THANET DISTRICT COUNCIL

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
NATIONAL CONTEXT	
A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT	The Department for Culture, Media and Sport released a new strategy for Sport in December 2015 - the government's sport strategy Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation. Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five. The move will see Sport England's remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation. Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people's lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health. Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward. At the elite end of sport, government is supporting our Olympic and Paralympic athletes beyond Rio 2016 through to Tokyo 2020 with increased exchequer funding. The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone.
SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016- 'TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION'	The Vision for this Strategy is: **'We want everyone in England regardless of [illegible] physical activity. Some will be [illegible] everyone – meets thei[illegible] suits them as individuals and values them[illegible]** The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for a[illegible] practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners. This strategy sets out Sport England will deliver thi[illegible]

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	The key changes Sport England will make are: • Focusing more money and resources on **tackling inactivity** because this is where the gains for the individual and **for** society are greatest • Investing more in **children and young people from the age of five** to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life • **Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time**. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient • **Putting customers at the heart** of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more **welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport** • Helping sport to keep pace with the **digital expectations** of customers • Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but **encouraging stronger local collaboration** to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers • Working with a **wider range of partners**, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources • Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through appli… and practical learning of **behaviour change**
MAKING ENGLAND AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SPORTING NATION: A VISION FOR 2020 (2004)	The strategy aims to change the culture of sport and physic… social groups. Changing the culture will lead… the basis for progression into hi… Six priority … for change are identified including promotion and marketing, legislation and regul… and delivery and strategic planning and evidence.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
A SUMMARY OF SPORT ENGLAND'S STRATEGY 2011-12 TO 2014-15	**Vision** **A summary of Sport England's strategy 2011-12 to 2014-15** For England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. **Mission** Sport England aims to deliver a world leading community sport system. We will make participation in sport a regular habit for many more people, and ensure the delivery of sporting opportunities in the ways and places that people want. **Strategy Rationale** For sport's own sake and for the wider benefits it can bring. These include economic benefits, improved public health, happiness and well being, and stronger and safer communities. 5 strategic approaches will be implemented to achieve the above: 1. **By maximising the value delivered from our current investment in NGBs:** • Helping them achieve their grow and sustain targets by developing interventions to capture and leverage demand from current and potential participants • Applying our knowledge and intelligence to help them solve their problems • Withdrawing funding and re-investing it when necessary to maximise value for money • Supporting their talent pathways through their excel programmes • Joining up work between NGBs to achieve critical mass and grow demand 2. **By delivering Places People Play to:** • Create a major improvement in local club facilities • Create iconic facilities for com • Create a new gen • Improv sporting experience of young people through Sportivate • Capitalise on the interest in sport generated by the London 2012 Games, and provide opportu to become participants

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	3. By developing the right criteria and support system for the next round of NGB investment which: • Rewards success in growing and sustaining participation • Incentivises an approach centred on what existing and potential participants really want • Uses our insight about what works and what doesn't • Helps NGBs to convert latent demand in their sport to drive participant numbers • Supports the development of specific programmes to build participation among younger adults, aged between 16 to 25 **4. By creating an environment in which the key providers continue to invest in sport, through:** • Making sport a better business proposition by continuing to drive excellence and equality in sports structures and provision • Identifying how we can work with the private sector providers of sport, for example by improving market conditions to incentivise private sector investment in sport • Encourage a focus on consumer needs, driving demand and generating volumes of participants • Helping local authorities make positive decisions about their sports provision • Setting a clear priority to improve community access to education facilities • Working with the voluntary sector (including clubs) to increase its capacity and skills, to develop sustainable solutions for community ownership and operation of sports facilities (looking in particular at asset transfer) **5. By providing strategic direction and market intelligence, through:** • Collecting and sharing evidence about the impact of our investment • Disseminating insight into cross-sector trends and analysis • Providing easy to use tools that support local development and delivery • Working with the appropriate partners to develop our knowledge of those people who are currently i… encouragement they need to participate in sport
GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR SPORT – "CREATING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE- A NEW YOUTH SPORT STRATEGY" 2012	Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and wi… its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant dr… The gender difference i… stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compare… increase consi… the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life. Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds wo…ing with schools, colleges, universities and Sport Partnerships.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by; **Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools** An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games. **Improving links between schools and community sport clubs** Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students. **Working with NGBs focussing on youth** NGBs will develop new "whole sport plans" for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential. **Investing in facilities** Building on the "Places people Play" programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs. **Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector** Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not [illegible] quality sporting experiences and Sport Engl[illegible]
PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. NICE [illegible] TH GUIDANCE	This strategy inform[illegible] commissioning of physical activity provision, [illegible] pathway. It [illegible] phasises the importance of physical activity for health in children and young people, [illegible] can be improved through regular participation in physical activity.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
DEVELOPING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE (SPORT ENGLAND 2011)	Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range. The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life. Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships. A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by; **Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools** An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games. **Improving links between schools and community sport clubs** Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students. **Working with NGBs focussing on youth** NGBs will develop new "whole sport plans" for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 [illegible] charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establish[illegible]pment pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential. **Investing in facilities** Building on t[illegible]laces people Play" programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lot[illegible] or improving facilities and local clubs.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs. **The Localism Bill** This Bill provides new local powers including; • **Greater freedom and flexibility for local government** • **Reforms to the planning system placing more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference** • **New rights and powers for local communities. For example, makes it easier for local people to take over amenities and keep them part of local life** • **Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with ideas for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done.** This Act effects a 'passing of power' to a local level creating space for local authorities to lead and innovate, and give people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them"
PUBLIC HEALTH REFORMS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES 2013	**Public Health White Paper (2013)** The White Paper outlines the Government's plans for funding of 'public health' to be dec authority level from 2013 onwards. £4bn will be ring-fenced for local authoriti areas within the definition of 'public health' **Background** This pape forms part of the wider Government plans to reform the NHS. The Coalition's ambition is de olving power from the centre and commissioning GPs to run their own p ctices.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	Key announcements include the introduction of: • 'Public Health England' - a 'dedicated new public health service' sitting within the Department of Health • Directors of Public Health, who will work at a local authority level and lead on the public health offer • A health premium, to reward local authorities for progress against a new outcomes framework. This will take into account health inequalities • Statutory health and well-being boards, bringing together local authorities and health officials. **Relevance to sport** The White Paper contains a number of key themes. These range from mental health, tobacco control, pandemic flu and social marketing through to sexual health and pregnancy. Of direct relevance to sport are the areas focussing on physical activity and obesity. While there is little detail in the paper at this stage, sport and physical activity are referenced throughout the document as examples of how to improve public health from a health and well-being perspective. The paper specifically references physical activity initiatives, noting the mass participation legacy, as one part of the public health drive. The Olympic and Paralympic style sports competition is also referenced. While both of these initiatives are already in the public domain, it is welcome that sport and physical activity feature predominantly in the paper. Given the ring-fenced nature of the £4bn budget, sport needs to be included with[illegible]tion of 'public health' in order to benefit from funding at a local level. While the definition [illegible] activity demonstrate that they are on the [illegible]
THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES – START [illegible]IVE, STAY ACTIVE –	A report from the C[illegible]edical Officer presents guidance on the volume, duration, fre[illegible] across th[illegible] age ranges to achieve general health benefits. It is aimed at all authorities and org[illegible] services to promote physical activity, and it is aimed at professionals, practitioners and policymakers co[illegible] planning and implementing policies and programmes that use th[illegible]motion of physical activity, sport, exercise and [illegible] travel to achieve health gains.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	The report covers early years, children and young people, adults and older adults; there are specific recommendations for each sector, with a succinct fact sheet setting out recommendations for each age group.
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM ACT (2012)	The Act was passed in Parliament in March 2012 as part of the Government's vision to modernise the NHS. The bill moves commissioning responsibilities to both the GP consortia and also to Local Authorities for public health. These will come together in health and wellbeing boards.
PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK 2013-2016	Published in January 2012, the Public Health Framework identifies two overall outcomes to be achieved: • **Increased healthy life expectancy** • **Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities** Public health will be measured against 66 health measures, including a physical activity indicator.

