

Elsie & Arnold - 19

Retirement Home Singles

- Mainly aged 66+
- Widowed
- Retired

Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation

8% of all adults; 2% of adult men, 14% of adult women



About Elsie & Arnold

Elsie and Arnold are aged 81 and live on their own in warden-controlled sheltered accommodation. Their spouses passed away three years ago and they are just about getting used to life on her own, thanks to the support of the other residents.

The sheltered housing is good and the warden checks if anything is needed, and they have card mornings, dance afternoons and bingo evenings in the community lounge each week. Despite this Elsie and Arnold find themselves on their own quite a bit, and like to fill the quiet with TV shows, particularly programmes on the War or black and white films.

They can no longer drive, due to their cataracts. Instead they look forward to a once a week walk to the post office to collect the pension, having a good natter with the lady who works there.

Ethnic origin

Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (88%), or of Other White origin (5%); or may also be of Irish heritage (5%), Asian/Asian British (1%), Black/Black British (0.5%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (0.5%).

Alternative names

Doris, Ethel, Gladys, Stanley, Walter, Harold



Elsie & Arnold: Sports Overview

- Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range (more details overleaf).
- They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury.
- The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are shown in the chart opposite: 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% take part in bowls.

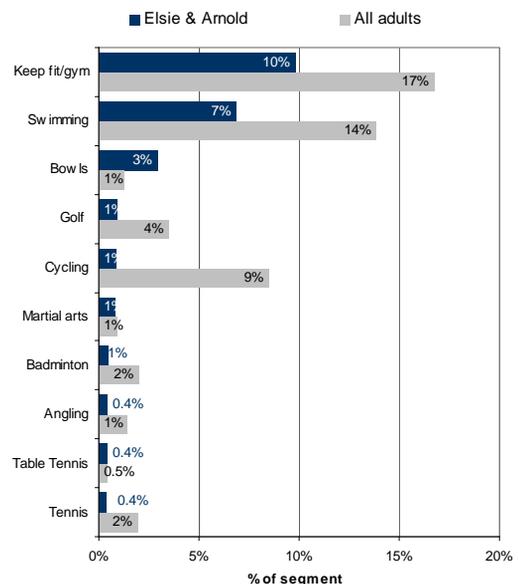
Elsie & Arnold are similar to/live near:

Frank (segment 18), other Elsie & Arnolds (segment 19)

Elsie & Arnold are likely to live in towns such as:

Hartlepool, Pontefract, Durham, Scarborough, West Bromwich

Top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in



Source: Sport England Market Segmentation 2010. Sporting activity based on Sport England Active People Survey data (for the period April 2009 to April 2010); based on participation levels at once per month. This chart shows the top ten sports (or sport groups) that this segment participates in. Athletics includes jogging and road running

APPENDIX 5: Building Conditions Survey Extracts

Faringdon Conditions Survey 2013, extract

ADDRESS	Faringdon Leisure Centre, Fernham Road, Faringdon, SN7 7LB				FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED		
					Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency		
ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-E	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	DESSCRIPTIO N OF WORK	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Substructure	Columns	D	H	Investigate and remedy stanchion corrosion to pool	£2,500.00		
External walls	Cills	D	M	Repair damaged edgings	£200.00		
	Brickwork	E	L	Remove graffitti	£200.00		
	Brickwork	E	L	Remove efflorescence by pool and repair mortar	£200.00		
Internal Walls / Decs	Glazed Tiles	B	M	Cyclical replacement - Changing Rooms			£16,500.00
	Glazed Tiles	C	M	Cyclical replacement - Changing Village		£25,000.00	
	Glazed Tiles	C	M	Cyclical Replacement - Toilet Facilities		£5,500.00	
	Painted Plaster	C	M	Cyclical Decoration - All Areas		£30,000.00	

