

Facilities Planning Model Assessment of
Sports Hall Provision for
Mansfield District Council

Bespoke Report

24 October 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- 0.1 Mansfield District Council (also referred to as Mansfield or the District) is reviewing its current provision of sports halls and assessing the future demand and level of provision required to 2043.
- 0.2 This report has been prepared based on an assessment using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) spatial modelling tool. The FPM study is a quantitative, accessibility and spatial assessment of the supply, demand and access to sports halls.
- 0.3 The FPM modelling runs are to provide assessments of how the sports halls in the Mansfield District Council area and the neighbouring local authorities meet demand.
- Run 1 – a baseline assessment for the existing sports halls to assess the current levels of demand from the resident population in 2025
 - Runs 2 to 3 – forward assessments for how different scenarios of sports halls would meet future demand, taking account of changes in the total population in Mansfield and the study area in 2043
 - Run 2 – no changes to supply
 - Run 3 – modelled addition of Water Meadows 2
- 0.4 The main report sets out the full set of findings under each of the seven assessment headings.
- 0.5 The next section of the report provides the headline strategic overview, and the key findings and interventions arising from the FPM study on supply, demand and accessibility.

Headline Strategic Overview

- 0.6 The headline strategic finding is that nearly all the current and future demand for sports halls can be met by the available supply in each run. Unmet demand is very low. However, the public leisure centre sports halls, and one educational sports hall, are estimated to be completely full at peak times in all the runs where they are available. There is, therefore, a need to increase availability and capacity, and this is possible at the educational sites.
- 0.7 The option to provide Water Meadows 2 sports hall at the location and scale modelled is supported by the FPM assessment, for the following reasons:
- Second public leisure centre in Mansfield, which is available to all residents
 - Provides a second six-court hall in the District that is suitable for multiple sports activities simultaneously
 - Improves the offer by providing the first new sports hall in Mansfield since 2010
 - Located in the area of highest demand and close to an area of high deprivation

- Increases the number of all residents and most deprived residents that are within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall
- Larger proportion of Mansfield's satisfied demand met within the District
- Less unmet demand that is too far from a sports hall
- Reduces the proportion of used capacity at three educational sports halls in north Mansfield town from 100% in Run 2 to a comfortable level (less than 80%) in Run 3

0.8 The stock of sports halls in Mansfield is ageing. The average age of all the sports hall sites increases from 35 years in 2025 to 48 years in 2043 when Water Meadows 2 is included. There is an increasing need for refurbishment of the existing stock.

Key Findings

0.9 The key findings that underpin the headline strategic overview are as follows:

1. Oak Tree Leisure Centre and Water Meadows 2 are available for the maximum 46.0 hours in the weekly peak period. There is no scope to increase availability and capacity at these sites.
2. The educational sector is the major provider, with 72% of the available capacity in Runs 1 and 2, and 57% in Run 3.
3. Mansfield's population is projected to increase by 12% between 2025 and 2043, resulting in a 9% increase in demand for sports halls.
4. Mansfield's satisfied demand is 96% in Run 1. In Run 2 the proportion decreases to 95%, even though the number of visits met increases due to the rise in demand. In Run 3 satisfied demand is 96% due to the increase in capacity. In all three runs Mansfield's proportion of satisfied demand is above the national average. It equals the regional average in Runs 1 and 3, but is lower in Run 2.
5. In Run 1, 70% of Mansfield's satisfied demand is met within the District, and in Run 2, 71%. The inclusion of Water Meadows increases retained demand to 78% in Run 3.
6. Mansfield's unmet demand is highest in Run 2 at 5% of demand, equating to just 1.4 courts with a comfort factor included. It is lowest in Run 1 at 4% of demand, equating to 1.2 court. Across all runs, between 92% and 97% of all unmet demand is too far from a sports hall.
7. The overall used capacity of Mansfield's sports halls in the weekly peak period is 80% in Run 1, 88% in Run 2, and 80% in Run 3. Five sports hall sites are estimated to be completely full in Run 2 and three sites in Run 3, which includes Oak Tree Leisure Centre and Water Meadows 2.

Interventions and Next Steps

- 0.10 The quantitative and spatial findings identify that there is sufficient supply across Mansfield in each run to meet demand in 2025 and 2043. However, the distribution of demand, the attractiveness of the public leisure centres, and the hours when educational sports halls are available, means some sports halls are either completely full or uncomfortably full at peak times, especially in Runs 1 and 2.
- 0.11 Therefore, the intervention is to increase access for community use at key educational sites to create more capacity. This will lead to a more balanced distribution of satisfied demand across Mansfield.
- 0.12 Based on the FPM assessment, the key educational sites are the two most recent to open. These two sites currently have the least availability in the weekly peak period and, therefore, the most scope to increase capacity, and are shown below in order of priority.
- Samworth Church Academy:
 - Only site to have a four-court hall and an activity hall
 - Opened in 2010
 - Located in an area of high demand and deprivation
 - 100% utilised in Run 3 but only available for 25 hours in the weekly peak period
 - The Brunts Academy:
 - Four-court hall
 - Opened in 2003
 - Located in an area of high demand and deprivation
 - Centrally located in north Mansfield town
 - 74% utilised in Run 3 but meets the fewest visits as only available for 15 hours in the weekly peak period
- 0.13 Furthermore, if there is not already in place a Community Use Agreement (CUA), this should be negotiated and agreed to protect access for community use. Sport England can advise on the content of a CUA. Once in place, it is essential that Mansfield District Council monitors the actual delivery of the CUA.
- 0.14 Finally, a CUA should be negotiated and agreed for any new or replacement educational sports hall.
- 0.15 These interventions and suggested next steps are based on the FPM findings and should be considered as a key part of the all-round evidence base for integration into Mansfield District Council's Built Facilities Strategy. Combining the FPM assessment with the wider review of provision will lead to well considered options on the best ways to meet the projected demand for sports halls up to 2043 and beyond.

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Sports Hall Supply	4
3.	Demand for Sports Halls	11
4.	Accessibility	18
5.	Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls	26
6.	Unmet Demand for Sports Halls	32
7.	Used Capacity of Facilities.....	38
8.	Local Share of Facilities	47
	Appendix 1: Facilities Excluded	53
	Appendix 2: Facilities in Neighbouring Local Authority Areas Included in the Assessment	54
	Appendix 3: Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters.....	56

1 INTRODUCTION

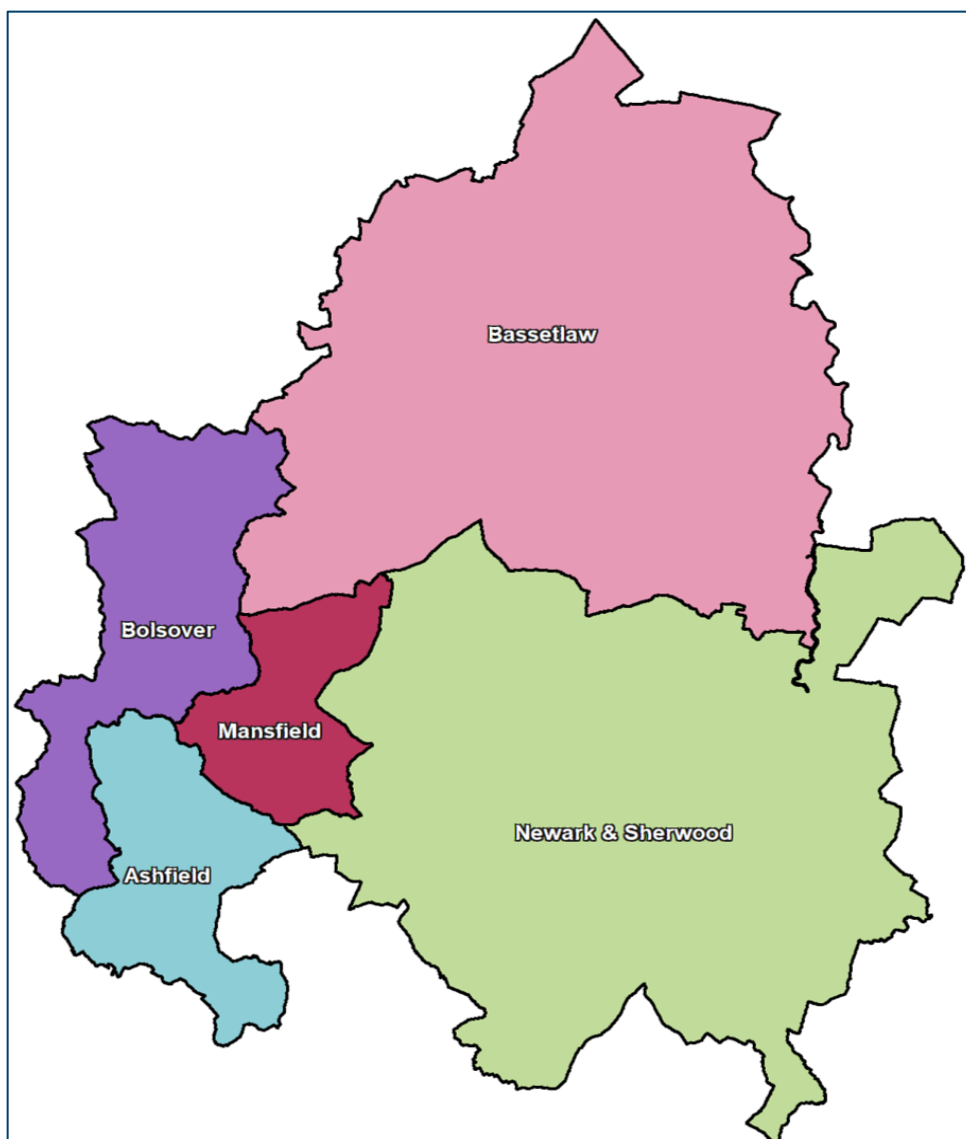
- 1.1 Mansfield District Council (also referred to as Mansfield or the District) is reviewing its current provision of sports halls and assessing the future provision required to 2043.
- 1.2 This report has been prepared based on an assessment using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) spatial modelling tool. The FPM study is a quantitative, accessibility and spatial assessment of the supply, demand and access to sports halls.
- 1.3 The strategic drivers for Mansfield District Council are to understand the following:
- How well the existing supply of sports halls meets demand in 2025 and 2043
 - The impact that population change has in meeting the demand for sports halls and its distribution up to 2043
 - How the modelled change in the supply of sports halls meets demand and its distribution up to 2043
- 1.4 The outputs from the FPM assessment will inform:
- Mansfield District Council's strategic planning review of sports halls provision and future strategy
 - An evidence base that contributes to development of planning policy for the provision of indoor sports facilities
- 1.5 The sequence of work is based on assessments known as runs, and these are set out in the Executive Summary.

The Study Area

- 1.6 The assessments include the sports halls and population in Mansfield and the neighbouring local authority areas, which comprise study area (see Map 1.1).
- 1.7 A customer's choice of sports hall does not respect local authority boundaries. There may be management and possibly pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities in their local authority area. Other factors that influence the choice of sports hall include:
- How close the venue is to where residents live or work
 - Other facilities at the same site, such as a gym or studio
 - Programming of the hall with activities that appeal to residents and are available at times that fit with the lifestyle of residents
 - Age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness
- 1.8 Increasingly, the quality of sports halls and their offer are of more importance to residents in their choice of venues. New facilities will have a significant draw because of the enhance quality of the venues.

- 1.9 In determining the position across Mansfield, it is important to take full account of the sports halls and population in the neighbouring local authority areas. The most attractive facility for some Mansfield residents may be outside the District (known as exported demand). For residents of neighbouring authorities, their most attractive sports hall may be inside Mansfield (known as imported demand).
- 1.10 To take account of these factors, a study area is established that places Mansfield at its centre and includes the neighbouring local authority areas.

Map 1.1: Study Area for Mansfield Sports Halls Assessment



Report Structure, Content and Sequence

- 1.11 The findings for the Mansfield assessment are set out in a series of tables for all runs. This allows a 'read across' to see the specific impact of changes between Runs 1 and 3, and builds up the picture of change.
- 1.12 The headings for each table are:
- Supply
 - Demand
 - Accessibility
 - Satisfied Demand
 - Unmet Demand
 - Used Capacity
 - Local Share
- 1.13 The terms listed above are defined beneath the tables.
- 1.14 To support the findings, this report also includes maps that show sports hall locations, demand, deprivation, driving and walking coverage, public transport access, exported satisfied demand, unmet demand, imported used capacity and local share.
- 1.15 Where valid, the findings for neighbouring local authorities are set out. A commentary is provided on these comparable findings. For example, some local authorities like to know how their findings on proportion of met demand compare with those of neighbouring local authorities.
- 1.16 The key findings in each of the sections are numbered and highlighted in bold typeface.
- 1.17 The facilities excluded from the study, with explanations, are listed in Appendix 1. Details of the sports halls in the neighbouring local authority areas included in the assessment are set out in Appendix 2. The FPM and its parameters are described in Appendix 3.
- 1.18 All maps for the study are provided in a separate document as layered PDFs.

2 SPORTS HALL SUPPLY

In Run 3 Mansfield has two public leisure centre sports halls, five educational sites and one club sports hall.

There are five four-court halls, which provide all sports. In Run 3 there are two six-court halls, which can cater for multiple sports activities simultaneously.

There is only one venue that has a main hall and an activity hall.

The unavailable hall space across the educational sites and the club site is 10.2 courts in each run.

Vision West Nottinghamshire College is the only educational sports hall that has been refurbished.

Table 2.1: Supply of Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Supply	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Number of sports halls	8	8	9
Number of sports hall sites	7	7	8
Supply in badminton court equivalents	34.0	34.0	40.0
Supply in courts scaled with hours available in peak period	23.8	23.8	29.8
Unavailable supply in the weekly peak period	30%	30%	25%
Supply in visits per week in peak period	8,765	8,765	10,973
Average age of all sites	35	53	48
Average age of public leisure centres	19	37	24

Definition of supply – This is the supply or capacity of the sports halls available for community and club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in the number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in the number of badminton courts.

Weekly peak period – This is when most visits take place and when users have most flexibility to visit. The peak period for sports halls is one hour on weekday mornings, five hours on weekday evenings and eight hours on weekend days. This gives a total of 46 hours per week. The modelling and recommendations are based on the ability of the public to access facilities during this weekly peak period.

- 2.1 In Runs 1 and 2 there are eight existing sports halls across seven sites in Mansfield.
- 2.2 In Run 3 a new sports hall at Water Meadows 2 is modelled to open in 2032. Run 3 has nine sports halls across eight sites.

Table 2.2: Details of Sports Halls in Mansfield Included in the Runs

Site	Provider	Facility Type	Dimensions (m)	Area (sqm)	Peak Hours	Total Hours	Capacity (visits)	Year Built	Year Refurb
Oak Tree Leisure Centre	Public	4-court	33 x 18	594	46	91.5	1,472	2006	
Water Meadows 2 (Run 3 only)	Public	6-court	34 x 27	918	46	94.5	2,208	2032	
All Saints' Catholic Academy	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	33	38	1,056	1981	
Queen Elizabeth's Academy	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	39.5	41.5	1,264	1990	
Samworth Church Academy	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	25	25	1,597	2010	
		Activity	18 x 17	306	25	25			
The Brunts Academy	Educational	4-court	33 x 18	594	15	15	480	2003	
Vision West Nottinghamshire College	Educational	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	39	53	1,872	1950	2012
Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club	Other	4-court	33 x 18	594	32	43	1,024	1994	2002

Providers

- 2.3 The facilities excluded from the study are listed in Appendix 1. Warsop Health Hub has an 18m x 18m two-court sports hall, but is excluded from the assessment because this size of hall provides a limited number of hall sports and activities. However, it is acknowledged that Warsop Health Hub provides a very important facility for the Warsop local community.
- 2.4 There is one public leisure centre in Runs 1 and 2, and two in Run 3. Public leisure centres are available for use to all residents and provide recreational pay-and-play, as well as organised team and individual sports activities.
- 2.5 The educational sector is the largest provider, with five sites. All are managed in-house and are available for organised sports club and community group use, with little, if any, pay-and-play. The schools and colleges are responsible for promoting community use.
- Promotion may be passive whereby the school or college responds to requests for lettings but does not set up a timetable or regular programmes of use.
 - Promotion may be dynamic whereby the school or college works with clubs to promote community use and publishes a timetable, and provides details of the dimensions of the sports hall, ancillary facilities and pricing.
- 2.6 There is one other provider, Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club, which is operated in-house and available to the club membership only. The sports hall is also available for hire for non-sporting activities such as exhibitions, fairs and festivals.

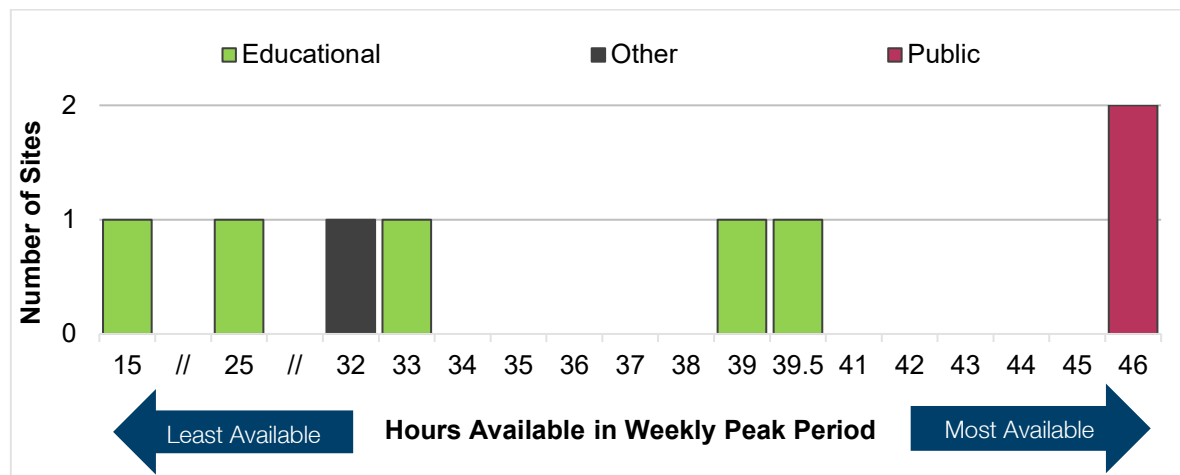
Scale

- 2.7 There is one six-court hall in Mansfield in Runs 1 and 2, and two in Run 3. These are the largest sports halls in the District and provide multiple sports activities simultaneously. Vision West Nottinghamshire College has very slightly larger dimensions of 34.5m x 27m, while Water Meadows 2 is 34m x 27m.
- 2.8 There are six four-court halls, which all have dimensions of 33m x 18m. This size of sports hall, while meeting the requirements for most indoor hall sports at the community level of participation, has less space between and behind individual courts. This may prohibit use of these sports halls if they do not meet the requirements for competition play.
- 2.9 Samworth Church Academy also has an activity hall with dimensions of 18m x 17m. An activity hall is a flexible space for multiple sports that is smaller than the equivalent of three badminton courts, and may or may not have line markings.
- 2.10 Where a sports hall site has a main hall and an activity hall, the activities for the two halls are programmed together. The main hall can accommodate big/high space activities such as basketball and badminton, which have low participant numbers. The activity hall can accommodate smaller space activities such as martial arts, which have higher participant numbers.

- 2.11 The at-one-time capacity of a main hall with marked courts is eight people per badminton court (the equivalent area of a badminton court is 144 sqm). For an activity hall, this increases to 15 people per court. Therefore, an activity hall has almost double the capacity of a main hall with the same dimensions.

Availability

Chart 2.1: Availability of Mansfield Sports Halls by Provider

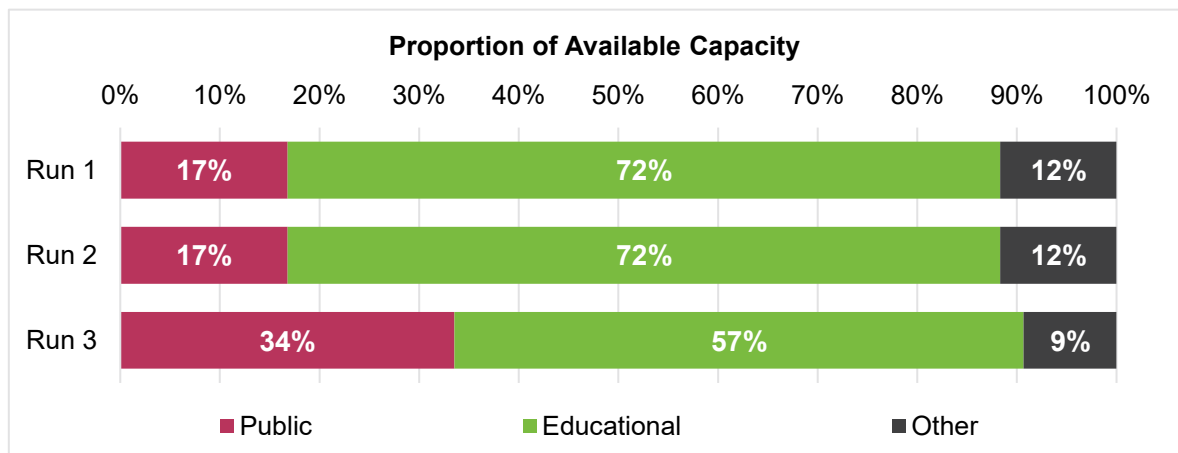


- 2.12 **Key finding 1** is that Oak Tree Leisure Centre and Water Meadows 2 are available for the maximum 46.0 hours in the weekly peak period. There is no scope to increase availability and capacity at these sites.
- 2.13 It is unusual for educational sports halls managed in-house to be available for more than 41.0 hours in the weekly peak period because they are not available for community use during weekday daytimes.
- 2.14 There is good commitment to community use at three of the educational sports hall sites, with availability of between 33.0 hours and 39.5 hours during the weekly peak period. Queen Elizabeth's Academy has the most availability.
- 2.15 The least availability is at The Brunts Academy at 15.0 hours, and Samworth Church Academy at 25.0 hours.
- 2.16 Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club is available for 32.0 hours in the weekly peak period.

Capacity

- 2.17 The unavailable hall space across the educational sites and the club site is 10.2 badminton court equivalents in each run.
- 2.18 The hall space available for community use is 23.8 courts in Runs 1 and 2, and 29.8 courts in Run 3.
- 2.19 Run 3 has the largest capacity at 10,973 visits in the weekly peak period. Runs 1 and 2 have the smallest capacity at 8,765 visits.

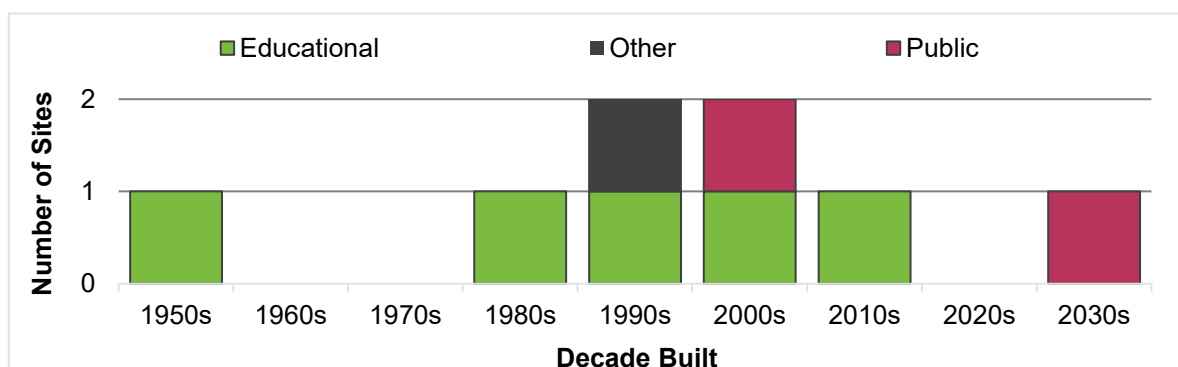
Chart 2.2: Proportion of Available Hall Space in Mansfield by Provider and Run



- 2.20 The public leisure centres provide 17% of the available capacity in Runs 1 and 2, and 34% in Run 3.
- 2.21 **Key finding 2** is that the educational sector is the major provider, with 72% of the available capacity in Runs 1 and 2, and 57% in Run 3.
- 2.22 Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club provides 12% of the available capacity in Runs 1 and 2, and 9% in Run 3.
- 2.23 Vision West Nottinghamshire College has the largest capacity in Mansfield in Runs 1 and 2 at 1,872 visits in the weekly peak period. Water Meadows 2 has the largest capacity in Run 3 at 2,208 visits, because its six-court hall has more availability in the weekly peak period.
- 2.24 Samworth Church Academy has the second largest capacity of the educational sites.
- 2.25 The Brunts Academy has a much smaller capacity than the other sports halls in Mansfield in the weekly peak period, at 480 visits. The second smallest capacity is Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club at 1,024 visits.

Age

Chart 2.3: Decade Built of Sports Halls in Mansfield by Provider



- 2.26 The stock of sports halls in Mansfield is ageing. The average age of all the sports hall sites increases from 35 years in Run 1 (2025) to 53 years in Run 2 (2043). However, the addition of Water Meadows 2 in Run 3, due to open in 2032, reduces the increase to 48 years.
- 2.27 Oak Tree Leisure Centre opened in 2006 and has not been refurbished.
- 2.28 The oldest site in Mansfield is Vision West Nottinghamshire College, which opened in 1950 and is the only educational site to have been refurbished, in 2012.
- 2.29 The other four educational sports hall sites opened between 1981 and 2010. Samworth Church Academy is the most recent site to open, although this was 15 years ago.
- 2.30 Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club opened in 1994 and was modernised in 2002.
- 2.31 Modernisation is defined as one or more of the following:
- Upgrade of the sports hall floor to a sprung timber floor
 - Upgrade of the lighting in the sports hall
 - Modernisation of the changing accommodation

Sports Hall Locations

- 2.32 All the sports halls are located in the southern half of Mansfield (see Map 2.1).
- 2.33 Shirebrook Leisure Centre and Shirebrook Academy in Bolsover are close to the northwest border of Mansfield, and will be accessible to some Mansfield residents. Both have four-court halls, and Shirebrook Academy also has an activity hall (see Appendix 2). Shirebrook Academy opened in 2013, while Shirebrook Leisure Centre opened in 1984 and was refurbished in 2009.
- 2.34 Cuckney Cricket Club is a three-court hall in Bassetlaw, which is close to the northern border of Mansfield.
- 2.35 Joseph Whitaker School in Newark and Sherwood is close to the southeast border of Mansfield.

Map 2.1: Location of Sports Halls in All Runs (2025 and 2043)



3 DEMAND FOR SPORTS HALLS

Demand for sports halls in Mansfield is less than its available supply in Runs 1 and 3. Demand is greater than the available supply in Run 2.

There is a projected increase in demand for sports halls in all the neighbouring local authorities between 2025 and 2043. The largest increase is in Mansfield.

Demand is highest in Mansfield town in 2025 and 2043.

Across all runs, 16% of demand is in the 10% most deprived areas.

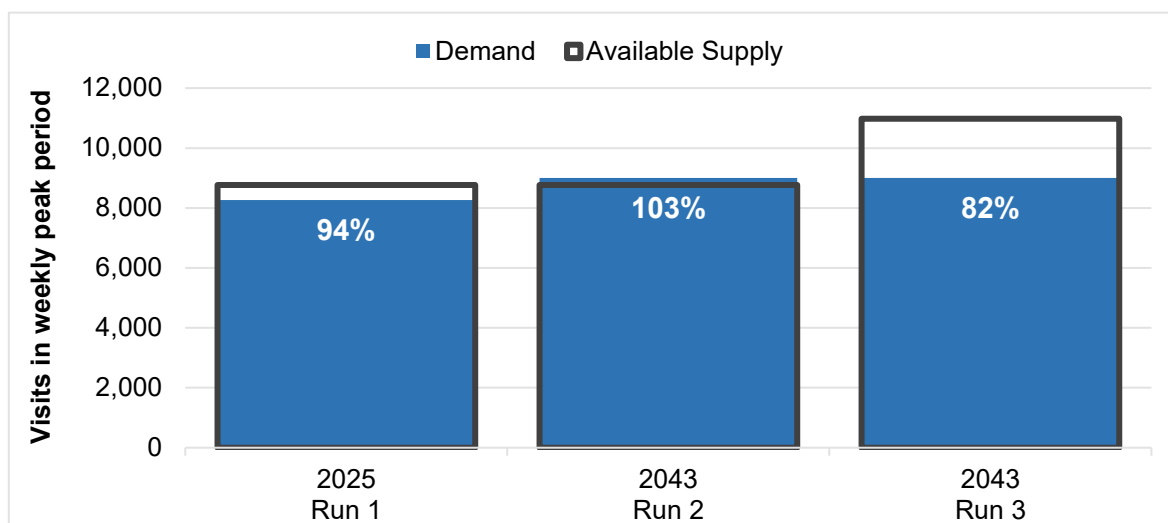
Table 3.1: Demand for Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Demand	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Population	113,770	126,887	126,887
Visits demanded in weekly peak period	8,265	9,001	9,001
Demand in courts with comfort factor included	28.1	30.6	30.6
% of demand in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally	16%	16%	16%

Definition of total demand – This represents the total demand for sports halls by gender and for six age bands from 0 to 79, and 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 to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period and number of badminton courts. The FPM parameters for the percentage of participation and frequency of participation, for gender and for different age bands, are calculated from Sport England's Active Lives survey up to November 2023 and are set out in Appendix 3.

- 3.1 Demand is calculated from the resident population. Mansfield District Council provided its population forecasts by age group for 2025 and 2043.
- 3.2 **Key finding 3** is that Mansfield's population is projected to increase by 12% between 2025 and 2043, resulting in a 9% increase in demand for sports halls.
- 3.3 The smaller increase in demand compared with population growth is due to the ageing of the population in Mansfield between 2025 and 2043. There will be fewer residents in the age bands with the highest sports hall participation (0-15 year olds and 16-24 year olds) in 2043 than in 2025. The rate and frequency of sports hall participation is assumed to be unchanged between the two years (for participation rates and frequency, see Appendix 3: Sports Halls Parameters).

Chart 3.1: Demand as a Proportion of Available Supply in Mansfield by Run



3.4 Mansfield's demand as a proportion of its available supply is as follows:

- Run 1 – 94%
- Run 2 – 103%, when demand increases in 2043
- Run 3 – 82%, when capacity increases with the addition of Water Meadows 2

Demand in the Study Area

Table 3.2: Demand for Sports Halls by Area and Run

Demand in Court Equivalents Considering a 'Comfort' Factor	Run 1	Runs 2-3	Difference 2025 to 2043	
Area	2025	2043	Courts	% Change
Mansfield	28.1	30.6	2.5	9%
Bolsover	20.6	22.4	1.8	9%
Ashfield	31.9	32.8	0.9	3%
Bassetlaw	29.6	31.7	2.1	7%
Newark & Sherwood	30.9	33.0	2.1	7%

3.5 Demand increases in all the neighbouring local authorities between 2025 and 2043. The largest percentage increase is in Bolsover at 9%. However, this increase is only the equivalent of 1.8 courts including a comfort factor.

3.6 Demand increases by 7% in Newark and Sherwood, and Bassetlaw. The smallest increase in demand is in Ashfield at 3%.

3.7 Mansfield has the largest increase in demand across the study area, at 2.5 courts including a comfort factor.

Geographical Distribution of Demand

3.8 Demand is highest in Mansfield town in both 2025 and 2043. There is considerably more demand in the southern half of the District.

3.9 Water Meadows 2 is located in the area of highest demand in 2043.

2025

3.10 In 2025 (see Map 3.1), the greatest density of demand is southeast of Mansfield town centre at 1.2 courts per square kilometre (light green square).

3.11 The areas of greatest demand across six square kilometres are as follows:

- Southeast Mansfield town – 4.4 courts
- Northwest Mansfield town – 4.2 courts
- Northeast Mansfield town – 4.1 courts
- Mansfield Woodhouse – 3.1 courts

3.12 Two areas have smaller clusters of demand:

- Southwest Mansfield town – 2.2 courts across five square kilometres
- Market Warsop – 1.9 courts across six square kilometres

2043

3.13 In 2043 demand increases across Mansfield (see Map 3.2).

3.14 The greatest density of demand is at the same location and increases to 1.3 courts per square kilometre (yellow square).

3.15 Demand remains highest in the same areas:

- Southeast Mansfield town – increases by 0.4 courts to 4.8 courts
- Northwest Mansfield town – increases by 0.2 courts to 4.4 courts
- Northeast Mansfield town – no increase at 4.1 courts
- Mansfield Woodhouse – increases by 0.3 courts to 3.4 courts

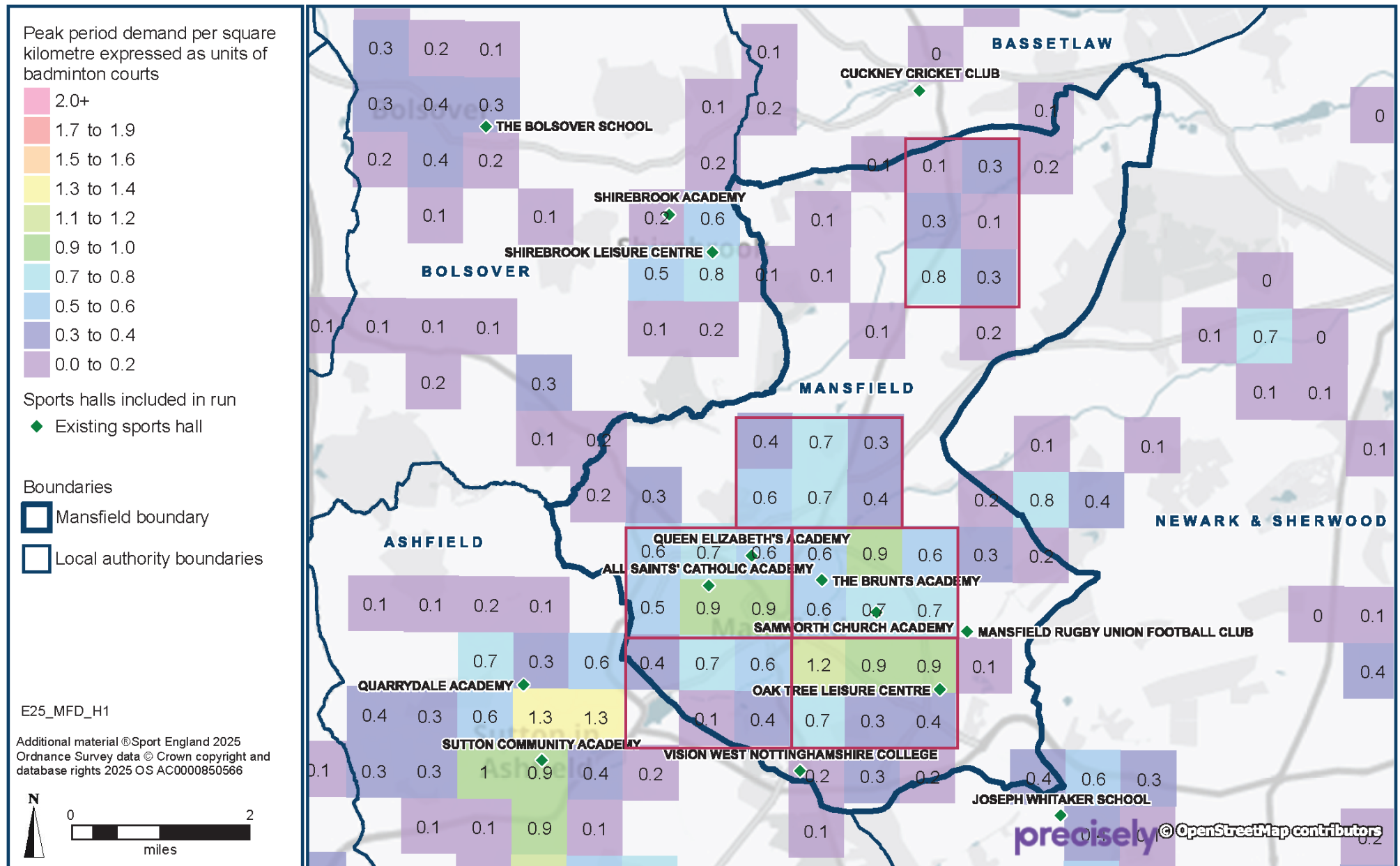
3.16 There are smaller increases in demand in the following areas:

- Southwest Mansfield town – increases by 0.2 courts to 2.4 courts
- Market Warsop – increases by 0.2 courts to 2.1 courts

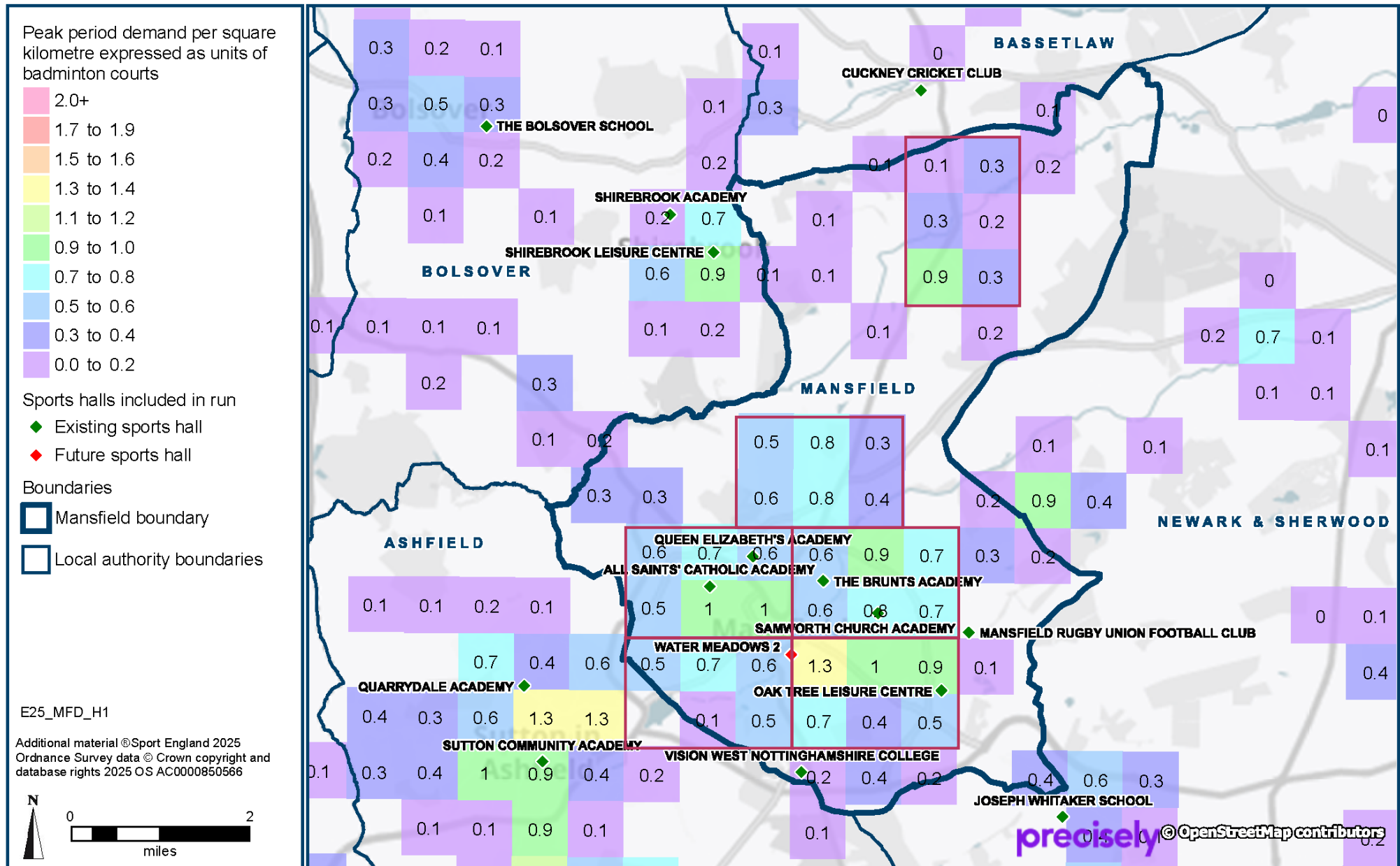
Deprivation

- 3.17 Of Mansfield's demand, 16% is in the 10% most deprived lower super output areas nationally. The areas of greatest deprivation are as follows (dark brown areas in Map **3.3**):
- Southeast outskirts of Mansfield by Ransom Wood – Oak Tree Leisure Centre and Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club are located in this area
 - Northeast Mansfield town and Forest Town – The Brunts Academy and Samworth Church Academy are located in this area
 - Southwest Mansfield town – west of Water Meadows 2
 - Mansfield Woodhouse
 - Market Warsop
- 3.18 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used in the FPM to limit whether people will use commercial facilities (see Appendix **3** for definition of IMD). A weighting factor is incorporated to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the LSOA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