Name of facility **Hartsdown Leisure Centre**
Address **Margate, CT9 5QX**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Sports Hall - 4 Badminton courts	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Suite - 65 station	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Changing rooms	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
Swimming Pool 25m x 6 lanes, plus spectator seasting 250	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Learner Pool	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
2 x Studio	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Soft Play	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Café	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Community Hub	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										10

Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away	
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots	x	Some		No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

63%

Externally needs investment
Opportunity to re-model and extend

Name of facility **Ramsgate Leisure Centre**
Address **Ramsgate, CT11 9TT**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Sports Hall - 6 Badminton courts	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Suite - 45 station	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Changing rooms	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Swimming Pool 25m x 6 lanes	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Learner Pool	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Toning Studio	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Café	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Spinning Studio	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Spa	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										10

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away	
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

88%

Car parking predominantly to rear of centre on paid basis
Development potential is only internal due to site constraints
Capital investment is about re-modelling to drive revenue

Name of facility **St Lawrence College**
Address

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
5 crt badminton hall	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Room	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Dance studio	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Climbing Wall	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
indoor swimming pool	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!!	***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***									5
Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No					
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No							
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor			
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor					
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor					
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential					

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

89%

This is a public school with a community ethos
The facilities are hired by the school when its own pupils are not using them
Netball - junior and senior club operates from the school and play in the Thanet District Netball League
The indoor swimming pool 20m is availble for private hire
Main element of community sport is links with hockey - new water based AGP and sand based AGP with further outdoor developments coming to fruition

Name of facility **Upton Junior School**
Address **Edge End Road.**

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent	x	Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
25m 4 lane swimming pool	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										1

Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes		No	x				
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x		

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

79%

Facility been closed for refurbisment; re-opened November 2016
Refurbishment includes - new pool liner, roof steel supports rubbed down and cleaned, air handling all replced, changing rooms refurbished, new chlorination and plant system.
School would like a sports hall to go alongside swimming pool.
Swimming pool 1m shallow end and 1.8m deep end
School use pool every afternoon, visiting schools mornings and clubs evenings and weekends but only appear to have lifeguard club interested in pool use, but will be contacting local scuba club.

Potential for a private swim teaching company to hire the pool

Name of facility **Ursuline College**
Address **Westgate on Sea CT8 8LX**

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	x	Significant					
Facility Quality										
6 crt badminton hall	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Room	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
small hall	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										3
Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No					
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No							
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor			
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x				
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor					
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x				

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

62%

This is a Catholic School Sports College
The facilities are hired through Active Adventure and Next Generation.
Sports Club use only

Name of facility **Wellesley House School**
Address **Ramsgate Road Broadstairs.**

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	x	Significant					
Facility Quality										
swimming pool	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
3 crt hall	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
2 squash courts	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										3

Disability Access	Full		Partial		No	x		
Served by Public Transport	Yes		No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x		
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x		

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

39%

This is a private independent school.
Used by school pupils and staff and boarders
The Sports Hall is not 3 courts as identified on Active Places - no bigger than 1.5 courts
Swimming pool, sports hall and squash courts area all in different places round the school

Puddleducks, a private company use the pool for swimming lessons but there are no changing rooms - changing tents are used on poolside for children.

Name of facility **Hartsdown Academy**
Address **George v Avenue Margate**

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
Sports Hall 4 Crt	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
Old School Gym	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
tenniscourts floodlit 7	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
3G Full Size floodlit	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										4

Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

36%

Built in the 2000 sports hall 4 court has a new floor due to flooding but not well maintained and décor poor
Tennis courts outside, 2 blocks both floodlit, 1 block
2 courts 2nd block 5 courts, used also by netball league 2 times per week; 3G pitch used by Leisure Leagues.
Bookings also taken by Active Adventure and Generation sport mainly outside not much use of the sports hall by community.

Name of facility **King Ethelred School**
Address

QUALITY RATING **Check Future Plans for development**

General Condition	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
Sports hall 6 crts	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness room 22 stations	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
7 Tennis Courts - 3 of which are floodlit	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										4
Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No					
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No							
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor			
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x				
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor					
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x				

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

64%

Facilty is booked out by a separate operator Active Adventure and Generation Sports Mon - Fri evenings and weekends
Sports hall good condition and well maintained
Tennis courts on MUGA good condition

APPENDIX 3: NGB SURVEY RESPONSES

THANET DISTRICT - NGB CONSULTATIONS

National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGB's) have been consulted regarding facility requirements. There comments are contained in the table below. Many NGB's are currently planning, with Sport England, new priorities for the next funding cycle 2017 – 2021. Sport England and many NGB's will hope that Rio 2016 inspired people enough to consider playing sport as a way of engaging in physical activity.

NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
BRITISH GYMNASTICS	**NEIL MOULSTER**	Thanet Gymnastics Club – Membership 138 Hartsdown LC – Registered through our Leisure Centre scheme Just outside of the area there are a number of Trampoline and gymnastics clubs based around Sandwich and Deal.	There is a large demand for more gymnastics opportunities and clubs all report large waiting lists. The Sports & Recreation Alliance 2013 Sports Club Survey showed most Gymnastics Clubs have a waiting list of up to 100, with many clubs anecdotally reporting waiting lists into several hundreds. A key part of BG's strategy to increase participation is to support clubs moving into their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to move into their own dedicated facilities. Approx 40 clubs moved into their own spaces last year and BG expects this trend to continue and an increased amount of clubs move their activities to dedicated spaces/facilities. There is limited provision of access to facilities within the Thanet area with clubs having waiting lists restricting access to gymnastic activities due to the lack of time within both dedicated and non-dedicated facilities.

