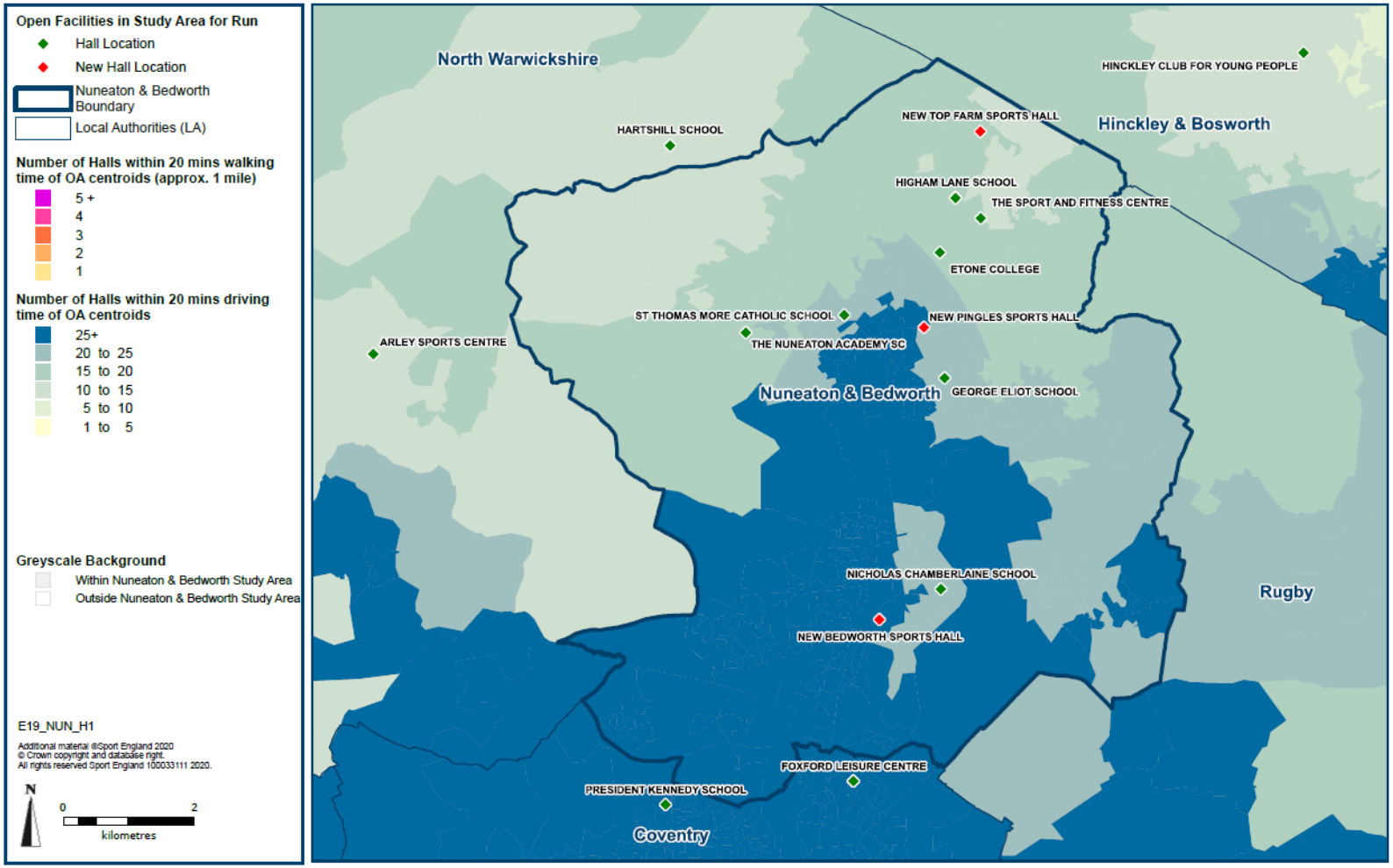
Map 6.4: Run 4 Access to Sports Halls Based on the Car Travel Catchment Area of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth 2034

SPORT ENGLAND

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Nuneaton & Bedworth

Run 4: New Bedworth and Pingles Halls Open (2034)

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Halls within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.