External Joinery / Decs	Windows/Doors	D	H	Cyclical Decoration	£5,000.00		
	Soffits/Facias	D	H	Cyclical Decoration	£7,000.00		
	Cladding	C	L	Refit & Decorate	£3,000.00		
Internal Joinery	Ironmongery	C	M	Replace corroded fittings	£200.00		
	Timber Cladding	D	M	Repairs and cyclical decoration - Sauna and Steam Room	£2,500.00		
	Doors and frames	D	M	Cyclical Decoration		£30,000.00	
Roof coverings							
Intermediate Floors / ceilings	Suspended ceiling tiles	D	M	Cyclical Replacement - All areas		£30,000.00	
	Painted Plaster	D	M	Cyclical decoration		£1,500.00	
	Floor Tiles	D	H	Steam Clean	£7,500.00		
	Carpets	D	M	Cyclical Replacement - All carpets		£15,000.00	
	Vinyl	C	M	Cyclical Replacement		£17,000.00	
		C		Cyclical Replacement - Pool			£75,000.00
	Floor Tiles		M				
	Sports hall floor	C	L	Cyclical Replacement			£50,000.00
Sanitary ware		D		Cyclical Replacement - All areas		£12,000.00	
	Toilet Facilities		M				
Kitchen	Staff kitchenette	D	M	Cyclical Replacement		£1,500.00	

Fixtures and Fittings	Counters	D	M	Upgrade Reception Counter		£5,000.00	
	Cubicles	D	M	Cyclical Replacement		£12,000.00	
	Pool plant	D	M	Valves corroded - Replacement required.		£500.00	
Internal / external drainage	External RWP's	E	H	Repair leaking RWP by external plant area	£200.00		
Fire Precautions							
Landscaping	Car Park/Hard Standings	D	H	Fill/Patch potholes	£500.00		
TOTAL					£29,000.00	£185,000.00	£141,500.00

ADDRESS	Faringdon Leisure Centre Stock Condition Survey				FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED		
SURVEY DATE	02/02/2013				Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency		
ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-D	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Heating	Heat Source	B	M	Floor standing boilers serving the Dry areas are about 23 years old and passed their economic life.		£6,500.00	

		B	M	Two Lochinvar heaters serving the pool /spa water and the air handling units are 17 years old and will need replacing.			£12,500.00
	Steel Distribution pipework	B		The visible pipework appeared in reasonable condition.			
Hot water Service	Hot water Source	B	M	Direct fired water heater serving the Dry areas is 23 years old			
				and passed their economic life.		£6,500.00	
		C	M	Circulation pump located between the storage tank and the above heater is corroded and needs replacing.			
				the above heater is corroded and needs replacing.		£500	
				Two gas fired water heaters serve the Wet areas, they			
				are approx. 17 years old and will need replacing.			£6,000.00
	Copper Distribution pipework	B		The visible pipework appeared in			

				reasonable condition.			
	Shower TMVs	D		In the Wet Male/Female shower areas - A bank of showers are served from one TMV with excessive dead leg. Regular disinfection regime for these mixers should be put in place and rigorously monitored.			
Cold water service	CWS Tank	Unknown	H	The CWS tank is located above the air handling unit and there is no easy access provided. This tank should be chlorinated on yearly basis and poor access will prevent this (Condition unknown). All external pipework are trace heated and regular check should be carried out to ensure that the system is healthy and operating correctly to avoid any freezing of the pipework.			

Ventilation	Pool Hall	B		The AHU is 4 years old (as confirmed by SODC) and appears to be in reasonable condition externally. It was noted that the access to the side of the AHU is poor.			
	Wet changing room Extract	D	H	The fan is not working and needs replacing	£250.00		
	Male/Female WCs	C	M	There is an odour in the room, fans are to be checked and grilles to be cleaned.			
	Disabled WC (Male changing room)	C	M	The ceiling extract fan is noisy and needs to be checked.			
	Heat recovery ventilation unit	Unknown		An HRU is installed in the Pool store that serves the medical room and the link corridor, access to this room was not possible on the day of the site visit.			
Pool Filtration Plant	Sand Filters			Every 3-5 years sand filter media will need to be replaced		£10,000.00	£11,000.00

	Spa heat exchanger	C	H	The inlet flange to heat exchanger seems to be leaking, there is also signs of corrosion on the outlet to HE where it connects to UPVC pipework. Both leaks need to be attended to. There is water collecting in the pit.	£1,000.00		
Gas service		B	M	Neither plantroom have gas shut off valves linked to the fire alarm system with emergency exit knock off button.	£2,500.00		
TOTAL					£3,750.00	£23,500.00	£29,500.00
Conditioning Category:							
A: - Good. Performing as intended and operating efficiently.							
B: - Satisfactory. Performing as intended but exhibiting minor deterioration.							
C: - Poor. Exhibiting major defects and/or not operating as intended.							
D: - Bad. Life expired and /or serious risk of imminent failure.							