Appendix 3: NGB Survey Responses

NGB	Contact	Current development and priorities	Future development and priorities
TABLE TENNIS ENGLAND		In Thanet there is currently a league with three divisions and 28 teams. The league plays mainly out of the Hartsdown Leisure Centre. A more open table tennis session has been running with the newly formed Thanet Vikings. This operates out of St Anthony's School in Margate. There is some other table tennis activity in schools and community centres across the district, some of which is linked into the league.	Table Tennis England is revising its strategy to work more closely with clubs and leagues. Thanet are a potential area of growth, but the nature of support we will provide is still under discussion. If we were to work with the Thanet table tennis community, we would aim to increase the numbers of active coaches and strengthen the delivery of table tennis in schools and how that feeds into the club and league structure there. The local league's opinions about future facility development are: given we have a recent new facility in, there is probably not the need for an additional facility, In fact an additional facility might be counter productive at the moment with the ongong development & increasing participation at St Anthonys, in terms of those attending and the availability for those to coach... So it would seem that there is no need for an additional facility in Thanet currently. The NGB would always recommend considering outdoor table tennis tables as part of park, playground or shorefront facilities. These tables, if placed in the right area, always prove popular with visitors.

APPENDIX 3: NGB SURVEY RESPONSES

NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
THE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION (LTA)	CHRIS DONKIN	We have recently funded a project at Margate LTC to convert 2 macadam courts to Artificial Clay. Other than this no development or delivery has taken place.	No future plans at present. I think there are a limited amount of Clubs and Park Courts in the area therefore development opportunities are fairly limited. The only other club in the area other than Margate has a large amount of spare capacity at the moment. Given the funding that has gone into Margate and the capacity available at Broadstairs and St Peters, any future plans would likely be focussed on the park courts.
ENGLAND BADMINTON		***Clubs*** There are over 1,800 badminton clubs across England. search for a local club above and get in touch to find out more about their brilliant club nights, social sessions or even local league teams. Or click below for more club resources. ***Approved Venues*** Approved venues are working in partnership with Badminton England to offer high quality, great value badminton court time opportunities to suit a wide range of players of all ages and ability. These venues use accredited coaches and co-ordinators to help your ***No Strings Badminton*** Ideal for players playing for fun! Weekly drop in sessions of hugely social pay and play badminton where you can mix with likeminded people of all	

NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
		ability. Pick from hundreds of sessions at times to suit you. all led by a welcoming co-ordinator. ***Essentials Beginners Coaching*** Want to l earn all the basics of playing badminton at a relaxed pace and in small groups of people of similar ability? Essentials Badminton get you comfort able and confident on court through a weekly course of fun coached sessions ***Battle Badminton*** unleash your competitive side and get to test your racket skill s against local players of a similar standard. Battle Badminton nights offer social competition for adult players where winner takes all. ***Smash Up Badminton*** Aged under 17 and want something different from sport? Get involved with your mates in big hitting badminton challenges, all set against a playlist of the latest tracks to get the court rocking.	
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	**FRANK WELLINGS**	Volleyball England will try to support (where possible) any new initiatives in the area. There is an annual Margate Beach Volleyball Grand Prix Tournament in the District which is a major event	
ENGLAND		We have one affiliated amateur boxing club in the	However, until recently we did have 3 affiliated

APPENDIX 3: NGB SURVEY RESPONSES

NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
BOXING		Thanet (Hornets BA) who we were until recently supporting with some long-term development plans around designing an education program. We hope that the club will be in a situation whereby we can continue with this development in the near future.	clubs in Thanet, though two have since closed or become unlicensed. With that being said and from assessing our regional priorities, Thanet is certainly an area in which there is demand for the sport of boxing and scope for a new club to open in the future. If such an opportunity can be developed between 2017-2021, we will support it.
British Water Ski & Wakeboard	Laura Mumford Programme Manager Mob: 07799 834665 Email: Laura@bwsf.co.uk	Currently in discussions with Sport England regarding their funding settlement for the next four years. No specific priority areas until their new organisation structure is confirmed in April 2017.	TBC
British Triathlon	Kelly Wickens Regional Manager Mob: 07834 542083 Email: kellywickens@britishtriathlon.org	Not currently a priority area with limited activity. NGB interested to work with the local authority more to understand current levels of activity and encourage events/activity to be developed as per the future development priorities.	Develop more 'go try events' via clubs, leisure providers or any organisations, revenue from the events are reinvested back into the sport. Female only triathlon days Disability days working with other NGB
Royal Yachting Association	Steve Mitchell London & South East Regional Development Officer Mob: 07748 804802 Email: steve.mitchell@rya.org.uk	The RYA currently have no facility projects in this area.	The RYA has no immediate plan for facility development in these areas. The RYA work within their networks to help the enhancement of any opportunity. Needs and requirements vary depending on the network and partnerships we support.
British Rowing	Philip Pring Area Participation Manager (London, Kent & Sussex) Mob: 07770 989828	Not a priority area for the NGB	
British Kitesurfing Association	Andy Gratwick Managing Director	The key roles of the NGB are to: - promote membership and insurance - promote and support clubs - facilitate events and safe training They have around 50 schools around the country which	

APPENDIX 3: NGB SURVEY RESPONSES

NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
		people who want to learn to Kitesurf can be directed to, and around 30 clubs. No specific priority delivery areas, but will support delivery around the country.	
Hovercraft Club		No response	
British Canoeing	James Hinves Senior Canoeing Development Officer – South Mob: 07834 583369 Email: james.hinves@britishcanoeing.org.uk	No response	
Angling Trust	Danny Williams Mob: 07854 240368	Supporting various clubs with funding bids, club development, working with clubs to achieve 'fishmark'. Several club have bids in for angling improvement funding, other club have bids in to improve access Current programmes which are being promoted: - Get back into angling - Let's go family fishing Get into angling	50% core anglers, intend to keep their support with access issues and increased participation. Offer matches on an evening, disability focused programmes, and other specific targeted offers for women and girls etc. Difficult to say too much at the moment as the organisation is waiting to hear about funding settlements from April 2017.

THANET SPORTS CLUB SURVEY RESULTS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

In order to gain an understanding of the facility provision and sufficiency for non-PPS sports, a survey was undertaken across all sports organisations in Thanet. The objective of the survey was to gain further information on the quality of indoor facility provision and whether this satisfied the demand of the individual organisations.

OVERALL RESPONSE SUMMARY

Response Data:

COMPLETION STAGE	NUMBER OF SPORTS CLUBS
Fully completed responses	21

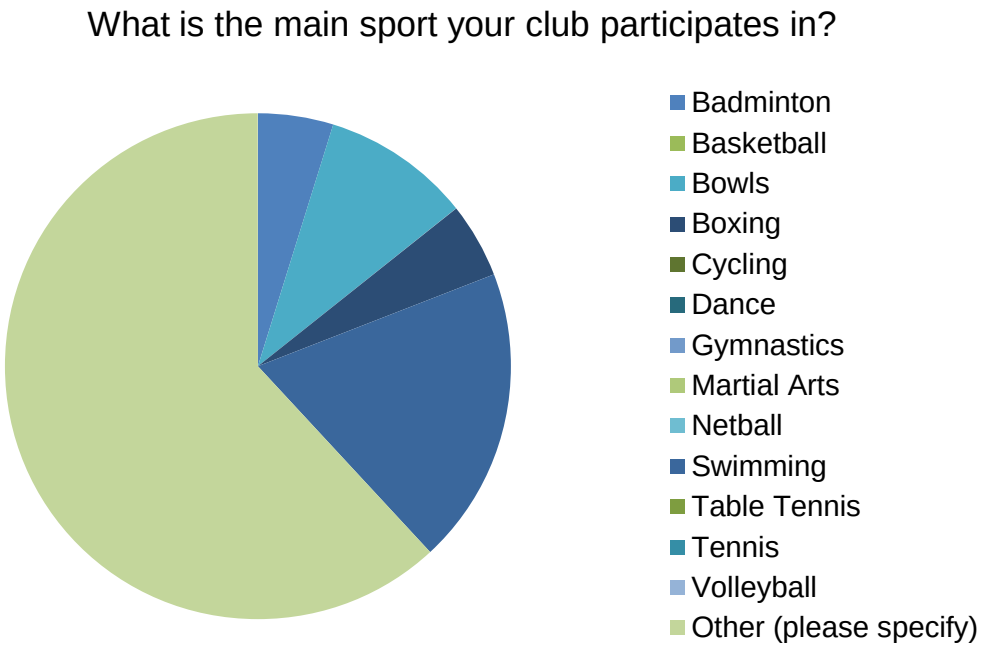
Responding Organisations:

