



Creating a sporting habit for life

Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pool Provision in Shropshire

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report 2016

5 May 2016

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Swimming Pools in Shropshire. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2016.
- The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. A description of the FPM model, criteria and parameters is set out in Appendix 2.
- 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.

1. Supply of Swimming Pools

Table 1 - Supply	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Number of pools	27	12	7	8
Number of pool sites	20	10	4	6
Supply of total water space in sqm	5,647	2,454	1,484	1,709
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	3,888	1,643	1,146	1,099
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	33,711	14,245	9,934	9,532
Waterspace per 1000	18.05	23.11	14.21	16.72

- There are 27 pools on 20 different sites in Shropshire with 12 pools in the northern sub area, 7 in the central and 8 in the south. The distribution of the pool network is shown in section 8.
- Overall provision equates to 23,700 vpwpp comprised on 14,250 vpwpp in the north, 9,900 vpwpp in central and 9,500 vpwpp in the south.
- There is a very good level of supply with 18.sqm of water space per 1,000 population which compares to a regional average of 11.5 sqm/1,000. The supply varies from 23.1 sqm/1,000 in the north sub area to 14.2 sqm/1,000 in the central sub area.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
 SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2. Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 2 - Demand	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Population	312,813	106,189	104,410	102,214
Swims demanded –vpwpp	19,340	6,617	6,532	6,190
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	3,210	1,098	1,084	1,027
% of population without access to a car	14.9	14	17.8	12.9

- The total population in Shropshire is 313,000 which is equivalent to 19,300 vpwpp. The population and demand is equally spread across the three sub areas.
- This level of demand is equivalent to just over 3,200 sqm of water space when the comfort factor is applied.
- Just under 15% of the population in Shropshire do not have access to a car which compares to a regional average of 24% meaning that residents in Shropshire are relatively more mobile.

3. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	3,888	1,643	1,146	1,099
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	3,210	1,098	1,084	1,027
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	679	545	62	72

- When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across Shropshire the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 3,200 sqm of water space. This compares to a current available supply of 3,900 sqm of water space giving a supply/demand balance of nearly 700 sqm of water space/courts/pitches.
- The supply in the central and southern sub areas is marginally higher than demand while in the northern sub area supply exceeds demand by nearly 550 sqm which indicates there is a very good level of supply in this sub area.
- It should be noted that for realistic/ comfortable provision, supply needs to be greater than demand. If supply only matches demand, then all pools would need to be full all of the time in order to meet all demand.

Note: This section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).

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

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Total number of visits which are met	17,409	6,136	5,949	5,325
% of total demand satisfied	90	92.7	91.1	86
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	86.26	85.32	83.9	89.98
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	8.55	10.2	8.98	6.18
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	5.19	4.48	7.13	3.84
Demand Retained	15,059	5,561	5,381	3,503
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	86.5	90.6	90.5	65.8
Demand Exported	2,350	575	568	1,822
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	13.5	9.4	9.5	34.2

- Satisfied demand is defined as the amount of total demand that is considered to be being met by the network of pool provision in peak period times.
- The model predicts that 90% of the demand generated by Shropshire residents is satisfied by the existing network of facilities. This represents a reasonably good level of satisfied demand and is just below the regional average which is 91%. However, this global figures masks variation across the sub areas with the northern sub area having nearly 93% of swims satisfied while in the central area it is just over 91% and in the south 86%.
- The majority of satisfied demand from Shropshire residents is met at Shropshire pools although in Shropshire South just over a third of demand is exported to neighbouring Local Authorities. This reflects the rural nature of the sub area and the distribution of pools ie some pools in neighbouring LAs are more accessible to Shropshire residents.

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

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	1,931	482	584	865
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	10	7.3	8.9	14
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	320	80	97	144
% of Unmet Demand due to;				
Lack of Capacity -	2.2	0.3	3.6	2.4
Outside Catchment -	97.8	99.7	96.4	97.6
Outside Catchment;	97.8	99.7	96.4	97.6
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	56.59	59.53	69.81	46.04
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	41.17	40.21	26.59	51.54
Lack of Capacity;	2.2	0.3	3.6	2.4
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	1.1	0.0	1.9	1.1
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.3

- Unmet demand is the amount of total demand in the peak period which cannot be met because either pools are at full capacity or demand is located at such a distance from the nearest swimming pool that it is outside the catchment of any swimming pool.
- Unmet is just under 2,000 vpwpp which amounts to 10% of total demand. Levels of unmet demand does vary depending on sub area with just over 7% in the north, 9% in the central sub area and 14% in the south.
- The majority of unmet demand is due to accessibility rather than a lack of capacity. It should be noted that a significant proportion is from residents who do have access to a car reflecting the rural nature of the area and the distribution of pools. Unmet demand is spread relatively evenly although there is a 'hot spot' in the south east of the Authority (sec 8).

6. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

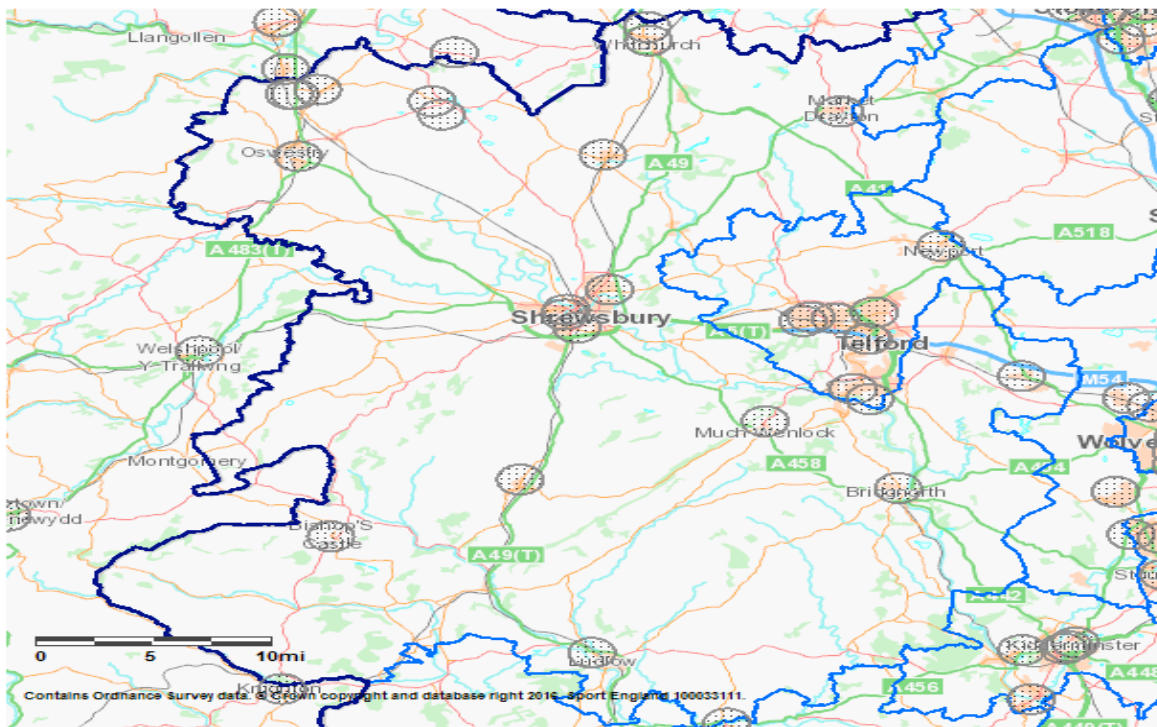
Table 6 - Used Capacity	Shropshire UA	Shropshire North	Shropshire Central	Shropshire South
Total number of visits used of current capacity	17,023	6,823	5,746	4,454
% of overall capacity of pools used	50.5	47.9	57.8	46.7
% of visits made to pools by walkers	8.6	9.2	9.3	7
% of visits made to pools by road	91.4	90.8	90.7	93
Visits Imported;				
Number of visits imported	1,964	1,262	365	951
As a % of used capacity	11.5	18.5	6.4	21.4
Visits Retained:				
Number of Visits retained	15,059	5,561	5,381	3,503
As a % of used capacity	88.5	81.5	93.6	78.6

- Used capacity looks at how the network of swimming pools is thought to be being utilised. The current stock of swimming pools is thought to be operating at about 50% of total capacity in the peak period. This compares to a Sport England benchmark of 70% which is where a pool is considered to be comfortably full.
- However, some pools are being more fully used than others. For example, Bridgnorth Leisure Centre and Shrewsbury School are estimated to be operating at or near full capacity (see appendix 1).
- It is interesting to note that although there is available capacity at pools in the central and sub areas unmet demand is relatively high which reflects the rural nature of the areas and the fact that many residents (particularly those without a car) live outside the catchment area of a pool.

7. Summary and Conclusions

- There is a good supply of swimming pools in Shropshire with the amount of water space per 1,000 people significant above the regional average.
- The population in Shropshire is also relatively mobile and able to express its demand at pools in the Local Authority and adjoining areas.
- As a result, there is a reasonably good level of satisfied demand with 90% (9 out of 10) of swims demanded being satisfied. The majority of demand from Shropshire residents is met at pools in Shropshire (i.e. demand is retained) and the pool network has spare care capacity to absorb future demand.
- However, these overall figures mask significant differences within the sub areas with the northern area having a higher level of satisfied demand (93%) reflecting the greater level and accessible location of water space.
- In Shropshire South satisfied demand is noticeably lower than the Shropshire and regional averages which is due to the large rural nature of the sub area and the distribution of water space with some residents (even those with access to a car) living outside the catchment area of a swimming pool – this is reflected in the used capacity figure with less than 50% of the capacity in the sub area being used.

8. Maps – Location of Pools



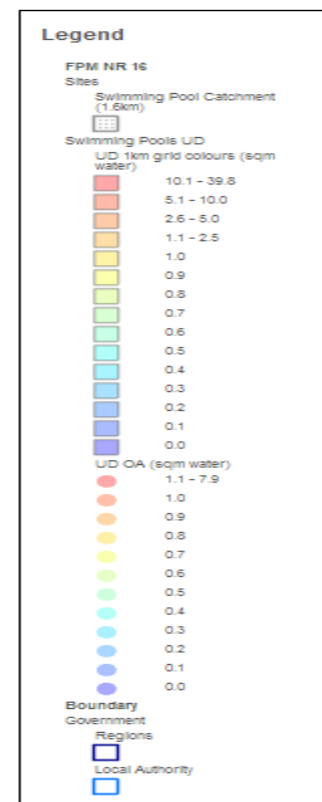
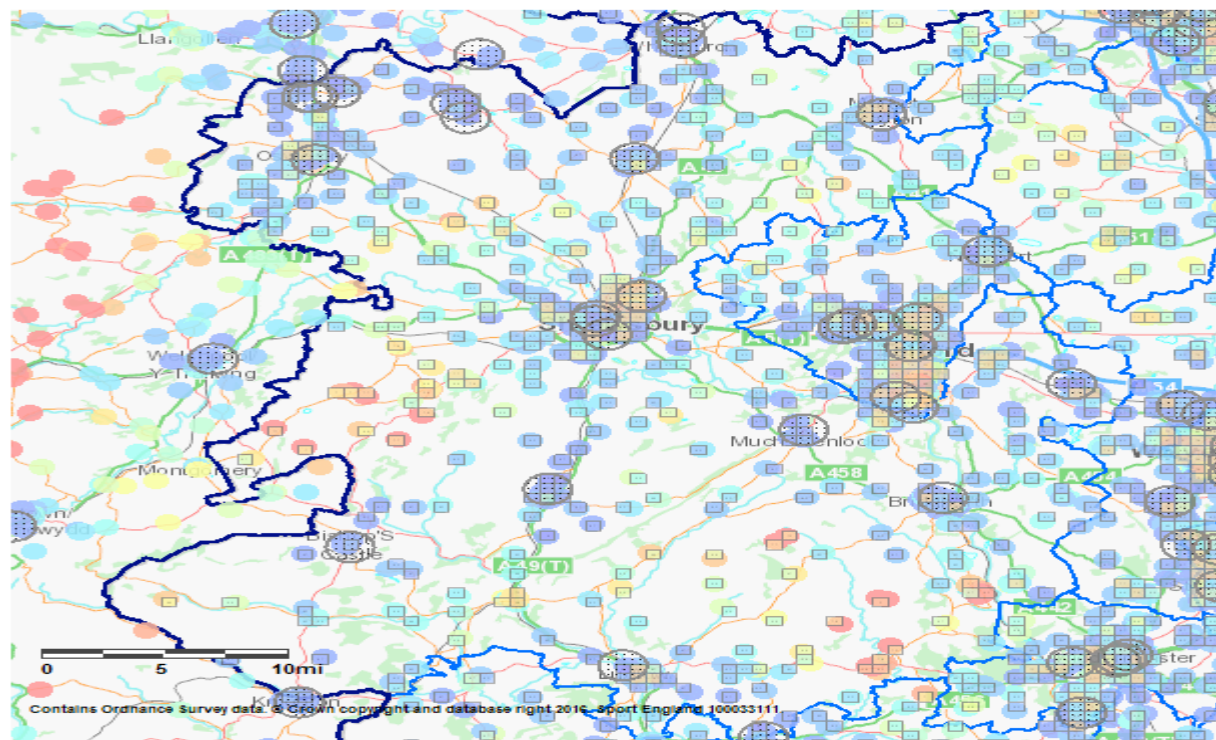
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APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2016 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round 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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APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Appendix 1: Shropshire Swimming Pools Included/Excluded

Facilities Included:

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURB	WGT FACTOR	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpwpp	% of Capacity used
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	Main/General	250	1950	2007	67%	P	24.5	36	1,021	33%
ELLESMERE SWIMMING CENTRE	Main/General	160	1972	2003	55%	P	9	9	240	48%
LION QUAYS LEISURE CLUB	Main/General	200	2008	2013	99%	C	52	102.5	1,733	23%
MARKET DRAYTON SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Main/General	325	1995	2012	95%	P	48.5	77.5	3,132	54%
MARKET DRAYTON SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	60					50.5	79.5		
MORETON HALL SCHOOL	Main/General	250	1975	2008	77%	P	20	20	833	34%
OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	288	2011		100%	P	46	79	3,090	61%
OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	127					42	75		
SAINT MARTINS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	250	1981	2004	69%	P	24.75	26.25	1,031	32%
VITAL HEALTH & WELLBEING (HILL VALLEY HOTEL)	Main/General	160	2007		97%	C	52	105.5	1,387	23%
WEM SWIMMING AND LIFESTYLE CENTRE	Main/General	160	2005		96%	P	31.5	38.5	840	89%
WHITCHURCH SWIMMING CENTRE	Main/General	225	1974		38%	P	25	45.5	938	76%
BANNATYNES HEALTH CLUB (SHREWSBURY)	Main/General	160	2005		96%	C	52	111.5	1,387	84%
QUARRY SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Main/General	413	1971	1995	35%	P	47	93	6,987	48%
QUARRY SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Main/General	250					47	93		
QUARRY SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Main/General	162					47	93		

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
 SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURB	WGT FACTOR	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpwpp	% of Capacity used
QUARRY SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	68					47	93		
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	Main/General	313	2007		97%	P	10	10	520	100%
THE SHREWSBURY CLUB	Main/General	120	2005		96%	C	52	106.5	1,040	64%
BRIDGNORTH SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	200	1976		41%	P	31.75	51	1,058	98%
MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	2010		99%	P	43.5	54.75	2,262	48%
RAF COSFORD SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING	Main/General	375	1948		21%	P	7.5	7.5	469	43%
TEME CHURCH STRETTON	Main/General	160	1980		49%	P	44.5	80.5	1,187	37%
TEME LUDLOW	Main/General	325	1997		85%	P	51	75.75	3,716	35%
TEME LUDLOW	Diving	85					23.25	40.5		
TEME LUDLOW	Leisure Pool	72					52	96		

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Facilities Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Shropshire UA	
Shropshire North	
Too Small. Private Use.	BROOKSIDE LEISURE PARK
Private Use.	DERWEN COLLEGE
Lido.	MARKET DRAYTON SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE
Closed.	OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE (CLOSED)
Closed.	OSWESTRY LEISURE CENTRE (CLOSED)
Private Use.	OSWESTRY SCHOOL
Too Small. Private Use.	PACKWOOD HAUGH SCHOOL
Too Small.	WYNNSTAY COACH HOUSE HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB
Shropshire Central	
Too Small.	CASTLE COUNTRY CLUB
Too Small.	CASTLE COUNTRY CLUB
Too Small.	CASTLE COUNTRY CLUB
Too Small. Private Use.	CONCORD COLLEGE
Lido.	QUARRY SWIMMING & FITNESS CENTRE
Too Small. Closed.	RADBROOK ELITE HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB (CLOSED)
Too Small.	SPA NATUREL (MERCURE SHREWSBURY ALBRIGHTON HALL HOTEL AND SPA)
Shropshire South	
Lido. Private Use.	BEDSTONE COLLEGE
Too Small. Closed.	ELYSIUM HEALTH CLUB (ALBRIGHTON)(CLOSED)
Too Small.	HAUGHTON HALL HEALTH CLUB
Private Use.	MOOR PARK SCHOOL
Closed.	MUCH WENLOCK LEISURE CENTRE (CLOSED)
Too Small. Private Use.	OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Shropshire UA	
Too Small. Private Use.	PARK HOUSE HOTEL
Lido.	SEVERN CENTRE
Lido. Closed.	SEVERN CENTRE
Lido. Closed.	SWANCOTE HEALTH & FITNESS CENTRE (CLOSED)

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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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.

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:

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

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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).

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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 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

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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:
- 6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'
- 6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. 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.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 7.2.1. 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.
 - 7.2.2. 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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- 7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
- 7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.
- 7.4. 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.

8. Comfort Factor – halls

- 8.1. 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".
- 8.2. 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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- 8.3. 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.)
- 8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;
- 8.4.1. 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.
- 8.4.2. 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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

9.2. 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.

9.3. 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

9.4. 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%.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- 9.5. 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'.

10. Travel times Catchments

- 10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 10.2. 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.
- 10.3. 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
- 10.4. 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.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

10.5. 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%

10.6. 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.

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

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for ‘combined’ and ‘football’, and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

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

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [DELETE FACILITY TYPES]

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁶.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

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APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.
- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
 - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
 - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
 - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																					
Catchment Maps	<p>Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																					
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																					
Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10.39</td> <td>7.58</td> <td>9.39</td> <td>8.05</td> <td>4.66</td> <td>1.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.78</td> <td>14.42</td> <td>16.04</td> <td>12.50</td> <td>7.52</td> <td>1.56</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66	1.74	Female	13.78	14.42	16.04	12.50	7.52	1.56
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																
Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66	1.74																
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Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00 Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30 Total: 52 Hours</p>																					
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																					

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
 SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity	24 users per 4-court hall, 13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.																					
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.																					
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Female	1.13	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95																
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours																					
Percentage in Peak Period	62%																					

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
 SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	<p>30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits</p> <p>Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}</p>																																																																																																		
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Peak Period	<p>Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21:00 Friday : 17:00 to 19:00 Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00 Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00 Total : 34 Hours Total number of slots = 26 slots</p> <p>{Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches}</p>																																																																																																		

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND – STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR SWIMMING POOL PROVISION IN SHROPSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL: INDOOR LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY- NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Percentage in Peak Period	<i>Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}</i> 85%
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