ADDRESS	Leisure Centre Stock Condition Survey - Faringdon Leisure Centre					FINANCIAL YEAR(S) IN WHICH EXPENDITURE IS ANTICIPATED							
				Works Cost , exc VAT, Professional Fees, OH&P, Contingency			ELEMENT	SUB ELEMENT	CONDITION A-E	PRIORITY High (H) Med (M) Low (L)	Y1	Y2-5	Y6-10
Electrical	Remedial Works	C1 and C2 Codes	H	£6,180.00			Electrical	100% electrical test		H	£7,920.00		
Electrical	Remedial Works	C1 and C2 Codes	H	Budgetry forecast for the remaining 80% of the installation	£ 24,720.00								
				Please note these figures are provisional based upon the sample testing completed.			TOTAL				£38,820.00	£0.00	£0.00

Wantage Leisure Centre, 2009 extract

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets	Responsibility		Photo Ref
						VWHDC	DCL	
M - MECHANICAL								
M1	Ground Floor Boiler/Plant Room	Boilers	5 Hamworthy Wessex Boilers	Operational and in fair condition, installed in 1982. 2 no. replacement new boilers have been installed in last 2/3 years.	Due to the age of the remaining 3 no. original boilers a phased replacement should be considered within the next 5 years. Budget Cost £30,000			WM 1 & 2
M5	Ground Floor Boiler/Plant Room	Controls	Control panels and wiring	Operational but generally 30+ years old and approaching the end of their useful working life.	Consider replacement with new panels and wiring. Conduit to pumps still needs attention. Budget Cost £25,000.			WM 8, 9, 10 & 34
M9	Plant Room/ External	Drainage Pumps, Tank and Controls	Flyght sump pumps, tanks and pump controls.	Pumps are in fair condition – one of the pumps has recently been re-conditioned.	Consider controls to be replaced. Budget Cost £10,000 No reported problem with tank, but suggest inspection by Specialist			WM 31

M13	Gym	Ventilation System	Ventilation plant located in store provides ventilation and heating via coil. Local A/C unit installed to provide cooling to space.	Operational but 30+ years old and nearing the end of its working life. Ductwork satisfactory.	Consider immediate replacement, including associated control panel. Budget Cost £15,000				WM 22
M14	Activity Room (Dance studio)	Ventilation System	Ventilation plant located in store provides ventilation and heating via coil.	Operational but 30+ years old and nearing the end of its working life. Ductwork however, is in good condition.	Consider immediate replacement, including associated control panel. Budget Cost £12,000				
M21	Snooker Area First Floor	Heating Ventilation Fans	Room heated by steel radiators, Existing ventilation fan(s) mounted in ceiling void and discharging on adjacent wall.	Heating satisfactory. Fans appears to not be working. External louvre missing. Only 1 no. extract grille evident.	Due to the performance and age of the fan(s), fan(s) should be replaced. Install new ductwork to a new ceiling extract grille Budget Cost £5,000				WM 16
M23	Roof	Fans	15 No. roof mounted fans serving various areas/rooms, 6 No. above swimming pool.	Operational. Fans 30+ years old and have reached the end of their useful life.	Due to the age of equipment, replacement will be required. Budget Cost £20,000				
M28	Roof Plant Room	Tanks	3 No. galvanised panel tanks for domestic, boiler F&E and plastic HWS tank.	Galvanised tanks 30+ years old, not to present standards, have been lined at some stage, no insect screens. Access panels not secured. Insulation has been removed. No leaks at present. HWS tank approximately 15 years old.	The galvanised panel tanks have reached the end of their expected working life. Consideration for replacement with new. Budget Cost £17,500				WM 25
M30	Roof Plant Room	General Area AHU	Air plant which serves the ancillary rooms in the building.	Operational, but 30+ years old and at the end of its useful working life.	Consider immediate replacement. Budget Cost £15,000.				WM 12

