



**Strategic Assessment of Need for
Sports Hall Provision in Melton Borough Council**

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report 2016

December 2016



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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for sports halls in Melton Borough. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) and the data from the National Run as of January 2016.
- 1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. These include the facilities that have been included within this assessment and the fpm inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3. The fpm modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge from (a) sports perspective (NGB and local clubs & teams), and for; (b) a local perspective (from the local authority/facility providers/community).
- 1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for Melton are compared with the neighbouring authorities to Melton and including Leicester City. References in the report to Melton means the borough. Specific references to Melton Mowbray town are referenced as that.
- 1.5. The report sets out the findings under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are defined at the start and include: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and equity share. Each heading is followed by a commentary on the findings.
- 1.6. A summary of main findings is set out at the end of the report.
- 1.7. This report has been prepared by Neil Allen Associates (naa) on behalf of Sport England. naa are contracted by Sport England to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.



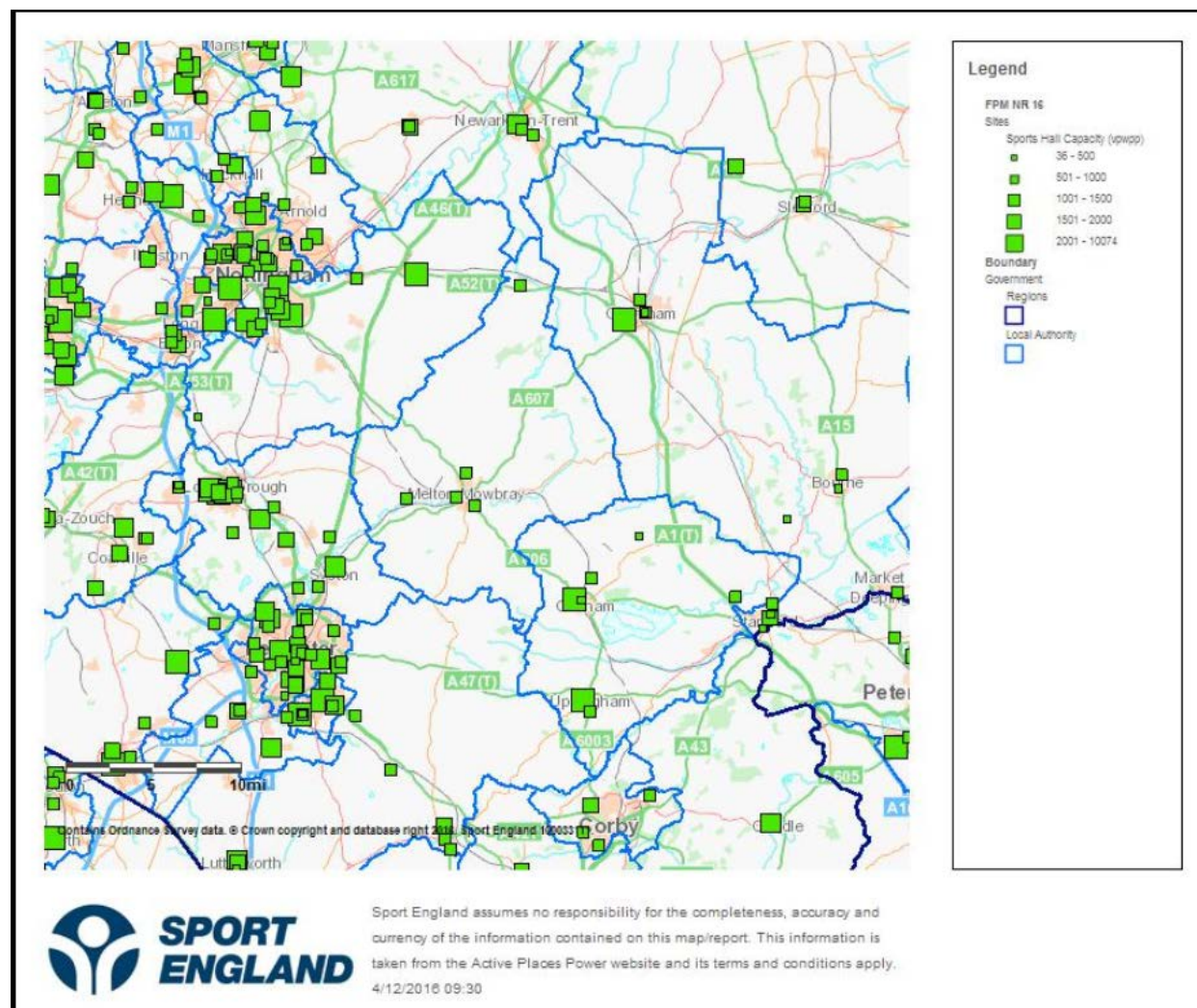
2. Supply of Sports Halls

Total Supply	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Number of halls	5	26	10	33	14	9	14
Number of hall sites	5	18	8	25	9	7	12
Supply of total hall space in courts	19	112	36	133	61	45	57
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts	14.47	89.21	28.92	99.70	49.80	31.26	39.02
Supply of total hall space in visits	3,951	24,354	7,896	27,218	13,596	8,535	10,654
Courts per 10,000 population	3.66	6.35	4.09	3.90	5.33	12.13	4.08

- 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. There are five individual sports halls on five sites in Melton in 2016. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is 19 courts. This reduces to 14.5 courts based on the variable amount of time and courts available at some of the education sites for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to five hours and weekend days up to seven hours each day).
- 2.3. Based on a measure of number of courts per 10,000 population, Melton has 3.6 courts per 10,000 population. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, Melton has the lowest level of provision based on this measure. The highest provision is in Rutland at 12.1 courts and the lowest, after Melton, is in Leicester at 3.9 courts per 10,000 population.
- 2.4. The East Midlands Region average is 4.3 courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.1 courts per 10,000 population. So the provision of sports hall space in Melton is slightly below East Midlands Region and the national figure in 2016.
- 2.5. The location of all the sports hall sites in Melton is set out in map 2.1 below. The size of the green square represents the size of the sports hall at that site. Of note is the concentration of sports hall sites in Melton Mowbray town. The other site being Belvoir Sports and Community Centre in the north of the authority.



Map 2.1 Location of sports hall sites Melton Borough 2016



- 2.6. A description of all the sports halls in Melton is set out in Table 2.1 overleaf. The average age of the five sites is 25 years. However the average age does not reflect the age range of sports halls. The oldest centre is Melton Sports and Leisure Village, which opened in 1965. There are two education site sports halls, both opened in 2010, these being, John Fernley College and Long Field Academy. The other two centres are Belvoir High School and Community Centre sports hall, opened in 1973 and Asfordby Acres sports hall opened in 1988.
- 2.7. Melton Sports and Leisure Village is a four court sports hall which opened in 1965, the centre also has a separate dance studio.
- 2.8. Four of the five sports halls are 4 badminton court size. This size of hall can provide for all the main indoor hall sports at the community level. The Asfordby Acres sports hall is a three badminton court size sports hall and it is part of a commercial leisure facility.

APPENDIX 9: SPORT ENGLAND FPM REPORT - SPORTS HALLS



Table 2.1: Sports Hall Supply Melton Borough 2016

Name of facility	Type	No of Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	PUBLIC / COMMERCIAL	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
MELTON						83%	6%	11%
ASFORDBY ACRES	Main	3	1988		C	93%	4%	3%
BELVOIR HIGH SCHOOL & COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	4	1973	2004	P	84%	2%	14%
JOHN FERNELEY COLLEGE	Main	4	2010		P	82%	6%	11%
LONG FIELD ACADEMY	Main	4	2010		P	80%	7%	13%
MELTON SPORTS & LEISURE VILLAGE	Main	4	1965		P	81%	6%	13%



3. Demand for sports halls

Total Demand	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Population	51,911	176,614	88,861	339,913	114,871	37,088	138,906
Visits demanded – visits	3,056	10,985	5,167	21,975	6,765	2,068	8,166
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	14	50.30	23.66	100.61	30.98	9.48	37.39
% of population without access to a car	14.40	17.40	10.80	35	14.20	12	15.70

- 3.1. Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in numbers of badminton courts.
- 3.2. The 2016 population of Melton Borough is 51,911 people. This population generates a demand of 3,056 visits in the weekly peak period of week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The demand in the weekly peak period equates to 14 badminton courts.
- 3.3. The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. For Melton it is 14.4% of the population. Three authorities have a higher population without access to a car, these being Leicester 35%, Charnwood 17.4% and South Kesteven 15.7%. The lowest percentages are in Rushcliffe 14.2% and Rutland at 12% of the population without access to a car.
- 3.4. The percentage of the population without access to a car is important because it distinguishes how many people travel by car. If there is a low percentage then car travel and mobility is high and more people can access sports halls over a greater catchment area (20 minutes' drive time for car travel).
- 3.5. If there is a lower percentage then more people walk (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) or use public transport (15 minutes catchment area). So location of sports halls in areas close to residential areas becomes more important.
- 3.6. The data findings are that 85% of all visits to sports halls by Melton residents are by car in 2016, with 10% of visits by walkers and 5% by public transport.



4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	14.47	89.21	28.92	99.70	49.80	31.26	39.02
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	14	50.30	23.66	100.61	30.98	9.48	37.39
Supply / Demand balance	0.47	38.91	5.26	-0.91	18.82	9.48	37.39

- 4.1. Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for sports halls in Melton with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls is met by ALL the supply in Melton. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2. In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Melton. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. 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 closed assessment, the resident population of Melton in 2016 generates a demand for 14 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 14.4 badminton courts which are available for community use in 2016. So there is near supply and demand balance. However as reported under the supply heading there is a total of 19 badminton courts in the borough. The difference between the total supply of 19 courts and the effective supply of 14.4 courts is because of the variable hours of access to sports halls on education sites for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 4.5. So, in effect, there is the option to increase supply, should demand be projected to increase, by increasing access to the existing supply of sports halls. Furthermore two of these sports halls opened in 2010, these being, John Fernley College and Long Field Academy, so they are modern sports halls.



- 4.6. There are positive balances in all of the other authorities, the exception being Leicester which is almost in balance with a deficit of just 1 badminton court. The highest supply and demand balance is in Charnwood at 39 courts and South Kesteven with 38 courts.



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

Satisfied Demand	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Total number of visits which are met	2,807	10,521	4,898	20,344	6,236	1,967	7,510
% of total demand satisfied	91.80	95.80	94.80	92.60	92.20	95.10	92
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	85.07	77.28	87.32	60.35	86.77	86.22	84.01
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	9.80	16.60	9.61	27.13	8.40	10.03	10.61
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	5.13	6.11	3.06	12.50	4.83	3.70	5.38
Demand Retained	2,318	8,599	2,967	17,689	4,361	1,723	6,595
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	82.60	81.70	60.60	87	69.90	87.60	87.80
Demand Exported	489	1,922	1,931	2,654	1,875	243	915
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	17.40	18.30	39.40	13	30.10	12.40	12.20

- 5.1. Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- 5.2. In 2016 some 91.8% of the total demand for sports halls from Melton residents is being satisfied/met. This is not a surprising finding given the supply and demand balance findings. There is also over 90% of total demand met in all the neighbouring authorities. Again, not surprising given the very positive balance of sports halls provision in the neighbouring authorities.
- 5.3. There is a net total positive balance of 109 badminton courts across all the authorities. This combined with the very high level of visits to sports halls by car, means that the demand can access many venues. In short, a very high level of the total demand for sports halls is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall. Plus there is sufficient capacity to meet over 90% of the total demand for sports halls in Melton and all the other authorities.



Retained demand

- 5.4. Retained demand is the amount of demand which is met at Melton's sports halls by Melton's residents. The assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live.
- 5.5. The finding is that some 83% of the total 92% of the total Melton demand for sports which is met/satisfied, is by Melton residents using a sports hall located in the Borough. The catchment area for a sports hall is 20 minutes' drive time and 20 minutes/1mile for the walk to catchment area. If the demand is clustered in one main town and most of the sports hall sites are in the main settlement of Melton Mowbray, then the combination of location of supply and demand will lead to a very high level of retained demand.
- 5.6. In this instance, the finding is that over eight out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Borough resident is to a sports hall located in the borough. This is the same finding for swimming pools and so for both facility types there is very good relationship between the location and catchment area of these facilities and the location of the Melton demand.

Exported demand

- 5.7. After retained demand, the residual of satisfied demand is export of Melton's demand and which is met at sports halls in neighbouring authorities. Again this is based on residents travelling to the nearest venue to where they live.
- 5.8. The finding is that in 2016, some 17% of the Melton demand for sports halls is met outside the Borough. The data does not identify how much Melton's demand goes to which authority or site, it just provides the total.
- 5.9. However the map of sports hall locations (Map 2.1) shows that there is extensive provision in Leicester City, whilst Oakham has three sports hall sites. For residents in the west and south east of the authority these locations could be the nearest sports hall to where they live and demand is exported.



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

Unmet Demand	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	249	465	269	1,631	529	101	656
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.20	4.20	5.20	7.40	7.80	4.90	8
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	1.14	2.13	1.24	7	2.43	0	3
% of Unmet Demand due to ;							
Lack of Capacity -	0	1.30	0.90	20.50	0	0	6
Outside Catchment -	100	98.73	99.12	79.47	100	99.83	94.04

- 6.1. The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2. The finding for Melton is that unmet demand is 8.2% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to just over 1 badminton court, or 1.14 courts to be precise. So a very low total of unmet demand and of this total, all 100% is from definition two - unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall. The key finding is that unmet demand is very low in total.
- 6.3. The location and scale of unmet demand is set out in Map 6.1 below. This is in colour coded squares and the values in each square is in units of badminton courts. All the squares are indigo and these have a value of between 0.01 – 0.1 of one badminton court, the lowest value.
- 6.4. The unmet demand is dispersed in these very low values across the Borough. The location of the unmet demand in and around Melton Mowbray is set out in the zoom map 6.2. It may appear contradictory to show unmet demand from lack of access when sports halls are located in the town. It is demand which is outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall, despite the close proximity of the sports halls in the town.
- 6.5. In terms of the borough it is not possible to get universal geographic coverage when the walking catchment is so small. The important point is not that unmet demand from this definition exists but the scale at 1.14 badminton courts across the borough and 0.44 of one court in the biggest cluster is not significant.

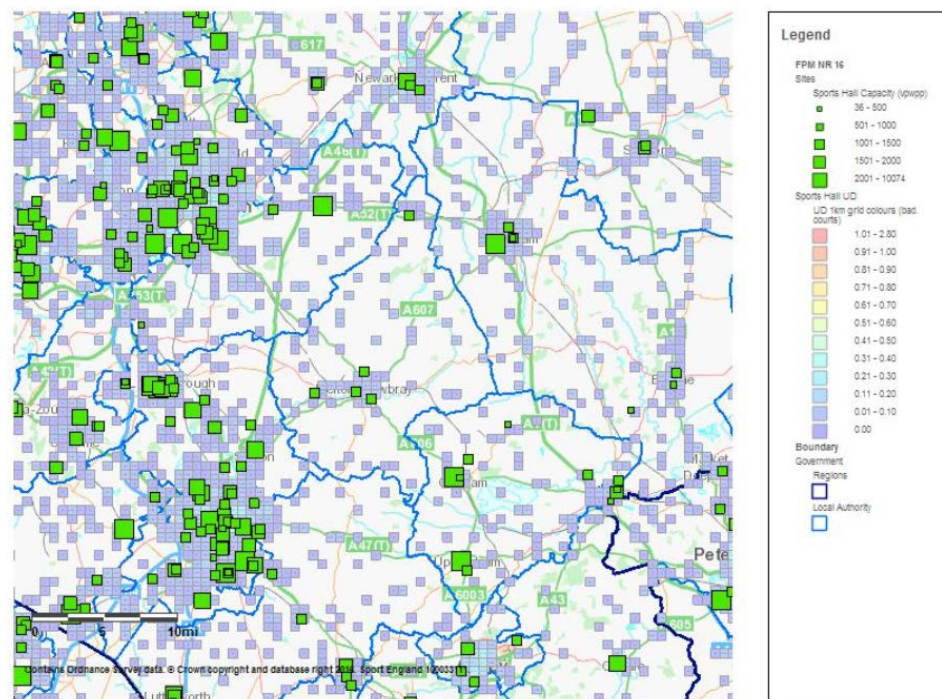
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Map 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls Melton 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2016 Unmet Demand

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



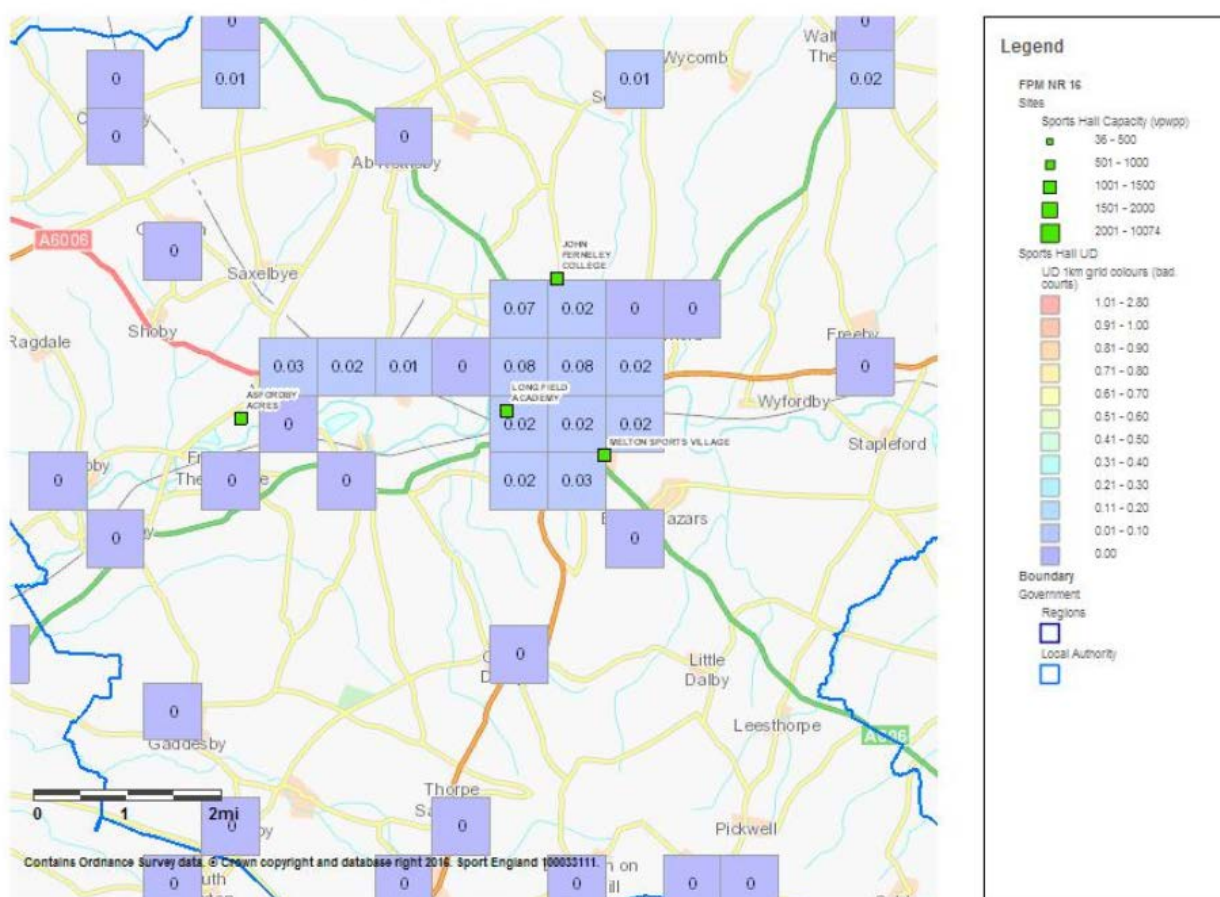
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Map 6.2: Zoom map unmet demand for sports halls Melton Mowbray 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2016 Unmet Demand

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



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7. Used Capacity - How full are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Total number of visits used of current capacity	2,469	10,206	3,615	22,970	6,407	2,516	7,557
% of overall capacity of halls used	62.50	41.90	45.80	84.40	47.10	29.50	70.90
% of visits made to halls by walkers	11.10	16.80	12.90	24.10	7.90	8	10.60
% of visits made to halls by road	88.90	83.20	87.10	75.90	92.10	92	89.40
Visits Imported;							
Number of visits imported	150	1,607	648	5,281	2,046	793	962
As a % of used capacity	6.10	15.70	17.90	23	31.90	31.50	12.70

- 7.1. Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. For sports halls Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times (weekday evenings and weekend days).
- 7.2. The finding is that the sports halls are estimated to be operating at 62% used capacity in 2016. So within the Sport England benchmark measure of the halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 7.3. In terms of the estimated used capacity at each sports hall site, the findings are set out in table 7.1 below. Age and condition of sports halls are very important considerations when reviewing the used capacity of sports halls, especially when there is a choice of venues in the same location. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, not just the nearest venue to where they live.
- 7.4. Of note is that the highest estimated used capacity is at the most recent sports halls, opened in 2010 at Long Field Academy 86% of capacity used at peak times and John Ferneley College, 77% of capacity used at peak times. It may well be that the offer for club use at these venues and the hours for community use are limited and hence a high used capacity for the hours available. It could also however be because they are modern venues and have a draw effect.

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- 7.5. Melton Sports and Leisure Village is estimated to have a used capacity of 57% in the weekly peak period. This could reflect it is a 50 year old venue and according to the data has not had a major modernisation. So it may have less of a draw, if competing with more modern venues in Melton Mowbray town.
- 7.6. The centre will however provide full community access for pay and play as well as club use. It will also have more extensive opening hours than the education venues and be available for community use during the day, when the education venues are providing for curriculum use. In short, the estimate of 57% of the sports hall capacity used at peak times appears low.
- 7.7. Belvoir High School and Community Centre is estimated to have 43% of its sports hall capacity used at peak times. This may be a combination of the hours of community use and the level of demand in the area. The school is also within the catchment area of the Grantham Meres Leisure Centre and there may be a draw effect and greater ease of access for participants to this public leisure centre.
- 7.8. So overall and across the venues there is variable amounts of the sports hall capacity used at peak times. The borough average provides headroom before the Sport England benchmark measure of sports halls being comfortably full at 80% of capacity used at peak weekly times is reached.
- 7.9. Three of the sports halls are on education sites, with access and the hours and type of community use determined by each school and college independently, unless there are community use agreements in place between the school or college and the Borough Council, or Leicestershire County Council. So the supply position could change quite quickly, depending on the policy of each school and the college.

Table 7.1: Estimated Sports Hall Used Capacity Melton 2016

Name of facility	Type	No of Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	PUBLIC / COMMERCIAL	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
MELTON						62%	38%	83%	6%	11%
ASFORDBY ACRES	Main	3	1988		C	41%	59%	93%	4%	3%
BELVOIR HIGH SCHOOL & COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	4	1973	2004	P	43%	57%	84%	2%	14%
JOHN FERNELEY COLLEGE	Main	4	2010		P	77%	23%	82%	6%	11%
LONG FIELD ACADEMY	Main	4	2010		P	86%	14%	80%	7%	13%
MELTON SPORTS & LEISURE VILLAGE	Main	4	1965		P	57%	43%	81%	6%	13%



Imported demand

- 7.10. Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Melton but the nearest sports hall to where they live is inside the Borough. So this imported demand becomes part of the used capacity of the sports halls in Melton.
- 7.11. The finding is that just 6.1% of the used capacity of the Melton sports halls is imported in 2016, which is 160 visits per week in the weekly peak period and equates to less than the capacity of one badminton court. As with exported demand, the data only reports the total and not how much demand comes from each authority and goes to which site.

Import/Export

- 7.12. Overall Melton exports 489 visits per week and it imports 160 visits, so it is net exporter of 329 visits per week in the weekly peak period. The import and export of visits is a combination of several factors: the sports hall locations; the amount of demand within the catchment area of the site; the location of demand for sports halls; and residents travelling to the nearest venue to where they live to participate.



8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

Local Share	Melton	Charnwood	Harborough	Leicester UA	Rushcliffe	Rutland UA	South Kesteven
Local Share: where values <1 indicates deficit; values >1 indicate surplus	0.84	1.04	1.05	0.66	1.24	2.04	0.80

- 8.1. Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3. Melton has a local share across the borough of 0.84 and so demand - in terms of equity share – is slightly greater than supply. Local share is above 1 in four of the neighbouring authorities, being highest in Rutland at 2
- 8.4. Local share does vary across the borough and its distribution is set out in Map 8.1 overleaf. Yellow to orange squares have decreasing values below 1, whilst the green squares have values slightly above 1. Residents in and around Melton Mowbray town have the lowest equity share of sports halls excepting the area to the west of the town which has values above 1. The values in the one kilometre grid squares are shown in the zoom Map 8.2.
- 8.5. This reflects that whilst the town has the highest supply and access to sports halls it is also the main settlement in the Borough and so has the highest population. When the two are compared to identify the equity share of access to sports halls, the population and demand is slightly greater than the supply, hence a negative equity share.

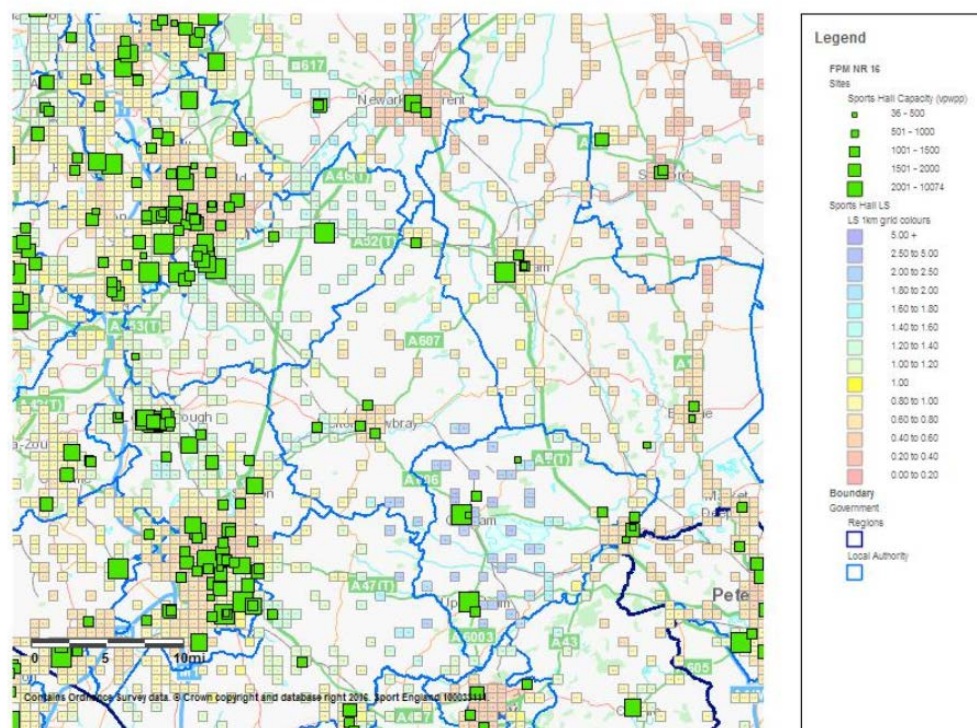
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Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Melton 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2016 Local Share

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



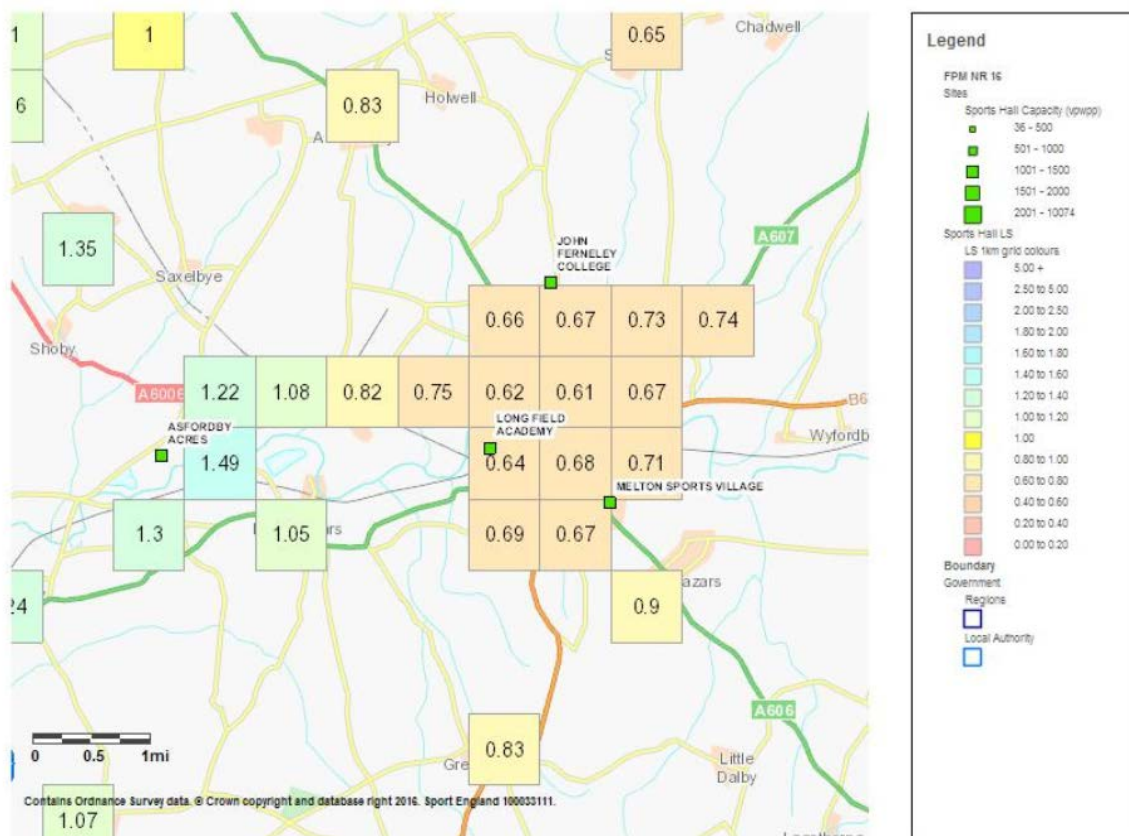
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Map 8.2: Zoom Map Local Share of Sports Halls for Melton Mowbray Town 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2016 Local Share

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



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9. Summary report

Report Context

- 9.1. The fpm assessment provides a hard evidence base of findings relating to sports hall provision across Melton Borough in 2016. This is based on the Sport England data from its annual review of the supply and demand for sports halls in all local authorities in England. It is a one year set of findings and these need to be placed in a longer term assessment of sports hall provision. Plus the wider role sports halls play in meeting the objectives of Melton Borough Council.

Sports Hall Supply

- 9.2. There are five individual sports halls on five sites in Melton in 2016. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is 19 courts. This reduces to 14.5 courts based on the variable amount of time and courts available at some of the education sites for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to five hours and weekend days up to seven hours each day).
- 9.3. The average age of the five sites is 25 years. However there is a wide range in the age of sports halls. Melton Sport and Leisure Village opened in 1965. There are two sports halls on education sites which opened in 2010, these being, John Fernley College and Long Field Academy. The other two centres are Belvoir High School and Community Centre sports hall, opened in 1973 and Asfordby Acres sports hall opened in 1988.
- 9.4. The sports halls on education sites can decide their own policy towards community use, the type of use, availability and do this independently. This is unless there are community use agreements in place between Leicestershire County Council and each school and college. If there are not it can mean the access to sports hall for community use can change, dependent on changes in policy by each education owner. Some 63% of the Melton total sports hall supply in badminton courts is on education sites.
- 9.5. Four of the five sports halls are 4 badminton court size. So an extensive supply of sports halls which are of a scale to provide for pay and play and club use for indoor hall and court sports at the community level.
- 9.6. Four of the five sites are located in and around Melton Mowbray town, so a very good supply in the main town in the Borough.

Measure of Provision

- 9.7. Based on a measure of number of courts per 10,000 population, Melton has 3.6 courts per 10,000 population. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, Melton has the lowest level of provision based on this measure. The highest provision is in Rutland at 12.1 courts, followed by Charnwood at 6.3 courts, Rushcliffe at 5.3 courts, Harborough at 4.9 courts and South Kesteven at 4.8 courts



per 10,000 population. The lowest, after Melton, is in Leicester at 3.9 courts per 10,000 population.

- 9.8. The East Midlands Region average is 4.3 courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.1 courts per 10,000 population. So the provision of sports hall space in Melton is slightly below East Midlands Region and the national figure in 2016.

Supply and Demand for Sports Halls

- 9.9. When looking at a closed assessment, of simply comparing the Melton demand for sports halls with the Melton supply, demand is for 14 badminton courts. This compares to a supply of 14.4 badminton courts which are available for community use in 2016. So there is near supply and demand balance.
- 9.10. There are positive balances in all of the other authorities, the exception being Leicester, which is almost in balance with a deficit of just 1 badminton court. The total supply and demand balance, whereby supply exceeds demand across all authorities is 109 badminton courts

Satisfied Demand or Met Demand for Sports Halls

- 9.11. In 2016 the fpm finding is that some 92% of the total demand for sports halls from Melton residents is being satisfied/met. This is not a surprising finding given the supply and demand balance findings.
- 9.12. Of this total, some 82% of the total is met by Melton residents using a sports hall located in the Borough. The catchment area for a sports hall is 20 minutes' drive time and 20 minutes/1mile for the walk to catchment area.
- 9.13. If most of the demand is clustered in and around Melton Mowbray town and which is also the location of most of the sports hall sites, then the combination of the sites/catchment area/location of demand will lead to a very high level of retained demand in the borough. In this instance the finding is that 82%, or, over eight out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Borough resident is to a sports hall located in the Borough.

Unmet Demand

- 9.14. The finding for Melton is that unmet demand for sports halls is 8.2% of total demand. This equates to just over 1 badminton court, or 1.14 courts to be precise. So a very low total of unmet demand. Of this total, ALL the unmet demand is from demand located outside the walking catchment area (20 minutes/1 mile) of a sports hall and from residents who do not have access to a car (measured as 14% of the Melton population in the 2011 Census) .
- 9.15. There will always be unmet demand outside catchment because it is not possible to get universal geographic coverage when the walking catchment is so small. The



important point is the scale and at a total of 1.1 badminton courts across the borough, it is not large.

How full are the sports halls?

- 9.16. As a borough average, the fpm finding is the sports halls are estimated to be operating at 62% used capacity in 2016. So within the Sport England benchmark measure of halls being comfortably full at 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 9.17. The findings for each sports hall site do vary. The highest estimated used capacity is at the most recent sports halls, both opened in 2010. The Long Field Academy is estimated to have 86% of capacity used at peak times and John Ferneley College, 77% of capacity used at peak times. It may well be that the offer for club use at these venues and the hours for community use are limited and hence a high used capacity for the hours available. It could also however be because they are modern venues and have a draw effect.
- 9.18. Melton Sports and Leisure Village is estimated to have a used capacity of 57% in the weekly peak period. This could reflect its age and according to the data has not had a major modernisation. So it has less of a draw, if competing with more modern venues in Melton Mowbray.
- 9.19. The centre will however provide full community access for pay and play as well as club use. It will also have more extensive opening hours than the education venues and be available for community use during the day when the education venues are providing for curriculum use. In short, the estimate of 57% of the sports hall capacity used at peak times appears low.
- 9.20. Belvoir High School and Community Centre is estimated to have 43% of its sports hall capacity used at peak times. This may be a combination of the hours of community use and the level of demand in the area. The school is also within the catchment area of the Grantham Meres Leisure Centre and there may be a draw effect and greater ease of access for residents to this public leisure centre.

Overall Summary 2016

- 9.21. In summary, Melton has a good supply of sports halls, in terms of: number of sites; scale of provision with most venues of 4 badminton court size; and quality of venues, with two sports halls on education sites having opened in 2010.
- 9.22. The sports hall locations and catchment areas are well placed to meet the Melton demand for sports halls. Over 90% of the Melton demand is estimated to be met with over 80% of this total retained within the Borough. Unmet demand is very low at just one badminton court in scale.
- 9.23. Of increasing importance to participants is the quality of a venue. This is in terms of the quality of the venue in terms of, a sprung timber floor, high quality lighting and



modern changing rooms. Plus the programme being adaptive and available for club and casual use at times which meet the needs of participants.

- 9.24. The Melton Sports and Leisure Village according to the data opened in 1965 and has not had a major modernisation. Improving the quality of the venue to retain and increase its usage and attract more participation appears as an important finding in the 2016 assessment.



Appendix 1: Sports hall in the assessment

Comments	Site name	Type of hall	Length	Width	Area	No of courts	Year built	Year refurbished	Ownership	Management
Melton										
	ASFORDBY ACRES	Main	0	0	486	3	1988		Commercial	Commercial Management
	BELVOIR HIGH SCHOOL & COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	0	0	594	4	1973	2004	Academies	School/College/University (in house)
Too Small	HOSE VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	11	6	180	0	1969		Community Organisation	Community Organisation
	JOHN FERNELEY COLLEGE	Main	0	0	594	4	2010		Community school	School/College/University (in house)
	LONG FIELD ACADEMY	Main	33	18	594	4	2010		Academies	School/College/University (in house)
	MELTON SPORTS VILLAGE	Main	33	17	561	4	1965		Local Authority	Commercial Management
Private Use	THE GRANGE THERAPEUTIC SCHOOL	Main	23	18	414	2	1985		Independent School approved for SEN Pupils	Commercial Management



Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.



- 2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.



- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the 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

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.



its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 6.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 6.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
 - 6.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This



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

- 6.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 6.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
 - 6.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
 - 6.3.2. 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;

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

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

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

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

8.3. For examples:

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

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



- 8.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.
- 8.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

9. Travel times Catchments

- 9.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 9.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 9.3. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys
- 9.4. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP Combined	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%

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