SPORTS ORGANISATIONS	
BayCity Strollers WFC	Thanet AC
Isle if Thanet ABC	Quarterdeck Youth Centre
YO Street Zone	East Kent Sports School
TADSAD	Thanet sports club
Minster Bowls Club	Rally Cats
The Zone Youth Club, Broadstairs	Birchington Bowls Club
Thanet Wanderers RUFC	Quartredeck Youth Centre
Thanet Wanderers RUFC	Hartsdown Academy
Thanet Swim Club	Thanet Archery Club
Thanet Squash Rackets Club	Thanet Swim Club
	Broadstairs Lifeguard & Swimming Club

Question 1

What is the main sport your club participates in?

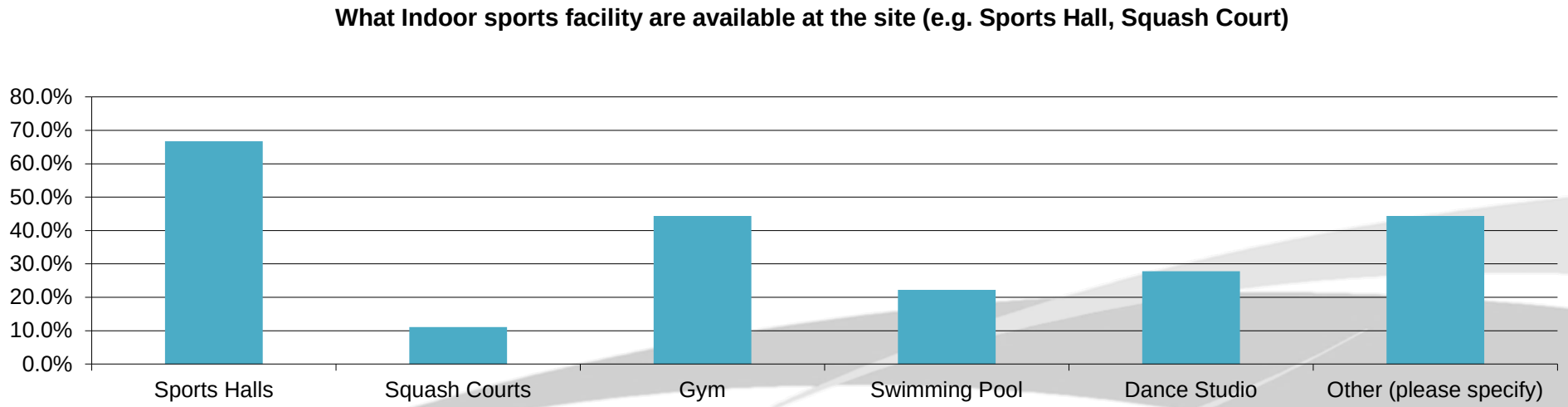
ANSWER OPTIONS	RESPONSE PERCENT	RESPONSE COUNT
Badminton	4.8%	1
Basketball	0.0%	0
Bowls	9.5%	2
Boxing	4.8%	1
Cycling	0.0%	0
Dance	0.0%	0
Gymnastics	0.0%	0
Martial Arts	0.0%	0
Netball	0.0%	0
Swimming	19.0%	4
Table Tennis	0.0%	0
Tennis	0.0%	0
Volleyball	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	61.9%	13
ANSWERED QUESTION		21
SKIPPED QUESTION		0



Question 2

What Indoor sports facility are available at the site (e.g. Sports Hall, Squash Court)

ANSWER OPTIONS	RESPONSE PERCENT	RESPONSE COUNT
Sports Halls	66.7%	12
Squash Courts	11.1%	2
Gym	44.4%	8
Swimming Pool	22.2%	4
Dance Studio	27.8%	5
Other (please specify)	44.4%	8
	ANSWERED QUESTION	18
	SKIPPED QUESTION	3

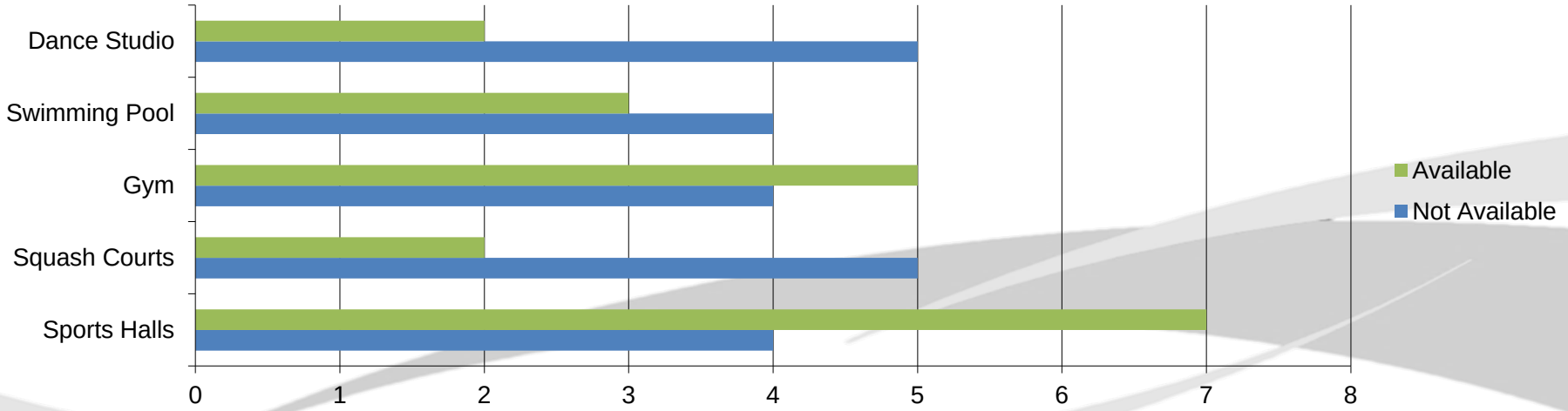


Question 3

Are these facilities available for the community to book/use for casual and play?

ANSWER OPTIONS	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	RESPONSE COUNT
Sports Halls	7	4	11
Squash Courts	2	5	7
Gym	5	4	9
Swimming Pool	3	4	7
Dance Studio	2	5	7
Other (please specify)			4
		ANSWERED QUESTION	**12**
		SKIPPED QUESTION	**9**

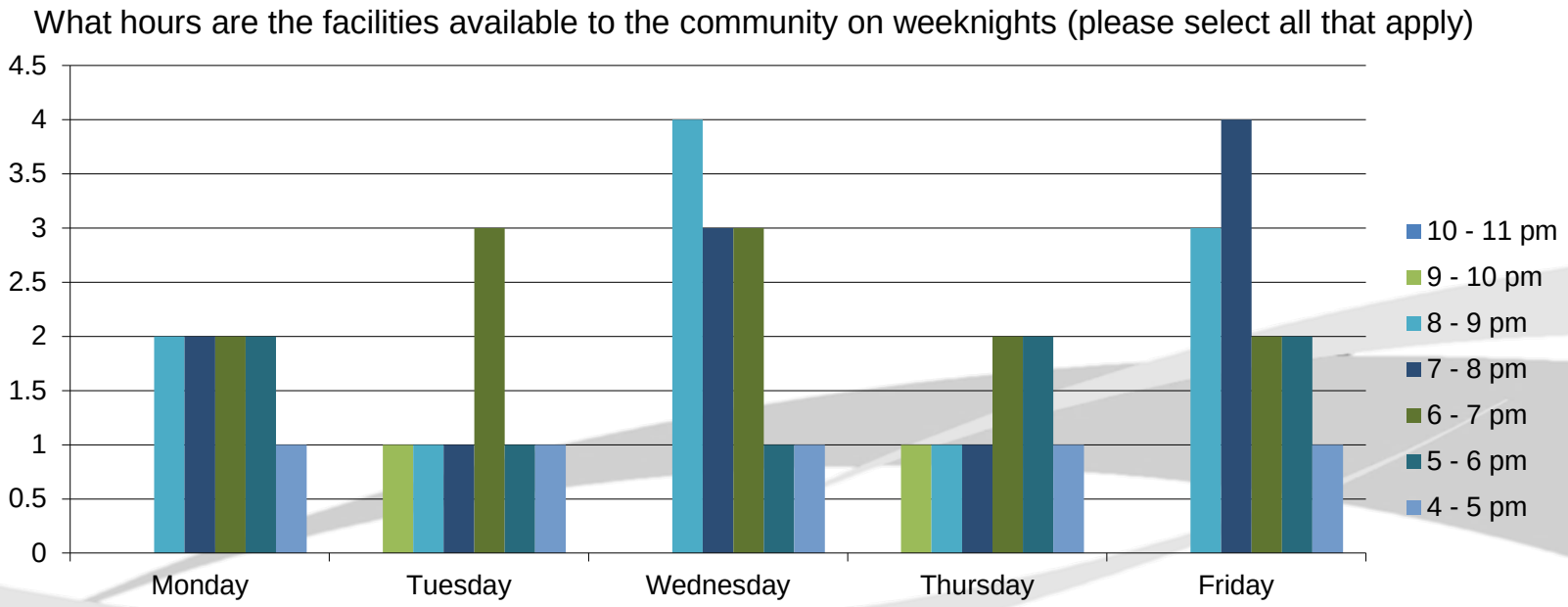
Are these facilities available for the community to book/use for casual and play?



Question 4

What hours are the facilities available to the community on weeknights? (please select all that apply)

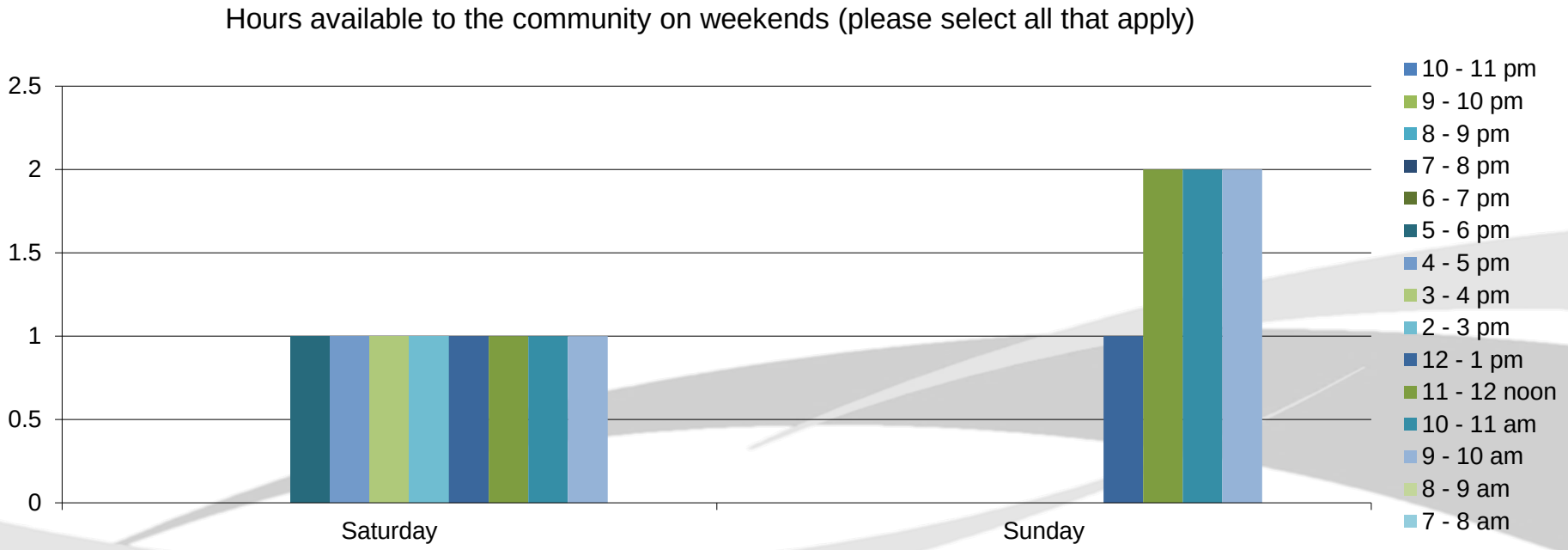
ANSWER OPTIONS	4 - 5 PM	5 - 6 PM	6 - 7 PM	7 - 8 PM	8 - 9 PM	9 - 10 PM	10 - 11 PM	RESPONSE COUNT
Monday	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	3
Tuesday	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	4
Wednesday	1	1	3	3	4	0	0	5
Thursday	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	3
Friday	1	2	2	4	3	0	0	5
Other (please specify)								8
							ANSWERED QUESTION	**6**
							SKIPPED QUESTION	**15**



Question 5

Hours available to the community on weekends? (please select all that apply)

ANSWER OPTIONS	7 - 8 AM	8 - 9 AM	9 - 10 AM	10 - 11 AM	11 - 12 NOON	12 - 1 PM	2 - 3 PM	3 - 4 PM	4 - 5 PM	5 - 6 PM	6 - 7 PM	7 - 8 PM	8 - 9 PM	9 - 10 PM	10 - 11 PM	RESPONSE COUNT
Saturday	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sunday	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other (please specify)																6
															ANSWERED QUESTION	2
															SKIPPED QUESTION	19

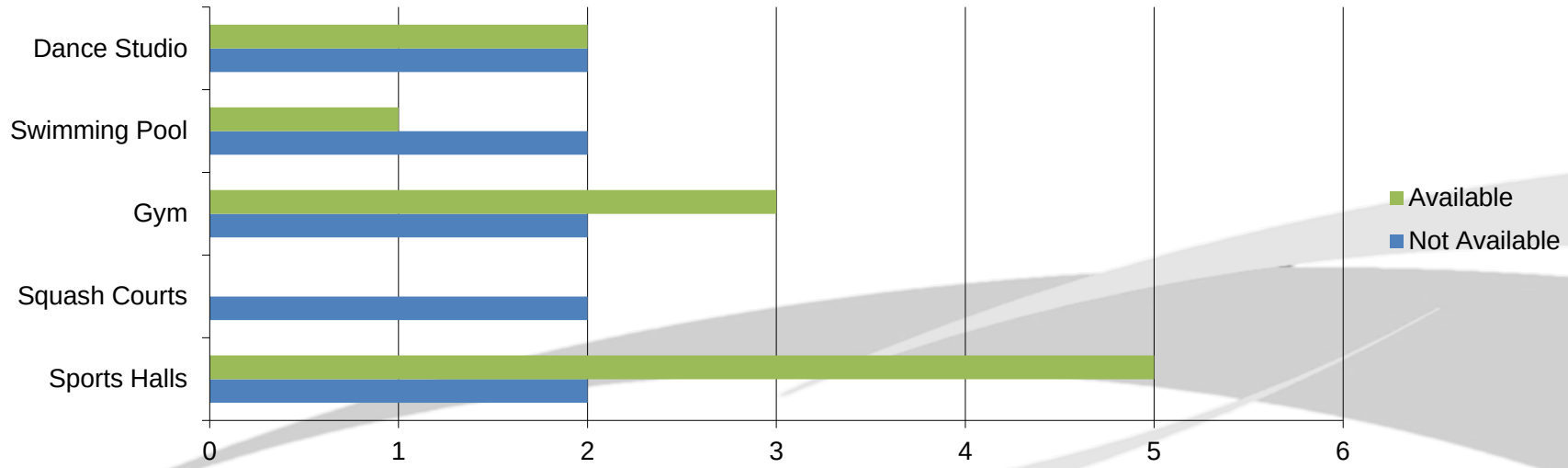


Question 6

Indoor sports facilities available at the site in Autumn / Winter

ANSWER OPTIONS	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	RESPONSE COUNT
Sports Halls	5	2	7
Squash Courts	0	2	2
Gym	3	2	5
Swimming Pool	1	2	3
Dance Studio	2	2	4
Other (please specify)			3
		ANSWERED QUESTION	**8**
		SKIPPED QUESTION	**13**

Indoor sports facilities available at the site



Question 7

Usage of facility during community hours (estimated %; 100% = At FULL capacity)

	%										
ANSWER OPTIONS	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	RESPONSE COUNT
Sports Halls	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Squash Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gym	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Swimming Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance Studio	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other (please specify)											3
										ANSWERED QUESTION	**2**
										SKIPPED QUESTION	**19**

Question 8

% Block booking of facility (estimated % of block bookings against casual pay and play use)

	%										
ANSWER OPTIONS	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	RESPONSE COUNT
Sports Halls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Squash Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gym	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swimming Pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dance Studio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)											3
										ANSWERED QUESTION	**1**
										SKIPPED QUESTION	**20**

Question 9

Please name below any indoor sports clubs that use the site:
(6 responses with 15 clubs skipping this question)

- We promote Archery and sport for people with all disabilities other activities at the Ramsgate Sports Centre can be viewed online
- All Thanet Indoor Cricket clubs
- Ramsgate FC
- Thanet Colts
- None
- None

Question 10

Are there any plans to develop the current sports facilities at the site?
(6 responses with 15 clubs skipping this question)

- No
- Yes
- Athletics, Darts, Badminton, Pickleball
- We have plans approved for accessible toilet facilities and new changing rooms to be incorporated under one roof, once done the main hall will increase in capacity to allow us to provide short mat bowls paly during the winter season.
- No

Question 11

Please identify the most popular (most frequently booked) sports that take place at your site:
(5 responses with 16 clubs skipping this question)

- Rugby
- Bowls
- Football
- Netball
- N/A

Question 12

Are there any plans to increase the amount of time that the community can use the facility? If so is this for club use or pay and play casual use? (If yes, please specify):
(5 responses with 16 clubs skipping this question)

- We are involving the community in talks to see if we can offer access to those who would benefit from company on a weekday morning or afternoon for card games, bingo or other gentle activities.
- The majority that answered said No (4 of the 5 responses)

Question 13

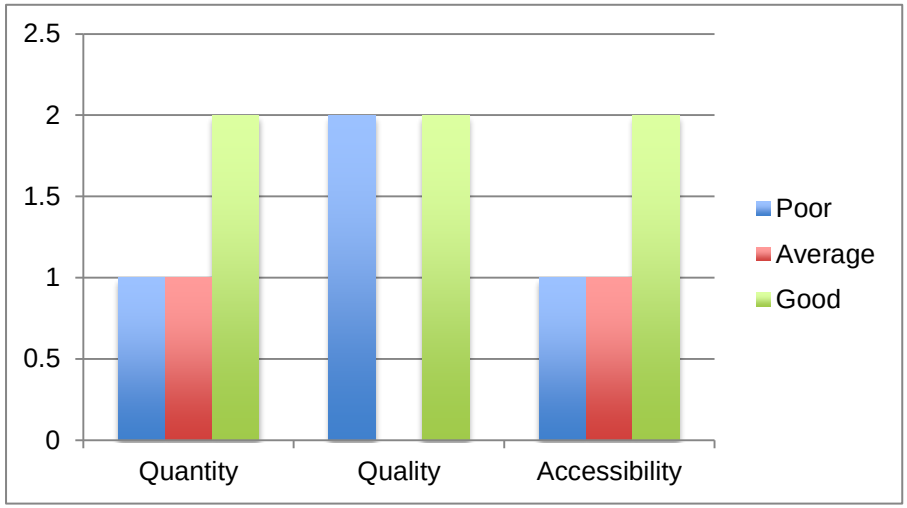
Is the facility available for increased hours during school holiday periods? If so, please identify any differences in usage/capacity.
(4 responses with 17 clubs skipping this question)

- None
- Don't know
- None
- Yes - The indoor Cricket League, especially the Juniors are not active during the holiday periods and we would be looking to use the space.

Question 14

Please name any community sport programmes that take place on site:

- All responses were none

QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES
PARISH RESPONSES	4 (out of 9) complete	Birchington, Minster, Ramsgate, St Nicholas-at-Wade
DO THE SPORTS FACILITIES MEET THE NEED OF YOUR LOCAL RESIDENTS?	50% Yes 50% No	This highlights some satisfaction with the quality of provision in the area.
HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE QUANTITY, QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORTS PROVISION IN YOUR PARISH?	All 4 respondents completed this question	
BIRGHINGTON	Facilities in the area were rated as poor and insufficient to meet the need of local residents. At the Memorial Recreation Ground the maintenance undertaken by TDC is poor, changing rooms are damaged (unusable), there are not pitch markings and the goal post nets have been removed. There is also a parking issue at the site and there are no disabled facilities. The facilities at the recreation ground urgently need to be improved in order to provide appropriate sporting activities, apart from schools there are no other facilities within a 5 mile radius. Birchington has an aging community who are not provided for in terms of outside recreation. The PC stated that “the lack of facilities in the area affects the lifestyle of our residents”	
MINSTER	Facilities were rated good in all aspects (quality, quantity and accessibility) and no particular issues were raised. A new skatepark was recently completed in the area	

QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES
RAMSGATE	Facilities in the area were stated to be insufficient to meet the demand of local residents and rated poor in quality. At Jacky Bakers, the changing rooms are ageing and suffer from vandalism. A need for additional sports facilities and playing pitches was identified at Warren Rec and all the larger park sites. Further comments: "The swimming pool was located to a smaller site and seems to be well used, however in a Parish with significant deprivation and ill health, consideration should be given to very low cost access charges. Play areas and MUGA's are in reasonable order but sports activity provision is a bit sparse and needs more investment. Skate board parks are insufficient and therefore skateboarding is done in inappropriate places. TDC has held on to its assets with an iron grip and therefore there has been little opportunity for RTC to participate in a plan for improved provision and it is my belief that RTC needs to be invited into a consortium to improve the health and well-being in Ramsgate. Ramsgate lacks investment in many areas and this is but one facet of that investment drought. There should be more sports halls/community centres and sports fields, but overdevelopment has reduced the availability of land. TDC took one of our allotment sites and sold it for development, so we are now looking for more land and some of the money that TDC received for the sale of that land. Allotments can provide as much physical activity as sports fields. we need more of both."	
ST NICHOLAS-AT-WADE	They are satisfied with the quality and quantity of sports facilities in the area, which were rated as good. No particular issues were raised.	

SPORT ENGLAND

Creating a lifelong sporting habit

Strategic Assessment of need for Sports Halls Provision in Thanet District Council

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2016 Profile Report

August 2016

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for sports halls in Thanet. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from the National Facilities Audit run as of January 2016.

1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.

1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge. The FPM outputs should be used in conjunction with other data and information provided by (a) sports perspective (NGB and local clubs & teams), and for; (b) a local perspective (from the LA/facility providers/community).

1.4. To help with comparative analysis, the data outputs for Thanet are compared with national and regional averages and also data for neighbouring authorities in Kent (Canterbury, Dover and Shepway) too.

2. Supply of Sports Halls

Table 1 - Supply	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Number of halls	12	5,675	968	20	10	10
Number of hall sites	10	4,007	706	14	8	7
Supply of total hall space in courts	53	22,831	3,875	86	42	40
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	40.28	16,562.48	2,858.84	59.75	28.85	31.49
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	10,997	4,521,557	780,464	16,313	7,875	8,596
Courts per 10,000 population	3.81	4.15	4.31	5.56	3.76	3.64

2.1. The analysis, using the Active Places database, identifies a supply of 12 sports hall spaces at 10 different sites within Thanet:

Facility Name	Supply of Total Sports Hall space in Courts	Date Built	Refurbished
Dane Court Grammar School	4	2010	
Hartsdown Academy	4	2002	2008
Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre	4	1984	2010
King Ethelbert School	6	2007	
Ramsgate Leisure Centre	6	2000	
St Georges C of E School Main Hall & Activity Hall	4 + 0	2009 + 1970	
St Lawrence College	5	2010	
The Royal Harbour Academy (Upper Site) Main Hall x 2	4 + 4	1985 + 2006	2004
The Royal Harbour Academy (Lower Site)	4	2007	

Facility Name	Supply of Total Sports Hall space in Courts	Date Built	Refurbished
Ursuline College	6	2007	

2.2. Please Note - "Supply of total hall space in courts" - this figure is NOT the count of 'marked courts' that will be found in Active Places. This figure is the 'equivalent in courts' to the total hall space that is used in the model to calculate the sites capacity. Hall capacity is calculated by the following:

- For main halls the dimensions of the hall are checked against the recommended sizes in Sport England's design guidance to ensure the model uses the number of courts the hall could accommodate. For the vast majority of halls this figure will be the same as the recorded number of marked courts. However, in some instances there will be a difference e.g. a main hall might be recorded as having 5 courts marked out but its overall size when measured against the design guidance would only allow for 4 courts.

- For ancillary halls the 'court equivalent' figure is based on the dimensions of the hall and the greater capacity they have in comparison to main halls. While a capacity of 20 people per 4 court hall is used as the base for calculating the capacity of main halls, the model calculates the capacity of ancillary halls based on 8 people per 144sqm (equivalent to 33 people in a four court hall). Therefore, alongside a main hall a site may have an ancillary hall totalling 180sqm with 1 court marked. However, based on the capacity figure for ancillary halls of 8 people per 144sqm this ancillary hall would have a capacity of 10 people, equivalent to half the capacity of a four court hall. Therefore, instead of using the marked court figure of 1 the model would calculate the supply of the ancillary hall in court space to be equivalent to 2 courts.

When all these calculated court values for the main and ancillary halls in a single area are added together there may well be a difference against the number of stated 'marked out courts'.