M31	Roof Plant Room	Controls	Controls panels and wiring serves equipment in plant room and roof.	Operational, but 30+ years old and have reached the end of their useful working useful life.	Consider immediate replacement panels and associated cabling. Budget Cost £15,000			WM 13
E - ELECTRICAL								
E8	Sports Hall		Sports Hall lighting is warming up approximately 10 minutes to its maximum light output. This have a direct impact on the energy usage as the luminaires are left switched on for the whole day as a result of long warming up process. Lighting switches are located within the main electrical Switchroom where only highly skilled electricians are allowed to enter.	Generally good condition.	Replace lighting scheme with highly efficient metal halide luminaires or rows of fluorescent tubes capable to achieve instant 100% level of light output. In order to minimize energy usage during the day, consider providing skylights. Move the lighting controls from main Switchroom to more accessible place or enclosure box within the sports hall. Budget Cost £10,000.			WE10

Tilsley Park, 2012 extract

Summary	
2.0	High Level summary of the internal elements and their condition
2.1	<p><u>Ceilings</u> Ceiling construction varies but is mostly solid plastered and painted, other areas are finished in suspended painted plasterboard, 600mm x 600mm grid systems or laminated ply sheets, or exposed concrete.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any ceilings, however, they are typically marked and stained throughout the building with some areas of decorative damage.</p>
2.2	<p><u>Walls and Skirtings</u> Wall construction is either masonry or concrete blockwork, with most areas plastered and painted. Skirting installations vary from stained to painted softwood and ceramic tile, depending on the room/ area.</p> <p>All walls are marked and stained however all damage is decorative, as is the case with the skirting. The sole exceptions are in some 'wet rooms' where there are areas of water damage plasterwork. These are confined to low levels only.</p>
2.3	<p><u>Floors</u> Floors are all solid and finished in floor coverings, these coverings comprise vinyl sheets, carpet or ceramic tiles or epoxy resin type floor sealers.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any floors however these is marking and staining to all areas, decorative damage being most evident to the carpeted and vinyled areas.</p>
2.4	<p><u>Doors and Windows</u> All doors and fenestration is timber either stained or painted. Windows are mostly fixed lights and full height with some casements, glazing also varies from single to double glazed. Where doors incorporate vision panels these are georgian wired if fire rated and clear if standard doors.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any fittings. There is decorative damage to a number of internal doors and delamination to external faces of windows and doors where exposed to prevailing weather conditions.</p>
2.5	<p><u>Services Installations</u> Mechanical and Electrical services installations comprise lighting, small power and radiators to the building rooms. Capital Plant comprises boilers, calorifiers, air handling units, electrical distribution boards.</p> <p>No visible defects were noted in any of the services installations. No testing of any installations was undertaken during our inspection.</p>

Item	Schedule of Condition Ref	Location & Element	Description & Condition	Remedy	Cost
1.0	31.6	Boiler Room - Mechanical Services Installations	3 No. gas fired boilers. Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 - 20 years, boilers approximately 16 years old. Plant no longer supported by manufacturer and now obsolete.	With maintenance possible for boilers to reach and exceed service life, however, as unsupported repair works will be more difficult. Replacement of boilers will also likely require upgrade to BMS controls.	£5,500 per boiler
2.0	31.6	Boiler Room - Mechanical Services Installations	2 No. gas fired calorifiers (water heaters). Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 -20 years, calorifiers approximately 16 years old. Plant still supported by manufacturer.	With maintenance possible for calorifiers to reach and exceed service life, repair works will become more difficult however as plant items become obsolete. Replacement of calorifiers will also likely require upgrade to BMS controls.	£4,500 per calorifier
3.0	32.6	AHU Room - Mechanical Services Installations	Air Handling Unit with integral heat exchanger. Usual life expectancy of capital plant 15 -20 years, AHU approximately 16 years old. No information about manufacturer	With maintenance possible for AHU to reach and exceed service life, repair works will become more difficult however as plant items become obsolete. Housing for AHU retained but fans, filters and all internal mechanisms replaced.	£5,000
4.0	32.6	AHU Room - Mechanical Services Installations	Ductwork from AHU to all other parts of building unlikely to have been cleaned since installation (approximately 16 years old).	All ductwork cleaned via compressed air methodology in conjunction with B&ES Standards	£7,500
5.0	34.2	External Elevations - Flat Roofs	Sarnafil single ply flat roof system finished in hot welded bitumen sheets. Manufacturer's and Insurance backed guarantee typically 15 years for such products. No defects found with flat roof coverings where inspected.	Removal and re-covering of flat roofs with similar single ply roof system, replacement works will also require upgrading to the roof insulation.	£15,000
6.0	34.2	External Elevations - Plant on Flat Roofs	Toilet supply and extract fan, installation 16 years old with rusted housing.	Replace installation with like for like	£5,000