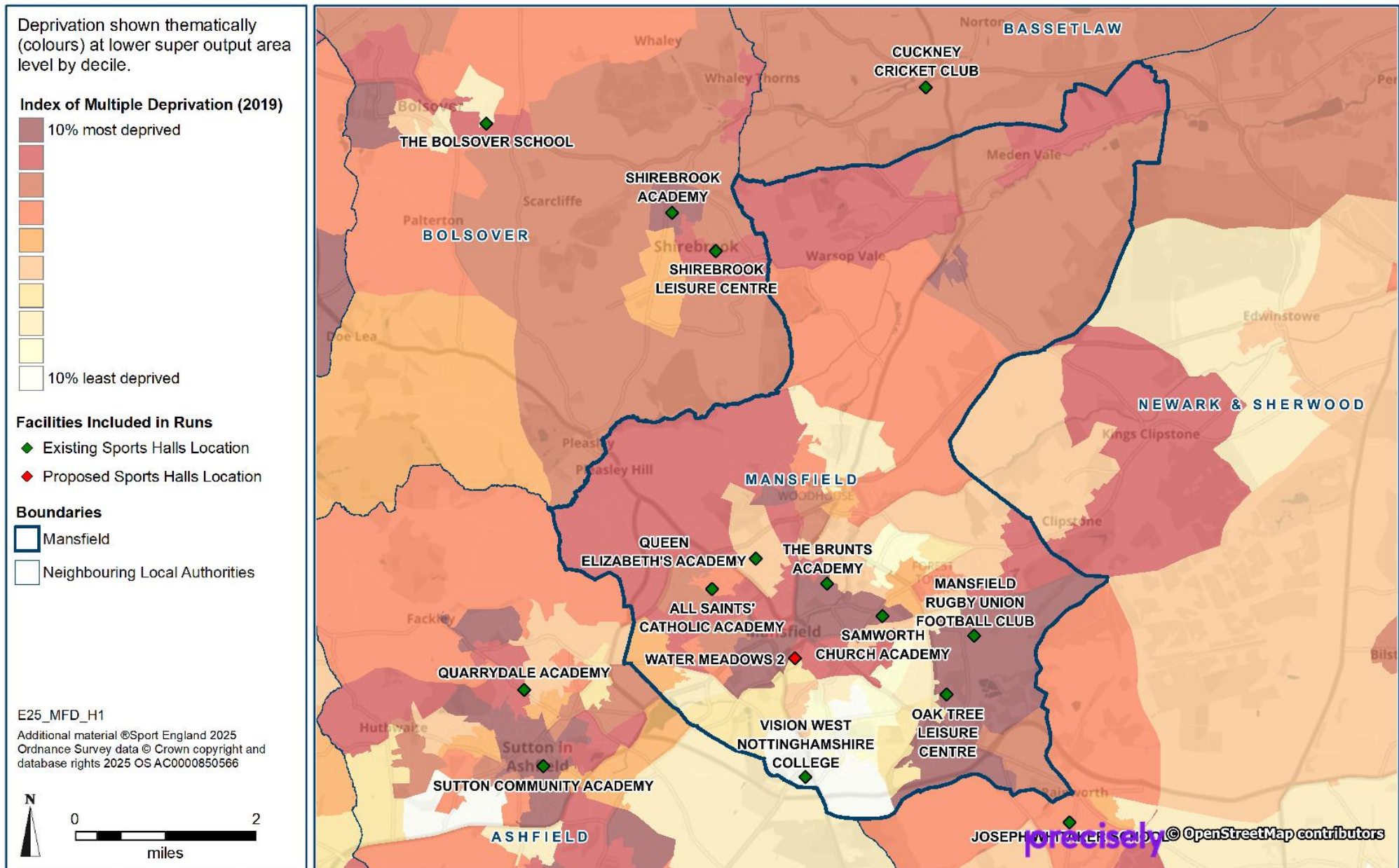
Map 3.1: Demand for Sports Halls in 2025 (Run 1)



Map 3.2: Demand for Sports Halls in 2043 (Run 3)



Map 3.3: Deprivation in 2019 (All Runs)



4 ACCESSIBILITY

Fifty percent of Mansfield's population is within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall in Runs 1 and 2. The addition of Water Meadows 2 in Run 3 increases this to 56%.

The proportion of most deprived residents within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall also increases with the addition of Water Meadows 2, from 71% in Runs 1 and 2 to 86% in Run 3.

Six of the sports halls are within a five-minute walk of a bus stop.

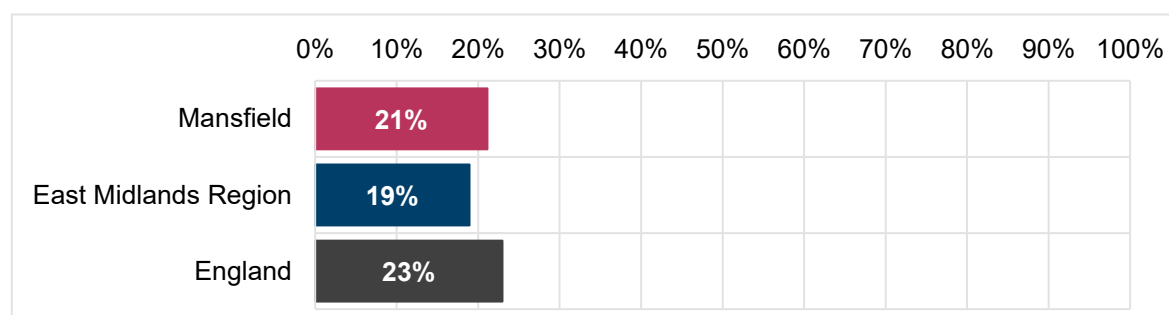
All Mansfield residents can reach at least ten sports hall sites within a 20-minute drive.

Table 4.1: Travel Mode of Mansfield Demand to Sports Halls by Run

Accessibility	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
% of all residents within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall	50%	50%	56%
% of 10% most deprived residents within a 20-minute walk of a hall	71%	71%	86%
% of demand satisfied when travelled:			
on foot	13%	12%	14%
by public transport or bicycle	10%	11%	10%
by car	77%	77%	76%

Definition of accessibility – The FPM uses a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. A description of the distance decay function is set out in Appendix 3. On average, a 20-minute travel time accounts for approximately 90% of visits to a sports hall.

Chart 4.1: Proportion of Residents Without Access to a Car



- 4.1 In Mansfield, 21% of residents do not have access to a car. This is above the regional average of 19% but below the national average of 23%.

Walking Access

- 4.2 Of Mansfield's residents, 50% are within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall in Runs 1 and 2, increasing to 56% in Run 3. Of Mansfield's 10% most deprived residents, 71% are within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall in Runs 1 and 2, increasing to 86% in Run 3.
- 4.3 In Runs 1 and 2 walking access is best for residents in the north of Mansfield town, and in Forest Town and the eastern outskirts of Mansfield town, where residents are within a 20-minute walk of two sports hall sites (medium orange areas in Map 4.1).
- 4.4 As there are no sports halls included in the modelling in the northern half of the District, no residents can walk to a sports hall within 20 minutes in this area.
- 4.5 In Run 3 the addition of Water Meadows 2 sports hall means that residents in south Mansfield town can walk to a sports hall within 20 minutes (yellow area in Map 4.2). It also increases the size of the area where residents can walk to two sports halls within 20 minutes. There are areas north and east of Mansfield town centre where residents can walk to three sites within 20 minutes (dark orange areas).
- 4.6 However, not all residents in these areas will walk to a sports hall and some will travel further. It is estimated that, in Run 1, 13% of all journeys to a sports hall by Mansfield residents are made on foot. This decreases to 12% in Run 2, and increases to 14% in Run 3 due to the central location of Water Meadows 2 where there are no existing sports halls.

Public Transport Access

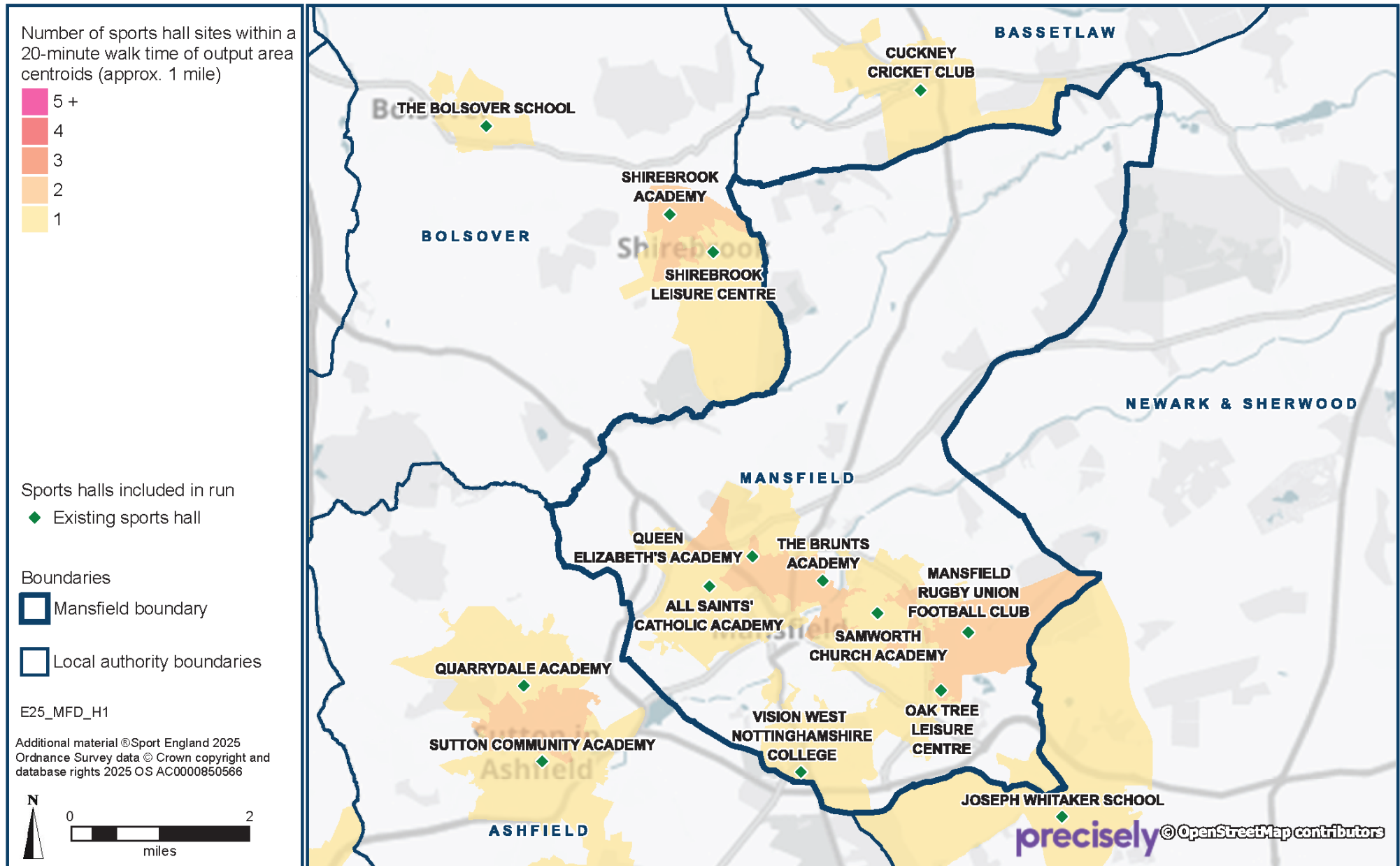
- 4.7 Only The Brunts Academy and Queen Elizabeth's Academy are more than a five-minute walk of an existing bus stop (pink areas in Map 4.3).
- 4.8 Only Water Meadows 2 is within a ten-minute walk of Mansfield railway station (purple areas).
- 4.9 It should be noted that, while most Mansfield residents can access an existing public transport stop, it may not mean they can get to a sports hall within 20 minutes from home via a combination of walking and public transport. Also, in rural areas the service may be irregular.
- 4.10 It is estimated that, in Run 1, 10% of all journeys to sports halls by Mansfield residents are by public transport or bicycle. This increases to 11% in Run 2, and decreases to 10% in Run 3.

Driving Access

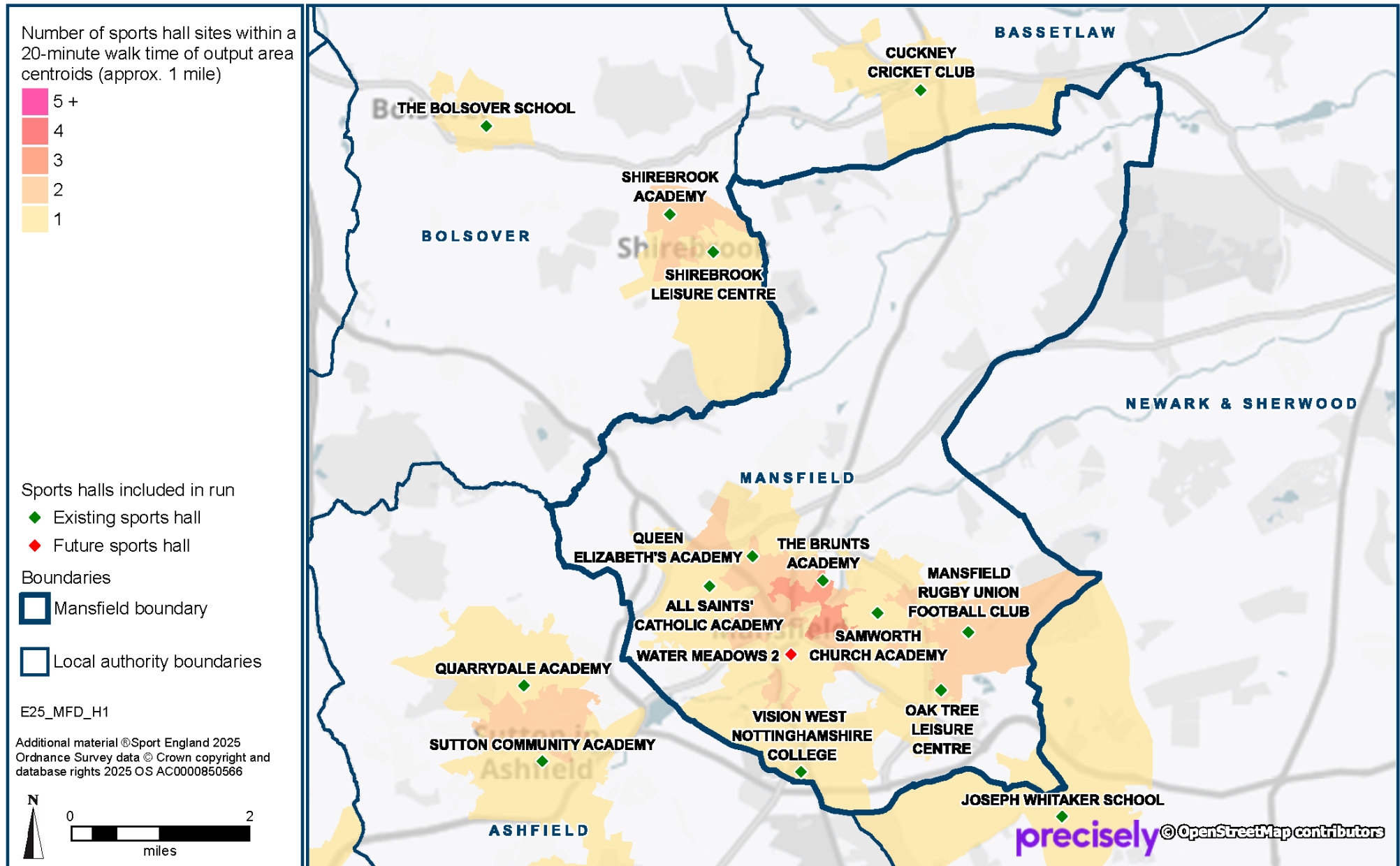
- 4.11 Across all three runs, all Mansfield residents can reach at least ten sports hall sites within a 20-minute drive.
- 4.12 In Runs 1 and 2 access is best at between 20 and 29 sites in parts of the north, west and south of the District (light blue areas in Map 4.4).
- 4.13 In Run 3 the addition of Water Meadows 2 means that residents in Pleasley Hill can reach 30 sports hall sites within a 20-minute drive (dark blue areas in Map 4.5).

- 4.14 The proportion of all journeys to sports halls by Mansfield residents that are made by car is estimated to decrease from 77% in Runs 1 and 2, to 76% in Run 3. In Run 3 a new sports hall at Water Meadows 2 is modelled to open in 2032. This impacts on the percentage of visits to sports halls by car in Run 3 because more people can walk to a sports hall than in Run 2.

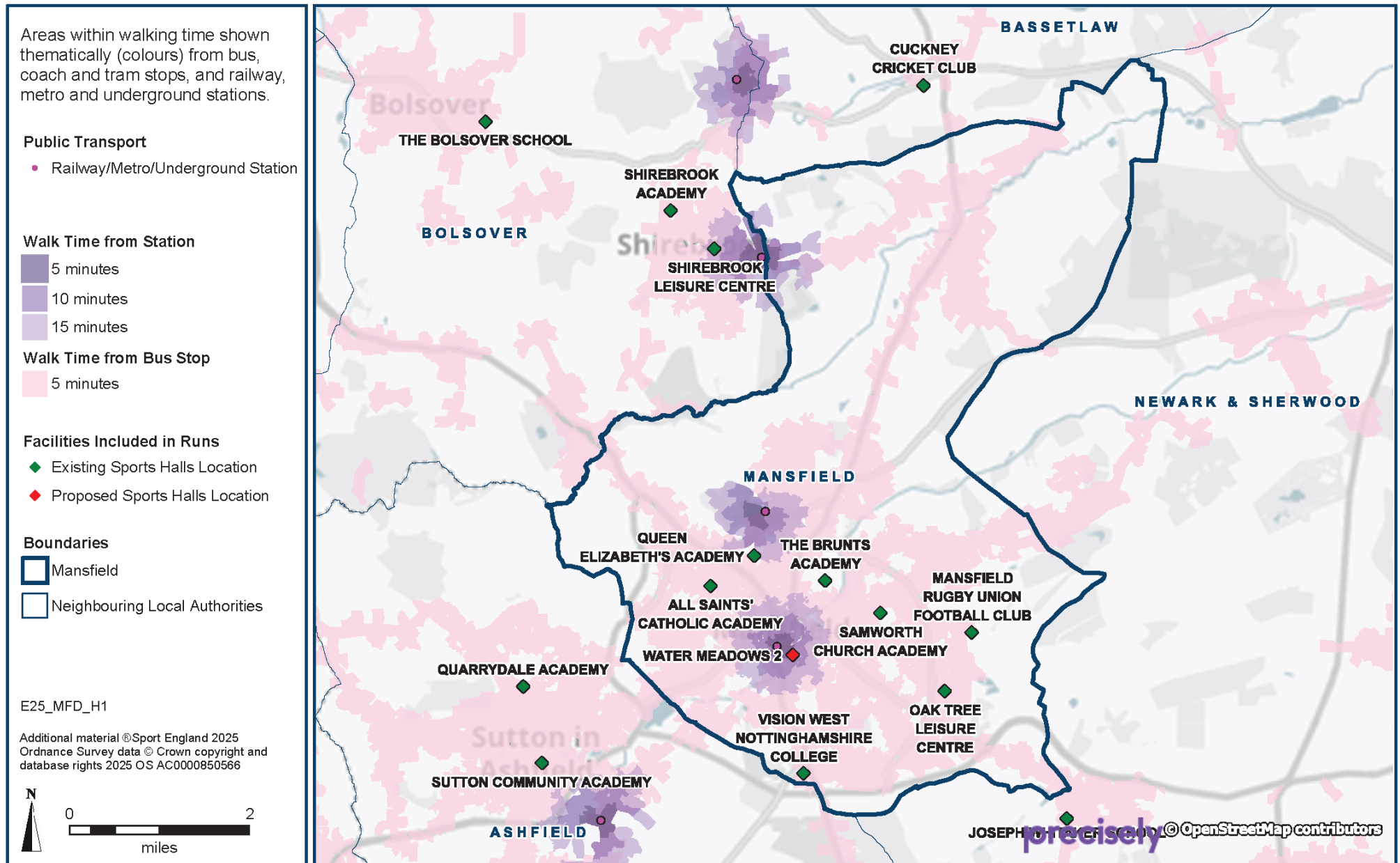
Map 4.1: Walking Access to Sports Halls in Runs 1 and 2 (2025 and 2043)



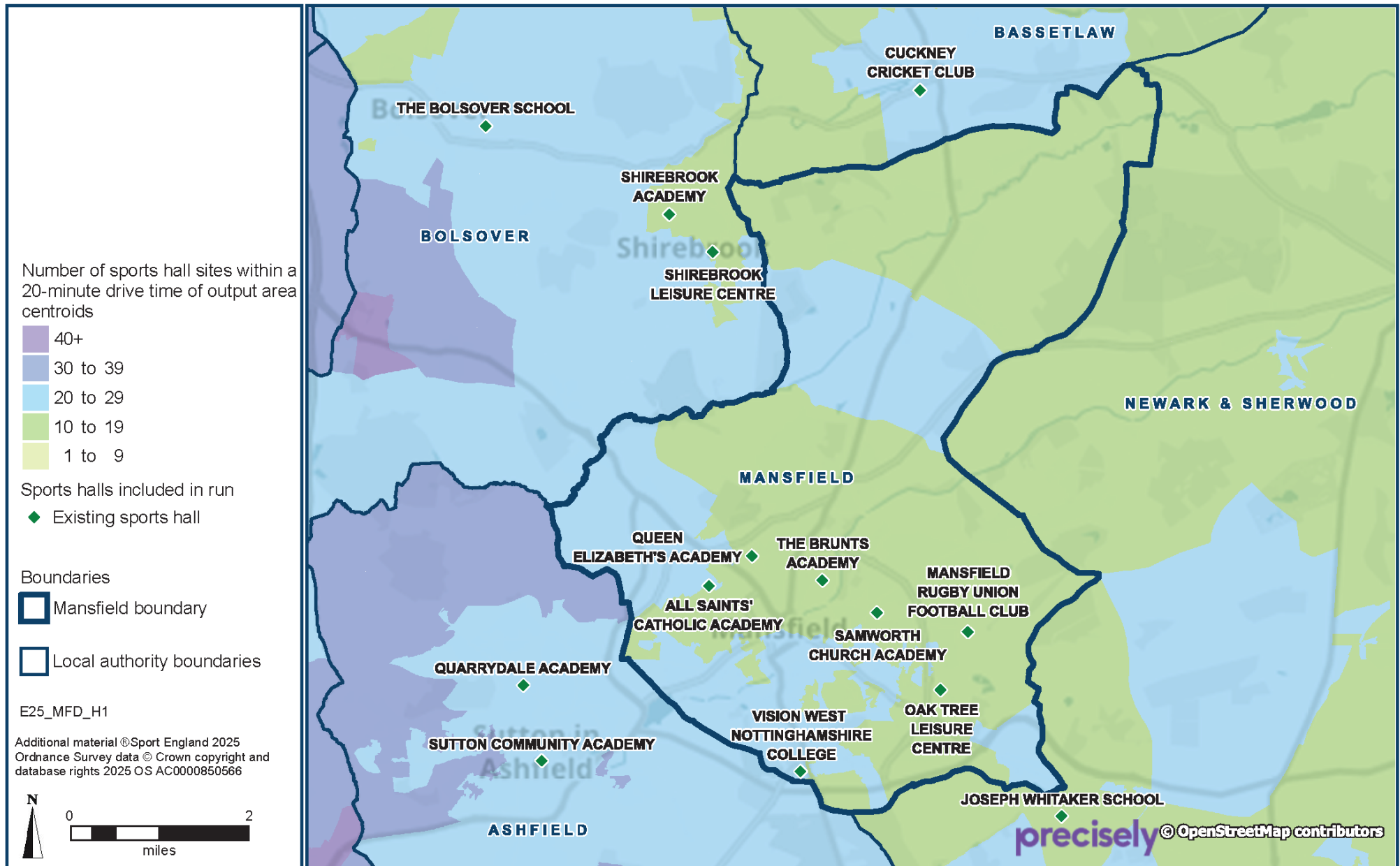
Map 4.2: Walking Access to Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



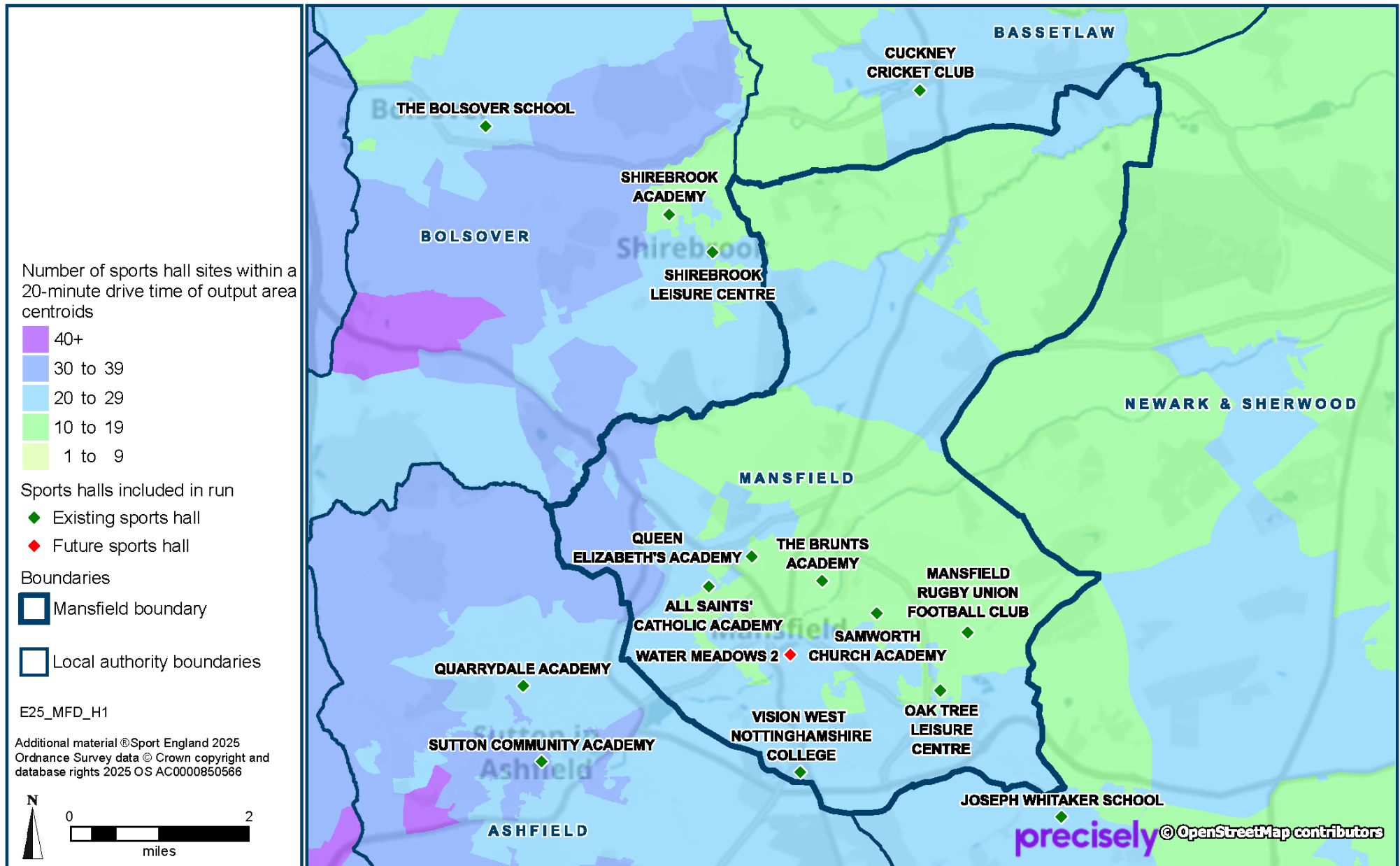
Map 4.3: Walking Access to Public Transport (All Runs)



Map 4.4: Driving Access to Sports Halls in Runs 1 and 2 (2025 and 2043)



Map 4.5: Driving Access to Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



5 SATISFIED DEMAND FOR SPORTS HALLS

A very large proportion of Mansfield's demand is satisfied in all three runs, and most is met with the District. The number of visits met and retained is lowest in Run 1 and highest in Run 3.

Most exported demand goes to Bolsover in all three runs.

Table 5.1: Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Satisfied Demand	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Number of visits which are met per week in peak period	7,905	8,588	8,632
% of total demand satisfied	96%	95%	96%
Number of visits retained per week in peak period	5,533	6,119	6,713
Demand retained as a % of satisfied demand	70%	71%	78%
Number of visits exported per week in peak period	2,372	2,468	1,919
Demand exported as a % of satisfied demand	30%	29%	22%

Definition of satisfied demand – This represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from Mansfield residents who live within the travel time of a sports hall. This includes sports halls located both within and outside Mansfield.

- 5.1 The number of visits from Mansfield residents that are met in the weekly peak period increases from 7,905 visits in Run 1 to 8,632 visits in Run 3.
- 5.2 **Key finding 4** is that Mansfield's satisfied demand is 96% in Run 1. In Run 2 the proportion decreases to 95%, even though the number of visits met increases due to the rise in demand. In Run 3 satisfied demand is 96% due to the increase in capacity. In all three runs Mansfield's proportion of satisfied demand is above the national average. It equals the regional average in Runs 1 and 3, but is lower in Run 2.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Demand Met by Area and Run

Proportion of Demand Met	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Area	2025	2043	2043
Mansfield	96%	95%	96%
Bolsover	95%	95%	95%
Ashfield	96%	96%	96%
Bassetlaw	95%	94%	94%
Newark and Sherwood	95%	95%	95%
East Midlands Region	96%	96%	96%
England	95%	94%	94%

5.3 The proportion of demand met in each of the neighbouring local authorities is high and within a very narrow range of between 94% and 96% across the runs. It is highest in Ashfield at 96% in all three runs, and lowest in Bassetlaw at 95% in Run 1, and 94% in Runs 2 and 3.

5.4 Details of the sports halls in the neighbouring local authority areas are listed in Appendix 2.

Retained Demand

Definition of retained demand – A subset of the satisfied demand findings shows how much of Mansfield residents' demand for sports halls is met at sports halls located within the District. This assessment is based on the travel time from Mansfield's sports halls and residents in the District participating at these halls.

5.5 **Key finding 5** is that 70% of Mansfield's satisfied demand is met within the District in Run 1, and 71% in Run 2. The inclusion of Water Meadows 2 increases retained demand to 78% in Run 3.

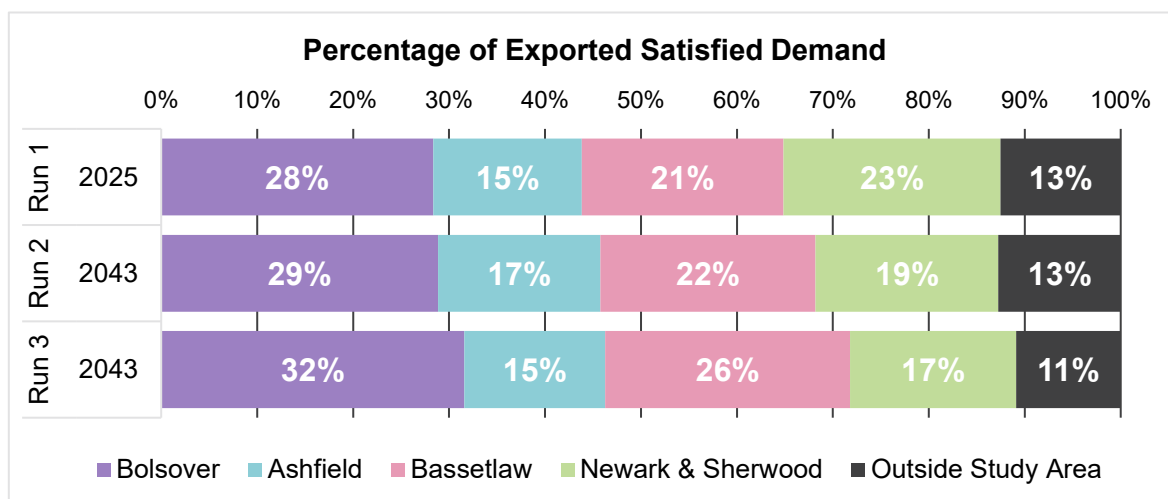
5.6 The number of visits from Mansfield's residents that are met within the District increases from 5,533 visits in the weekly peak period in Run 1 to 6,713 visits in Run 3.

Exported Demand

Definition of exported demand – The residue of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. This is based on Mansfield residents who live within the travel time of a sports hall located outside Mansfield and use that hall.

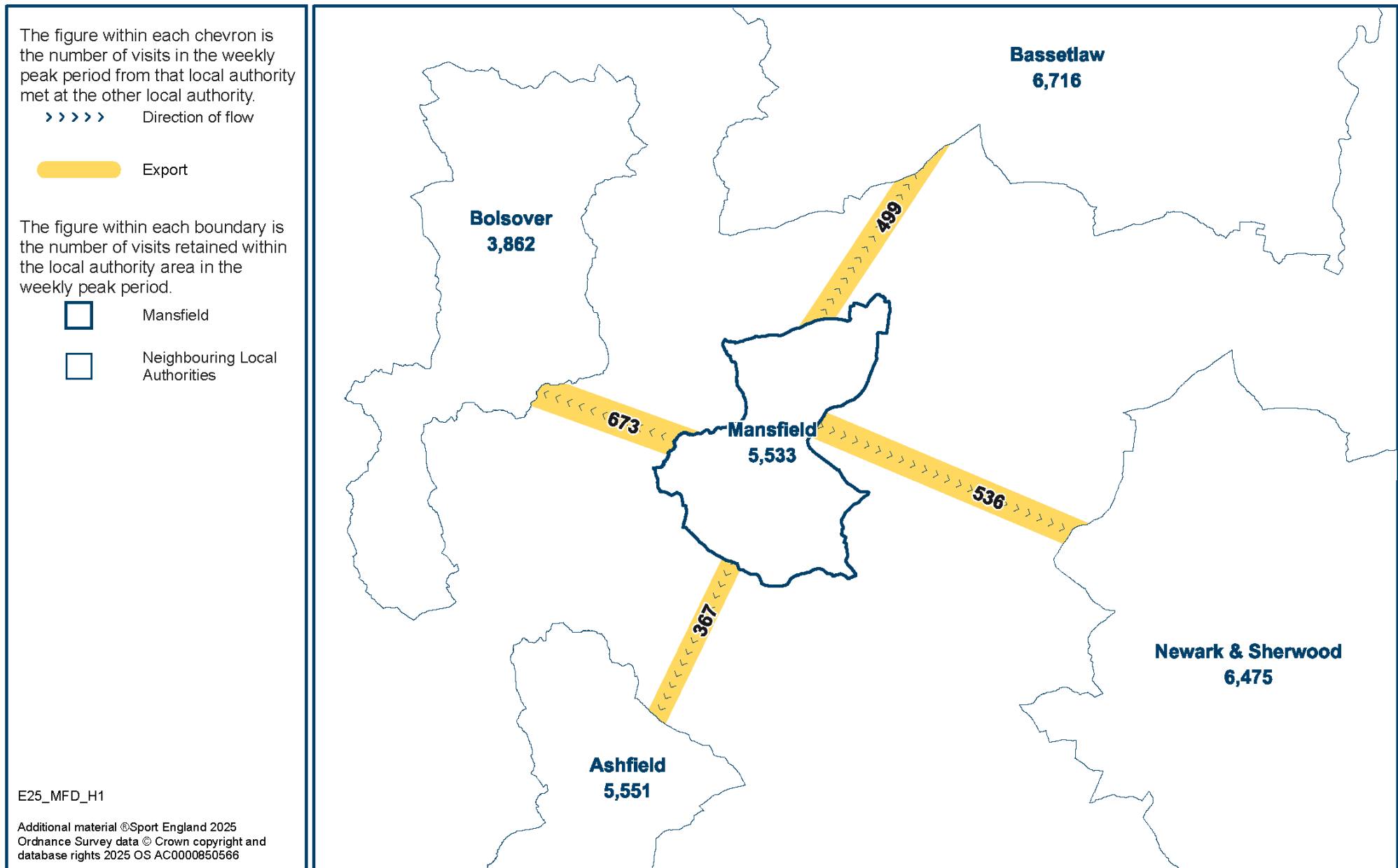
5.7 Of Mansfield's satisfied demand, 30% is met at sports halls in neighbouring local authorities in Run 1, 29% in Run 2, and 22% in Run 3. Demand exported and met outside the District is highest in Run 2 at 2,468 visits and lowest in Run 3 at 1,919 visits.

Chart 5.1: Percentage of Exported Satisfied Demand by Destination and Run

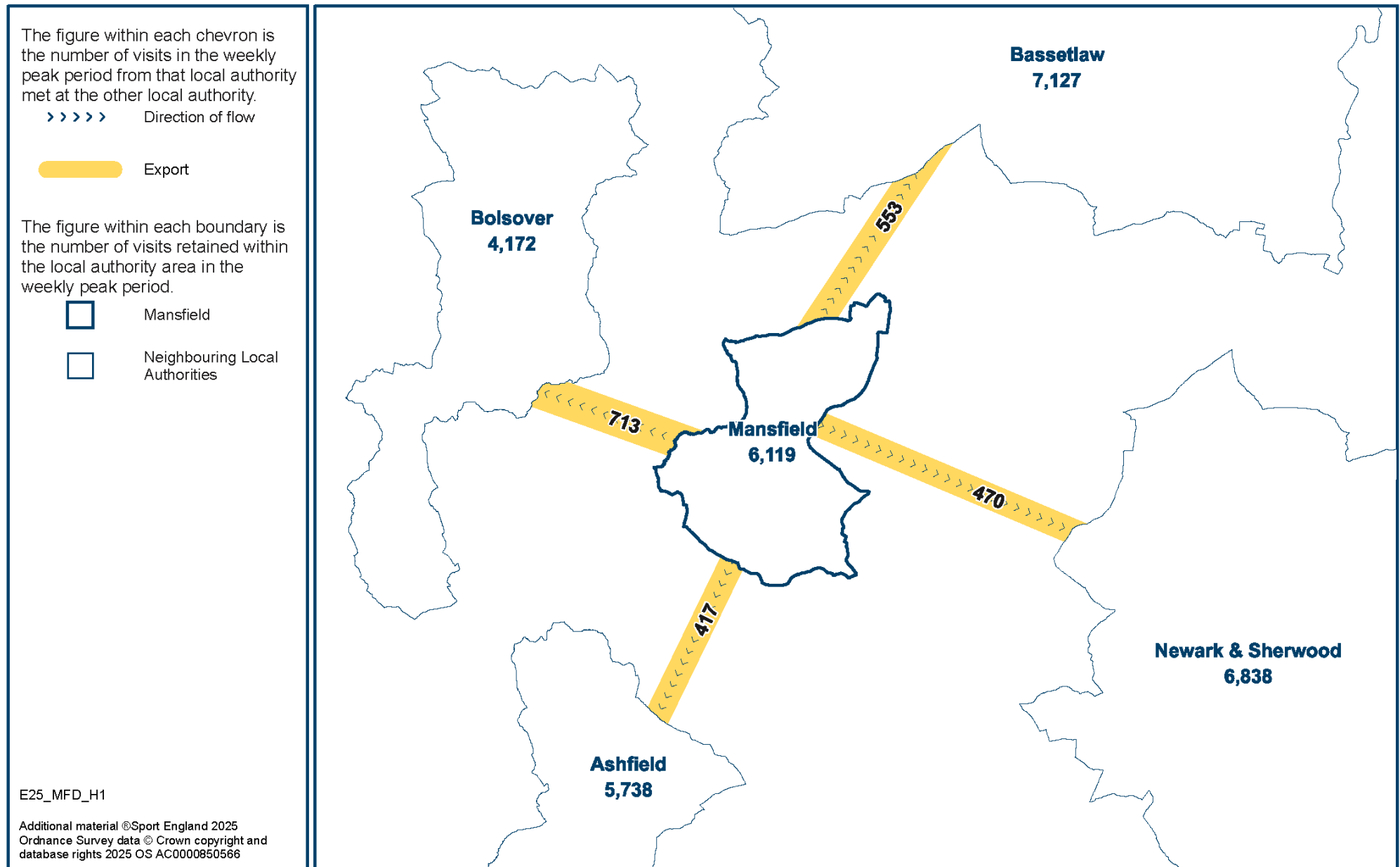


- 5.8 In all three runs the largest amount of exported demand goes to Bolsover, accounting for 28% of Mansfield's exported demand in Run 1, and 32% in Run 3. The second largest amount goes to Newark and Sherwood in Run 1, accounting for 23%, and to Bassetlaw in Runs 2 and 3, accounting for 22% and 26% respectively.
- 5.9 In Run 1, 673 visits in the weekly peak period are exported and met in Bolsover (see Map **5.1**). Shirebrook Leisure Centre and Shirebrook Academy in Bolsover are close to the border with Mansfield, and both sites are relatively attractive to residents in the north of the District where there are no sports halls included in the modelling.
- 5.10 In Run 1, 536 visits are exported and met in Newark and Sherwood. Joseph Whitaker School is close to the southeast border of Mansfield where demand is highest, and is an attractive site managed by a third party.
- 5.11 In Run 2 exported visits to Newark and Sherwood decrease, but increase to the other neighbouring local authorities (see Map **5.2**). Demand exported to Bolsover is 713 visits in the weekly peak period, and to Bassetlaw is 553 visits. Cuckney Cricket Club in Bassetlaw is close to the northern Mansfield border.
- 5.12 In Run 3, exported demand decreases to all the neighbouring local authorities (see Map **5.3**). The largest decreases are to Ashfield, and Newark and Sherwood, which are closest to Water Meadows 2.

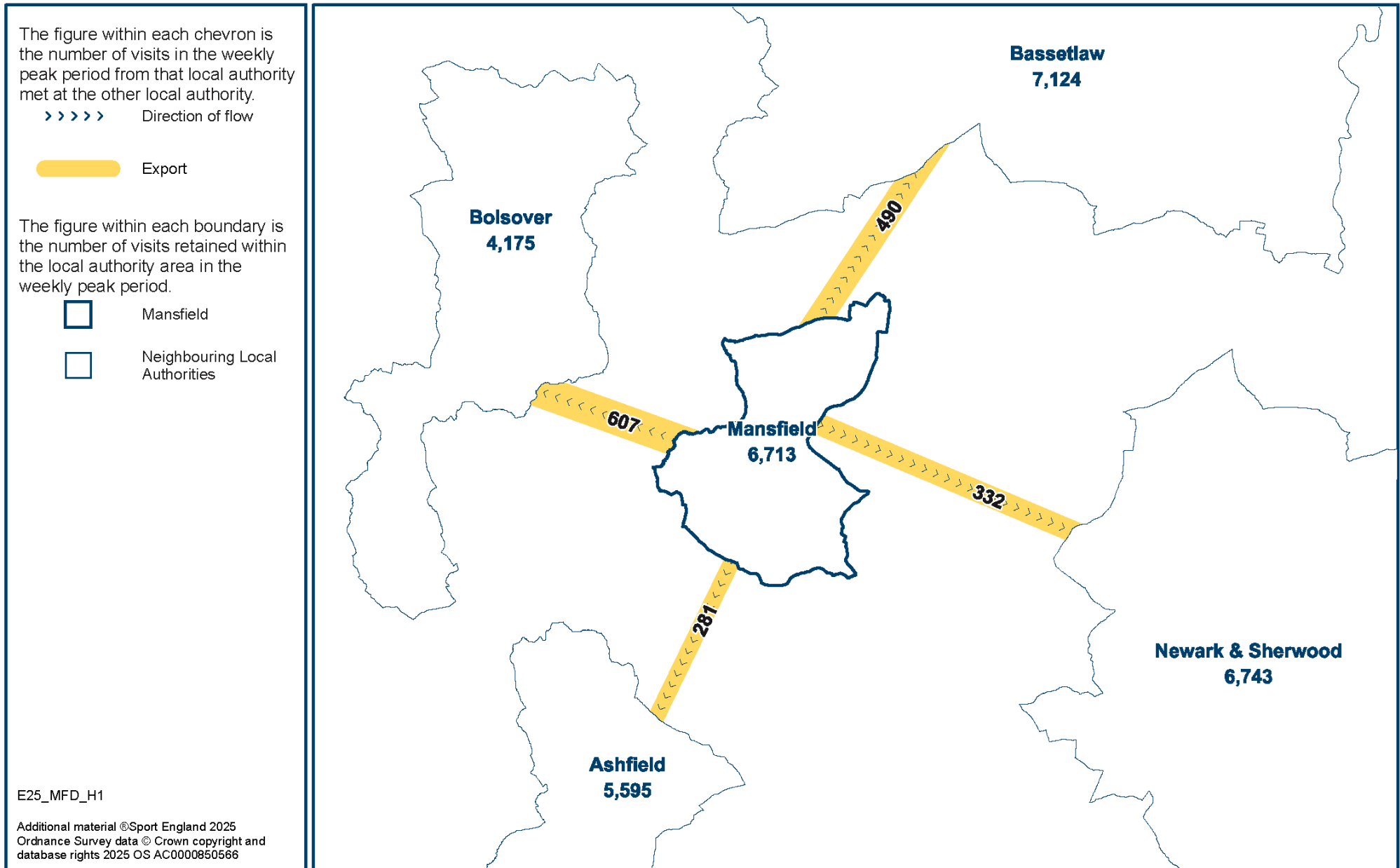
Map 5.1: Export of Mansfield Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls in Run 1 (2025)



Map 5.2: Export of Mansfield Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls in Run 2 (2043)



Map 5.3: Export of Mansfield Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



6 UNMET DEMAND FOR SPORTS HALLS

Unmet demand in Mansfield is low, and equates to between 1.2 courts and 1.4 courts across the runs.

Nearly all unmet demand is that which is located too far from a facility across the runs.

Table 6.1: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Unmet Demand	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Number of visits unmet per week in peak period	360	413	369
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	4%	5%	4%
Equivalent in courts with comfort factor	1.2	1.4	1.3
% of 10% most deprived demand unmet	6%	6%	5%
% of unmet demand due to:			
Facility too far away:	97%	92%	92%
Without access to a car	94%	89%	89%
With access to a car	3%	3%	3%
Lack of facility capacity:	3%	8%	8%
Without access to a car	3%	8%	8%
With access to a car	0%	0%	0%

Definition of unmet demand – This has two parts; demand for sports halls that cannot be met because either:

1. There is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its travel time area and there is a lack of capacity.
2. The demand is located too far from any sports hall that it can use (taking into account deprivation) or reach (taking into account car access) and is then classified as unmet demand.

- 6.1 **Key finding 6** is that Mansfield's unmet demand is highest in Run 2 at 5% of demand, equating to just 1.4 courts with a comfort factor included. It is lowest in Run 1 at 4% of demand, equating to 1.2 courts. Across all runs, between 92% and 97% of all unmet demand is too far from a sports hall.
- 6.2 Unmet demand that is too far from a sports hall will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas of a local authority are within walking distance of a sports hall that is not commercial and not everyone will want, or is able, to drive the full distance.
- 6.3 The key point here is the scale of the unmet demand. Given the very low levels of unmet demand in Mansfield, there are no significant clusters of unmet demand in the District.

Location of Unmet Demand

- 6.4 Warsop Health Hub was not included in the modelling, but will meet unmet demand in the northeast of Mansfield.

Run 1

- 6.5 In Run 1 the greatest density of unmet demand per square kilometre in Mansfield is in southwest Mansfield town centre and southwest Market Warsop at 0.1 courts (dark blue squares in Map 6.1). In the rest of the District unmet demand is less than 0.1 courts per square kilometre (purple squares).

Run 2

- 6.6 In Run 2 the increase in demand only raises unmet demand to 0.1 courts per square kilometre in southeast Mansfield town centre (dark blue square in Map 6.2), and unmet demand remains the same in the rest of the District.

Run 3

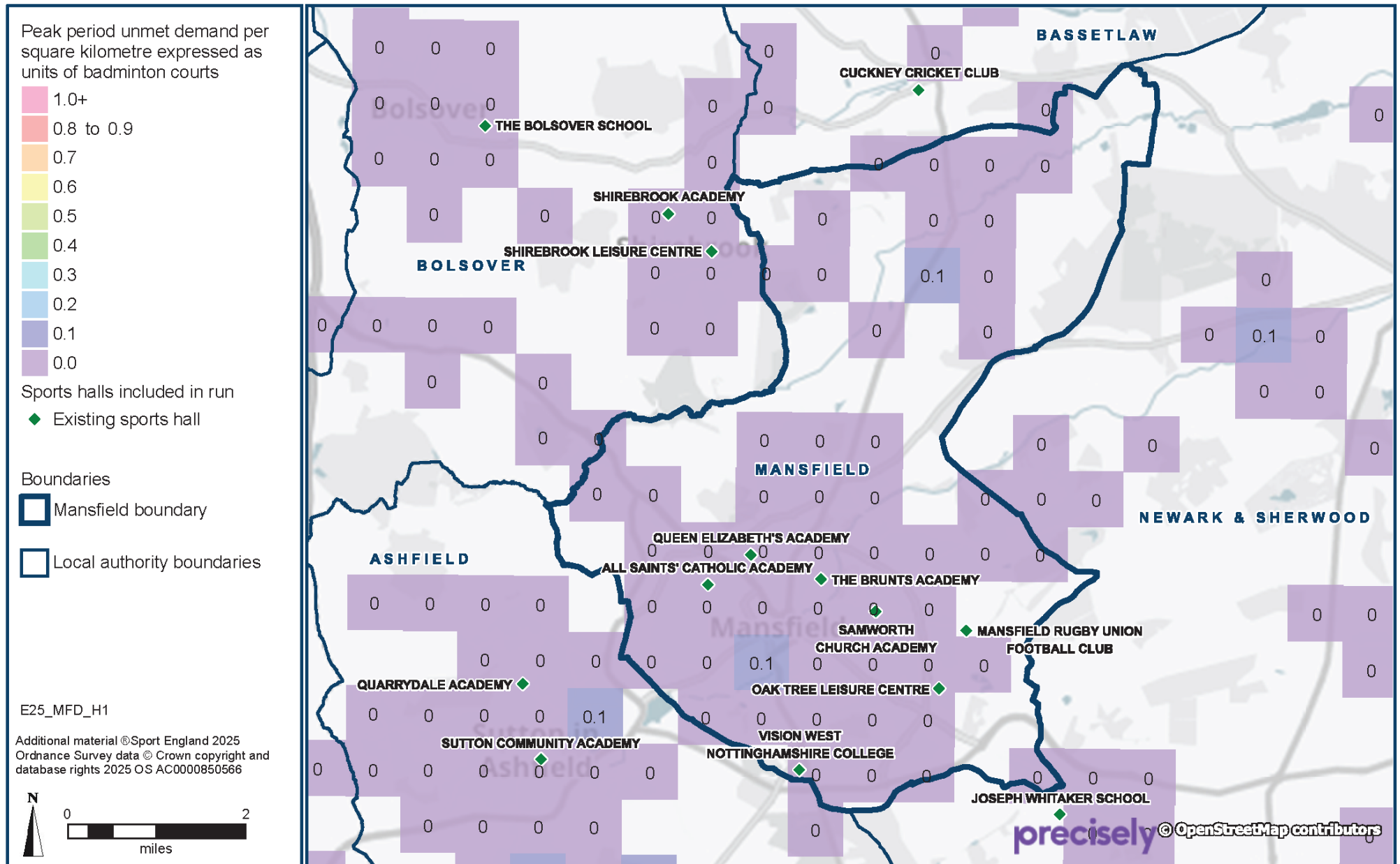
- 6.7 In Run 3 the addition of Water Meadows 2 reduces unmet demand in Mansfield town centre to less than 0.1 courts per square kilometre (purple squares in Map 6.3).

Meeting Unmet Demand

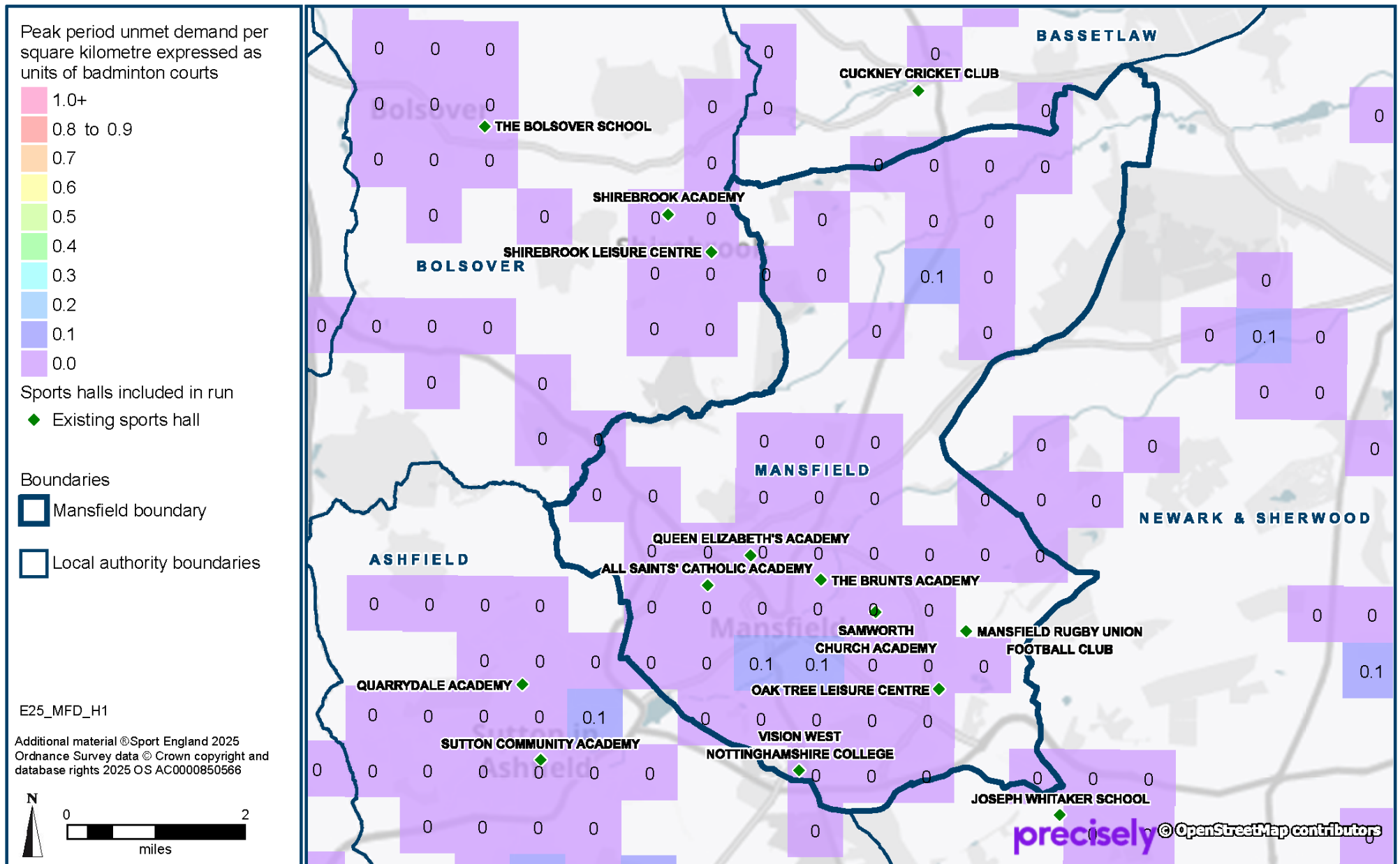
Definition of reachable unmet demand – Analysis of the spread of unmet demand shows the level of unmet demand that would be met by a potential new facility in any given location. This ‘reachable unmet demand’ is calculated for each one-kilometre grid square and figures are shown in the map.

- 6.8 In Run 3 there are three locations on the western periphery of Mansfield town where the most unmet demand can be met at 0.6 courts (yellow squares in Map 6.5). At each location the amount of unmet demand is insufficient to consider the provision of a new sports hall, but are the areas where modernised capacity should be increased.

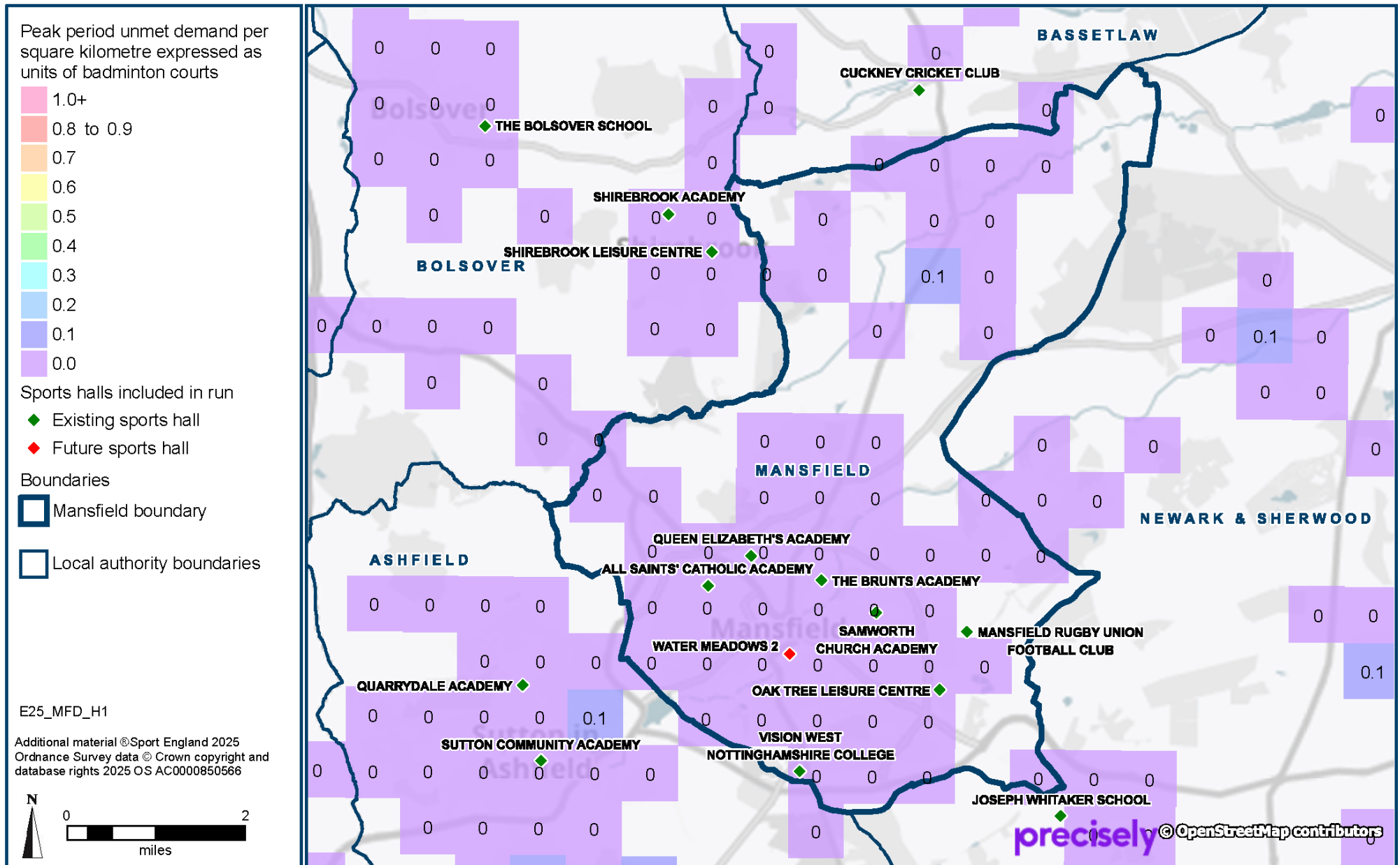
Map 6.1: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in Run 1 (2025)



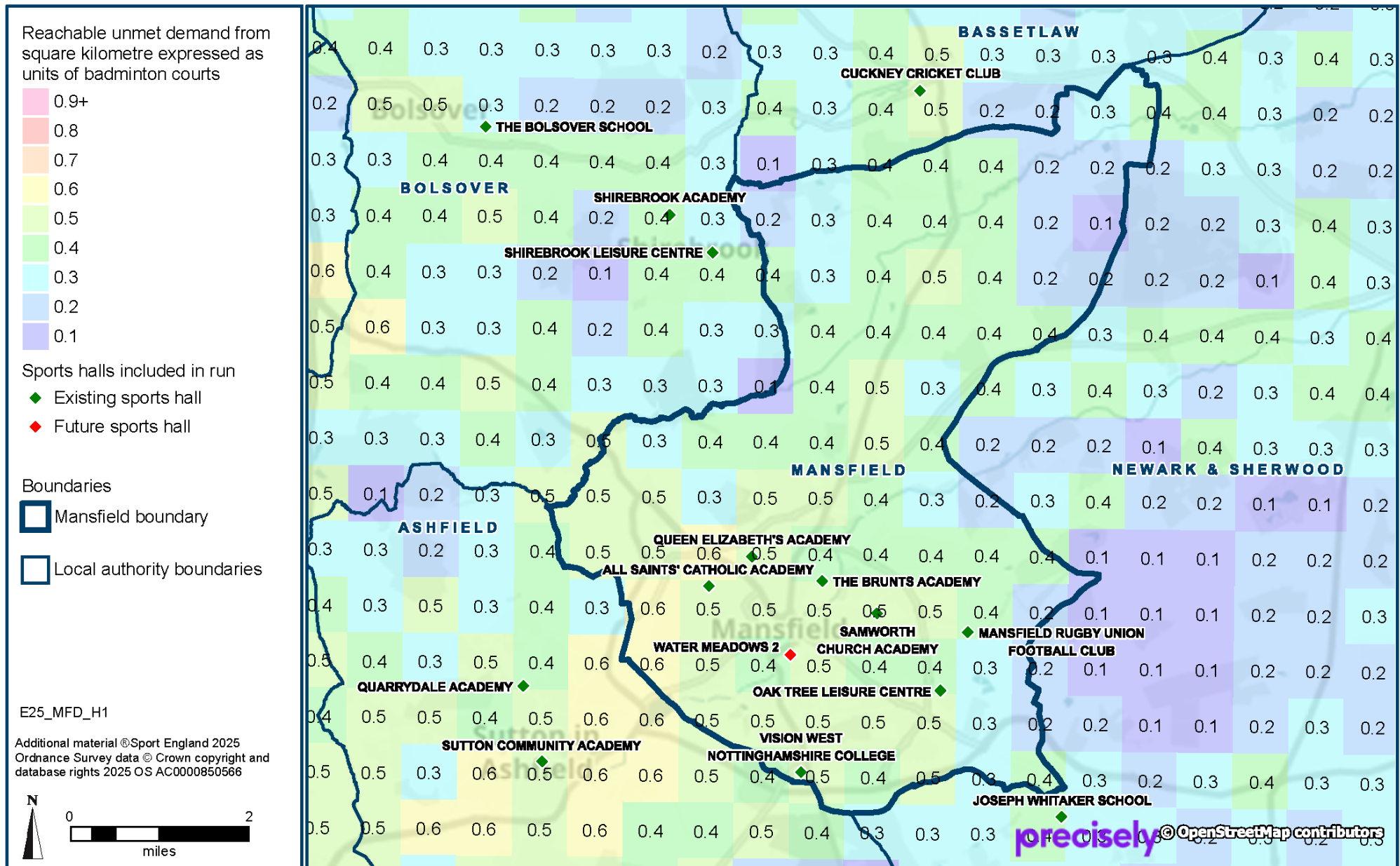
Map 6.2: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in Run 2 (2043)



Map 6.3: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



Map 6.4: Reachable Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



7 USED CAPACITY OF FACILITIES

A large proportion of Mansfield's sports hall capacity is utilised in all three runs. Five sports hall sites are estimated to be completely full in Run 2, three sites in Run 3, and two sites in Run 1.

Most imported demand is from Newark and Sherwood in all runs.

Mansfield is a net exporter of demand in Runs 1 and 2, and a net importer in Run 3.

Table 7.1: Used Capacity of Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Used Capacity	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Number of visits used of capacity in weekly peak period	7,026	7,742	8,814
% of overall capacity of halls used	80%	88%	80%

Definition of used capacity – This is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used or how full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. When the venues are too full, the time taken to change the sports hall programme and equipment starts to impinge on the activity time itself and the changing and circulation areas become congested. In the model, Sport England assumes that usage above 80% of capacity is busy and that the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level.

- 7.1 The number of visits met at Mansfield's sports halls in the weekly peak period is 7,026 visits in Run 1, increasing to 7,742 in Run 2, and further increasing to 8,814 visits in Run 3.
- 7.2 **Key finding 7** is that the overall used capacity of Mansfield's sports halls in the weekly peak period is 80% in Run 1, 88% in Run 2, and 80% in Run 3. Five sports hall sites are estimated to be completely full in Run 2, and three sites in Run 3 which includes Oak Tree Leisure Centre and Water Meadows 2.

Table 7.2: Weekly Peak Period Used Capacity of Mansfield Sports Halls by Run

Used Capacity	Run 1		Run 2		Run 3		Provider	Peak Hours	Year Built	Year Refurb
Individual Sites	Visits	%	Visits	%	Visits	%				
Oak Tree Leisure Centre	1,472	100%	1,472	100%	1,472	100%	Public	46	2006	
Water Meadows 2	-	-	-	-	2,208	100%	Public	46	2032	
All Saints' Catholic Academy	935	89%	1,056	100%	852	81%	Educational	33	1981	
Queen Elizabeth's Academy	1,048	83%	1,263	100%	944	75%	Educational	39.5	1990	
Samworth Church Academy	1,597	100%	1,597	100%	1,597	100%	Educational	25	2010	
The Brunts Academy	416	87%	480	100%	354	74%	Educational	15	2003	
Vision West Nottinghamshire College	966	52%	1,126	60%	839	45%	Educational	39	1950	2012
Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club	592	58%	748	73%	548	54%	Other	32	1994	2002

Site Utilisation Factors

- 7.4 The estimated used capacity should be reviewed with the facility operator. There are several reasons for the variation in estimated used capacity by site. Often it is difficult to identify which of these reasons apply because several could be interacting simultaneously, but variation is generally caused by any of the following factors.

Type of site operator (public/educational)

- Public leisure centres have a 'draw effect' for the following reasons:
 - They have the greatest accessibility for both sports club and public use because they are available for daytime use, which is not possible at educational venues during term time
 - Public operators actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation, with a programme of use that reflects the activities customers wish to participate in and when they wish to participate
- Access to educational sports halls for community use will be determined by the policy of each educational provider and affects the hours available for community use:
 - Some schools and colleges actively promote community use, while others let their sports halls to sports clubs or community groups on a termly basis, or for shorter periods
 - At some venues there is little differentiation between educational and wider community use, with community access based on a membership system (classed as commercial)

Age of the hall and its 'attractiveness'

- To assess their comparative attractiveness to customers, all sports halls in the model are weighted to reflect their age, whether they have been modernised, and how actively managed they are (educational sites managed in-house have a lower weighting).
- The effect of refurbishment at a site decreases as the site gets older, and it becomes less attractive than a site built in the same year as the refurbishment.
- The quality and range of the offer are considered by customers. These features are of increasing importance to customers and affect participation levels. Desirable features include a modern sports hall with a sprung timber floor, good-quality lighting, modern changing rooms, and other facilities on site such as a studio and/or a gym. Residents may travel further to use a sports hall with this all-round offer rather than participate at the sports hall closest to where they live.

Location of demand and competition from other sites

- Where sports halls are located close together, the demand for these sites is shared between the venues, and this contributes to the level of used capacity at each.
- Conversely, where a sports hall is remotely located, it benefits from having no competition for the local demand.

Capacity

- When reviewing the estimated used capacity, it is important to consider the capacity of the site and not just the proportion in isolation. Centres with the same or similar proportions of used capacity can accommodate very different levels of demand.
- The hours when a site is available for community use affects its capacity at peak times.

Imported demand

- If residents in neighbouring local authority areas participate at a site in Mansfield, their usage becomes part of the used capacity of Mansfield's sports halls.

Public Leisure Centres

- 7.5 Both public leisure centres are estimated to be 100% utilised at peak times in the runs where they are available. The public leisure centres have higher used capacity and meet more visits because of their 'draw effect' and large capacities. Both sports halls are also very attractive due to their age. They are located in the area of highest demand, and close to neighbouring local authorities that have high demand. The sports halls are available for the maximum 46.0 hours in the weekly peak period, therefore, there is no scope to increase availability and capacity to reduce the proportion of used capacity at peak times.

Educational Sites

- 7.6 All Saints' Catholic Academy, Queen Elizabeth's Academy and The Brunts Academy are estimated to be 100% utilised in Run 2. In Run 2 Mansfield's demand exceeds its available supply. These educational sites are located in the north of Mansfield town where demand is high, and have the smallest capacities. In Run 3, utilisation of two of the sites reduces to a comfortable level (less than 80%) while the utilisation of All Saints' Catholic Academy decreases to 81%, due to the addition of Water Meadows 2.
- 7.7 Samworth Church Academy is the only educational site estimated to be 100% utilised at peak times in all three runs. It meets the most visits in Runs 1 and 2, and the second most visits in Run 3. This is because it has the second largest capacity of the educational sites in Mansfield due to being the only site with an activity hall. It is the newest educational site and, therefore, the most attractive. It is located in an area of high demand and deprivation. It has the most scope to increase capacity in the weekly peak period to reduce the proportion of used capacity.
- 7.8 Vision West Nottinghamshire College is the only educational site that is not fully utilised in Run 2, and it has the lowest proportion of used capacity of all the sites in Mansfield across the runs. It has the largest capacity in Runs 1 and 2. It is the least attractive site in the District in Runs 2 and 3 because it is the oldest sports hall and the effect of its refurbishment has decreased by 2043. It is also located on the edge of Mansfield in an area of very low demand.

Other Provider

- 7.9 Mansfield Rugby Union Football Club is comfortably utilised and meets the second fewest visits in all three runs. It is located on the eastern side of Mansfield, with no demand to the east of the sports hall.

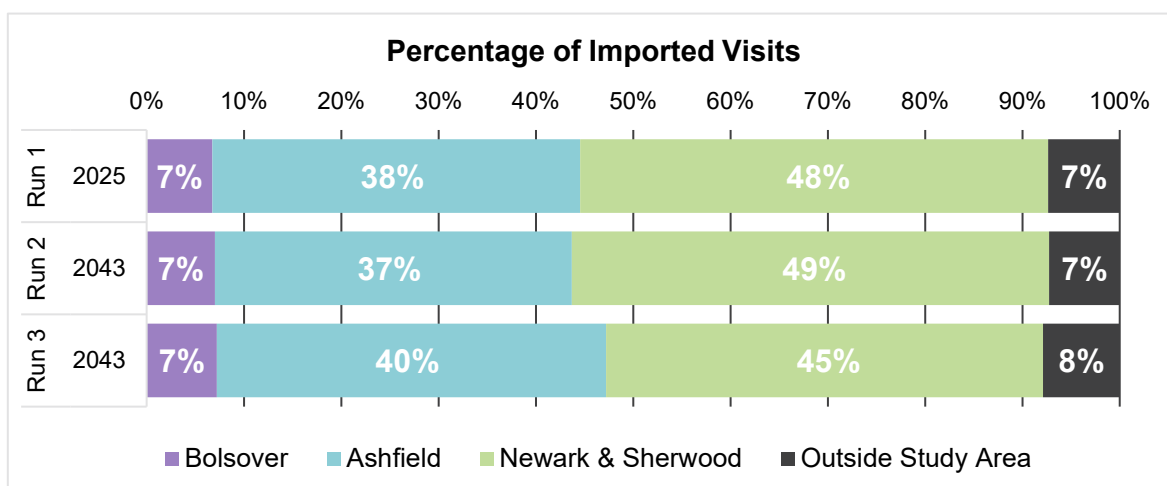
Imported Demand

Table 7.3: Imported Demand for Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Imported Demand	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Number of visits imported in weekly peak period	1,493	1,622	2,101
Visits imported as a % of used capacity	21%	21%	24%
Difference between visits imported and exported	-879	-846	182

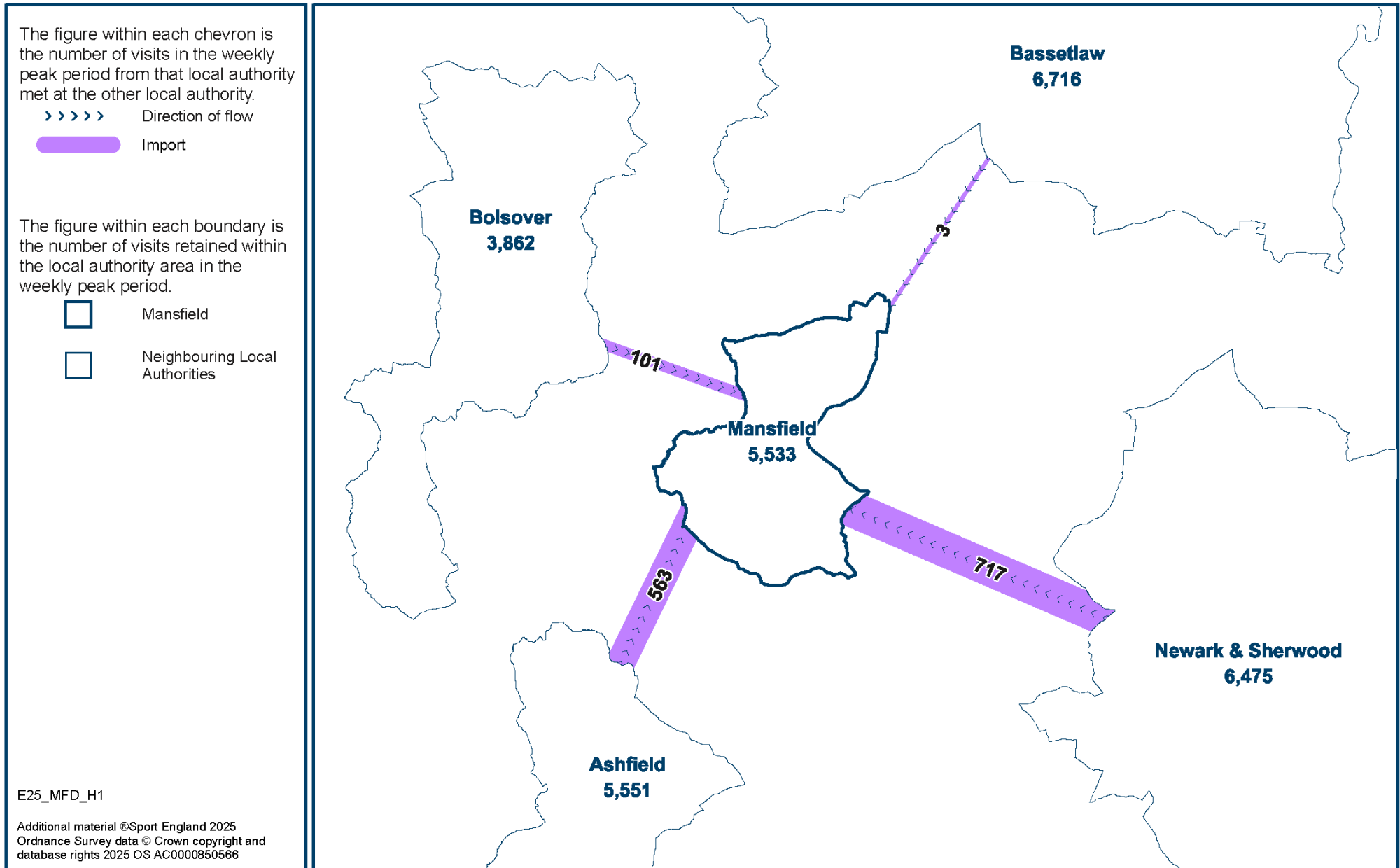
- 7.10 Run 1 has the fewest visits imported to Mansfield sports halls in the weekly peak period at 1,493 visits, accounting for 21% of the used capacity of the District's sports halls. The number of visits imported increases in Run 2, but proportionally is the same as Run 1 because retained demand also increases. The number of visits imported is highest in Run 3 at 2,101 visits, and accounts for the largest proportion of the used capacity of the sports halls at 24%.
- 7.11 Imported demand increases in Run 2 due to the rise in demand in the study area, and then further increases in Run 3 because of the addition of Water Meadows 2. Provision in the neighbouring local authorities is unchanged, and their sports halls become comparatively less attractive in Run 3.
- 7.12 Mansfield is a net exporter of demand in Runs 1 and 2, exporting 879 and 846 more visits respectively in the weekly peak period than it imports. In Run 3 the draw and attractiveness of Water Meadows 2 means that imported visits exceed exported visits by 182 in the weekly peak period:

Chart 7.1: Proportion of Imported Visits by Origin and Run

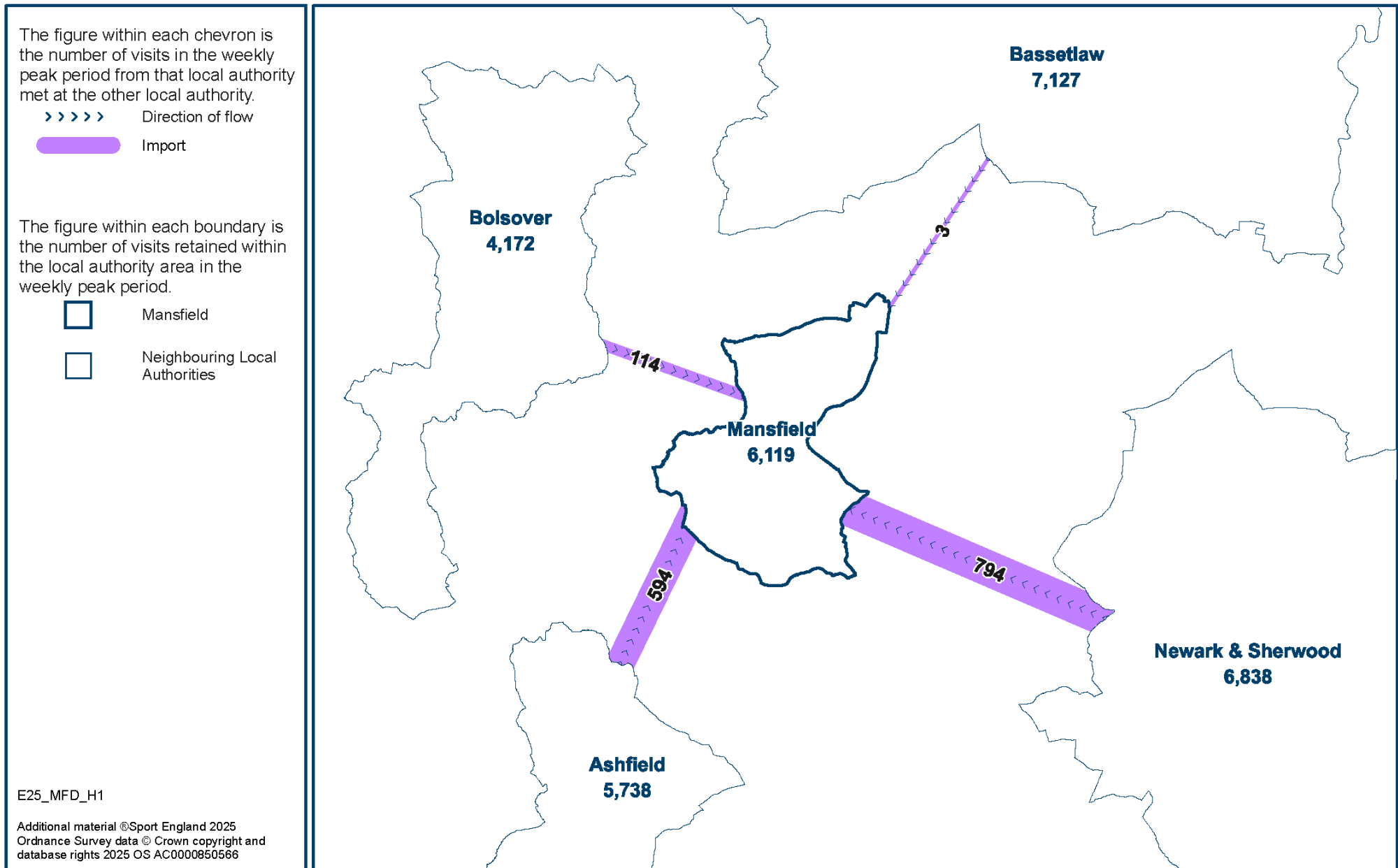


- 7.13 The most imported demand to Mansfield's sports halls is from Newark and Sherwood, accounting for between 45% and 49% of Mansfield's imported demand across all runs. The second largest amount is from Ashfield, and accounts for between 37% and 40% of Mansfield's imported demand. Ashfield and Newark and Sherwood have the highest demand in the study area in both 2025 and 2043.
- 7.14 In Run 1 imported demand from Newark and Sherwood amounts to 717 visits in the weekly peak period, and from Ashfield, 563 visits (see Map 7.1).
- 7.15 In Run 2 imported demand increases most from Newark and Sherwood to 794 visits in the weekly peak period (see Map 7.2), and accounts for almost half of Mansfield's imported demand. Newark and Sherwood has the joint largest increase in demand in the study area from 2025 to 2043, and has the greatest demand in 2043.
- 7.16 In Run 3 the draw and attraction of Water Meadows 2 and the increase in capacity in Mansfield means that imported demand increases from all the neighbouring local authorities (although it is a negligible amount from Bassetlaw). Imported demand from Ashfield increases most to 839 visits in the weekly peak period because it is the nearest local authority to Water Meadows 2 (see Map 7.3).

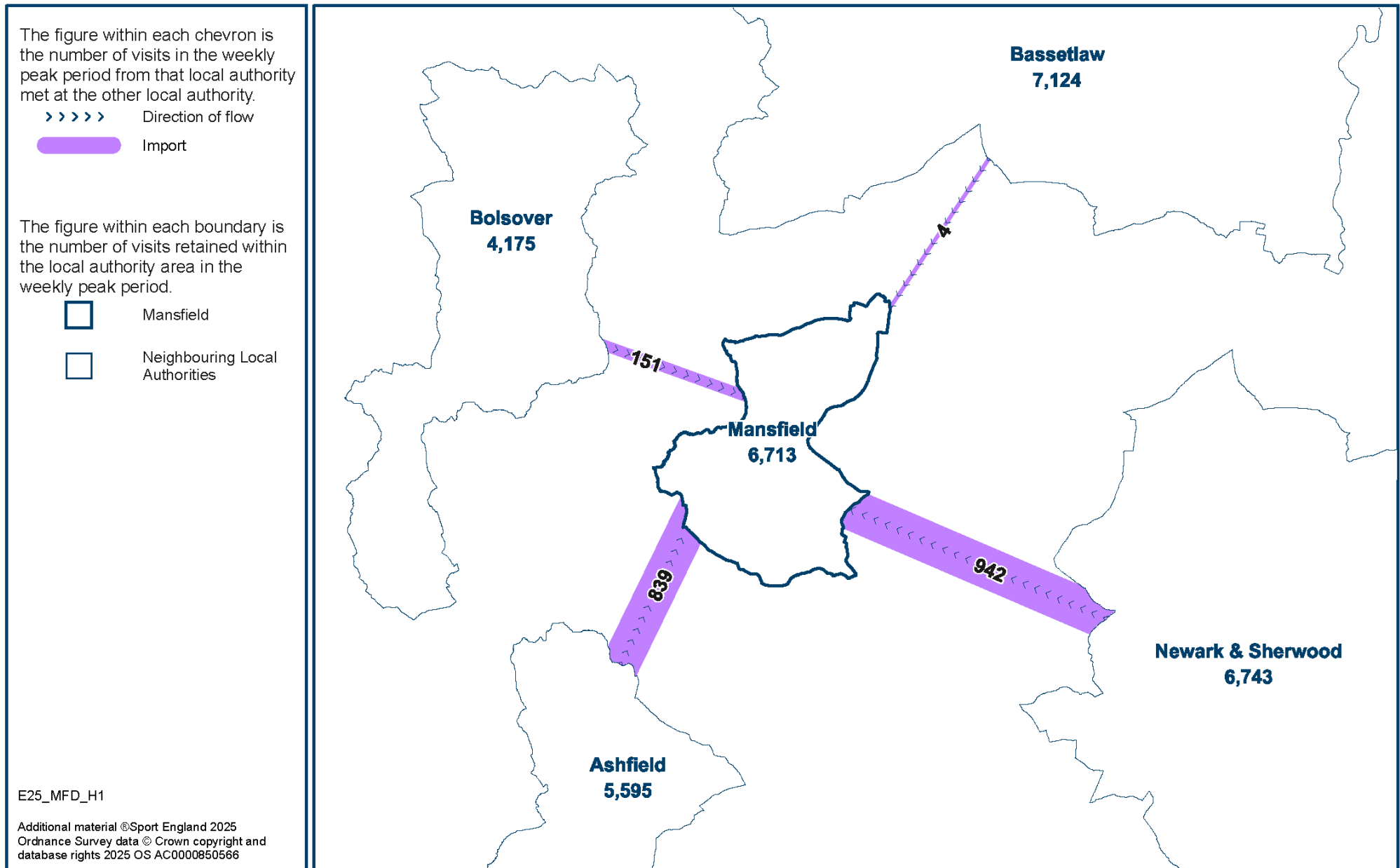
Map 7.1: Imported Demand for Sports Halls to Mansfield in Run 1 (2025)



Map 7.2: Imported Demand for Sports Halls to Mansfield in Run 2 (2043)



Map 7.3: Imported Demand for Sports Halls to Mansfield in Run 3 (2043)



8 LOCAL SHARE OF FACILITIES

Local share in Mansfield is poor in Run 1, and very poor in Run 2 due to the increase in demand and the ageing of the facilities. It improves in Run 3 due to the addition of Water Meadows 2.

Mansfield's provision per head of population is the second highest in the study area in all three runs. However, it is below both the regional and national averages in all three runs.

Table 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls in Mansfield by Run

Local Share	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Mansfield	2025	2043	2043
Local share of sports halls relative to demand in local area: <1 = poorer, >1 = better	0.61	0.38	0.50

Definition of local share – This helps show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size, availability and quality of facilities, and travel modes. Local share is useful for looking at 'equity' of provision. Local share is the available capacity that people want to visit in an area (considering deprivation), divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. Local share decreases as facilities age.

- 8.1 Local share shows how the access and share of sports halls differs across the local authority area, as follows:
- A value of 1 means that there is sufficient suitable supply reachable by the demand
 - A value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of suitable supply that can be reached by the demand
 - A value greater than 1 indicates a surplus of suitable supply that can be reached by the demand
- 8.2 Overall, local share identifies the areas of the local authority where the share of sports halls is better and worse. The intervention is to try and increase access for residents in the areas with the poorest access to sports halls.

Geographical Distribution of Local Share

Run 1

- 8.3 In Run 1 local share is 0.61, meaning that there is insufficient suitable supply that demand can access.
- 8.4 Local share is best in Warsop Vale and Church Vale at 0.8 and 0.9 (light green squares in Map 8.1). Demand is very low in this area and can access Shirebrook Leisure Centre and Shirebrook Academy in Bolsover. Local share is also good in Peasley Vale and Berry Hill at 0.8. Demand is low in both these areas, but close to sports halls with spare capacity.

- 8.5 Local share is poorest in northwest Mansfield town at 0.5 (orange squares). Demand and deprivation are high in this area of the District. Two of the sports halls in the area have low attractiveness due to their age, and the other sports hall has the smallest capacity.

Run 2

- 8.6 In Run 2 local share decreases to 0.38. Demand is greater and the available capacity is unchanged, but the sports halls have aged to 2043 and become less attractive.
- 8.7 Local share is best in Warsop Vale at 0.6 (yellow square in Map 8.2). Demand is unchanged in the area.
- 8.8 Local share is poorest between Mansfield town centre and Mansfield Woodhouse at 0.3 (red squares). All four sports hall sites in the area are fully utilised.

Run 3

- 8.9 In Run 3 local share increases to 0.50 (see Map 8.3). Demand is unchanged, but there is additional and newer capacity with the opening of Water Meadows 2.
- 8.10 Local Share is best in on the border with Bolsover, just over the border from Shirebrook, in the northwest of the District at 0.7 (yellow square). Across the rest of the District local share is mainly 0.5 (orange squares).

Comparative Measure of Provision

- 8.11 A comparative measure of sports hall provision is the total number of badminton court equivalents per 10,000 population.

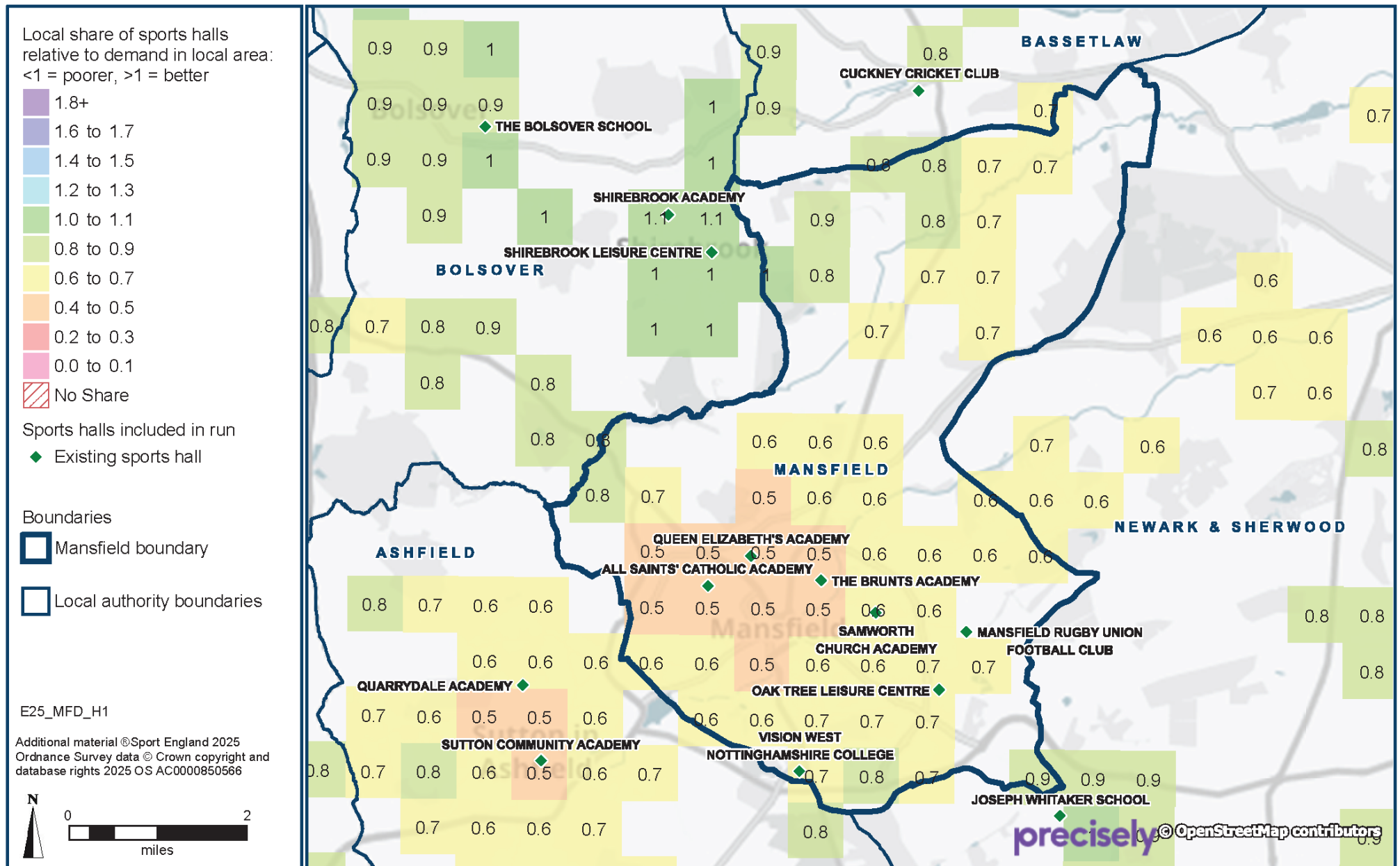
Table 8.2: Badminton Court Equivalents per 10,000 Population by Area and Run

Courts per 10,000 Population	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Area	2025	2043	2043
Mansfield	3.0	2.7	3.2
Bolsover	3.9	3.5	3.5
Ashfield	2.7	2.5	2.5
Bassetlaw	3.9	3.5	3.5
Newark and Sherwood	2.7	2.5	2.5
East Midlands Region	3.8	3.5	3.6
England	3.9	3.6	3.6

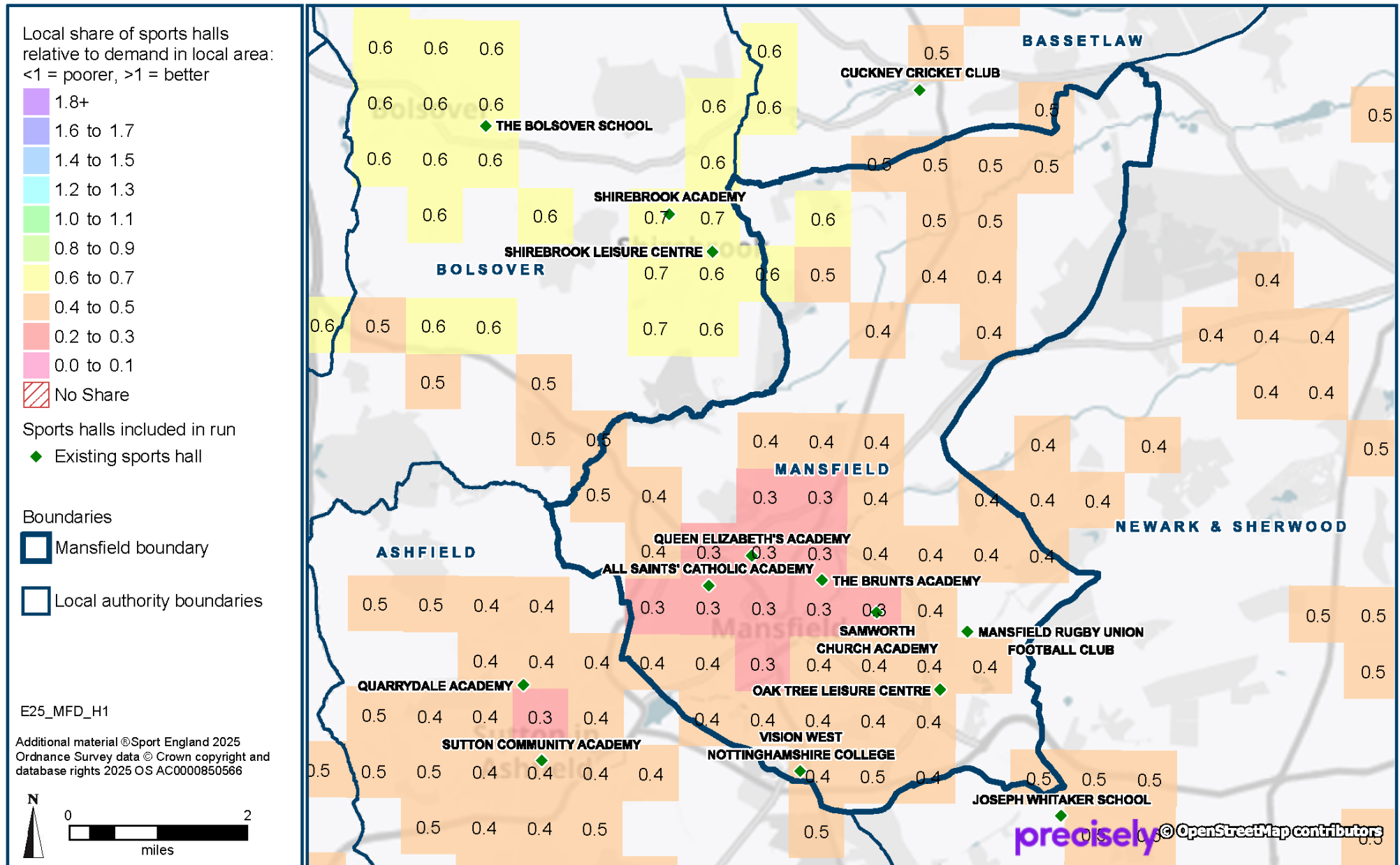
- 8.12 Mansfield's provision is below both the regional and national averages in all three runs.
- 8.13 In Run 1 Bolsover and Bassetlaw have the joint highest provision in the study area at 3.9 courts per 10,000 population. Mansfield has the next highest provision at 3.0 courts per 10,000 population.

- 8.14 In Run 2 Mansfield's provision reduces to 2.7 courts per 10,000 population because of the increase in population to 2043. The highest provision remains in Bolsover and Bassetlaw at 3.5 courts per 10,000 population.
- 8.15 In Run 3 Mansfield's provision increases to 3.2 courts per 10,000 population with the addition of Water Meadows 2. The highest provision remains in Bolsover and Bassetlaw and is unchanged.
- 8.16 **The findings on badminton courts per 10,000 population are set out because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with that elsewhere; however, this does not set a standard of provision, and should not be used as such.**
- 8.17 The supply and demand assessment for sports halls in Mansfield is based on the findings from the previous six headings analysed in this report.

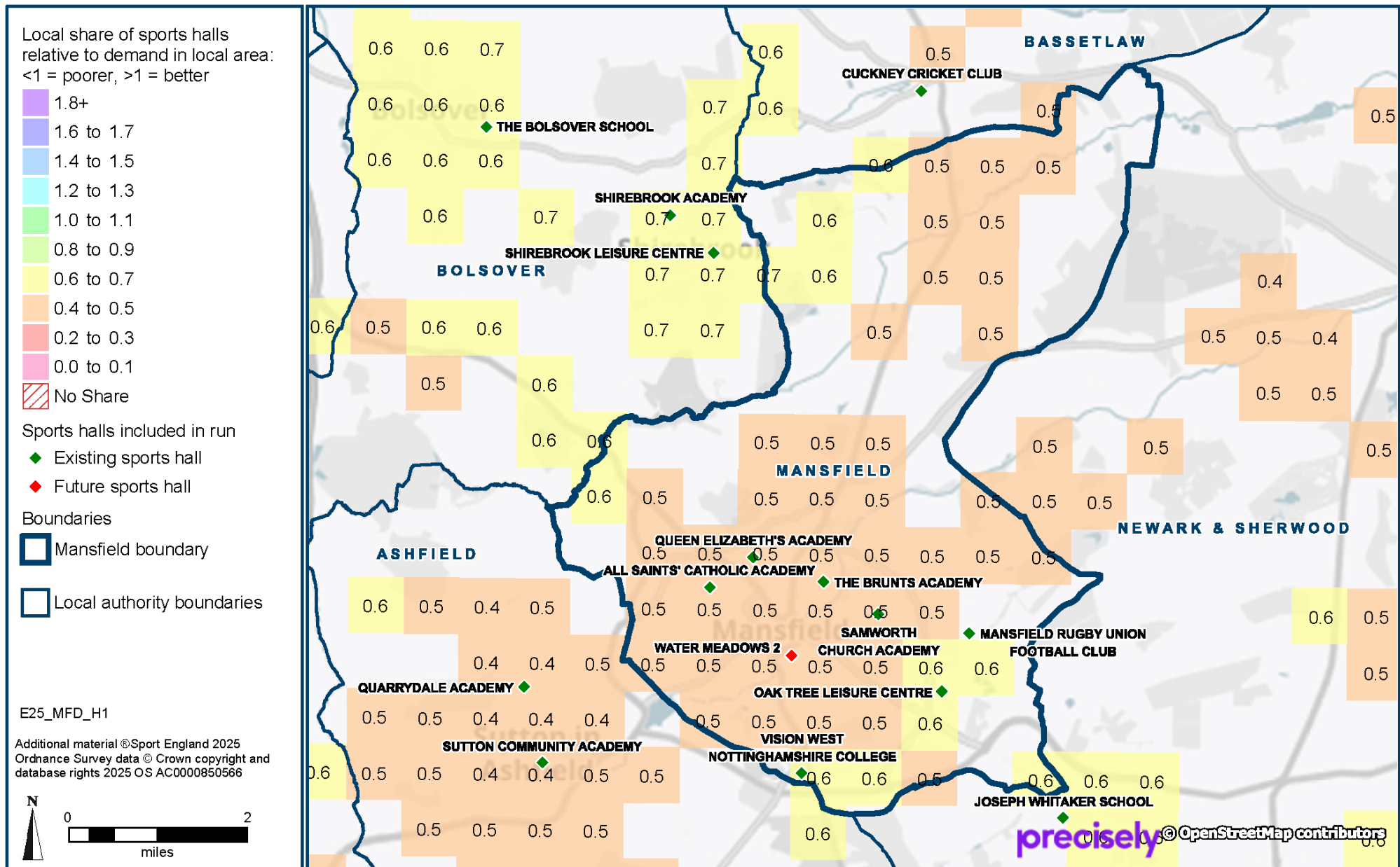
Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls in Run 1 (2025)



Map 8.2: Local Share of Sports Halls in Run 2 (2043)



Map 8.3: Local Share of Sports Halls in Run 3 (2043)



APPENDIX 1: FACILITIES EXCLUDED

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

Site	Facility Type	Reason for Exclusion
Bridge Street Methodist Church	Activity	Closed
Dawn House School	Activity	Private use
Manor Sport and Recreation Centre	Main	Not available for community use
Mansfield Leisure Centre	Main	Closed
Meden Sports Centre	Main	Closed
	Activity	Closed
Pleasley Landmark Centre	Activity	Principal hall too small
Queen Elizabeth's Academy	Activity	Private use
Samworth Church Academy	Main	Closed
	Activity	Closed
Switch Up Community Hub	Activity	Principal hall too small
The Beech Academy	Activity	Private use
The Garibaldi School	Activity	Principal hall too small
The Garibaldi School	Activity	Principal hall too small
The Flying High Academy	Activity	Private use
Warsop Health Hub	Activity	Principal hall too small

APPENDIX 2: FACILITIES IN NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INCLUDED IN THE ASSESSMENT

Site	Provider	Facility Type	Dimensions (m)	Area (sqm)	Year Built	Year Refurb
Bolsover						
Frederick Gent School	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005	
Go Active @ The Arc	Public	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005	
Heritage High School	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	34.5 x 20 18 x 10	690 180	1990	2011
Shirebrook Academy	Edu. (3rd party)	4-court Activity	34.5 x 20 18 x 10	690 180	2013	
Shirebrook Leisure Centre	Public	4-court	33 x 18	594	1984	2009
The Bolsover School	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2000	2010
Tibshelf Community School	Edu. (3rd party)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2013	
Ashfield						
Holgate Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1950	2004
Hucknall Leisure Centre	Public	4-court	33 x 18	594	1984	2008
Kirkby Leisure Centre	Public	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2022	
Quarrydale Academy	Edu. (in-house)	3-court Activity	27 x 18 17 x 12	486 204	1972	2011
Selston Leisure Centre	Edu. (3rd party)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1974	2003
Sutton Community Academy	Edu. (in-house)	5-court 4-court	42 x 20 30.61 x 23.23	840 711	1977	2011
The National C of E Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1981	
Bassetlaw						
Bircotes Leisure Centre	Edu. (3rd party)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1976	2008
Cuckney Cricket Club	Other (sport club)	3-court	35 x 18	630	2002	2019
Outwood Academy Portland	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	40.5 x 20 22 x 18	810 396	2008	2012
Outwood Academy Valley	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	34.5 x 20 18 x 10	690 180	2008	2012
Ranby House	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1980	
Retford Oaks Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007	2020
The Elizabethan Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	34.5 x 20 20 x 15	690 300	2007	2015
Tuxford Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	34.5 x 20 17 x 9	690 153	2007	2012
Worksop College	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1996	

Newark & Sherwood					
Dukeries Leisure Centre	Public	3-court	28.4 x 18	511	1981
Joseph Whitaker School	Edu. (3rd party)	4-court Activity	34 x 18 17 x 13	612 221	1995 2016
Magnus Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2001
Minster School	Edu. (in-house)	4-court Activity	33 x 18 19.3 x 10	594 193	2007
Newark Academy	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2016
Newark Sports and Fitness Centre	Public	4-court	33 x 18	594	2016
Southwell Leisure Centre	Public	3-court	29 x 18	522	1985 2007
The Suthers School	Edu. (in-house)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2020

APPENDIX 3: MODEL DESCRIPTION, INCLUSION CRITERIA AND MODEL PARAMETERS

Included within this Appendix are the following:

- Model Description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1 Background

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

2 Use of FPM

- 2.1 The FPM is one of Sport England's principal tools and has been developed as a means for:
- Assessing the requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional and 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 need for sports facilities.
- 2.2 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.

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, considering how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the capacity of facilities (supply) within an area against the demand for that facility from the local population, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM converts both demand (in terms of people) and supply (facilities) into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits in the weekly peak period'. 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 their age and gender, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, as well as information on the facilities themselves such as programming, peak times of use and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other data sources 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 previously formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service. For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/06 jointly with **sportscotland**.
- 3.6 User survey data from the National Benchmarking Service and other appropriate sources are used to update the model's parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the main data sources analysed are:
 - Active Lives:
 - For the adult survey, this data is collected by an online survey or paper questionnaire on behalf of Sport England. Each annual sample includes approximately 175,000 people and covers the full age/gender range. Detailed questions are asked about over 200 separate sport categories in terms of participation and frequency.
 - For the children and young people survey, this data is collected through schools, with up to three mixed ability classes in up to three randomly chosen year groups completing an online survey.
 - National Benchmarking Service (now ceased):
 - This was a centre-based survey whose primary purpose was to enable centres to benchmark themselves against other centres. Sample interviews were conducted on site. The number of people surveyed varied by year depending on how many centres took part. Approximately 10,000 swimmers and 3,500 sports hall users were surveyed per year. This data was used for journey

times, establishing proportions of particular activities in different hall types, the duration of activities and the time of activity (peak period).

- Moving Communities Customer Experience Survey:
 - Annual online survey distributed by participating local authorities and operators via email. Email invites are sent to any member or customer on their database who has attended their leisure centre in the last 3 months. The results inform the travel mode that residents use to access facilities.
- Scottish Health:
 - Annual survey of approximately 6,600 people (just under 5,000 adults). This data is primarily used to assess participation, frequency and activity duration.

3.7 Other data is used where available. For example, the following data sources are among those that have been used to cross-check results:

- Children's Participation in Culture and Sport, Scottish Government, 2008
- Young People's Participation in Sport, Sports Council for Wales, 2009
- Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics, 2012
- Young People and Sport, Sport England, 2002
- Data from Angus Council, 2013/14
- National Pools and Halls Survey, 1996
 - This survey was used to obtain capacities per sports hall for differing sport types for programming data.

4 Calculating Demand

- 4.1 Demand is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population¹. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender composition of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population profiles of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are output areas (OAs)².
- 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

¹ 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.

² Census OAs are the smallest grouping of census population data and provide 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 178,600 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

information. Each OA used is given a demand value in visits in the weekly peak period by the FPM.

5 Calculating Supply Capacity

5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on the following factors:

- Its size (area of pool or hall, number of pitches or rinks)
- How many hours the facility is available for use by the community in the weekly peak period
- How many visits can be accommodated by the facility at any one time (pools = 1 user/6 sqm, main halls/barns = 8 users/court, activity halls/studios = 15 users/court, AGPs = 28 users/pitch, indoor bowls = 6 users/rink)

5.2 The FPM calculates the maximum number of visits that a facility can accommodate, which gives it a theoretical capacity in visits in the weekly peak period.

5.3 Based on travel time information (see Travel Time section) taken from the user surveys, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the facility, having regard to its capacity and how much demand can travel to the facility. 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 access 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 has a total demand for five facilities and there are currently six facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there is an over-supply of one facility as this approach would not take account of whether the five facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It may be that all the facilities are in one part of the local authority area, 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 a neighbouring authority.

6 Calculating the Capacity of Sports Halls – Badminton Court Equivalents

6.1 The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above, with each sports hall site having a capacity in visits in the weekly peak period. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall badminton

courts. This 'court' figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' in Active Places.

6.2 The reason for this is that the badminton court equivalents are of all the main and activity halls' capacities; this is calculated based on hall size (area) and whether it is a main hall or an activity hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked courts' figure, for two reasons:

- In calculating the capacity of halls, the model uses a different at-one-time parameter for main halls and for activity halls. Activity halls have a greater at-one-time capacity than main halls. Marked courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with four courts, when it has space for three courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 'three-court unit' rather than a 'four-court unit'.
- It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space there is when expressed as visits in the weekly peak period. To make things more meaningful, this capacity is converted back into badminton court equivalents and is noted in the output tables as hall space in courts.

7 Facility Attractiveness – for Halls and Pools Only

7.1 Not all facilities are the same, and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which affects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for sports hall and swimming pool modelling.

7.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

- Age and refurbishment weighting (pools and 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, here 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 facility's 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 70 years old with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- Management and ownership weighting (halls only): Due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that these halls will generally not provide as balanced a programme as halls run by local authorities, 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-and-play user than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3 To reflect this, two weighting curves are used:

- High weighted curve – includes non-education management (third party) and a more balanced programme, therefore more attractive
- Lower weighted curve – includes educational halls managed in-house, therefore less attractive

7.4 Commercial facilities (halls and pools): While there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighting factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population OA, the Index 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.

7.5 The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 lower super output areas in England. IMD is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their relative weights.

8 Used Capacity

8.1 Used capacity refers to how much of a facility's theoretical capacity is being used. At first this can appear to be unrealistically low, with local authority 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 facility's theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. In practice this would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open during the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would be completely full.

8.2 For example, a 25m four-lane pool has a theoretical capacity of 2,260 visits per week during a 52.5-hour peak period. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others through programming, such as an aqua aerobics session between 19:00 and 20:00 and lane swimming between 20:00 and 21:00 (see table below). Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 21:00 and 22:00. This pattern of use would mean a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum theoretical capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pool's used capacity for the evening would be 54%.

Visits per hour	16:00-17:00	17:00-18:00	18:00-19:00	19:00-20:00	20:00-21:00	21:00-22:00	Total visits for the evening
Theoretical maximum capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143
% of capacity used	18%	68%	80%	114%	34%	11%	54%

9 Comfort Factor – Halls and Pools

- 9.1 If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity, 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, while being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 9.2 To account for these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools, 70%, and for sports halls, 80%, of their theoretical capacity is considered as indicating where a facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag when facilities are becoming busier, rather than as a 'hard threshold'.
- 9.3 The comfort factor is also used to increase the capacity needed to comfortably meet unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not applied, then any facilities provided will be operating at their maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as previously noted.
- 9.4 The comfort factor is not applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams that have a set number of players, therefore, the notion of having a 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.

10 Travel Times

- 10.1 The model includes three different modes of travel:
- driving
 - walking and wheeling
 - public transport and cycling
- 10.2 Car access is also considered. In areas where there is less access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car and increases those made on foot for shorter journeys and public transport for longer journeys.
- 10.3 Overall, surveys have shown that most visits to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by driving, with a significant minority of visits to facilities being made on foot.

Facility	Driving	Walking	Public Transport	Cycling
Swimming Pool	74%	18%	4%	4%
Sports Hall	76%	19%	2%	3%
AGP Combined	79%	18%	3%	unknown
AGP Football	74%	22%	4%	
AGP Hockey	97%	2%	1%	

- 10.4 The model includes a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. Set out below is the survey data with the percentage of visits made

within each of the travel times. This shows that almost 90% of all visits, both by car and on foot, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for the coverage for sports halls and swimming pools.

Minutes	Swimming Pools		Sport Halls	
	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk
0-10	56%	53%	54%	55%
11-20	35%	34%	36%	32%
21-30	7%	10%	7%	10%
31-45	2%	2%	2%	3%

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

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

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

- 10.6 Ordnance Survey's Multi-Modal Network with average speed data is used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing any one-way and turn restrictions that apply. These travel times have been validated against national survey work, and therefore are based on the actual travel patterns of users.
- 10.7 The network is also used to calculate walk times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.
- 10.8 Due to the complexity of public transport timetables, public transport travel times in the model are assumed to be twice as long as driving times.
- 10.9 A cycling speed of 12 mph is used for roads and shared use cycleways, which is approximately half the average speed of driving in urban areas. A speed of 7.5 mph is used for tracks and off-road travel.

Facility Inclusion Criteria

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis.

- Include all operational sports halls available for community use, i.e., pay-and-play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all halls not available for community use, i.e., private use.
- Exclude all halls where the main hall is less than 3 courts in size.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction', and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability is included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing, assume date 1975³.

Facilities over the border in Wales and Scotland included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sport Wales.

³ Choosing a date in the mid-1970s ensures that the facility is included, while not overestimating its impact within the run.

Model Parameters

Sports Halls Parameters

At-one-time Capacity	32 users per 4-court hall 15 users per 144 square meters of activity hall																											
Coverage Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Travel times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model																											
Duration	60 minutes																											
Percentage Participation	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>21.7%</td><td>16.3%</td><td>12.9%</td><td>10.8%</td><td>9.2%</td><td>6.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>24.7%</td><td>16.8%</td><td>15.1%</td><td>13.6%</td><td>13.5%</td><td>10.7%</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	21.7%	16.3%	12.9%	10.8%	9.2%	6.4%	Female	24.7%	16.8%	15.1%	13.6%	13.5%	10.7%
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	21.7%	16.3%	12.9%	10.8%	9.2%	6.4%																						
Female	24.7%	16.8%	15.1%	13.6%	13.5%	10.7%																						
Frequency per Week	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.88</td><td>0.80</td><td>0.94</td><td>1.02</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>0.65</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.14</td><td>1.01</td><td>1.11</td><td>0.96</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	0.60	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.94	1.02	Female	0.65	1.20	1.14	1.01	1.11	0.96
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																						
Male	0.60	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.94	1.02																						
Female	0.65	1.20	1.14	1.01	1.11	0.96																						
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00, 17:00 to 22:00 Weekend: 08:00 to 16:00 Total: 46 hours																											
Proportion in Peak Period	62%																											