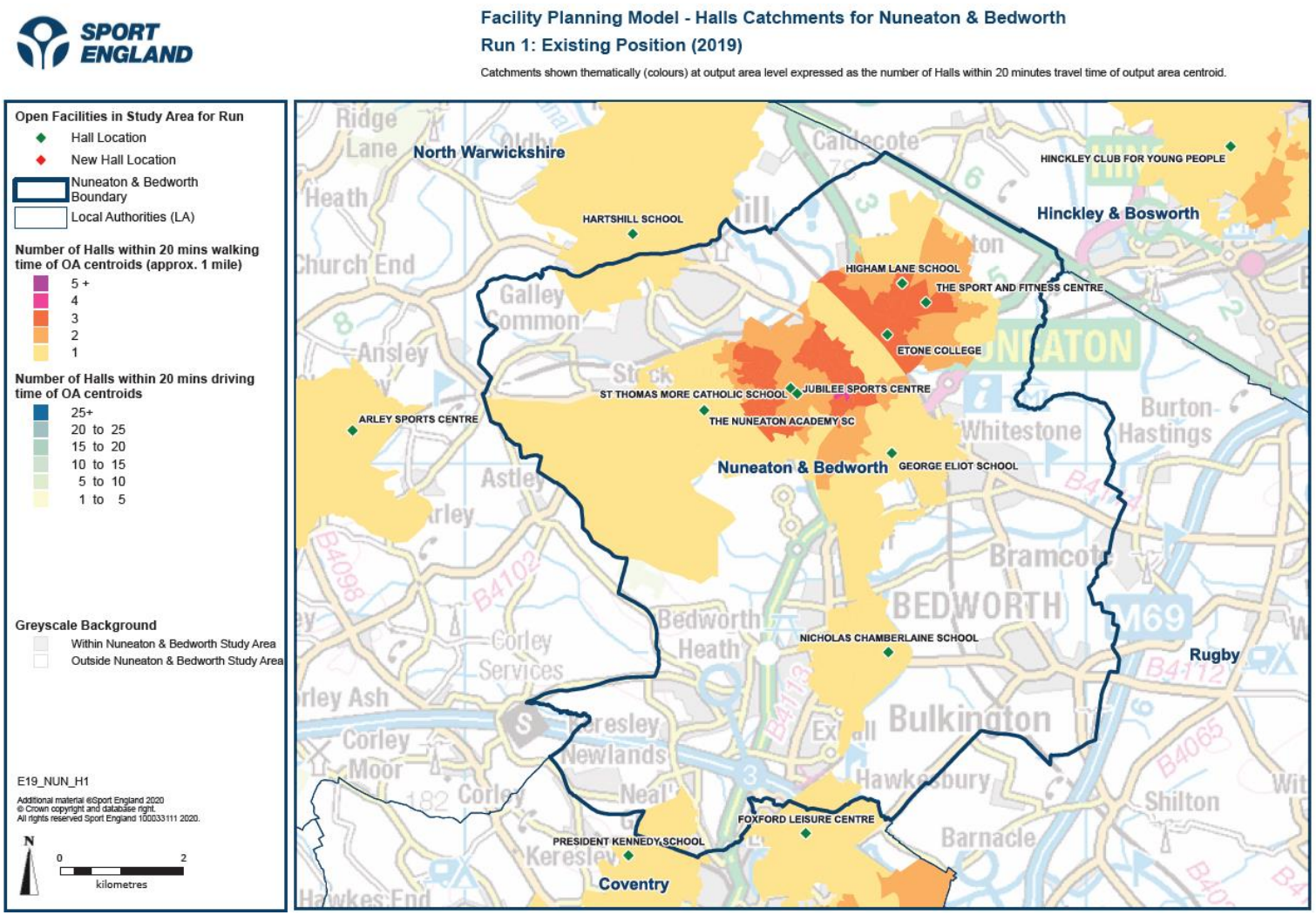
Walking Catchment Area of Sports Halls

6.21 It is also possible to do the same mapping for the 20 minutes/1mile walking catchment area of sports halls and this is set out below in Map 6.5 for run 1 and Map 6.6 for run 4. By definition this is a small catchment area and residents in the area shaded beige are inside the walking catchment area of 1 sports hall site. Residents living in the areas shaded light orange are within the walking catchment area of 2 sports halls, and in the darker orange areas residents have access to 3 sports halls.

6.22 The area covered by the walking catchment area of the sports halls is more extensive in run 4, especially in the northern part of the Borough and this is because of the opening of the sports halls sites.

6.23 The fpm finding is that walking to sports halls by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough residents, represents 13% of all visits in 2019.

Map 6.5 Run 1 Access to Sports Halls Based on the Walking Catchment Area of the Sports Hall Locations Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019



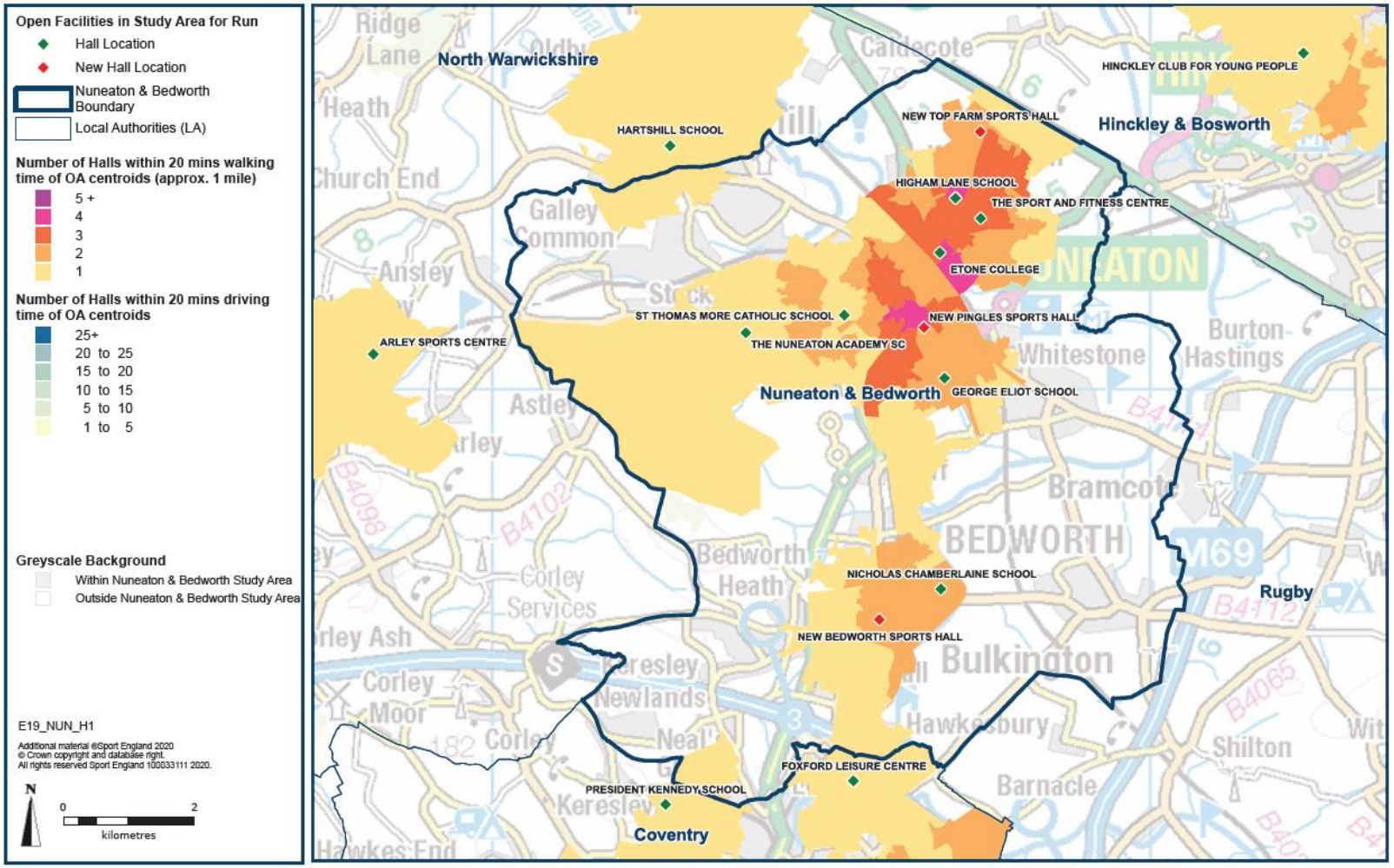
Map 6.6 Run 4 Access to Sports Halls Based on the Walking Catchment Area of the Sports Hall Locations Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2034

SPORT ENGLAND

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Nuneaton & Bedworth

Run 4: New Bedworth and Pingles Halls Open (2034)

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Halls within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.



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

Table 7.1: Used Capacity of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Used Capacity	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Total number of visits used of current capacity - visits per week peak period	8,711.	8,191.	9,909.	12,124.
% of overall capacity of halls used	90.4	100.	95.7	86.9
Visits Imported; Number of visits imported - visits per week peak period	1,652.	1,423.	2,359.	3,361.
As a % of used capacity	19.	17.4	23.8	27.7

7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. The time taken to set the sports hall up for different activities starts to encroach on the actual playing time. Also the changing and circulation areas also become too crowded. In the model Sport England assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy, and the sports halls is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

7.2 In run 1 the sports halls as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 90.4% full at peak times in 2019. Used capacity increases in run 2 with 100% of sports hall capacity used, this is because of the projected increase in demand from population growth and no change/increase in supply.

7.3 In run 3 the estimated used capacity of the sports halls is 95.7% and it reduces because demand is unchanged but the Top Farm 6 badminton court size sports hall is included

7.4 In run 4, the estimated used capacity reduces further to 86.9%, because the new Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls are included and a further 10 badminton courts added to the supply from these two sites.

7.5 These are the Borough wide average findings for sports hall capacity used, in each run. The estimated used capacity for each sports hall site does vary from the authority wide average, and the findings for each site are set out in Table 7.