Tilsley Park, 2005 extract

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
1	Site						
1.7		All-weather football pitch	The facility includes two all weather astro turf football pitches. These are enclosed within 4m high galvanized weld mesh fencing, supported on galvanized angle section posts, with timber gravel board at the base. There is a tarmac surfaced roadway between the two pitches, providing a spectator area.	The astro turf is in a fair condition for its age, although the surface suffers from wear at section joints (every 10m) and a number of patch repairs have been undertaken, particularly in the centre of the south pitch. We understand that the surfacing has an expected life of approximately 10-15 years and therefore the astro turf is likely to require replacement within the next five years to both pitches. The galvanized fencing is in good condition.	The surface may need to be replaced in the next five years. Indicative cost, £200,000 for surface only. Over £5,000, Year 2008-2010.	Ongoing maintenance (including six monthly rejuvenation by a specialist) of the astroturf pitch surfaces.	8, 9
1.7		All-weather football pitch – grandstand.	There is a galvanized steel framed grandstand between the two pitches, providing four tiers of seating each side. The seating is accessed by means of galvanized steel steps with checker plate treads and is enclosed by means of galvanized railing.	The grandstand is currently closed, due to the deterioration of the plywood decking. The deck is delaminating and has rotted in a number of places. We understand that works are in hand to replace this.		Take up plywood decking and replace. We would recommend that this be replaced with checker plate steel with non-slip painted finish to provide an increased longevity.	10

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
			The walkways are of 38mm plywood and the flip-down seats are of plastic coated steel framework supporting injection moulded plastic seating.			Budget £8,500 Over £5,000, Year 2006.	
3	Exterior						
3.1		Windows	Windows throughout the property comprise varnished timber framed units. To the front elevation these comprise single glazed units making up an entrance screen between floor level and eaves. Similarly, full height timber framed single glazing forms the majority of the front elevation to the changing room wing.	Fair, the frames appear to have been restained recently.	Redecoration, which should not be required for approximately five years. Over £5,000, Year 2009.		
3.4		External decorations	All of the external timber elements, including windows, external doors, timber cladding have a varnished finish. The galvanized steel frame to the building has a white gloss paint finish.	The varnish finish to the external joinery is in a fair condition and appears to have been relatively recently decorated. This will require redecoration in three to five years. Paintwork to the external steelwork is generally fair, although local areas were noted where this is peeling, particularly to the underside of the canopy and	Thoroughly prepare, prime and decorate where bare metal exposed. Budget £350. Full external decoration will cost over £5,000. Year 2007-2009.		

Ref.	Location	Element	Description	Condition	Recommended Works & Budgets		Photo Ref
					VWHDC	SOLL	
				universal beams supporting the tubular canopy supports.			
3.5		Grandstand canopy	A grandstand runs to the full length of the west side of the building, comprising tiered concrete with timber bench seating. The grandstand is enclosed by means of a part pitched part flat roof, steel framed canopy with varnished plywood soffit.	Fair. No defects were evident with the structural steelwork although minor paintwork peeling was noted in local areas. The surface finish to the plywood soffit has deteriorated and will require cyclical redecoration.		Redecorate steelwork (see above). NB, SOLL are responsible for all maintenance and repair of grandstand, assumed to include painting. Cost over £5,000. Year 2009-2010.	15
5A	Internal areas						
	Reception Area						
5.4		Decoration	Ceiling and walls are matt emulsion painted. Doors and skirtings are matt varnished. Windows have a varnished finish, similar to those externally.	Fair. Some scuffing to emulsion paintwork.		Undertake cyclical redecoration. Note that redecoration of all areas would cost in excess of £5,000 but this may be phased. Assume phasing starting 2005/2006.	

APPENDIX 6: FPM Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- A. Model description
- B. Facility Inclusion Criteria
- C. Model Parameters

A. Model Description

Background

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. 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.

Use of FPM

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.

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.

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.

How the model works

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 AGP's, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGP's carried out in 2005/6 jointly with sportscotland.

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

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live

Calculating Demand

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. 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. The use of OA's 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.

Calculating Supply Capacity

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. 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)

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.

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

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use a 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 175,400 OA's across England & Wales. An OA has a target value of 125 households (300 people) 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.

conclude that there was an over supply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

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

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

The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.

The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

1. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls. See below.
2. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity