
WINCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Sports Facility Needs Assessment

2017-2037

November 2017



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Amendment History

Version No.	Date	Author	Comments
1	15/11/17	Taryn Dale	Final version agreed following consultation

Sign-off List

Name	Date	Comments
Tom Pinnington	15/11/17	Checked and approved for circulation

Distribution List

Name	Organisation	Date
Amanda Ford	Winchester City Council	15/11/17

CONTENTS

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1.1	Introduction.....	4
1.2	Project Brief	4
1.3	Sports Facility Needs Assessment	5
1.4	Key Findings for Indoor Swimming Pools	6
1.5	Key Findings for Sports Halls.....	6
1.6	Key Findings for Health and Fitness Suites	7
1.7	Key Findings for Artificial Grass Pitches	8
1.8	Key Findings for Squash Courts	9
1.9	Key Findings for Indoor and Outdoor Tennis Courts	9
1.10	Key Findings for Gymnastics	10
1.11	Key Findings for Athletics Tracks.....	10
1.12	Summary of Findings.....	12
1.13	Anticipated Outcomes	13
1.14	Delivery of the Needs Assessment Recommendations	14
1.15	Funding	14
1.16	Monitoring and Review	14
2	INTRODUCTION.....	15
2.1	Introduction.....	15
2.2	Project Brief	15
2.3	Methodology and Approach	16
3	BACKGROUND AND POLICY REVIEW	18
3.1	Introduction.....	18
3.2	National Context.....	18
3.3	Local Policy Context	23
3.4	Demographic Profile	28
3.5	Housing Growth.....	30
3.6	Health.....	33
3.7	Sports Participation	34
3.8	Non Participation	36
3.9	Sport England Market Segmentation	36
3.10	Neighbouring Authority Developments.....	39
3.11	Summary.....	40
4	NEEDS ASSESSMENT, SURPLUSES AND SHORTFALLS IN FACILITY PROVISION.....	42
4.1	Introduction.....	42
4.2	Indoor Swimming Pools	43
4.3	Supply	43
4.4	Demand.....	48
4.5	Summary.....	54
4.6	Sports Halls	56
4.7	Supply	56
4.8	Demand.....	60
4.9	Summary.....	66
4.10	Health and Fitness Suites.....	68
4.11	Supply	68
4.12	Demand.....	71
4.13	Summary.....	73
4.14	Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)	74

4.15	Supply	74
4.16	Demand.....	77
4.17	Summary	81
4.18	Squash Courts.....	83
4.19	Supply	83
4.20	Demand.....	85
4.21	Summary	86
4.22	Tennis Courts	87
4.23	Supply	87
4.24	Demand.....	91
4.25	Summary	93
4.26	Gymnastics/Trampolining	95
4.27	Supply	95
4.28	Demand.....	97
4.29	Summary	99
4.30	Athletics Tracks	101
4.31	Supply	101
4.32	Demand.....	103
4.33	Summary	105
5	SUMMARY OF THE SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN	106
5.1	Introduction.....	106
5.2	Developing the Needs Assessment	106
5.3	Action Plan	106
5.4	General Priorities.....	108
5.5	Priorities by Facility Type.....	110
5.6	Indoor Swimming Pool Priorities	110
5.7	Sports Hall Priorities	113
5.8	Health and Fitness Suite (including studios) Priorities	116
5.9	Artificial Grass Pitch Priorities.....	117
5.10	Squash Court Priorities.....	119
5.11	Indoor and Outdoor Tennis Court Priorities.....	120
5.12	Gymnastics Priorities	121
5.13	Athletics Track Priorities	122
6	ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES	123
6.1	Introduction.....	123
6.2	Outcomes	123
7	DELIVERY OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	125
7.1	Introduction.....	125
7.2	Funding	125
7.3	Monitoring and Review	125

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONSULTEES

APPENDIX 2: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL RESULTS (SWIMMING POOLS)

APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL RESULTS (SPORTS HALLS)

APPENDIX 4: HEALTH AND FITNESS LATENT DEMAND ANALYSIS REPORT

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Sports Consultancy was appointed by Winchester City Council (the Council) in April 2017 to complete an audit of sports facilities and produce a sports facility Needs Assessment for the Winchester District (the District) covering the period 2017 to 2037.

1.2 Project Brief

- 1.2.1 The project brief required that the sports facility Needs Assessment should look at the age, quality, size, accessibility, community use, opening hours and type of management of each existing facility. In doing so, the assessment focused on providing the following:
- A clear understanding of the current and future supply and demand issues for key sporting facilities in terms of quantity, quality and location.
 - Identification of recommendations and priorities to assist Winchester City Council and key stakeholders with the delivery of sporting outcomes for the area for the next 20 years.
 - Development and delivery of a sports facility Needs Assessment that is capable of formal adoption by Winchester City Council to shape its investment and facility priorities for the next 20 years.
 - Reference to the Council Strategy 2017-20 which identifies as one of its strategic outcomes: 'Improve the health and happiness of our community', particularly through sport and helping people to be active.
 - Reference to the Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Framework 2013 - 18 which was developed to ensure that people in the District have opportunities to become a more active and healthy community.
- 1.2.2 The assessment identifies and assesses the provision of the sports facility types listed below:
- Indoor Swimming Pools
 - Sports Halls (minimum of 3 badminton courts in size)
 - Health and Fitness Suites (including studios)
 - Artificial Turf Pitches
 - Squash Courts
 - Tennis Courts (indoor and outdoor)
 - Gymnastics Facilities
 - Athletics Facilities.
- 1.2.3 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with Sport England's guidelines (Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance July - 2014) to reflect current best practice for the provision of sports facilities.
- 1.2.4 The guide focuses on the practicalities of producing a clear and robust assessment to help develop and apply local planning policy. The guide will therefore assist the Council with meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The approach has been developed so that it can be tailored to apply to a range of sports

facilities and is intended to help Local Authorities (as the key strategic and statutory planning lead) to understand the facility needs in their area.

1.2.5 It should be noted that the Council is separately commissioning a playing pitch Needs Assessment that will include a more detailed assessment of Artificial Turf Pitches.

1.2.6 The findings in this report are based on data collected from a range of sources including:

- Published policy and Needs Assessment documents
- Sport England tools including:
 - The Facility Planning Model
 - Active Places Power website
 - Active People Survey
 - Active Lives Survey
 - Market Segmentation.
- Stakeholder consultation including:
 - Sport England
 - Facility Operators
 - Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport
 - County Sport Partnership
 - Sports Clubs
 - Parish Councils
 - The University of Winchester
 - Neighbouring Local Authorities.
- Site visits to key facilities identified by the Council.

1.2.7 This document contains the key findings from the audit and Needs Assessment of sports facilities as well as the full Needs Assessment and action plan.

1.3 Sports Facility Needs Assessment

General Priorities

1.3.1 A number of general priorities have been identified through the completion of this study. These include:

- Deliver proposals for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park at Bar End to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.
- Avoid where possible, the loss of sports facilities that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, unless replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.
- Investigate options to maximise use and revenue generation from these facilities.
- School sites provide many of the community accessible facilities in the District. Community use of sports facilities on educational sites should be protected and enhanced.
- Ensure that any Council sports facility charges are reasonable in terms of affordability to residents and are comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, including those in neighbouring authorities.
- Support, where possible, stakeholders developing new facilities in the District.

-
- Ensure that new development in the District contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs, priority being given to projects identified in this Needs Assessment.
 - Explore opportunities for collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage.
 - Contribute towards addressing specific issues relating to the District's demographic profile. See 5.4 General Priorities

1.4 Key Findings for Indoor Swimming Pools

- 1.4.1 River Park Leisure Centre is the only Council owned community swimming pool in the District. The current pool site has a 25m x 6 lane pool and learner pool. The Council has plans to replace this at the new Sport and Leisure Park at Bar End in Winchester and the need for this is evident from the swimming pool assessment.
- 1.4.2 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) report suggests that the projected scale of unmet demand for swimming pool water is currently equivalent to 92m² rising to 110m² metres of water with population growth by 2037. This is a fairly modest increase and suggests that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a separate teaching pool of at least the current 158m² metres of water would deliver the shortfall identified in the FPM report. If the proposed 8 lane 50m pool is provided at the new Sport and Leisure Park this will represent a significant over provision for much of the week. However, it would assist in meeting the specific needs of clubs at peak times, which is an issue that has been identified through club consultation as well as meeting the aspirations and ambitions of local swimming and related clubs. It also addresses the issue of reliance on private school facilities. Winchester City Council specified specific scenarios they wished to test with the FPM in relation to pool provision.
- 1.4.3 The findings of the work also identify the key role that education sites play in delivering opportunities for swimming in the District. These pools provide a significant quantitative contribution to community use, albeit not as extensive in swimming activities or time at the Council's centre at River Park Leisure Centre. It is important to continue to understand the future plans and commitments to retain these swimming pools by the pool owners and that the Council should work with education sites to maintain community access.
- 1.4.4 The age of all the pool sites, identifies that there is a need to modernise or replace pools over time, based on their age and condition. Loss of one or more of the current sites would create an imbalance in the overall supply, demand and access to swimming pools by Winchester residents.
- 1.4.5 Priorities therefore include:
- Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of swimming facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure.
 - Maximise community access of swimming pools on education sites.
 - Support providers in maintaining the quality and condition of community accessible swimming pools.
 - Reduce reliance on educational sites.

1.5 Key Findings for Sports Halls

- 1.5.1 The FPM analysis suggests there is a surplus of provision of sports hall equivalent to circa 14 badminton courts in the District. However, many clubs, such as badminton,

netball and basketball clubs have stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet their current demands at peak times. The FPM considers the following times as peak times: Weekdays 09:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00, Saturday 09:30 to 17:00 and Sunday 09:00 to 14:30 and 17:00 to 19:30. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and accommodate this unmet demand within the facilities already in the District, before providing additional capacity. Some schools have sports halls that are underutilised and although they wish to introduce community use, they are unable to do so because of issues such as staffing.

- 1.5.2 Nine of the eleven sites that have three or more badminton courts are at educational sites. A number of schools have expressed an interest in increasing community provision. The Council should work with facility operators that do not currently offer significant access to the community or offer limited access to try and unlock these spaces to increase supply in peak times.
- 1.5.3 All sports halls are 3 or 4 courts, with the exception of River Park Leisure Centre, which is 8 courts. It is worth noting that the hall at River Park was built using previous Sport England guidelines, meaning there is limited run-off space around the courts. It would therefore be smaller than a new 8-court hall, built to current Sport England specifications. This limits event hosting capabilities within the District. There is evidence to suggest that this increased capacity would benefit clubs at peak times. Careful consideration should be given to the level of provision at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, based on consultation with the project stakeholders, through the feasibility study.
- 1.5.4 It will be important to ensure that the existing facilities are maintained, refurbished and improved over time, to maintain a good quality offer for users.
- 1.5.5 Priorities therefore include:
- Consider measures to utilise spare capacity at specific sports hall sites, especially school sites at peak times, as specified above.
 - Assist clubs to address the capacity issues of sports halls at peak times
 - Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of sports hall facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.
 - Consider the over-reliance on educational facilities where there is limited control over programming.

1.6 Key Findings for Health and Fitness Suites

- 1.6.1 The District is generally well served by a range of providers of health and fitness facilities, most of which are private members clubs. One of the three community accessible health and fitness suites at River Park Leisure Centre, has been refurbished in the last three years. The Meadowside Leisure Centre gym was refurbished in 2013. The other suite at Perins Community School has not been refurbished in over a decade. This suggests that some of the facilities on offer might be outdated and in need of improvement to assist in driving participation and usage numbers. Future population growth is likely to increase the amount of health and fitness provision required in the future.
- 1.6.2 It is clear that the health and fitness offer at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park will be a crucial element of the District wide health and fitness offer. The latent demand report for the new development identifies an estimated membership of 3,645. This is

the total number of members it is felt could be achieved and allowance for 20% of the total to travel from outside the 10-minute drive time. However, to meet the significant further housing growth, and to accommodate membership numbers in excess of the latent demand forecast, we would recommend circa 200 stations be provided at the proposed new leisure centre site. This is double the current 100 stations at River Park Leisure Centre.

1.6.3 This level of health and fitness facility and membership would also support three to four multi-purpose studios catering for various group and class based activities. This is the level currently proposed at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. The size of the multi-purpose studios should be investigated thoroughly as part of the RIBA Stage 2 feasibility study.

1.6.4 Priorities therefore include:

- Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.
- Support organisations planning the development or refurbishment of health and fitness suites or provide the facilities.

1.7 Key Findings for Artificial Grass Pitches

1.7.1 Football, rugby, and hockey clubs have all commented that in the next five years they anticipate the amount of time and space that they require will increase and they currently struggle to secure the time required on existing pitches.

1.7.2 The FA suggest there is a need for one or two full size 3G AGPs facility, based on an FA mapping exercise. A number of sites have expressed interest including Kings School and Winchester City FC. The new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park could also potentially provide a location for a further pitch; however this would need to be carefully considered in relation to impacts on the surrounding area and on local residents. Further work is required to explore the best location for sustainable and community accessible 3G pitches.

1.7.3 Winchester Hockey Club is a growing club and it is seeking additional provision for training and junior development. England Hockey comments that a club of this size needs a home and social space to cater for a considerable number of members. This would require an additional sand dressed AGP. The club is keen for this to be developed next to the existing pitch at Winchester Sports Stadium, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development.

1.7.4 The Army Training Regiment has a full size 3G pitch which is due to close down as a result of Operation Juno in 2021. The closure of this facility presents an opportunity to secure the existing AGP for community use. It is recommended that options for future community use of the site are explored as plans are made by the MOD to close the camp.

1.7.5 The Council is currently completing a Playing Pitch Needs Assessment, which includes further consideration of future artificial turf pitch provision. The findings from this study should influence future provision plans for AGPs. Further work should then be completed to determine the most viable sites and form of development to deliver the

facilities that are needed. Any proposed new pitches should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

1.7.6 Priorities therefore include:

- Support organisations planning the development or refurbishment of artificial grass pitches.
- Retain existing facilities for the benefit of the community.

1.8 Key Findings for Squash Courts

1.8.1 There is no evidence to suggest a need for increased provision of squash courts in the District. While future population growth is forecast, there is currently no evidence that this will increase the requirement for additional squash provision, mainly due to the recent declining national and regional participation trends.

1.8.2 The current level of provision appears adequate to meet current needs. The provision of squash courts in the future should be made on a site by site basis with decisions likely to be driven by the financial viability of these specific spaces. It should be noted that in recent years there has been a trend of converting squash courts to alternative revenue generating uses, in response to falling participation and demand.

1.8.3 In developing proposals for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, the Council should consider the number of courts being provided.

1.8.4 Priorities therefore include:

- Redirect users of any lost squash courts to nearby facilities
- Deliver proposals for replacement squash facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.

1.9 Key Findings for Indoor and Outdoor Tennis Courts

1.9.1 Participation figures illustrate that tennis is a popular sport within the District and consideration should be taken to maintain provision at the current sites and to work with the LTA to implement local initiatives and work towards the development of increasing community accessible indoor and outdoor provision. According to the results of consultation with the LTA, there is a need for an increased number of community accessible facilities in both indoor and outdoor court provision.

1.9.2 The LTA would be happy to consider increasing outdoor court provision, particularly in the pay and play sector throughout the District, particularly in the City of Winchester. Developing more outdoor courts at River Park when the centre is relocated provides the best opportunity to do this. This could be a 'community' venue for public access. In terms of indoor provision, the LTA would like to see provision of 3 or 4 courts, but if this is not realistic, they would like to consider floodlighting or covering the courts at River Park. No further outdoor courts would be needed if indoor courts were built at Bar End. This is a specific view relating to Bar End, not more widely throughout Winchester. It is understood that capital funding could be available for the development of these facilities via the LTA. According to the LTA, there is currently a latent demand figure in the District of a potential 2,366 participants.

1.9.3 Any proposed new courts should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable, sustainable and that there is suitable demand.

1.9.4 Priorities therefore include:

- Work with the providers to maintain the quantity and quality of existing indoor and outdoor tennis provision in the District.
- Work with the LTA to identify the right opportunity and venue to increase the publically accessible covered court provision.
- Look for opportunities to floodlight courts at all venue types to increase year round tennis opportunities.
- Look for opportunities to increase outdoor publically accessible provision, or if opportunities arise, build new publically accessible courts.
- Explore how the use of technology could make it easier to manage public courts or support tennis clubs to add in 'pay and play' to the existing model.

1.10 Key Findings for Gymnastics

1.10.1 Participation in gymnastics is increasing nationally, a trend that is expected to continue. Gymnastics is clearly a popular activity in Winchester with significant demand for a purpose built gymnastics and trampolining facility to meet existing and unmet demand for junior and adult gymnastics. Consideration should be given to increasing capacity in general. This could be via provision of a dedicated facility, or through improved programming of existing facilities such as sports halls by existing clubs. The new sports hall and studio spaces which form part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development should be designed with adequate space and storage to enable gymnastics and trampolining to be accommodated within these multi-purpose spaces.

1.10.2 British Gymnastics is supportive of proposals from Treasure Gymnastics and Winchester SALT who have written a proposal for a 'rebound' facility that includes both gymnastics and trampolining, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site. The gymnastics clubs have extensive waiting lists and they believe there is a need for new sites but also to keep existing sites operating.

1.10.3 Any proposed new facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

1.10.4 Priorities therefore include:

- Maintain existing provision and explore options to increase quality and quantity of facility provision.
- Work with the British Gymnastics and the Clubs to consider dedicated provision in the District.

1.11 Key Findings for Athletics Tracks

1.11.1 The existing track at Winchester Sports Stadium is an important facility and is the focus of athletics within the District and is easily accessible to the majority of the District. Securing its long term and sustainable future should be made a priority, taking into consideration the increasing participation trends in the District.

1.11.2 There is no evidence that further outdoor facilities are required for athletics. However, programming of the track should be reviewed to ensure that all users are getting

adequate access, as far as possible. The aspiration for indoor facilities has been raised by Winchester District Athletics Club and Winchester SALT. Consultation with England Athletics suggests that they would be supportive of indoor athletics provision in Winchester. However, they have no funding available to support this provision.

1.11.3 Any proposed new indoor athletics facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

1.11.4 Priorities therefore include:

- Maintain Winchester Sports Stadium as the main focus of athletics in the District.
- Ensure programming of the track can maximise community and club use as far as possible.

1.12 Summary of Findings

The following table summarises the current and proposed levels of provision and the consequent change in provision. [To be reviewed in light of the findings of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Centre business case]

Facility Type	Total Current Provision	Total Recommended Provision by 2037	Change in Quantity of Provision	Comments
Indoor Swimming Pools	5 community accessible sites with a total of 7 pools	5 community accessible sites with a total of 7 pools	2 x 25m lanes required to deliver the identified shortfall of 110m ² of pool water	Additional pool capacity proposed for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. This will also include further capacity in the learner pool which will increase from 158m ² to 200m ² .
Sports Halls (minimum of 3 badminton courts in size)	14 community accessible sites with a total of 60 courts	14 community accessible sites with a total of 60 courts	No change in overall capacity recommended	Currently a significant surplus of provision. Capacity exists to accommodate further use through greater access to existing sites.
Health and Fitness Suites (including studios)	3 community accessible sites with a total of 156 stations	3 community accessible sites with a total of 256 stations	Circa 80-100 additional stations	Additional health and fitness capacity proposed for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. This will include a new 180-200 station gym and up to 4 multi-purpose studios.
Artificial Turf Pitches	10 sites with a total of 12 pitches	Up to 3-4 additional pitches (1 x sand-filled, 1 or 2 3G and 1 x Rugby)	3-4 additional pitches	A range of surfaces are required to meet specific needs and demands of the respective sports. Further investigation will be completed via the Playing Pitch Strategy work.
Squash Courts	2 community accessible sites with a total of 6 courts	2 sites with a total of 6 courts	No change in quantity recommended	Current supply meets demand. 4 courts are proposed for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, as a like for like re-provision of existing courts at River Park.
Tennis Courts (Indoor)	4 indoor courts available on a pay and play basis	Possible addition of 3-4 community accessible indoor courts	Addition of 3-4 community courts (subject to funding and affordability)	Addition of these facilities will be dependent on affordability and long term financial viability being demonstrated.
Tennis Courts (Outdoor)	68 outdoor courts available across 20 sites	Increase outdoor provision in pay and play sector.	Subject to further work with the LTA	The need for additional outdoor courts depends on whether indoor courts are developed. Specific recommendations will be subject to further work with the LTA.
Gymnastics Facilities	No dedicated provision. Currently accommodated in multi-purpose halls	Possible provision of a dedicated gymnastics facility	Possible provision of a dedicated gymnastics facility(subject to funding and affordability)	Gymnastics clubs should be assisted, where possible, to deliver a dedicated gymnastic facility.
Athletics Facilities	1 x 8 Lane track and associated field facilities	1 x 8 Lane track and associated field facilities	No change	Current facilities meet the needs for outdoor facilities. Aspirations from the club to investigate the potential for an indoor athletics training facility.

1.13 Anticipated Outcomes

1.13.1 The following outcomes are anticipated as a result of implementing the Needs Assessment and action plan:

- A contribution towards the specific objectives contained in The Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Alliance Framework i.e.:
 - Improved facility provision
 - Increased levels of grass roots participation
 - A new generation of talented athletes
 - An increased number of active and well trained coaches and volunteers
 - An increased number of high quality sporting events
 - More high quality clubs
 - More educational institution/ club links
 - More opportunities for disability sport.
- River Park Leisure Centre will be replaced by a high quality facility which helps meet the future needs of the area as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park project.
- Increased engagement with representatives of target groups when developing projects that provide new indoor sports facilities, with a focus on increasing participation by currently inactive people.
- Increased co-operation with wider stakeholder groups and co-locations of services and facilities, where possible e.g. sports clubs, University of Winchester, education and local authority facilities.
- The loss of strategically valuable sports facilities, that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, will be minimised. Any that are lost should be replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.
- Strategically valuable sites will be better utilised to improve revenue generation and participation at existing sites.
- Community use of sports facilities on educational sites will be protected and enhanced where possible.
- Sports facility charges for Council owned facilities should remain reasonable, in terms of affordability to residents, and be comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, to encourage participation by low income groups.
- Stakeholders will work together to increase the levels of community access to sites. Stakeholders should include Council services, health agencies, facility operators, education providers, NGBs, and local sports clubs to expand the range of affordable and accessible facilities for users.
- Stakeholders and partners will be supported by the Council, where possible, in developing new sports facilities.
- Where possible, new developments (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) should contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs with priority being given to facility needs identified in this Needs Assessment.
- There will be collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage, where possible.
- Specific issues relating to the District's demographic profile will be addressed. This will include using sport and leisure facilities to improve levels of physical activity in the whole population and notably to cater for the ageing population in the longer term.

1.14 Delivery of the Needs Assessment Recommendations

- 1.14.1 The delivery of the Needs Assessment recommendations is dependent upon the formation of close working partnerships, to collectively enhance the operation and provision of existing and new sports facilities in the District.

1.15 Funding

- 1.15.1 This Needs Assessment includes actions to investigate the options for significant improvement of facilities in the District in order to meet both current and future demand. Any leisure facility improvements in the District will be reliant on securing funding. The current financial climate has placed significant pressure on the finances of all facility owners and operators, including local authorities.
- 1.15.2 The Council will seek to work with others to use the leisure assets in the District, via a multi-stakeholder approach, to address the facility requirements in the Needs Assessment. The main funding delivery mechanisms for the Council and others in delivering the Needs Assessment are:
- **Council funding:** capital funding (via prudential borrowing) allocated to deliver facilities within the Council's ownership, and potentially the use of capital receipts from the sale of existing Council assets.
 - **Capital Grant funding:** national agencies such as Sport England and NGBs
 - **Third party funding:** financing capital through the forecast operational surplus and finance packages as part of the leisure management procurement process or construction contracts.
 - **Commercial sector funding:** investment from commercial leisure operators such as those who provide health and fitness centres.
 - **Development contributions:** Section 106 development contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy.

1.16 Monitoring and Review

- 1.16.1 This Needs Assessment has been produced to guide the development of sports facilities within the District to be provided for in a planned and co-ordinated way that meets the needs of the local population and addresses facilities that could have the greatest future demand. It is aimed at covering a 20 year period. However, supply and demand factors affecting many of these facility types are likely to change significantly over such a long period. This Needs Assessment is based on the current known and planned facilities, but it will need to be reviewed and adjusted periodically.
- 1.16.2 Progress against the plan should be reviewed on a regular basis, to be determined by the Council. The Needs Assessment and action plan should be updated, particularly when there are significant changes in facility provision that are not currently known, in order to ensure that the Needs Assessment requirements keep pace with changes in facility provision and the delivery of growth planned for the District.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Sports Consultancy was appointed by Winchester City Council (the Council) in April 2017 to complete an audit and to produce a Sports Facility Needs Assessment for Winchester District (the District).

2.2 Project Brief

- 2.2.1 The project brief required that the sports facility Needs Assessment should look at the age, quality, size, accessibility, community use, opening hours and type of management of each existing facility. In doing so, the assessment focused on providing the following:

- A clear understanding of the current and future supply and demand issues for key sporting facilities in terms of quantity, quality and location.
- Identification of recommendations and priorities to assist Winchester City Council and key stakeholders with the delivery of sporting outcomes for the area for the next 20 years.
- Development and delivery of a Sports Facility Needs Assessment that is capable of formal adoption by Winchester City Council to shape its investment and facility priorities for the next 20 years.
- Reference to the Council Strategy 2017-20 which identifies as one of its strategic outcomes: 'Improve the health and happiness of our community', particularly through sport and helping people to be active.
- Reference to the Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Framework 2013-18 which was developed to ensure that people in the District have opportunities to become a more active and healthy community.

- 2.2.2 The assessment identifies and assesses the provision of the sports facility types listed below:

- Indoor Swimming Pools
- Sports Halls (minimum of 3 badminton courts in size)
- Health and Fitness Suites (including studios)
- Artificial Turf Pitches
- Squash Courts
- Tennis Courts (indoor and outdoor)
- Gymnastics Facilities
- Athletics Facilities.

- 2.2.3 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with Sport England's guidelines (Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance July - 2014) to reflect current best practice for the provision of sports facilities.

- 2.2.4 The guide focuses on the practicalities of producing a clear and robust assessment to help develop and apply local planning policy. The guide will therefore assist the Council with meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The approach has been developed so that it can be tailored to apply to a range of sports

facilities is intended to help Local Authorities (as the key strategic and statutory planning lead) to understand the facility needs in their area.

- 2.2.5 It should be noted that the Council is separately commissioning a playing pitch assessment that will include a more detailed assessment of Artificial Turf Pitches.

2.3 Methodology and Approach

- 2.3.1 The audit and assessment methodology included the following stages of work:

Stage 1 Project initiation

Stage 2 A review of policy and relevant strategic background documentation - analysis of existing and emerging local planning policies for sport facility provision in the District

Stage 3 Audit of local provision - A desktop review of the existing facility supply in the area using data made available by Sport England, via Active Places Power, to establish the current level of provision within the District including the range of facilities, age, management type and accessibility. This information was supplemented by consultation with operators and site visits to key facilities.

Stage 4 Identifying local needs - Consultation with key stakeholders (i.e. Sport England, National Governing Bodies of Sport, local educational establishments with sports facilities, key local sports clubs, facility managers, neighbouring local authorities and County Sport Partnership) and use Sport England's strategic planning tools such as the Facilities Planning Model and Active Places Power, to complete a robust assessment of the demand for sports facilities.

Stage 5 Using the outputs from stages 3 and 4, identification of surpluses, shortfalls, issues and recommendations to help ensure that existing and future of sports facility needs are met across the District. This stage identified opportunities for improving existing facilities in terms of their quality, quantity, physical and social accessibility, community access to school sites and current maintenance and management.

Stage 6 Production of a Sports Facility Needs Assessment document and a prioritised timeline and action plan for the District. This incorporates the key findings from each of the stages listed above. The final Needs Assessment takes a long-term view for the period 2017-2037.

- 2.3.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from a range of sources including:

- Published policy and strategy documents
- Sport England tools including:
 - The Facility Planning Model
 - Active Places Power website
 - Active People Survey
 - Active Lives Survey
 - Market Segmentation.
- Stakeholder consultation including:
 - Council officers
 - Sport England
 - Facility operators
 - Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport
 - County Sport Partnership, Energise Me

-
- Relevant Sports Clubs
 - Parish Councils
 - The University of Winchester
 - Neighbouring local authorities.
 - Site visits to key facilities identified by the Council.

2.3.3 This document contains the findings from the audit and Needs Assessment of sports facilities and the action plan.

3 BACKGROUND AND POLICY REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section contains a review of local and national policies and other information, which is of significance in the development of the Needs Assessment and action plan. This includes consideration of the following:

- National policy context
- Local policy context
- Demographic profile
- Health and sports participation trends
- Sport England market segmentation.

3.1.2 The key issues arising from the policies and information reviewed have been summarised in the following pages. A summary of the key findings is provided at the end of the section.

3.2 National Context

A New Strategy for Sport (DCMS, 2015)

3.2.1 It has been thirteen years since a broad strategy for sport was published and the sporting world has significantly changed since 2002. It has become clear that since 2012 the existing approach to increasing participation has exhausted its potential for further growth and a new approach is needed that reflects financial, social and technological realities of the time.

3.2.2 The involvement of almost every government department is crucial as the power of sport extends across almost every area of government activity.

3.2.3 Ten themes have been derived through consultation that together capture the headline issues. These themes are:

- **Theme one – Participation:** The governments objective is simple, to make everyone feel that sport is for them, whether a beginner or a competitor. It is important to encourage those who thrive off competition but also equally important not to forget those who just wish to participate socially and learn.
- **Theme two - Physical Activity:** Physical activity, even in the smallest of forms can have significantly large benefits and promoting it is therefore a core part of the strategy.
- **Theme three – Children and young people:** Giving children the opportunity to take part and develop a love of physical activity and sport is vital to ensure participation and long-term enjoyment.
- **Theme four – Financial sustainability:** In the current process of moving the country from economic crisis to recovery, all aspects of public sector budgets must be addressed.
- **Theme five – Coaching, workforce and good governance:** Skills are a key driver of balanced growth. The government is committed to delivering apprenticeship reforms through Trailblazers and are currently working with a range of employees in the sport and leisure industry.
- **Theme six – Elite and Professional Sport:** Elite sport has the power to inspire young people.

-
- **Theme seven – Infrastructure:** Local authorities have an important role in providing high-quality facilities, but alternative sources of investment and partnership approaches are crucial in ensuring the sustainability of the sports sector.
 - **Theme eight – Fairness and Equality:** Sport has the potential to break down barriers and making the most of unique opportunities where sport can promote equality in the wider society is crucial.
 - **Theme nine – Safety and Wellbeing:** Sport is extremely powerful and it is vital that everyone is able to perform, take part and work in a safe and accessible environment.
 - **Theme ten – International Influence and Major Sporting Events:** The main challenge after hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games is how best to maintain the momentum created.

Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (Strategy 2016-2021)

- 3.2.4 In December 2015 the Government published Sporting Future – A new Strategy for an Active Nation, which focusses upon five main outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. This new strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver these outcomes. One of the most important features of this strategy is a much stronger focus on tackling inactivity. Customer focus is also a key theme throughout this strategy. Programmes and projects must start with the needs of the individual, offering them activities when and where they feel comfortable. Key changes Sport England will be making include:

- Focussing more resources on tackling inactivity
- Investing more in children and young people
- Building positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life
- Helping those who are active now to carry on
- Responding to customer needs and helping the sector be more welcoming and inclusive especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport
- Working nationally and encouraging stronger collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers
- Working with a wider range of partners including the private sector
- Encouraging innovation.

- 3.2.5 Sport England is aiming to help the sector become more productive and sustainable and will work with UK Sport to set targets to reduce any reliance on single sources of public funding and increase their overall level of non-public investment. Seven new investment programmes have been created that directly respond to the policy direction set in Sporting Future, with the current Sport England 30+ investment programme being replaced. The seven investment programmes will be underpinned by a new Workforce Strategy and Coaching Plan. The programmes are:

- **Tackling inactivity** – at any one time in England 28% of people are inactive, they face a range of barriers to activity, both emotional and practical. These people will be the highest priority for Sport England investment
- **Children and young people** – new remit to work with children from the age of five and recognise that responsibility lies outside the school curriculum encouraging basic competence and enjoyment.
- **Volunteering, a dual benefit** – focus on what the volunteer gets out of volunteering with a focus on both short and long term volunteering

-
- **Taking sport and activity into the mass market** – seek out and back ideas that can help make sport a mass market activity, including making sport more digitally accessible. More practical solutions need to be created specifically for those who are trying to become more physically active and not just to support those with well-established habits. The main focus here will be on scale, with Sport England wishing to make a difference to hundreds of thousands of people.
 - **Supporting sport's core market** – aim to ensure that those who have a strong affinity for sport are treated as valued customers by the sports system.
 - **Local delivery** – aim to demonstrate the benefits of working in a more joined up way in some specific places where Sport England will pilot new ways of working locally and build long-term collaborations.
 - **Facilities** – commitment to investing in all types of facilities, with a strong presumption in favour of multi-sport for Sport England's major strategic investments with the aim of ensuring facilities are designed to welcome customers. A new Community Asset Fund will be created to support local infrastructure by attracting local social investment.

3.2.6 Sport England will consequently:

- Create a new dedicated fund of £120m to tackle inactivity over the next four years
- Ensure that at least 25% of their total investment over the next four years directly benefits inactive people, including a proportion of their funding for local delivery, children and young people and facilities.
- Work with Public Health England to develop clear messages on physical activity training programmes to primary healthcare professionals.
- Develop a collaborative programme of work with leading health charities. The aim will be to get more people at risk of, or living with long-term conditions, taking part in sport and physical activity.
- Create a common evaluation framework for all proposals and investments
- Create new and wider partnerships in the next four years, as well as working with existing partners in new ways
- Specifically focus on more commercial data and gaining more digital expertise
- Aim to build on lessons learned in the Inspired Facilities programme to simplify the competitive funding processes over the life of this Needs Assessment, starting with the new Community Asset Fund which will replace the current Small Grants programme.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)

3.2.7 The NPPF sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental.

-
- 3.2.8 A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.
- 3.2.9 The “promoting healthy communities” theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

Everybody Active, Everyday (Public Health England, 2014)

- 3.2.10 Public Health England (PHE) is aiming to drive a step change in the public’s health. Tackling physical inactivity is a key step to making the change to reduce preventable death, disease and disability and support people and their surrounding communities to ultimately achieve their potential. Other high income countries including Finland and Germany have illustrated that such a situation can be changed.
- 3.2.11 PHE want to engage with providers, professionals, and commissioners in health, social care, transportation, planning, education, sport and leisure, culture, the voluntary and private sector to drive through this campaign.
- 3.2.12 Being active everyday needs to ultimately be embedded across every community in every aspect of life. England is currently 24% less active than in 1961. Public Health England has developed four domains for action at both a national and regional scale. These include:
- Active society: creating a social movement
 - Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise
 - Active lives: creating the right environments
 - Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active.
- 3.2.13 A cultural turnaround in attitudes to physical activity needs to change with a long-term promotion of physical activity ultimately needed. Professionals need to be activated in a variety of practices including; spatial planning, social care, sport and leisure and the media.
- 3.2.14 PHE recognises that monitoring progress and measuring impact at a population, organisational, programme and individual level needs to occur. To support the evaluation at a local level, PHE have developed the Physical Activity Standard Evaluation Framework (SEF).
- 3.2.15 It is recognised that delivering the vision of everyone being active everyday will not be achieved in ten years. The following steps provide actions for local areas to support and facilitate change:
- Lead by example in all public sector workspaces
 - Make every contact count for volunteers and professionals to encourage active lives
 - Teach every child to value, enjoy and have the skills to be active every day and build environments that are age friendly, safe for cyclists and make walking easier.

-
- 3.2.16 Alongside Everybody Active Everyday, PHE is publishing supporting publications that provide in-depth resources and information to support local and national action.

UK Active's Blueprint for an Active Britain (2016)

- 3.2.17 The national cost of physical inactivity now stands at £20 billion per year¹ and the UK Active's Blueprint for an 'Active Britain' calls for a single-minded focussing of resources, energy and policy to turn the tide of physical inactivity.
- 3.2.18 The purpose of the document is to support government, local authorities, businesses and activity providers to re-embed activity into daily life.
- 3.2.19 We are currently faced with the most inactive generation of all time in England, with nearly one in three adults failing to meet the Chief Medical Officer's Guidelines on Physical Activity as of 2014².
- 3.2.20 To turn the tide on inactivity, getting people moving must be considered a top-tier standalone health issue, and embedding activity into all aspects of daily life must be a priority for the government while reaffirming their commitment to public health as a crucial area of health policy.
- 3.2.21 Physical activity must become a crucial part of the delivery mechanisms of the NHS, with the development of a comprehensive, evidence-based, systematic integration of physical activity into clinical care.
- 3.2.22 Powerful, robust research and high-quality evidence is the cornerstone of activity promotion. The first step to any behavioural intervention strategy must be obtaining a clear understanding of whether it will achieve its goal and whether it is the most effective way of doing so.
- 3.2.23 The physical activity sector, supported by the government and local authorities across the country, should utilise its vast resources to ensure that there are ample opportunities for disabled people to get active.
- 3.2.24 The report identifies that work needs to be done to create a greater understanding between teachers and parents, the health sector, children's activity and sports providers and children themselves, as to what works in getting children moving again.
- 3.2.25 It recommends the need for local authorities to work with high schools and academies to provide a long-term motivational behavioural change intervention scheme in partnership with activity providers, to engage the most inactive children and signpost activity opportunities tailored to individual needs.

Sport England: Economic Value of Sport in England (2013)

- 3.2.26 In 2010, the sport and sport-related activity generated Gross Value Added (GVA) of £20.3 billion. This placed sport in the top 15 industry sectors in England.
- 3.2.27 Sport and sport-related activity is estimated to support over 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs and also generate a range of wider benefits, both for individuals and society.
- 3.2.28 The benefits of playing sport include well-being of individuals taking part, improved health and education, a reduction in youth crime, environmental benefits, stimulating

¹ Designed to move (2013). Designed to Move: A Physical activity agenda

² Ukactive. Steps to Solving Inactivity, London: November 2014

regeneration and community development and benefits to the individual and wider society through volunteering.

- 3.2.29 The economic value of sport in terms of health and volunteering in England is estimated to be £2.7 billion per annum for volunteering and £11.2 billion per annum for health.
- 3.2.30 A key wider benefit of sport is the benefit to individuals from improved health (both physical and mental) and, as a result of a healthier population reduced costs to the National Health Service. Research has been undertaken to value the healthcare costs saved and the total economic value (a broader measure of the economic value of the health benefits). The annual value of health benefits generated by participation in sport are estimated to be £1.7 billion in terms of savings and healthcare costs and £11.2 billion in total economic value in 2011-12.
- 3.2.31 The local Sport England Economic Value tool estimates that the economic value of improved quality and length of life plus health care costs avoided due to participation in sports equated to £56.8m in Winchester in 2013.
- 3.2.32 In summary, both in terms of economic impact and broader economic value, it is evident that sports and sport-related activities make a substantial contribution to the economy and to the welfare of individuals and society. Its wider economic benefits mean that it is a key part of society, which results in large benefits to individuals and communities.

3.3 Local Policy Context

Winchester City Council – Council Strategy: 2017–20. A Blueprint for Winchester’s Future

- 3.3.1 The over-arching vision for the strategy remains: ‘Our vision for the Winchester District is of diverse and dynamic communities, where people work together to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to lead a fulfilling life now and in the future.’ This update to the strategy focusses on how this will be delivered over the coming three years.
- 3.3.2 Improving health and happiness in the community is one of Winchester City Council’s five strategic outcomes. It has been recognised that health is key to enjoying a high quality of life. The council therefore want to focus on reducing inequalities and improving the community’s health and happiness particularly through sport and helping people to be active.
- 3.3.3 In order to help deliver this; the Council will are therefore going to:
- Ensure that a holistic approach to travel and movement is integrated into all Council plans and strategies, to improve health and reduce emissions.
 - Promote active communities by supporting programmes accessible to all residents to encourage increased physical activity across the District
 - Work with partners to improve the health of all residents in the District
 - Provide new leisure facilities in Winchester Town that meet the needs of a broad cross section of the Districts communities
 - Encourage volunteering to support and extend local services

-
- 3.3.4 The core principles; insight, innovation, improvement, investment and inspiration are all fundamental to the Council's operating model in the future and will underpin a number of supporting strategies.

Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Framework 2013-18

- 3.3.5 The Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Alliance (SPAA) is an organisation which combines partner organisations from the sporting community, professional and voluntary, to drive opportunities in sport and physical activity forward. Senior representatives from Education, Health, Local Authorities, Private Leisure Providers, the County Sports Partnership and the Voluntary Sector, will ensure that the outcomes of this framework are achieved.
- 3.3.6 The SPAA developed a framework to ensure that the Winchester District can maximise the benefits and opportunities that have evolved from the London 2012 Olympic & Paralympic Games and the ensuing legacy. The framework aims to ensure that residents of the Winchester District have opportunities to become a more active and healthy community.
- 3.3.7 Legacy work in the Winchester District began prior to the Games, commencing with the Winchester 2012 initiatives creating an increase in participation in the lead up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Legacy in the Winchester District will mean:
- Improved facility provision
 - Increased levels of grass roots participation
 - A new generation of talented athletes
 - An increased number of active and well trained coaches and volunteers
 - An increased number of high quality sporting events
 - More high quality clubs
 - More educational institution/ club links
 - More opportunities for disability sport.
- 3.3.8 Using the London 2012 Olympic & Paralympic Games as a catalyst to accelerate achievement across 8 key strands, this Framework will drive sport and physical activity forward to 2018. These eight key strands are:
1. Sporting Events
 2. Physical Activity
 3. Grass Roots
 4. Facilities
 5. Talent
 6. Disability Sport
 7. Sport in Education
 8. Club, Coach and Volunteer Development.
- 3.3.9 By committing to develop opportunities across these 8 strands more residents will have an identified role to play within sport and physical activity. Action plans will be produced on an annual basis to underpin the Framework and identify tasks to deliver the outcomes with partners in the SPAA.
- 3.3.10 Strand 4 of the framework relates specifically to facilities. It states that underpinning any framework for increasing the number of people who regularly participate in sport and physical activity must be a programme of investment in the provision of high quality sports facilities (DCMS, 2012). In 2011 75.5% of adults were satisfied with local sports

provision in the Winchester District compared to 69% nationally (Active People Survey, 2010/11).

- 3.3.11 Educational community sites and village halls are seen as key in sports facility planning, by opening up facilities to clubs and creating multi-sport hubs, the level of community provision will improve. Open space requirements and active travel opportunities should also be explored when planning facilities.
- 3.3.12 Shared marketing and data intelligence, incentives to use facilities and establishing firmer links between schools, colleges, universities, as well as public, private and club facilities is also key to the Framework's success.
- 3.3.13 Through working collaboratively the SPAA can ensure that now and in ten years' time, there is a collective responsibility to target investment into facilities where it is deemed necessary.
- 3.3.14 Working closely with partners the SPAA will also increase the availability and quality of provision on offer to community groups provided by facilities across the District, with a specific focus on improving the links across sports clubs, education and community sites.
- 3.3.15 The framework aims include:
 - Supporting the Council to engage local and national partners to implement the outcomes of a feasibility study into the need for new leisure facilities in Winchester.
 - Supporting educational partners to develop community sports hubs within their sites.

Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy 2013.

- 3.3.16 Winchester District is amongst the twenty most affluent Districts in the country and covers some 661 square kilometres.
- 3.3.17 The District has a well-educated and healthy population with 30% being qualified to professional status compared to 20% nationally. 74% of residents consider themselves to be in good health compared to 68% nationally.
- 3.3.18 The policy seeks local improvements where current deficiencies have been identified in particular types of facility, when measured against the new standards, with new facilities being provided to meet the needs of larger-scale development or cumulative needs of smaller-scale development.
- 3.3.19 Given existing shortfalls of provision and to achieve the required improvements, it is important that all existing facilities are retained. Therefore, all current open space areas and built sports facilities will be protected against development for other uses, unless improvements can be achieved by relocating them.
- 3.3.20 The Local Planning Authority will seek improvements in the open space network and in built recreation facilities within the District, to achieve the type of provision, space required and levels of accessibility set out in the Council's most up to date open space and built facilities standards. This will be achieved by new and improved provision, or by improving public access for all existing facilities and educational provision.

Built Facility Assessment – Knight Kavanagh Page (December 2013)

- 3.3.21 The report by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) was completed to deliver a Built Facilities Assessment for Winchester City Council. It focuses on reporting the findings of the research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and mapping that underpins the study and uses this evidence to develop the strategy. This work is now considered out of date but we have reviewed the findings to ensure we are familiar with the findings of the previous assessment of built facility needs.
- 3.3.22 The scope of the project was to conduct an analysis of the provision of built sports and community facilities in Winchester and to compare this to the current standards of provision set out in the Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 and good practice.
- 3.3.23 The study provided an evidence base to inform the Council's Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations and outline recommendations as to how any shortfalls/surpluses in provision may be addressed.
- 3.3.24 The report as a whole covers predominant issues for a range of facility types including:
- Sports halls
 - Swimming pools
 - Fitness gyms
 - Artificial Turf Pitches (ATPs)
 - Tennis (outdoor courts).

Bar End Sport and Leisure Park Project Update – Winchester City Council (March 2017)

- 3.3.25 The Cabinet report provides an update on progress with the project for the provision of a sport and leisure centre at Bar End, including the relevance of the Garrison Ground purchase. It sets out revised project governance arrangements to take account of the approach being adopted more generally on major projects.
- 3.3.26 The report contains the following recommendations:
- That the establishment of a Cabinet (Bar End Leisure Centre) Committee as set out in a separate report on this agenda be noted.
 - That subject to successful technical evaluations, a part of the Garrison Ground area at Bar End be recognised as the preferred location for the new sport and leisure centre for the purposes of the Urban Design Framework, such Urban Design Framework to be developed in tandem with the scheme for the Leisure Centre.
 - That subject to point 2 above, delegated authority be given to the Head of Legal and Democratic Services to regularise the Fields in Trust designation across KGV Playing Field.
 - The Cabinet confirms that the entire Garrison Ground be designated for sport and leisure use (including the siting of a sport and leisure centre and its related infrastructure, such as parking and access).
 - The results of the heat mapping and energy master planning study should be used to inform the scheme.
- 3.3.27 The report includes the following facility mix for the proposed development, however it should be noted that this facility mix is subject to review as part of the ongoing feasibility work on the new centre:
- Main pool: 50m, 8 lanes, 50m x 19m

-
- Teaching/community pool: 20m, 5 lanes 25m x 10.5m
 - Leisure water: Water play area
 - Sports hall: 12 badminton courts 60.0m x 34.5m
 - Fitness gym: 180 stations
 - Squash courts: 4 squash courts
 - Studios: 2 large studios, 2 medium studios
 - Meeting and function room: Meeting room Office for club / association
 - Hampshire Institute of Sport: To be confirmed
 - Treatment rooms
 - Hydrotherapy
 - Changing
 - Softplay
 - Café and reception.

3.3.28 On 6 July 2016, Cabinet approved the proposed facility mix for the new Sport and Leisure Centre (for testing as part of the development of the Business Case) and this was subsequently agreed by Full Council on 20 July 2016. The agreement of this test facility mix represented several years of discussion, study/ assessments and careful consideration supported by helpful advice from sporting groups, clubs, governing bodies, stakeholders and potential partner organisations.

3.3.29 The following list of partners and key stakeholders is included in the report:

- **University of Winchester** - The University, as a key partner in the project, sits on the Project Board and is fully engaged in the process. It remains fully supportive and is keen to see the Bar End site including its own facilities managed as a single 'Sports Park', which would be unique in Hampshire.
- **The Pinder Trust** - The Pinder Trust also remain committed to the project and have stated in writing that their offer to provide up to £1m contribution to the project for the provision of hydrotherapy facilities remains but will be reviewed in June 2017 in relation to progress.
- **Hampshire County Council** - Discussions have been taking place with Hampshire County Council regarding land and other interests including Hampshire Institute of Sport but no conclusions have yet been drawn. These discussions with Hampshire County Council regarding the use of their land will continue as the project evolves and the exact location for the sport and leisure centre is confirmed.
- **Sport England** – Winchester City Council have had an initial meeting with Sport England to discuss the proposed project at Bar End and to explore potential funding opportunities. These discussions are ongoing.
- **Ministry of Defence** - A meeting, organised by Cllr Laming and attended by the Leader and officers, has been held with military representatives to invite interest from the Army in aspects of the project. The Army's interest focuses on the provision of hydrotherapy and other rehabilitation facilities, and the use of the swimming pool.

Other Background Documents Reviewed

3.3.30 The Council supplied a range of other documents which have been reviewed as background information and context to the Needs Assessment work. These are listed below:

- Winchester Fit for the Future – Outline Proposal Document for New Community Sports Facilities in Winchester, May 2012.
- Community Gymnastics Facility at Bar End, Winchester: Topline business case, October 2016.
- A 50m Swimming Pool for Winchester: Meeting the aquatic needs of the Winchester Community, Winchester Penguins Swimming Club.
- The case for Indoor Athletics and track spectator seating at Bar End, Winchester, May 2017
- Winchester Swim School Research: 2015
- Winchester North Walls Artificial Grass Pitch Business Case, RPT Consulting, December 2015
- Winchester Ice Arena: Ice Skating for all, Winchester Ice Sports Association
- Potential Second Pitch at Bar End, Winchester Hockey Club, June 2016

3.4 Demographic Profile

3.4.1 The demographic profile of the District has been reviewed to provide further context in terms of the catchment population and the key factors influencing facility needs.

Population

3.4.2 As stated in the Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy, 16.6%³ of the Districts population currently live within the South Downs National Park and 36% of its population live in Winchester Town. The population are described as being well-educated and healthy, with 30%⁴ being qualified to professional status compared to 20% nationally.

3.4.3 Anticipated changes in the next ten years suggest that by 2031 over one third of the District's population will be of pensionable age⁵. There is therefore a clear need to address the ageing population and their housing requirements along with the needs of the young people and those with families in order to retain mixed communities that support the development and continuation of a strong local economy.

3.4.4 Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2014 Subnational population projections for Winchester City provide an insight into expected rises in population within Winchester City over the next twenty years until 2037 per age group. Overall the data suggests that there will be an increase in population of 13.1% from 122,000 in 2017 to 138,000 in 2037⁶.

3.4.5 The most significant anticipated increases in population are in the age category 75+. There are predicted decreases in population in the age group 45-54⁷.

³ Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (Adopted March 2013)

⁴ Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (Adopted March 2013)

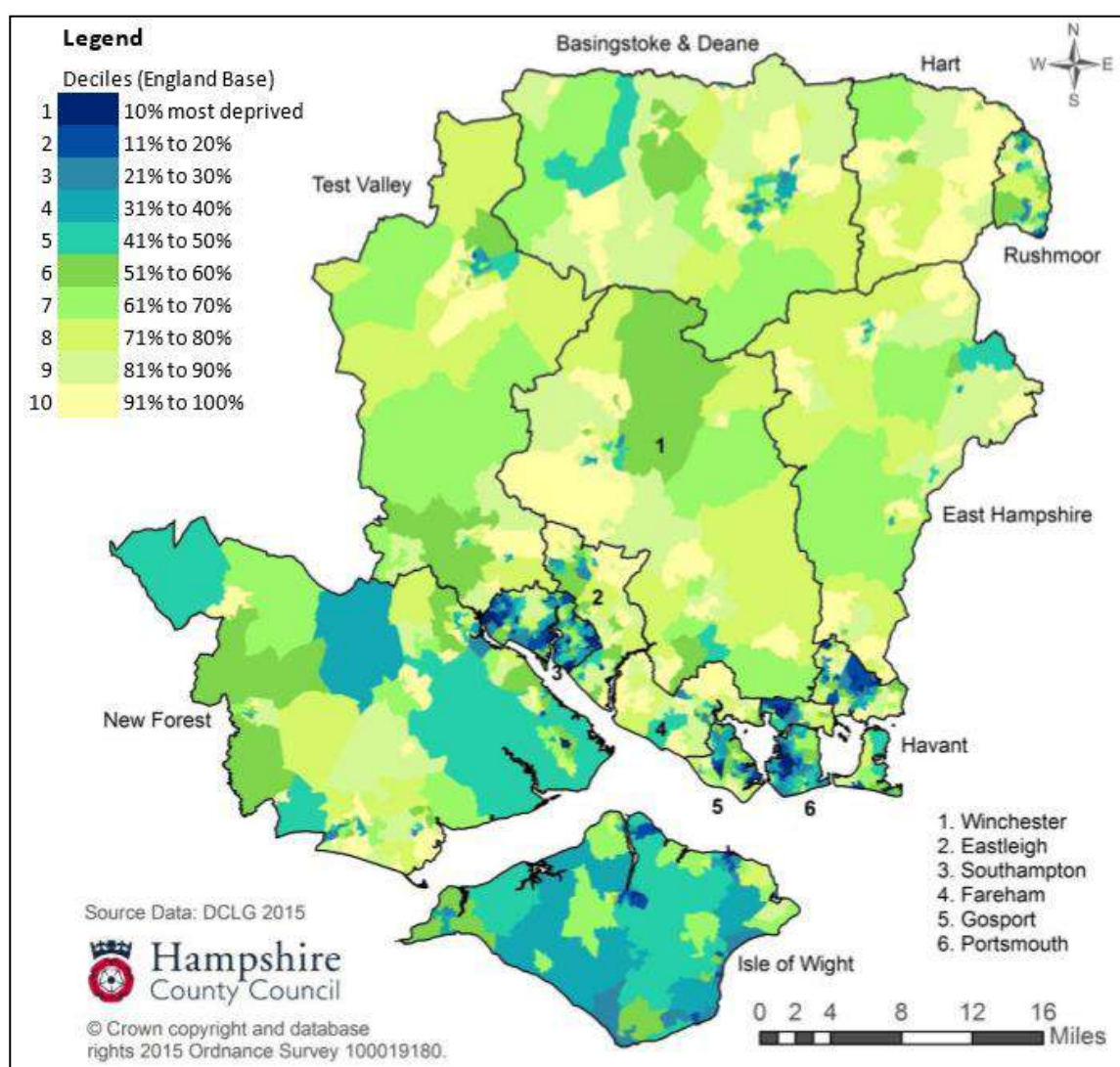
⁵ Housing Technical Paper 2010 – Winchester City Council

⁶ ONS 2014 Subnational population projections for Winchester City

⁷ ONS 2014 Subnational population projections for Winchester City

- 3.4.6 The Indices of Deprivation is the collective name for a group of 10 indices that all measure different aspects of deprivation, although the most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This is a combination of the seven indices; income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers (housing and services), crime and living environment. This then provides an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every neighbourhood in England. There are currently 32,844 lower super output areas in England and 70⁸ of these are in Winchester. Winchester has no areas of lower super output in the most 10-20% of the most deprived areas in England.
- 3.4.7 The map in Figure1 illustrates the geographical spread of varying levels of multiple deprivation in the District compared to other areas in Hampshire.

Figure 1: Map illustrating overall index of multiple deprivation in Hampshire



⁸ The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation

3.5 Housing Growth

Planning Context

- 3.5.1 Winchester District is amongst the twenty most affluent Districts in the country. It is the least densely populated in Hampshire covering some 661 square kilometres with over 50 rural settlements, centred around the county town of Winchester itself. It has a well-educated and healthy population with 30% being qualified to professional status compared to 20% nationally. 74% of residents consider themselves in good health compared to 68% nationally. Population projections indicate that by 2031 over a third of the District's population will be of pensionable age. The population is typically white British with only a 2% representation by black, minority and ethnic groups.
- 3.5.2 Car ownership is high with the number of households with two or more cars approximately 50% higher than the national average. High car ownership provides more freedom of choice in terms of access to goods and services but also has a negative impact on the District's carbon footprint.
- 3.5.3 The District has many special heritage characteristics with over 2,000 listed buildings, more than 30 conservation areas, over 100 scheduled ancient monuments and 10 historic parks and gardens and a registered battlefield. The natural environment is also valued with a range of local, national and European designations. The tidal area of the River Hamble/Solent within the District is both a Special Area of Conservation and a Special Protection Area, and the Itchen Valley, which covers a large part of the District including the source of the River Itchen is also a Special Area of Conservation. At a more local level there are over 600 sites of importance for nature conservation and 17 Sites of Special Scientific Interest. 40.4% of the District now falls within the South Downs National Park.

Spatial Planning Objectives

- 3.5.4 The following objectives follow the Community Strategy outcomes. The key objectives of the Community Strategy with relevance to the built and Sports Facility Needs Assessment are listed below:
- Maximise new and existing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and recreation/play to promote healthy lifestyles for all members of the community.
 - Provision of 12,500 new homes across the District by 2031.
 - Provision of a range of housing types and tenures to address the varied housing needs of the District's resident and working population and ensure inclusion for all.
 - Retention of existing and provision of new services and support facilities in the right places at the right time, including health, education, cultural, leisure and shopping, etc, to ensure existing and new communities are attractive and safe places to live and work and to allow our ageing population to participate.
 - Encourage sustainable transport alternatives that reduce the use of the private car and enable people to live close to where they work or participate in activities.
 - Promote the varied talents of the District, building on the creative and knowledge based industries that exist, whilst developing the agricultural, tourism and cultural assets of our historic towns and villages and valued landscapes.
 - Ensure that there are a range of sites and premises available for businesses and commercial enterprises to set up and expand to meet their full potential and

adequate infrastructure is available, including the provision of communications technology.

- Maximise the economic opportunities offered by the designation of the South Downs National Park, utilising its tourism, recreation and cultural opportunities whilst supporting its purposes.
- Maintain, protect and enhance Winchester District's valuable environments and wildlife assets, whether these are urban or rural areas or involve the built or natural environments. Ensure that change restores, maintains or enhances the biodiversity, landscape character and historic environment of the District as a special place, whilst respecting its setting within the South Downs National Park.
- Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure to include open spaces, green links and wildlife corridors.

Three Distinct Spatial Areas

3.5.5 Three distinct spatial areas are identified by the Council. Extracts from the strategy text are summarised below:

3.5.6 **Winchester Town** - As the largest settlement in the District, Winchester is home to 36% of the District's population and about 50% of the total District employment provision. There are significant patterns of in and out commuting due to the mis-match of workers and residents. It is a hub for many services and facilities which benefit residents and businesses in the District and beyond, and is a sustainable location for growth and change. The challenge is to provide for the future needs of residents and businesses in a way which ensures that it retains a balanced and growing economy whilst respecting its key qualities and features. The historic, cultural, aesthetic, visual and nature conservation elements of Winchester and its setting are of exceptional quality. These remain relevant today in how the Town responds to its development requirements whilst retaining its compact form and sense of place.

3.5.7 The spatial planning vision for Winchester Town will be achieved through:

- Provision of 4,000 new homes (2011-2031) to meet a range of community needs and deliver a wide choice of homes including affordable homes to ensure social inclusion. This will be achieved through:
- Development and redevelopment of existing premises and sites and other opportunities within and adjoining the defined built-up area of Winchester, to deliver some 2,000 new homes.
- A new new neighbourhood to the north of Winchester at Barton Farm for about 2,000 homes, of which 40% should be expected to be affordable, and associated support facilities and services in accordance with the requirements of Policy WT2.

3.5.8 **South Hampshire Urban Areas** – This spatial area has been defined as a local response to planning for the part of the District which lies with the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) area. The Council supports the updated PUSH economic development strategy (October 2012) and proposes to play its part in meeting this through the provision of housing (6, 000 dwellings), facilities and employment areas. The emphasis is to provide mixed communities with a range of housing types and tenures. This scale of development has the potential to impact on the existing character of the locality and on the landscape, infrastructure, wildlife and sensitive habitats. It will be necessary for development schemes to fully assess such impacts and provide adequate avoidance or mitigation measures. A further challenge and opportunity is to ensure that these new communities build a strong sense of identity and are

sustainable, with access to both community and physical infrastructure, through early pro-active engagement with the community and service providers.

3.5.9 The spatial planning vision for the South Hampshire Urban Areas will be achieved through the provision of:

- New housing to meet a range of community needs and deliver a wider choice of homes including affordable to ensure social inclusion.
- A new community to the West of Waterlooville consisting of about 3,000 homes (about 600 in Havant Borough), of which 40% is expected to be affordable, and associated employment provision, support facilities and services. Planning permission has now been granted for a Major Development Area of about 3,000 dwellings to the West of Waterlooville (almost 2,500 in the Winchester District and about 600 in Havant Borough), including the former 'reserve' site for 1,000 dwellings. About 2,350 of these dwellings will be developed within Winchester District during this Plan period.
- A new community to the North of Whiteley consisting of about 3,500 homes, of which 40% is expected to be affordable, which should support existing employment provision and provide new and expanded infrastructure, facilities and services.

3.5.10 **Market Towns and Rural Area** - This area of Winchester District includes 50 or so smaller settlements, which range from larger villages to small hamlets. The varied nature of the settlements in this part of the District requires a strategy that will allow local opportunities to be realised whilst protecting the rural nature and character of the villages and surrounding countryside, many of which now lie in the South Downs National Park.

3.5.11 Approximately 76,000 people live in this spatial area which covers a large proportion of the District. The key objective is to secure the right amount and type of development, to ensure that existing communities can remain viable, with access to the services they need. The mobile nature of the population adds a further complexity as residents travel to alternative destinations, whether by necessity or desire. The rural nature of this part of the District is a constraint, but there are numerous opportunities to address local needs and maximise attractive rural settings.

3.5.12 The Strategic Development Area (SDA) to be located to the North of Fareham, will comprise 6,500 – 7,500 new homes. This SDA will be focused towards the City of Portsmouth and help deliver the strategic growth required in the South Hampshire sub-region. The South East Plan indicates that this SDA will be located within Fareham Borough.

3.5.13 Although none of the built element of the SDA will be within Winchester District, the SDA is a strategic issue which the Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy needs to address. The overriding requirement is to retain the open rural nature of this land and to prevent changes which would urbanise its undeveloped character.

3.5.14 The spatial planning vision for the Market Towns and Larger Villages will be achieved through the provision of:

- In Bishops Waltham and New Alresford, provision for about 500 new homes in each settlement and provision for about 250 new homes in each of the following settlements:- Colden Common, Denmead, Kings Worthy, Swanmore, Waltham Chase, and Wickham.

-
- Existing facilities, services and employment provision should be retained or improved to serve the settlements and their catchment area.

Summary

- 3.5.15 Provision will be made within the District for the provision of about 12,500 dwellings (net) in the period April 2011 to March 2031, distributed between the three spatial areas as follows:
- Winchester Town 4,000 dwellings
 - South Hampshire Urban Areas 6,000 dwellings
 - Market Towns and Rural Area 2,500 dwellings
- 3.5.16 Approximately 8,000 of this total will be within major developments at North Winchester (2,000), West of Waterlooville (2,500) and North Whiteley (3,500).
- 3.5.17 The provision and retention of local services and facilities is important, especially those which provide opportunities for communities to access them without having to travel excessive distances. Such local services and facilities fall into the following categories:
- Community centres and village halls.
 - Indoor sports and recreation facilities, including allotments.
 - Educational, health and care establishments (including nursing/care homes)
 - Premises for the emergency services, public utilities and infrastructure;
- 3.5.18 The settlement strategy for the Market Towns and Rural Area attaches great importance to the retention and improvement of facilities and services, especially in the larger villages.
- 3.5.19 The Local Planning Authority will seek improvements in the open space network and in built recreation facilities within the District, to achieve the type of provision, space required and levels of accessibility set out in the Council's most up to date open space and built facilities standards. This will be achieved by new and improved provision, or by improving public access for all to existing facilities and educational provision.
- 3.5.20 New housing development should make provision for public open space and built facilities in accordance with the most up to date standards, preferably through onsite provision of new facilities where feasible or by financial contributions towards off-site improvements.
- 3.5.21 There will be a presumption against the loss of any open space, sports or recreation facility (including built facilities), except where it can be demonstrated that:
- Alternative facilities will be provided and are at least as accessible to current and potential new users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality; or
 - The benefit of the development to the community outweighs the harm caused by the loss of the facility.

3.6 Health

- 3.6.1 The health of people in Winchester is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy of both men and women is higher than the England average. The life expectancy of males in Winchester is 82.3, compared to the national average of 79.4

and 85.4 is the life expectancy for females in Winchester, compared to the national average of 83.1 years⁹.

- 3.6.2 In terms of excess weight in adults (including obesity), 60.5% of Winchester's adults fall into this category, compared with 64.8%¹⁰ nationally.
- 3.6.3 Obesity levels in children in Winchester equates to 14.7% of the child population, compared with the national rate of 19.1%¹¹.
- 3.6.4 In Winchester, 21.4% of the adults are considered to be physically inactive. This is lower than both regional (25.1%) and national rates (28.7%)¹² and the estimated health costs of inactivity in the community are £1.7million¹³. In addition, a total of 40 deaths per year are estimated to be prevented if 75% of the population aged 40-79 were engaged in the recommended levels of physical activity¹⁴.
- 3.6.5 A total of 31.6% of the population in Winchester take part in organised sport by belonging to a club, receiving tuition or taking part competitively, compared to 33.9% nationally¹⁵.

3.7 Sports Participation

- 3.7.1 In 2016, Sport England published a new strategy, 'Towards an Active Nation,' a strategy that directly aligns with the Government's 'Sporting Future' Strategy. An important part of the new approach is to build all of the work around the customer, who is the person that does or might play sport. Consequently, Active Lives has been designed replacing Active People Survey. Active Lives is a much broader survey looking at patterns of behaviour over a twelve month period, rather than just four weeks. The first report was released in January 2017.
- 3.7.2 Participation figures from the Active Lives Survey can be seen in Table 1 below. These figures are for Adults (16+ and over) and include activities such as gardening, for the year 2015/2016. It can be seen that a greater percentage of adults in Winchester are classified as 'active' compared to regional and national levels¹⁶.

Table 1: Adults (16+) participation in physical activity

Region	Inactive (less than 30 mins/week)	Fairly active (30-149 mins/week)	Active (150+ mins/week)
England	22.0%	12.6%	65.4%
South East	19.7%	12.3%	68.0%
Winchester	17.4%	12.6%	70.1%

- 3.7.3 Active Lives data is only available from 2015/16, Active People Survey data is available from 2005 and can be used to highlight longer term trends. The number of adults (16+) in Winchester participating in physical activity, at least one 30 minute session of moderate intensity sport per week, has fluctuated between the years 2005 and 2016. Information in Table 2 illustrates Winchester's participation levels compared to those;

⁹ Sport England: Partnering Local Government in Winchester

¹⁰ Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of adults who are overweight (inc. obese). Time Period(s): 2013-15

¹¹ Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of children who are obese. Time Period(s): 2014/15

¹² Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework. Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults. Time period(s): 2015

¹³ Sport England: Partnering Local Government in Winchester

¹⁴ Sport England: Partnering Local Government in Winchester

¹⁵ Sport England: Partnering Local Government in Winchester

¹⁶ Active Lives Survey 2015/2016

nationally, regionally and to its neighbouring authorities. When comparing Winchester's adult participation levels with those in the country, they have been consistently higher than national and regional, south east figures and those of their neighbouring authorities. There has been an overall increase from 41.2% in 2005/2006 to 43.6% in 2015/2016¹⁷.

Table 2: Adult (16+) participation in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week by year

Region	2005/06 (APS1)	2015/16 (APS10)	% Change
England	34.60%	36.10%	4.34%
South East	37.10%	38.30%	3.23%
Winchester	41.20%	43.60%	5.83%
Basingstoke & Deane	41.70%	42.40%	1.68%
East Hampshire	38.30%	41.50%	8.36%
Eastleigh	40.50%	39.60%	-2.22%
Fareham	40.70%	38.20%	-6.14%
Test Valley	40.30%	40.30%	0.00%

(Source: Active People Survey 1-10, Sport England 2016)

- 3.7.4 The Active Lives Survey measures participation slightly differently, by measuring sport and physical activity if it's done at least twice in the last 28 days. Table 3 illustrates the number of adults (16+) who have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days in Winchester and its geographical neighbours.

Table 3: Adults (16+) who have taken part in sport & physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days (November 2015 - November 2016)

Active Lives Survey	National	Regional (South East)	Winchester	Basingstoke and Deane	East Hampshire	Eastleigh	Fareham	Test Valley
Year 1 Report	77.2%	79.7%	80.1%	77.6%	84.5%	73.3%	80.7%	73.9%

(Source: Active Lives Survey 2015-2016, Year 1 Report)

- 3.7.5 The information illustrates that 80.1% of adults (16+) in Winchester have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days. This percentage is lower than that of Fareham and East Hampshire, but is 2.9% higher than the national figure.

¹⁷ Active People Surveys 1 to 10

3.8 Non Participation

- 3.8.1 In addition to analysing participation, the Active Lives Survey (2015/2016) also provides an indication of those that are physically inactive, doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week. 17.4% of adults (16+) in Winchester are physically inactive, compared to regional (19.7%) and national (22.0%) figures¹⁸.
- 3.8.2 The estimated level of adult excess weight, smoking and physical activity are better than the England average and it has been highlighted that local priorities for Winchester include; older people, reducing inequalities and alcohol.¹⁹

3.9 Sport England Market Segmentation

- 3.9.1 To help better understand attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to participation, Sport England has developed a segmentation model with 19 'sporting' segments. Each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude.
- 3.9.2 Knowing which segment is most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. For example, whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is useful to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage.

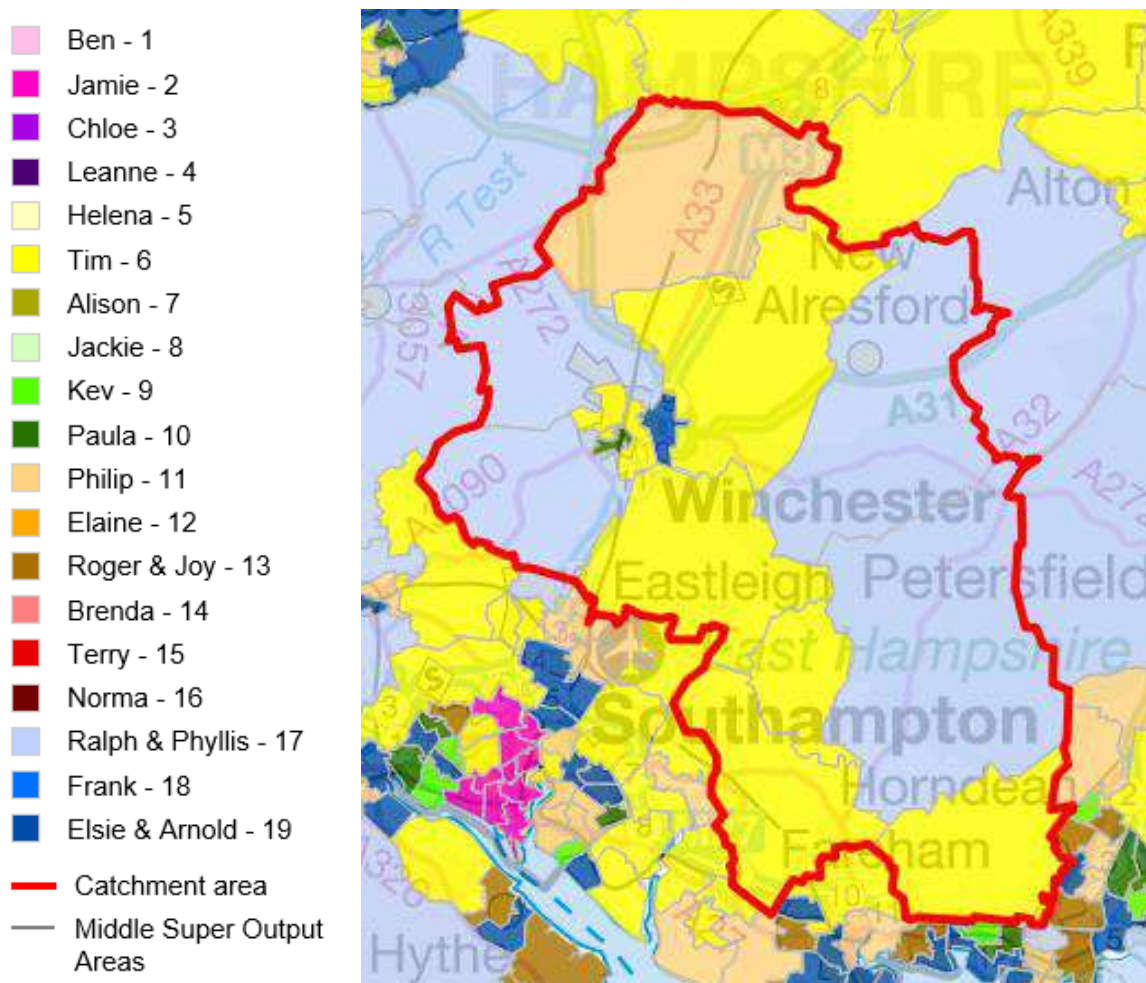
Dominant Market Segmentation in Winchester by Population

- 3.9.3 Figure 1 represents the geographical spread of different regions within Winchester and their associated segment. The map highlights that there are a number of different segments within the local authority area.

¹⁸ Active Lives Survey 2015-2016

¹⁹ Public Health England, Winchester District Health Profile 2016

3.9.4 Figure 1: Market Segmentation in Winchester



3.9.5 From the map above in Figure 1 it can be seen that the dominant segments are 'Tim', 'Ralph and Phyllis' and 'Philip' who geographically cover the majority of the District.

3.9.6 Table 4 breaks down the exact population of each of the segments within Winchester.

Table 4: Catchment population of each segment in Winchester

Segment	Catchment Population	Tops Sports (played at least once a month) and sporting behaviour
Ben	6,682	Ben is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis: he is the most sporty of the 19 segments. Ben's top sports are football (33%), keep fit/gym (24%), cycling (18%), athletics including running (15%) and swimming (13%)
Jamie	2,368	Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Jamie's top sports are football (28%), keep fit and gym (22%), athletics including running (12%), cycling (12%) and swimming (10%)
Chloe	7,498	Chloe is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Chloe's top sports are fit/gym (28%), swimming (24%), athletics including running (14%) and equestrian (3%)
Leanne	1,963	Leanne is the least active of her age group. Leanne's top sports are keep fit/gym (23%), swimming (18%), athletics including running (9%), cycling (6%) and football (4%)
Helena	5,144	Helena is a fairly active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Helena's top sports are keep fit/gym (26%), swimming (22%), cycling (11%), athletics including running (9%) and equestrian (3%)
Tim	10,960	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Tim's top sports are cycling (21%), keep fit/gym (20%), swimming (15%), football (13%) and golf (7%).
Alison	6,245	Alison is a fairly active segment with above average levels of participation in sport. Alison's top sports are keep fit/gym (27%), swimming (25%), cycling (12%), athletics

		including running (11%) and equestrian (3%)
Jackie	2,481	Jackie has above average levels of participation in sport, but is less active than other segments in her age group. Jackie's top sports are keep fit/gym (22%), swimming (20%), cycling (9%), athletics including running (6%) and badminton (2%)
Kev	1,891	Kev has above average levels of participation in sport. Kev's top sports are keep fit/gym (14%), football (12%), cycling (11%), swimming (10%) and athletics including running (6%)
Paula	1,894	Paula is not a very active type and her participation is lower than that of the general adult. Paula's top sports are keep fit/gym (15%), swimming (17%), cycling (5%), athletics and running (4%) and football (3%)
Philip	8,311	Philip's sporting activity level are above national average. Philip's top sports are cycling (16%), keep fit/gym (15%), swimming (12%) and golf (8%)
Elaine	6,796	Elaine's sporting activity levels are similar to national average. Elaine's top sports are keep fit/gym (21%), swimming (18%), cycling (7%), athletics including running (3%) and tennis (2%)
Roger & Joy	4,896	Roger and Joy are slightly less active than the general population. Roger and Joy's top sports are keep fit/gym (13%), cycling (8%), golf (6%) and angling (2%)
Brenda	1,406	Brenda is generally less active than the average adult. Brenda's top sports are keep fit/gym (15%), swimming (13%), cycling (4%), athletics and running (2%) and badminton (1%)
Terry	1,483	Terry is generally less active than the average adult. Terry's top sports are generally keep fit/gym (8%), swimming (6%), cycling (6%), angling (4%) and golf (4%)
Norma	945	Norma is generally less active than the average adult. Norma's top sports are generally keep fit/gym (12%), swimming (10%), cycling (2%), bowls (1%) and martial arts/combat (1%)
Ralph & Phyllis	9,610	Ralph and Phyllis are less active than the average adult, but are sportier than other segments of the same age group. Ralph and Phyllis' top sports are keep fit/gym (10%), swimming (9%), golf (7%), bowls (4%) and cycling (4%)
Frank	1,884	Frank is generally much less active than the average adult. Frank's top sports are golf (7%), keep fit/gym (6%), swimming (6%) and cycling (4%)
Elsie & Arnold	4,229	Elsie and Arnold are much less active than the average adult. Their top sports are keep fit/gym (10%), swimming (7%), bowls (3%), golf (1%) and cycling (1%)

- 3.9.7 It can be seen that 'Tim' is the most dominant segment representing 10,960 of the population. In terms of sporting habits, 'Tim' represents those that are active and take part in sport on a regular basis. The most popular sports they take part in are cycling, keep fit/gym and swimming.
- 3.9.8 'Ralph and Phyllis' represent the second largest segment in Winchester. Interestingly, this segment differs from that of 'Tim'. 'Ralph and Phyllis' are less active than the average adult, but are sportier than other segments of the same age group. The most popular sports for this segment includes; keep fit/gym, swimming, golf and bowls
- 3.9.9 The smallest segment in the District, representing only 945 people is 'Norma'. This segment represents those that are generally less active than the average adult and top sports include keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling and martial arts/combat.
- 3.9.10 The implications for sports facility provision are that the dominant profiles would benefit from the provision of facilities to support keep fit/gym and swimming facilities. Other popular sports are based primarily outside.

3.10 Neighbouring Authority Developments

- 3.10.1 Following consultation with neighbouring authorities, we are aware of the following leisure centre developments.

East Hampshire District Council - Alton Sports Centre

- 3.10.2 East Hampshire District Council is developing a new leisure centre to be built next to the existing one, which will remain open while the new facility is built. The new building is planned to be completed during 2019. The facility mix is listed below:

- 6 lane 25m pool
- Teaching pool with moveable floor
- 6 court sports hall
- 130 station gym
- 1 x multi-purpose studio
- Holistic Studio for yoga, pilates and mind and body activities
- 1 x spin studio
- Soft play
- Café
- Health suite
- Clip n climb facility
- 2 x squash courts.

East Hampshire District Council - Whitehill and Bordon Regeneration proposals

- 3.10.3 In April 2015 East Hampshire District Council approved plans to transform one of the largest towns in Hampshire, Whitehill & Bordon. The existing Bordon Garrison Swimming Pool will be closed and Mill Chase Secondary school will be re-located to include a larger leisure facility which will provide within a new building located within the town centre. The new building is planned to be completed during 2019:

School based facilities:

- 1 x full size 3G Pitch
- 6 court Sports Hall.

New community leisure centre, located in the town centre:

- 6 lane 25m swimming pool
- gym
- dance studio
- café.

Eastleigh Borough Council - Fleming Park Leisure Centre

- 3.10.4 Eastleigh Borough Council is developing the £25 million facility, with construction currently under way. It will replace the existing Fleming Park Leisure Centre, located on the same site. The new building is planned to be completed in late 2017. The new centre will include the following facilities:

- 8 lane 25m swimming pool
- 20m x 10m larger learner pool with movable floor

-
- Sauna and steam
 - 15-badminton court sports hall (with retractable spectator seating)
 - 4 squash courts
 - 150 stations gym
 - 3 multi-purpose studio
 - group spinning studio
 - Crèche
 - Children's soft play
 - Café
 - 1 x full-size all-weather pitch
 - 3 five-a-side leisure pitches
 - 4 tennis courts.
 - Parking for more than 550 cars.

Test Valley Borough Council - Andover Leisure Centre

3.10.5 Test Valley Borough Council is developing a new £16 million facility is due to replace the existing Andover Sports Centre. The new building is planned to be completed during 2019. The new centre will include the following facilities:

- 6 lane 25m pool
- 15m learner pool with adjustable floor
- Splash pad/water confidence area
- 8 court sports hall
- 165-station fitness suite
- A virtual cycling studio
- 3 Dance studios
- 2 Squash courts
- Adventure play
- Café.
- Clip and Climb.

3.10.6 It is clear that there is a significant amount of planned development due to be delivered in the short to medium term in neighbouring authorities. Of these, the Fleming Park Leisure Centre development in Eastleigh is likely to have the most significant impact on Winchester. It is likely to attract users from the south of the District, for whom it will be the nearest leisure centre, with an attractive new range of facilities.

3.11 Summary

3.11.1 The following key points have been identified through the background and policy review:

- Anticipated changes in the next ten years suggest that by 2031 over one third of the District's population will be of pensionable age.
- ONS data suggests that there will be an increase in population of 13.1% from 122,000 in 2017 to 138,000 in 2037.
- The health of people in Winchester is generally better than the England average, with 21.4% of adults considered to be physically inactive. This is lower than both regional (25.1%) and national rates (28.7%) . The data however, does still suggest that one fifth of the population are classified as inactive.
- The number of adults (16+) in Winchester participating in physical activity, at least one 30 minute session of moderate intensity sport per week, has fluctuated

between the years 2005 and 2016. There has however been an overall increase from 41.2% in 2005/2006 to 43.6% in 2015/2016.

- Sport England's market segmentation shows that of the 19 segments 'Tim' is the most dominant segment representing 10,960 of the population. In terms of sporting habits, 'Tim' represents those that are active and take part in sport on a regular basis. The most popular sports they take part in are cycling, keep fit/gym and swimming.
- There is a significant amount of planned development due to be delivered in the short to medium term in neighbouring authorities. Of these, the Fleming Park Leisure Centre development in Eastleigh is likely to have the most significant impact on Winchester. It is likely to attract users from the south of the District, for whom it will be the nearest leisure centre, with an attractive new range of facilities.

4 NEEDS ASSESSMENT, SURPLUSES AND SHORTFALLS IN FACILITY PROVISION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the Needs Assessment work. Each facility type is reviewed in turn with information provided on various factors relating to supply and demand.

4.1.2 The audit of facility supply includes an assessment of the quality, quantity and accessibility of each of the following indoor facilities:

- Indoor Swimming Pools
- Sports Halls (minimum of 3 badminton courts in size)
- Health and Fitness Suites (including studios)
- Artificial Turf Pitches
- Squash Courts
- Tennis Courts (indoor and outdoor)
- Gymnastics Facilities
- Athletics Facilities.

Assessment of Supply

4.1.3 Where possible, audits and assessments have been undertaken in the presence of management staff from the facilities. This is of considerable value as it not only enables access to be gained to all aspects of facilities, but also allows more detailed in-situ discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. This is essential as the audit is a 'snapshot' visit and there is a risk, dependent upon the time of day/year, that it may not wholly reflect general user experience.

4.1.4 Site visits were undertaken at facilities operated by a range of organisations and information was gathered on the following areas:

- Facility and scale
- Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus, where available, facility owner aspirations)
- Location and accessibility
- Programing issues
- Condition, maintenance and existing improvement plans.

Assessment of Demand

4.1.5 Demand has been assessed utilising available Sport England tools (i.e. Facilities Planning Model, Active Places, Active People Survey and Active Lives Survey) to help gauge strategic provision of community sports facilities. It helps to analyse sports facility provision and whether supply meets demand. It provides data that is used as part of the information base to inform the analysis of supply and demand.

4.1.6 Demand analysis is supplemented by data collected during site visits and stakeholder consultation. This enables key local issues to be taken into account, e.g. where local demand is particularly high and additional provision is required. Consultation was conducted with a range of stakeholders to gain a comprehensive understanding of key issues.

Catchment Areas

- 4.1.7 Catchment areas for different types of facilities provide a tool for identifying areas currently not served by existing sports facilities. It is recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. Therefore, Sport England accept a catchment which is defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users.
- 4.1.8 Sport England determines that differences in rural and urban catchments are reflected within an agreed walk or drive time catchment. The normal acceptable standard would be to apply a 20-minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. Throughout this report a catchment area of a 20 minute drive time has been applied, in agreement with Sport England.

Supply and Demand Analysis

- 4.1.9 The supply and demand assessment is key in determining whether the District currently has sufficient provision to account for future changes in population. It also takes into account the spread of provision and enables identification of communities not served by a facility.
- 4.1.10 It is necessary to assess the current capacity across the District and potential demand (based on population and participation trends). This helps determine whether current capacity is meeting current demand and whether there is a surplus or a shortfall. It also identifies the areas of over or undersupply relative to demand.
- 4.1.11 The key findings are provided in a summary for each facility and the implications for the Needs Assessment are stated.

4.2 Indoor Swimming Pools

- 4.2.1 Defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation, this covers indoor pools and specific diving tanks used for swimming, teaching, training and diving” (Sport England Active Places).

4.3 Supply

Quantity

- 4.3.1 There are currently five sites, with a total of seven pools in the District where indoor swimming pools are available for community use in varying capacities. Of these five sites, three are located at educational sites, one at a local authority owned leisure centre and one at an MOD owned and managed facility. Details of the sites can be seen in Table 5. It should be noted that The Army Training Regiment pool site is due to close in 2021. This will reduce the supply of swimming pools in the District. However it should be noted that only 14 hours of community use per week at the site was available.

Table 5: Indoor swimming pool provision in Winchester

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	Main/General	6	25	Sports Club / Community Association	MOD	MOD	n/a	n/a
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	5	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2000	2010
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1974	n/a
	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	15	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1974	n/a
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	Main/General	6	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1996	n/a
	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	13	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1996	n/a
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	Main/General	6	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1968	2005
BISHOPS WALTHAM JUNIOR SCHOOL	Main/General	4	20	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1975	2012
DE VERE VENUES (NEW PLACE)	Main/General	0	15	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1986	2014
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (MEON VALLEY)	Learner/Teaching/Training	1	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1977	2008
MARWELL HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	10	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	2014
MOD SOUTHWICK PARK	Main/General	3	22	Private Use	MOD	MOD	1991	2008
NORTON PARK	Main/General	0	16	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	n/a
SKYLARK COUNTRY CLUB	Main/General	0	15	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2008	2011
SOLENT HOTEL SPA	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	13	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	2004
THE PILGRIMS SCHOOL	Lido	5	20	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2007	2014
THE WINCHESTER HOTEL AND SPA	Leisure Pool	0	7	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1995	2012

4.3.2 As can be seen from the information above, River Park is the only leisure centre offering swimming on a pay and play basis. Those facilities highlighted in grey have not been included in the analysis as they are not available for general community use.

4.3.3 The facilities at The Army Training Regiment Winchester, River Park Leisure Centre, St Swithuns School and Winchester College are all 6 lanes x 25m pools and that at Kings School Sports Centre is a 5 lane x 25 m pool. The total amount of water space at the five sites in 2017 is 1,782 m² of water, whilst the supply available for community use

across the sites (known as effective supply) equates to 1,147 m² of water. Projections for 2037 suggest that the total supply of water space is 1,457m² and the effective supply is 1,056 m² of water.

- 4.3.4 There is therefore, quite a difference between the total water space and the effective supply of water space for community use. There is scope to make more use of what already exists at these education sites. This is set out as a quantitative finding but it is recognised that the potential sharing of swimming pool use and income across different providers is problematic.
- 4.3.5 There is a negative supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 130 m² of water in 2017 increasing to 315 m² in 2037.
- 4.3.6 Figure 3 illustrates the geographical location of the five sites that are available for community use in varying capacities within the District.

Figure 3: Indoor swimming pools in Winchester



- 4.3.7 It can be seen from Figure 3 that all of the facilities that are available for community use are located in and around Winchester City towards the North West of the District. There are no facilities located in the North, South or East of the District. It should be noted

that the facility at The Army Training Regiment has not been included on the maps as it is due to close in 2021.

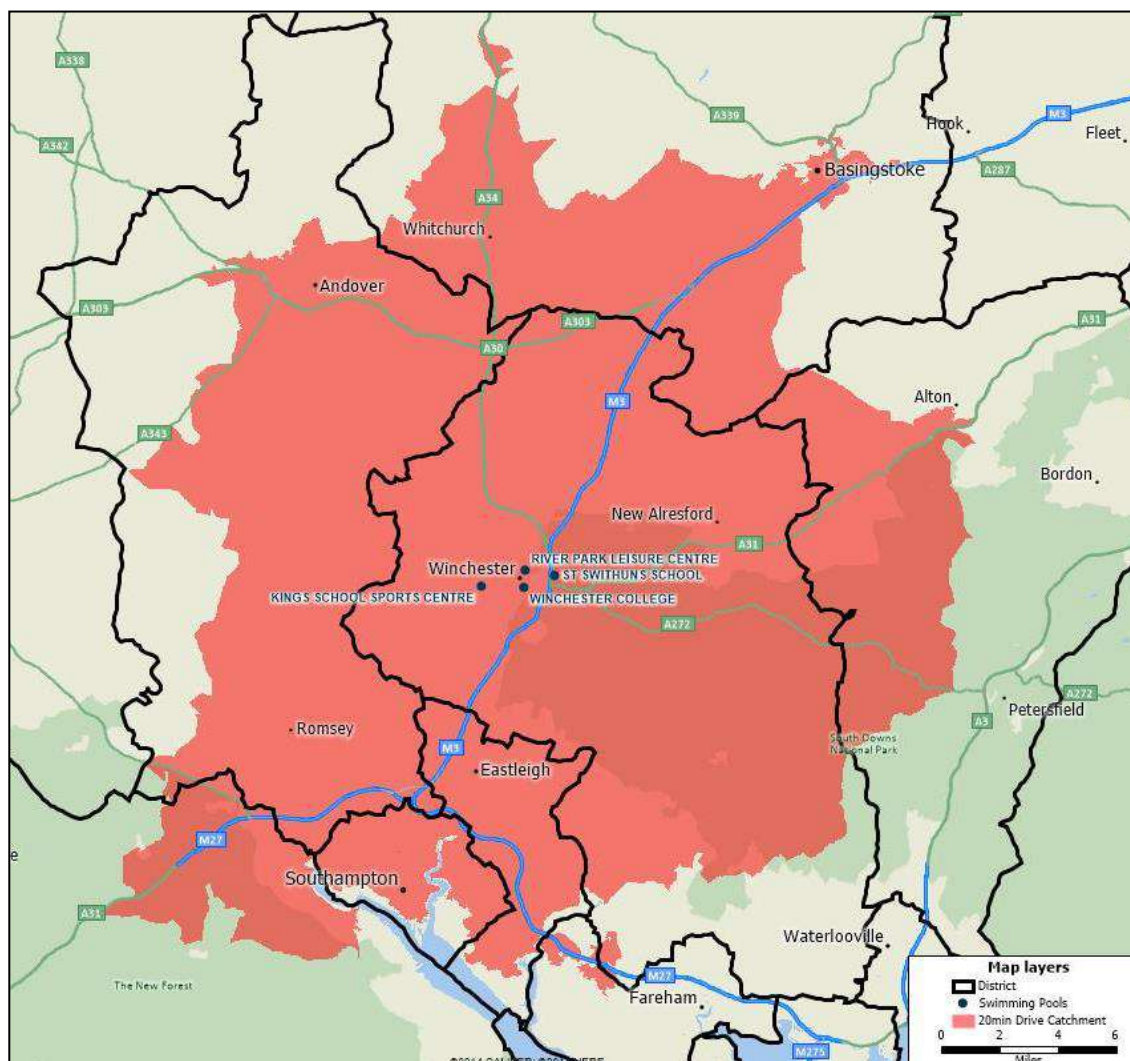
Quality

- 4.3.8 The average age of the four pool sites for which data is available is 32 years old representing a reasonably old facility stock. The oldest pool site is Winchester College PE Centre, which opened in 1968 and was modernised in 2005. The most recent swimming pool site is the Kings School pool that opened in 2000 and modernised in 2010. River Park Leisure Centre opened in 1974 and the St Swithuns School pool opened in 1996.
- 4.3.9 Based on the costs and benefits of modernisation or replacement of pools, an increasing issue is the age of the pool stock. Loss of one or two pool sites because of age and condition will make a big difference to the overall supply and demand balance of pool provision across the authority.
- 4.3.10 In particular, sports clubs have commented that the facility at River Park is in need of improvement and it is not suitable for hosting competitions. The Council plans to replace River Park Leisure Centre with improved facilities as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development.

Accessibility

- 4.3.11 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor swimming pool provision to determine deficiencies in provision. A 20-minute drive time has been applied to community accessible indoor swimming pools servicing Winchester.

Figure 4: Map to show access to indoor swimming pools based on a 20 minute drive time catchment area



-
- 4.3.12 It can be seen in Figure 4 that the majority of the District are able to reach a community accessible facility located within the District, within a 20 minute drive time catchment, which does also extend into neighbouring authorities such as Eastleigh and Test Valley.
- 4.3.13 There are however areas of the District that are not able to access a facility within a 20 minute drive time catchment area in the South East of the District. However, these residents have good access to a range of alternative facilities in neighbouring authorities.

4.4 Demand

- 4.4.1 Sport England's Facility Planning Model (FPM) provides an assessment on the provision of indoor swimming pools within the District. The purposes of the FPM assessment is to assess the extent to which the existing supply of swimming pools meets current levels of demand from the resident population. It helps to analyse sports facility provision and the extent to which supply meets demand. It provides data that is used as part of the information base to inform the analysis of supply and demand. Winchester City Council specified specific scenarios they wished to test with the FPM in relation to pool provision.
- 4.4.2 Two runs of the assessment have been conducted; Run 1 for 2017 which analyses supply, demand and access to swimming pools across the Winchester City Council area and also includes the pools in the neighbouring local authorities. The location and catchment area of these swimming pools, will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for swimming across the City Council area. Run 2 which is as for Run 1, but is based on the projected population in 2037 across the Winchester City Council area and the neighbouring local authorities. This run also includes any known changes in swimming pool supply in Winchester and neighbouring authorities.
- 4.4.3 In terms of scale of pools, overall there is quite an extensive swimming pool offer in the District. There is however, as mentioned previously, only one public swimming pool site at River Park Leisure Centre. The remaining pools have variable hours of access for community use in the weekly period.
- 4.4.4 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and this is projected to increase to 137,651 in 2037. The total demand for swimming by Winchester residents in 2017 is 7,695 visits in the weekly peak period. The total demand for swimming is projected to increase to 8,259 visits in the weekly peak period by 2037. The reason the projected increase in demand for swimming is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two timescales and the fact that the older demographic has a lower propensity to participate in swimming.
- 4.4.5 It is also important to consider the past trends in swimming participation in Winchester and nationally, which can be seen in Table 6. It can be seen that participation rates have decreased nationally, regionally and within Winchester in the past 10 years. The percentage decrease in participation in Winchester has been 43.02%. It is worth noting that the fall in participation in Winchester is significantly higher than the national and regional falls.

Table 6: Participation rates in swimming

Participation rate	APS1 2005/06	APS10 2015/16	% change
National	8.04%	5.67%	-29.48%
South East	8.45%	5.84%	-30.89%
Winchester	7.95%	4.53%	-43.02%

- 4.4.6 When based on the travel patterns to pools, their location and catchments area, the finding is that 92.8% of the Winchester total demand for swimming pools can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for swimming to 2037, is to reduce satisfied demand very slightly to 91.9% of total demand for swimming.
- 4.4.7 Despite Winchester having a negative supply and demand balance, a very high percentage of Winchester demand for swimming can be met in both years, when the distribution of demand is based on the catchment area of swimming pools. This is because Winchester residents are also able to access pools in neighbouring authorities.
- 4.4.8 In 2017 unmet demand in Winchester is 7.2% of total demand, equating to 92m² of water. Unmet demand in 2037 is only slightly higher, at 8.1% of total demand equating to 111m². To put these figures into perspective, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width. Unmet demand can be defined in two parts, demand for swimming pools which cannot be met because there is either; too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool and is classified as unmet demand.
- 4.4.9 The FPM model is also designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 4.4.10 The following used capacity figures have been identified for the respective sites in 2017:
- Army Training Regiment Winchester – 39%
 - Kings School Sports Centre – 71%
 - River Park Leisure Centre – 34%
 - St Swithuns School – 72%
 - Winchester College P.E. Centre – 65%
- 4.4.11 The following used capacity figures have been projected for the respective sites in 2037:
- Army Training Regiment Winchester - 0% (due to planned closure of the facility)
 - Kings School Sports Centre – 80%
 - River Park Leisure Centre – 44%
 - St Swithuns School – 72%
 - Winchester College P.E. Centre – 55%
- 4.4.12 When looking at capacity used it is important to consider the; percentage of pool capacity used, the scale of the pool and the hours the pool is available for community use. The Winchester average is 53.5% of pool capacity use at peak times in 2017. This

increases to 57.6% by 2037, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2037. In both runs, the finding is that as a Winchester authority wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is below the Sport England pools full comfort level (70%).

- 4.4.13 The figures above shows the Kings School sports centre pool is projected to have 71% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and then 80% in 2037. To put this finding into context, this pool site is the most recent pool site in Winchester, having opened in 2000 and was modernised in 2010. So in comparison to the other pool sites, it will have a higher weighting in terms of its age and condition and will have a draw effect.
- 4.4.14 This pool also has fewer peak period hours for community use at 36 than either Winchester College PE Centre, with 46 hours or River Park Leisure Centre with 51 hours for community use in the weekly peak period. So in effect, the pool has fewer hours for community use and if there is a lot of demand in the pool catchment it can have a higher used capacity.
- 4.4.15 River Park Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 34% in 2017 and 44% in 2037. This appears to be a low level of used capacity and just reading the percentage figure is insufficient and there are other factors to consider.
- 4.4.16 This is the biggest swimming pool site in the authority, with a 25m x 6 lane pool of 313 m² of water and a teaching learner pool of 158 m² of water, so 471 m² of water in total. It also has the most extensive opening hours for community use of any swimming pool site in the weekly peak period with 51 hours, so use is spread over a greater number of hours.
- 4.4.17 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) report suggests that the projected scale of unmet demand for swimming pool water is currently equivalent to 92m² rising to 110m² metres of water with population growth by 2037. This is a fairly modest increase and suggests that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a separate teaching pool of at least the current 158m² metres of water would deliver the shortfall identified in the FPM report.

Consultation

Clubs and User Consultation

- 4.4.18 All clubs that responded to the consultation process have stated that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs and believe that the amount they will require in the future will increase. The main swimming club in Winchester, Winchester City Penguins currently has over 1,100 members, with 250 members on the waiting list. The club currently train at River Park Leisure Centre in addition to five other sites in the District. The Club has a vision to be the leading aquatics organisation in the south and work in collaboration with the University of Winchester.
- 4.4.19 The club are currently experiencing programming issues and suggest that the current programme is not maximising the use of the facilities. The club have suggested the need for a 50m, 8 lane community pool with at least one boom and a moveable floor. A smaller warmer pool, is recognised as also being helpful for younger children's swimming lessons and a warm up and warm-down facility during competitions. This pool could be smaller than 20m x 10m, with a constant, shallow depth. They have also

suggested the provision of a 20m x 10m community pool with a moveable floor. The club feel that a pool of this dimension would cater for more numbers.

- 4.4.20 Winchester City Penguins feel that community participation and talent development in sport in Winchester and the District is severely limited by lack of appropriate facilities.
- 4.4.21 The Swim with Gym Company currently has 400 active members and currently utilises the swimming pool at Kings School three days a week and feel that they currently need an additional 6 hours per week, which will increase to 12 hours over the next 5 years. They have made the suggestion that if the Winchester City Penguins had a training facility as a competitive club, this would free up time at Kings School for other swim schools.
- 4.4.22 The First Aid and Lifeguard Training Club currently has 300 active members and use swimming pool facilities on a monthly basis. They have suggested an increase in swimming pool space is necessary and they expect the amount of time and space they require to increase in the next five years.
- 4.4.23 Winchester Sport and Leisure Trust (Winchester SALT) has conducted extensive research into the proposed Bar End Development; including research surrounding other 50m pool facilities such as those at K2 Crawley and Corby and feel that a 50m pool should be provided for simultaneous use by different groups, including the swimming club, and to facilitate a broader range of provision which should include; teaching, training, competition and casual use for many different aquatic activities. They conclude that there is a large demand for additional water space in the area to support teaching, training and competition swimming.

School and University Consultation

- 4.4.24 Winchester College has a 6 lane x 25m swimming pool and a P.E. Centre that offers membership for use of the swimming pool and fitness suite. The swimming pool is utilised by a number of organisations; primarily Winchester City Penguins, Hampshire Police and various swim schools.
- 4.4.25 The works Bursar has stated that a planning application has been submitted for a replacement of the current facility, which will include a 25m x 6 lane swimming pool. The school hope to receive a decision on planning in the next couple of months but any programme thereafter is subject to receiving permission and a number of other factors at this time. The project would not commence before the summer of 2018.
- 4.4.26 During the term time the swimming pool facility is open to community use for 5 hours per week on weekdays, 6 hours a day on Saturday and 7 hours on Sunday. During the school holidays the facility opening hours for community use are as follows:

Monday-Friday: 7:00am-10:00pm
Saturday: 7:00am-8:00pm
Sunday: 9:00am -8:00pm

4.4.27 The College receive many enquiries about the use of their facilities primarily their swimming pool. The school are aware that there always seems to be demand for swimming pool space and the Winchester City Penguins use multiple facilities and still wish to utilise more.

4.4.28 Kings School has a 25m x 5 lanes swimming pool that is available for community use and the facility opening times for such are as follows:

Term Time:

- Monday-Friday: 7:00am-8:30am and 3:30pm-10:00pm (6:45am opening on Thursday)
- Saturday: 7:15am-7:00pm
- Sunday: 8:00am-6:00pm

School Holidays:

- Monday-Friday: 7:00am-10:00pm
- Saturday: 7:15am-7:00pm
- Sunday 8:00am-6:00pm

4.4.29 The school do not currently have any additional capacity for further use and current key users include Primary Schools, Winchester City Penguins, Eastleigh Swimming Club and the Tri Team.

4.4.30 Judging on the demand required for their swimming pool, the school feel there is an indication that more pool provision in the area is required.

4.4.31 Bishops Waltham Junior School has a 4 lane x 25 swimming pool that is owned by Hampshire County Council and managed by the School. The facility operates for 38 weeks of the year and is generally closed during the school holidays except for occasional private hire. Schools use the facility between 8:20am-12pm Monday through to Friday and from 2:00pm-5pm the pool is available for private hire, such as learn to swim and from 5:00pm-9:00pm it is available for group bookings. They currently have minimal additional time available in the programme.

4.4.32 The facility is in good condition and was refurbished extensively in 2012. The roof, plant, windows, changing areas and flooring were all include in the refurbishment that was paid for by Hampshire County Council.

4.4.33 St Swithuns School has a 6 lane x 25m main pool that is available for community use. The main clubs that utilise the facility are; Leigh House, Winchester Penguins Swimming Club, Active 8, Swim for the Future and Four Marks School. The pool is also available for members lane swim/family swims for 25.15 hours per week.

4.4.34 The facility opening times for community use are as follows:

Term Time:

- Monday-Friday: 5:00pm-6:00pm
- Saturday: 6:00am-8:00pm
- Sunday: Closed

School Holidays:

- Monday-Friday: 2:00pm-6:00pm
- Saturday: 6:00am-8:00pm

-
- Sunday: Closed

NGB Consultation

- 4.4.35 Swim England has invested in significant insight work investigating the wants and need of aquatic customers in recent years. This is now being translated into development work and programmes and products to assist pool operators to increase their customer numbers.
- 4.4.36 'Swim England recognises that the findings of the Sport England FPM report points towards an 8-lane 25m pool, as being adequate to meet the stated shortfall of 110 m2, assuming the current River Park Leisure Centre is closed and a replacement is built at the proposed Winchester Sport and Leisure Park . They also recognise that provision of an 8-lane 50m pool is likely to represent a significant over supply against the need identified in the FPM report. In light of the Council's decision to proceed with the development of a 50m pool,, Swim England has indicated that it will continue to support the Council with the development of a major facility as they believe that, if operated correctly, it can be sustainable'. It should be noted that Swim England recognises that the 'sustainability' is based on other elements of the facility mix subsidising the water areas and does not refer to the swimming pool being 'sustainable' as a stand-alone element.

Operator Consultation

- 4.4.37 Places for People Leisure are the current operator of the Council owned, River Park Leisure Centre. As noted above, the centre has a 25m x 6 lane main pool in addition to a learner pool.
- 4.4.38 The main users of the pool areas currently include; Winchester City Penguins, disability groups, water polo groups as well as it being used for swimming lessons, for which there are currently no waiting lists. They state that there is currently some peak time capacity available at the main pool. The learner pool however, is heavily utilised at peak times.
- 4.4.39 In terms of quality of the facility it has been stated that the wet side areas are in most need of improvement however, as the Council have been planning the centre's replacement for some time, less investment has been made in recent years. Places for People advised that, in their view, a larger learner pool (20m x 10m) and a 6 or 8 lane 25m pool should be provided as a replacement for the River Park pool facilities as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.

Parish Council Consultation

- 4.4.40 Of the Parish Councils that responded to the consultation process, 23% stated that they felt there should be more swimming pools in the local area to meet community need and a number also provided additional comments which are listed below.
- The swimming pool facilities offered were currently too expensive.
 - None of the swimming pool facilities are designed for children to play, with no flumes rapids, or lazy rivers for example.
 - The current state of the swimming facilities as being awful, especially the changing facilities.

4.5 Summary

- 4.5.1 There are currently five sites, with a total of seven pools in the District where indoor swimming pools are available for community use in varying capacities. Of these five sites, three are located at educational sites, one at a local authority owned leisure centre and one at an MOD owned and managed facility.
- 4.5.2 River Park Leisure Centre is the only council owned facility currently offering swimming on a pay and play basis.
- 4.5.3 The average age of the four pool sites for which data is available is 32 years old representing an ageing facility stock.
- 4.5.4 The majority of the District are able to reach a community accessible facility within a 20 minute drive time catchment, which does also extend into neighbouring authorities such as Eastleigh and Test Valley.
- 4.5.5 All clubs that responded to the consultation process have stated that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs and believe that the amount they will need in the future will increase. This suggests that additional pool access is required at peak times, to meet existing and future demand
- 4.5.6 Based on the FPM assessment, the key topics and directions to consider are:
- The need to maintain access for community use at the education pool sites. These pools provide a significant quantitative contribution to community use, albeit not as extensive in swimming activities or time at the River Park Leisure Centre. The quantified and accessibility findings from the FPM assessment, identify that if it is not in place, there is a need to understand the future plans and commitments to retain these swimming pools by the pool owners.
 - The age of all the pool sites, identifies there is need to modernise or replace pools, based on their age and condition. Loss of one or more of the current sites (excluding the Army Training Regiment pool) would create an imbalance in the overall supply, demand and access to swimming pools by Winchester residents. Some of any displaced demand could be met at pools in neighbouring authorities but it would mean further to travel for more residents.
 - The need to either modernise or replace River Park Leisure Centre is evident from the findings of the FPM assessment. The current pool site is extensive, with a 25m x 6 lane pool in addition to a teaching/training pool.
- 4.5.7 To expand on the findings relating to the River Park Leisure Centre. The scale of the projected population increase in Winchester up to 2037 and the projected increase in demand for swimming is not large scale. This is predominately because the projected increase in demand for swimming from population growth is offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population from 2017 – 2037.
- 4.5.8 The projected scale of unmet demand which is also projected to be modest at 110 m² metres of water up to 2037, provides guidance on the scale for a New River Park Leisure Centre swimming pool. The FPM assessment is that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a separate teaching/learner pool of at least, the current 158 m² metres of water, would meet the findings from the FPM assessment.
- 4.5.9 In terms of locations, the current swimming pool locations and catchment areas do provide good access for Winchester residents. The qualification to this finding, based

on residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live, is that around 40% of the Winchester demand is estimated to be exported in both years, especially to pools in authorities south of Winchester.

- 4.5.10 The pool stock in neighbouring authorities is more modern than in Winchester and this could be having a draw effect of taking some of the Winchester demand out of the authority. The proposed Winchester Sport and Leisure Park is likely to retain more of the Winchester demand for swimming within the authority, as Winchester would have a modern and extensive public leisure centre, so less of a draw for residents to pools in neighbouring authorities.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.5.11 River Park Leisure Centre is the only Council owned community swimming pool in the District. The current pool site has a 25m x 6 lane pool and learner pool. The Council has plans to replace this at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and the need for this is evident from the swimming pool assessment.
- 4.5.12 The Sport England FPM Swimming report suggests that the projected scale of unmet demand for swimming pool water is currently equivalent to 92m² rising to 110m² metres of water with population growth by 2037. This is a fairly modest increase and suggests that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a separate teaching pool of at least the current 158m² metres of water would deliver the shortfall identified in the FPM report. If the proposed 8 lane 50m pool is provided at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park this will represent a significant over provision for much of the week. However, it would assist in meeting the specific needs of swimming clubs at peak times, which is an issue that has been identified through club consultation, as well as meeting the aspirations and ambitions of local swimming and related clubs. It also addresses the issue of reliance on private school facilities.
- 4.5.13 The findings of the work also identify the key role that education sites play in delivering opportunities for swimming in the District. These pools provide a significant quantitative contribution to community use, albeit not as extensive in swimming activities or time at the Council's centre at River Park Leisure Centre. It is important to continue to understand the future plans and commitments to retain these swimming pools by the pool owners and that the Council should work with education sites to maintain community access.
- 4.5.14 The age of all the pool sites, identifies that there is a need to modernise or replace pools over time, based on their age and condition. Loss of one or more of the current sites would create an imbalance in the overall supply, demand and access to swimming pools by Winchester residents.

4.6 Sports Halls

- 4.6.1 Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out and include specifically designed sports halls, such as leisure centres and school sports halls.
- 4.6.2 This assessment considers sports hall facilities in the Winchester District that comprises of at least 3 badminton courts. A standard 3-court or more sports hall (known as 'main hall' in this assessment) provides flexibility in that it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), volleyball, basketball and netball. It also provides sufficient space to accommodate indoor cricket nets and to undertake indoor athletics. Many 3+ court sports halls also have a dividing net which enable them to be subdivided into separate areas for use, for example, for circuit training, table tennis or martial arts activities. As such, a 3+ court sports hall has greater sports development value and flexibility than smaller halls.

4.7 Supply

Quantity

- 4.7.1 There are eleven different sites in the District where halls are currently available for community use, the largest being an 8-court hall at River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.7.2 Overall, provision in the District equates to 4.9 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. This decreases to 4.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2037 because of the increase in demand from population growth between 2017 and 2037.

Table 7: Supply of sports halls per 10,000 residents in neighbouring authorities

Courts per 10,000 residents	Winchester	England	South East	Basingstoke and Deane	East Hampshire	Eastleigh	Fareham	Havant	Test Valley	Average number of courts per 10,000 residents in Winchester and neighbouring authorities
	4.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	6.4	4.8	4.0	4.8	5.3	4.8

- 4.7.3 Table 7 indicates that compared with the average number of courts per 10,000 residents in Winchester and its neighbouring local authorities, Winchester is just below mid table based on this measure in 2017. The highest supply is in East Hampshire with 6.4 courts per 10,000 residents.
- 4.7.4 The largest sports hall space can be found at River Park Leisure Centre which has an 8-court hall. Westgate Secondary School provides a 5-court hall. Seven of the sites offer 4-court sports halls and the remaining two sites provide 3-court halls.
- 4.7.5 Nine of the eleven sites are located at educational sites, which has a clear impact on the levels of community access during certain times of the day during the week and term-times.
- 4.7.6 The information in Table 8 summarises the supply information for sports halls in Winchester. The facilities in grey illustrate those that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or are currently closed. The other facilities are available for public use in varying capacities.

Table 8: Sports Hall supply in Winchester

Site Name	Badminton courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	4	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989	Yes	2007
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1972	No	n/a
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2000	Yes	2006
	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2000	Yes	2006
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	3	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2000	No	n/a
PRINCES MEAD SCHOOL	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2003	Yes	2011
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	8	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1984	No	n/a
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2013	No	n/a
SWANMORE COLLEGE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1968	Yes	2002
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL & BADMINTON CENTRE	5	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Other	2002	No	n/a
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1968	No	n/a
YMCA (FAIRTHORNE MANOR)	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	Community Organisation	1996	No	n/a
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	3	Private Use	MOD	MOD	n/a	No	n/a
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT	3	Private Use	MOD	MOD	n/a	No	n/a

Site Name	Badmint on courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Managem ent Type	Year Built	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
WINCHESTER							
IBM HURSLEY CLUB	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Industry (for employees)	Industry Sports Club	n/a	Yes	2009
PETER SYMONDS COLLEGE	4	Private Use	Further Education	School/Col lege/Unive rsity (in house)	2002	No	n/a
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/Col lege/Unive rsity (in house)	1991	No	n/a
UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER SPORTS CENTRE	3	Sports Club / Community Association	Higher Education Institutions	School/Col lege/Unive rsity (in house)	2004	No	n/a

4.7.7 Figure 5 illustrates sport halls in Winchester that have three or more badminton courts that are available for public use in varying capacities for community use.

Figure 5: Sports Halls in Winchester



4.7.1 It can be seen that the sports halls that have three or more badminton courts are geographically located along the western periphery of the South Downs National Park.

There is a significant concentration in and around the City of Winchester, due mainly to the number of school sites in the area.

Neighbouring Authority Facilities

- 4.7.2 The facilities planning model estimates that 31% of satisfied demand for sports halls is exported and met at sports halls in neighbouring local authorities.

4.7.3 Quality

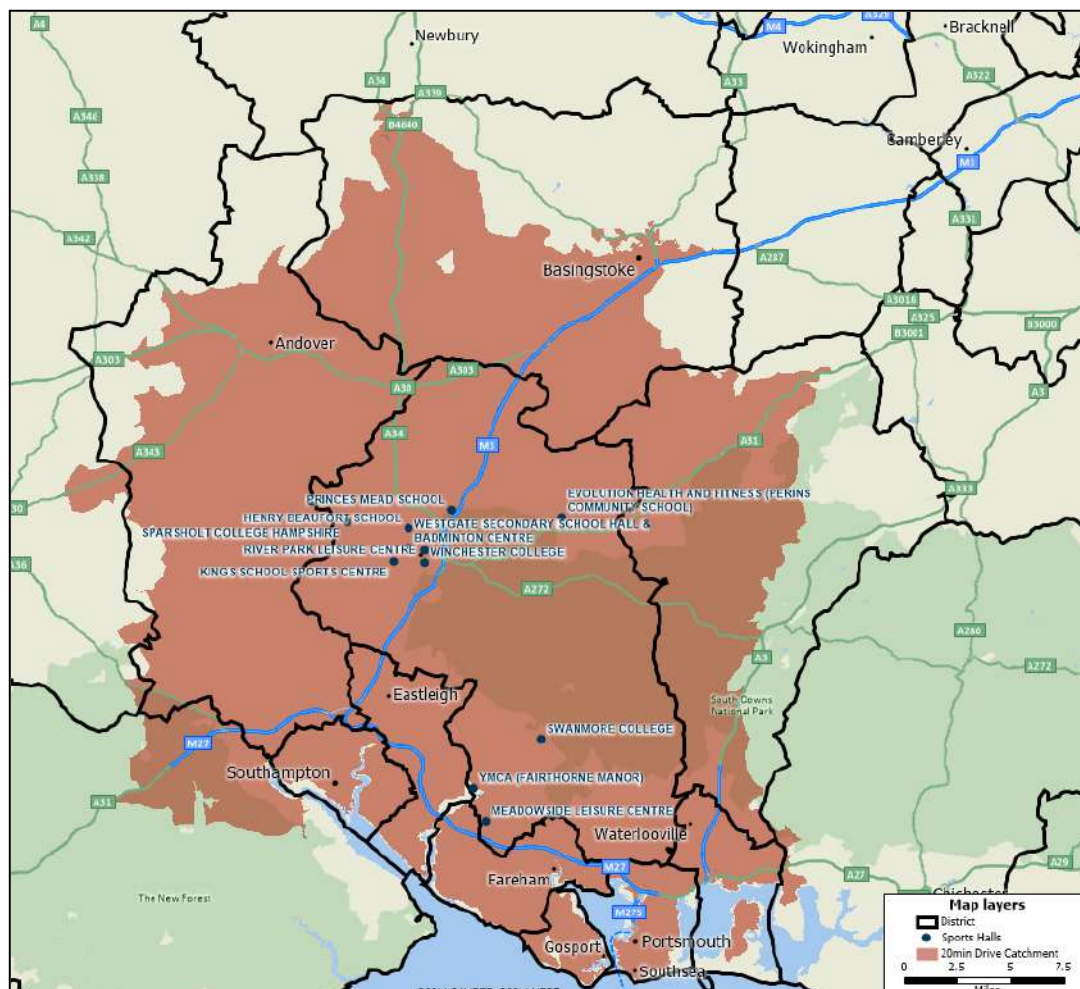
- 4.7.4 The age of a sports hall is important as it impacts on the attractiveness of the facility to users. In Winchester, the only sports hall to of been built in the last five years is the 4-court hall at Sparsholt College.

- 4.7.5 Three of the sites; Henry Beaufort School, River Park Leisure Centre and Winchester College PE Centre were all built over 30 years ago and have not been significantly refurbished since.

Accessibility

- 4.7.6 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards can be applied to sports hall provision to determine deficiencies in provision. A 20 minute drive time has been applied to community accessible halls in the District.

Figure 6: Map to show access to sports halls based on a 20 minute drive time catchment area



4.7.7 Figure 6 illustrates that the entire District is able to access a sports hall with 3 or more badminton courts within a 20 minute drive time. It can be seen that a number of neighbouring authorities including; Eastleigh, Test Valley, Basingstoke and Dean, East Hampshire and Fareham are also able to access the facilities in Winchester, within a 20-minute drive time catchment.

4.8 Demand

4.8.1 Sport England's Sports Hall FPM provides an assessment of the provision for sports halls in 2017 for Winchester City Council, the full report can be found in Appendix 3. It helps to analyse sport facility provision and the extent to which supply meets demand. It provides data that is used as part of the information base to inform the analysis of supply and demand.

4.8.2 The FPM work conducted included four assessments, referred to as runs. The following runs were conducted for Winchester:

- Run 1 for 2017: supply, demand and access to sports halls across the Winchester City Council area. All runs include sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities. These venues will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for sports halls across the District. The purpose of run 1 is to provide a baseline measure of supply and demand in 2017 and to measure the changes from 2017 to 2037.
- Run 2 for 2037: based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in sports hall supply in neighbouring authorities. The purpose of run 2 is to assess how the impact of population growth to 2037 changes the total demand for sports halls and the distribution of this demand across the District.
- Run 3: is based on run 2 but also includes the closure of River Park Leisure Centre and replacement with a new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and an 8-court sports hall. The purpose of run 3 is to assess how the closure of the existing centre and opening a new centre at a different location, has on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2037.
- Run 4: is based on run 3 but the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park is a 12 badminton court sports halls, not 8 badminton courts as in run 3. The purpose of run 4 is to assess the impact of a larger sports hall has on the supply and demand for sports halls across the District.

4.8.3 The facilities included in the report are based on information from Sport England's Active Places database and supplemented with local intelligence provided by the Council.

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

4.8.5 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to rise to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12% increase. This population generates a total demand for 33.6 badminton courts in 2017. Total demand is projected to increase to 36 badminton courts, a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years.

4.8.6 Across Winchester, there is a positive supply and demand balance, whereby supply exceeds demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3 and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4. It

is also worth noting that there are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in five of the neighbouring authorities in both 2017 and 2037.

- 4.8.7 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of the total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. The model forecasts that 94.1% of the demand generated by residents of Winchester in 2017 is currently being met and that 93.9% can be met in 2037. This is marginally below the average satisfied demand in Winchester and its neighbouring authorities which can be seen in Table 9. In all four runs there is enough sports hall supply to accommodate over nine out of ten visits to a sports hall.

Table 9: Satisfied demand information in 2017

Satisfied Demand	Winchester	Basingstoke & Deane	East Hampshire	Fareham	Havant	Eastleigh	Test Valley	Average satisfied demand in Winchester & neighbouring authorities
% of total demand satisfied	94.1	94.1	95.8	95.9	94.3	96.2	94.0	94.9

- 4.8.8 Used capacity is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used and how full facilities are. The model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which facilities are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The model suggests that the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites in Winchester in 2017 is 47.7% of capacity at used peak times. This increases to 53.7% in 2037, based on the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and 51% across all sports hall sites with the twelve badminton court size sports hall. Table 10 illustrates used capacity figures of sports halls in Winchester and its neighbouring authorities in 2017.

Table 10: Used capacity figures in 2017

Used Capacity	Winchester	Basingstoke & Deane	East Hampshire	Fareham	Havant	Eastleigh	Test Valley	Average used capacity in Winchester & neighbouring authorities
% of overall capacity of halls used	47.7	71.9	41.9	62.9	66.9	73.9	46.7	58.8

- 4.8.9 The model has identified the following used capacity figures for the respective sites within Winchester in 2017:

- Evolution Health and Fitness (Perins Community School) – 52%
- Henry Beaufort School – 28%
- Kings School Sports Centre – 37%
- Meadowside Leisure Centre – 100%
- Princes Mead School – 36%
- River Park Leisure Centre – 79%
- Sparsholt College – 21%
- Swanmore Community College – 40%

-
- Westgate Secondary School Hall & Badminton Centre – 55%
 - Winchester College PE Centre – 35%
 - YMCA (Fairthorne Manor) – 64%

- 4.8.10 The public leisure centres have higher than the authority wide average for used capacity in all four runs. This is because they provide for the full range of sports hall activities and have the longest opening hours, providing for community use during the day, compared to halls at educational sites.
- 4.8.11 Run 2 suggests that the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park (eight badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 84% used capacity in the weekly peak period and Run 3 suggests that the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park (twelve court badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 72% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. The reason for the lower used capacity, is because the supply of sports halls in Winchester exceeds demand.

Consultation

Clubs and User Consultation

- 4.8.12 All martial arts and karate clubs that responded to the consultation process stated that they utilised sports hall facilities. The clubs in the District range in size from Sama Karate Organisation with 2,000 active members, to Spitfire Tawkwondo, with 30 active members.
- 4.8.13 The consultation highlighted that 50% of martial arts and karate clubs state that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs and do not experience any programming issues at the facilities currently used. All of the clubs that responded believe that the amount of time and space that their club requires will increase in the next five years. This could be satisfied through use of sports halls or smaller studio spaces with adequate storage for equipment.
- 4.8.14 Rugbysots Winchester currently have 300 active members and utilise sports hall space at a number of different sites including River Park. The club do not currently have enough time or space to meet current needs, requiring further space on Sunday mornings and predict that in the next five years, the club will require an additional four hours per week on a Saturday morning.
- 4.8.15 Winchester and District Athletics Club currently utilise sports hall space at The University of Winchester, King's School and Thorden School Sports hall in addition to utilising Winchester Athletics Stadium and utilising off-road cross-country routes.
- 4.8.16 Both netball clubs that responded to the survey currently utilise sports hall facilities in the District. Winchester Netball Club currently have 52 active members and utilise facilities at both Kings School and Sparsholt College. Swan Netball Club, a larger club that currently has 292 members also utilise six different facilities as they do not have a home site. Westgate School and Sparsholt College are two of these sites.
- 4.8.17 Both netball clubs do not feel that they have enough time or space to meet current needs with Winchester Netball Club currently having to turn away members. They both feel that the time and space that the club requires will increase in the next five years.

-
- 4.8.18 Of the two badminton clubs that responded to the consultation, both state that they do not have enough time and space to meet current needs and expect the amount of time and space they will require in the next five years to increase.
- 4.8.19 Likewise, both table tennis clubs who utilise a range of facilities including those at Westgate Secondary School and Princes Mead School, do not feel that they have enough time and space to meet current needs and anticipate that demand for space will increase in the next five years.
- 4.8.20 Winchester City Royals Basketball Club currently utilise the sports hall facilities at King's School, Perins School and Princes Mead School from September to May. The club currently feel that they require an extra 6-10 hours per week and expect these requirements to increase over the next five years
- 4.8.21 Winchester Amateur Boxing Club use the facilities at Boxing Club Bar End and state that the venue is too small for the type of training and number of participants and the club expect the amount of time and space they require in the next five years to increase.
- 4.8.22 Additional clubs that utilise sports hall space in the District include cheerleading clubs such as Sansom School of Fitness, Winchester City Penguins, Winchester Hockey Club, Winchester Archery Club, Friary Bowling Club and cricket clubs such as Winchester Warriors Junior Cricket and Compton and Chandlers Ford Cricket Club.
- 4.8.23 Of the dance clubs that returned the consultation questionnaire, 25% stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet current demands and all of them stated that they expect the amount of time and space that they require to increase in the next five years.
- 4.8.24 Starz Ballet Babes LLP currently have 700 active members and run over 70 classes per week. The club have referenced that they have currently been experiencing programming problems such as cancellations at late notice and not receiving invoices.
- 4.8.25 Salsa Y Sol Dance and Yoga Club currently utilise River Park Leisure Centre amongst other facilities and currently has 150 active members. The club have suggested that a crèche for mothers would be of benefit.
- 4.8.26 Of the cricket clubs that responded to the consultation process, 30% of clubs stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet current demand and 80% suggested that they believed the amount of time and space they required would increase in the next five years. Examples of facilities used by cricket clubs includes; River Park Leisure Centre, Princes Mead School and North Walls Recreation Ground.
- 4.8.27 Winchester Warriors Junior Cricket Club currently have 1,800 active members and currently utilise the facilities at King George V and River Park Leisure Centre. The club currently only utilise the facilities for seasonal training and experience no programming issues. They have however, suggested that the pavilions are inadequate and poorly maintained.
- 4.8.28 The club also struggle to gain access to indoor facilities for cricket nets during the October to March period each year on Sundays. This has been the case for the last two years, highlighting a need for the new centre to provide for indoor cricket in the form of nets. The importance of access to sports halls with nets for club training and indoor cricket leagues during the winter, has also been highlighted by Hampshire Cricket.

-
- 4.8.29 Compton and Chandlers Ford Cricket Club currently use facilities at River Park and at King George V with training being seasonal, indoor in the winter and outdoor during the summer. They are the only cricket club to of suggested that the amount of time and space that they require is expected to decrease in the next five years.
- 4.8.30 Winchester SALT recommends that in the new development a 12 court sports hall should be provided for the university and other users including basketball and netball. The specification should be appropriate for the level of competition proposed. Netball clubs are currently restricted in terms of growth and the basketball club are large and growing.

School and University Consultation

- 4.8.31 Henry Beaufort School and Swanmore College both currently have a 4 court sports hall that are available for community use that are used by different user groups including badminton. The facilities at Swanmore College are currently utilised at 95% with very limited time available in the programme which causes some management challenges.
- 4.8.32 The sports hall at Westgate School has 5 badminton courts and was built in 2003. The hall is part owned by Hampshire Badminton and they utilise the facility between 5:30pm-10:00pm weekday evenings and at the weekends. The school are not able to use the facility past 5:30pm in the evenings.
- 4.8.33 The hall is also utilised by dance groups and the school do experience some programming issues during the summer exam period when finding provision is hard.
- 4.8.34 Winchester College has a four court sports hall that is available for community block bookings but not pay and play as a result of safeguarding. Rugby Tots and CMA and Karate Clubs are example of users of the hall. The College have however, submitted a planning application for the replacement of current facilities which would include an 8-court sports hall. The project would not commence any earlier than the summer of 2018.
- 4.8.35 The 4 courts sports hall at Sparsholt College is currently used by a netball club for training two evenings per weekend and at the weekend for matches as well as for a Futsal League on Wednesday afternoon for matches and training. The facility is only available for block booking, no pay and play or casual usage.
- 4.8.36 The sports hall and sports centre at the College are in very good condition and were only built three years ago.
- 4.8.37 The 4 court sports hall at Peter Symonds College is underutilised and only available for college sport after normal school hours two evenings a week. Staffing is a key issue, the college would like to allow more clubs and community organisations to access the facilities as they are left empty for considerable periods of time, but financially the facilities cannot be staffed out of hours.
- 4.8.38 The hall is 10 years old and has a trampoline rig set up, but this is not used at all, providing another example of an opportunity being missed. The college would also be very keen to host a netball team if this was possible to be facilitated with effective staffing.
- 4.8.39 Perins School, that currently has 1,000 pupils, gained sports college status in 2002 and has since seen a vast improvement in its facilities and the success of its students. The sports hall is available for community use for 37.5 hours per week during peak periods

with user groups including; Winchester Wasps U14 Basketball, Alresford Badminton Club and Men's Recreational Badminton. The school would be keen to relocate the sports hall near to the artificial turf pitch to create a sports hub, where all facilities are in one place.

- 4.8.40 The school feel that badminton is a sport that suffers in schools. It is an activity which is popular with students in both lessons and after school sessions. It is however, difficult to sustain the interest of many with conventional four court sports halls.
- 4.8.41 The sports hall at Kings School that was built in 2000 is utilised by a number of different community clubs. Winchester Basketball Club use the facility 6 days a week, the netball club utilise it one evening a week and at the weekend for matches and the athletics club use the facility in the winter for indoor training. The local triathlon that takes place, also ends in the school sports hall.
- 4.8.42 The school also have the gymnasium which is the old sports hall. This space is used as an overflow to the main hall when exams are taking place. Clubs that utilise this space include the Karate Club, Police Cadets and Bootcamp leaders also hire out this space.
- 4.8.43 The University of Winchester require a hub for competition space on Wednesday afternoon. Sports hall surplus at other Educational establishments is not deemed beneficial to the Student Union, as it is not available on Wednesday afternoons and the Student Union Teams will not travel to Fleming Park for matches.

NGB Consultation

- 4.8.44 Badminton England has stated that there is no evidence of unmet demand for badminton facilities in Winchester. Their priority is to build on the 'Smash Up' programmes to develop participation, provide more satellite clubs and to work with the Hampshire County Association to develop opportunities and participation and development.
- 4.8.45 Basketball England are currently in the process of developing their strategy alongside Sport England and have suggested that there is no evidence of unmet demand for basketball facilities in Winchester.
- 4.8.46 Winchester has been recognised as a priority area by England Handball who has recommended that a suitable sports hall venue is identified and a home base for handball is established.
- 4.8.47 Activities supported by England Netball's Netball Development Officer have previously taken place in Winchester, with walking netball taster sessions taking place at River Park Leisure Centre during 2016/2017. England Netball recommends that Winchester should aspire to reach the national average for indoor court provision. Further analysis is required to identify a suitable community venue for netball development.
- 4.8.48 England Table Tennis recommends that Winchester should aspire to reach the national average for indoor court provision and work with the national governing body to deliver league development support programme. Focus should also be had with the aim of improving retention rates and table tennis experience to ensure our members become more resilient. More analysis is required to work this out and identify a suitable community venues for table tennis development. In addition to this, more social table tennis opportunities should be encouraged.

Parish Council Consultation

- 4.8.49 Curdrige Reading Room and Recreation Ground Charity and South Wonston Parish Council both provide sports hall facilities that are available for hire. The spaces are regularly used for yoga, Pilates and Zumba for example.
- 4.8.50 6% of the Parish Councils that responded to the consultation stated that there should be more sports halls in the local area to meet the needs of the community.

Operator Consultation

- 4.8.51 Places for People Leisure has stated that the sports hall at River Park is currently utilised at 80-90% capacity at peak times from 5:00pm-11:00pm. The main clubs that utilise this space include; football, volleyball, dodgeball, badminton and indoor cricket clubs. This contradicts that findings of the FPM and suggests that River Park is more heavily used at peak periods, something that is supported by the findings from club consultation.
- 4.8.52 They have suggested that the demand for sports hall space at the new centre should equate to an 8 court sports hall and consideration should be taken that the new Fleming Park Centre in Eastleigh has a 15 court sports hall.

4.9 Summary

- 4.9.1 There are eleven different sites in the District where halls are currently available for community use, the largest being an 8-court hall at River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.9.2 Eight of the eleven sites are located at educational sites, which has a clear impact on the levels of community access during certain times of the day during the week and term-times.
- 4.9.3 In terms of geographical spread of facilities, there is a significant concentration of facilities around the city centre due to the location of education sites, where nine of the sites are located.
- 4.9.4 Three of the sites were built over 30 years ago and have not been refurbished since, illustrating an ageing facility stock.
- 4.9.5 One of the issues with the ability of sports halls in the District to host team sports such as Basketball and Netball, is that some of the halls do not have enough run off areas outside the court margins, making them unsuitable for match play.
- 4.9.6 Across Winchester, there is a positive supply and demand balance, whereby supply exceeds demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3 and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4. It is also worth noting that there are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in five of the neighbouring authorities in both 2017 and 2037.
- 4.9.7 The model suggests that the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites in Winchester in 2017 is 47.7% of capacity at used peak times. This increases to 53.7% in 2037, based on the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and 51% across all sports hall sites with the twelve badminton court size sports hall.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.9.8 The Sports hall FPM analysis suggests there is a surplus of provision of sports hall equivalent to circa 14 badminton courts in the District. However, many clubs, such as badminton, netball and basketball clubs have stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet their current demands at peak times. The FPM considers the following times as peak times: Weekdays 09:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00, Saturday 09:30 to 17:00 and Sunday 09:00 to 14:30 and 17:00 to 19:30. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and accommodate this unmet demand within the facilities already in the District, before providing additional capacity. Some schools have sports halls that are underutilised and although they wish to introduce community use, they are unable to do so because of issues such as staffing.
- 4.9.9 Eight of the eleven sites that have three or more badminton courts are at educational sites. A number of schools have expressed an interest in increasing community provision. The Council should work with facility operators that do not currently offer significant access to the community or offer limited access to try and unlock these spaces to increase supply in peak times.
- 4.9.10 All sports halls are 3 or 4 courts, with the exception of River Park Leisure Centre, which is 8 courts. It is worth noting that the hall at River Park was built using previous Sport England guidelines, meaning there is limited run-off space around the courts. It would therefore be smaller than a new 8-court hall, built to current specifications. This limits event hosting capabilities within the District. There is evidence to suggest that this increased capacity would benefit clubs at peak times and for matches. Careful consideration should be given to the level of provision at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, based on consultation with the project stakeholders, through the feasibility study.
- 4.9.11 It will be important to ensure that the existing facilities are maintained, refurbished and improved over time, to maintain a good quality offer for users.

4.10 Health and Fitness Suites

4.10.1 Health and fitness facilities of significance are normally defined as facilities with a minimum of 20 stations, which provides a better variety and availability of equipment.

4.11 Supply

Quantity

4.11.1 In Winchester there are three Health and Fitness Suites with 20 or more stations that are available for community use, as can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11: Supply information for health and fitness suites in Winchester

Site Name	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	24	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1989	2006
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	32	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2000	2013
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	100	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1974	2014
MOD SOUTHWICK PARK	38	Private Use	MOD	MOD	2005	n/a
ANYTIME FITNESS (WINCHESTER)	33	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2014	n/a
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	40	Private Use	MOD	MOD	n/a	n/a
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (MEON VALLEY)	66	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1977	2014
NEW ENERGY FITNESS	40	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2013	n/a
NORTON PARK	23	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	2007
PETER SYMONDS COLLEGE	25	Private Use	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2002	n/a
SKYLARK COUNTRY CLUB	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2004	2014
SOLENT HOTEL SPA	27	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	2004
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	25	Private Use	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2013	n/a
SWANMORE COLLEGE	28	Registered Membership use	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE WINCHESTER HOTEL AND SPA	21	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1995	2007
UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER SPORTS CENTRE	32	Registered Membership use	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/University (in house)	2004	2014
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	23	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1992	2002
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	23	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1995	2014

4.11.2 Of the three sites that are available for community use, Evolution Health and Fitness offers a 24 station fitness suite that is owned and managed by an academy. The health

and fitness suite at River Park Leisure Centre offers a 100 station fitness suite owned by the Council and operated by Places for People. It was refurbished in 2014. Meadowside Leisure Centre has 32 stations and is also available for Community use.

- 4.11.3 It should be noted that the facilities shaded in grey are not available for general public use via casual play and pay and are only available to registered members.

Figure 7: Health and Fitness Suites in Winchester



- 4.11.4 Figure 7, shows the location of the three community accessible health and fitness suites.

Planned Developments

- 4.11.5 Health and fitness suites tend to have high levels of usage, and are important revenue generating areas, therefore investment in updating user space and equipment is important. A number of facilities intend to improve provision through upgrading of equipment or refurbishment/extension of health and fitness facilities. This includes proposal for new health and fitness facilities that are part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development.

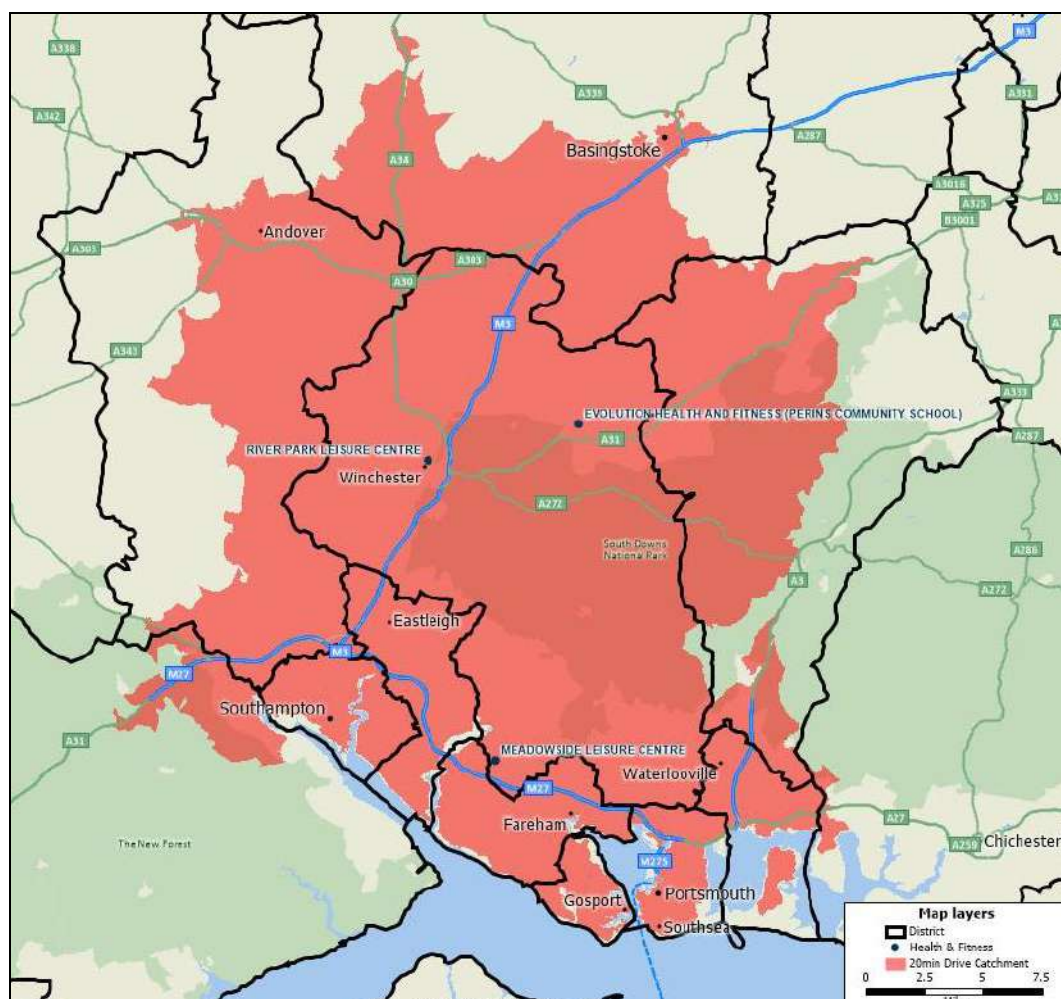
Quality

Of the three health and fitness suites available for community use, Evolution Health and Fitness was built in 1989 and refurbished in 2006. The facilities at River Park Leisure Centre were refurbished in 2014 and those at Meadowside were refurbished in 2013.

Accessibility

- 4.11.6 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards can be applied to health and fitness suites to determine deficiencies in provision. Catchment mapping, based on a 20 minute drive time has been completed to analyse the adequacy of coverage of community accessible health and fitness provision across the District.

Figure 8: Map to show access to health and fitness suites based on a 20 minute drive time catchment area



-
- 4.11.7 It can be seen from the map above, that the majority of the District are able to access one of the three health and fitness suites within a 20 minute drive time catchment area. However, residents in the south of the District are not covered by the catchments. It should be noted that this map does not show membership only facilities, of which there are 16 in the District.

4.12 Demand

- 4.12.1 To provide a more specific assessment of the local health and fitness market The Sports Consultancy commissioned a latent demand report from The Leisure Database Company Ltd. This report provides a detailed analysis of consumer demographics, using Experian's MOSAIC consumer profiling, for a defined core catchment around a given location. For the purpose of this study we have used the Bar End site as the location for the proposed new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park , to replace River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.12.2 The report identifies the profile of consumers on a postcode basis and their propensity to join a health and fitness club. It identifies competing facilities within the catchment area and their current membership numbers. This enables a detailed estimate of latent demand to be produced and the likely overall membership targets to be defined.
- 4.12.3 These reports are accurate and are used by most major commercial health and fitness operators and local authorities when making decisions on the location for new gym developments. As such, they provide a robust, but relatively conservative, estimate of membership numbers - a key income generator in the business plan. This is a robust and well tested methodology for forecasting membership numbers and the resulting income. The latent demand report and catchment map, including the location of all current and planned competing facilities, is contained in Appendix 4. A summary of the results from the report is included in the following paragraphs.

Catchment Area and Demographics

- 4.12.4 In estimating the demand for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, the report focusses on a 10-minute drive time around the new Sport and Leisure Park site and factored in the number and type of people living in the area, plus competing fitness gyms. This is due to the fact that a 10 minute drive time catchment is a realistic core catchment for a specific site. 80% of users will travel 10 minutes, with the remainder coming from beyond that.
- 4.12.5 The new location in Bar End is almost a mile to the south of the existing River Park Leisure Centre which is in a more central location near the train station, theatre and main shopping area. Bar End is close to the M3 and the area east of the motorway is full of green fields so it's sparsely populated. Within a mile, there are 16k people and this increases to 42k in 2-miles and 54k in 3-miles. Although a 3-mile radius does include the whole of the Winchester population, including Twyford and Shawford (south) and Harestock (north), we have concentrated on a 10-minute drive time around the new leisure centre.
- 4.12.6 The core catchment area of 10-minutes is home to 70,000 people, of which 58,706 are adults aged 15+. The benefit of using this drive time is that it also includes those living in Kings Worthy (north) which has no facilities of its own, plus some of the residents of small villages a little over 3-miles away. The drive time does stretch to the northern part of Chandlers Ford but we wouldn't expect many people to come from this area to the

new leisure centre; especially with the new Fleming Park Leisure Centre opening there in October 2017, a major new facility being developed by Eastleigh Borough Council.

Competition

- 4.12.7 The report notes that it's surprising that Winchester does not have a large High St chain health club, with the affluent population living in the area. River Park Leisure Centre is currently the largest facility in Winchester, both in terms of the size of its fitness facilities and its membership. It's also the primary public sector swimming venue.
- 4.12.8 The newest entrant to the Winchester market is Anytime Fitness which opened in 2014. It's USP is that it's open 24/7 but the gym itself is not large, with circa 35-stations and no studio. Membership is available at £36.95 per month. It is believed that there are around 1,000 members which makes it the second largest gym in the area (after River Park), with circa 2,000 members.
- 4.12.9 New Energy Fitness opened in 2013 and with a circa 40-station gym, this makes it one of the larger facilities in the area. It has a large group exercise programme across 3 studios and membership is £47 per month. The Winchester Hotel & Spa is the only 'premium' offering in the area, charging £62 per month. Its health club has a circa 20-station gym but the focus is on the spa which includes a small relaxation pool, sauna, steam & spa pool, plus treatment rooms.
- 4.12.10 Winchester Racquets & Fitness Club has a circa 25-station gym in addition to the multiple tennis and squash courts and a studio. Membership is almost £40 per month and we believe there are around 600 members. Jogging On is a small gym based at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. There's a 12-station gym but the focus is on personal training.
- 4.12.11 The other gyms in the area are based at education sites; Kings School and Winchester College both have a swimming pool in addition to the small gyms. We believe there are restrictions on when the facilities can be used and both have just a few hundred members. The University of Winchester Sports Centre has a circa 30-station gym, sports hall and studio.

Latent Demand

- 4.12.12 The estimated membership demand for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site is 3,645 – this is the total number of members that could be achieved. This includes allowance for 20% of the total to travel from outside the 10-minute drive time. Some additional allowance is made for the c.3,000 unclassified people living within the catchment, most of whom will be connected to the university in some way. The existing River Park Leisure Centre has around 3,000 fitness members, so the latent demand forecast estimate highlights a significant increase on this figure.
- 4.12.13 Based on a forecast of 3,645 members and a typical ratio of 20-25 members per station of equipment, a minimum of 145-180 stations should be provided in a new or improved gym in the catchment area. However, to meet significant further population growth in the longer term, and to accommodate membership numbers in excess of the latent demand forecast, we would recommend circa 200 stations be provided.

4.13 Summary

- 4.13.1 There are three sites in Winchester that have health and fitness suites with 20 or more stations that are accessible for community use. One of these is owned by an educational establishment and two by the local authority.
- 4.13.2 Health and fitness suites have high levels of usage and are important revenue generating facilities, therefore investment in updating user space and equipment is important.
- 4.13.3 All areas of the District are able to access one of the three health and fitness suites within a 20 minute drive time catchment area. The catchment of these three facilities also extends into neighbouring authority areas such as Eastleigh, Test Valley, Fareham and Basingstoke and Deane.
- 4.13.4 Winchester does not have a large High Street competition chain. River Park Leisure Centre is currently the largest facility in Winchester, both in terms of the size of its fitness facilities and its membership.
- 4.13.5 Based on a forecast of 3,645 members and a typical ratio of 20-25 members per station of equipment, we recommend a minimum of 145-180 stations should be provided in a new or improved gym in the catchment area. Winchester can accommodate members in excess of the latent demand and it is recommended that circa 200 stations could be provided.
- 4.13.6 This level of health and fitness facility and membership would also support three to four multi-purpose studios to cater for various group and class based activities. This is the level currently proposed at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. The size of the multi-purpose studios should be investigated thoroughly as part of the feasibility study.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.13.7 The District is generally well served by a range of providers of health and fitness facilities, most of which are private clubs. One of the three community accessible health and fitness suites at River Park Leisure Centre, has been refurbished in the last three years and Meadowside was refurbished in 2013. The other suite at Perins Community School has not been refurbished in over a decade. This suggests that some of the facilities on offer might be outdated and in need of improvement to assist in driving participation and usage numbers. Future population growth is likely to increase the amount of health and fitness provision required in the future.
- 4.13.8 It is clear that the health and fitness offer at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park will be a crucial element of the District wide health and fitness offer. The latent demand report for the new development identifies an estimated membership of 3,645. This is the total number of members it is felt could be achieved and allowance for 20% of the total to travel from outside the 10-minute drive time. However, to meet the significant further housing growth, and to accommodate membership numbers in excess of the latent demand forecast, we would recommend circa 200 stations be provided at the proposed new leisure centre site. This is double the current 100 stations at River Park Leisure Centre. This level of health and fitness facility and membership would also support three to four multi-purpose studios catering for various group and class based activities. This is the level currently proposed at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. The size of the multi-purpose studios should be investigated through as part of the RIBA Stage 2 feasibility study.

4.14 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

- 4.14.1 Artificial Grass Pitches are all weather surfaces that are made of synthetic fibres and have become popular surfaces for playing a variety of sports. As technology has improved the surface has developed from sand filled artificial surfaces to rubber crumb pitches. Pitches that have this longer grass fibre, a rubber crumb infill and have a shock pad layer underneath the turf are referred to as third or fourth generation pitches (3G and 4G).

4.15 Supply

Quantity

- 4.15.1 There are a total of ten sites across the District offering a total of 12 pitches. Of the 12 pitches, seven are 3G rubber crumb, two are sand based and two are water based. As can be seen in Table 12 access, ownership and management type all vary between facilities.

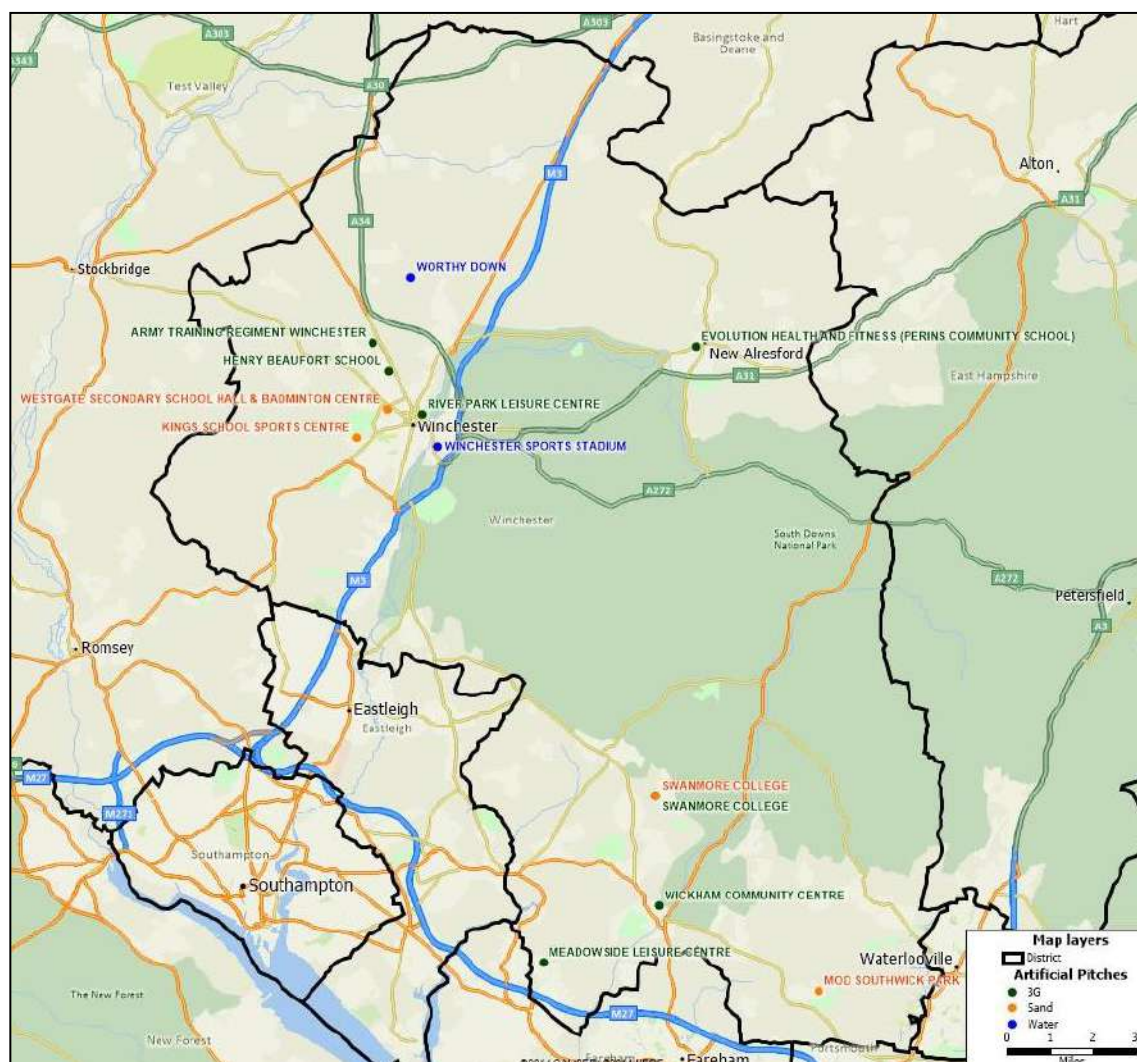
Table 12: Supply information for artificial grass pitches

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Pitches	Dimension	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL)	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	100 x 60m	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/ University (in house)	1990	2004
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	90 x 46m	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/ University (in house)	2009	n/a
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Sand Dressed	1	100 x 63m	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/ University (in house)	2000	2012
MEADOWSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	2	35 x 18m	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	n/a	n/a
MOD SOUTHWICK PARK	Sand Filled	1	98 x 60m	Sports Club / Community Association	MOD	MOD	1991	n/a
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	60 x 35m	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust	1993	2013
SWANMORE COLLEGE	Sand Filled	1	60 x 35m	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	2005	n/a
	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	105 x 69m	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/ University (in house)	n/a	n/a
WICKHAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	38 x 31m	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a	n/a
WINCHESTER SPORTS STADIUM	Sand Dressed	1	100 x 60m	Pay and Play	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/ University (in house)	2008	n/a
WORTHY DOWN	Water Based	1	96 x 60m	Sports Club / Community Association	MOD	MOD	2000	n/a
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	1	100 x 60m	Private Use	MOD	MOD	2017	n/a
WESTGATE SECONDARY SCHOOL HALL	Sand Dressed	1	35 x 34m	Private Use	Community school	School/College/ University (in house)	2014	n/a

& BADMINTON CENTRE								
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 4.15.2 The information also illustrates that of the ten sites offering community accessible AGPs, six are owned by educational establishments, two by the local authority and two are owned by the MOD.
- 4.15.3 Figure 9 illustrates the geographical location of these community accessible sites within the District.

Figure 9: Artificial grass pitch facilities in Winchester



- 4.15.4 It can be seen that the ten sites are reasonably distributed in the District, taking into consideration that a large area of the District is located within the South Downs National Park. There is a concentration of facilities surrounding the city centre and a small area to the north of the District that does not have any facilities.

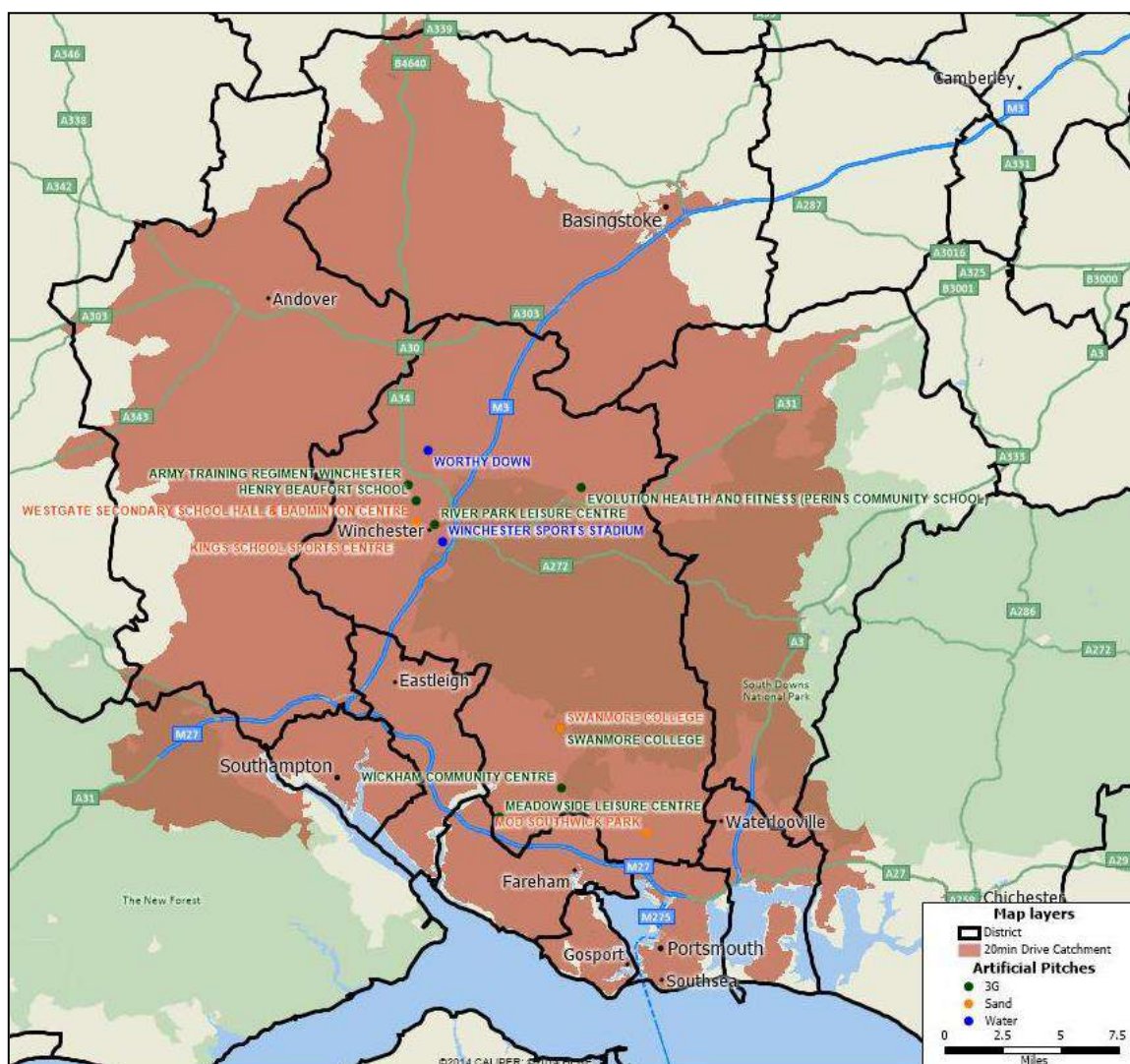
Quality

- 4.15.5 Of the twelve pitches, four have been built in the last ten years; the 3G rubber crumb pitch at Henry Beaufort School, 2 small 3G pitches at Meadowside Leisure Centre and the sand based pitch at Winchester Sports Stadium. The 3G pitch at River Park Leisure Centre and the sand dressed pitch at Kings School have both been refurbished within the last five years.

Accessibility

- 4.15.6 Accessibility standards can be applied to sports facilities to determine deficiencies in provision. A 20 minute drive time catchment has been applied to AGPs in Winchester and can be seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Map to show AGP facilities in Winchester 20 minutes' drive time catchment



- 4.15.7 It can be seen that the whole of the District is able to access a community accessible AGPs within a 20 minute drive time catchment. Large areas of neighbouring authorities such as Fareham, Eastleigh and Test Valley are also able to access the facilities within the District within this drive time.

4.16 Demand

- 4.16.1 Sport England Active Places Surveys can be used to analyse and determine participation levels in certain activities between the time periods 2005 to 2016. Table 13 illustrates the data trends of adults (16+) playing football.

Table 13: Active People Survey participation rates in football

Participation rate	APS1 2005/06	APS10 2015/16	% change
National	4.97%	4.21%	-15.29%
South East	4.67%	3.84%	-17.77%
Winchester	4.69%	No data	n/a

- 4.16.2 It can be seen in Table 12 that both national and regional participation rates for adults (16+) participating in football at least once a week have decreased between 2005/2006 and 2015/2016. National participation has decreased by more than 15% and regional participation has decreased by almost 18%. There is no data available for participation rates in Winchester during the time period 2015 to 2016, however it can be seen that during the time period 2005/2006, participation rate in Winchester was just above the regional participation rate and below the national rate. It should also be noted that no data is available on the Active People Survey for hockey and rugby participation in Winchester.

Consultation

Clubs and User Consultation

- 4.16.3 Of the football clubs that responded to the consultation process, 91% stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet current demands and all clubs stated that they anticipate the amount of time and space that they require to increase in the next five years.
- 4.16.4 The majority of clubs would like additional 3G pitches that meet FA/BUCS regulations, as current pitches are not all conducive to football training or matches. Overall, it is also evident that clubs feel there is a lack of floodlit AGPs in the District.
- 4.16.5 There are a large number of clubs in the District each of which has a considerable membership number. Littleton Junior Football Club for example has 430 active members and Worthys Youth Football Club, 300 active members, with 22 teams and is currently full, having to reject new members.
- 4.16.6 Winchester City Flyers Women's and Girls Football Club, currently have 230 active members and utilise facilities at Kings School and the University Stadium. The club feel that they currently need an additional 5-6 hours per week to meet current demand and currently experience programming issues. The club have suggested that a new policy should be considered that reservation time slots before 8:00pm should be set aside for children.

-
- 4.16.7 Winchester Student Union have aired concerns that the AstroTurf at Bar End does not currently have the correct markings for BUCS Regulations for football which translates into a safety issue as distances from the goal are taken into consideration. The Student Union would like priority access to all the University facilities for university teams.
- 4.16.8 A number of clubs have commented on how much additional space they feel is required. Worthys Youth Football Club believe that four more 3G pitches would satisfy the needs of all Winchester youth football clubs.
- 4.16.9 Winchester Hockey Club currently has 610 active members, 400 of which are juniors under the age of 18. The senior sides include five women's teams, 7 men's teams and two men's veteran's teams. The club currently operates from two ATP pitches in Winchester, primarily at Kings School and Bar End with training taking place each evening during the week (except Wednesday) and competition games played on Saturday and Sunday. The club do have to occasionally hire the pitch at Thornden School in Eastleigh, due to lack of availability within Winchester.
- 4.16.10 The time and space that the club requires in the next five years is expected to increase, with the club already having a waiting list for junior members. The club usually has to book training and league match slots a year in advance.
- 4.16.11 They have suggested that an increase in provision of AGPs would increase memberships and remove the current waiting list. The club have suggested that an additional AstroTurf hockey pitch is located adjacent to the existing University pitch. The club would also like to see a clubhouse being built.
- 4.16.12 Winchester City Football Club currently feel that their facilities are in poor condition and in need of improvement. The club would like to install a full size 3G match pitch with a 500 seat stand, a new clubhouse and changing facilities. As a District, the club feel that there is a need for additional 3G facilities for clubs for both training and match purposes. They currently have four teams at the club and 35 members. The club have been in discussions with the council regarding 3G pitch provision and have suggested partnership proposals with support from a number of other clubs including Winchester City Flyers.
- 4.16.13 Winchester City Rugby Club currently has 1,500 members, two thirds of which who are playing members. The club have an aspiration to become the hub for rugby activity in the District and have two community development officers working with schools and other organisations.

School and University Consultation

- 4.16.14 The Henry Beaufort School has a floodlit 3G rubber crumb surface that was funded by the Football Foundation. The facility is available for community use from 4:00pm-9:00pm weekdays and from 8:30am-3:30pm pm on Saturdays.
- 4.16.15 The facility is currently used by clubs such as; BD Champagne, Littleton Junior FC, Pro Line, South Wonston Swifts FC, Winchester Castle FC, Winchester Youth Football and Worthys FC. In the summer vacation, Southampton FC (Saints Foundation) run a soccer school on the pitch.
- 4.16.16 Worthy Down is a site owned and managed by the MOD and has one AGP facility. Current community use is minimal and South Wonston Swifts are the primary football club that use the site. Maintaining security on the camp is a top priority and all users must be vetted. Access is therefore restricted to clubs and organisations with no pay

and play available. The commanding officer at this site, is positively encouraging more community access.

- 4.16.17 The Army Training Regiment that has 3G rubber crumb AGP is possibly subject to closure in 2021. The closure of this facility could present an opportunity to secure existing facilities for community use. The Council should continue to discuss this with the MOD until the future of the site becomes clear.
- 4.16.18 Swanmore College recently installed a floodlit 3G rubber crumb pitch in 2014, which has proved to be very successful. They are currently turning down bookings for the pitch, with demand particularly being requested on Tuesday to Thursday and Saturday mornings. The school feel that if they had another 3G pitch, they would be able to fill this.
- 4.16.19 The sand-filled AGP the College has was built in 2005, however a sinking fund was not previously provided for the replacement of this pitch, which has therefore meant there is no capital to replace or refurbish the facility. The school, including the additional facilities it hires out for community use, provides 98 hours for community access per week.
- 4.16.20 The sand-filled artificial pitch at Westgate School is currently utilised by a local football club in the evenings and for three hours on a Saturday. There is more capacity for the pitch to be utilised on a Saturday.
- 4.16.21 The sand based AGP at Winchester Sports Stadium is currently used 80% of the time by the community and 20% by the University. It is currently primarily used by the Hockey Club and is in good condition.
- 4.16.22 Sparsholt College do not currently have a 3G Pitch and feel that this would be very beneficial. Previous applications in the past have not progressed as planning permission cannot be granted for floodlights.
- 4.16.23 Peter Symonds College would be keen to add a 3G Pitch to their sports facilities portfolio and submitted an application for this a few years ago. The application was however, rejected because of light pollution to the local residents. The college feel that there is a need for 3G pitches in the area and when trying to book the pitch at Henry Beaufort School, it is near impossible and is normally completely full between 5:00pm-10:00pm.
- 4.16.24 Perins School has an AGP facility that is available for community use 24 hours a week in the peak season. The 3G pitch is over ten years old and the main issue the school are facing is with vandals breaking into the facility. The school are keen to resurface the pitch as soon as possible. The school have also noted that hockey has suffered slightly as a sport in the District as it cannot be played on all the new 3G surfaces that are being installed.
- 4.16.25 The artificial grass pitch at Kings School was jointly funded by Winchester Hockey Club and they are therefore the primary users of this facility, using it in the evenings on weekdays and at the weekend for matches. The school continually have to turn down bookings as they are already at full capacity.
- 4.16.26 The facility is also utilised by kid's club camps in the college holidays and by powerplay and other football clubs when there is a window of space. The club do experience a few issues as a result of community use with the incorrect studs being worn on the facility and footballs being kicked into the fence.

NGB Consultation

- 4.16.27 The Football Association Facilities and Investment Manager responded to the consultation exercise and the comments provided are summarised in the following paragraphs. Association Football has a National Game Strategy 2015 to 2019 which aims at sustaining and increasing participation across all formats of the game, produce better players and better training and playing facilities. They have stated that the club structures in Winchester are strong.
- 4.16.28 The Football Association suggest that training demand outstrips supply in central Winchester with a need for one or two full size 3G AGPs, based on an FA mapping exercise. A number of sites have expressed interest including Kings School and Winchester City Football Club. The new complex at Winchester Sports Village would appear to be most suitable site, based on location and infrastructure.
- 4.16.29 The full size 3G pitch at Worthy Down and a new small sided 3G area at the Army Training Regiment (ATR) are both floodlight and are under-utilised, with significant capacity to accommodate more community use. The current Commanding Officers and their management teams would, within the security constraints, like to encourage and develop community use. It should be noted however, that ATR is scheduled to close in 2021. Access has to be tightly controlled, but agreements can be put in place to enable club users to access the facilities. The future of this site beyond the closure is not clear but there could be an opportunity for the pitch to be secured for future community use.
- 4.16.30 England Hockey has acknowledged that the sport has seen an 80% rise in junior participation since the London 2012 Olympic Games and is continuing to grow as a result of successful initiatives including Walking Hockey.
- 4.16.31 Winchester Hockey Club is a growing club and it is predicted that they will need a minimum of 2 AGP's for fixtures, with additional provision for training and junior development. It is a priority club for England Hockey and recent affiliation data trends show that the club currently holds a waiting list for junior members. England Hockey feels that a club of this size needs a home and social space to cater for considerable membership.
- 4.16.32 England Hockey no longer have capital funds to invest into facilities, however they continue to support clubs offering information and advice to help clubs access funding sources.

4.17 Summary

- 4.17.1 There are a total of ten sites across the District offering a total of 12 pitches. Of the 12 pitches, seven are 3G rubber crumb, two are sand based and two are water based.
- 4.17.2 Of the ten sites offering community accessible AGPs, six are owned by educational establishments, two by the local authority and two are owned by the MOD.
- 4.17.3 Geographically, there is a concentration of facilities surrounding the city centre and a small area to the north of the District that does not have any facilities.
- 4.17.4 Of the twelve pitches, five have been built in the last ten years; the 3G rubber crumb pitches at Henry Beaufort School, Swanmore College, Meadowside Leisure Centre and the water based pitch at Winchester Sports Stadium.
- 4.17.5 The whole of the District is able to access a community accessible AGP within a 20 minute drive time catchment. Vast areas of neighbouring authorities such as Fareham, Eastleigh and Test Valley are also able to access the facilities within the District within this catchment time.
- 4.17.6 91% of football clubs that responded to the consultation, stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet current demands. All clubs stated that they anticipate the amount of time and space that they require to increase in the next five years.
- 4.17.7 The majority of clubs would like additional 3G pitches that meet FA/BUCS regulations, as current pitches are not all conducive to football training. Overall, it is also evident that clubs feel there is a lack of floodlit AGPs in the District.
- 4.17.8 Winchester Hockey Club currently have 610 active members and are an example of a club that are currently utilising facilities in neighbouring authorities such as Eastleigh to meet current needs.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.17.9 Football, rugby, and hockey clubs have all commented that in the next five years they anticipate the amount of time and space that they require will increase and they currently struggle to secure the time required on existing pitches.
- 4.17.10 The FA suggest there is a need for one or two full size 3G AGPs facility, based on an FA mapping exercise. A number of sites have expressed interest including Kings School and Winchester City FC. The new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park could also provide a suitable site. Further work is required to explore the best location for sustainable and community accessible 3G pitches.
- 4.17.11 Winchester Hockey Club is a growing club and it is seeking additional provision for training and junior development. England Hockey comment that a club of this size needs a home and social space to cater for a considerable number of members. This would require an additional sand dressed AGP. The club is keen for this to be developed next to the existing pitch at Winchester Sports Stadium, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.
- 4.17.12 The Army Training Regiment has a full size 3G pitch which is due to close down as a result of Operation Juno in 2021. The closure of this facility presents an opportunity to secure the existing AGP for community use. It is recommended that options for future

community use of the site are explored as plans are made by the MOD to close the camp.

- 4.17.13 The Council is currently completing a Playing Pitch Assessment, which includes consideration of future artificial grass pitch provision. The findings from this study should influence future provision plans for AGPs. Further work should then be completed to determine the most viable sites and form of development to deliver the facilities that are needed. Any proposed new pitches should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

4.18 Squash Courts

- 4.18.1 Squash courts are either backed by a solid wall (classed as 'normal' in this assessment) or glass-backed, the latter of which allows for spectators and coaches to watch squash matches and training sessions and are therefore more popular than solid wall squash courts.

4.19 Supply

Quantity

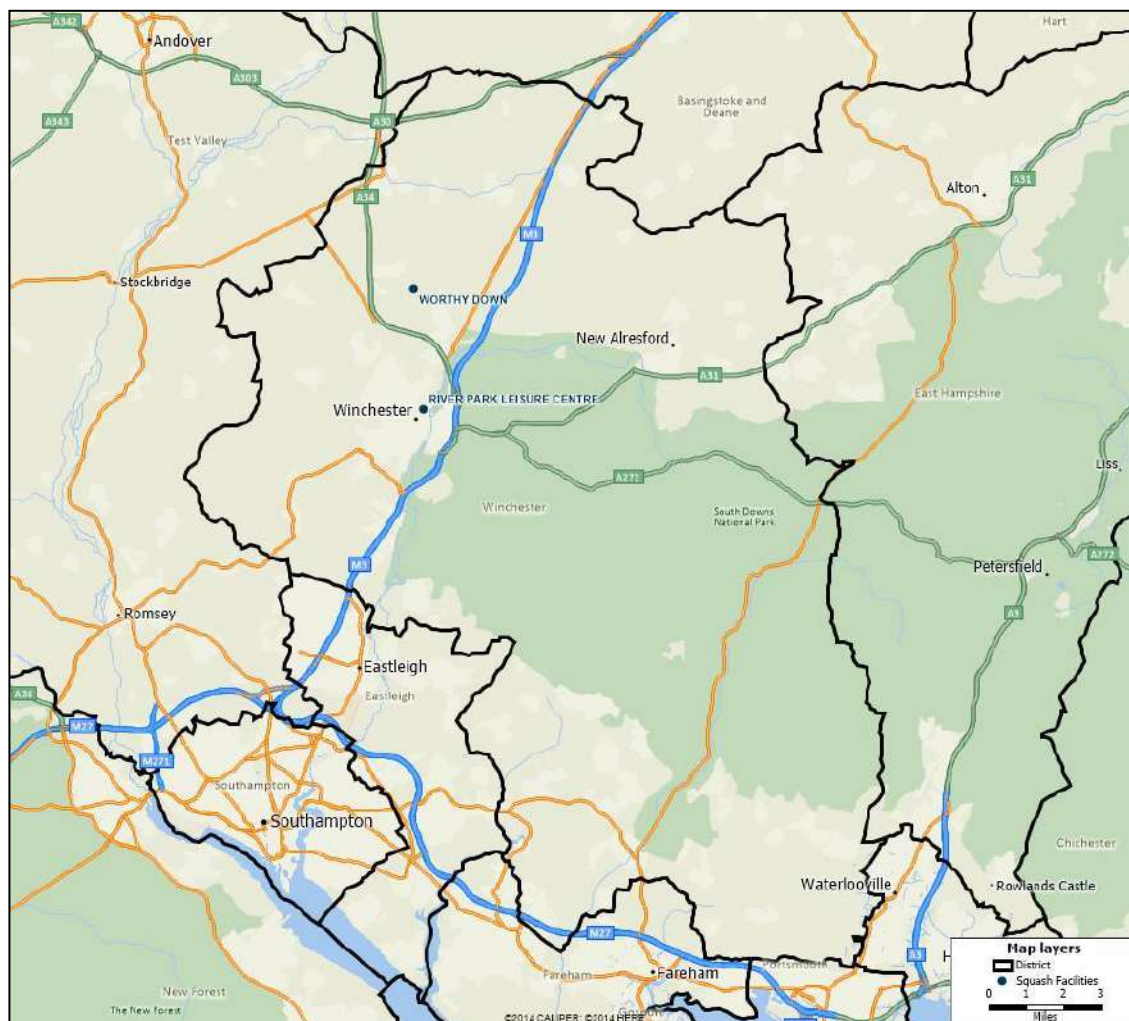
- 4.19.1 There is one site in the District, River Park Leisure Centre that offers squash on a pay and play basis. This site has four courts, all of which are 'normal'. The site is owned by the local authority and operated by Places for People Leisure.
- 4.19.2 Only one other site offers community usage at Worthy Down, which is managed by the MOD. Further information about each of the sites and corresponding facilities can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14: Supply information for Squash Courts

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Normal	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1974	2011
WORTHY DOWN	Normal	2	Sports Club / Community Association	MOD	MOD	1999	n/a
MOD SOUTHWICK PARK	Normal	3	Private	MOD	MOD	1991	n/a
	Glass-backed	1	Private	MOD	MOD	2005	n/a
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	Glass-backed	3	Private Use	MOD	MOD	n/a	n/a
UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER SPORTS CENTRE	Normal	1	Registered Membership use	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/ University (in house)	2004	n/a
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	Glass-backed	2	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/ University (in house)	1968	2000
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	Normal	2	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/ University (in house)	1968	n/a
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Normal	4	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1956	n/a
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Glass-backed	2	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1995	n/a

- 4.19.3 As can be seen there are an additional 18 squash courts in Winchester, however these are only available for private or registered membership use.
- 4.19.4 Figure 11 illustrates the geographical location of the community accessible squash courts in the District. It can be seen that River Park Leisure Centre and Worthy Down are located to the north west of the District.

Figure 11: Map to show squash facilities in Winchester



Quality

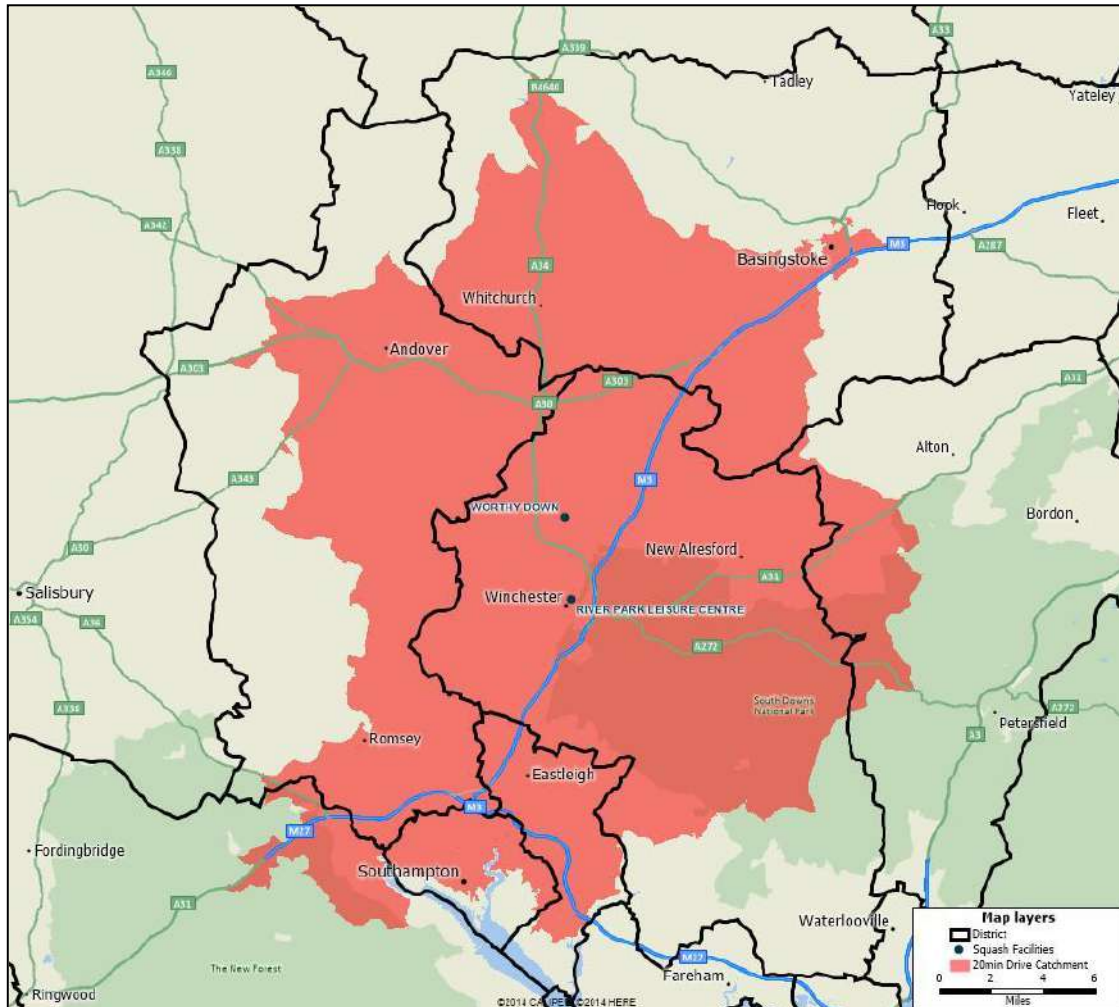
- 4.19.5 The four squash courts at River Park Leisure Centre that are available on a pay and play basis were built in 1974 and have since been refurbished in 2011. The courts at Worthy Down have not been significantly refurbished since being built.

Accessibility

- 4.19.6 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards have been applied for sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision.
- 4.19.7 Figure 12 illustrates that much of the District is able to access a community accessible squash court within a 20 minute drive time catchment. However, users in the south of

the District fall outside this catchment and would be reliant on membership facilities or pay and play facilities located in neighbouring authorities.

Figure 12: Map to show squash facilities in Winchester 20 minutes' drive time catchment



4.20 Demand

- 4.20.1 There is no recognised methodology for estimating the level of demand for squash. The Active People survey looks at squash and racquetball together. This survey is undertaken regularly by Sport England and participation rates for adults (16+) participating in squash and racquetball at least once a week can be seen in the table below. There is no data available for Winchester, only national and regional rates.

Table 15: Participation rates in squash

Participation rate	APS1 2005/06	APS10 2015/16	% change
National	0.74%	0.45%	-39.19%
South East	0.93%	0.46%	-50.54%
Winchester	No data	No data	n/a

-
- 4.20.2 It can be seen that participation rates have fallen both nationally and regionally by 40% and 50% respectively from 2005/2006 to 2015/2016.

Consultation

Clubs and User Consultation

- 4.20.3 To date, no clubs utilising community accessible facilities have responded to the consultation process despite several requests for comments.
- 4.20.4 Winchester Racquets and Fitness Club is a private members, not for profit club, with all profit being invested back into facilities. The facility has six squash courts, two of which are glass backed and it is worth noting that 122 of its 1,800 members are squash members.

NGB Consultation

- 4.20.5 England Squash are undertaking strategic research to identify the best facilities in England and looking at programming and protection of squash courts to ensure a long term future for the sport. They wish to see the provision of 4 courts at the New Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.

4.21 Summary

- 4.21.1 Demand for squash has fallen both nationally, by 40% and regionally by 50% from 2005/2006 to 2015/2016.
- 4.21.2 There are a total of two sites in the District, offering a total of six courts that are available for community use. There are an additional 18 courts in Winchester that are available for private membership use.
- 4.21.3 While much of the District is able to access a community accessible squash court within a 20 minute drive time catchment, users in the south of the District fall outside this catchment and would be reliant on membership facilities or pay and play facilities located in neighbouring authorities.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.21.4 There is no evidence to suggest a need for increased provision of squash courts in the District. While future population growth is forecast, there is currently no evidence that this will increase the requirement for additional squash provision, mainly due to the recent declining national and regional participation trends.
- 4.21.5 The current level of provision appears adequate to meet current needs. The provision of squash courts in the future should be made on a site by site basis with decisions likely to be driven by the financial viability of these specific spaces. It should be noted that in recent years there has been a trend of converting squash courts to alternative revenue generating uses, in response to falling participation and demand.
- 4.21.6 In developing proposals for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, the Council should consider the number of courts being provided.

4.22 Tennis Courts

- 4.22.1 The assessment includes consideration of indoor and outdoor courts. Indoor tennis courts are completely covered by a roof. There are three main types of indoor court structure; air-supported structures, fabric frame structures and rigid frame buildings.

4.23 Supply

Quantity

- 4.23.1 There is one dedicated indoor tennis centre in the District, Winchester Racquets and Fitness Club that as can be seen in Table 16, has four indoor, acrylic courts.

Table 16: Supply information for indoor tennis courts in Winchester

Site Name	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	4	Registered Membership Use	Sports Club	Sports Club	2010

- 4.23.2 Winchester Racquets and Fitness Club offers pay and play for indoor tennis courts only. There is member priority booking but the club does occasionally accommodate players who book on a pay and play basis.

- 4.23.3 Table 17 illustrates that there are 68 outdoor tennis courts that are available for community use across 20 different sites. Those illustrated in grey are only available for private or registered member use.

Table 17: Supply information for outdoor tennis courts in Winchester

Site Name	Courts	Floodlit	Surface type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
ARLEBURY PARK (ALRESFORD)	3	Yes	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
CHERITON RECREATION GROUND (ALRESFORD)	2	Yes	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	Local Authority (in house)	2005	n/a
EVOLUTION HEALTH AND FITNESS (PERINS COMMUNITY SCHOOL) (ALRESFORD)	3	Yes	Macadam	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
HENRY BEAUFORT SCHOOL (WINCHESTER)	4	No	Macadam	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1976	n/a
HOE ROAD RECREATION GROUND (SOUTHAMPTON)	2	No	Macadam	Pay and Play	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Local Authority (in house)	1960	n/a
HUNTER PARK (WINCHESTER)	2	No	Macadam	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
KING GEORGES V PLAYING FIELD (WATERLOOVILLE)	3	Yes	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE (WINCHESTER)	2	Yes	Macadam	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2000	n/a
LITTLETON &	2	Yes	Macadam	Sports Club /	Local	Local	n/a	n/a

HARESTOCK PLAYING FIELDS (WINCHESTER)	4	No		Community Association	Authority (Parish Council)	Authority (in house)		
MEMORIAL PLAYING FIELD (WINCHESTER)	3	Yes	Artificial grass	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Sport Club	n/a	n/a
RECREATION GROUND (WINCHESTER)	3	No	Macadam	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE (WINCHESTER)	4	Yes	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust	n/a	2007
SOUTH WONSTON RECREATION GROUND (WINCHESTER)	1	No	Macadam	Free Public Access	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Local Authority (in house)	1990	n/a
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL (WINCHESTER)	3	No	Concrete	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2015	n/a
SWANMORE TENNIS CLUB (SWANMORE)	6	Yes	Acrylic	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	n/a	1991
THE GRATTON (WINCHESTER)	1	No	Macadam	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Sport Club	n/a	n/a
THE REC (PETERSFIELD)	2	No	Other	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Sport Club	n/a	2009
WICKHAM RECREATION GROUND (FAREHAM)	2	Yes	Other	Pay and Play	Local Authority (Parish Council)	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	2012
WINCHESTER COLLEGE (RIDDING MEADS PLAYING FIELDS) (WINCHESTER)	6	No	Macadam	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB (WINCHESTER)	6	No	Macadam	Pay and Play	Sports Club	Sport Club	1910	2000
	4	Yes	Artificial grass	Pay and Play	Sports Club	Sport Club	1910	2012
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	3	No	Macadam	Private Use	MOD	MOD	n/a	n/a
BROCKWOOD PARK SCHOOL	1	Yes	Macadam	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2008	n/a
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4	Yes	Concrete	Registered Membership use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (MEON VALLEY)	3	No	Clay	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	2014
SOLENT HOTEL SPA	1	Yes	Other	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	n/a
SPARSHOLT COLLEGE HAMPSHIRE	1	No	Macadam	Private Use	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	1970	n/a
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	4	Yes	Macadam	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2012	n/a
WINCHESTER COLLEGE (RIDDING MEADS PLAYING FIELDS)	2	No	Grass	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a

WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	2	Yes	Macadam	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1910	2000
WINCHESTER RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	2	Yes	Clay	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1910	2000
WORTHY DOWN	3	No	Other	Private Use	MOD	MOD	2007	n/a

4.23.1 Of the 68 courts available for public use, 28 are owned by parish council, 4 by Winchester City Council, 18 by educational institutions, 16 by a sports club and 2 by other means.

4.23.2 The geographical location of the publically accessible courts in Winchester can be seen in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Map to show tennis courts in Winchester available for community use



4.23.3 It can be seen from Figure 13 that there is generally a good spread of facilities across the District. Two sites are located to the east of the District in close proximity to New Alresford and eight sites are located within, or on the boundary of the South Downs National Park.

Quality

4.23.4 Of the courts that the year of build is known, 21 of the courts are over ten years old and four of these have been refurbished in the last five years. From this it can be inferred

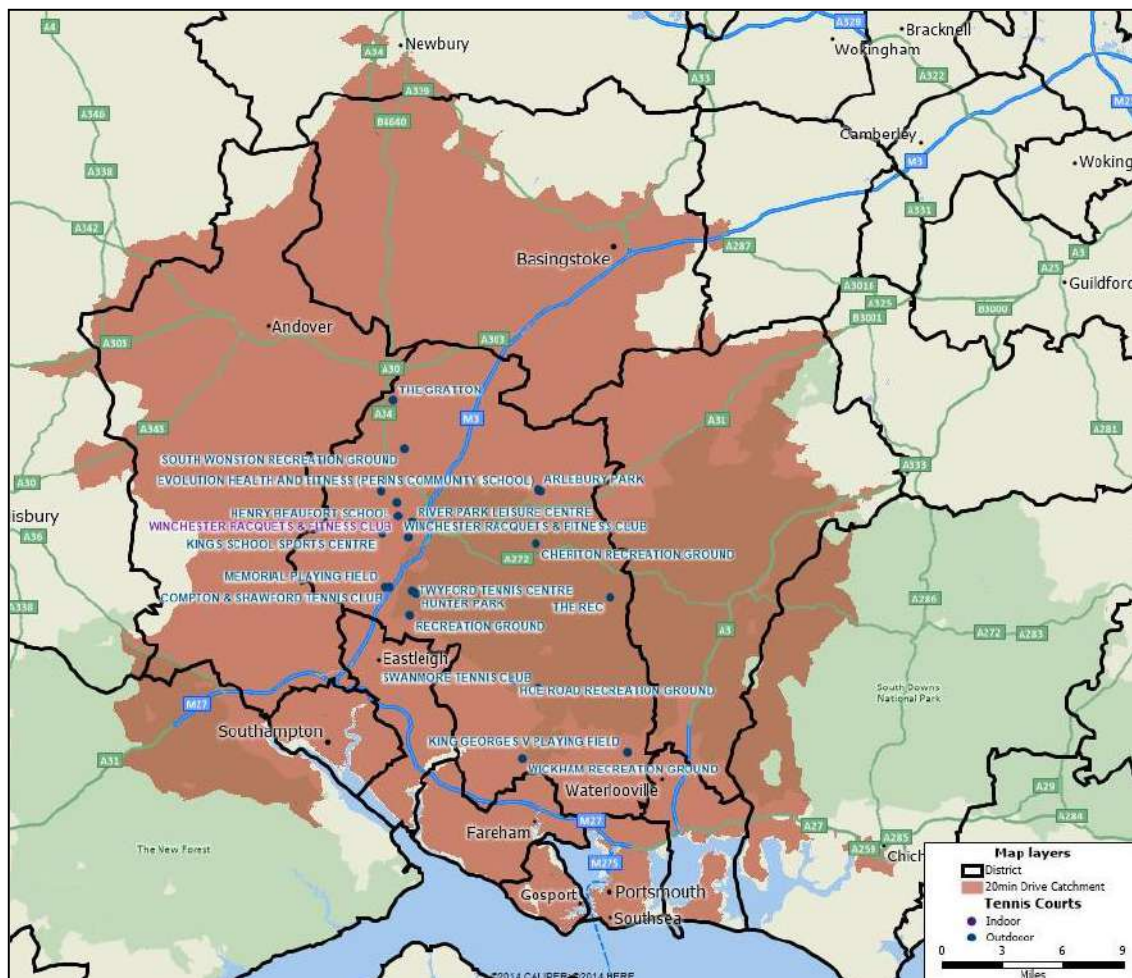
that courts in the District are ageing. There is likely to be a need to refurbish many of the courts in the short to medium term, to maintain a good quality stock of courts.

- 4.23.5 The three courts at St Swithuns School however, were built recently, in the last two years.

Accessibility

- 4.23.6 As with previous facilities, a 20 minute drive time catchment has been applied to understand the accessibility of the facilities. Figure 14 illustrates this catchment area in red.

Figure 14: Map to show tennis facilities in Winchester 20 minutes' drive time catchment



- 4.23.7 As can be seen Winchester is well serviced in terms of community accessible tennis courts. The whole District is able to access a tennis court within a 20 minute drive time. The catchment area of the 20 sites offering community accessible courts extends into and covers vast areas of the neighbouring authorities of Test Valley, Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Fareham and Eastleigh. Areas of Portsmouth, Gosport and Southampton are also able to access these facilities within a 20 minute drive time catchment time.

4.24 Demand

- 4.24.1 Sport England Active Places Surveys can be used to analyse and determine participation levels in certain activities between the time periods 2005 to 2016. Table 18 illustrates the data trends for adults (16+) playing tennis at least once per week.

Table 18: Participation rates in tennis

Participation rate	APS1 2005/06	APS10 2015/16	% change
National	1.12%	0.90%	-19.64%
South East	1.43%	1.18%	-17.48%
Winchester	3.15%	No Data	n/a

- 4.24.1 It can be seen that nationally and regionally, participation in tennis has decreased between 2005/2006 and 2015/2016. National participation has decreased by over 19% and regional participation has decreased by over 17%. Although there is no data available for 2015/2016 in Winchester, it is worth noting that participation levels in Winchester in 2005/2006 were more than double both national and regional levels in 2005/06.

Consultation

Club and User Consultation

- 4.24.2 Of the tennis clubs that replied to the consultation 30% stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet their current demands. All clubs believe that the amount of time and space that their club requires will increase in the next five years.
- 4.24.3 Denmead Tennis Club currently has approximately 500 active members and utilise the courts at King George Playing Field that are managed by Denmead Parish Council. The club feel that they need an additional 30 hours per week to meet current needs. They have been in discussion with the Parish Council to expand the facilities, however, the progress has been made of yet.

School and University Consultation

- 4.24.4 Swanmore College tennis courts are accessible to the community with varying tennis clubs utilising the facility.
- 4.24.5 Perins School has three tennis courts on the school site. These courts are available for community use for 13 hours a week in the peak season. Groups that hire out the courts on a regular basis include; Coaching4Tennis and Toby Sampson Coaching for Tennis.
- 4.24.6 Although Winchester Racquets Club is not available on a pay and play basis, it should be noted that a number of schools in the area use the facility for block bookings. These include; Westgate School, St Swithuns, Westgate Primary School, Harestock Primary School, Kings School and Henry Beaumont College. University of Winchester also regularly use the facility for both tennis training and matches.

Parish Council Consultation

- 4.24.7 Of the Parish Councils that responded to the consultation, 6% stated that there should be more tennis courts in the local area to meet the needs of the community.

NGB Consultation

- 4.24.8 The Lawn Tennis Association has recently announced a new Investment Strategy Transforming Tennis Together which will aim to grow participation in tennis through investment into new and improved facilities. It will look to potentially invest capital funding into new facilities in the area. The LTA Regional Team has been investing in a number of initiatives locally in previous years and will continue to offer revenue support towards these initiatives in the future.

- 4.24.9 The provision of facilities at tennis clubs in Winchester is regarded as good and there is some capacity for growth in these existing facilities. There is a need for an increased number of community accessible facilities in both indoor and outdoor court provision but the focus is on provision of 4 indoor tennis courts. The LTA has commented that research into the desire for improving indoor provision is driven by the following key points

- Only 7% of courts in the UK are covered, when you strip out those in commercial clubs this figure drops to 3%
- Therefore tennis behaviour is driven by seasonality and outdoor courts – but there simply aren't enough courts that people can access.
- Weather is the biggest barrier to frequent play – 35% of people say it's what stops them playing more often. In some segments (particularly the young this rises to over 50%)
- Players who play in community environments like leisure centres and parks are far less likely to put up with inclement weather.
- In the club environment there are players who want to play all year round as there are the most regular players.
- Locally – the LTA points to the lack of 'public' indoor provision and the high drive times to the nearest publicly bookable courts in Basingstoke and Southampton.
- The LTA doesn't have any local surveys that we have conducted but could do so if appetite was there for this.

- 4.24.10 The LTA provided the following comments in relation to provision in Winchester:

- There are 4,100 people playing at the 17 venues across the Winchester City Council area –1,000 of those have opportunity for regular access to Indoor Tennis at Winchester Rackets Club.
- The rackets club does offer public pay and play, but access is comparatively limited because of the membership model. So it is possible, but restricted.
- If the 3,000 or so additional people wanted to access a public model indoor tennis then they would need to drive to Southampton (30 mins) or Basingstoke (30 mins). Therefore, if 3,000 existing tennis players wish to play when it's raining then the likelihoods is that they would need to drive outside the Winchester area to access courts.
- The lack of the public access model centre is a restriction to year round play in Winchester
- Using the latent demand data figure of 2,366, if tennis players want to find pay and play tennis they are restricted on two fronts. The first being lack of pay and play facilities (indoor / outdoor) and the second being access to year round tennis through indoor courts and floodlights in public facilities.

-
- The LTA has reviewed local provision in surrounding major population centres. One of the key highlights is the only major population centre with no community indoor centre and the highest per head of the population per indoor court provided.

4.24.11 Winchester Racquets Club is one of the leading tennis facilities in the LTA's South West region offering a high level of tennis (indoor and outdoor) and tennis facilities to its members.

4.24.12 The development of new indoor tennis facilities at Winchester Sport and Leisure Park would be seen as a significant benefit to increasing the capacity of tennis provision locally. The LTA would be keen to see additional outdoor court provision at River Park when the leisure centre is relocated. In terms of indoor provision, the LTA would like to see provision of 3 or 4 courts, but if that isn't possible outdoor courts with the right community model would be a second preference.

4.25 Summary

4.25.1 The indoor courts offered at Winchester Racquets and Fitness Club are the only indoor courts in Winchester that are available on a pay and play basis, with members having priority over bookings. There are 68 outdoor courts that are available for community use across 20 different sites in the District.

4.25.2 The courts in the District are generally ageing, with 21 being over ten years old and only four of these being refurbished in the last five years.

4.25.3 Winchester is well served in terms of community accessible tennis courts, with the whole District able to access a court within a 20 minute drive time catchment area.

4.25.4 Although participation levels in tennis have decreased nationally and regionally over the last ten years, participation levels in Winchester were over double that of both national and regional levels, highlighting its popularity as a sport in the District.

4.25.5 The LTA have suggested that provision of facilities in the District is good, but there is some capacity for growth in the existing facilities and there is a need for increased provision of community accessible indoor and outdoor courts. The development of new indoor tennis facilities at Winchester Sport and Leisure Park would be seen as a significant benefit to increasing the capacity of tennis provision locally. The LTA would be keen to see additional outdoor court provision at River Park when the leisure centre is relocated. In terms of indoor provision, the LTA would like to see provision of 3 or 4 courts, but if that isn't possible outdoor courts with the right community model would be a second preference. Outdoor courts would not be needed if there was indoor provision on site.

4.25.6 The LTA have also recognised Winchester Racquets Club as one of the leading tennis facilities in the South West region.

Implication for the Needs Assessment

- 4.25.7 Participation figures illustrate that tennis is a popular sport within the District and consideration should be taken to maintain provision at the current sites and to work with the LTA to implement local initiatives and work towards the development of increasing community accessible indoor and outdoor provision. According to the results of consultation with the LTA, there is a need for an increased number of community accessible facilities in both indoor and outdoor court provision.
- 4.25.8 The LTA would be happy to consider increasing outdoor court provision, particularly in the pay and play sector throughout the District, particularly in the City of Winchester. Developing more outdoor courts at River Park when the centre is relocated, provides the best opportunity to do this. This could be a 'community' venue for public access. In terms of indoor provision, the LTA would like to see provision of 3 or 4 courts, but if this is not realistic, they would like to consider floodlighting or covering the courts at River Park. No further outdoor courts would be needed if indoor courts were built at Bar End. This is a specific view relating to Bar End, not more widely throughout Winchester. It is understood that capital funding could be available for the development of these facilities via the LTA. According to the LTA, there is currently a latent demand figure in the District of a potential 2,366 participants.
- 4.25.9 Any proposed new courts should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable and that there is suitable demand.

4.26 Gymnastics/Trampolining

- 4.26.1 Gymnastics requires a diverse range of specification of facility, depending upon the disciplines/activities being run. A “dedicated gymnastics centre” can be defined as a facility for the sole use and purpose of gymnastics. Such facilities can be “free standing” single buildings, or part of a larger complex, such as a school or leisure centre. A dedicated facility is one that is purpose built and dedicated for gymnastics use with equipment permanently laid out.
- 4.26.2 A “non-dedicated gymnastics centre” is defined as a multi-use facility such as sports halls at a school or leisure centre. Gymnastics clubs generally require access to good standard sports halls with a sprung floor that has provision for storage of equipment, particularly for trampolines and low level gymnastic equipment and matting (safety matting required a fire proof storage space).

4.27 Supply

Quantity

- 4.27.1 There are no dedicated gymnastics facilities in the District. The three facilities that are used for gymnastics are located at; River Park Leisure Centre, Henry Beaufort School and Oliver’s Battery.
- 4.27.2 Figure 15 displays the geographical location of these three facilities. It should be noted that Treasure Gymnastics also use additional venues, but the site below is considered the primary venue.

Figure 15: Map to show gymnastics facilities in Winchester



- 4.27.3 Figure 15 illustrates that the three gymnastics facilities are all located in the North West region of the District around Winchester City.

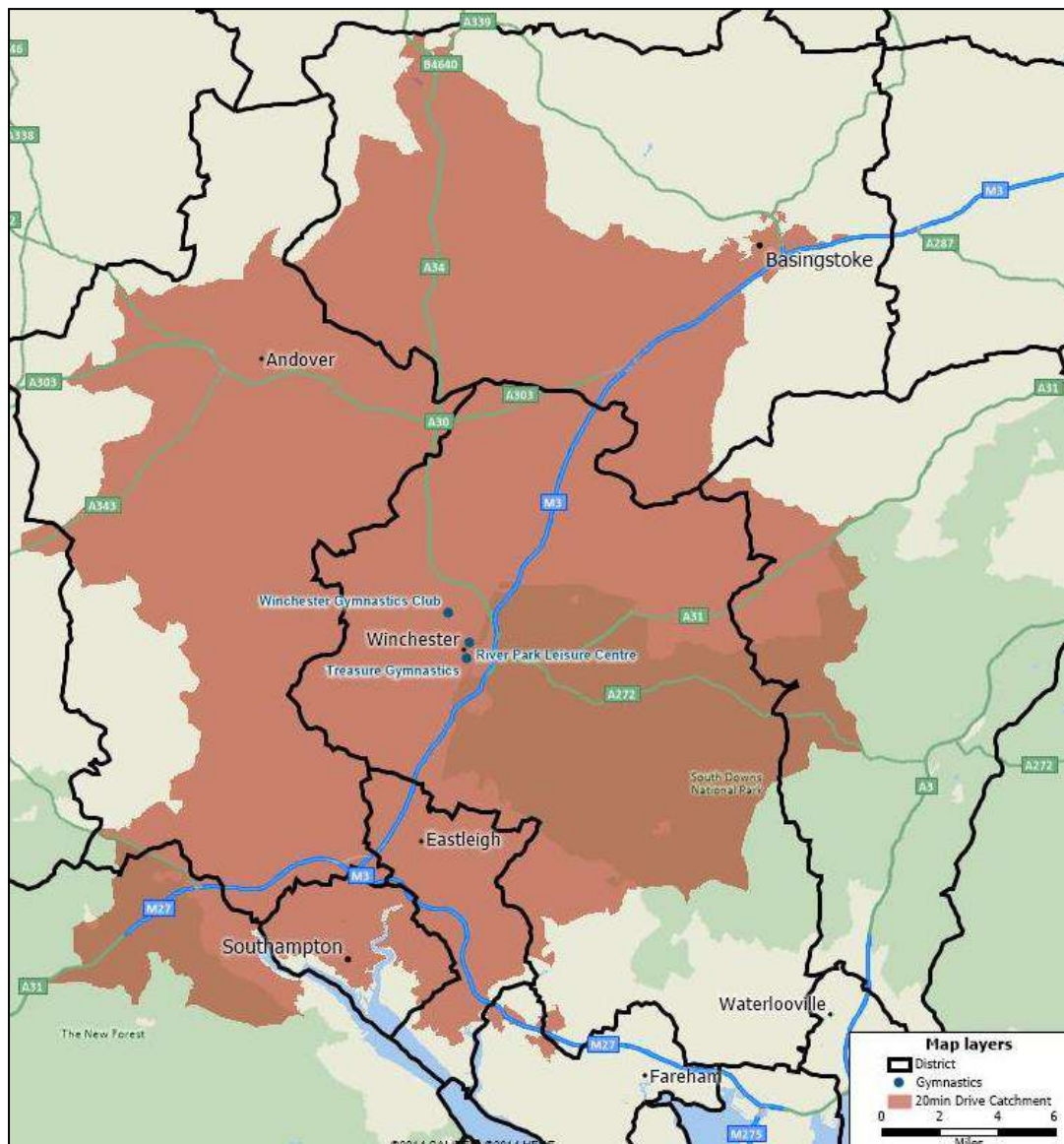
Quality

- 4.27.4 The clubs are currently operating at a range of sports halls none of which are ideal for the specific requirements for gymnastics.

Accessibility

- 4.27.5 Figure 16 illustrates the accessibility of the three facilities in terms of a 20-minute drive time catchment radius around each.

Figure 16: Map to show gymnastics facilities in Winchester 20 minutes' drive time catchment



- 4.27.6 As mentioned previously, the three gymnastics facilities are all located in close proximity to Winchester City in the north-west area of the District. It can be seen in Figure 16 above that although the catchment of these three facilities does extend into

neighbouring authorities of Eastleigh, Test Valley and Basingstoke and Deane, the south east of the District is not able to access a facility within the 20-minute drive time catchment, highlighting under provision in this area.

4.28 Demand

- 4.28.1 Drop-out in gymnastics remains on average at a young age, with participation in the UK peaking at approximately 9 years of age. For the sport to grow the drop-out age needs to be increased through providing the support and facilities to deliver appropriate services to gymnasts.
- 4.28.2 British Gymnastics Facility Strategy for England (2010) aims for the development of gymnastics facilities that are appropriate for the different levels of performance within the sport including dedicated and non-dedicated gymnastics venues. The vision for facility development is to enhance the total network gymnastics provision from grass roots opportunities in school/leisure centre/community centre based non-permanent facilities, through to clubs developing long term plans that will enable them to develop sustainable purpose built provision.
- 4.28.3 There is a trend for gymnastics clubs to move into their own dedicated facilities. Over 30 clubs in the UK moved into their own spaces in 2014-15. British Gymnastics expect this trend to continue. Facilities hired from schools or colleges are often inaccessible during the school day and during academic holidays. It is therefore important that gymnastics clubs develop sustainable venues that enable them to meet unmet demand.
- 4.28.4 British Gymnastics has highlighted that participation in gymnastics is increasing with membership reaching 343,195 in 2016. There has been a notable increase in the number of teenagers and adults (11-25 year olds) taking part in gymnastics regularly due to increased opportunities and suitable activities being offered within clubs. The emphasis for 2017-2021 will be using gymnastics as a foundation sport for all 5-11 year olds.

Consultation

Club and User Consultation

- 4.28.5 There are two main gymnastics clubs in Winchester; The Winchester Gymnastics Club and Treasure Gymnastics Club. Consultation was conducted with both and a summary of the comments is provided below.
- 4.28.6 Winchester Gymnastics Club use facilities at the Henry Beaumont School and Princes Mead School. The gym at Henry Beaumont School is small, the floor is not sprung and the equipment needs to be set up and broken down for each session. This is a time consuming and physically demanding chore. The Clubs runs four weekly sessions:
- Thursday 17.00 – 19.45
 - Friday 16.45 – 20.15
 - Saturday 09.00 – 12.30 and 13.00 – 14.30 (boys only).
- 4.28.7 The club run one session at Princes Mead School on Monday between 17.20–19.00. Priority is given to pupils from the school. Winchester Gymnastics Club specialises in Recreational and Artistic Gymnastics and work with small groups of children (6:1) ratio. They cater for 200 children aged 3 – 15. There are a further 200 children on the waiting list. They would support a specialist gymnastics facility and have identified potential facilities at St Swithuns School. A new junior school is being built and the old school is

scheduled to be demolished. The old school could potentially be converted it has a gym with a sprung floor.

- 4.28.8 Ideally, a new facility would provide gymnastic and trampolining facilities, ancillary changing rooms, toilets, office and a cafe with a viewing gallery. Models of good practice include Hamble School, Colchester Gymnastics Club and Lilleshall Gymnastics Club. Winchester Gymnastics Club would prefer to remain a stand-alone club, as they say they have a different training philosophy from Treasure Gymnastics Club, the other main club in the area.
- 4.28.9 Treasure Gymnastics Club has 600 members who train in the following gymnastic disciplines:
- Development Squad
 - Acrobatics
 - Tumbling
 - Team Gymnastics (Floor, Tumbling and Vault)
- 4.28.10 Treasure run 100 classes per week catering for 2,000 participants aged 18 months to 18 years in over 24 venues. The main venues are the Henry Beaumont School and Oliver's Battery. Oliver's Battery is being demolished and will be replaced in the club schedule with a hall at the KAYAK Centre which the club is leasing for a year.
- 4.28.11 There is no capacity or suitable facilities for adult classes although demand is high and remains unmet in Winchester. Aspiring talented gymnasts are signposted on to Andover Gymnastics Club and clubs in Southampton and Hamble, as Treasure is unable to meet the needs of these athletes.
- 4.28.12 The club has a waiting list of 800. The search for premises in which to develop a specialist centre is on-going. There are no suitable industrial units and the local planning authority has indicated that a change of use is unlikely to be forthcoming, due to the precedent it would set for other out of town leisure uses. Treasure Gymnastics Club are not keen to share with Winchester Gymnastics Club as they say the clubs have different training philosophies. In addition to these clubs, Gymnastics classes are provided at River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.28.13 Gymnastics is clearly a popular activity with significant demand for a purpose built gymnastics and trampolining facility to meet existing and unmet demand for junior and adult gymnastics.
- 4.28.14 Treasure Gymnastics along with Winchester SALT have written a proposal for a 'rebound' facility that includes both gymnastics and trampolining and have suggested that this development should be considered as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, given the lack of suitable alternative venues.
- 4.28.15 Places for People run a successful gymnastics programme at River Park Leisure Centre, offering four different programmes; beginners, intermediate, advanced and invitation sessions for a range of children from 4 years old, through to 16 years old.
- School and University Consultation**
- 4.28.16 Perins School have acknowledged that gymnastics appears to be very popular in the District and any way of encouraging this should be supported.

Parish Council Consultation

- 4.28.17 Of the parish councils that responded to the consultation process, 12% stated that there should be more gymnastics facilities in the area to meet the needs of the local community.

NGB Consultation

- 4.28.18 British Gymnastics state that there are currently no dedicated gymnastics facilities within the Winchester area and there are three main clubs operating in the area; River Park Leisure Centre, Treasure Gymnastics Club and Winchester Gymnastics Club.
- 4.28.19 Meeting demand through the development of new sustainable facilities is a priority. They recommend that Winchester City Council allocate a site on the Bar End master plan for new specialist gymnastics centre for Winchester.
- 4.28.20 Further feasibility work would be required to explore how a new facility could be developed. British Gymnastics has no financial capital investment available; however, the facility development team is available to support, develop and guide clubs, leisure providers and other partners to help achieve their facility requirements.

4.29 Summary

- 4.29.1 There are two dedicated gymnastics clubs in Winchester, Treasure Gymnastics and Winchester Gymnastics Club, which are based mainly at Henry Beaufort School, Oliver's Battery and other sites, as required. Gymnastics activities are also provided at River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.29.2 The three sites used are all located in the north west region of the District around Winchester City and although the catchment of these facilities reaches the neighbouring authorities of Eastleigh, Test Valley and Basingstoke and Deane, the south east of the District are not able to access a facility within a 20 minute drive time catchment.
- 4.29.3 British Gymnastics are supportive of proposals from Treasure Gymnastics and Winchester SALT who have written a proposal for a 'rebound' facility that includes both gymnastics and trampolining, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site. The gymnastics clubs have extensive waiting lists and they believe there is a need for new sites but also to keep existing sites operating.
- 4.29.4 It is worth noting that planning policy is inhibiting gymnastics clubs from utilising industrial/warehouse premises to provide gymnastic facilities, as they are unable to change the use of the building.

Implication for the Needs Assessment

- 4.29.5 Participation in gymnastics is increasing nationally, a trend that is expected to continue. Gymnastics is clearly a popular activity in Winchester with significant demand for a purpose built gymnastics and trampolining facility to meet existing and unmet demand for junior and adult gymnastics. Consideration should be given to increasing capacity in general. This could be via provision of a dedicated facility, or through improved programming of existing facilities such as sports halls by existing clubs. The new sports hall and studio spaces which form part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development should be designed with adequate space and storage to enable gymnastics and trampolining to be accommodated within these multi-purpose spaces.
- 4.29.6 Any proposed new facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

4.30 Athletics Tracks

- 4.30.1 Athletics tracks can be grass or artificial and provide a base for both track and field athletics to take place on. For the purpose of this Needs Assessment we have only considered artificial tracks only.

4.31 Supply

Quantity

- 4.31.1 In Winchester there is one permanent, synthetic, 8 lane athletics track which is available on a pay and play basis and for club use. It is owned and operated by the University of Winchester. A summary of provision is included in Table 19.

Table 19: Supply information for Athletics Tracks in Winchester

Site Name	Lanes	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
WINCHESTER SPORTS STADIUM	8	Pay and Play	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/University(in house)	2008	N/A

- 4.31.2 The geographical location of Winchester Sports Stadium can be seen in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Map to show athletics tracks in Winchester



- 4.31.3 Winchester Sports Stadium is the only athletics track in the District and is located in the City of Winchester.

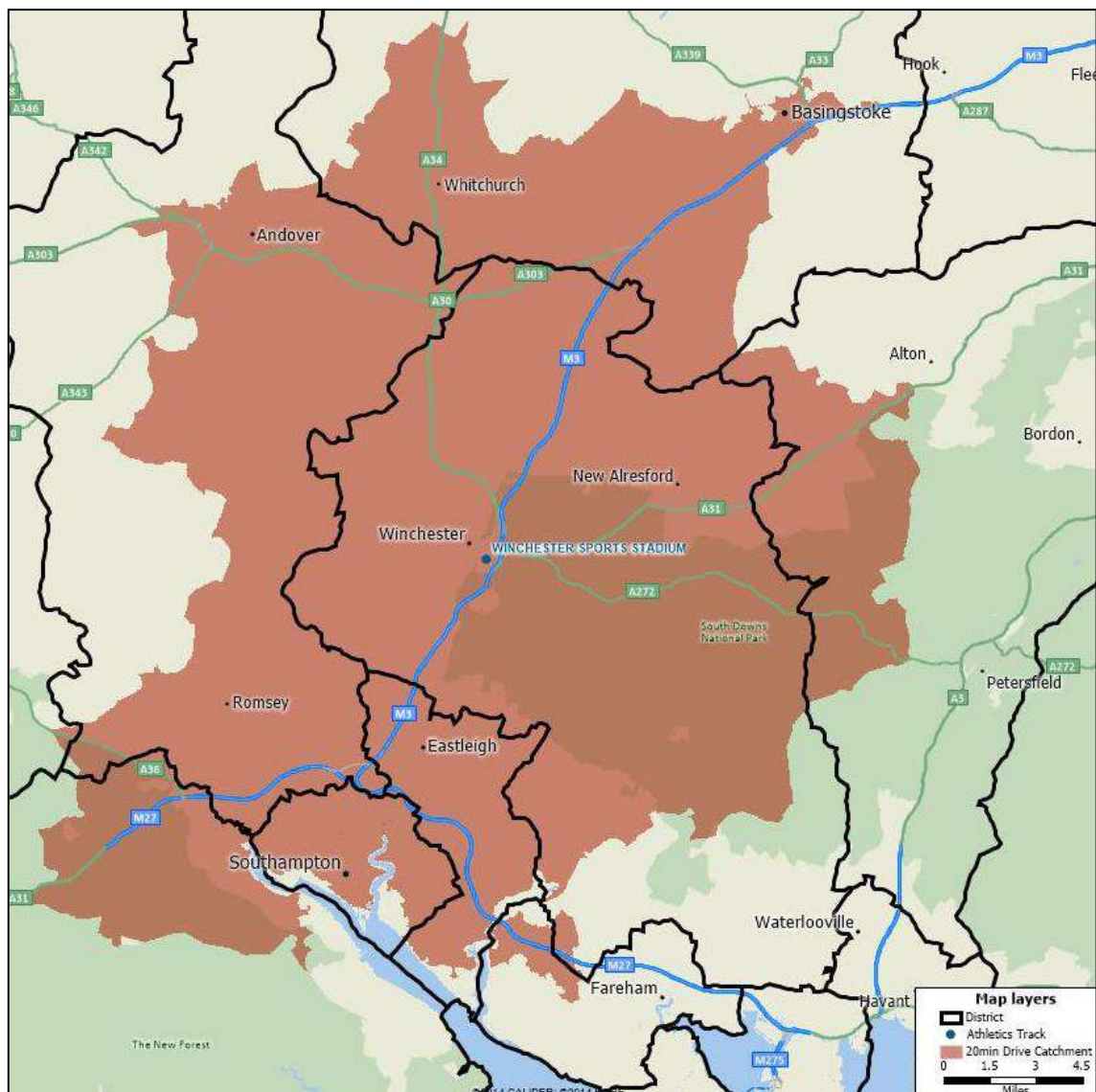
Quality

- 4.31.4 The athletics track was built in 2008 and has not been refurbished since. It is in good condition.

Accessibility

- 4.31.5 Accessibility standards have been applied to determine the catchment. Figure 18 illustrates the 20 minute drive time catchment surrounding Winchester Sports Stadium.

Figure 18: Map to show athletics track facilities in Winchester 20 minutes' drive time catchment



- 4.31.6 As can be seen in Figure 18, the south east area of the District is not able to access the athletics track at Winchester Sports Stadium within a 20 minute drive time. The catchment area of the facility does spread into areas outside the District, towards the north and North West to areas such as Test Valley and Basingstoke and Deane and to the east into neighbouring local authorities such as East Hampshire.

4.32 Demand

- 4.32.1 The Active People Survey data for participation rates for adults taking part in athletics, which includes running and track and field, at least once a week, can be seen in Table 20.

Table 20: Participation Rates in Athletics

Participation rate	APS1 2005/06	APS10 2015/16	% change
National	3.33%	5.01%	50.45%
South East	3.54%	6.18%	74.58%
Winchester	5.35%	9.95%	85.98%

- 4.32.2 It can be seen that participation rates in athletics and running have increased significantly since 2005/2006 both nationally and within Winchester. National participation has increased by 50% from 2005/2006 to 2015/2016 and by over 85% in Winchester. England Athletics have stated that Athletics is the second fastest growing sport in England. However, it should be noted that this includes running disciplines that do not necessarily require built facilities.

Consultation

Clubs and User Consultation

- 4.32.3 Half of the athletics clubs that responded to the consultation process state that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs. 100% of clubs stated that the amount of time and space that they require will increase in the next five years.
- 4.32.4 Tri Team Wessex currently use the Bar End track for seasonal training and Winchester District Athletics Club, who currently have 930 active members utilise a number of sports halls in the District as well as Winchester Athletics Stadium and Brunel University Indoor Athletics Centre. It is understood that circa 50% of the membership of the club are long distance (road and trail) runners.
- 4.32.5 Winchester District Athletics Club currently feel that they do not have enough time and space to meet current needs and will require an additional 12 hours a week of athletics facilities as they are expecting demand to increase greatly over the next five years. In 2008 the club had 350 members, and in mid-2017, the club had 750 active members, illustrating a 114% growth.
- 4.32.6 The Athletics Club has proposed the provision of an Indoor Athletics Centre as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and has previously submitted a paper: 'The Case of Indoor Athletics' to the Council, outlining the business case.
- 4.32.7 Parability Winchester utilise the facilities at Winchester Sports Stadium and currently experience no issues with the programming of the facility. They would however, like to see a greater number of facilities with improved disabled access.

-
- 4.32.8 Half of the athletics clubs that responded to the consultation process state that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs. 100% of clubs stated that the amount of time and space that they require will increase in the next five years.
- 4.32.9 Tri Team Wessex currently use the Bar End track for seasonal training and Winchester District Athletics Club, who currently have 930 active members utilise a number of sports halls in the District as well as Winchester Athletics Stadium and Brunel University Indoor Athletics Centre. It is understood that circa 50% of the membership of the club are long distance (road and trail) runners.
- 4.32.10 Winchester District Athletics Club currently feel that they do not have enough time and space to meet current needs and will require an additional 12 hours a week of athletics facilities as they are expecting demand to increase greatly over the next five years. In 2008 the club had 350 members, and in mid-2017, the club had 750 active members, illustrating a 114% growth.
- 4.32.11 The Athletics Club has proposed the provision of an Indoor Athletics Centre as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and has previously submitted a paper: 'The Case of Indoor Athletics' to the Council, outlining the business case.
- 4.32.12 Parability Winchester utilise the facilities at Winchester Sports Stadium and currently experience no issues with the programming of the facility. They would however, like to see a greater number of facilities with improved disabled access.

School and University Consultation

- 4.32.13 The athletics track at Winchester Sports Stadium is available for community use 80% of the time and is used by the University for the remaining 20%. Use of the stadium during off peak hours is low and evenings and weekends are the busiest time periods.
- 4.32.14 The track has been kept in a good condition as it is understood that this will be retained in the new provision.
- 4.32.15 Some schools, clubs and Winchester SALT have suggested that there is a need for the stands at the athletics track to be covered to provide shelter as some schools are currently travelling to tracks in Portsmouth to access covered facilities.

Parish Council Consultation

- 4.32.16 Of the Town and Parish Councils that responded to the consultation process, 6% think that there should be improved provision in the local area in order to meet the needs of the community.

NGB Consultation

- 4.32.17 England Athletics, have acknowledged the increasing popularity of the sport. As an NGB their priorities includes; expanding the capacity of the sport by supporting and developing its volunteers and workforce, to sustain and increase participation and to influence participation in the wider athletics market.
- 4.32.18 The 8-lane athletics track at Bar End, Winchester Sports Stadium is currently owned by University of Winchester and home to Winchester and District Athletics Club and is the priority facility.
- 4.32.19 The track and associated ancillary building is used by England Athletics for CPD (Continuing Professional Development) training. Winchester is centrally situated within

Hants and the Isle of Wight Region and is therefore a good location that England Athletics will continue to use and support.

- 4.32.20 They feel that securing the long term and sustainable future of the Bar End eight lane track is a priority and that there is no strategic need for indoor athletics provision in Winchester. England Athletics would be supportive of proposals for an indoor athletics facility. The closest indoor athletics training facility is at Broadbridge Heath, Horsham. This facility is due to be demolished and replaced with reduced provision. England Athletics commented that they have no capital funding available towards provision of facilities.

4.33 Summary

- 4.33.1 In Winchester there is one permanent, synthetic 8 lane athletics track which is available on a pay and play basis and it is owned by The University of Winchester.
- 4.33.2 The track was built in 2008 and is located in the north west of the District. The south east of the District is the only area that is not able to access the facility within a 20 minute drive time catchment.
- 4.33.3 Active people data has illustrated that participation in athletics has increased significantly both nationally and within Winchester by 50% and 85% respectively from 2005/2006 to 2015/2016. It is worth noting that this figure includes participation in running, which in most cases does not require an athletics track.
- 4.33.4 Clubs have highlighted issues relating to access of the track at peak periods, though it is understood that there is extra capacity during a typical week. Therefore, programming of activities should be considered further between the University and clubs to accommodate any excess demand that exists.

Implications for the Needs Assessment

- 4.33.5 The existing track at Winchester Sports Stadium is an important facility and is the focus of athletics within the District and is easily accessible to the majority of the District. Securing its long term and sustainable future should be made a priority, taking into consideration the increasing participation trends in the District.
- 4.33.6 There is no evidence that further outdoor facilities are required for athletics. However, programming of the track should be reviewed to ensure that all users are getting adequate access, as far as possible. The aspiration for indoor facilities has been raised by Winchester District Athletics Club and Winchester SALT. Consultation with England Athletics suggests that they would be supportive of indoor athletics provision in Winchester. However, they have no funding available to support this provision.
- 4.33.7 Any proposed new indoor athletics facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

5 SUMMARY OF THE SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The purpose of this Needs Assessment and action plan is to assess supply, identify unmet facility needs and priorities with a timeline, which incorporates the key findings from the Needs Assessment work. It is a long-term view to 2037, and makes recommendations to inform decisions on future facility investment and identifies substantial proposals for new leisure and recreation facilities to meet the future needs of the District.
- 5.1.2 The Needs Assessment forms part of the evidence base for providing sports facilities or the redevelopment of existing facilities and will be referenced as a basis for securing external investment, either from developer contributions, grant funding and other sources. It will ensure that, as and when funding is available, investment decisions affecting the sports infrastructure of the District are co-ordinated and planned by the Council and its partners, with reference to strategic need and the Needs Assessment work included in this document.
- 5.1.3 The Council cannot guarantee that facility improvements contained in this Needs Assessment will be provided; the aim of the assessment is to identify needs to direct future investment, ensuring that available resources can be used to best benefit the District.

5.2 Developing the Needs Assessment

- 5.2.1 This Needs Assessment is based on a background research work regarding the future needs for sport and leisure provision. It has been developed using a number of recognised sports facility planning tools and wide ranging consultation with relevant stakeholders. Recommended facility planning and assessment tools were applied, including Sport England's Active Places, Active Lives, Active People and Market Segmentation data. The Needs Assessment is also informed by analysis of the results of Sport England Facility Planning Model for Sports Halls and Swimming Pools. These reports were commissioned specifically for this purpose.
- 5.2.2 Consultation was conducted with over 100 stakeholders, including facility users, clubs, facility operators, council officers, National Governing Bodies of Sport and neighbouring local authorities.
- 5.2.3 A comprehensive audit of provision in the District was completed alongside interviews with relevant facility managers. The audit provides a snapshot of the situation at that time. Existing sites were reviewed to assess their ability to accommodate any increase in participation. A range of elements including accessibility, service provision, catchment (travel time) and affordability have been assessed.

5.3 Action Plan

- 5.3.1 This Needs Assessment and action plan has been commissioned, by the Council, on behalf of all leisure stakeholders in the District but it is recognised that the recommendations and actions cannot be delivered by the Council alone. The Council is only one stakeholder in the District and has limited resources, both in terms of officer support and funding. All partners involved in sports provision, whether public, private or voluntary will need to work together to take the Needs Assessment through to implementation. The relevant stakeholders have been identified in the Action Plan, and include:

-
- Winchester City Council
 - Energise Me
 - University of Winchester
 - Hampshire County Council (HCC)
 - schools and colleges
 - sports clubs
 - facility operators
 - Ministry of Defence (MoD)
 - National Governing Bodies of Sport
 - Health service partners
 - Commercial providers.

5.3.2 The following action plan has been developed to address a number of priorities, identified during the study, and the needs identified for each facility type reviewed. The actions are set out under the following headings:

- General Priorities
- Priorities by Facility Type
 - Indoor Swimming Pools
 - Sports Halls (minimum of 3 badminton courts in size)
 - Health and Fitness Suites (including studios)
 - Artificial Turf Pitches
 - Squash Courts
 - Tennis Courts
 - Gymnastics Facilities
 - Athletics Facilities.

5.3.3 The actions have been identified in the Action Plan, as well as target timescales for completion. The timescales allocated are short (1 to 5 years) medium (5 to 10 years) and long term (10 to 20 years) priorities.

5.4 General Priorities

5.4.1 The following table contains a list of the general priorities identified through completion of this study. The actions required to deliver them the actions required, the implementing partners and the timescales (short, medium, long term and ongoing).

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park project at Bar End to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop proposals for the new Sport and Leisure Park and deliver an affordable and sustainable solution to include the following facilities, approved by the Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main pool: 50m, 8 lanes, 50m x 19m Teaching/community pool: 20m x 10.5m Leisure water: Water play area Sports hall: TBC Fitness gym: 180 – 200 stations Squash courts: 4 squash courts Studios: 2 large studios, 2 medium studios Meeting and function room: Meeting room Office for club / association Hampshire Institute of Sport: To be confirmed Treatment rooms Hydrotherapy pool Changing Soft play Café and reception. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council University of Winchester Sports clubs NGBs Sport England Schools and colleges Hampshire County Council 	Short
Avoid, where possible, the loss of sports facilities that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, unless replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage, where possible, that any loss in provision is ideally replaced by equivalent or better provision to contribute towards meeting the needs identified in this Needs Assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council 	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Investigate options to maximise use and revenue generation from these facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with leisure stakeholders to better understand the operation of facilities, in order to investigate options to maximise use and revenue generation from existing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Facility operators Schools and colleges Sports clubs 	Short/Medium
School sites provide many of the community accessible facilities in the District. Community use of sports facilities on educational sites should be protected and enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnership working between schools, Council and other facility operators in the District to develop community use and maximise utilisation of existing facilities. This is particularly important in relation to swimming pools, sports halls and artificial grass pitches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Schools and colleges 	Short/Medium
Ensure that Council sports facility charges are reasonable in terms of affordability to residents, and are comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, including those in neighbouring authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep Council sports facility charges under review and benchmark against nearest neighbour authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Schools and colleges 	Short/Medium
Support, where possible, stakeholders developing new facilities in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on needs analysis, sustainability, business case, funding and planning issues, if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council 	Short/Medium
Ensure, as far as possible, that any new sports facilities, provided as part of future educational provision in Winchester, are designed for curricular, extra-curricular, community and sports development use and that opportunities for community use out of school hours is secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage any proposals for school sports facilities in Winchester have appropriate facilities to enable community use e.g. external lighting, car parking and changing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Schools, colleges Hampshire County Council Sport England 	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Ensure that new developments in the District (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs, priority being given to projects identified in this Needs Assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with planning officers to ensure that opportunities to secure developer contributions for the benefit of community accessible sports facilities are maximised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council 	Short/Medium
Explore opportunities for collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and develop good relationships with officers at neighbouring local authorities to ensure that cross boundary issues and opportunities are considered for the benefit of all neighbouring authorities and their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Neighbouring authorities 	Short/Medium
Contribute towards addressing specific issues relating to the District's demographic profile. With specific consideration to the very high numbers of students and families with children, living in the City of Winchester taken into consideration, as well as the ageing population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that planned facilities are designed in such a way that they can assist health partners in addressing specific health issues affecting the community e.g. encouraging activity for children and young people, providing for the ageing demographic and tackling obesity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Health service partners 	Short/Medium

5.5 Priorities by Facility Type

5.5.1 The priorities by facility type are listed in the following tables. These priorities are linked to the outcome of the Needs Assessment work, summarised in the previous sections of this Needs Assessment.

5.6 Indoor Swimming Pool Priorities

5.6.1 River Park Leisure Centre is the only Council owned community swimming pool in the District. The current pool site has a 25m x 6 lane pool and learner pool. The Council has plans to replace this at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park and the need for this is evident from the swimming pool assessment.

5.6.2 The Sport England FPM report suggests that the projected scale of unmet demand for swimming pool water is currently equivalent to 92m² rising to 110m² metres of water with population growth by 2037. This is a fairly modest increase and suggests that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a separate teaching pool of at least the current 158m² metres of water would deliver the shortfall identified

in the FPM report. If the proposed 8 lane 50m pool is provided at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park this will represent a significant over provision for much of the week. However, it would assist in meeting the specific needs of clubs at peak times, which is an issue that has been identified through club consultation as well as meeting the aspirations and ambitions of local swimming and related clubs. It also addresses the issue of reliance on private school facilities.

- 5.6.3 The findings of the work also identify the key role that education sites play in delivering opportunities for swimming in the District. These pools provide a significant quantitative contribution to community use, albeit not as extensive in swimming activities or time at the Council's centre at River Park Leisure Centre. It is important to continue understand the future plans and commitments to retain these swimming pools by the pool owners and that the Council should work with education sites to maintain community access.
- 5.6.4 The age of all the pool sites, identifies that there is a need to modernise or replace pools over time, based on their age and condition. Loss of one or more of the current sites would create an imbalance in the overall supply, demand and access to swimming pools by Winchester residents.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of swimming facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park , to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop proposals for the new Sport and Leisure Park to include the following facilities, approved by the Council (subject to the recommendations of the RIBA Stage 2 feasibility study): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main pool: 50m, 8 lanes, 50m x 19m (950m²) Teaching/community pool: 20m, 5 lanes 25m x 10.5m (262.5m²) Leisure water: Water play area Hydrotherapy pool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council University of Winchester Sports clubs NGBs Sport England 	Short
Maximise community access of swimming pools on education sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with providers on education sites to understand their plans for provision of community swimming and to ensure that opportunities for access by the public are protected and improved, where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Facility operators Clubs NGBs 	Short/Medium
Support providers in maintaining the quality and condition of community accessible swimming pools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with operators of swimming pools to ensure that, as far as possible, the quality and condition of pools are maintained, to enable community use to be accommodated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Facility operators 	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clubs• NGBs	
Support organisations who have expressed an interest in using the proposed swimming pool, hydrotherapy and other rehabilitation facilities at Bar End.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with organisations such as the Ministry of Defence to understand their potential needs and requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council• Sports Clubs• NGBs• MOD	Short/Medium

5.7 Sports Hall Priorities

- 5.7.1 The FPM analysis suggests there is a surplus of provision of sports hall equivalent to circa 14 badminton courts in the District. However, many clubs, such as badminton, netball and basketball clubs have stated that they do not have enough time and space to meet their current demands at peak times. The FPM considers the following times as peak times: Weekdays 09:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00, Saturday 09:30 to 17:00 and Sunday 09:00 to 14:30 and 17:00 to 19:30. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and accommodate this unmet demand within the facilities already in the District, before providing additional capacity. Some schools have sports halls that are underutilised and although they wish to introduce community use, they are unable to do so because of issues such as staffing.
- 5.7.2 Nine of the eleven sites that have three or more badminton courts are at educational sites. A number of schools have expressed an interest in increasing community provision. The Council should work with facility operators that do not currently offer significant access to the community or offer limited access to try and unlock these spaces to increase supply in peak times.
- 5.7.3 All sports halls are 3 or 4 courts, with the exception of River Park Leisure Centre, which is 8 courts. It is worth noting that the hall at River Park was built using previous Sport England guidelines, meaning there is limited run-off space around the courts. It would therefore be smaller than a new 8-court hall, built to current specifications. This limits event hosting capabilities within the District. The Council is considering replacing the 8 courts at River Park Leisure Centre with a more flexible hall at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to accommodate larger scale sporting events. There is evidence to suggest that this increased capacity would benefit clubs at peak times. Careful consideration should be given to the level of provision at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, based on consultation with the project stakeholders, through the feasibility study.
- 5.7.4 It will be important to ensure that the existing facilities are maintained, refurbished and improved over time, to maintain a good quality offer for users.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Consider measures to utilise spare capacity at specific sports hall sites, especially school sites at peak times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage with the following education providers, whose used capacity figures, as recognised by the FPM, are under 50%.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Henry Beaufort School – 28%Kings School Sports Centre – 37%Princes Mead School – 36%Sparsholt College – 21%Swanmore Community College – 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilSchools and collegesSports clubsNGBs	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winchester College PE Centre – 35% Utilise Sport England's 'Use Our School' toolkit and explore potential opportunities for external operators of school facilities, to maximise club use. Inform schools of the different clubs that need space and are potential customers, making connections and links to give the schools confidence that there is a large market and high demand for their space. Sharing of information on agreements with clubs, likely costs for hire, maintenance and how they can promote themselves. 		
Assist clubs to address the capacity issues of sports halls at peak times.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local clubs that state insufficient sports hall space to access currently underutilised facilities. The clubs that have stated need for additional space are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ippon Ryu Ju Jitsu Sama Karate Organisation Littleton Junior Football Club Little Kickers Winchester City Flyers Winchester Youth Football Club Firefly Allstars Cheerleading Team Winchester and District Athletics Club Rugbytots Winchester Winchester Hockey Club Winchester Netball Club Swan Netball Club Sues Badminton J9 Badminton Club South Wonston Table Tennis Club Kings Table Tennis Club Winchester City Royals Basketball Club Winchester Amateur Boxing Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Schools and colleges Sports clubs NGBs 	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of sports hall facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop proposals for the new Sport and Leisure Park to include the following facilities, approved by the Council:<ul style="list-style-type: none">8 court sports hall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilSchools and collegesSports clubsUniversity of WinchesterNGBs	Short

5.8 Health and Fitness Suite (including studios) Priorities

- 5.8.1 The District is generally well served by a range of providers of health and fitness facilities, most of which are private members clubs. Two of the three community accessible health and fitness suites, River Park Leisure Centre and Meadowside, have been refurbished in the last three years. The other suite at Perins Community School has not been refurbished in over a decade. This suggests that some of the facilities on offer might be outdated and in need of improvement to assist in driving participation and usage numbers. Future population growth is likely to increase the amount of health and fitness provision required in the future.
- 5.8.2 It is clear that the health and fitness offer at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park will be a crucial element of the District wide health and fitness offer. The latent demand report for the new development identifies an estimated membership of 3,645. This is the total number of members it is felt could be achieved and allowance for 20% of the total to travel from outside the 10-minute drive time. However, to meet the significant further housing growth, and to accommodate membership numbers in excess of the latent demand forecast, we would recommend circa 200 stations be provided at the proposed new leisure centre site. This is double the current 100 stations at River Park Leisure Centre. This level of health and fitness facility and membership would also support three to four multi-purpose studios catering for various group and class based activities. This is the level currently proposed at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park. The size of the multi-purpose studios should be investigated through as part of the RIBA Stage 2 feasibility study.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop proposals for the new Sport and Leisure Park to include the following health and fitness facilities, approved by the Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fitness gym: 180-200 stations 2 large studios 2 medium studios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Schools and colleges Sports clubs NGBs 	Short
Support organisations planning the development or refurbishment of health and fitness suites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the development of new or extended health and fitness facilities where these add to the range of sustainable facilities across the District. Organisations planning such developments should be encouraged to demonstrate that demand exists, to ensure new developments are sustainable and that they don't have an unnecessarily negative impact on existing providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Facility operators 	Short/Medium

5.9 Artificial Grass Pitch Priorities

- 5.9.1 Football, rugby, and hockey clubs have all commented that in the next five years they anticipate the amount of time and space that they require will increase and they currently struggle to secure the time required on existing pitches.
- 5.9.2 The FA suggest there is a need for one or two full size 3G AGPs facility, based on an FA mapping exercise. A number of sites have expressed interest including Kings School and Winchester City FC. The new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park could also provide a suitable site. Further work is required to explore the best location for sustainable and community accessible 3G pitches.
- 5.9.3 Winchester Hockey Club is a growing club and it is seeking additional provision for training and junior development. England Hockey comments that a club of this size needs a home and social space to cater for a considerable number of members. This would require an additional sand dressed AGP. The club is keen for this to be developed next to the existing pitch at Winchester Sports Stadium, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.
- 5.9.4 The Army Training Regiment has a full size 3G pitch which is due to close down as a result of Operation Juno in 2021. The closure of this facility presents an opportunity to secure the existing AGP for community use. It is recommended that options for future community use of the site are explored as plans are made by the MOD to close the camp.
- 5.9.5 The Council is currently completing a Playing Pitch Strategy, which includes consideration of future artificial turf pitch provision. The findings from this study should influence future provision plans for AGPs. Further work should then be completed to determine the most viable sites and form of development to deliver the facilities that are needed. Any proposed new pitches should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Support organisations where possible with planning the development or refurbishment of artificial turf pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Council should consider the findings from the Playing Pitch Strategy when completed to inform decisions on future levels of provision.Encourage the development of new or refurbished artificial turf pitches where possible where these add to the range of sustainable facilities across the District.Organisations planning such developments should be encouraged to demonstrate the feasibility, to ensure new	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGBsFacility operatorsSports clubs	Short/Medium

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
	developments are sustainable and don't have an unnecessarily negative impact on existing providers.		
Retain existing facilities, where possible, for the benefit of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with existing providers to assist, where possible, in maintaining current facility provision. • The Army Training Regiment that has a full size 3G pitch is due to close down as a result of Operation Juno in 2021. It is recommended that options for future community use of the site are explored as plans are made by the MoD to close the camp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • NGBs • Facility operators • Sports clubs 	

5.10 Squash Court Priorities

- 5.10.1 There is no evidence to suggest a need for increased provision of squash courts in the District. While future population growth is forecast, there is currently no evidence that this will increase the requirement for additional squash provision, mainly due to the recent declining national and regional participation trends.
- 5.10.2 The current level of provision appears adequate to meet current needs. The provision of squash courts in the future should be made on a site by site basis with decisions likely to be driven by the financial viability of these specific spaces. It should be noted that in recent years there has been a trend of converting squash courts to alternative revenue generating uses, in response to falling participation and demand.
- 5.10.3 In developing proposals for the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, the Council could consider the number of courts being provided.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Redirect users of any lost squash courts to other nearby facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Redirect users of any lost squash courts to other nearby facilities, if any existing squash courts are converted to other uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGBOperators	Medium/long
Deliver proposals replacement squash facilities at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park, to replace the ageing River Park Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop proposals for the new Sports Village to include the following squash facilities, approved by the Council:<ul style="list-style-type: none">4 squash courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGB	Short

5.11 Indoor and Outdoor Tennis Court Priorities

- 5.11.1 Participation figures illustrate that tennis is a popular sport within the District and consideration should be taken to maintain provision at the current sites and to work with the LTA to implement local initiatives and work towards the development of increasing community accessible indoor and outdoor provision. According to the results of consultation with the LTA, there is a need for an increased number of community accessible facilities in both indoor and outdoor court provision.
- 5.11.2 The LTA would be happy to consider increasing outdoor court provision, particularly in the pay and play sector throughout the District, particularly in the City of Winchester. Developing more outdoor courts at River Park when the centre is relocated, provides the best opportunity to do this. This could be a 'community' venue for public access. In terms of indoor provision, the LTA would like to see provision of 3 or 4 courts, but if this is not realistic, they would like to consider floodlighting or covering the courts at River Park. No further outdoor courts would be needed if indoor courts were built at Bar End. This is a specific view relating to Bar End, not more widely throughout Winchester. It is understood that capital funding could be available for the development of these facilities via the LTA. According to the LTA, there is currently a latent demand figure in the District of a potential 2,366 participants.
- 5.11.3 Any proposed new courts should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable, sustainable and that there is suitable demand.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Work with providers to maintain the quantity and quality of existing indoor and outdoor tennis provision in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Council should support existing clubs and other providers to maintain the quantity and quality of existing provision.The LTA should be consulted further to determine whether funding is available for further developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGBOperators	Ongoing
Work with the LTA to identify the right opportunity and venue to increase the publically accessible outdoor and covered court provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Council should work with the LTA on the feasibility of delivering additional tennis courts in the District. The location of these has been identified by the LTA as at River Park and Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.The feasibility of this additional requirement could be considered as part of a possible addition to the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGB	Short/medium

5.12 Gymnastics Priorities

- 5.12.1 Participation in gymnastics is increasing nationally, a trend that is expected to continue. Gymnastics is clearly a popular activity in Winchester with significant demand for a purpose built gymnastics and trampolining facility to meet existing and unmet demand for junior and adult gymnastics. Consideration should be given to increasing capacity in general. This could be via provision of a dedicated facility, or through improved programming of existing facilities such as sports halls by existing clubs. The new sports hall and studio spaces which form part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park development should be designed with adequate space and storage to enable gymnastics and trampolining to be accommodated within these multi-purpose spaces.
- 5.12.2 British Gymnastics is supportive of proposals from Treasure Gymnastics and Winchester SALT who have written a proposal for a 'rebound' facility that includes both gymnastics and trampolining, as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site. The gymnastics clubs have extensive waiting lists and they believe there is a need for new sites but also to keep existing sites operating.
- 5.12.3 Any proposed new facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Maintain existing provision and explore options to increase quality and quantity of facility provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure the needs of gymnastics are considered in the design of the new multi-purpose sports hall at Winchester Sport and Leisure Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGBClubsOperators	Short/medium
Work with the British Gymnastics and the Clubs to consider dedicated provision in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support clubs to investigate options to provide new gymnastics facilities in Winchester.The feasibility of adding a new dedicated facility could be considered as part of a possible addition to the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilNGBClubsOperators	Short/medium

5.13 Athletics Track Priorities

- 5.13.1 The existing track at Winchester Sports Stadium is an important facility and is the focus of athletics within the District and is easily accessible to the majority of the District. Securing its long term and sustainable future should be made a priority, taking into consideration the increasing participation trends in the District.
- 5.13.2 There is no evidence that further outdoor facilities are required for athletics. However, programming of the track should be reviewed to ensure that all users are getting adequate access, as far as possible. The aspiration for indoor facilities has been raised by Winchester District Athletics Club and Winchester SALT. Consultation with England Athletics suggests that they would be supportive of indoor athletics provision in Winchester. However, they have no funding available to support this provision.
- 5.13.3 Any proposed new indoor athletics facilities should be subject to feasibility and business case work, to ensure they are affordable and sustainable.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing partners	Timescale
Maintain Winchester Sports Stadium as the main focus of athletics in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Council to maintain existing provision at Winchester Sports Stadium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilUniversity of Winchester	Ongoing
Ensure programming of the track can maximise community and club use as far as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct consultation with clubs that have expressed a need for further access to the track and field facilities to ensure that they are getting adequate access, as far as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CouncilUniversity of Winchester	Short/Medium

6 ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A number of outcomes will be delivered through implementation of the Needs Assessment and action plan. Many of these relate to the national and local policies and strategies reviewed, as part of this study.

6.2 Outcomes

- 6.2.1 The following outcomes are anticipated as a result of implementing the Needs Assessment and action plan:

- A contribution towards the specific objectives contained in The Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Alliance Strategy i.e.:
 - Improved facility provision
 - Increased levels of grass roots participation
 - A new generation of talented athletes
 - An increased number of active and well trained coaches and volunteers
 - An increased number of high quality sporting events
 - More high quality clubs
 - More educational institution/ club links
 - More opportunities for disability sport.
- River Park Leisure Centre will be replaced by a high quality facility which helps meet the future needs of the area as part of the Winchester Sport and Leisure Park project.
- Increased engagement with representatives of target groups when developing projects that provide new indoor sports facilities, with a focus on increasing participation by currently inactive people.
- Increased co-operation with wider stakeholder groups and co-locations of services and facilities, where possible e.g. sports clubs, University of Winchester, education and local authority facilities.
- The loss of strategically valuable sports facilities, that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, will be minimised. Any that are lost should be replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.
- Strategically valuable sites will be better utilised to improve revenue generation and participation at existing sites.
- Community use of sports facilities on educational sites will be protected and enhanced where possible.
- Sports facility charges for Council owned facilities should remain reasonable, in terms of affordability to residents, and be comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, to encourage participation by low income groups.
- Stakeholders will work together to increase the levels of community access to sites. Stakeholders should include Council departments, health agencies, facility operators, education providers, NGBs, and local sports clubs to expand the range of affordable and accessible facilities for users.
- Stakeholders and partners will be supported by the Council, where possible, in developing new sports facilities.
- Where possible, new developments (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) should contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet

identified needs with priority being given to facility needs identified in this Needs Assessment.

- There will be collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage, where possible.
- Specific issues relating to the District's demographic profile will be addressed. This will include using indoor sport and leisure facilities to improve levels of physical activity in the whole population and notably to cater for the ageing population in the longer term.

7 DELIVERY OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The delivery of this Needs Assessment recommendations is dependent upon the formation of close working partnerships, to collectively enhance the operation and provision of existing and new sports facilities in the District.

7.2 Funding

- 7.2.1 This Needs Assessment includes actions to investigate the options for significant improvement of facilities in the District in order to meet both current and future demand. Any leisure facility improvements in the District will be reliant on securing funding. The current financial climate has placed significant pressure on the finances of all facility owners and operators, including local authorities.

- 7.2.2 The Council will seek to work with others to use the leisure assets in the District, via a multi-stakeholder approach, is required to address the facility requirements in the Needs Assessment. The main funding delivery mechanisms for the Council and others in delivering the Needs Assessment are:

- **Council funding:** capital funding allocated to deliver facilities within the Council's ownership, and potentially the use of capital receipts from the sale of existing assets.
- **Capital Grant funding:** national agencies such as Sport England and NGBs
- **Third party funding:** financing capital through the forecast operational surplus and finance packages as part of the leisure management procurement process or construction contracts.
- **Commercial sector funding:** investment from commercial leisure operators such as those who provide health and fitness centres.
- **Development contributions:** Section 106 development contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy.

7.3 Monitoring and Review

- 7.3.1 This Needs Assessment has been produced to guide the development of sports facilities within the District to be provided for in a planned and co-ordinated way that meets the needs of the local population and addresses facilities that could have the greatest future demand. It is aimed at covering a 20 year period. However, supply and demand factors affecting many of these facility types are likely to change significantly over such a long period. This Needs Assessment is based on the current known and planned facilities, but it will need to be reviewed and adjusted periodically
- 7.3.2 Progress against the plan should be reviewed on a regular basis, to be determined by the Council. The Needs Assessment and action plan should be updated, particularly when there are significant changes in facility provision that are not currently known, in order to ensure that the Needs Assessment requirements keep pace with changes in facility provision and the delivery of growth planned for the District.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONSULTEES

List of consultees that responded to the consultation process.

Name of Consultee	Consultee Category
University of Winchester	Educational Establishment
Peter Symonds College	Educational Establishment
Sparsholt College	Educational Establishment
Winchester College	Educational Establishment
Perins School	Educational Establishment
Kings School	Educational Establishment
Swanmore College	Educational Establishment
Westgate School	Educational Establishment
Henry Beaufort School	Educational Establishment
Bishops Waltham Primary School	Educational Establishment
St Swithuns School	Educational Establishment
Sport England	Sport England
Energise Me	Trust
Winchester SALT	Trust
Places for People Leisure	Operator
Worthy Down Barracks	Army Barracks
Sir John Moore Barracks	Army Barracks
MOD Southwick Park	Army Barracks
Test Valley Borough Council	Neighbouring Authority
East Hampshire District Council	Neighbouring Authority
Fareham Borough Council	Neighbouring Authority
Havant Borough Council	Neighbouring Authority
Rushmoor Borough Council	Neighbouring Authority
South Downs National Park	National Park
Itchen Valley Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Boarhunt Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Durley Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Wickham Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Hambledon Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
South Wonston Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Shedfield Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Olivers Battery	Town/Parish Council
Curdrige Reading Room and Recreation Ground Charity	Town/Parish Council
Bramdean and Hinton Ampner Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Itchen Valley Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Boarhunt Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
Durley Parish Council	Town/Parish Council
British Gymnastics	National Governing Body
England Athletics	National Governing Body
English Handball Association	National Governing Body
England Netball	National Governing Body
England Hockey	National Governing Body
Football Association	National Governing Body
Swim England	National Governing Body
Lawn Tennis Association	National Governing Body
England Squash	National Governing Body
Winchester City FC	Football Club
Winchester Gymnastics Club	Gymnastics Club
Treasure Gymnastics Club	Gymnastics Club
Winchester Racquets and Fitness Club	Multi Sports Club
Winchester Hockey Club	Hockey Club

Winchester Flyers	Football Club
Winchester Student Union	Multi Sports Club
Winchester & District Football League	Football Club
The University of Winchester Football Club	Football Club
Littleton Junior Football Club	Football Club
Worthys Youth Football Club	Football Club
Winchester City Flyers	Football Club
Winchester Youth FC	Football Club
Weeke Fathers	Football Club
Champion Soccer	Football Club
Little Kickers	Football Club
Winchester Rugby Football Club	Rugby Club
University of Winchester RFC	Rugby Club
Rugby Tots Winchester	Rugby Club
Peter Symonds College Cricket	Cricket Club
Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cricket Club	Cricket Club
St Cross Symondians	Cricket Club
Compton & Chandlers Ford Cricket Club	Cricket Club
Easton & Martyr Worthy	Cricket Club
The Racqueteers	Cricket Club
Sparsholt Cricket Club	Cricket Club
Hyde All Stars Cricket Club	Cricket Club
Winchester Student Union	Cricket Club
Winchester Warriors Junior Cricket Association	Cricket Club
Pothwar Lions Cricket Club	Cricket Club
Kingsgate Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Peter Symonds College	Tennis Club
Alresford Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Hursley Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Winchester Racquets & Fitness	Tennis Club
Worthy Down Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Worthy Park Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Colden Common Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Littleton Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Wickham Community Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Denmead Tennis Club	Tennis Club
Winchester Hockey Club	Hockey Club
Sansom School of Fitness (Cheerleading)	Dance Club
Firefly Theatre (Cheerleading)	Dance Club
Salsa Y Sol Dance Club	Dance Club
Stars Ballet Babes LLP	Dance Club
Winchester Netball Club	Netball Club
Swan Netball Club	Netball Club
J9 Badminton Club	Badminton Club
Sues Badminton	Badminton Club
Notorious JT Badminton Club	Badminton Club
Peter Symonds Judo Club	Martial Arts Club
Spitfire Taekwondo Academy	Martial Arts Club
Ippon Ryu Ju Jitsu	Martial Arts Club
Sama Karate	Martial Arts Club
Solent Dawn	Martial Arts Club
Winchester City Basketball Club	Basketball Club
Health and Fun Club	Health and Fun Club

Winchester Sport Association for the Disabled	Disabled Club
Winchester Youth Volleyball Club	Volleyball Club
Eagles Volleyball Club	Volleyball Club
Winchester and District Athletics Club	Athletics Club
Parability Winchester	Athletics Club
Tri Team Wessex	Athletics Club
Adult Park Run	Athletics Club
Alresford Bowling Club	Bowling Club
Friary Bowling Club	Bowling Club
Winchester Amateur Boxing Club	Boxing Club
South Wonston Table Tennis Club	Table Tennis Club
Kings Table Tennis Club	Table Tennis Club
Winchester City Penguins	Swimming Club
Swim with GymCo.	Swimming Club
Baby Padlers	Swimming Club
First Aid Lifeguard Training	Swimming Club
Winchester Archery Club	Archery Club

APPENDIX 2: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL RESULTS (SWIMMING POOLS)



Strategic Assessment of Swimming Pool Provision for Winchester City Council

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

**Date of report
July 2017**

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Swimming Pools Supply	4
3. Demand for Swimming Pools	8
4. Supply and Demand Balance.....	14
5. Satisfied Demand for Swimmig Pools.....	16
6. Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools	20
7. Used Capacity (how full are the swimming pools?)	29
8. Local Share of Facilities.....	34
9. Summary of key findings and conclusions	38
Appendix 1 - Swimming Pools in the Assessment 3845	
Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters.....	47

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Winchester City Council is developing an evidence base and strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.
- 1.2 The fpm report should be considered alongside the work and findings from the Council's indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy. In particular, the findings from consultations with the swimming pool facility owners, operators, sports clubs and customers of swimming pools, so as to provide a rounded overall evidence base on which to base the strategy.
- 1.3 In the fpm work there are two assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:
 - Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools across the Winchester City Council area. This includes the swimming pools in the neighbouring authorities. These will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for swimming across the City Council area
 - Run 2 for 2037 – as for run 1 but based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in swimming pool supply in the neighbouring authorities.

The study area

- 1.4 Customers of swimming pools, do not constrain their usage to particular local authorities. Whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which swimming pools people will choose to use.
- 1.5 These are based on: the age and the quality of the swimming pool. A modern pool with modern changing accommodation and possibly a health suite, will have more appeal than an older single swimming pool site. The quality of the pool is of increasing importance to customers. Other draw factors are other facilities on the pool site, such as a gym and or studios which means participants can also undertake other activities.
- 1.6 Given the reasons which influence which pools people chose to use, it is important to assess the supply, demand and access to swimming pools based on their locations and catchment area. This includes pools within the City Council area and those in the neighbouring local authorities.
- 1.7 The nearest facility for some City Council residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest swimming pool could be located in the City Council area (known as imported demand).
- 1.8 To take account of these impacts a study area is established which places Winchester at the centre of the study and includes all the neighbouring authorities to the City Council.

The study assesses the impact of the catchment area of the swimming pools in this study area and how demand is distributed across the study area and across boundaries. A map of the study area is set out below.

Map 1.1: Study area map for the Winchester City Council swimming pools study



Report structure, content and sequence

- 1.9 The findings for runs 1 - 2 for 2017 and 2037 are set out in a series of tables. The titles for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. A definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting.
- 1.10 Following each table is a commentary on the key findings. Maps to support the findings on, swimming pool locations, total demand, unmet demand, drive time and walking catchment areas, imported and exported demand and local share of swimming pools are also included.
- 1.11 Where there are key findings for the City Council area, the data is also set out for Winchester and all the neighbouring authorities. Then where valid to do so, comparisons are made on the findings in the neighbouring authorities.
- 1.12 A summary of key findings are set out at the end of the main report.
- 1.13 Appendix 1 lists the swimming pools included in the assessment. Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

Facilities Planning Model

- 1.14 The Sport England facilities planning model (fpm) is the industry benchmark standard for undertaking needs assessment for the main community sports facilities. It is compliant

with meeting the requirements for needs assessment, as set out in paragraphs 73 – 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.15 The fpm is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with Sport Scotland and Sport England since the 1980s. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, and artificial grass pitches.
- 1.16 The fpm is applied for local authority assessments for these facility types. It can also be applied to indoor bowls as a specialist topic and this is usually in connection with commercial studies or Governing Body studies.
- 1.17 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale
 - Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs
 - Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities
 - Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2. Swimming Pools Supply

Total Supply

Table 2.1: Swimming Pools Supply Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Total Supply	2017	2037
Number of pools	7	6
Number of pool sites	5	4
Supply of total water space in sq m	1,782	1,457
Supply of water space in sq m, scaled by hours available in the peak period	1,147	1,056
Supply of total water space in visits per week peak period	9,940	9,155
Water space per 1,000 population	15	11

- 2.1 Definition of supply – this is the supply or capacity of the swimming pools which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a swimming pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in sq metres of water.
- 2.2 In run 1 there are seven swimming pools on five sites and this changes to six swimming pools on four sites in run 2. The reason for the reduction in supply is the closure of the Army Training Regiment pool site in 2021.
- 2.3 The total amount of water space at the five pool sites in 2017 is 1,782 sq metres of water and the supply available for community use (known as the effective supply) in the weekly peak period (weekdays 12pm – 1pm, weekday evenings up to 5 hours per night and weekend days up to 7 hours per day) is 1,147 sq metres of water. In run 2 the total supply is 1,457 sq metres of water and the effective supply is 1,056 sq meters of water.
- 2.4 The reason for the differences between the total and effective supply, is because of the variable amount of hours for community use at the education swimming pool sites. The impact of this difference is reviewed under the used capacity heading. (Note for context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 2.5 A description of the swimming pools included in runs 1 – 2 is set out in Table 2.2 overleaf. Appendix 1 contains a description of all the swimming pools in the study area included in the assessment.

Table 2.2: Runs 1 – 2 Swimming Pool Supply Winchester

Winchester	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
WINCHESTER						83%	5%	12%
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER (closed in run 2)	Main/General	25 x 13	325			91%	4%	5%
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 11	273	2000	2010	86%	6%	8%
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	1974		74%	5%	22%
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teach /Training	15 x 11	158					
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1996		89%	5%	6%
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	Learner/Teach /Training	13 x 5	65					
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1968	2005	82%	5%	13%

- 2.6 All the swimming pool sites have a main pool, with four sites having a 25m x 6 lane pool, whilst there is a 25m x 5 lane pool at Kings School Sports Centre. There are separate teaching/training pools at two sites at River Park Leisure Centre of 158 sq metres of water and a 65 sq metres of water teaching/training pool at St Swithuns School.
- 2.7 Overall, it is quite an extensive swimming pool offer in terms of scale of pools. All pool sites can accommodate the full range of swimming activities of, learn to swim, recreational pay and play swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. In addition, at two of the sites there is scope to undertake a more extensive programme of use, with the separate teaching/training pools.
- 2.8 The average age for the four pool sites for which data is available is 32 years, so quite an old stock of pools, data is not available for the Army Training Regiment pool. The oldest pool site is Winchester College PE Centre which opened in 1968 and was modernised in 2005. The most recent swimming pool site to open is the Kings School pool in 2000 and which was modernised in 2010. River Park Leisure Centre opened in 1974 and the St Swithuns School pool opened in 1996.
- 2.9 The distribution of Winchester's demand for swimming and the extent of the export of the City Council's demand for swimming will be set out under the satisfied demand heading. Pools in the fpm are weighted by their age and condition, with the most recent pools having the highest weighting. If the neighbouring local authorities have a more modern stock of swimming pools, then there could be a draw of the Winchester demand out of the authority.
- 2.10 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, Winchester has 15 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 available for community use. Based on the

projected growth in population to 2037 there are 11 sq metres of water per 1,000 population available for community use.

- 2.11 Winchester has the second highest provision for water space per 1,000 population in 2017 and 2037 when compared with the neighbouring authorities. The highest supply in both years is in East Hampshire at 15.5 and then 16.3 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. The lowest provision in both years is in Eastleigh at 8.8 and 8.6 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.12 The supply for SE Region in 2017 is 13 sq metres of water and in 2037 it is 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. For England wide, the figures are 12 and 11 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.13 So Winchester has a higher supply of water space by this measure, than all the neighbouring authorities, except East Hampshire and it is also higher than for SE Region or England wide.
- 2.14 The purpose of setting these findings out, is to simply provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities, based on current and projected populations. Some local authorities like to have this comparative information. The required provision of swimming pools in Winchester will be based on the overall supply and demand assessment.

Table 2.3: Water space per 1,000 population for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

Water space per 1,000 population	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2037
Winchester	15	11
Basingstoke & Deane	12.6	11.0
East Hampshire	15.5	16.3
Eastleigh	8.8	8.7
Fareham	11.7	10.5
Havant	11.5	10.5
Test Valley	9.5	8.9

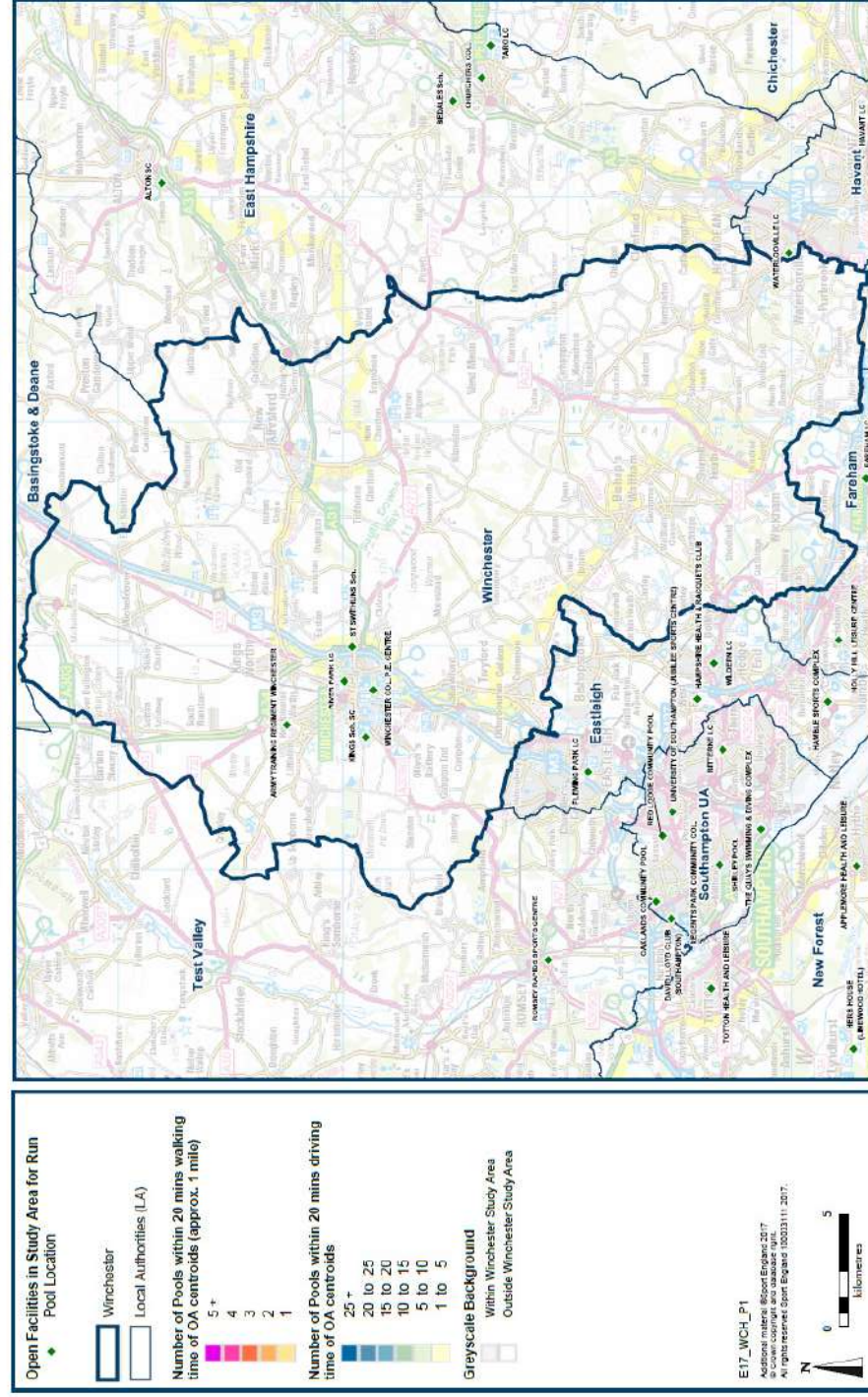
Swimming pool locations

- 2.15 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the location of the swimming pools in Winchester in run 1 for 2017. The swimming pool locations and catchment areas are important in determining the amount of demand which is inside and outside the catchment area of each site. If there is significant unmet demand outside catchment it is important to identify the scale and location. (Set out under the satisfied and unmet demand headings).

Map 2.1: Run 1 Location of swimming pools in Winchester 2017

**Facility Planning Model - Pools Catchments for Winchester
Run 1: Existing baseline position for 2017**

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



3. Demand for Swimming Pools

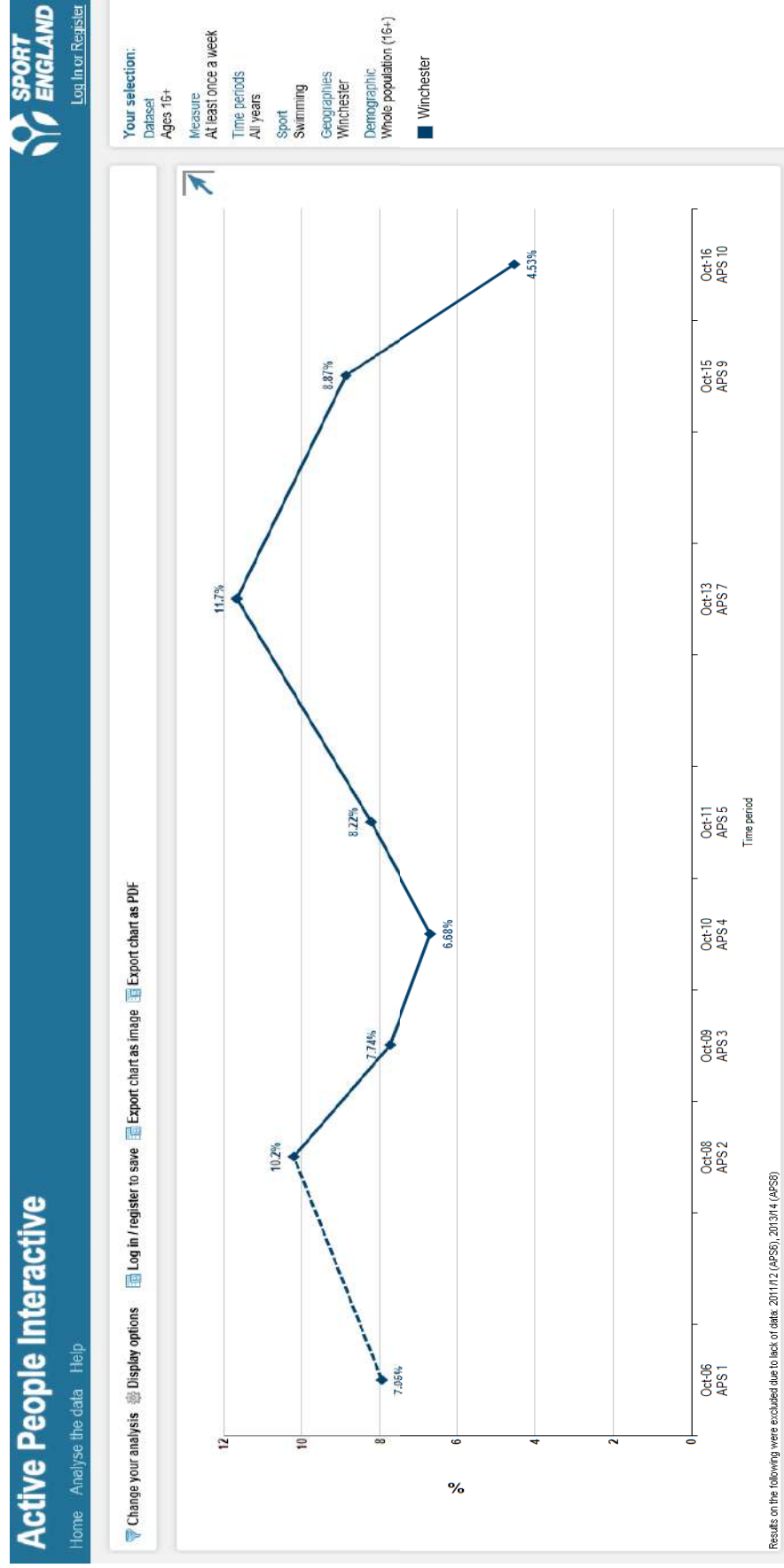
Table 3.1: Demand for swimming pools Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Total Demand	2017	2037
Population	122,143	137,651
Swims demanded – visits per week peak period	7,695	8,259
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	1,277	1,371
% of population without access to a car	13.5	13.5

- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for swimming pools 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 sq metres of water.
- 3.2 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12.6% increase between the two years. The total demand for swimming by Winchester residents in 2017 is 7,695 visits in the weekly peak period of weekday lunch times, weekday evenings and weekend days. This demand equates to 1,277 sq metres of water in the same weekly peak period.
- 3.3 The total demand for swimming is projected to increase to 8,259 visits and 1,371 sq metres of water, in the weekly peak period by 2037, so there is a 7.3% increase in demand for swimming between the two years.
- 3.4 So the 12.6% increase in the population 2017 – 2037 is generating a 7.3% increase in demand for swimming pools between 2017 -2037. The reason the projected increase in demand for swimming is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. If Winchester has an ageing population in the main age bands for swimming participation, then the ageing of the much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the smaller projected increase in population. The total demand figure is a combination of these two demand factors (Appendix 2 sets out the details of the participation rates and frequencies of participation for swimming for both genders and for each age range which are applied in the fpm).
- 3.5 It is also worth considering the changes in swimming participation across Winchester, as an indicator of possible participation rates in the future. This is set out in Chart 3.1 and is based on the Sport England Active People survey findings for the benchmark measure of at least once a week participation for all adults.

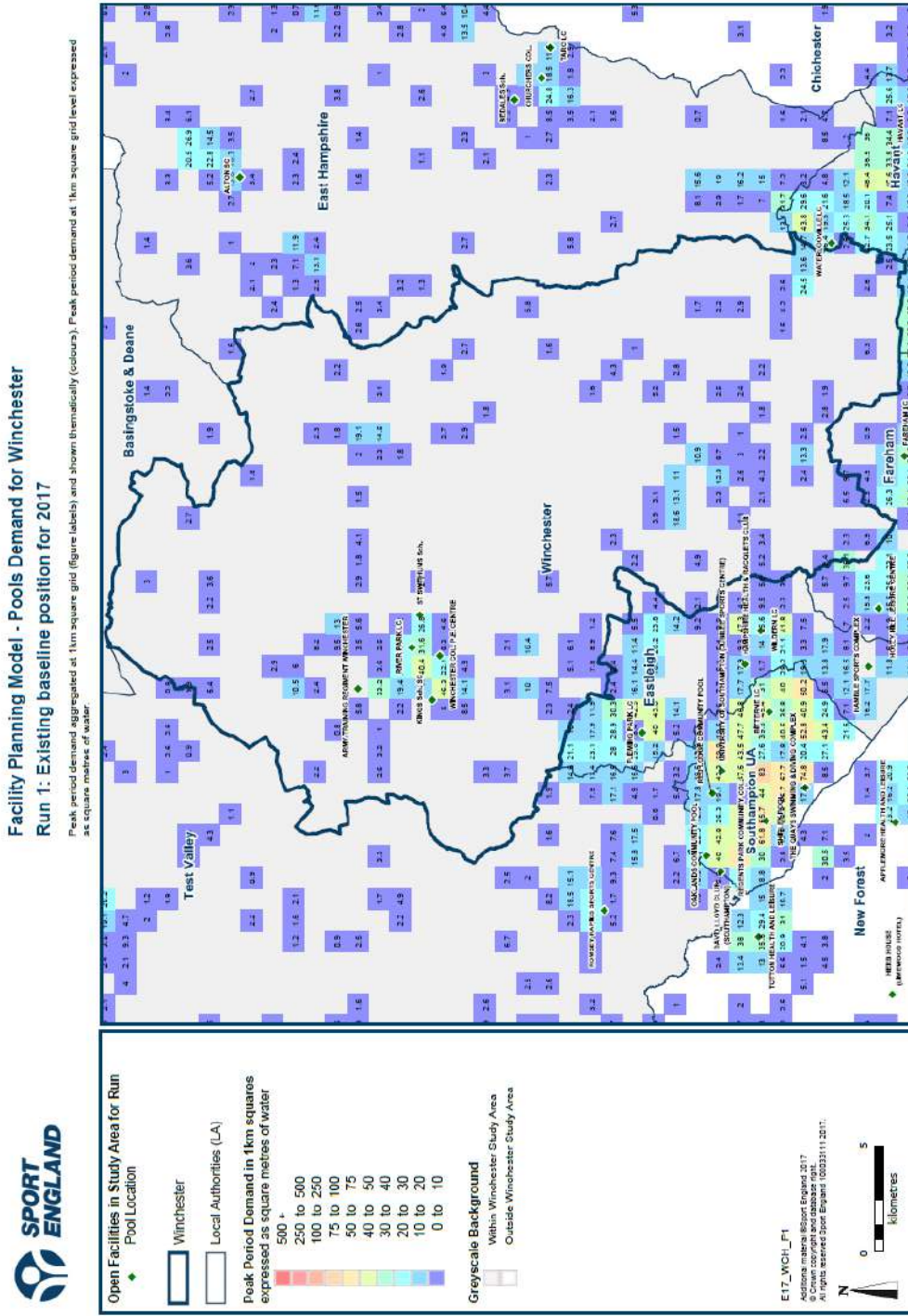
- 3.6 As can be seen from the chart, the rate of once a week participation for all adults has fluctuated but over the ten years of the Active People Survey it has changed from 7.9% of all adults swimming at least once a week in 2005 06 Active People 1, to 4.5% of all adults swimming at least once a week in Active People 10 in 2015-16.

Chart 3.1: Active People once a week participation in swimming by all adults Winchester 2005 -06 to 2015-16

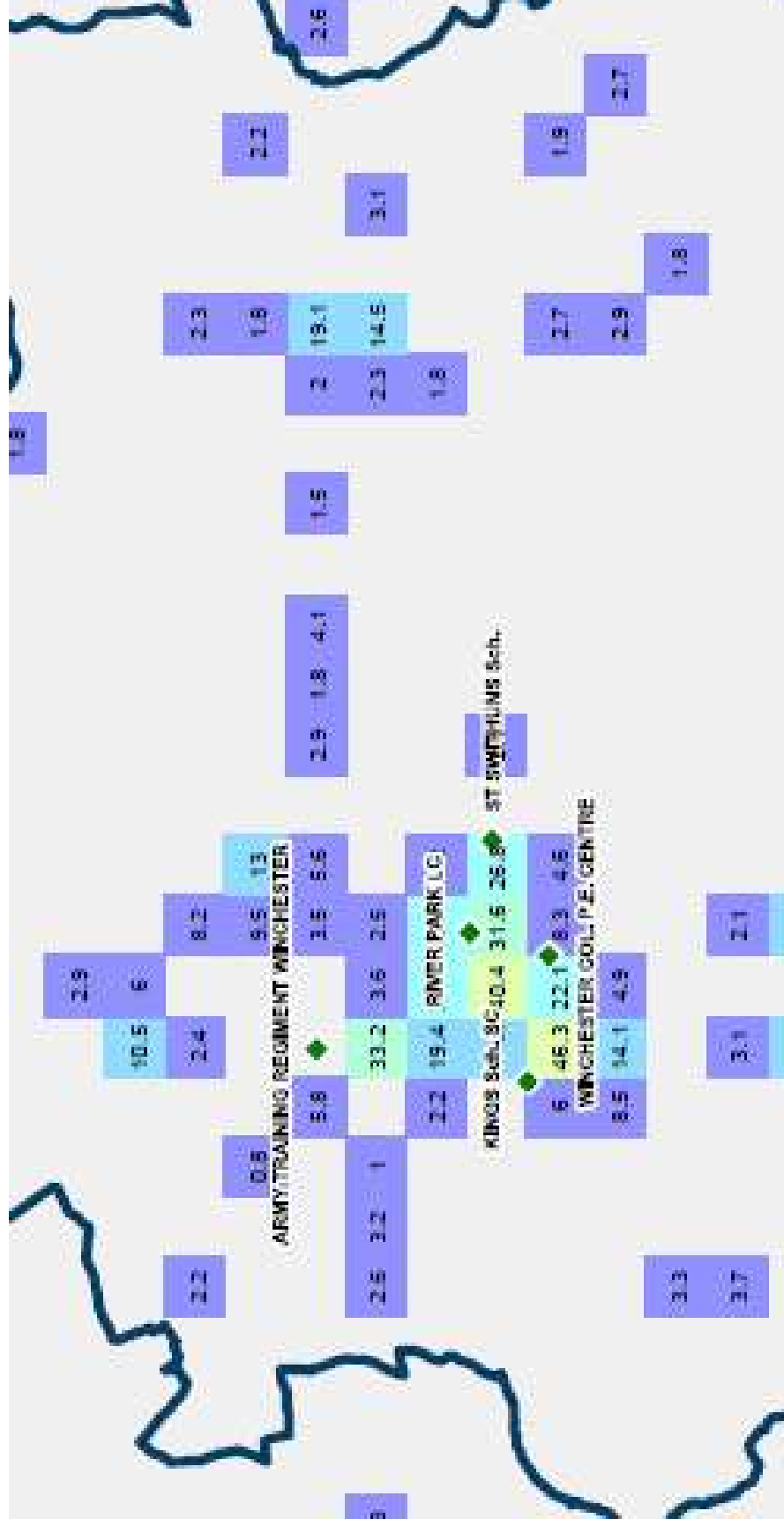


- 3.7 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under total demand and this is 13.5% of the Winchester population in both years. The Winchester finding illustrates that around one in seven residents will find it difficult to access a swimming pool, if there is not a venue within the 15 minute public transport catchment area of a swimming pool, or, the even smaller 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area of a swimming pool of where they live.
- 3.8 The data is identifying that in 2017, some 86.5% of all visits to swimming pools are by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment) and 87% in 2037. Some 9% of visits in both years are by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area) and around 4% of visits in both years are by public transport (15 minutes catchment area).
- 3.9 The location and scale of demand for swimming across Winchester is set out in Map 3.1 overleaf. This is followed by Map 3.2 an inset map for the smaller area of Winchester City to illustrate the scale and location of demand for swimming and where it is highest in the authority.
- 3.10 The amount of demand is set out in 1 kilometre grid squares and is colour coded. Purples squares have values of between 0 – 10 sq metres of water, mid blue is 10 - 20 sq metres of water, light blue is 20 – 30 sq metres of water, green squares are 30 – 40 sq metres of water, sage green squares are 40 – 50 sq metres of water, light cream squares are 50 – 75 sq metres of water and darker cream squares are 75 – 100 sq metres of water.
- 3.11 The areas of highest demand for swimming are located in and around Winchester City and where there is the highest supply of pools and population density. So perhaps self-evidently, a close correlation between all three. In short, it shows the pool locations are in the right places to meet the demand for swimming.

Map 3.1: Run 2 location and scale of demand for swimming pools Winchester 2017



Map 3.2: Run 1 location and scale of demand for swimming pools Winchester City area 2017



4. Supply and Demand Balance for Swimming Pools

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Supply/Demand Balance	2017	2037
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sq m) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1,146	1,056
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sq m) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1,277	1,371
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sq m of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	-131	-315

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within Winchester for swimming pools, with the total supply of swimming pools within Winchester. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming pools in Winchester is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in Winchester. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the swimming pool locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of swimming pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Winchester. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of swimming pools across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.
- 4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming pools. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the Winchester supply of swimming pools in 2017 for community use is 1,146 sq metres of water and is 1,056 sq metres of water in run 2 for 2037.
- 4.6 The Winchester demand for swimming pools is for 1,277 sq metres of water in 2017 and this increases to 1,371 sq metres by 2037 for run 2.
- 4.7 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 131 sq metres of water in 2017, increasing to 315 sq metres of water in 2037. (Again for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).

- 4.8 To repeat however, this is the closed assessment and the findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to swimming pools inside and outside Winchester and based on the catchment areas of swimming pools needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Winchester demand for swimming can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.
- 4.9 The supply and demand balance findings for Winchester and the neighbouring authorities is set out in Table 4.2 below. There are negative balances in four of the neighbouring authorities in both years, with Eastleigh having the highest at 443 sq metres of water in 2017.
- 4.10 There are positive balances in two authorities in 2017 and one in 2037. It is highest in East Hampshire where the swimming pool supply is also the highest, at 300 sq metres of water in 2017. There is quite a geographical split, with the two authorities having a positive balance in 2017 to the north and east of Winchester and those with a negative balance south of Winchester.
- 4.11 Across the study area there is a high negative balance of 820 sq metres of water in 2017 and increasing to 954 sq metres of water in 2037.

Table 4.2: Runs 1 - 2 Supply and demand balance for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2037
Winchester	-130.6	-314.7
Basingstoke & Deane	94.5	-69.2
East Hampshire	300.3	550.7
Eastleigh	-443.3	-502.0
Fareham	-232.0	-302.2
Havant	-40.3	-89.9
Test Valley	-370.8	-227.2

5. Satisfied Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 5.1: Satisfied demand for swimming pools Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Satisfied Demand	2017	2037
Total number of visits which are met visits per week peak period	7,142.	7,591.
% of total demand satisfied	92.8	91.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	86.5	87.
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	9.4	9.1
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.1	3.9
Demand Retained visits per week peak period	4,305.	4,485.
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	60.3	59.1
Demand Exported visits per week peak period	2,838.	3,106.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	39.7	40.9

- 5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 5.2 The level of satisfied demand is very high in both runs. The finding is that 92.8% of the Winchester total demand for swimming pools can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for swimming to 2037, is to reduce satisfied demand very slightly to 91.9% of total demand for swimming. In effect, in both runs there is enough swimming pool capacity to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a swimming pool by a Winchester resident (at pools located both in and outside Winchester).
- 5.3 The level of satisfied demand for the other authorities in the study area is set out in Table 5.2 overleaf. All authorities except Havant and Test Valley have a total satisfied demand level of over 90% of total demand being met in 2017. As in Winchester, the impact of population growth and increases in demand for swimming between 2017 and 2037 is reducing the level of satisfied demand very little and by around 1%.

Table 5.2: Runs 1 – 2 satisfied demand for swimming pools for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2037

% of total demand satisfied	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2037
Winchester	92.8	91.9
Basingstoke & Deane	92.9	92.6
East Hampshire	93.8	94.2
Eastleigh	95.1	93.5
Fareham	94.8	94.1
Havant	88.9	88.8
Test Valley	82.8	87.4

- 5.4 Car travel is the dominate travel mode to swimming pools by Winchester residents (20 minutes' drive time catchment area), with between 86% and 87% of all visits to pools being by car.
- 5.5 The percentage of visits to swimming pools by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) is 9% in both years. The percentage of visits by public transport (15 minutes catchment area), is 4% in both years. So 13% of visits to pools by walkers and people using public transport.

Retained demand

- 5.6 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Winchester demand for swimming pools is retained within the authority. This is based on the catchment area of swimming pools and residents using the nearest pool to where they live - known as retained demand.
- 5.7 Retained demand is 60.3% of the Winchester total satisfied demand in 2017. It is projected to be very slightly less at 59.1% in run 2 in 2036.
- 5.8 So a reasonable level of retained demand, with the nearest pool for six out of ten visits to a pool by a Winchester resident being a pool located in Winchester.
- 5.9 However, the impact of the ageing pool stock in Winchester, as set out under the supply heading, is having an impact. The satisfied demand findings are identifying that 40% of the Winchester total demand for swimming in both years is exported and met outside the authority.
- 5.10 Undoubtedly, a lot of this exported demand will be because the nearest pool to where a Winchester resident lives is a pool in a neighbouring authority. However, some of this exported demand will be because the pool stock in neighbouring authorities is more modern. East Hampshire is replacing the Alton Sports Centre with two new pools in 2019. Similarly Test Valley is replacing the Andover Leisure Centre with two new pools also opening in 2019. Whilst Eastleigh is replacing the Fleming Park Leisure Centre with two new pools also opening in 2019.

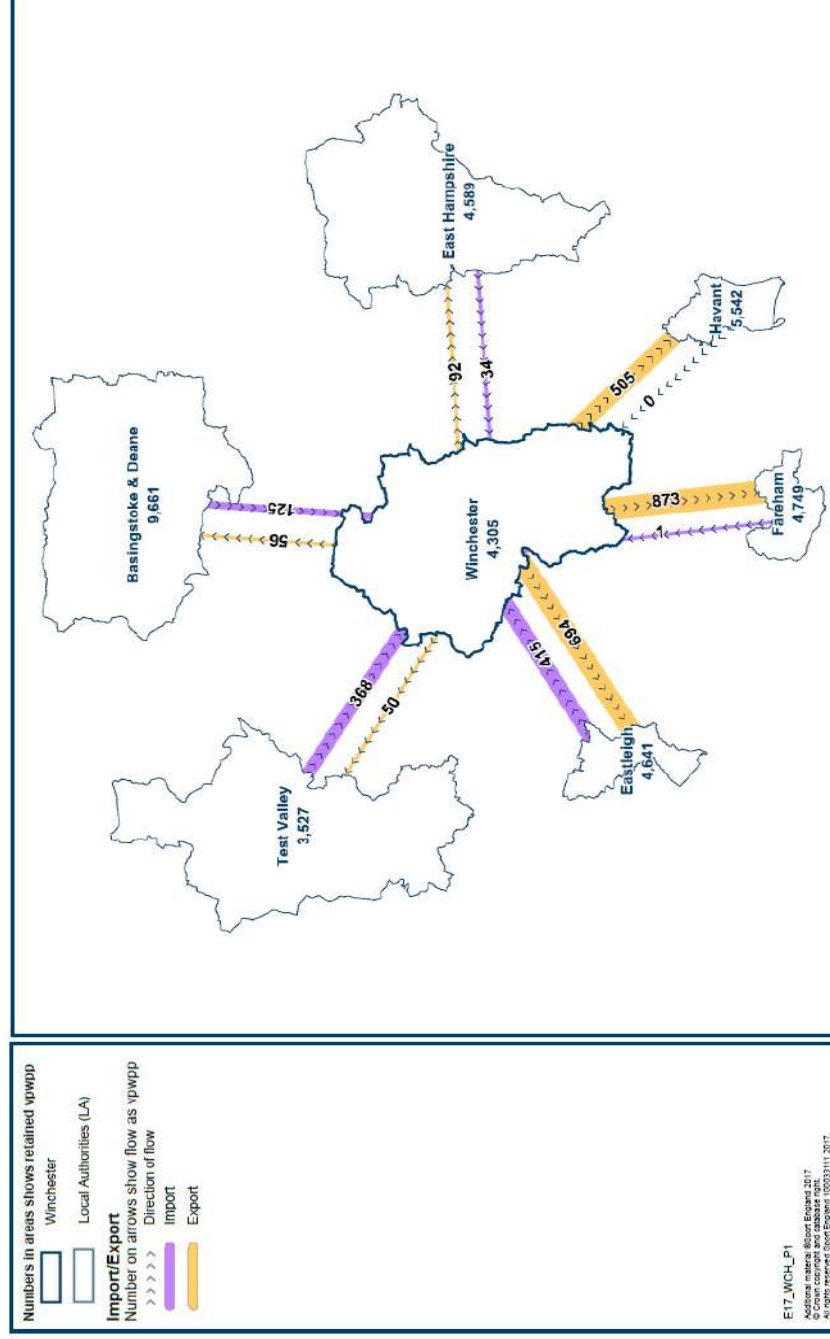
Exported demand

- 5.11 How much of the Winchester demand goes to each authority is assessed in the fpm and the findings for 2017 are set out in Map 5.1 overleaf. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported in the weekly peak period and met in neighbouring authorities. The number inside the map for each authority, is how much of their own demand is retained within the authority.
- 5.12 The largest export of demand of Winchester demand is to Fareham at 873 visits per week in the weekly peak period (38.4% of the total exported demand). 694 visits in the peak period are exported to Eastleigh (30.3%), then 505 visits exported to Havant (21.8%), then 92 visits exported to East Hampshire (4.1%), then 56 visits are exported to Basingstoke and Deane (2.5%) and finally 50 visits per week in the weekly peak period are exported to Test Valley (2.2%).

Map 5.1: Run 1 Export of Winchester satisfied demand for swimming pools 2017

Facility Planning Model - Pools Import/Export for Winchester
Run 1: Existing baseline position for 2017

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



6. Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 6.1: Unmet demand for swimming pools Winchester 2017 – 2037

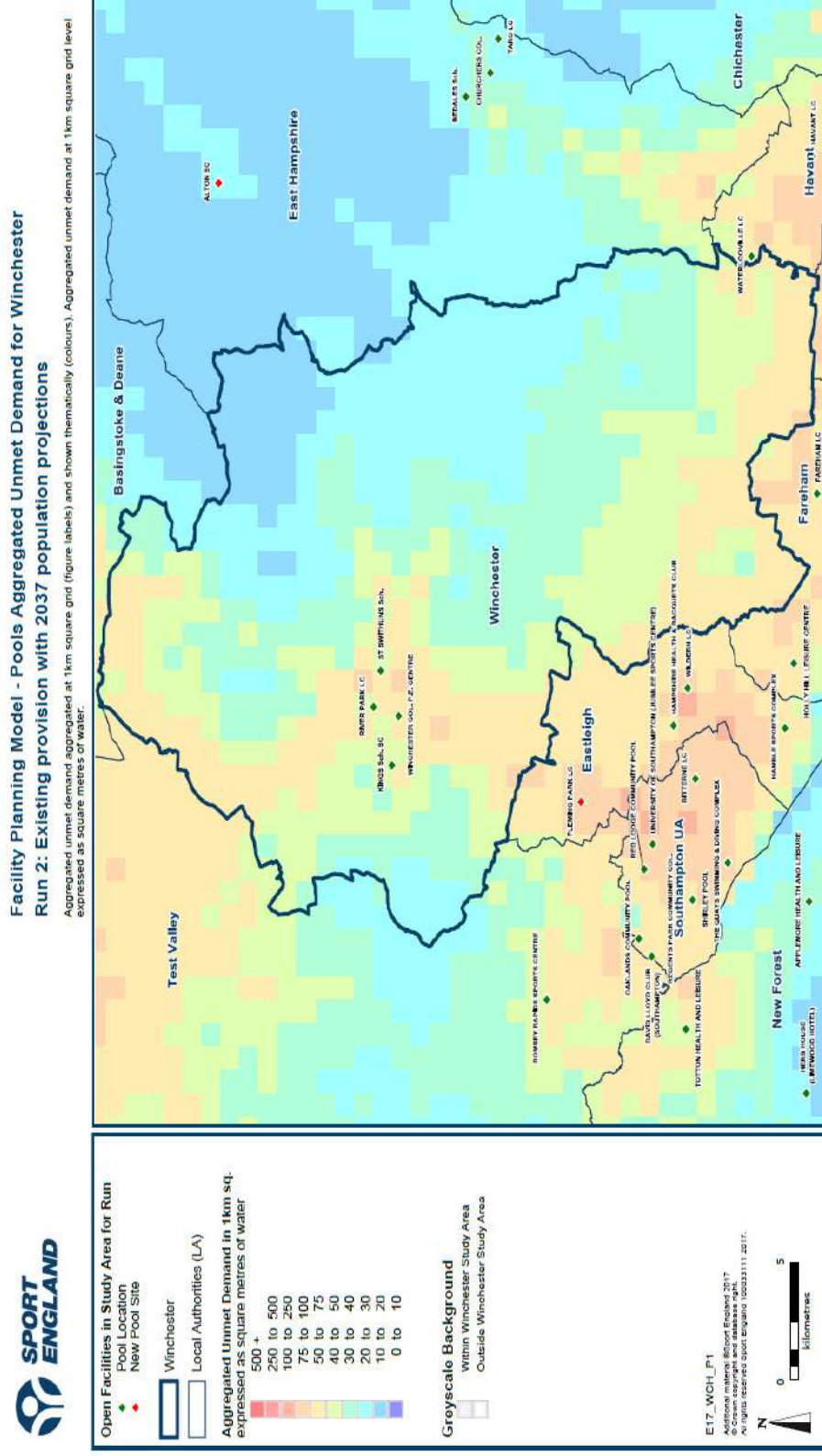
Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Unmet Demand	2017	2037
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met visits per week peak period	553	668
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.2	8.1
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	92.	111.
% of Unmet Demand due to:		
Lack of Capacity -	0.2	3.
Outside Catchment -	99.8	97.

- 6.1 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for swimming pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 In run 1 unmet demand in Winchester is 7.2% of total demand and which equates to just 92 sq metres of water – so a low level of unmet demand in Winchester in 2017.
- 6.3 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2037 is only very slightly higher, at 8.1% of total demand and 111 sq metres of water. The impact of the limited increase in the total demand for swimming up to 2037 and as set out under the demand heading, is why unmet demand only increases slightly.
- 6.4 In terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 2% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a pool.
- 6.5 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool. The significance of the finding is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at 92 and then 111 sq metres of water, it is not large scale (a 25m x 4 lane pool, to repeat, is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 6.6 The findings on unmet demand can be set out by what is termed aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools. This assessment identifies the total unmet demand in one kilometre grid squares across Winchester in units of sq metres of water. It then aggregates the total unmet demand in each one kilometre grid square.
- 6.7 This process allows identification of the scale and location of unmet demand across Winchester and if there are any clusters/hot spots of unmet demand. This is set out in Map 6.1 for run 2 in 2037 and after closure of the Army Training Regiment pool

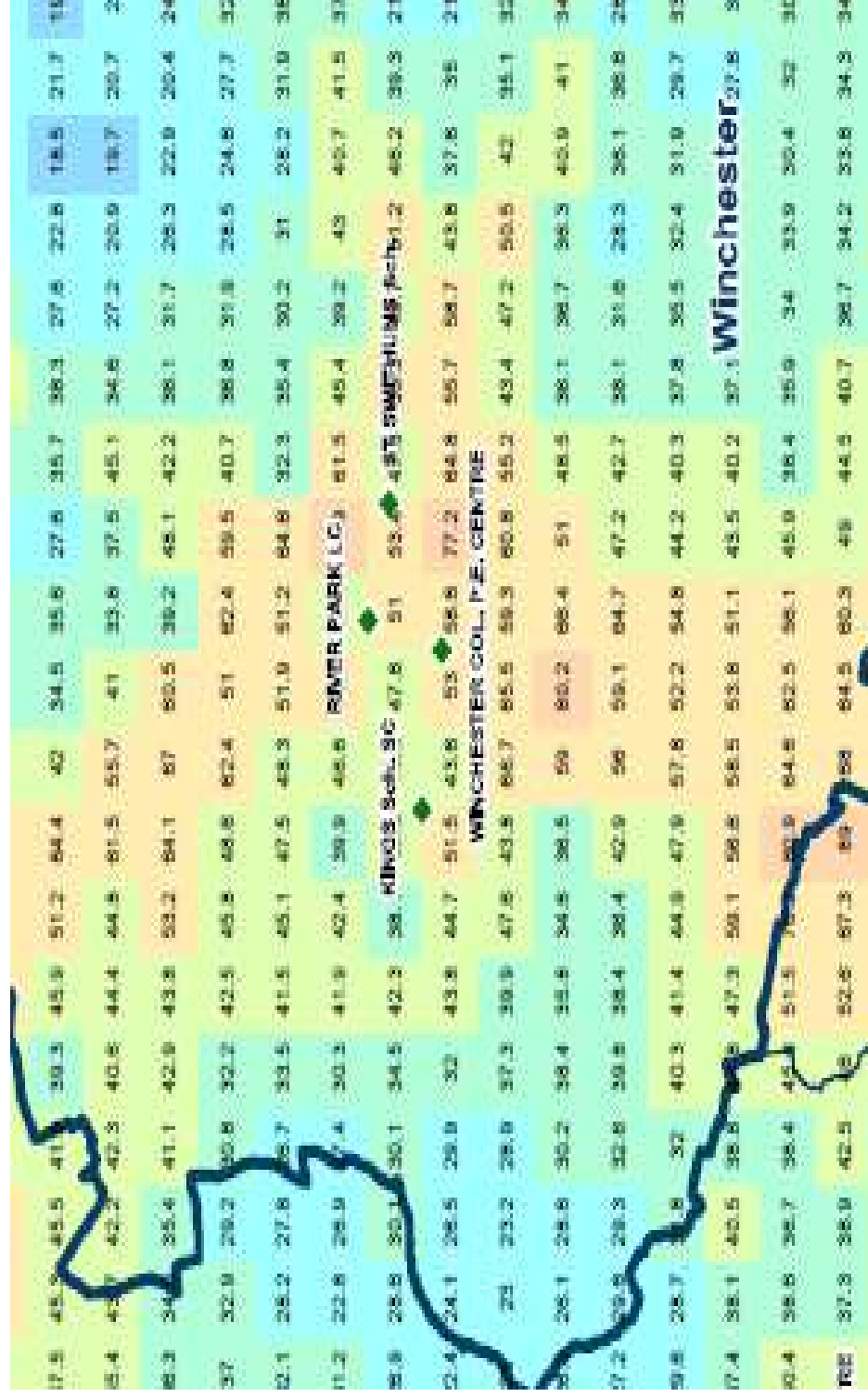
site. In this run the total unmet demand is 111 sq metres of water across the authority.

- 6.8 The amount of unmet demand in each square is colour coded. Dark blue squares have between 10 - 20 square metres of water, light blue squares 20 – 30 sq metres of water, green squares 30 – 40 sq metres of water, lighter green squares 40 – 50 sq metres of water and beige squares 50 – 75 sq metres of water.
- 6.9 Aggregated unmet demand is highest north and south of Winchester City and with low values to the east of the authority. Map 6.2 is an inset map for the Winchester City area with the values of the squares shown. The figure in each square represents the total aggregated unmet demand. The values in each square should NOT be added together. The purpose of this map is to show the areas with the highest and lowest levels of unmet demand.

Map 6.1: Run 2 aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools Winchester 2037



Map 6.2: Run 2 inset map for aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools Winchester City 2037



- 6.10 Unmet demand in the neighbouring authorities is also low, with Fareham and East Hampshire having the lowest unmet demand, at between 62 and 76 sq metres of water in 2017 and then 74 – 75 sq metres of water in 2037.
- 6.11 Unmet demand is highest in Test Valley at 218 sq metres of water in 2017 and it reduces to 167 sq metres of water by 2037. The new Andover Leisure Centre pools are larger than the existing pools. The findings for all the authorities is set out in Table 6.2 below.

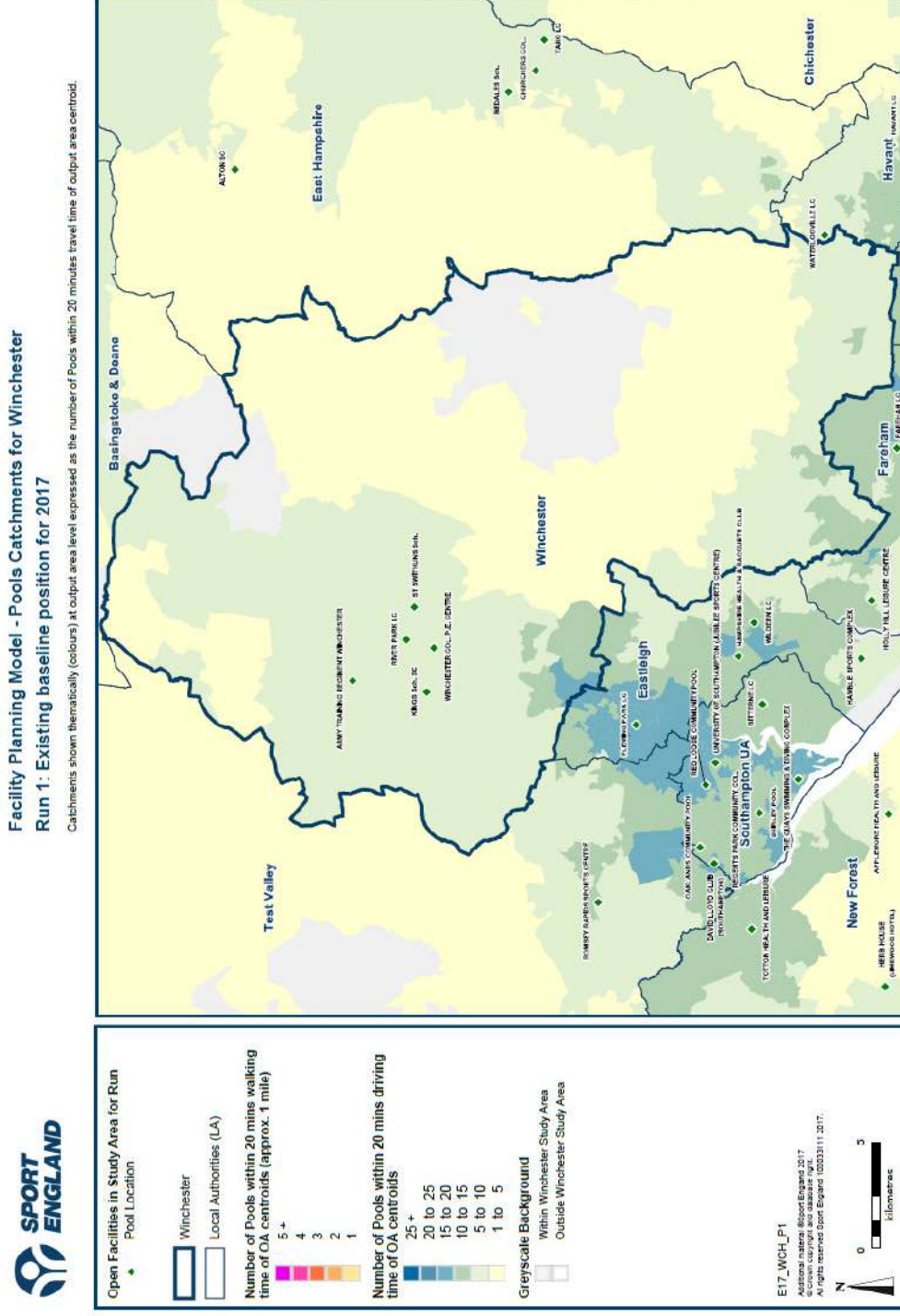
Table 6.2: Unmet demand for swimming pools for all authorities in the study areas 2017 – 2037.

Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2037
Winchester	91.8	110.9
Basingstoke & Deane	136.9	154.7
East Hampshire	76.2	74.2
Eastleigh	69.8	103.3
Fareham	62.6	75.5
Havant	141.2	148.5
Test Valley	218.6	167.9

Catchment area of swimming pools and access

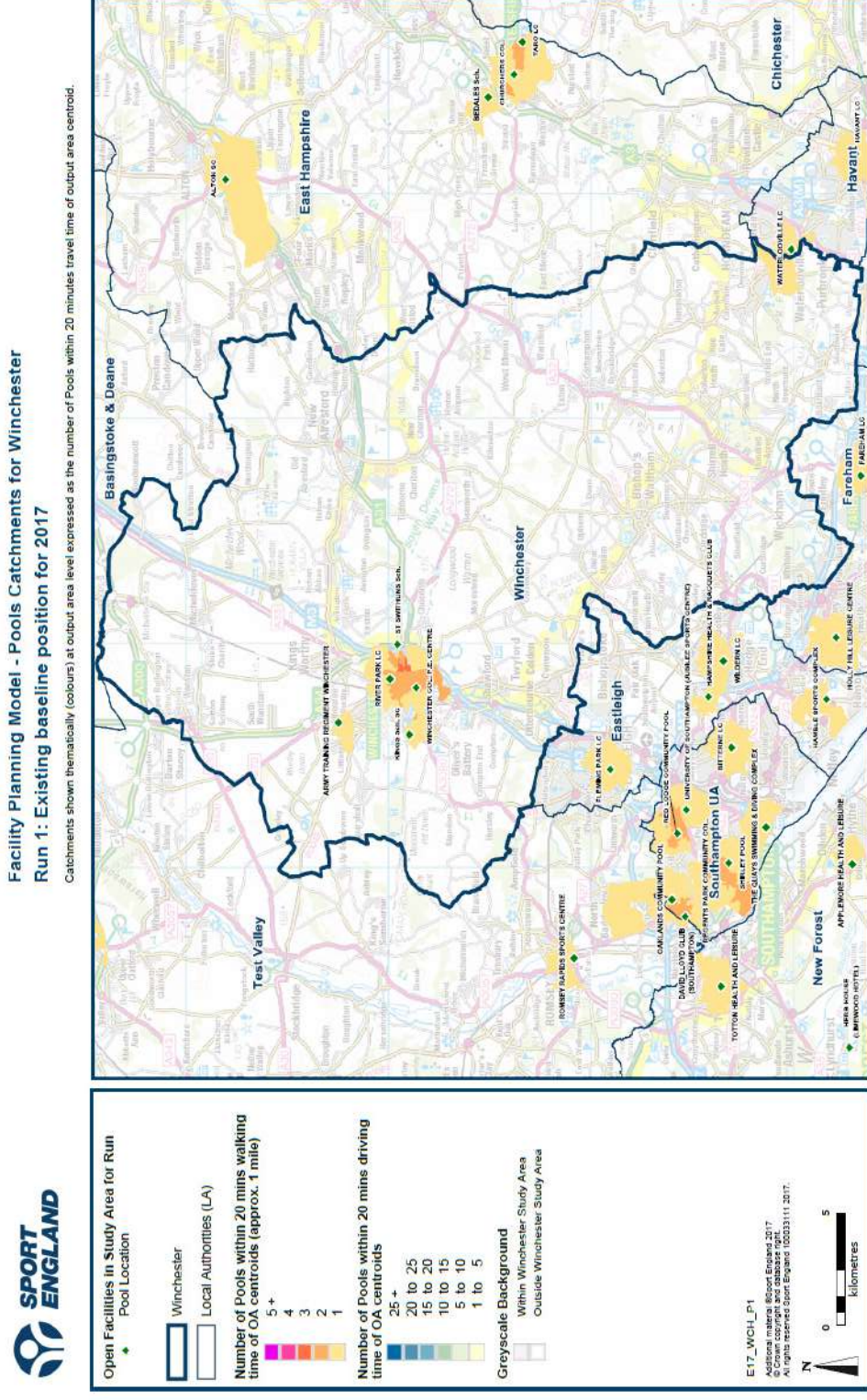
- 6.12 All but 3% of the Winchester unmet demand in 2037 is from demand located outside the catchment area of a pool (the walking catchment) and in 2017 it is much smaller at just 0.2% of the total unmet demand outside catchment.
- 6.13 It is useful to understand the areas which are inside and outside the driving and walking catchment area of the swimming pools and the number of pools than can be accessed by Winchester residents by each travel mode.
- 6.14 Map 6.3 below illustrates the number of swimming pools Winchester residents can access based on the 20 minutes' drive time catchment area of the pool locations for pools in 2017.
- 6.15 Residents in the areas shaded grey are outside the 20 minute drive time catchment area of any swimming pool. In the cream areas, residents have access to between 1 – 5 swimming pools, based on the 20 minute drive time of pool locations. In the light green areas, residents have access to between 5 - 10 swimming pools. Whilst access is highest in the small dark green areas along the Eastleigh boundary, where residents have access to between 10 15 swimming pools.
- 6.16 Overall in the most populated areas of Winchester, residents have access to between 5 - 10 swimming pools based on the pool locations and the drive time catchment area. Based on other studies this is a comparable level of accessibility.

Map 6.3: Run 1 access to swimming pools based on the car travel catchment area of swimming pools Winchester 2017

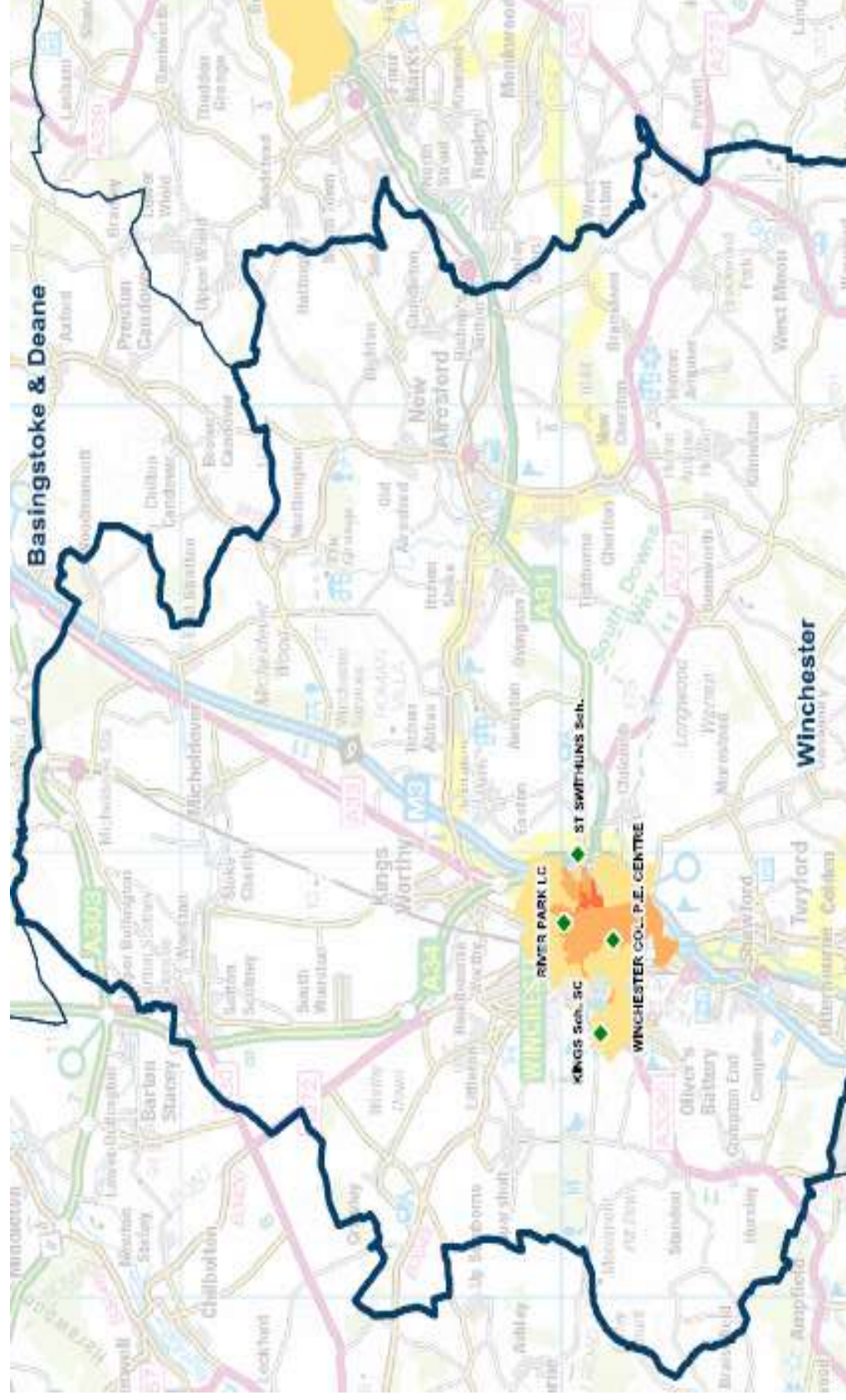


- 6.17 Map 6.3 illustrates the areas of Winchester which are inside the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area of the swimming pool locations, this is for run 1. However given the Army Training Regiment pool is due to close, then the inset Map 6.4 is for run 2 with this pool removed.
- 6.18 As the walking catchment is only one mile, or, 20 minutes it is by definition a very small land area. In the areas shaded cream residents have access to 1 swimming pool. Whilst in the areas shaded orange, residents have access to 2 swimming pools, based on the walking catchment area of the pool locations. There is a very small area shaded red, where residents have access to 3 swimming pools.

Map 6.4: Run 1 access to swimming pools based on the walking catchment area of swimming pools Winchester 2017



Map 6.5: Run 2 access to swimming pools based on the walking catchment area of Winchester City 2037



7. Used Capacity (how full are the swimming pools?)

Used Capacity - How full and well used are the swimming pools?

Table 7.1: Used capacity of swimming pools Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Used Capacity	2017	2037
Total number of visits used of current capacity visits per week peak period	5,319	5,274
% of overall capacity of pools used	53.5	57.6
% of visits made to pools by walkers	12.4	12.9
% of visits made to pools by road	87.6	87
Visits Imported;		
Number of visits imported visits per week peak period	1,015	788
As a % of used capacity	19.1	14.9
Visits Retained:		
Number of Visits retained visits per week peak period	4,305	4,485
As a % of used capacity	80.9	85

- 7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The pool itself becomes too crowded to swim comfortably and the changing areas also become too full.
- 7.2 In 2017, the Winchester average is 53.5% of pool capacity used at peak times. This increases to 57.6% by 2037, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2037. As set out under the total demand findings, there is not a large projected increase in demand for swimming based on the projected increase in demand from population growth, when assessed with the ageing of the resident population over the 2017 – 2037 period.
- 7.3 So, in effect, in both runs, the finding is that as a Winchester authority wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is within the Sport England pools full comfort level. This is the authority wide average for all pools.
- 7.4 The authority wide average used capacity for both years for all authorities is set out in Table 7.2 overleaf. Four authorities have an authority wide average used capacity which is below the 70% pools full comfort level, with East Hampshire being 39% of pool capacity used in 2017 and 40% in 2037.
- 7.5 There are then three authorities where the used capacity is above the 70% level, the highest being in Fareham at 97% of pool capacity used in 2017 and in Eastleigh, where it is an authority average of 85%. The demand for swimming in these authorities also

exceeds supply (set out under the supply and demand balance findings) and this has now worked its way through to the findings on the pools being very full.

Table 7.2: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used for each authority 2017 and 2037

% of overall capacity of pools used	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2037
Winchester	53.5	57.6
Basingstoke & Deane	61.0	64.6
East Hampshire	39.0	40.3
Eastleigh	85.2	96.7
Fareham	97.7	94.0
Havant	74.9	74.0
Test Valley	61.5	69.8
Study Area Total	65	68

- 7.6 Returning to Winchester, it is important to set out that the authority wide average for used capacity will vary at individual pool sites, this is set out for each pool site in Table 7.3

Table 7.3: Runs 1 and 2 Used Capacity of the Winchester Swimming Pools 2017 and 2037

	PEAK PERIOD HOURS	RUN 1	RUN 2
Individual Sites Utilised Capacity		2017	2037
Winchester		54	58
ARMY TRAINING REGIMENT WINCHESTER	14.5	39	0
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	36.5	71	80
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	51	34	44
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	20.25	72	72
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	46	65	55

- 7.7 As Table 7.3 shows the Kings School sports centre pool is projected to have 71% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and then 80% in 2037. To put this finding into context, this pool site is the most recent pool site in Winchester, having opened in 2000 and was modernised in 2010. So in comparison to the other pool sites, it will have a higher weighting in terms of its age and condition and will have a draw effect.
- 7.8 This pool also has fewer peak period hours for community use at 36 than either Winchester College PE Centre, with 46 hours or River Park Leisure Centre with 51 hours for community use in the weekly peak period. So in effect, the pool has fewer hours for community use and if there is a lot of demand in the pool catchment it can have a higher used capacity.

- 7.9 River Park Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 34% in 2017 and 44% in 2037. This appears to be a low level of used capacity and just reading the percentage figure is insufficient and there are other factors to consider.
- 7.10 This is the biggest swimming pool site in the authority, with a 25m x 6 lane pool of 313 sq metres of water and a teaching learner pool of 158 sq metres of water, so 471 sq metres of water in total. It also has the most extensive opening hours for community use of any swimming pool site in the weekly peak period with 51 hours.
- 7.11 It is important to consider the percentage of pool capacity used, along with the scale of the pool and the opening hours, so as to provide the most rounded assessment of how full a pool is in the peak period. 34% of pool capacity used for a pool site of 471 sq metres of water and with 51 hours of community use in the peak period, as at River Park Leisure Centre, is a higher usage than (say) the 65% of pool capacity used at the 390 sq metres but only 20 hours of community use at St Swithuns School.
- 7.12 Also as a public leisure centre, River Park will provide for the full range of swimming activities: of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Also the pool will be programmed for public pay and swim sessions, as well as for club swimming sessions. Finally, the centre will be proactively managed to increase participation and physical activity.
- 7.13 To repeat, it is very important to consider the size of a swimming pool site, the hours available for community use and the pool programme of use when considering the used capacity of a pool – not just view the percentage figure for used capacity in isolation.
- 7.14 Another reason as to why the percentage of used capacity can vary is the amount of demand located in the catchment area of a pool and if there are competing pools for this demand. As is apparent in Winchester, all the swimming pool sites are located in and round Winchester City. So the demand is shared between several pool sites. If there are fewer sites then the demand and used capacity can increase. The closure of the Army Training Regiment pool and the re-distribution of the limited community use at that site, is contributing to the increase in used capacity at some of the pools in run 2.

Imported demand

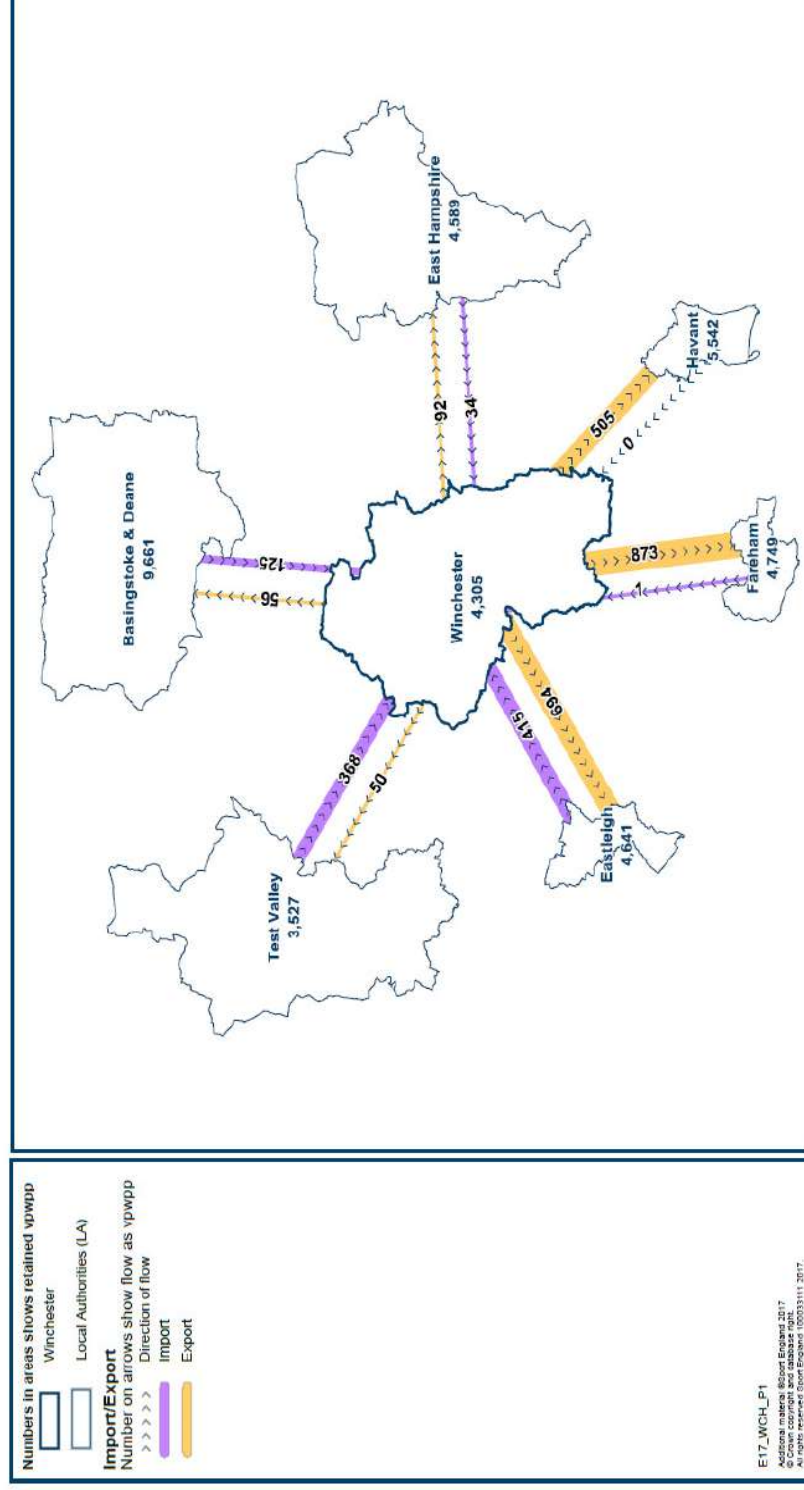
- 7.15 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Winchester but the nearest swimming pool to where they live is located inside the authority. So if residents use the venue nearest to where they live, this becomes part of the used capacity of the Winchester swimming pools.
- 7.16 Imported demand is 19% of the used capacity of the Winchester pools in 2017 and 15% in 2037. The source and scale of the imported demand for 2017 are set out in Map 7.1. The purple chevron line is the amount of demand imported into Winchester from each neighbouring authority.

- 7.17 The highest imported demand is from Eastleigh, at 415 visits per week in the peak period (44% of the total imported demand). Some 368 visits are imported from Test Valley (39%), with 125 visits imported from Basingstoke and Deane (13.2%) and 34 visits imported from East Hampshire (3.6%).

Map 7.1: Run 1 Import of demand for swimming pools Winchester 2017

Facility Planning Model - Pools Import/Export for Winchester
Run 1: Existing baseline position for 2017

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



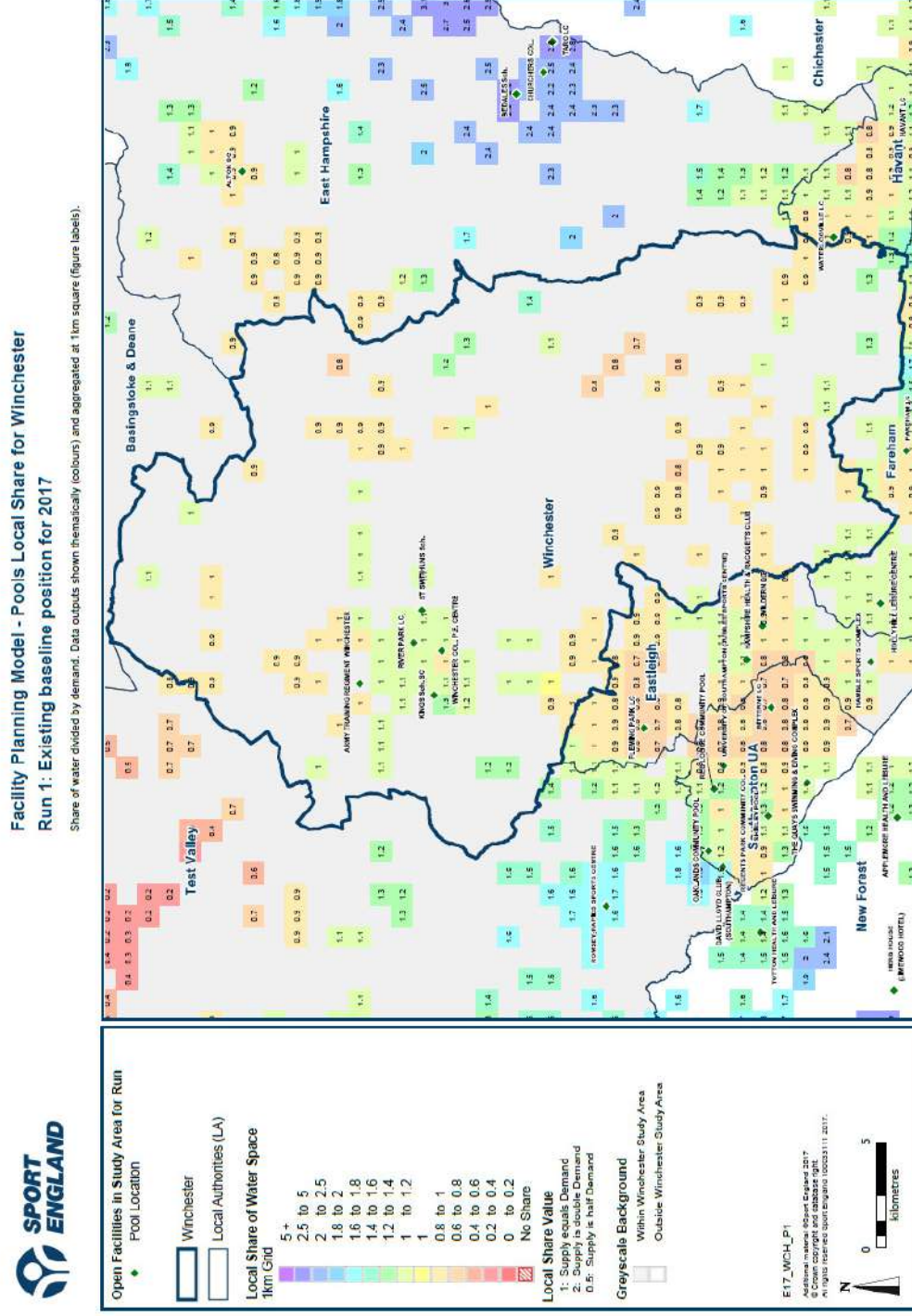
8. Local Share of Facilities

Table 8.1: Local share of swimming pools Winchester 2017 – 2037

Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2
Local Share	2017	2037
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	1.01	0.54

- 8.1 Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the same area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.2 In 2017 Winchester has a local share of 1.01 and so demand and supply are virtually in balance. The impact of the increased demand for swimming pools from population growth 2017 – 2036, with supply unchanged, means demand is greater than the supply and so local share decreases to 0.54.
- 8.3 The distribution of local share and how it varies across Winchester in 2017 is set out in Map 8.1. Given the scale of change to 2037 Map 8.2 is for run 2 in 2037.
- 8.4 Local share in the areas coloured green is where local share is the highest, with values of 1. – 1.2 and this is in and around Winchester City. Although the City area has the highest population density, it also has the swimming pool provision and so residents in this area have the highest access to pools.
- 8.5 Local share is lowest in the areas shaded light cream with values of 1. – 0.8 and in the darker cream areas with values of 0.8 – 0.6.
- 8.6 In Map 8.2 local share is below 1 in all areas of the authority and is mostly dark pink with values of between 0.6 – 0.4. There are some lighter pink areas with values of 0.8 – 0.6. The reason for the big change between runs 1 and 2, is the increased population up to 2037 and no change in swimming pool supply. So there is the same amount of water space to be shared between a larger population. The areas of highest and lowest local share do not change between 2017 and 2037.

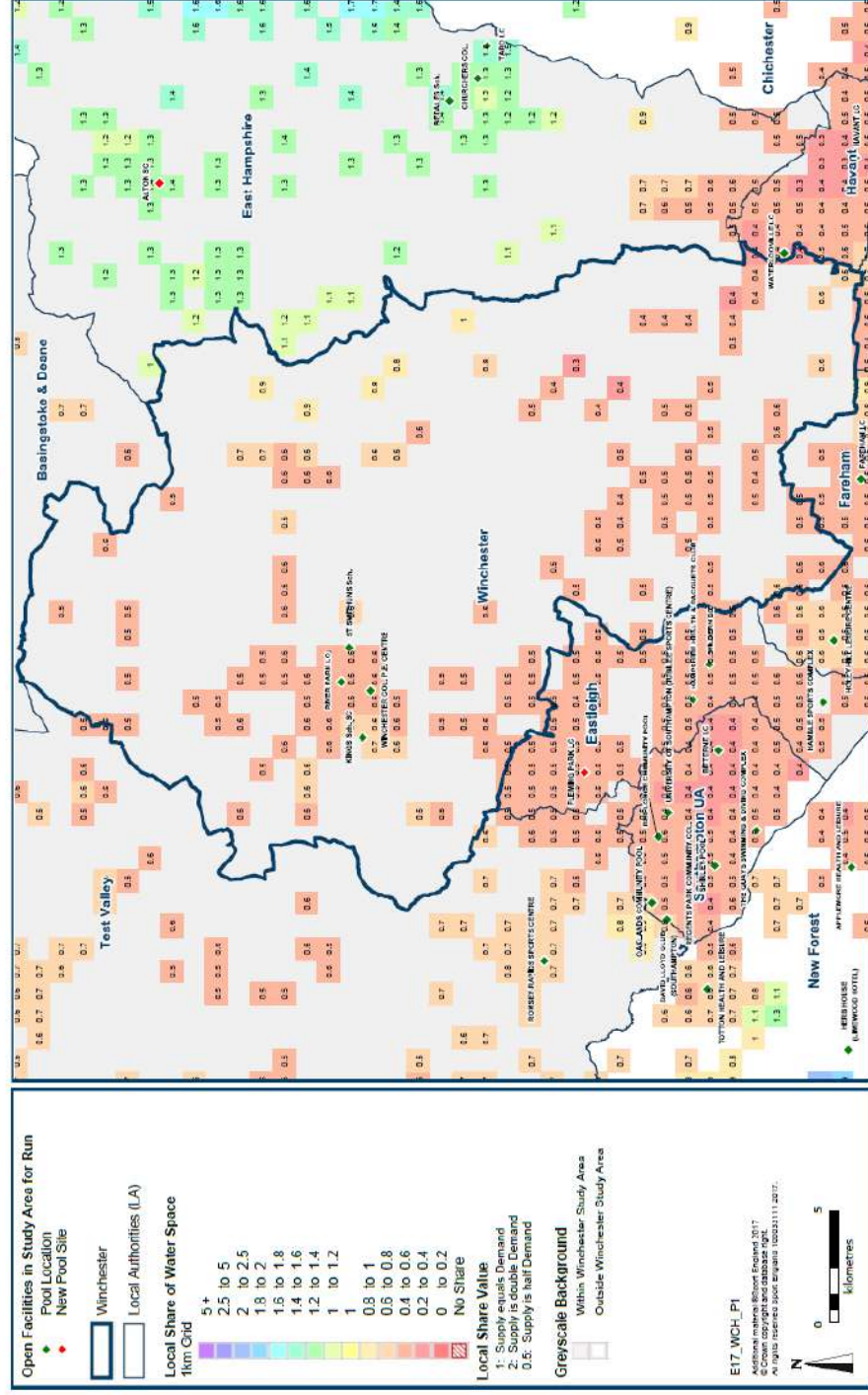
Map 8.1: Run 1 Local share of swimming pools Winchester 2017



Map 8.2: Run 1 Local share of swimming pools Winchester 2037

Facility Planning Model - Pools Local Share for Winchester
Run 2: Existing provision with 2037 population projections

Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



- 8.7 This ends the reporting of the detailed findings for swimming pools under each of the seven facility planning model assessment headings. The summary of main findings and conclusions follows.

9. Summary of key findings and conclusions

- 9.1 Winchester City Council is developing a strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.
- 9.2 The fpm report should be considered alongside the work and findings from the Council's indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy. In particular, to consider the findings from consultations with swimming pool owners, operators, clubs and customers of swimming pools, so as to provide a rounded overall evidence base on which to base the strategy.
- 9.3 The fpm work has two assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:
- Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools across the Winchester City Council area. This includes the swimming pools located in the neighbouring authorities. The location and catchment area of these swimming pools, will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for swimming across the City Council area
 - Run 2 for 2037 – as for run 1 - but based on the projected population in 2037 across the Winchester City Council area and the neighbouring local authorities. This run also includes changes in swimming pool supply in some of the neighbouring authorities, and as notified to the City Council.

Key findings

- 9.4 The overall key findings are set out by reference to the key headings in the assessment and as a narrative, without tables or maps. Reference to Winchester means the authority area not the city.

Supply of swimming pools

- 9.5 In 2017 there are seven swimming pools on five sites and this changes to six swimming pools on four sites in run 2. The Army Training Regiment pool site is due to close in 2021. This will reduce the supply of swimming pools but there are only 14 hours of community use per week at this site.
- 9.6 The average age for four pool sites for which data is available is 32 years, so quite an old stock of pools, data is not available for the Army Training Regiment pool. The oldest pool site is Winchester College PE Centre, which opened in 1968 and was modernised in 2005. The most recent swimming pool site is the Kings School pool opened in 2000 and modernised in 2010. River Park Leisure Centre opened in 1974 and the St Swithuns School pool opened in 1996.
- 9.7 Based on the costs and benefits of modernisation or replacement of pools, an increasing issue is the age of the pool stock. Loss of one or two pool sites because

of age and condition, will make a big difference to the overall supply and demand balance of pool provision across the authority.

- 9.8 Overall, it is quite an extensive swimming pool offer in terms of scale of pools. All the swimming pool sites have a main pool, with four sites having a 25m x 6 lane pool, whilst there is a 25m x 5 lane pool at Kings School Sports Centre. There are separate teaching/training pools at two sites, at River Park Leisure Centre of 158 sq metres of water and a 65 sq metres of water teaching/training pool at St Swithuns School.
- 9.9 There is however only one public swimming pool site, River Park Leisure Centre and excluding the Army Training Regiment pool, the remaining pools sites are owned by education – schools and colleges. These pools have variable hours of access for community use in the weekly peak period (Table 7.3 in the main report).
- 9.10 The fpm assessment is that the total amount of water space at the five pool sites in 2017 is 1,782 sq metres of water, whilst the supply available for community use across the sites (known as the effective supply) in the weekly peak period (weekdays 12pm – 1pm, weekday evenings up to 5 hours per night and weekend days up to 7 hours per day) equates to 1,147 sq metres of water. In run 2 the total supply is 1,457 sq metres of water and the effective supply is 1,056 sq metres of water.
- 9.11 So there is quite a difference between the total water space and the effective supply of water space for community use. There is scope to make more use of what already exists at these education sites, as a first option to increasing supply. This is set out as a quantitative finding but it is recognised that potential sharing of swimming pool use and income across different providers is - problematic. However increasing supply by making more use of what already exists, is usually a lower cost option than providing new pools, should demand justify new provision. Also, as mentioned, retention of these pool sites is important in retaining the overall supply and demand balance for swimming across the authority.

Demand for swimming pools

- 9.12 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037. The total demand for swimming by Winchester residents in 2017 is 7,695 visits in the weekly peak period. The total demand for swimming is projected to increase to 8,259 visits in the weekly peak period by 2037.
- 9.13 The reason the projected increase in demand for swimming is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. If Winchester has an ageing population in the main age bands for swimming participation, then the ageing of this much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the smaller projected increase in population. The total demand figure is a combination of these two demand factors.

- 9.14 It is also important to consider the past trends in swimming participation in Winchester (Chart 3.1 in the main report)). These have decreased over the 2005 – 2016 period as based on the Active People survey findings. Whilst these have NOT been used in the forward projection of demand, it is important context for trends in swimming participation, when assessing the scale of future swimming pool provision.

Supply and demand balance

- 9.15 It is important to set out that supply and demand balance is based on comparing the Winchester supply of swimming pools with the Winchester demand for swimming pools. It is a closed assessment and is NOT based on the catchment area of swimming pools across local authority boundaries. These findings are set out under the subsequent headings.
- 9.16 Some local authorities like to see how their supply compares with their demand, hence the reporting of supply and demand balance findings.
- 9.17 When looking at this closed assessment, the Winchester supply of swimming pools in 2017 for community use is 1,147 sq metres of water and is 1,056 sq metres of water in run 2 for 2037.
- 9.18 The Winchester demand for swimming pools is for 1,277 sq metres of water in 2017 and this increases to 1,371 sq metres by 2037 for run 2.
- 9.19 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 130 sq metres of water in 2017, increasing to 315 sq metres of water in 2037. (For context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).

How much of the Winchester demand for swimming can be met?

- 9.20 When based on the travel patterns to pools, their location and catchments area, the finding is that 92.8% of the Winchester total demand for swimming pools can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for swimming to 2037, is to reduce satisfied demand very slightly to 91.9% of total demand for swimming.
- 9.21 In effect, in both runs there is enough swimming pool capacity to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a swimming pool by a Winchester resident (this is at pools located both in and outside Winchester). It is a very high level of satisfied demand that can be met in both years.
- 9.22 The location and catchment area of pools in neighbouring authorities, notably authorities south of Winchester, extends into Winchester. For some Winchester residents, these are the nearest pools to where they live and are more modern. Possibly not the areas of the authority with the highest population, which is in and around Winchester City but it is the area of some demand for swimming (Map 3.1).

- 9.23 The Sport England research findings are that residents who participate regularly, do travel and use the nearest pool to where they live. Also, if there is a more modern stock of pool then this can be a draw for participants.
- 9.24 In short, despite Winchester having a negative supply and demand balance, a very high percentage of the Winchester demand for swimming can be met in both years, when the distribution of demand is based on the catchment area of swimming pools. This is because Winchester residents are able to access pools in neighbouring authorities.

How much unmet demand for swimming is there?

- 9.25 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for swimming pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 9.26 In 2017 unmet demand in Winchester is 7.2% of total demand and which equates to 92 sq metres of water – so a low level of unmet demand.
- 9.27 Unmet demand in 2037 is only slightly higher, at 8.1% of total demand and 111 sq metres of water. The impact of the limited increase in the total demand for swimming up to 2037, as set out under the demand heading, is why unmet demand only increases slightly.
- 9.28 In terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 2% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a pool.
- 9.29 It may appear contradictory to reference unmet demand outside catchment, given the preceding comments. However, unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby ALL areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool (Maps 6.3 and 6.4 set out which areas of Winchester are inside and outside the catchment area of a swimming pool).
- 9.30 The significance of the finding on unmet demand outside catchment is not that it exists but the SCALE, and at 92 and then 111 sq metres of water, it is not large scale (to repeat, a 25m x 4 lane pool, is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 9.31 Aggregated unmet demand is highest north and south of Winchester City and with low values to the east of the authority (Map 6.1).

How full are the swimming pools?

- 9.32 The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable

level above that percentage. The pool itself becomes too crowded to swim comfortably and the changing areas also become too full.

- 9.33 The Winchester average is 53.5% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017. This increases to 57.6% by 2037, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2037.
- 9.34 So, in effect, in both runs, the finding is that as a Winchester authority wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is well within the Sport England pools full comfort level. This is the authority wide average for all pools.
- 9.35 It is important to set out that the authority wide average for used capacity will vary at individual pool sites (Table 7.3).
- 9.36 Kings School sports centre pool is projected to have 71% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and then 80% in 2037. To put this finding into context, this pool site is the most recent pool site in Winchester, having opened in 2000 and was modernised in 2010. So in comparison to the other pool sites, it will have a higher weighting in terms of its age and condition and will have a draw effect.
- 9.37 River Park Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 34% in 2017 and 44% in 2037. This appears to be a low level of used capacity and just reading the percentage figure is insufficient and there are other important factors to consider.
- 9.38 River Park is the biggest swimming pool site in the authority, with a 25m x 6 lane pool of 313 sq metres of water and a teaching learner pool of 158 sq metres of water, so 471 sq metres of water in total. It also has the most extensive opening hours for community use of any swimming pool site in the weekly peak period with 51 hours, plus the off peak opening hours.
- 9.39 When looking at pool capacity used it is important to consider (1) the percentage of pool capacity used, (2) the scale of the pool and (3) the hours the pool is available for community use, so as to provide the most rounded assessment of how full a pool is in the peak period.
- 9.40 34% of pool capacity used for a pool site of 471 sq metres of water and with 51 hours of community use in the peak period, as at River Park Leisure Centre, is a higher usage than (say) the 65% of pool capacity used at the 390 sq metres but only 20 hours of community use at St Swithuns School.
- 9.41 Also as a public leisure centre, River Park will provide for the full range of swimming activities: of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Also the pool will be programmed for public pay and swim sessions, as well as for club swimming sessions. Finally, the centre will be proactively managed to increase participation and physical activity.

- 9.42 To repeat, it is very important to consider all these factors, when considering the used capacity of a pool – not just view the percentage figure for used capacity in isolation.

Key topics and directions to consider from the facility planning model assessment

- 9.43 It is important to reiterate that the fpm assessment has to be considered alongside the wider work being undertaken on the Winchester indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy. Plus the wider role swimming pools and swimming activities play in meeting the objectives of Winchester City Council. Based on the fpm assessment, the key topics and directions to consider are:
- **The need to maintain access for community use at the education pool sites.** These pools provide a significant quantitative contribution to community use, albeit not as extensive in swimming activities or time at the River Park Leisure Centre. The quantified and accessibility findings from the fpm assessment, identify that if it is not in place, there is a need to understand the future plans and commitments to retain these swimming pools by the pool owners.
 - **The age of all the pool sites, identifies there is need to modernise or replace pools,** based on their age and condition. Loss of one or more of the current sites (excluding the Army Training Regiment pool) would create an imbalance in the overall supply, demand and access to swimming pools by Winchester residents. Some of any displaced demand could be met at pools in neighbouring authorities but it would mean further to travel for more residents.
 - **River Park Leisure Centre and** the need to either modernise or replace the River Park Leisure Centre is an evident finding from the fpm assessment. The current pool site is an extensive pool site with a 25m x 6 lane pool and an extensive teaching/training pool.
- 9.44 To expand on the findings relating to the River Park Leisure Centre. The scale of the projected population increase in Winchester up to 2037 and the projected increase in demand for swimming is not large scale. This is predominately because the projected increase in demand for swimming from population growth is offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population from 2017 – 2037.
- 9.45 When combined, there is only a modest projected increase in demand for swimming. It is also important to consider the rates of swimming participation across Winchester. These provide trend information and an indicator towards future levels of participation.
- 9.46 All these findings, set alongside the projected scale of unmet demand and which is also projected to be modest at 110 sq metres of water up to 2037, provides guidance on the scale for a New River Park Leisure Centre swimming pool. The fpm assessment is that a swimming pool site with a main pool of 25m x 8 lanes and a

separate teaching/learner pool of at least, the current 158 sq metres of water, would meet the findings from the fpm assessment.

- 9.47 In terms of locations, the current swimming pools locations and catchment areas do provide good access for Winchester residents. The qualification to this finding, and based on residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live, is that around 40% of the Winchester demand is estimated to be exported in both years, especially to pools in authorities south of Winchester.
- 9.48 The pool stock in neighbouring authorities is more modern than in Winchester and this could be having a draw effect of taking some of the Winchester demand out of the authority. In considering the modernisation or replacement of River Park Leisure Centre, the scale and location of new residential development will influence the distribution of demand for swimming.
- 9.49 A new or more modern River Park Leisure Centre will retain more of the Winchester demand for swimming within the authority. Winchester would now have a modern and extensive public leisure centre, so less of a draw for residents to pools in neighbouring authorities.
- 9.50 However, if there is substantial residential development south of Winchester City and closer to the southern boundary of the authority and pools in neighbouring authorities, then a draw of demand out of Winchester could still happen. In short, if there is consideration to develop a new site for a replacement River Park Leisure Centre, then the scale and location of new residential development and the impact on distribution of demand, should be part of the site evaluation options.
- 9.51 This ends the reporting of the summary findings from the facility planning model assessment of swimming pool provision across Winchester in 2017 and 2037.

Appendix 1: Run 2 Swimming pools in Winchester and the rest of the study area included in the assessment

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Total Hours Available	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
WINCHESTER							82%	5%	13%
KINGS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 11	273	2000	2010	47.5	86%	5%	8%
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	1974		102	76%	5%	19%
RIVER PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	15 x 11	158			72.25			
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1996		27.75	89%	5%	6%
ST SWITHUNS SCHOOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 5	65			27.75			
WINCHESTER COLLEGE P.E. CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1968	2005	89	81%	5%	14%
BASINGSTOKE & DEANE							84%	5%	10%
BASINGSTOKE AQUADROME	Main/General	25 x 15	375	2002		114.5	86%	6%	8%
BASINGSTOKE AQUADROME	Main/General	20 x 10	200			85.5			
BASINGSTOKE AQUADROME	Leisure Pool	20 x 9	170			38			
BASINGSTOKE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1970	2007	83.25	74%	6%	20%
BASINGSTOKE SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	12 x 8	96			86.75			
BEECHDOWN CLUB	Main/General	16 x 10	160	1992	2014	105.5	86%	3%	12%
CRANBOURNE BUSINESS & ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1965	2000	40.5	75%	5%	19%
QUEEN MARYS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	23 x 8	184	2002		45.5	80%	5%	15%
TADLEY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	25 x 14	338	1998		102.75	87%	3%	10%
THE CLUB AND SPA AT THE BASINGSTOKE COUNTRY HOTEL	Main/General	17 x 15	255	1988	2001	101	94%	4%	2%
EAST HAMPSHIRE							89%	4%	7%
ALTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	2019		102.75	93%	4%	3%
ALTON SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 8	104			68			
BEDALES SCHOOL	Main/General	20 x 11	220	2002		44.5	90%	3%	7%
CHURCHERS COLLEGE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2011		39	82%	4%	14%
MILL CHASE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1995		81.25	80%	3%	16%
MILL CHASE LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 6	60			84.25			
OLD THORNS MANOR HOTEL GOLF & COUNTRY ESTATE	Main/General	20 x 10	200	1982	2012	99	92%	5%	3%
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1992	2002	101.25	90%	4%	6%
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	9 x 9	81			68.5			
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	9 x 7	63			58.25			
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	3 x 3	9			68.5			
TARO LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	3 x 3	9			68.5			
WHITE HILLS AND BORDON	Main/General	25 x 14	338	2019		102.75	90%	4%	7%
EASTLEIGH							89%	6%	5%
FLEMING PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 16	400	2019		102.75	89%	6%	5%
FLEMING PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	20 x 10	200			68			

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Total Hours Available	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
HAMBLE SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	20 x 9	170	2002		44.5	88%	9%	3%
HAMPSHIRE HEALTH & RACQUETS CLUB	Main/General	22 x 12	264	1994	2007	111	93%	4%	3%
WILDERN LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 9	213	1979		34	84%	6%	10%
WILDERN LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 10	100			34			
FAREHAM							89%	6%	5%
FAREHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1978	2014	108.5	85%	6%	9%
FAREHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	12 x 10	120			110.25			
HMS COLLINGWOOD	Main/General	33 x 14	466	1985		8	83%	7%	10%
HOLLY HILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	2016		106	92%	6%	2%
HOLLY HILL LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	25 x 6	150			106			
HAVANT							86%	7%	7%
CLUBLIFE @ THE LANGSTONE	Leisure Pool	18 x 12	216	1987	2015	107.5	95%	4%	1%
HAVANT LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 20	500	1974	2010	92.5	81%	8%	11%
HAVANT LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 7	91			40.5			
HAVANT LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	9 x 7	63			66.5			
WATERLOOVILLE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 17	425	1991		87	89%	7%	3%
WATERLOOVILLE LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 10	124			87			
TEST VALLEY							90%	5%	5%
ANDOVER LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	2019		102.75	89%	4%	7%
ANDOVER LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	15 x 10	150			68			
ROMSEY RAPIDS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1990	2006	102.25	90%	6%	4%
ROMSEY RAPIDS SPORTS CENTRE	Leisure Pool	25 x 20	500			77			
ROMSEY RAPIDS SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	8 x 6	48			86			

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and

received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6 User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
 - UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
 - General Household Survey – ONS
 - Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
 - Active People Survey - Sport England
 - STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
 - Football participation - The FA

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the 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

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.

facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

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

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 6.1 Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 6.3 To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

- High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive
- Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

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

7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

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

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

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

7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

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

this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

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

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

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

9. Travel times Catchments

- 9.1 The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 9.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road,

for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

- 9.3 The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.
- 9.4 The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5 Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

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

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

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

**APPENDIX 3: SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL RESULTS (SPORTS
HALLS)**

Strategic Assessment of Sports Hall Provision for Winchester City Council

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

**Date of report
October 2017**

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Sports Hall Supply	4
3. Demand for Sports Halls.....	9
4. Supply and Demand Balance.....	14
5. Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls	16
6. Unmet Demand for Sports Halls.....	20
7. Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)	30
8. Local Share of Facilities.....	36
9. Summary of Key Findings and Conclusions	41
Appendix 1 - Sports halls in the Assessment 40.....	49
Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters.....	52

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Winchester City Council is developing an evidence base and strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.
- 1.2 In the fpm work there are four assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:
- Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to sports halls across the Winchester City Council area. This run includes the sports halls in the neighbouring authorities. These venues will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for sports halls across the City Council area
 - Run 2 for 2037 – as for run 1 but based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in sports hall supply in the neighbouring authorities. The purpose of run 2 is to assess how the impact of population growth to 2037 changes the total demand for sports halls and the distribution of this demand across the Winchester City Council area
 - Run 3 is based on run 2 but also includes the closure of River Park Leisure Centre and replacement with a new River Park Leisure Centre (Bar End) and an 8 badminton court sports hall. The purpose of run 3 is to assess how the closure of the existing centre and opening a new centre at a different location, has on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2037
 - Run 4 is based on run 3 but the new River Park Leisure Centre is a 12 badminton court sports halls, not 8 badminton courts as in run 3. The purpose of run 4 is to assess the impact of providing a larger sports hall has on the supply and demand for sports halls

The study area

- 1.3 Customers of sports halls do not restrict their usage to particular local authorities. Whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which sports halls people will choose to use.
- 1.4 These are based on: the age and the quality of the sports hall. A modern venue with modern changing accommodation, a sprung timber floor, good quality lighting, plus other facilities on the same site, such as a gym, or, studio where exercise and dance classes take place, will have a draw effect. Residents for pay and play use and sports clubs, may prefer to travel further to access a better quality venue that also has other types of provision. This is in preference to a single site unmodernised sports hall but which is closer to where residents live. The quality of the sports hall and the offer is of increasing importance to customers.
- 1.5 Given the reasons which influence which sports halls people chose to use, it is important to assess the supply, demand and access to spots halls based on their locations and catchment area. This includes sports halls located within the City Council area and those in the neighbouring local authorities to Winchester City.

- 1.6 The nearest facility for some City Council residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest sports hall could be located in the City Council area (known as imported demand).
- 1.7 To take account of these impacts, a study area is established which places the Winchester City Council area at the centre of the study and includes all the neighbouring authorities to the City Council area. The study assesses the impact of how the catchment area of all the sports halls in this area impacts on how demand is distributed across the study area and across boundaries, a map of the study area is set out below.

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



Report structure, content and sequence

- 1.8 The findings for runs 1 - 4 for 2017 and 2037 are set out in a series of tables. The titles for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. A definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting.
- 1.9 Following each table is a commentary on the key findings. Maps to support the findings on, sports hall locations, total demand, unmet demand, drive time and walking catchment areas, imported and exported demand and local share of sports halls are also included.
- 1.10 Where there are key findings for the City Council area, the data is also set out for Winchester and all the neighbouring authorities. Then where valid to do so, comparisons are made on the findings in the neighbouring authorities.
- 1.11 A summary of key findings are set out at the end of the main report.
- 1.12 Appendix 1 lists the sports halls included in the assessment. Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

Facilities Planning Model

- 1.13 The Sport England facilities planning model (fpm) is the industry benchmark standard for undertaking needs assessment for the main community sports facilities. It is compliant with meeting the requirements for needs assessment, as set out in paragraphs 73 – 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.14 The fpm is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with Sport Scotland and Sport England since the 1980s. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, and full size artificial grass pitches.
- 1.15 The fpm is applied for local authority assessments for these facility types. It can also be applied to indoor bowls as a specialist topic and this is usually in connection with commercial studies or Governing Body studies.
- 1.16 Sport England uses the fpm as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The fpm has been developed as a means of:
- Assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale
 - Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs
 - Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities
 - Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2. Sports Hall Supply

Total Supply

Table 2.1: Sports Halls Supply Winchester 2017 – 2037

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

- 2.1 Definition of supply – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts,
- 2.2 In run 1 there are 15 individual sports halls on 11 sites and these totals are unchanged across the four runs.
- 2.3 The total supply at these 11 sports hall sites is 60.5 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3, this increases to 64.5 badminton courts in run 4, when the new River Park Leisure Centre is modelled on the option of a 12 badminton court size sports hall. The total supply of sports halls available for community use, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 and 52.2 badminton courts in run 4 (known as the effective supply) in the weekly peak period (weekdays 9am – 10am and 5pm and up to 10pm, weekend days, Saturday 9am - 5pm and Sundays 9.30am – 2,30pm. There are a total of 45.5 hours in the weekly peak period and the actual peak hours does vary across venues).
- 2.4 The reason for the differences between the total and effective supply of sports halls, is because of the variable amount of hours available for community use at the sports halls owned and operated by education - schools colleges and higher education. The impact of these differences in supply is reviewed under the used capacity heading.
- 2.5 A description of the sports halls included in runs 1 – 4 is set out in Table 2.2 overleaf. Appendix 1 contains a description of all the sports halls across the study area included in the assessment.

Table 2.2: Runs 1 – 4 Sports Hall Supply Winchester

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

- 2.6 The average age of the sports hall sites in 2017 is 26 years. The oldest sports hall sites are Swanmore College a 4 badminton court sports hall opened in 1968 (modernised in 2002) and Winchester College PE Centre a 4 badminton court sports hall opened the same year. Of the six sports hall sites opened pre 2000, only two have been modernised, and two of the five post 2000 sports halls have been modernised. Modernisation is defined as one or more of, a sprung timber floor installed, the sports hall lighting upgraded, or, the changing accommodation modernised.
- 2.7 Overall, it is quite an extensive offer in terms of scale of sports halls. Seven of the eleven sports hall sites have a four badminton court size sports hall. This size of venue can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level, In addition, there is a five badminton court sports hall at Westgate Secondary School and an eight badminton court size sports hall at the existing River Park Leisure Centre. There are also two venues with a three badminton court size sports hall at Meadowside Leisure Centre Princes mead school.
- 2.8 This supply list includes all the education sports hall sites which provide for community use in all or some of the weekly peak period and have a main hall of at least three badminton court size. There are other education venues which do not provide for community use and so there is scope to further increase the supply of sports halls.
- 2.9 Sports halls in the fpm are weighted by their age and condition, with the most recent sports halls having the highest weighting. If the neighbouring local authorities have a more modern stock of

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

- 2.10 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Winchester has 5 courts per 10,000 in 2017. This decreases to 4.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2037 because of the increase in demand from population growth 2017 – 2037. In run 4 with the option to include a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the supply increases to 4.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population .
- 2.11 Winchester is just below mid table based on this measure in 2017 and 2037, when compared with the six neighbouring authorities. The highest supply in both years is in East Hampshire at 6.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 6 courts in 2037.
- 2.12 The supply for SE Region in 2017, is 4.4 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for 2037 it is 4.3 courts per 10,000 population. The findings for England wide are 3.9 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 3.8 courts per 10,000 population in 2037. .
- 2.13 So the supply based on this measure in Winchester is just below mid-range, when compared with the neighbouring authorities in both years, but is higher in both years, when compared with SE Region and England wide.
- 2.14 The purpose of setting these findings out, is to simply provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities and regional and national averages – it is NOT to set a standard of provision. Some local authorities like to have this comparative information.
- 2.15 The required provision of sports halls in Winchester will be based on the overall supply and demand assessment.

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

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

Sports hall locations

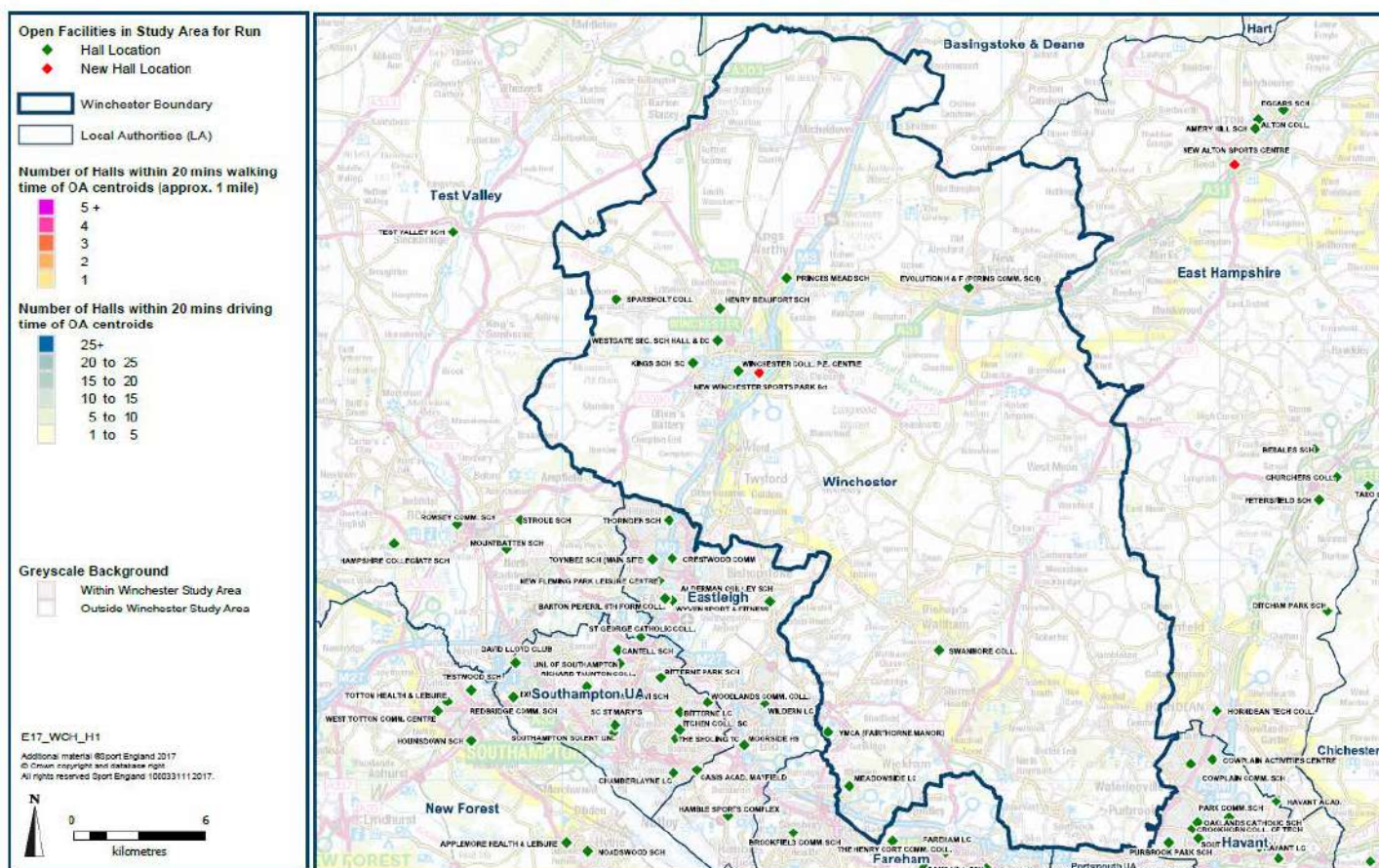
- 2.16 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the location of the sports halls in Winchester in run 3 for 2037, which has the new River Park Leisure Centre location (red diamond). The sports hall locations and catchment areas are important in determining the amount of demand which is inside and outside the catchment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

Map 2.1: Run 3 Location of sports halls Winchester 2037

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Winchester

Run 3: 2037 Population Projections and New 8 Court Bar End Centre

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



3. Demand for Sports Halls

Table 3.1: Demand for Sports Halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

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

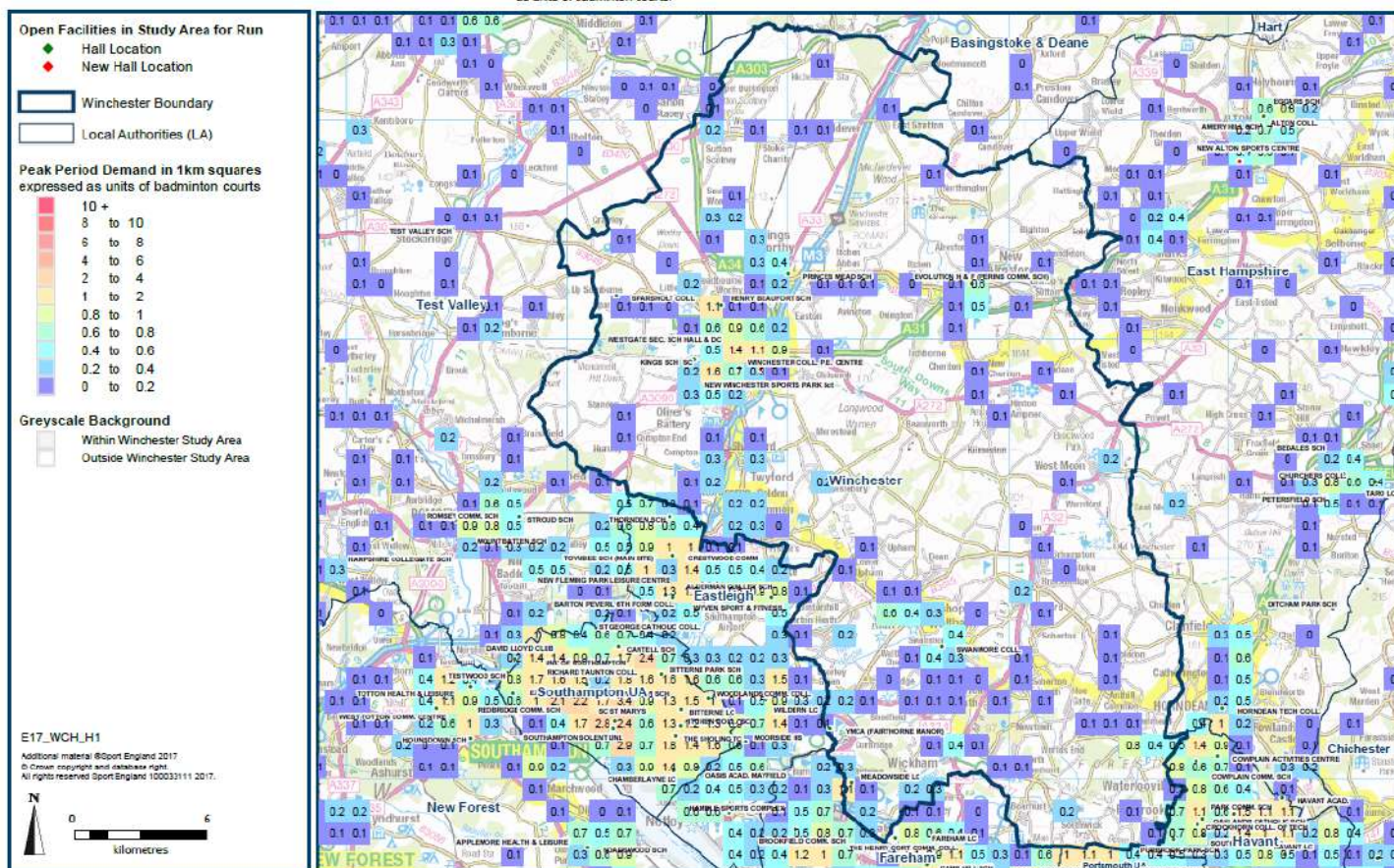
- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in number of badminton courts.
- 3.2 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12.6% increase between the two years. The total demand for sports halls by Winchester residents in 2017 is 7,337 visits in the weekly peak period and this demand equates to 33.6 badminton courts in the same weekly peak period.
- 3.3 The total demand for sports halls is projected to increase to 7,853 visits in the weekly peak period and 36 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period by 2037, so there is a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years.
- 3.4 So the 12.6% increase in the population 2017 – 2037 is generating a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between 2017 - 2037. The reason the projected increase in demand for sports halls is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. If Winchester has an ageing population in the main age bands for hall sports participation, then the ageing of the much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the smaller projected increase in population. The total demand figure is a combination of these two demand factors. (Appendix 2 sets out the details of the participation rates and frequencies of participation for hall sports for both genders and for each age range which are applied in the fpm).

- 3.5 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under total demand and this is 13.5% of the Winchester population in both years. The Winchester finding illustrates that around one in seven residents will find it difficult to access a sports hall, if there is not a venue within the 20 minute public transport catchment area of a sports hall, or, the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area of where they live.
- 3.6 The data is identifying that in 2017, some 85.2% of all visits to sports halls are by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment). 10% of visits are by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area) and around 4.8% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area). The percentages are estimated to be virtually unchanged in 2037.
- 3.7 The location and scale of demand for sports halls across Winchester is set out in Map 3.1 overleaf. This is followed by Map 3.2 an inset map for the smaller area of Winchester City to illustrate the scale of demand for sports halls where it is highest in the authority. This is for run 3 with the new River Park Leisure Centre, eight badminton court sports hall.
- 3.8 The amount of demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in 1 kilometre grid squares and is colour coded. Purple squares have values of between 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court, light blue squares are 0.2 – 0.4 of one badminton court, turquoise squares are 0.4 – 0.6 of one court, green squares are 0.6 – 0.8 of one court, sage green squares are 0.8 – 1 badminton court, and beige squares are 1 – 2 badminton courts.
- 3.9 The area of highest demand for sports halls is located in and around Winchester City and where there is the highest supply of sports halls and population density. In short, the sports halls are located in the right places to meet the demand for sports halls by the City Council residents.

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

Facility Planning Model - Halls Demand for Winchester
Run 3: 2037 Population Projections and New 8 Court Bar End Centre

Peak period demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Peak demand at 1km square grid level expressed as units of badminton courts.





4. Supply and Demand Balance for Sports Halls

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Winchester 2017 – 2037

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

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within the Winchester City Council area for sports halls, with the total supply of sports halls within the Winchester City Council area. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in the City Council area is met by ALL the supply of sports halls within the City Council area. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the sports hall locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into the City Council area. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.
- 4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls and supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the Winchester City Council area supply of sports halls for community use from all providers is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1- 3. It increases to 52.2 badminton courts in run 4, with the option to provide a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.6 The Winchester City Council area demand for sports halls is for 33.6 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017. This increases to 36 badminton courts in runs 2- 4 (for 2037) from the increase in demand created by the population growth between 2017 – 2037

- 4.7 So there is a positive supply and demand balance of supply exceeding demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3 (run 3 is the option for an eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4 (option for a twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre).
- 4.8 To repeat, however, this is the closed assessment, of simply comparing the City Council area supply of sports halls for community use with the City Council area demand for sports halls. The findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the catchment areas of sports halls and across local authority boundaries, needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Winchester demand for sports halls can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.
- 4.9 The supply and demand balance findings for Winchester and the neighbouring authorities is set out in Table 4.2 below. There are positive balances in five of the six neighbouring authorities and only Basingstoke and Deane has a negative balance of demand exceeding supply, which is just 0.1 of one badminton court in 2017 and increasing to 4 badminton courts by 2037.
- 4.10 The positive balance is highest in East Hampshire where the supply of sports halls available for community use exceeds the East Hampshire demand for sports halls by 22 badminton courts in both years.
- 4.11 Across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. This is an extensive positive balance of supply exceeding demand and will create high levels of satisfied demand, next heading.

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

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

5. Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls

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

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

- 5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- 5.2 The level of satisfied demand is very high in all four runs. The finding is that 94.1% of the Winchester total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for sports halls up to 2037, does not impact on the level of satisfied demand that is met and it only reduces by 0.2% to 93.9% of total demand being met in runs 3 and 4. The reason being the increase in demand from population growth can be met because the supply and capacity of the sports halls is greater than demand within Winchester and across nearly all of the local authorities in the study area.
- 5.3 In short in all four there is enough sports hall supply to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a sports hall a Winchester City Council resident (at sports halls located both inside and outside the Winchester City Council area).
- 4.12 The level of satisfied demand for the other authorities in the study area is set out in Table 5.2 overleaf. ALL authorities have a total satisfied demand level of over 90% of total demand being met in all four runs. As in Winchester, the impact of population growth and increases in demand for sports halls between 2017 and 2037 can be met, in five of the six surrounding local authority areas, the supply of sports halls exceeds demand.
- 4.13 Also as already reported, across the seven local authorities in the study area, including Winchester, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037.

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

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

Retained demand

- 5.4 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Winchester demand for sports halls is retained within the authority. This is based on the catchment area of sports halls and the modelling assumption is that residents use the nearest sports halls to where they live.
- 5.5 Retained demand is 69% of the Winchester total satisfied demand of 94.1% in 2017. It is projected to increase to 71, 7% in run 3 with the new River Park Leisure Centre in run 3 and 72. 9% in run 4 with the option of the twelve badminton court size sports hall at River Park
- 5.6 So there is a high level of the Winchester satisfied demand that is retained at sports halls with the City Council area. In short, the nearest sports hall for seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Winchester resident is a sports hall located in Winchester.

Exported demand

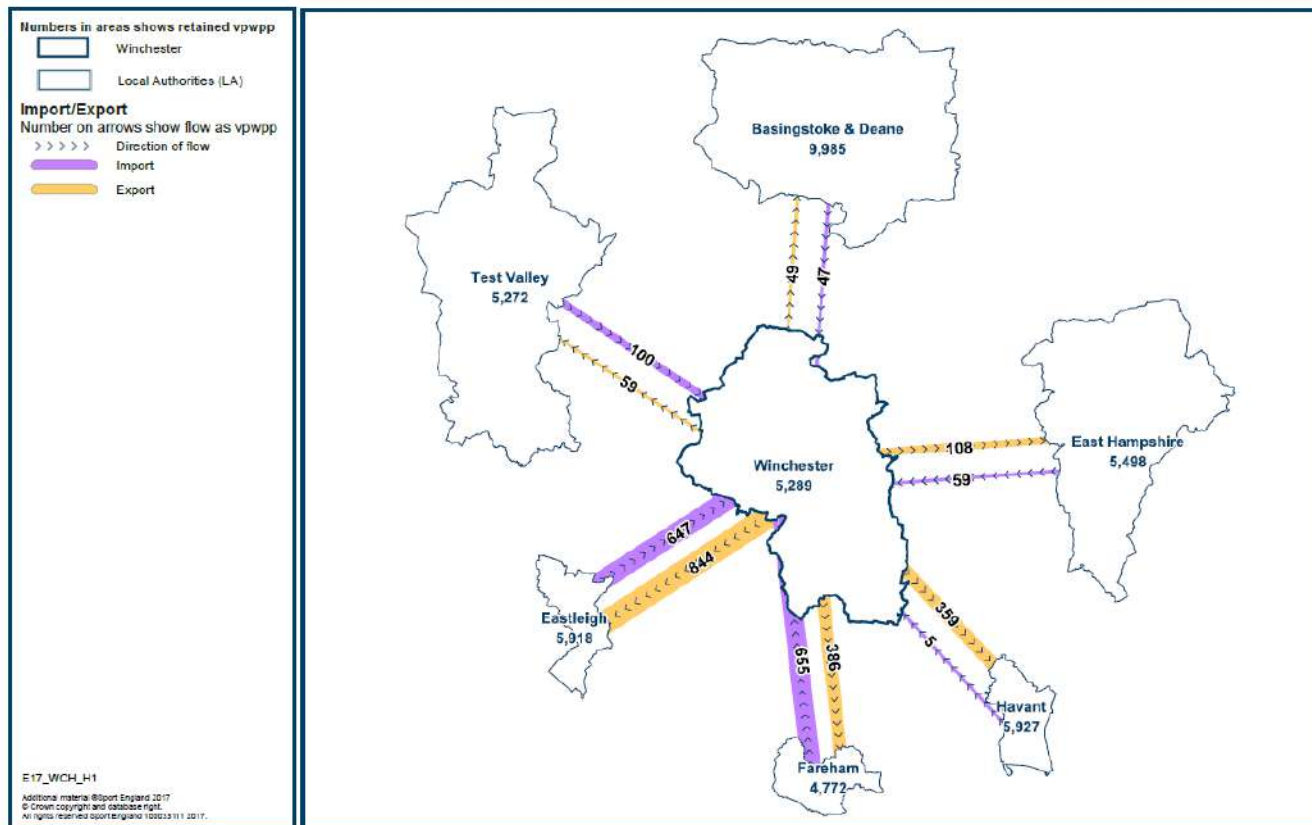
- 5.7 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand is exported demand. The modelling assumption is again residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, and which with exported demand, is a sports hall in a neighbouring authority
- 5.8 The finding is that in 2017 some 31% of its satisfied demand is exported and met at sports halls in neighbouring local authorities. This decreases to 28.3 % of the Winchester satisfied demand in run 3 and to 27.1% in run 4. 4 by 2037
- 5.9 How much of the Winchester demand goes to which local authority area is assessed in the fpm and the findings for 2037 for run 3 are set out in Map 5.1 overleaf. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported in the weekly peak period and met in neighbouring authorities. The number inside the map for each authority, is how much of their own demand is retained within the authority.

- 5.10 The largest export of the Winchester demand is to the local authorities south of Winchester. Not surprising because as Map 2.1 illustrates, there are a cluster of sports halls in these authorities located close to the Winchester boundary and their catchment area will extend into Winchester. Also, there are only three sports halls sites in Winchester located in the southern area of the authority.
- 5.11 The largest exported demand from Winchester in run 3 is met in Eastleigh, at 844 visits in the weekly peak period (46.7% of the total Winchester exported demand). Then 386 visits in the weekly peak period are met in Fareham (21.3%), followed by 359 visits in the weekly peak period met in Havant (19.8%), then 108 visits in the weekly peak period are met in East Hampshire (5.8%), with 59 visits in the weekly peak period met in Test Valley (3.2%) and finally 49 visits of the Winchester satisfied demand are met in Basingstoke (2.7%).

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

Facility Planning Model - Halls Import/Export for Winchester
Run 3: 2037 Population Projections and New 8 Court Bar End Centre

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



6. Unmet Demand for Sports Halls

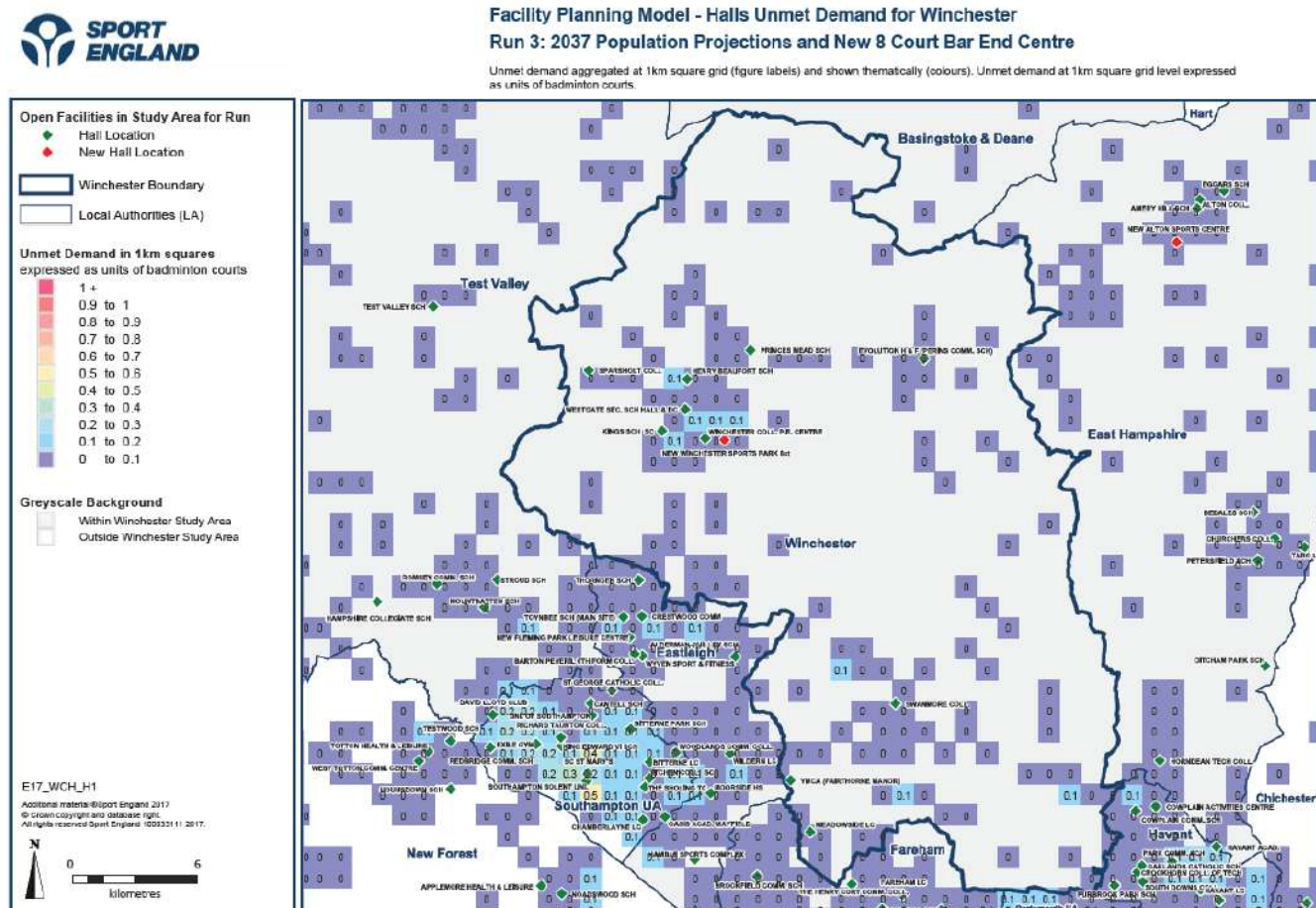
Table 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls Winchester 2017 – 2037

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

- 6.1 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 In run 1 unmet demand in Winchester is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to just 2 badminton courts – so a low level of unmet demand in Winchester in 2017.
- 6.3 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2037 is unchanged at 5.9% of total demand and is 2.1 badminton courts, slightly higher percentage because it is based on the 2037 population.
- 6.4 In run 3 with the eight badminton court size sports hall option at the new River Park Leisure Centre, unmet demand is 6.1% of total demand and this is 2.2 badminton courts. Unmet demand is unchanged from run 3 in run 4, with the option of the twelve badminton court size sports hall at River Park.
- 6.5 In terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 0.3% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.
- 6.6 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is because the walking catchment area of a sports hall is small, at 20 minutes or one mile.
- 6.7 Some 13.5% of the Winchester population, do not have access to a car and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall (20 minutes catchment area for public transport). There will be areas of Winchester outside the walking and public transport catchment areas of sports halls and have residents who do not have access to a car. This is the source of the unmet demand outside catchment, but as the findings illustrate the scale of the unmet demand, in badminton courts, is very small in both years.

- 6.8 The significance of the findings are not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, it is not large scale
- 6.9 The findings on the scale and location of unmet demand across the Winchester City Council for run 3 are illustrated in Map 6.1, with an inset map of unmet demand in the area around Winchester City itself at Map 6.2. The amount of unmet demand in each square is colour coded. Dark blue squares have between 0 - .0.1 of one badminton court and light blue squares 0.1 – 0.2 of one badminton court – very low values. Given the total unmet demand is only between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, there is no one area of high unmet demand across the City Council area.

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



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



- 6.10 The findings on total unmet demand in the neighbouring authorities is also low and is set out in Table 6.2 below. As with Winchester unmet demand is very much from the second definition, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall. The highest unmet demand in both 2017 and 2037 is in Basingstoke and Deane but is only 3 badminton courts. The lowest unmet demand is located in East Hampshire, Fareham and Havant at below 2 badminton courts.
- 4.14 The reason there is no unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity is because as Table 4.2 sets out, across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037.

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

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

Drive time catchment area of sports halls and accessibility.

- 6.11 It is useful to understand the areas which are inside and outside the driving and walking catchment area of the sports halls and the number of venues that can be accessed by Winchester residents by each travel mode.
- 6.12 Map 6.3 below illustrates the number of sports halls Winchester residents can access based on the 20 minutes' drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations and this is for run in 2017.
- 6.13 Residents in the areas shaded grey (east side of the authority) are outside the 20 minute drive time catchment area of any sports hall. In the cream areas, residents have access to between 1 – 5 sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time of sports hall locations. In the lightest green areas (north of Winchester city itself and small areas in the SE of the authority), residents have access to between 5 - 10 sports halls. In the mid green areas (in the centre of the authority from north to south) residents have access to between 10 -15 sports halls.
- 6.14 In the darkest green areas, access to sports halls based on the venue locations and the 20 minute drive time catchment area is between 15 – 20 sports halls (small areas along the

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

- 6.15 Overall in the most populated areas of the Winchester City Council area, residents have access to between 5 - 10 sports halls based on the venue locations and the drive time catchment area.
- 6.16 As map 6.3 illustrates accessibility for Winchester residents is highest in the area along the boundary with the three authorities south of the Winchester City Council area. As the map shows, there is a considerable supply of sports halls in these authorities and close to the Winchester boundary So Winchester residents in the blue areas are within the drive time catchment area of these sports halls.



Walking catchment area of sports halls and accessibility.

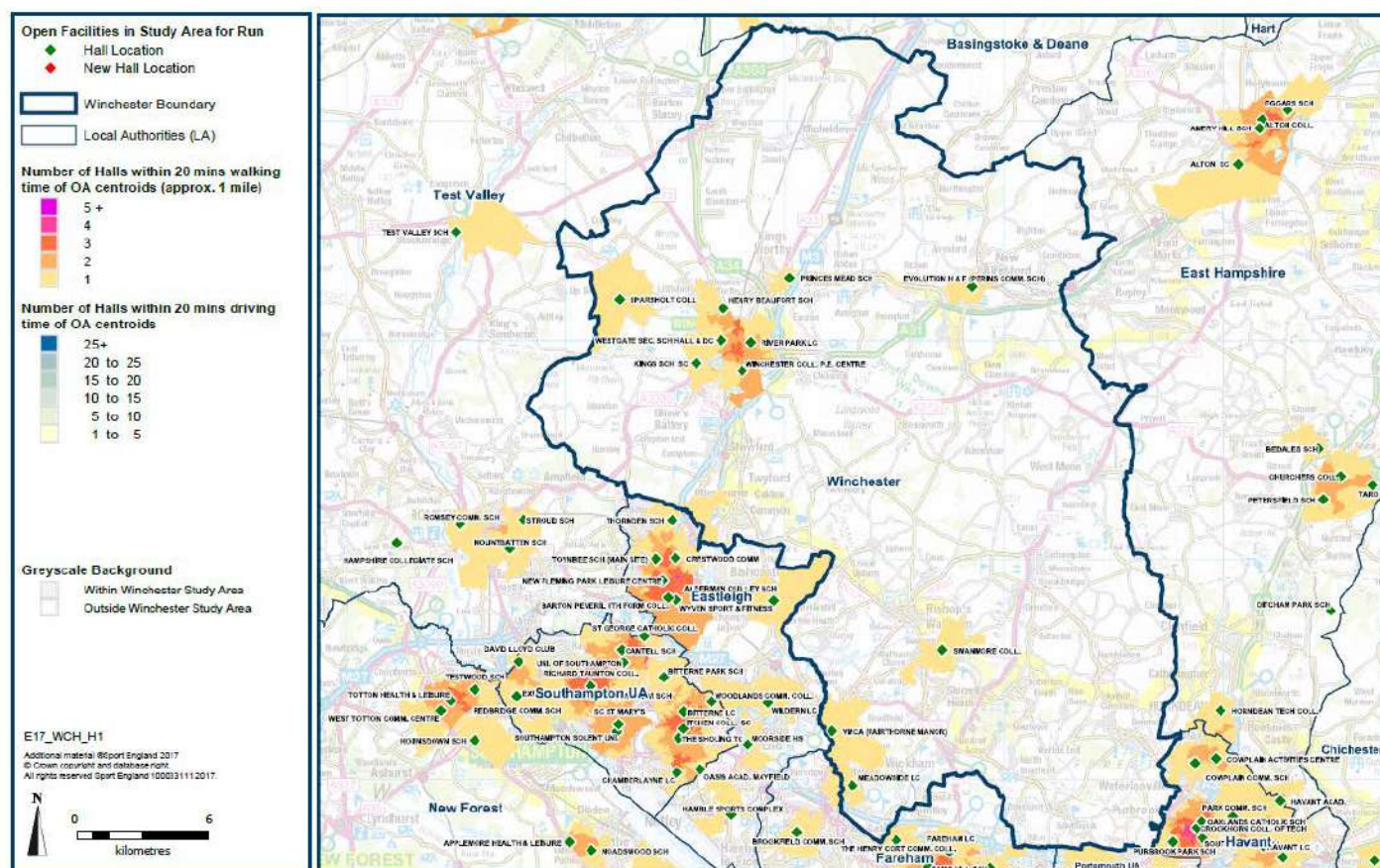
- 6.17 Map 6.4 illustrates the areas of Winchester which are inside the 20 minutes/1mile walking catchment area of the sports hall locations, this is for run 1. As the walking catchment is only one mile, or, 20 minutes it is, by definition a very small land area. In the areas shaded beige residents have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

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

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Winchester

Run 1: Existing Position for 2017

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





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

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

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

- 7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The time taken to set up and take down equipment in the sports hall itself can become part of the activity time. Plus the changing and circulation area can become too crowded.
- 7.2 In 2017, the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites is 47.7% of capacity used at peak times. This increases to 51.1% in run 2, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for sports halls up to 2037. The provision of an eight badminton court size sports hall, increases used capacity to 53.7%, as an average across all the sports hall sites. In run 4 with the option of a twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the average used capacity, across all the sports hall sites, is 51% in the weekly peak period.
- 7.3 These are the findings for the authority wide average for used capacity in each of the four runs. The estimated used capacity for individual sports hall sites will vary from this authority wide average and the findings for each sports hall site for the four runs is set out in Table 7.2.

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

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

- 7.4 As Table 7.2 shows the public leisure centres have higher than the authority wide average for used capacity in all four runs. This is because they provide for the full range of sports hall activities for both club use and recreational pay and play. Public leisure centres have the longest opening hours and unlike education venues, they provide for community use during the day. Finally they are proactively managed to increase participation in hall sports, recreational public pay and play in hall sports and increase the physical activity of residents. For all these reasons, there is a draw effect to the public leisure centre sites and which have the greatest accessibility for sports clubs and the public for recreational play.
- 7.5 Meadowside Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. In addition to the reasons already set out other factors could be, it is a 3 badminton court size sports hall and smaller than the vast majority of all the sports halls, so it requires fewer users to reach its full capacity.
- 7.6 The existing River Park Leisure Centre is estimated to have 79% of its capacity used in the weekly peak period in 2017 and 72% in 2037. It is important to consider the percentage of sports hall capacity used, along with the scale of the sports hall site, so as to provide the rounded assessment of how full a sports hall is in the peak period. The River Park Leisure Centre is the largest venue in the City Council area with an eight court size sports hall.
- 7.7 This size of venue can accommodate a range of different hall sports at the same time and self-evidently accommodate more use than a four or three badminton court size sports hall. So 79% or

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

- 7.8 The new River Park Leisure Centre with an eight badminton court sports hall is estimated to have 84% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. It is replacing the existing centre which opened in 1984. According to the data it has not had an extensive modernisation, of replacing the sports hall floor or upgrading the lighting system.
- 7.9 The reasons for the new centre used capacity being much higher than the existing venue, is because it is new facility with a sprung timber floor, modern lighting system and modern changing accommodation and these features will create a draw effect. Also research has identified that the quality of the sports hall offer with proactive management and a programme of use which reflects the times that customers want to do activities, is changing the patterns of use. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, not just using the nearest venue to where they live.
- 7.10 The new centre is also located in an area of Winchester where there is slightly higher demand for sports halls than the existing site, so it will increase accessibility a little bit for more residents. These reasons of the draw effect and slightly better location, are creating an estimated used capacity of 84% in the weekly peak period.
- 7.11 The new River Park Leisure Centre with a twelve badminton court sports hall is estimated to have 72% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. The estimated used capacity is 12% lower than for the eight court sports hall in run 3.
- 7.12 The reason for the lower used capacity with the twelve court sports hall is because the supply of sports halls across the Winchester City Council area exceeds the total demand. So providing a larger sports hall is simply providing more space for the same level of demand. As Table 7.2 shows, the estimated used capacity for all but two of the sports hall venues decreases in run 4 when compared with run 3.
- 7.13 The only change between runs 3 and 4 is to increase the size of the new River Park Leisure Centre from eight courts in run 3 to twelve courts in run 4. The two centres where used capacity remains unchanged between runs 3 and 4 are Meadowside Leisure Centre and Swanmore College.
- 7.14 As set out in the supply and demand balance findings (Table 4.1), there is a positive supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in run 3 (eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and by 16.2 badminton courts in run 4 (twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre).
- 7.15 In short, a 12 badminton court size sports hall is too large for the projected demand for sports halls across the Winchester City Council up to 2037..It provides more choice for the same level of demand and as shown in Table 7.2, the projected impact is to decrease the usage at nearly all of the other sports halls in the authority.

- 7.16 The eight court size sports hall is still providing more supply than the projected demand in 2037. However, it is recognised there is a need for a major sports hall to replace a venue of the existing size so that all individual and team hall sports can develop. Also, the capacity of the venue provides some headroom to accommodate an increase in hall sports participation.
- 7.17 It is also important to consider potential changes in the existing supply of sports halls. As Table 7.2 illustrates, eight of the sports hall venues which provide for community use are owned and operated by schools or colleges. Their policy towards community use, the type of use and the hours of use, will be determined by each individual school or college. It may well be that the position in 2017 changes and fewer schools or colleges provide for community use in the future.
- 7.18 In which case the new River Park Leisure Centre provides more capacity to absorb more of the demand currently being met at schools and colleges. It is most likely that it will be sports clubs use which is displaced by reduced access for community use at schools or colleges.
- 7.19 So overall, the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre provides the most balanced scale of provision to meet the projected demand for sports halls in the Winchester City Council area up to 2037 and beyond.

Used capacity of sports halls across the study area

- 7.20 The estimated used capacity for all the authorities in the study area is set out in Table 7.3 below. Only Eastleigh in runs 2 and 3 has an authority wide estimated used capacity which is at the Sport England halls full comfort level, of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 4.15 These findings reflect the findings under the supply and demand balance section, namely, across the study area, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. (Table 4.2). This has now worked its way through to the findings on the used capacity of the sports halls, with the average for used capacity across the study area of between 55% - 65% of sports hall capacity used in the weekly peak period.

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

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

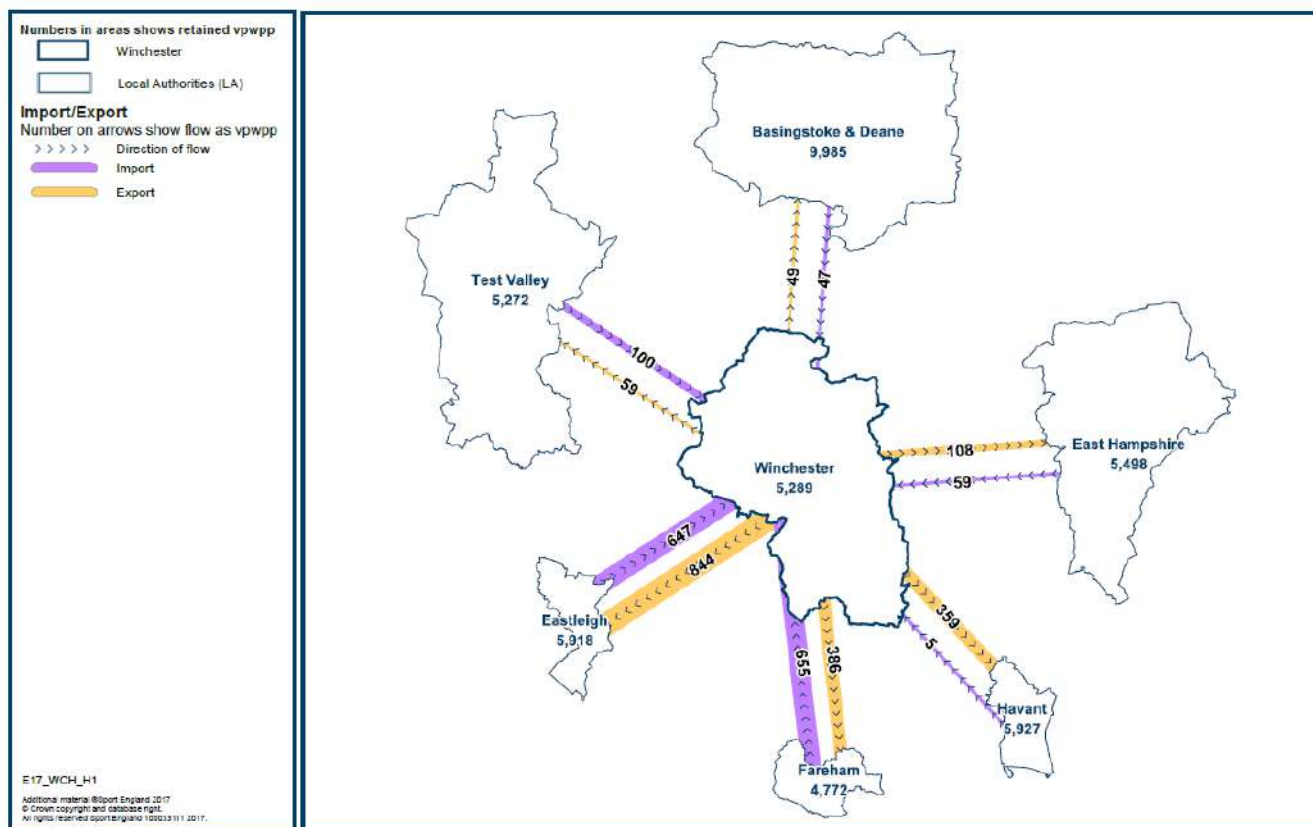
Imported demand

- 7.21 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Winchester but the nearest sports hall to where they live is located inside the authority. So if residents use the venue nearest to where they live, this becomes part of the used capacity of the Winchester sports halls.
- 7.22 Imported demand is 24.1% of the used capacity of the Winchester sports halls in 2017, then 23.6% in 2037 in run 2. It increases to 25.1% in run 3, with the new eight court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre and is 26% in run 4, with the twelve court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.
- 7.23 The source and scale of the imported demand for 2037 for run 3 is out in Map 7.1. The purple chevron line is the amount of demand imported into Winchester from each neighbouring authority.
- 7.24 The highest imported demand is from Fareham at 655 visits per week in the peak period (41.6% of the total imported demand). Some 647 visits are imported from Eastleigh (41.1%), with 160 visits imported from Test Valley (10.1%), 59 visits are imported from East Hampshire (3.7), the import from Basingstoke and Deane is 47 visits (2.9%) and just 5 visits are imported from Havant (0.3%) in the weekly peak period .
- 7.25 For context, the used capacity of the sports halls by Winchester City residents is 4,702 residents in the weekly peak period.

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

Facility Planning Model - Halls Import/Export for Winchester
Run 3: 2037 Population Projections and New 8 Court Bar End Centre

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



8. Local Share of Facilities

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

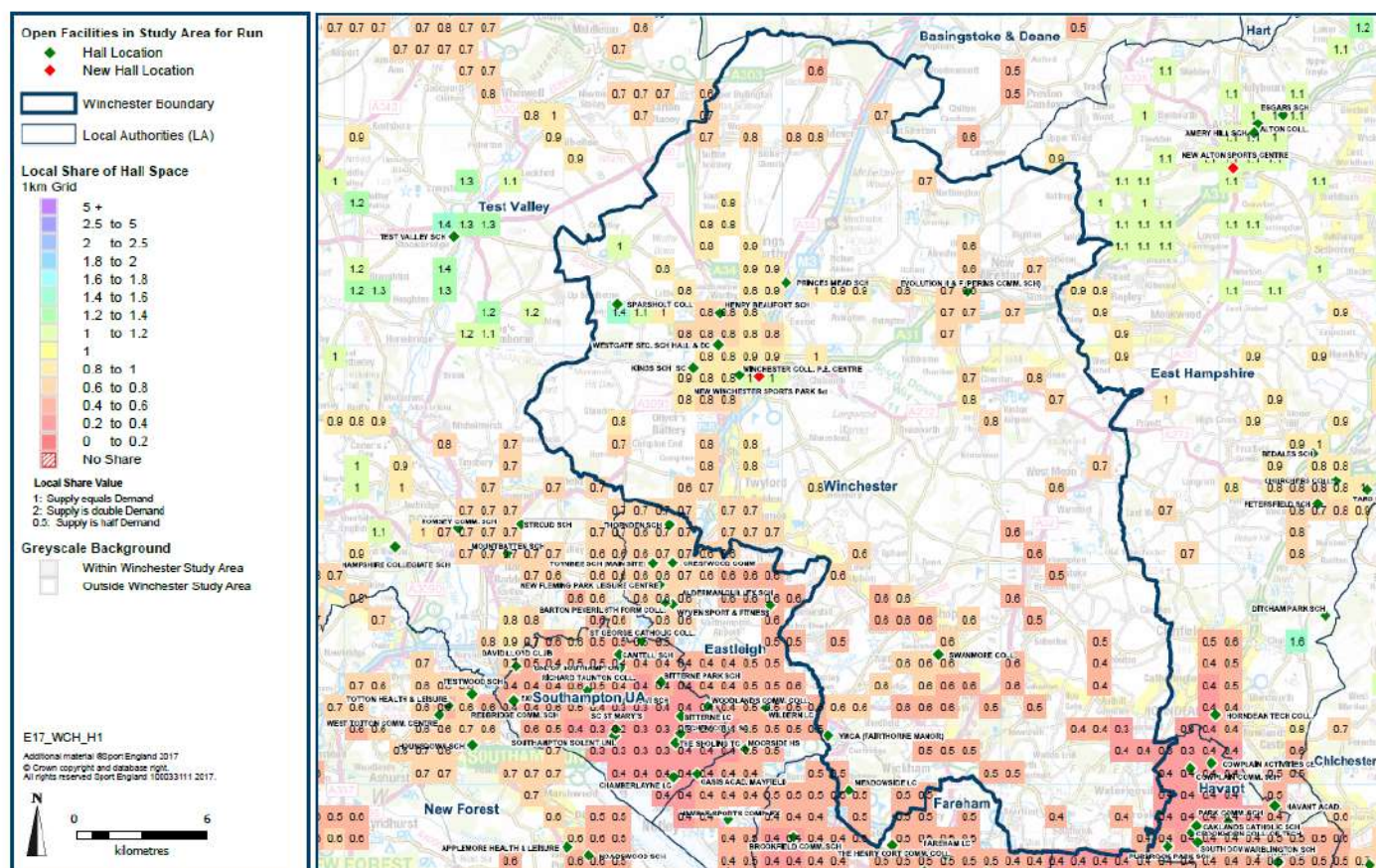
Winchester	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3	RUN 4
Local Share	2017	2037	2037	2037
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.99	0.6	0.71	0.8

- 8.1 Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at ‘equity’ of provision. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the same area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.2 In 2017 Winchester has a local share of 0.99 and so demand and supply are virtually in balance. The impact of the increased demand for sports halls from population growth 2017 – 2037, with supply unchanged, means the local share of access to sports halls decreases in run 2 to 0.6. It increases to 0.71 in run 3 and increase further to 0.8 in 2037, when the supply of sports halls is the highest.
- 8.3 The distribution of local share and how it varies across Winchester in 2037 in run 3, is set out in Map 8.1. Whilst Map 8.2 is an inset map for the Winchester City area and this shows that local share is highest around the location of the new River Park Leisure Centre.
- 8.4 Local share in the areas shaded beige is between 1 – 0.8, it is between 0.8 – 0.6 in the pink areas and in the red areas it is between 0.6 – 0.4. Local share is lowest in the SE of the authority, close to the Fareham and Havant boundaries.

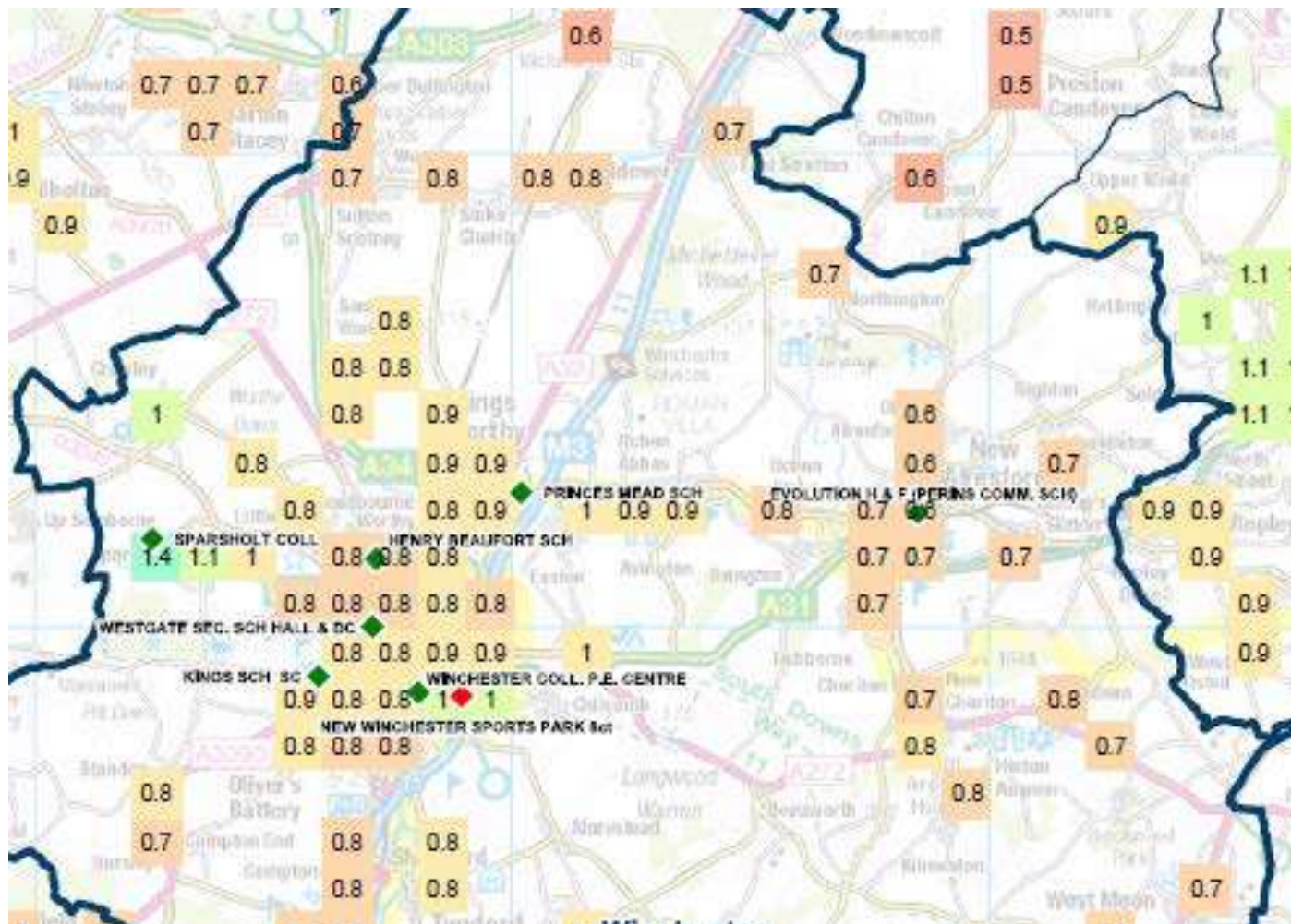
Map 8.1: Run 3 Local share of sports halls Winchester 2037

Facility Planning Model - Halls Local Share for Winchester
Run 3: 2037 Population Projections and New 8 Court Bar End Centre

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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



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

9. Summary of key findings and conclusions

- 9.1 Winchester City Council is developing a strategy for the future provision of indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2017 and projected forward to 2037.
- 9.2 The fpm report should be considered alongside the work and findings from the Council's indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy. In particular, to consider the findings from consultations with sports hall owners, operators, sports clubs and customers of sports halls. This will provide a rounded overall evidence base on which to base the strategy.
- 9.3 The fpm work has four assessments (known as runs). The fpm modelling runs are:
- Run 1 for 2017 – supply, demand and access to sports halls across the Winchester City Council area. All runs include the sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities. These venues will impact on the supply, access and distribution of demand for sports halls across the City Council area. The purpose of run 1 is to provide a baseline measure of supply and demand in 2017 and to measure the changes from 2017 to 2037.
 - Run 2 for 2037 – is based on the projected population in 2037 in all areas and including the changes in sports hall supply in the neighbouring authorities. The purpose of run 2 is to assess how the impact of population growth to 2037 changes the total demand for sports halls and the distribution of this demand across the Winchester City Council area
 - Run 3 is based on run 2 but also includes the closure of River Park Leisure Centre and replacement with a new River Park Leisure Centre (Bar End) and an 8 badminton court sports hall. The purpose of run 3 is to assess how the closure of the existing centre and opening a new centre at a different location, has on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2037
 - Run 4 is based on run 3 but the new River Park Leisure Centre is a 12 badminton court sports halls, not 8 badminton courts as in run 3. The purpose of run 4 is to assess the impact a larger sports hall has on the supply and demand for sports halls across the Winchester City Council area.

Key findings

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

Supply of sports halls

- 9.5 There are 15 individual sports halls on 11 sites within the Winchester City council area and the supply is unchanged across the four runs. The total supply at these 11 sports hall sites is 60.5 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 and this increases to 64.5 badminton courts in run 4. Run 4 models the option of a 12 badminton court sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.
- 9.6 The total supply of sports halls available for community use, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1 – 3 and 52.2 badminton courts in run 4 (known as the effective supply). The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply of sports halls, is because of the variable amount of hours available for community use at the sports halls owned and operated by education - schools and colleges
- 9.7 The average age of the sports hall sites in 2017 is 26 years. The oldest sports hall sites are Swanmore College a 4 badminton court sports hall opened in 1968 (modernised in 2002) and Winchester College PE Centre, a 4 badminton court sports hall opened the same year. Of the six sports hall sites opened pre 2000, only two have been modernised, and two of the five post 2000 sports halls have been modernised. Modernisation is defined as one or more of, a sprung timber floor installed, the sports hall lighting upgraded, or, the changing accommodation modernised.
- 9.8 **A key finding is the scale of the sports hall provision, seven of the eleven sports hall sites are a four badminton court size sports hall. This size of venue can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level, In addition, there is a five badminton court sports hall at Westgate Secondary School and an eight badminton court size sports hall at the existing River Park Leisure Centre.** There are also two venues with a three badminton court size sports hall at Meadowside Leisure Centre Princes mead school.
- 9.9 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Winchester has 5 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. This decreases to 4.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2037 because of the increase in demand from population growth 2017 – 2037. In run 4 with the option to include a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, the supply increases to 4.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population .
- 9.10 Winchester is just below mid table based on this measure in 2017 and 2037, when compared with the six neighbouring authorities. The highest supply in both years is in East Hampshire at 6.4 courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 6 courts in 2037.
- 9.11 The purpose of setting out these findings, is to provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities as some local authorities like to have this comparative measure of provision. It is NOT to set a standard of provision, the required provision of sports halls for Winchester will be based on the overall supply and demand assessment.

Demand for sports halls

- 9.12 The population in Winchester in 2017 is 122,143 people and is projected to increase to 137,651 people in 2037, a 12.6% increase. This population generates a total demand for 33.6 badminton courts in 2017. Total demand is projected to increase to 36 badminton courts, a 7.1% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years.
- 9.13 The reason the projected increase in demand for sports halls is not higher is because of the ageing of the core resident population between the two years. Between 2017 – 2037, the Winchester population in the age range for the highest rates of hall sports participation (16 – 44 years of age) will age and it may well be there are fewer participants in this age range in 2037 than 2017. So the ageing of the much larger resident population, offsets the increase in demand from the projected increase in total population. The total demand figure does combine both these two drivers of demand.

Supply and demand balance

- 9.14 Supply and demand balance compares total demand for sports halls within Winchester, with the total supply of sports halls within Winchester. It therefore compares the two and represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in Winchester is met by ALL the supply of sports halls within Winchester. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- 9.15 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the sports hall locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Winchester. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.
- 9.16 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.
- 9.17 The reason for presenting supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls and supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 9.18 The Winchester supply of sports halls for community use, from all providers, is 48.2 badminton courts in runs 1- 3. It increases to 52.2 badminton courts in run 4, with the modelling option to provide a 12 badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.
- 9.19 The Winchester City Council area demand for sports halls is for 33.6 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017. This increases to 36 badminton courts in runs 2- 4 (for 2037) from the increase in demand created by the population growth 2017 – 2037.
- 9.20 **A key finding is that across Winchester there is a positive supply and demand balance, whereby supply exceeds demand in both 2017 and 2037. This is by 14.6 badminton courts in 2017, then by 12.2 badminton courts in runs 2 and 3 (run 3 is the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre) and by 16.2**

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

- 9.21 **A key finding is that there are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in five of the neighbouring authorities in both 2017 and 2037** (Table 4.2). It is highest in East Hampshire where the supply of sports halls available for community use exceeds the East Hampshire demand by 22 badminton courts in both years. There is a negative balance in Basingstoke and Deane but it is very small at 0.1 of one badminton court in 2017 and 4.3 badminton courts in 2037.
- 9.22 **A key finding is that across the seven local authorities in the study area, including Winchester, there is a positive balance of supply of sports halls available for community use exceeding demand by 73 badminton courts in 2017 and by 66 badminton courts in 2037. This is likely to lead to very high levels of satisfied demand and low levels of unmet demand in both years, when the assessment is based on the catchment area of sports halls, across local authority boundaries.**
- 9.23 To repeat, supply and demand balance compares the Winchester supply of sports halls with the Winchester demand for sports halls and it does exactly the same for the other local authorities

Satisfied or met demand

- 9.24 **A key finding is that 94% of the Winchester total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017 and 93.9% in 2037.** The reason the increase in total demand for sports halls to 2037 hardly changes the level of satisfied demand, is because the supply and capacity of the sports halls is greater than demand within Winchester and across nearly all of the local authorities in the study area.
- 9.25 In short in all four runs there is enough sports hall supply to accommodate over nine out ten visits to a sports hall a Winchester City Council resident (at sports halls located both inside Winchester and at sports halls in neighbouring authorities where the venue is closest to where Winchester residents live).

Unmet demand

- 9.26 Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 9.27 **A key finding is that unmet demand in 2017 in Winchester is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to 2 badminton courts. Unmet demand in 2037, with the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre, or, the twelve badminton court size sports hall, is 6.1% of total demand, 2.2 badminton courts.**
- 9.28 **A key finding is that, in terms of the types of unmet demand, all but 0.2% in 2017 and 0.3% in 2037 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.**

- 9.29 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby everywhere is inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is because the walking catchment area of a sports hall is small, at 20 minutes or one mile.
- 9.30 Some 13.5% of the Winchester population, do not have access to a car and either walk or use public transport to access a sports hall (20 minutes catchment area for public transport). There will be areas of Winchester outside the walking and public transport catchment areas of sports halls and includes residents who do not have access to a car. This is the source of the unmet demand outside catchment, but as the findings illustrate the scale of the unmet demand, in badminton courts, is very small in both years.
- 9.31 The significance of the findings are not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the SCALE, and at between 2 and 2.2 badminton courts, it is not large scale.

Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

- 9.32 **A key finding is that the average used capacity across all the sports hall sites in Winchester in 2017 is 47.7% of capacity used at peak times. This increases to 53.7% in 2037, based on the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre and 51% across all the sports hall sites with the twelve badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre.**
- 9.33 These are the Winchester wide findings averages for used capacity and the estimated used capacity for individual sports hall sites will vary from this authority wide average. (Table 7.2).
- 9.34 The public leisure centres have higher than the authority wide average for used capacity in all four runs. This is because they provide for the full range of sports hall activities for both club use and recreational pay and play. Public leisure centres have the longest opening hours and unlike education venues, they provide for community use during the day. Finally they are proactively managed to increase participation in hall sports, recreational public pay and play in hall sports and increase the physical activity of residents. For all these reasons, there is a draw effect to the public leisure centre sites and which have the greatest accessibility for sports clubs and the public for recreational play. The findings for each of the public centres are:
- Meadowside Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. In addition to the reasons already set out, other factors could be, it is a 3 badminton court size sports hall and smaller than the vast majority of all the sports halls, so it requires fewer users to reach its full capacity.
 - The existing River Park Leisure Centre is estimated to have 79% of its capacity used in the weekly peak period in 2017. It is important to consider the percentage of sports hall capacity used, along with the scale of the sports hall site, so as to provide the rounded assessment of how full a sports hall is in the peak period. The River Park Leisure Centre is the largest venue in Winchester with an eight court size sports hall.

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

- 9.35 **A key finding is the new River Park Leisure Centre (eight badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 84% of used capacity in the weekly peak period.** It is replacing the existing centre which opened in 1984. According to the data the current centre has not had an extensive modernisation, of replacing the sports hall floor or upgrading the lighting system
- 9.36 The reasons the new centre used capacity is much higher than the existing venue, is because it is new facility with a sprung timber floor, modern lighting system and modern changing accommodation and these features will create a draw effect. Also research has identified that the quality of the sports hall offer with proactive management and a programme of use which reflects the times that customers want to do activities, is changing the patterns of use. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, not just using the nearest venue to where they live.
- 9.37 The new centre is also located in an area of Winchester where there is slightly higher demand for sports halls than the existing site, so it will increase accessibility for more residents.
- 9.38 **A key finding is the new River Park Leisure Centre (twelve badminton court sports hall) is estimated to have 72% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. The estimated used capacity is 12% lower than for the eight court sports hall.**
- 9.39 The reason for the lower used capacity with the twelve court sports hall is because the supply of sports halls across the Winchester City Council area exceeds demand. So providing a larger sports hall is simply providing more space for the same level of demand.
- 9.40 **A key finding is that Table 7.2 shows the estimated used capacity for all but two of the sports hall venues in Winchester decreases with the twelve badminton court option. Reinforcing that the same level of total demand is shared between a higher level of supply and creating lower used capacity at lots of venues**
- 9.41 The only change between runs 3 and 4 is to increase the size of the new River Park Leisure Centre from eight courts in run 3 to twelve courts in run 4. The two centres where used capacity remains unchanged between runs 3 and 4 are Meadowside Leisure Centre and Swanmore College.

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

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

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

- 9.43 Both the eight and twelve court size sports hall options at the new River Park Leisure Centre provide more supply than the projected demand across Winchester in 2037. However, it is recognised there is a need for a major sports hall to replace a venue and to provide scope for individual and team hall sports to develop.
- 9.44 It is then about striking a balance between supply and demand for sports halls and providing a scale of venue that meets demand and also provides some headroom for growth. The eight badminton court size sports halls strikes the better balance.
- 9.45 A twelve badminton court will also meet the same objectives, however the difference between the Winchester total supply of 52 badminton courts and the Winchester demand of 36 badminton courts is 16 badminton courts, a considerable difference between supply and demand.
- 9.46 The twelve badminton court size sports hall also leads to a greater re-distribution of demand across the eight sports hall venues in Winchester which provide for community use. The finding is the twelve badminton court size sports hall, creates a lower level of usage at six of the eight venues, when compared with the findings for the eight badminton court size sports hall, (Table 7.2).
- 9.47 Whilst it may be desirable to have more choice of venues and have greater ease of bookings and access to all the venues, it may also lead some sports hall owners choosing to reduce their access for community use, if demand decreases.
- 9.48 Most of the sports hall venues for community use are owned and operated by schools or colleges. Their policy towards community use, the type of use and the hours of use, will be determined by each individual school or college. Increasingly schools and colleges are reviewing the costs and benefits of community use of their sports facilities. Unfortunately the trend is for a reduction in the number of schools providing for community use of its sports facilities, especially schools now owned and operated by Academy Trusts.
- 7.26 Overall, the eight badminton court size sports hall at the new River Park Leisure Centre provides the most balanced scale of provision to meet the projected demand for sports halls across Winchester up to 2037 and beyond. It provides a good level of headroom to accommodate any increase in hall sports participation and accommodate some reduction in access to community use at other sports halls within Winchester. It also provides the best balance in the overall share of demand across all the sports hall venues in Winchester. This is more likely to ensure there are benefits to the other providers, notably education, to maintain access for community use of their sports halls.

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports

and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6 User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
 - UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
 - General Household Survey – ONS
 - Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
 - Active People Survey - Sport England
 - STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
 - Football participation - The FA
 - Young People & Sport in England – Sport England

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

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

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under

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

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

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

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

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

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

- 6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

- Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

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

- High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive
- Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

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

7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

- 7.1 As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools = 1 user /6m², halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".
- 7.2 If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 7.3 To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable).
- 7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;
- Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
 - Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as set out above.

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

- 8.1 Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.
- 8.2 Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise,

would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

8.3 For example:

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

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

8.4 Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

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

9. Travel times Catchments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 4: HEALTH AND FITNESS LATENT DEMAND ANALYSIS REPORT

(New) Winchester Leisure Centre

Assessment of Latent Demand for Fitness

We have set out to assess the potential demand for fitness at a new leisure centre in Winchester. The existing River Park Leisure Centre is more than 40 years old and will therefore close when the new centre opens. We understand the Council have purchased the Garrison Ground at Bar End and this will be the location for the new leisure centre. It's estimated that the leisure centre could open by the end of 2020.

The new leisure centre will be a major sports & leisure venue with extensive facilities including a c. 180-station gym, four group exercise studios, 25m & teaching pools, 12-court sports hall, 4 squash courts, hydrotherapy, treatment rooms, soft play and a café.

In estimating the demand for the new Winchester Leisure Centre, we have concentrated on a 10-minute drive time around the Bar End site and factored in the number and type of people living in the area, plus competing fitness gyms.

Catchment Area & Demographics

The new location in Bar End is almost a mile to the south of the existing River Park Leisure Centre which is in a more central location near the train station, theatre and main shopping area. Bar End is close to the M3 and the area east of the motorway is full of green fields so it's sparsely populated. Within a mile, there are 16k people and this increases to 42k in 2-miles and 54k in 3-miles. Although a 3-mile radius does include the whole of the Winchester population, including Twyford and Shawford (south) and Harestock (north), we have concentrated on a 10-minute drive time around the new leisure centre.

The core catchment area of 10-minutes is home to 70k people, of which **58,706** are adults aged 15+. The benefit of using this drive time is that it also includes those living in Kings Worthy (north) which has no facilities of its own, plus some of the residents of small villages a little over 3-miles away. The drive time does stretch to the northern part of Chandlers Ford but we wouldn't expect many people to come from this area to the new leisure centre; especially with a new leisure centre opening there in October 2017, a major new facility being developed by Eastleigh Borough Council.

This is an affluent part of the country and the most over-represented Mosaic group is B (Prestige Positions); this group accounts for just 7% of the population in England but here it makes up almost 21% of local people. These are affluent married couples who have reached senior and managerial positions in companies; they live in large detached homes. While some are mature empty-nesters or elderly retired couples, others are still supporting their teenage or older children.

The group Bs in the Winchester catchment area a mix of the two: 6.4% fall into type B07 (Alpha Families) and 6.2% are classified as Diamond Days (type B06). The former high achieving couples, mostly in their 40s, with school age children; with two working parents, household incomes are amongst the highest in the country. Diamond Days, on the other hand, are very well-off retired people, predominantly aged 66 or older, with many well into their 70s and early 80s. Most are in relatively good health and have strong interests in the local community. A further 4% are classified as Premium Fortunes (type B05) and these tend to be in their 40s and 50s with teenage children.

Montages of the two prominent group B types are shown overleaf; note the differences in age & income.

B07 Alpha Families

High-achieving families living fast-track lives, advancing careers, finances and their school-age kids' development



Key Features

- Married couples
- Two professional careers
- School age children
- High salaries, large mortgage
- Online shopping to save time
- Company cars and mobiles

Who We Are



B06 Diamond Days

Retired residents in sizeable homes whose finances are secured by significant assets and generous pensions



Key Features

- Well-off retirees
- Spacious detached homes
- Comfortable retirement income
- Wide range of investments
- Check stocks and shares online
- Often take short breaks and holidays

Who We Are



Also represented at higher than average levels in this catchment is G (Domestic Success); just over 15% are classified this way, compared to a national average figure of 8.5%. These are high-earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes. Their busy lives revolve around their children and successful careers in higher managerial and professional roles. They tend to be in their late 30s and 40s.

The type which stands out here is G27 (Thriving Independence); these are slightly different from the norm for group G in that many will have no children living with them (although some may have children from previous relationships staying with them from time to time). Type G26 (Cafes and Catchments) is also represented here at more than twice the national average. These are professional married couples in their late 30s and early 40s bringing up their school age children in pleasant family homes.

G27 Thriving Independence

Well-qualified older singles with incomes from successful professional careers in good quality housing



Key Features

- Singles and cohabitants 36+
- Family neighbourhoods
- Middle managers
- Large outstanding mortgage
- Comfortable income
- Moderate use of Internet

Who We Are



G26 Cafés and Catchments

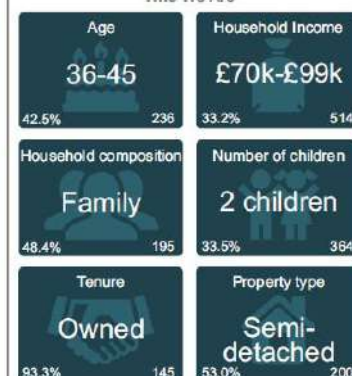
Affluent families with growing children living in upmarket housing in city environs



Key Features

- Professional couples with kids
- Good income
- Pleasant family homes
- Attractive city suburbs
- Proximity to jobs and entertainment
- Most likely to have children 12-17

Who We Are



A further 14% of the population are classified as group O (Rental Hubs); these are predominantly young, single people in their 20s and 30s who live in urban locations and rent their homes from private landlords. They represent an eclectic mix of students and young people with budding careers and more mundane starter roles. The type which stands out here is O61 (Career Builders) and these are young people educated to degree level who are establishing themselves in their chosen professions. They have good incomes and good prospects.

Almost 4% of the Winchester population fall into type O65 (Learners and Earners). These are a mix of undergraduate students who share rooms in houses close to universities, recent graduates who have stayed on at university for further studies or have moved to the area with graduate jobs, and older people, sometimes with university positions, whether academic or administrative.



The only other Mosaic group represented at higher than average levels is E (Senior Security); almost 9% are classified as such. These are elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Almost all are retired and the average age is 75.

Although at group level Mosaic group I (Family Basics) does not stand out, there is one type within it that does. Type I36 (Solid Economy) makes up over 7% of the Winchester population, making it the highest individual segment. Solid Economy are stable families with children renting better quality homes from social landlords. Rather than living on the largest council estates, these families are more likely to be found in smaller pockets of social housing in more advantaged areas. Parents tend to be mid-30s to mid-50s.

As highlighted by the demographics, there are some elderly people in the Winchester area; numbers of those aged 70+ are represented at higher than average levels. However, it's the 18-24 age bracket which stands out the most, accounting for over 12.5% of the population (compared to a national average of 9%).

It's worth noting that there are a higher than average number of 'unclassified' people within this Winchester catchment. This tends to mean that these are business areas where no one actually lives, or that the people who DO live there are not living in households, but rather in 'Communal Dwellings' (such as university halls / hospitals with residential units for nurses & doctors' / military barracks / prisons / nursing homes, etc). In this case, it's likely to be people associated with the university and therefore we've made some allowance for this within our estimate of latent demand.

Competition

It's somewhat surprising that Winchester does not have a large High St chain health club, with the affluent population living in the area. River Park Leisure Centre is currently the largest facility in Winchester, both in terms of the size of its fitness facilities and its membership. It's also the primary public sector swimming venue (the only other 'public' pools are at education sites: Kings School and Winchester College).

The newest entrant to the Winchester market is Anytime Fitness which opened in 2014. It's USP is that it's open 24/7 but the gym itself is not huge – c. 35-stations and no studio. Membership is available at £36.95 per month. We believe there are around 1,000 members which makes it the second largest in the area (after River Park).

New Energy Fitness opened in 2013 and with a c. 40-station gym, this makes it one of the larger facilities in the area. It has a large group exercise programme across 3 studios and membership is £47 per month.

The Winchester Hotel & Spa is the only 'premium' offering in the area, charging £62 per month. Its health club has a c. 20-station gym but the focus is on the spa which includes a small relaxation pool, sauna, steam & spa pool, plus treatment rooms.

Winchester Racquets & Fitness Club has a c. 25-station gym in addition to the multiple tennis and squash courts. Membership is almost £40 per month and we believe there are around 600 members. Jogging On is a small gym based at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. There's a 12-station gym but the focus is on personal training.

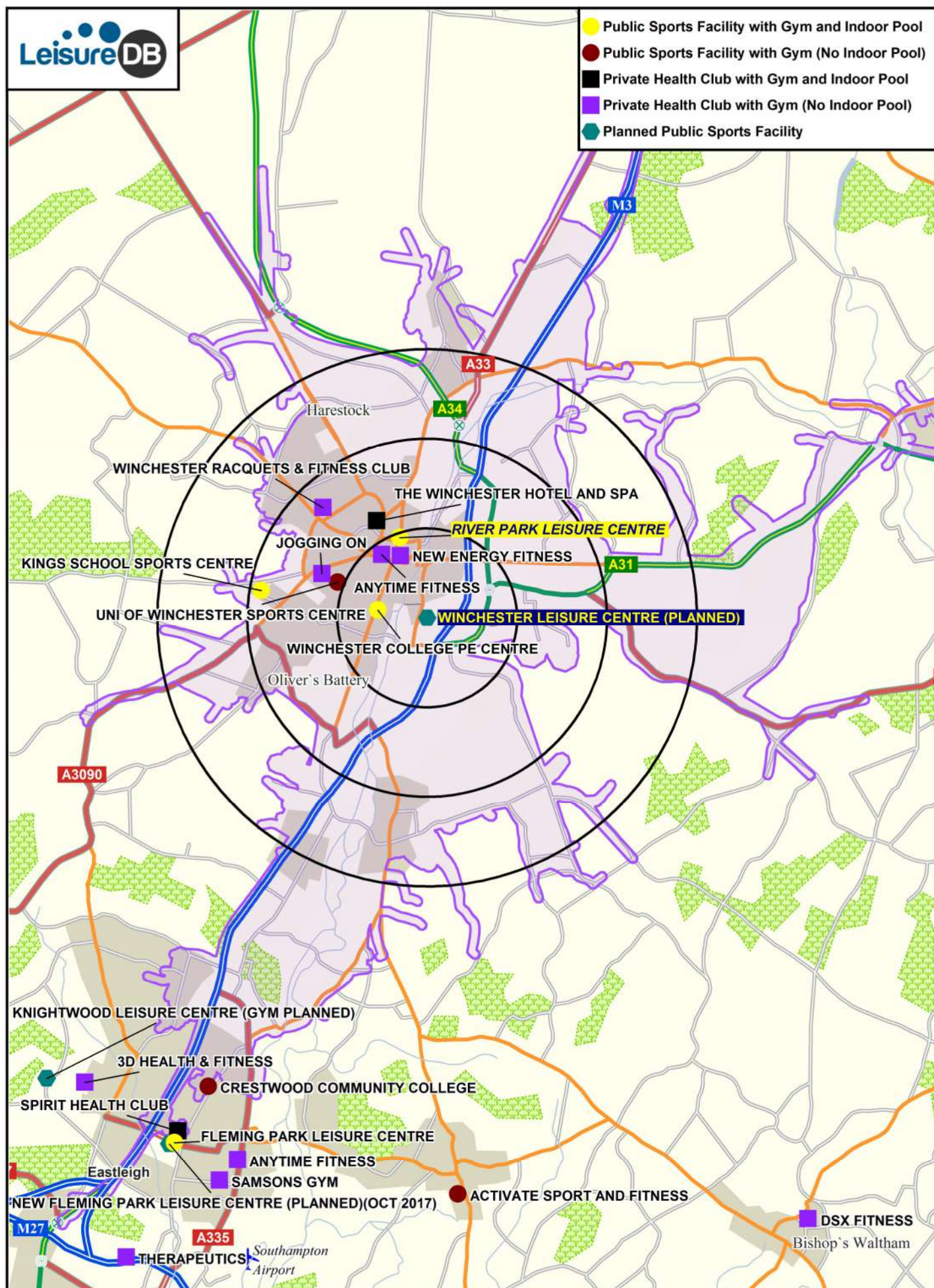
The other gyms in the area are based at education sites; Kings College and Winchester College both have a swimming pool in addition to the small gyms. We believe there are restrictions on when the facilities can be used and both have just a few hundred members. The University of Winchester Sports Centre has a c. 30-station gym, sports hall and studio.

Latent Demand

We have estimated the latent demand for the new Winchester Leisure Centre to be **3,645** – this is the total number of members we feel could be achieved. This includes allowance for 20% of the total to travel from outside the 10-minute drive time. We've also made some additional allowance for the c. 3,000 unclassified people living within the catchment, most of whom will be connected to the university in some way.

We believe the existing River Park Leisure Centre has around 2,000 fitness members so our estimate highlights a significant increase on this figure.

Health & Fitness Competition Map for the new Winchester Leisure Centre, Hampshire
(showing 1 mile bands plus a 10 minute drive time)



ESTIMATE OF LATENT DEMAND FOR HEALTH & FITNESS (NEW) WINCHESTER LEISURE CENTRE, HAMPSHIRE - 10 minute drive time		
MOSAIC UK Type	Total Adult Population (15+)	Total Health & Fitness Demand
A01 World-Class Wealth	77	2
A02 Uptown Elite	2,364	125
A03 Penthouse Chic	0	0
A04 Metro High-Flyers	133	7
B05 Premium Fortunes	2,324	127
B06 Diamond Days	3,636	182
B07 Alpha Families	3,783	250
B08 Bank of Mum and Dad	1,573	109
B09 Empty-Nest Adventure	983	51
C10 Wealthy Landowners	1,052	36
C11 Rural Vogue	132	6
C12 Scattered Homesteads	5	0
C13 Village Retirement	430	17
D14 Satellite Settlers	1,000	36
D15 Local Focus	77	4
D16 Outlying Seniors	83	3
D17 Far-Flung Outposts	0	0
E18 Legacy Elders	3,590	149
E19 Bungalow Haven	311	11
E20 Classic Grandparents	391	16
E21 Solo Retirees	942	40
F22 Boomerang Boarders	312	17
F23 Family Ties	1,072	75
F24 Fledgling Free	7	0
F25 Dependable Me	498	28
G26 Cafés and Catchments	2,874	172
G27 Thriving Independence	3,894	208
G28 Modern Parents	538	51
G29 Mid-Career Convention	1,602	99
H30 Primary Ambitions	1,922	116
H31 Affordable Fringe	124	9
H32 First-Rung Futures	140	8
H33 Contemporary Starts	995	61
H34 New Foundations	141	13
H35 Flying Solo	1,141	57
I36 Solid Economy	4,185	199
I37 Budget Generations	1	0
I38 Childcare Squeeze	0	0
I39 Families with Needs	0	0
J40 Make Do and Move On	81	5
J41 Disconnected Youth	307	13
J42 Midlife Stopgap	276	16
J43 Renting a Room	21	1
K44 Inner City Stalwarts	42	1
K45 Crowded Kaleidoscope	32	1
K46 High Rise Residents	186	7
K47 Streetwise Singles	296	14
K48 Low Income Workers	0	0
L49 Dependent Greys	49	1
L50 Pocket Pensions	515	9
L51 Aided Elderly	1,417	24
L52 Estate Veterans	252	13
L53 Seasoned Survivors	112	6
M54 Down-to-Earth Owners	0	0
M55 Offspring Overspill	435	30
M56 Self Supporters	55	3
N57 Community Elders	0	0
N58 Cultural Comfort	0	0
N59 Asian Heritage	0	0
N60 Ageing Access	1,103	54
O61 Career Builders	3,567	195
O62 Central Pulse	865	40
O63 Flexible Workforce	32	1
O64 Bus-Route Renters	680	36
O65 Learners and Earners	2,236	68
O66 Student Scene	649	16
Sub Total	58,706	2,836
Add consideration for 20% of Members from outside catchment		709
Add consideration for 'unclassified' population of c. 3k within catchment		100
Estimate of Total Demand for Health & Fitness		3,645
Minus current River Park Leisure Centre membership (approx.)		2,000
Estimate of Latent Demand for Health & Fitness		1,645
Minimum number of stations (based on 25 members per station)		146

MOSAIC UK Profile Report (Adults 15+)

Target Area: 10 minute drive time around the new Winchester Leisure Centre, Hampshire

Base Area: England

	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
Groups						
A City Prosperity (15+)	2,574	4.38	2,114,882	4.70	0.12	93
B Prestige Positions (15+)	12,299	20.95	3,284,577	7.29	0.37	287
C Country Living (15+)	1,619	2.76	2,760,609	6.13	0.06	45
D Rural Reality (15+)	1,160	1.98	2,482,802	5.51	0.05	36
E Senior Security (15+)	5,234	8.92	3,803,963	8.45	0.14	106
F Suburban Stability (15+)	1,889	3.22	2,740,692	6.09	0.07	53
G Domestic Success (15+)	8,908	15.17	3,834,270	8.51	0.23	178
H Aspiring Homemakers (15+)	4,462	7.60	4,251,592	9.44	0.10	81
I Family Basics (15+)	4,186	7.13	3,457,895	7.68	0.12	93
J Transient Renters (15+)	685	1.17	2,701,859	6.00	0.03	19
K Municipal Challenge (15+)	556	0.95	2,396,941	5.32	0.02	18
L Vintage Value (15+)	2,346	4.00	2,584,823	5.74	0.09	70
M Modest Traditions (15+)	490	0.84	1,887,614	4.19	0.03	20
N Urban Cohesion (15+)	1,103	1.88	2,686,437	5.97	0.04	31
O Rental Hubs (15+)	8,029	13.68	3,392,123	7.53	0.24	182
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
A City Prosperity (15+)						
A01 World-Class Wealth (15+)	77	0.13	305,852	0.68	0.03	19
A02 Uptown Elite (15+)	2,364	4.03	742,451	1.65	0.32	244
A03 Penthouse Chic (15+)	0	0.00	267,330	0.59	0.00	0
A04 Metro High-Flyers (15+)	133	0.23	799,249	1.77	0.02	13
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
B Prestige Positions (15+)						
B05 Premium Fortunes (15+)	2,324	3.96	497,303	1.10	0.47	359
B06 Diamond Days (15+)	3,636	6.19	656,916	1.46	0.55	425
B07 Alpha Families (15+)	3,783	6.44	710,218	1.58	0.53	409
B08 Bank of Mum and Dad (15+)	1,573	2.68	684,524	1.52	0.23	176
B09 Empty-Nest Adventure (15+)	983	1.67	735,616	1.63	0.13	102
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
C Country Living (15+)						
C10 Wealthy Landowners (15+)	1,052	1.79	895,099	1.99	0.12	90
C11 Rural Vogue (15+)	132	0.22	430,425	0.96	0.03	24
C12 Scattered Homesteads (15+)	5	0.01	494,626	1.10	0.00	1
C13 Village Retirement (15+)	430	0.73	940,459	2.09	0.05	35
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
D Rural Reality (15+)						
D14 Satellite Settlers (15+)	1,000	1.70	1,065,258	2.37	0.09	72
D15 Local Focus (15+)	77	0.13	707,681	1.57	0.01	8
D16 Outlying Seniors (15+)	83	0.14	698,599	1.55	0.01	9
D17 Far-Flung Outposts (15+)	0	0.00	11,264	0.03	0.00	0
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
E Senior Security (15+)						
E18 Legacy Elders (15+)	3,590	6.11	855,033	1.90	0.42	322
E19 Bungalow Haven (15+)	311	0.53	1,327,918	2.95	0.02	18
E20 Classic Grandparents (15+)	391	0.67	827,114	1.84	0.05	36
E21 Solo Retirees (15+)	942	1.61	793,898	1.76	0.12	91
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
F Suburban Stability (15+)						
F22 Boomerang Boarders (15+)	312	0.53	724,678	1.61	0.04	33
F23 Family Ties (15+)	1,072	1.83	950,975	2.11	0.11	86
F24 Fledgling Free (15+)	7	0.01	497,262	1.10	0.00	1
F25 Dependable Me (15+)	498	0.85	567,777	1.26	0.09	67
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100

	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
G Domestic Success (15+)						
G26 Cafés and Catchments (15+)	2,874	4.90	989,777	2.20	0.29	223
G27 Thriving Independence (15+)	3,894	6.63	965,004	2.14	0.40	310
G28 Modern Parents (15+)	538	0.92	844,929	1.88	0.06	49
G29 Mid-Career Convention (15+)	1,602	2.73	1,034,560	2.30	0.15	119
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
H Aspiring Homemakers (15+)						
H30 Primary Ambitions (15+)	1,922	3.27	1,233,997	2.74	0.16	119
H31 Affordable Fringe (15+)	124	0.21	1,217,578	2.70	0.01	8
H32 First-Rung Futures (15+)	140	0.24	627,335	1.39	0.02	17
H33 Contemporary Starts (15+)	995	1.69	804,992	1.79	0.12	95
H34 New Foundations (15+)	141	0.24	136,635	0.30	0.10	79
H35 Flying Solo (15+)	1,141	1.94	231,055	0.51	0.49	379
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
I Family Basics (15+)						
I36 Solid Economy (15+)	4,185	7.13	1,137,407	2.53	0.37	282
I37 Budget Generations (15+)	1	0.00	575,382	1.28	0.00	0
I38 Childcare Squeeze (15+)	0	0.00	698,802	1.55	0.00	0
I39 Families with Needs (15+)	0	0.00	1,046,304	2.32	0.00	0
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
J Transient Renters (15+)						
J40 Make Do and Move On (15+)	81	0.14	569,980	1.27	0.01	11
J41 Disconnected Youth (15+)	307	0.52	252,780	0.56	0.12	93
J42 Midlife Stopgap (15+)	276	0.47	952,998	2.12	0.03	22
J43 Renting a Room (15+)	21	0.04	926,101	2.06	0.00	2
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
K Municipal Challenge (15+)						
K44 Inner City Stalwarts (15+)	42	0.07	426,314	0.95	0.01	8
K45 Crowded Kaleidoscope (15+)	32	0.05	615,213	1.37	0.01	4
K46 High Rise Residents (15+)	186	0.32	150,543	0.33	0.12	95
K47 Streetwise Singles (15+)	296	0.50	472,630	1.05	0.06	48
K48 Low Income Workers (15+)	0	0.00	732,241	1.63	0.00	0
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
L Vintage Value (15+)						
L49 Dependent Greys (15+)	49	0.08	397,615	0.88	0.01	9
L50 Pocket Pensions (15+)	515	0.88	631,025	1.40	0.08	63
L51 Aided Elderly (15+)	1,417	2.41	494,978	1.10	0.29	220
L52 Estate Veterans (15+)	252	0.43	571,115	1.27	0.04	34
L53 Seasoned Survivors (15+)	112	0.19	490,090	1.09	0.02	18
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
M Modest Traditions (15+)						
M54 Down-to-Earth Owners (15+)	0	0.00	462,609	1.03	0.00	0
M55 Offspring Overspill (15+)	435	0.74	814,629	1.81	0.05	41
M56 Self Supporters (15+)	55	0.09	610,376	1.36	0.01	7
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
N Urban Cohesion (15+)						
N57 Community Elders (15+)	0	0.00	749,285	1.66	0.00	0
N58 Cultural Comfort (15+)	0	0.00	788,360	1.75	0.00	0
N59 Asian Heritage (15+)	0	0.00	653,457	1.45	0.00	0
N60 Ageing Access (15+)	1,103	1.88	495,335	1.10	0.22	171
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100
	New Winchester LC - 10 mins	New Winchester LC - 10 mins %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
O Rental Hubs (15+)						
O61 Career Builders (15+)	3,567	6.08	703,226	1.56	0.51	389
O62 Central Pulse (15+)	865	1.47	428,912	0.95	0.20	155
O63 Flexible Workforce (15+)	32	0.05	798,335	1.77	0.00	3
O64 Bus-Route Renters (15+)	680	1.16	813,509	1.81	0.08	64
O65 Learners and Earners (15+)	2,236	3.81	425,684	0.95	0.53	403
O66 Student Scene (15+)	649	1.11	222,457	0.49	0.29	224
Adults 15+ estimate 2015	58,706	100.00	45,031,185	100.00	0.13	100