7.6 The summary report sets out the detailed explanations for these findings.

Table 7.2: Runs 1 - 4 Used Capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Halls 2019 – 2034

Individual Sites Utilised Capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	**90**	**100**	**96**	**87**
ETONE COLLEGE	100	100	100	93
GEORGE ELIOT SCHOOL	100	100	100	90
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	70	100	86	57
JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (NUNEATON)	100	0	0	0
NEW BEDWORTH SPORTS HALL	0	0	0	100
NEW TOP FARM SPORTS HALL	0	0	100	100
NEW PINGLES SPORTS HALL	0	0	0	100
NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE SCHOOL (HALL)	91	100	100	70
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	100	100	100	100
THE NUNEATON ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	100	100	100	100
THE SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	74	100	82	52

Imported Demand

7.7 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because if residents in the neighbouring local authorities use the nearest sports hall to where they live and this is a sports hall site in Nuneaton and Bedworth, then this becomes part of the used capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth sports halls.

7.8 Imported demand increases from 19% in run 1 to 27.7% of the used capacity of the Borough's sports halls in run 4.

7.9 The levels of imported demand from each authority in runs 1 and 4 are shown in Tables 7.4 and 7.5. The largest imported demand is from Hinckley and Bosworth in both years, with 10.7% of the used capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth sports halls in 2019 and 13.9% in run 4 for 2034.

7.10 The figures in the Nuneaton and Bedworth rows in the tables, show the level of used capacity of the Borough's sports halls by Nuneaton and Bedworth residents.

Table 7.4 Run 1 Level of imported demand to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Halls 2019

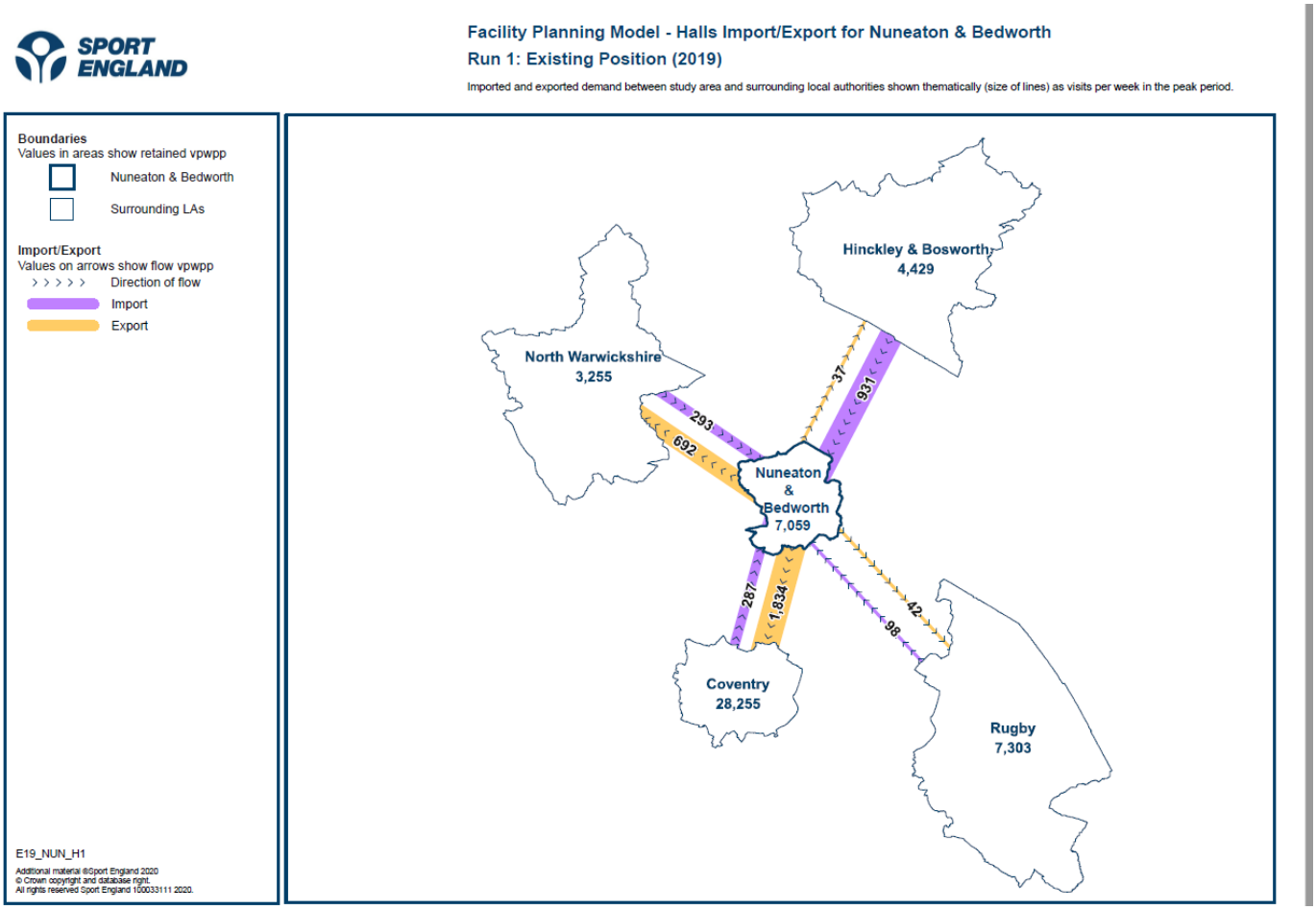
DEMAND	COMES FROM	VISIT TOTAL	% TOTAL
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	7,059	81.0
	Hinckley & Bosworth	931	10.7
	Coventry	287	3.3
	North Warwickshire	293	3.4
	Rugby	98	1.1
	OTHER	41	0.5

Table 7.5 Run 4 Level of imported demand to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Halls 2034

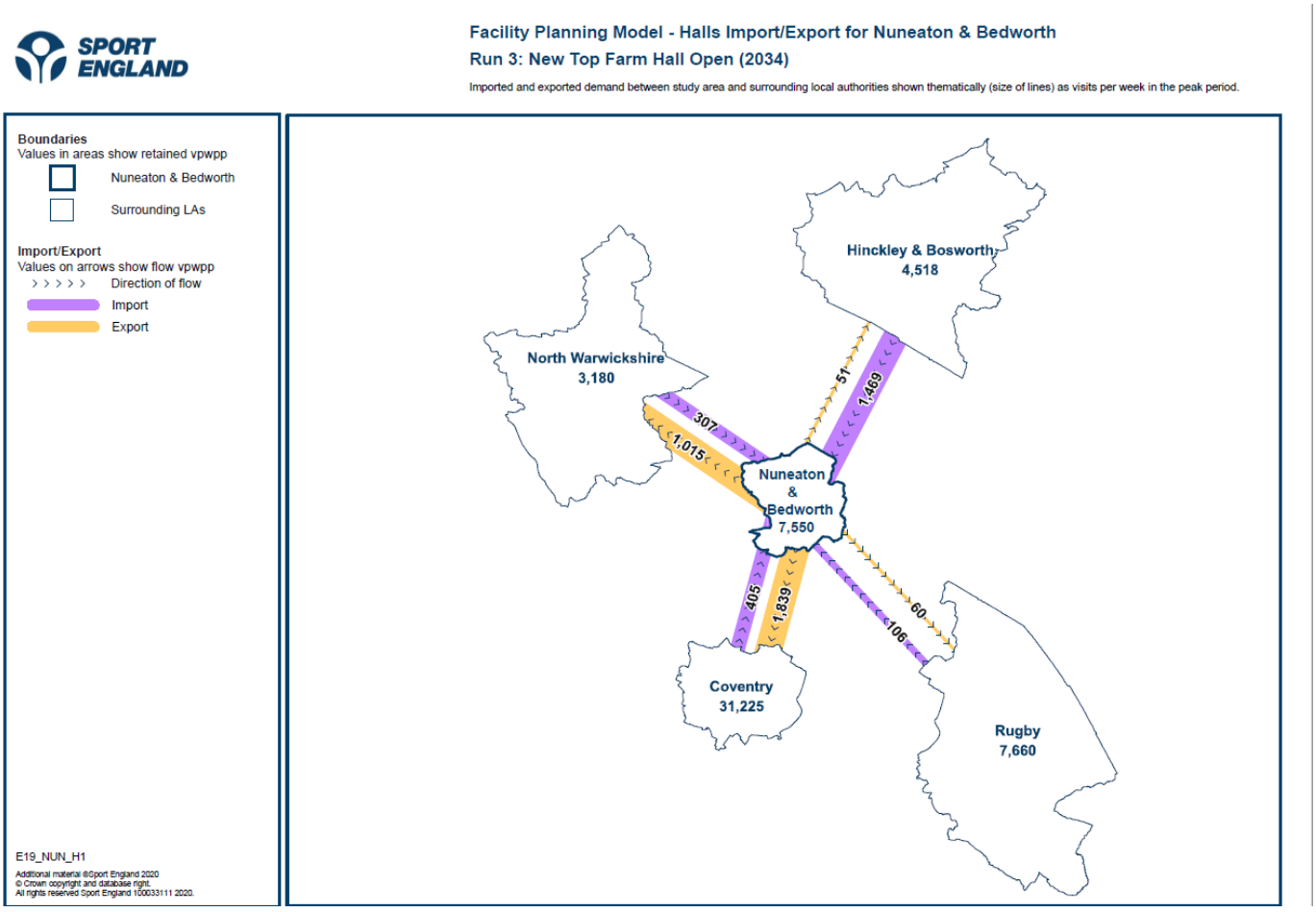
DEMAND	COMES FROM	VISIT TOTAL	% DIST TOTAL
	Nuneaton & Bedworth	8,763	72.3
	Hinckley & Bosworth	1,690	13.9
	Coventry	965	8.0
	North Warwickshire	439	3.6
	Rugby	153	1.3
	OTHER	114	0.9

7.11 The source and scale of the imported demand from each neighbouring local authority is also shown in Maps 7.1 for run 1 and Map 7.2 for run 4. The purple chevron shows the number of visits imported from each authority in 2019 and then 2034.

Map 7.1: Run 1 Source and levels of imported demand for the Nuneaton and Bedworth Sports Halls in Visits 2019



Map 7.2: Run 2 Source and levels of imported demand for the Nuneaton and Bedworth Sports Halls in Visits 2034



8. Local Share of Facilities

Table 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019 – 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Local Share	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.63	0.35	0.44	0.6

8.1 **Local share** has quite a complicated **definition** - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area, divided by the demand for that capacity in the area.

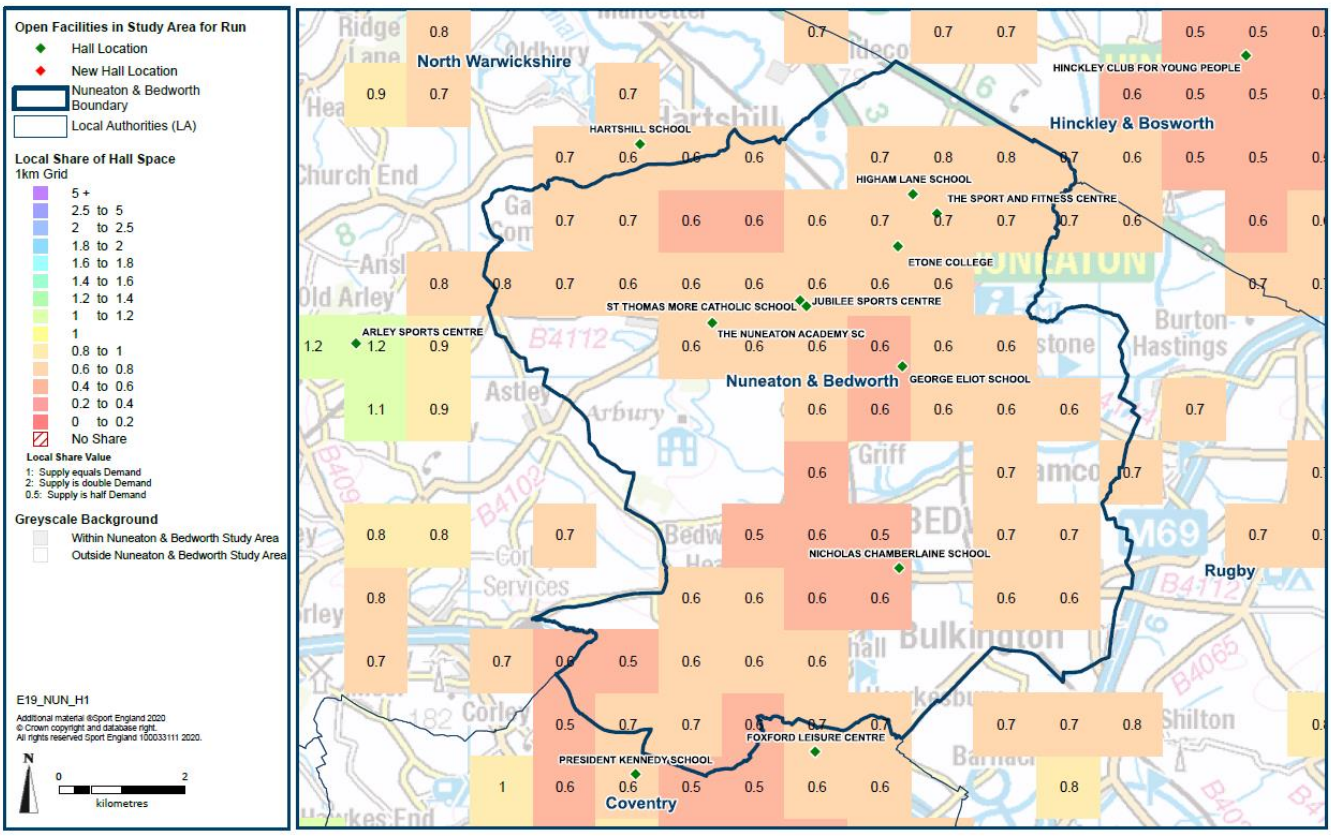
8.2 A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.

8.3 In all four runs Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a local share below 1, at 0.63 in run 1, then 0.35 in run 2, decreasing because of the projected increase in demand from population growth 2019 – 2034. It increases in run 3 to 0.44 with the increase in supply from the opening of the Top Farm sports hall and increases further to 0.60 in run 4, with the opening of the Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls.

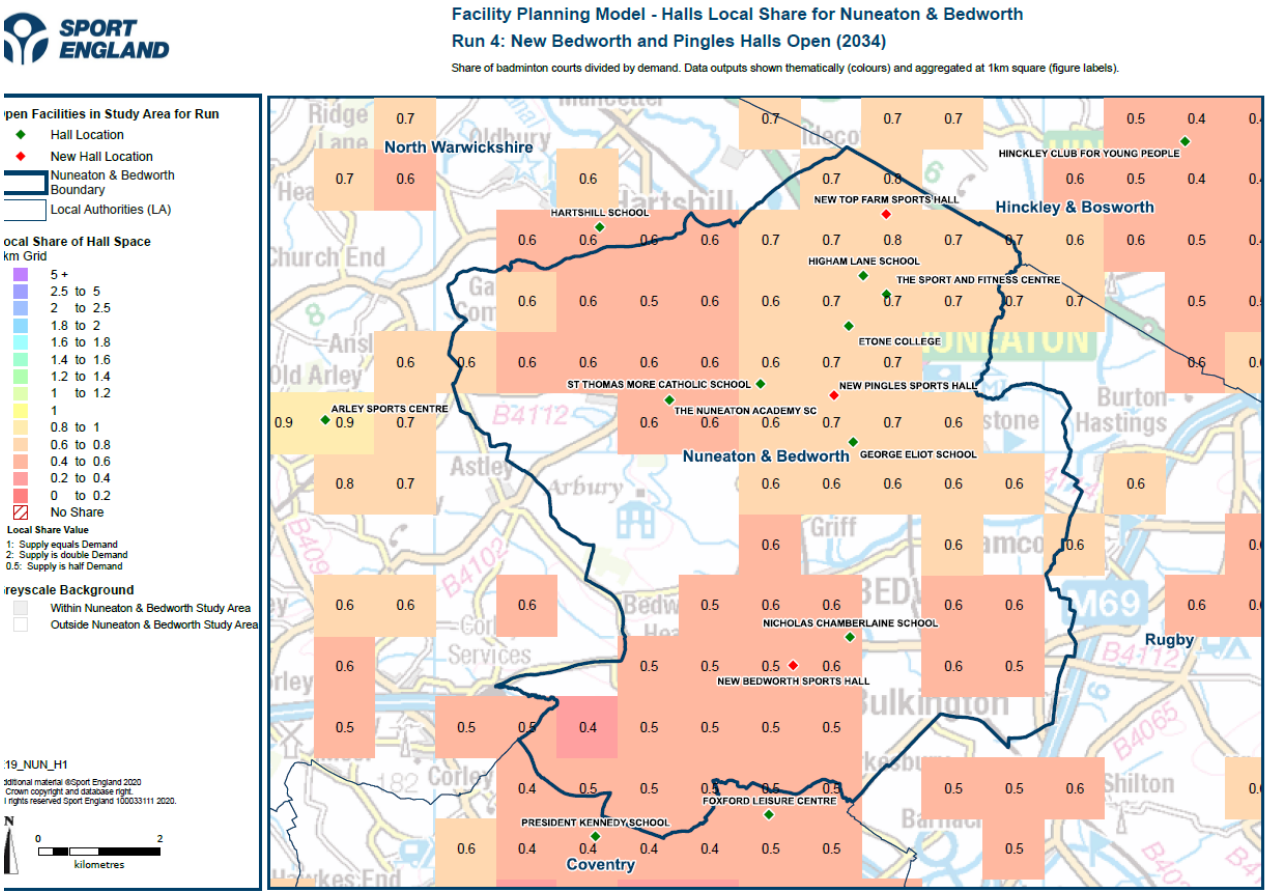
8.4 The distribution of local share does vary across the Borough and the findings for runs 1 and 4 are shown in Maps 8.1 and 8.2. In run 1 local share in the light beige areas is between 1.00 – 0.80, and in the darker beige areas it is between 0.80 – 0.60.

8.5 Local share is highest in both years in the Weddington area and along the east side of the Borough. Local share is lowest in 2034 south east of Bedworth, despite the new sports hall opening. The most likely explanation is if there is residential development planned for this area, which will increase the demand for sports halls and which outweighs the increase in supply from the new Bedworth Leisure Centre.

Map 8.1. Run 1 Local Share of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2019



Map 8.2. Run 4 Local Share of Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough 2034



8.6 This ends the reporting on the detailed findings for the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough assessment of sports halls provision for each of the four runs, and under each of the seven assessment headings. The executive summary of key findings is set out in the next section of the report

9. Executive Summary of Key Findings and Overall Summary

Introduction

9.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council is reviewing the current provision of sports halls and assessing the future provision required up to 2034 and beyond.

9.2 The Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) local assessment to develop an evidence base for sports halls provision. This evidence base will inform the Council's strategic planning for the future provision of sports halls.

9.3 The overall aims of the fpm work are to:

- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of sports halls meets current levels of demand in 2019, across the Council area and a wider study area;
- Assess the extent to which the existing supply of sports halls would meet future demand and its distribution, taking into account population increases across the Council area and a wider study area up to 2034; and
- Assess the impact on supply, demand and access to sports halls, from options to close the Jubilee Sports Centre in 2025. Then open a new Top Farm sports hall in 2023, a Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall in 2024 and a Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall in 2025.

9.4 The fpm work has four assessments (known as runs) and these include the sports halls provision and population in the neighbouring authorities to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. The assessment is catchment area based across local authority boundaries.

9.5 This summary report sets out the key findings from the assessment under specific headings, the most important findings are introduced in bold typeface.

Sports hall Supply

9.6 The key findings on the sports hall supply are

- In 2019 there are 8 sports hall sites and 9 individual sports halls in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. This reduces by 1 site and 1 sports hall in run 2 with the closure of Jubilee Sports Centre.

- Run 3 has 8 sites and 9 sports halls with the opening of Top Farm sports hall in 2023. Run 4 has the highest supply, with 10 sports hall sites and 11 individual sports halls, with the new Bedworth Leisure Centre opening in 2024, and the Pingles Leisure Centre 6 badminton court size sports hall opening in 2025

- The total number of badminton courts in the Borough in each of the four runs is, 33 courts, 29 courts, 35 courts and 45 courts (all rounded).The number of badminton courts available for community use in each of the four runs is, 26 courts, 22 courts, 28 courts and 38 courts (all rounded).

- The **first key finding** is the total number of badminton courts, aggregated across the education venues, which are unavailable for community use. It is an aggregate total of 7 badminton courts in each the four runs, and this represents 21% of the total supply in run 1 and 15% of the total supply in run 4.

- The average age of all the sports hall sites in run 1 is 30 years, the oldest sports hall site is the Jubilee Sport Centre, which opened in 1978.

- The scale of the sports hall provision is extensive, with seven of the nine individual sports halls having a main hall of four badminton courts. A four court badminton court size sports hall can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation.

- The dimensions for a 4 badminton court sports hall do 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.

- Four of the seven education sports halls have a main hall of 33m x 18m and two venues have a main hall of 34.5m x 20m, Higham Lane School (1997) and Nicholas Chamberlaine School (1988 and modernised in 2006). The St Thomas More Catholic School and 6th Form College (1997) has a three badminton court size sports hall 27m x 18m.

- The Jubilee Sports Centre (1978 and modernised in 2010) has a main hall of 34.5m x 20m and the new Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall have dimensions of 34.5m x 20m.

- The Top Farm and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls are 6 badminton court sports halls with dimensions of 35m x 27m.

- Of the six sports hall sites which opened before 2000, four have been modernised and the unmodernised venues are, Higham Lane School (1997) and St Thomas More Catholic School and 6th Form College (1997). Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded and the changing accommodation modernised.

Measure of Provision

9.7 A comparative measure of sports hall provision is badminton courts per 10,000 population and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has 2.6 courts per 10,000 population in 2019. This increases to 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in run 4, with the Top Farm, Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls.

9.8 In comparison to the neighbouring authorities, Nuneaton and Bedworth has the lowest supply in 2019. The highest supply is in Rugby which has 5.4 badminton courts per 10,000 population. The findings for West Midlands Region and England wide in 2019 are 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

9.9 These findings are set out, because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with elsewhere, it is not setting a standard of provision. The supply and demand for sports halls in Nuneaton and Bedworth is based on the findings from all seven headings analysed in the report.

Supply and demand balance

9.10 Supply and demand balance compares the total demand generated for sports halls within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough with the total supply of sports halls within the Borough. Supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the sports halls are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. These findings are set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.

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

Table 9.1: Runs 1 – 4 Supply and Demand Balance for Sports Halls Nuneaton and Bedworth 2019 - 2034

Nuneaton & Bedworth	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Supply/Demand Balance	**2019**	**2034**	**2034**	**2034**
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	26.5	22.5	28.4	38.3
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	36.	39.9	39.9	39.9
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	-9.5	-17.4	-11.5	-1.6

9.12 When looking at this assessment, runs 1 and 2 show the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls exceeds the supply by 9.5 badminton courts and then 17.4 courts in run 2. In run 3 with the opening of the Top Farm sports hall, demand exceeds supply 11.5 badminton courts, then in run 4 with the Pingles and Bedworth sports halls included, demand exceeds supply by just 1.5 badminton courts.

9.13 So run 4 does provide the best option, in terms of overall supply and demand balance for sports halls, with this near balance.

9.14 Table 9.1 incudes the sports halls available for community use, and as set out in the supply findings, there is aggregated total of 7 badminton courts across the education venues, which are unavailable for community use, outside of education use.

9.15 It is unrealistic to assume that the shortfall in supply could be met by increasing access to this unavailable .Also it is not desirable, as four of the education main sports halls have the smaller dimensions. However, the findings do illustrate the impact and significance of the education sports hall sites in meeting demand

Access to sports halls and satisfied demand

9.16 Satisfied demand measures the amount of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough residents' total demand that is met. This includes sports located both inside and outside the Borough.

9.17 The **second key finding** is that the amount of the Nuneaton and Bedworth total demand for sports halls which is satisfied is very high, it is 92% of total demand in run 1, 89% in run 2, 91% in run 3 and 93% in run 4.

9.18 The run 4 finding is very similar to run 1, but the difference is demand is now being met in three new modern and fit for purpose sports halls, so the actual offer to residents is very significantly improved.

Retained demand

9.19 A subset of the satisfied demand is how much of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls, is retained at the sports halls located within the Borough. This assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, and which is a venue located in the Borough – it is known as retained demand.

9.20 Retained demand is 72% of the 92% satisfied demand in run 1. In run 4 with the three new public leisure centre sports halls included, it is 81% of the total 93% satisfied demand.

9.21 The **third key finding i**s that demand for sports halls by Nuneaton and Bedworth residents retained within the Borough is very high. Depending on which run, it is over seven or eight out of ten visits to a sports halls by a Nuneaton and Bedworth resident.

9.22 This finding is the same as for swimming pools, and means there is a very high correlation between the location and catchment area of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough sports halls sites, and the location of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough demand for sports halls. The sports halls are located in the right places to meet the Borough's demand for sports halls.

Exported demand

9.23 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand, and again this is based on residents travelling to and using the nearest sports hall to where they live. In run 1, exported demand is 27% of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough satisfied demand for sports halls

9.24 Exported demand is 18% of the Borough's satisfied demand in run 4, when the three public leisure centre sports halls are included. These new sports hall sites and their increase in capacity, means more of the Nuneaton and Bedworth demand is retained within the Borough and less exported.

9.25 The largest exported demand is to Coventry in both years, at 19% of the Borough's satisfied demand in 2019 and 11% in run 4. Then 7% of the Borough's satisfied demand goes to North Warwickshire in 2019 and 6% in run 4 in 2034

Retained and exported demand in visits

9.26 For context, in run 1 the Borough's retained demand is 7,059 visits in the weekly peak period and the exported demand is 2,644 visits.

9.27 In run 4, retained demand is 8,763 visits in the weekly peak period and the Nuneaton and Bedworth exported demand is 2,022 visits in the weekly peak period.

Unmet demand

9.28 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 any sports hall and it is then classified as unmet demand.

9.29 Unmet demand is very low in terms of the number of badminton courts, it is 2.7 badminton courts in run 1, then 4.1 badminton courts in run 2, 3.6 badminton courts in run 3 and 2.8 badminton courts.

9.30 Nearly all of the unmet demand is from definition 2, unmet demand located outside catchment, it being 87% of total unmet demand in run 1 (2.3 badminton courts), 70% in run 2 (2.9 badminton courts), 77% in run 3 (2.8 badminton courts and when the new Top Farm sports hall is included) and 82% in run 4 (2.3 badminton courts with the new Bedworth and Pingles sports halls are included).

9.31 Unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity is the reciprocal of the unmet demand outside catchment, and equates to less than 1 badminton court in each of the four runs, these findings are reviewed under the used capacity heading.

9.32 The key findings on unmet demand are that

- the **fourth key finding** is that in both years and all runs, unmet demand is low in both percentage and more importantly, in number of badminton courts and within a range of 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts (from both sources). For context, the total available supply of badminton courts in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough is 26 courts in run 1 increasing to 38 courts in run 4.

- The major source of unmet demand is definition 2, demand located outside catchment, and within a range of 70% - 87% of total unmet demand

- Unmet demand, in all runs from definition 1 – lack of sports hall capacity to meet demand – is very low and below 1 badminton court

9.33 Unmet demand located outside catchment will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas are inside the catchment area of a sports hall.

9.34 This is especially true for the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area, which, by definition, is quite a small catchment area. Also, as identified in the demand section (Table 3.1), some 23% of Nuneaton and Bedworth residents do not have access to a car, and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall.

9.35 Residents who do not have access to a car and live outside the catchment area of a sports hall accounts for between 67% and 83% of the total unmet demand (Table 6.1).

9.36 The key point is, NOT that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at a range of between 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts from both sources it is very small.

9.37 Unmet demand is highest in the Stockingford area but it totals less than 1 badminton court in both years

9.38 The **fifth key finding** is that there is not an area of the Borough which has a cluster of unmet demand of sufficient quantity, to consider increasing sports hall provision on grounds of increasing accessibility for residents. This would require a location with unmet demand of at least 3 badminton courts, Given the total unmet demand for the Borough is between 2.7 – 4.1 badminton courts, it is not surprising there is not one location with a cluster of high unmet demand

Used capacity of sports halls (how full are the sports hall?)

9.39 The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. The time taken to change the layout of the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Plus the changing and circulation areas also become too crowded. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

9.40 In run 1 the sports halls as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 90% full at peak times. Used capacity increases to 100% in run 2, this is because of the projected increase in demand from population growth and no change/increase in supply.

9.41 In run 3 the estimated used capacity of the sports halls is 96% and it reduces because demand is unchanged and the Top Farm 6 badminton court size sports hall is included

9.42 In run 4, the estimated used capacity reduces further to 87% because the new Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports halls are included, and a further 10 badminton courts are added to the supply from these two sites.

9.43 It is important to reiterate, there is a 10.8% increase in demand for sports halls from population growth in the Borough from 2019 to 2034 and this is a major driver for the high used capacity findings

9.44 These are the Borough wide average findings for sports hall capacity used, in each run. The estimated used capacity for each sports hall site, does vary from the authority wide average, Table 9.2.

9.45 As set out in the supply section and in the supply and demand balance section, the Borough's demand for sports halls does exceed the available supply. Some venues are going to be full more full than others, as the used capacity also depends on the distribution of demand in the catchment area of each venue.

Table 9.2: Runs 1 - Used Capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Halls 2019 – 2034

Individual Sites Utilised Capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
	2019	2034	2034	2034
Nuneaton & Bedworth	**90**	**100**	**96**	**87**
ETONE COLLEGE	100	100	100	93
GEORGE ELIOT SCHOOL	100	100	100	90
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	70	100	86	57
JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (NUNEATON)	100	0	0	0
NEW BEDWORTH SPORTS HALL	0	0	0	100
NEW TOP FARM SPORTS HALL	0	0	100	100
NEW PINGLES SPORTS HALL	0	0	0	100
NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE SCHOOL (HALL)	91	100	100	70
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	100	100	100	100
THE NUNEATON ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	100	100	100	100
THE SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	74	100	82	52

9.46 The Jubilee Sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in run 1, it is the only public leisure centre sports hall. Public leisure centres provide for the full range of indoor hall sports for both sports club use/community groups/ pay and play.

9.47 In addition, they have the fullest accessibility, in terms of opening hours and access. Finally, public sports halls are proactively managed to encourage and support participation and physical activity.

9.48 For all these reasons of: (1) range of activities available: (2) highest access for public and club use; (3) hours of availability; and (4) proactive programmes of increasing participation – public leisure centres have a draw effect, hence the findings on the estimated used capacity.

9.49 In run 1 Etone College, George Eliot School St Thomas More Catholic School and 6th Form College and the Sports and Fitness Centre also have an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. The amount and type of community use at school/college venues does depend on the policy of each institution to community use and the actual hours the sports hall is available for hire. If there are just a few hours of community use, then it is quite easy to reach the highest percentage for used capacity. These venues will most likely only provide for local sports clubs and community groups use.

9.50 In run 2 all the venues have an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. This is created by two factors: firstly the closure of the Jubilee Sports Centre; and secondly run 2 includes the projected 10.8% increase in demand for sports halls between 2019 and 2034. So more demand to share between a more limited supply of sports halls in run 2

9.51 In run 3, the new Top Farm 6 badminton court sports hall is included and it has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. It is high because of the explanations set out about the draw effect of public leisure centres. Also as this venue is new it will have a draw effect over the older and smaller education venues.

9.52 In run 4 the new Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall sites are included, and they both have an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. This finding is also because of the explanations set out for the public leisure centres.

9.53 Run 4 does include an increase in supply of 10 badminton courts and this does create a re-distribution in the demand going to some of the education venues, notably the Sports and Fitness Centre, which decreases to 52% of its capacity used in the weekly peak period in run 4, from 82% in run 3.

Do the used capacity findings mean there should be an increase in the sports hall supply?

9.54 When the model finds a sports hall has an estimated used capacity of 100%, it is important to know if there is demand that would like to access the sports hall but cannot do so because it is full.

9.55 The model tries to re-allocate this demand to other sports halls in the same catchment area and this is an iterative process, until there is no more capacity at the other sports halls to absorb demand. The demand that remains is known as “demand re-distributed after initial allocation” Table 9.3 sets out these findings, with the final column showing the demand re-distributed after initial allocation.

9.56 The sites with a minus sign in red, show how many visits would like to access a sports hall but cannot do so after the re-distribution, in effect what demand is left over. There are four sites:

- New Bedworth Leisure Centre sports hall with 1,029 visits per week in the weekly peak period
- New Pingles Leisure Centre sports hall with 954 visits per week in the weekly peak period

- New Top Farm sports hall with 545 visits per week in the weekly peak period
- Nuneaton Academy Sports Centre with 456 visits in the weekly peak period

9.57 The centres without a minus sign, shows the number of visits that would like to access these sports hall site and cannot but have been re-distributed to other sports hall sites in the same catchment area.

Table 9.3: Run 4 Sports Halls Demand Re-distributed After Initial Allocation 2034

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Demand Redistribute after initial allocation
NUNEATON & BEDWORTH							**87%**	**13%**	**-920**
ETONE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1979	2015	93%	7%	461
GEORGE ELIOT SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		90%	10%	454
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1997		57%	43%	427
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
NEW BEDWORTH SPORTS HALL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2024		100%	0%	-1,029
NEW PINGLES SPORTS HALL	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2025		100%	0%	-954
NEW TOP FARM SPORTS HALL	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2023		100%	0%	-545
NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE SCHOOL (HALL)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1988	2006	70%	30%	354
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1997		100%	0%	191
THE NUNEATON ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		100%	0%	-456
THE SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1990	2008	52%	48%	176

9.58 Do the findings in Table 9.3 suggest there should be an increase in the size of the three new public leisure centre sports hall sites? The answer to this question is no, because the amount of unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity, equates to less than 1 badminton court in each of the four runs (Table 6.1)..

9.59 The high used capacity findings in run 4 are not driven by high unmet demand, but the sports halls are estimated to be very full at peak times. So the resolution is to manage the sports halls to accommodate more activities at off peak times. Also to co-ordinate the programming of all the centres, so there is the most effective use of the centres and not provide the same activities for the same demand at the same time but with a choice of venues.

Imported Demand

9.60 Imported demand is reported under used capacity, because if residents in the neighbouring local authorities use the nearest sports hall to where they live, and this is a sports hall site in Nuneaton and Bedworth, then this becomes part of the used capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth sports halls.

9.61 Imported demand increases from 19% in run 1 to 27% of the used capacity of the Borough's sports halls in run 4. This is another explanation/contribution to the used capacity findings, with one in four visits to the Borough's sports halls in run 4 being from outside the Borough

9.62 The largest imported demand is from Hinckley and Bosworth in both years, with 10.7% of the used capacity of the Nuneaton and Bedworth sports halls in 2019 and 13.9% in run 4 for 2034.

Overall Summary

9.63 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council is undertaking strategic planning for the future provision of sports halls within the Borough. The objective being to provide a modern fit for purpose stock of public leisure centre sports halls that supports participation and physical activity by its residents

9.64 The facilities planning modelling exercise has assessed the demand for sports halls and its distribution from 2019 to 2034 and beyond.

9.65 There are two striking features, firstly a projected 10.8% increase in demand for sports halls between 2019 and 2034, and secondly that in 2019 eight of the nine sports halls sites are education sports halls. These venues have variable access for community use, and across the sites, there is an aggregate total of 7 badminton courts which are unavailable for community use, 24% of the total supply in 2019. This creases the shortfall in the supply of sports halls to meet the Borough's demand for sports halls in 2019

9.66 This is re-dressed by the option to provide three new public leisure centre sports halls, at Top Farm, Bedworth and Pingles Leisure Centres and this increases supply by a total of 16 badminton courts.

9.67 So in 2034 the finding is that the Nuneaton and Bedworth demand for sports halls are almost in balance. However the provision of three new public leisure centres with full availability, and not restricted as at the education venues, does create a draw effect, with increased imported demand.

9.68 The collective effect of the changes in sports hall supply and the draw to modern fit for purpose sports halls, plus the 10.8% increase in demand for sports halls, does mean they are estimated to be very busy at peak times.

9.69 Not sufficient to justify further or larger provision of sports halls. The fpm finding is that the three new centres at the scale modelled and in the locations proposed, do provide the best overall balance in the supply and demand for sports halls to 2034 and beyond.

The facilities planning model study

9.70 It is most important to set out that the fpm study is a quantitative, accessibility and spatial assessment of the supply, demand and access to sports halls. It assesses how this changes based on projected population growth and options to change the sports hall supply.

9.1 The fpm study provides a hard evidence base that can inform consultations, so as to then provide a rounded evidence base. This can then be used in the development of the Council's strategic planning for the provision of sports halls.

Appendix 1: Sports Halls in the study area included in the assessment. Runs 1 – 4

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Sports Hall Supply

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
NUNEATON & BEDWORTH							**78%**	**8%**	**14%**
ETONE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1979	2015	80%	8%	12%
GEORGE ELIOT SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		76%	7%	17%
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1997		87%	6%	7%
HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (NUNEATON) (Run 1)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1978	2010	75%	9%	16%
NEW BEDWORTH SPORTS HALL (Run 4)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2024				
NEW PINGLES SPORTS HALL (Run 4)	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2025				
NEW TOP FARM SPORTS HALL (Run 3)	Main	35 x 27	932	6	2023				
NICHOLAS CHAMBERLAINE SCHOOL (HALL)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1988	2006	75%	8%	17%
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1997		72%	8%	19%
THE NUNEATON ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		75%	8%	17%
THE SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1990	2008	86%	6%	7%

Sports Hall Supply in the Neighbouring Local Authorities

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH							**86%**	**5%**	**10%**
BOSWORTH ACADEMY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1969	2001	92%	4%	4%
BOSWORTH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 18	324						
BOSWORTH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
GROBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1977		76%	5%	19%
HEATH LANE ACADEMY	Main	32 x 18	576	4	1998	2017	84%	4%	11%
HINCKLEY ACADEMY AND JOHN CLEVELAND SIXTH FORM CENTRE	Main	30 x 20	600	4	1974	2012	88%	5%	7%
HINCKLEY ACADEMY AND JOHN CLEVELAND SIXTH FORM CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
HINCKLEY CLUB FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		83%	5%	13%
COVENTRY							**68%**	**10%**	**22%**
ALAN HIGGS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004	2008	75%	12%	13%
BABLAKE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1960		46%	8%	46%
BARKER'S BUTTS R.F.C	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985		92%	5%	3%
BARRS HILL SCHOOL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1985		49%	9%	43%
BARRS HILL SCHOOL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
BLUE COAT CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL & MUSIC COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1950	2004	61%	11%	27%
BLUE COAT CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL & MUSIC COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
CALUDON CASTLE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007	2010	68%	10%	23%
CENTRE AT7	Main	35 x 27	932	6	1987		65%	12%	23%
COVENTRY SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	43 x 41	1734	10	1977		58%	11%	31%
COVENTRY UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 18	622	4	2004		62%	12%	27%

COVENTRY UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
DAVID LLOYD COVENTRY	Main	45 x 18	810	5	1996		86%	6%	8%
ERNESFORD GRANGE COMMUNITY ACADEMY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1972	1984	69%	11%	21%
ERNESFORD GRANGE COMMUNITY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
FINHAM PARK SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1970	2005	65%	8%	28%
FOXFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1997	2003	72%	10%	17%
FOXFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
GRACE ACADEMY COVENTRY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2010		80%	10%	10%
GRACE ACADEMY COVENTRY	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
HENLEY COLLEGE COVENTRY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1989		64%	12%	24%
HEREWARD COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		69%	9%	22%
KING HENRY VIII SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		67%	11%	22%
KING HENRY VIII SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 13	250						
MOAT HOUSE LEISURE & NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		63%	11%	26%
PRESIDENT KENNEDY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965		55%	7%	38%
SIDNEY STRINGER ACADEMY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2011		56%	11%	33%
ST AUGUSTINE'S SPORTS CENTRE (COVENTRY)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1990		81%	7%	12%
ST AUGUSTINE'S SPORTS CENTRE (COVENTRY)	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
ST AUGUSTINE'S SPORTS CENTRE (COVENTRY)	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200						
STOKE PARK SCHOOL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		58%	10%	32%
STOKE PARK SCHOOL & COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
THE WESTWOOD ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1981	2006	77%	9%	14%
UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK (WESTWOOD CAMPUS)	Main	28 x 18	495	3	1970	2006	79%	9%	12%
WEST COVENTRY ACADEMY	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1956		75%	9%	16%
WEST COVENTRY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
WHITLEY ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		78%	13%	9%
WHITLEY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	22 x 18	396						
WOODLANDS ACADEMY SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		73%	7%	20%
XCEL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	4	2008		75%	9%	16%
NORTH WARWICKSHIRE							**85%**	**7%**	**8%**
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1981		89%	6%	5%
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2014		86%	11%	3%
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1958		69%	6%	25%
KINGSBURY SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2013		89%	6%	5%
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	89%	6%	5%
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		85%	5%	10%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2016		85%	7%	8%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
RUGBY							**82%**	**6%**	**12%**
AVON VALLEY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1957	2009	77%	6%	17%
BILTON SCHOOL	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2015		78%	5%	18%
BILTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
GRIFFIN CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1996	2006	72%	6%	23%
HARRIS CHURCH OF ENGLAND ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		77%	6%	17%
HARRIS CHURCH OF ENGLAND ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
PRINCETHORPE COLLEGE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1984	2014	92%	6%	1%
RUGBY SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 27	932	6	1991	2003	82%	6%	12%
SPORTS CONNEXION LEISURE CLUB	Main	52 x 27	1397	9	1989	2007	94%	5%	1%
SPORTS CONNEXION LEISURE CLUB	Main	40 x 35	1380						
THE QUEENS DIAMOND JUBILEE CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	2013		82%	6%	11%

WARWICKSHIRE COLLEGE (RUGBY CENTRE)	Main	35 x 20	690	4	2010	78%	6%	16%

Appendix 2: Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

1.2 The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

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

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

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

2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure

complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England[1].

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 model's 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

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

- 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 population2. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

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

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

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

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

5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

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

[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.

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.

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

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

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

6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

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

year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

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

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

7.3 To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to

the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable).

7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

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

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

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

8.2 Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

8.3 For example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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