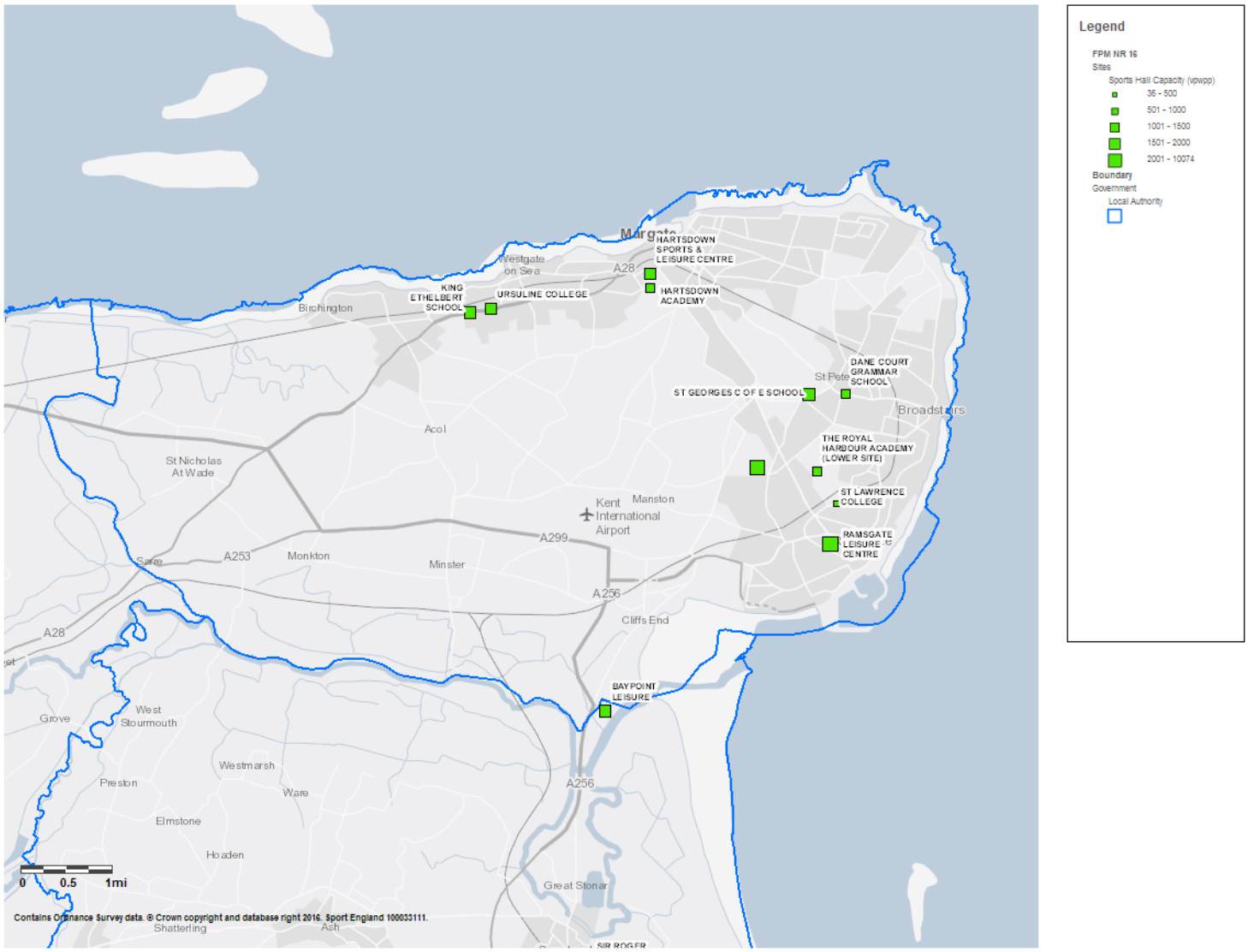
2.3. Thanet has 3.81 courts per 10,000 of population. This figure is lower than the figures for England and the South East Region. It is also similar to the the supply in two of the neighbouring authority areas included within this analysis.

2.4. The largest sports hall spaces can be found at King Ethelbert School, Ramsgate Leisure Centre and Ursuline College all of whom have main halls that provide 6 courts. St Lawrence College provides 5 courts whilst the other sites all provide 4 court halls. The Royal Harbour Academy (Upper Site) provides two 4 court halls.

2.5. All of the sites are classified as being public facilities. 8 of the 10 sites are educational sites which clearly has an impact on the levels of community access during certain times of the day during the week and term-times. The other 2 halls are found at local authority facilities and are managed by a Trust.

2.6. The different sites offer varying hours of community access opportunities. For example, the number of hours available a week for the community varies from 88 hours at Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre to 25 hours at St Lawrence College and from 83.5 hours at Ramsgate Leisure Centre to 31 hours at Hartsdown Academy.

2.7. The following map illustrates the location of the sports halls within Thanet and shows the spread of the sites across the district.



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Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.

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3. Demand for Sports Halls

Table 2 - Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Population	140,045	55,041,149	8,990,890	155,287	112,900	110,937
Visits demanded – vpwpp	8,280	3,360,210	542,073	9,527	6,583	6,478
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	37.91	15,385.58	2,482.03	43.63	30.14	29.66
% of population without access to a car	28.70	24.90	17.60	22.10	22.70	22.10

3.1. Thanet's population is forecast to generate an amount of demand that equates to 8,280 visits per week in the peak period.

3.2. The model analyses this demand and converts it to a facility equivalent – 37.91 courts of sports hall space in this case. This includes a built-in comfort factor that helps to ensure that any "target figure" includes additional space so as to make sure that the new facilities are not going to be at 100% of their theoretical capacity. For more information on the Comfort Factor see the notes in Appendix 2.

3.3. The % of Thanet's population without access to a car is 28.7% which is above both the national and regional averages. This suggests that some of the demand created within the district may depend on public transport and/or walking in order to be mobile.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	40.28	16,562.48	2,858.84	59.75	28.85	31.49
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	37.91	15,385.58	2,482.03	43.63	30.14	29.66
Supply / Demand balance	2.37	1,176.90	376.81	16.12	- 1.29	1.83

4.1. The analysis suggests that current supply may be able to meet the level of demand that is generated by the population within Thanet.

4.2. The Supply/Demand Balance identifies a small 'surplus' of circa 2 badminton courts worth of space. This is a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across the district. The resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 37.91 courts of sports hall space. This compares to a current available supply of 40.28 courts, giving a positive supply/demand balance of 2.37 courts.

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

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

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits which are met	7,581	3,041,950	507,864	8,686	5,899	5,826
% of total demand satisfied	91.60	90.50	93.70	91.20	89.60	89.90
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	70.38	74.53	80.28	78.10	79.72	79.11
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	17.44	16.47	13.21	14.70	13.40	12.81

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	12.18	9	6.51	7.21	6.88	8.08
Demand Retained	7,434	3,040,938	497,054	8,303	5,132	5,580
Demand Retained - as a % of Satisfied Demand	98.10	100	97.90	95.60	87	95.80
Demand Exported	147	1,012	10,810	383	768	246
Demand Exported - as a % of Satisfied Demand	1.90	0	2.10	4.40	13	4.20

5.1. The model forecasts that 91.6% of the demand generated by the residents of Thanet in the peak period each week is currently being met – 7,581 vpwpp. This is slightly higher than the national figure (90.5%) and slightly lower than the figure for the south east region (93.7%).

5.2. It is slightly higher than the levels of satisfied demand found within the neighbouring authorities included within this analysis.

5.3. The model forecasts that the significant majority 98.1% of the demand generated within Thanet, is expected to be retained within the district and met by facilities in the authority area – 7,434 vpwpp. This means that only 1.9% of the demand (147 vpwpp) is forecast as being exported to facilities within neighbouring authority areas in order to be met.

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

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	699	318,259	34,209	841	683	651
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.40	9.50	6.30	8.80	10.40	10.10
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	3.20	1,457	156.64	3.85	3.13	2.99
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	3.10	23.40	7.20	12.03	5.70	4.80
Outside Catchment -	96.88	76.59	92.76	87.97	94.33	95.24
Outside Catchment;	96.88	76.59	92.76	87.97	94.33	95.24
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	94.33	69.32	84.19	81.95	84.47	85.17
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.55	7.27	8.57	6.02	9.85	10.07
Lack of Capacity;	3.10	23.40	7.20	12.03	5.70	4.80
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	3.02	21.07	6.06	9.61	5.22	1.60
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.10	2.34	1.18	2.42	0.48	3.16

6.1. The scale of the anticipated unmet demand has been highlighted – it is 699 visits per week in the peak per period, a figure that is 8.4% of the total peak period demand created in Thanet. As a percentage, this is below the national figure and above the regional figure.

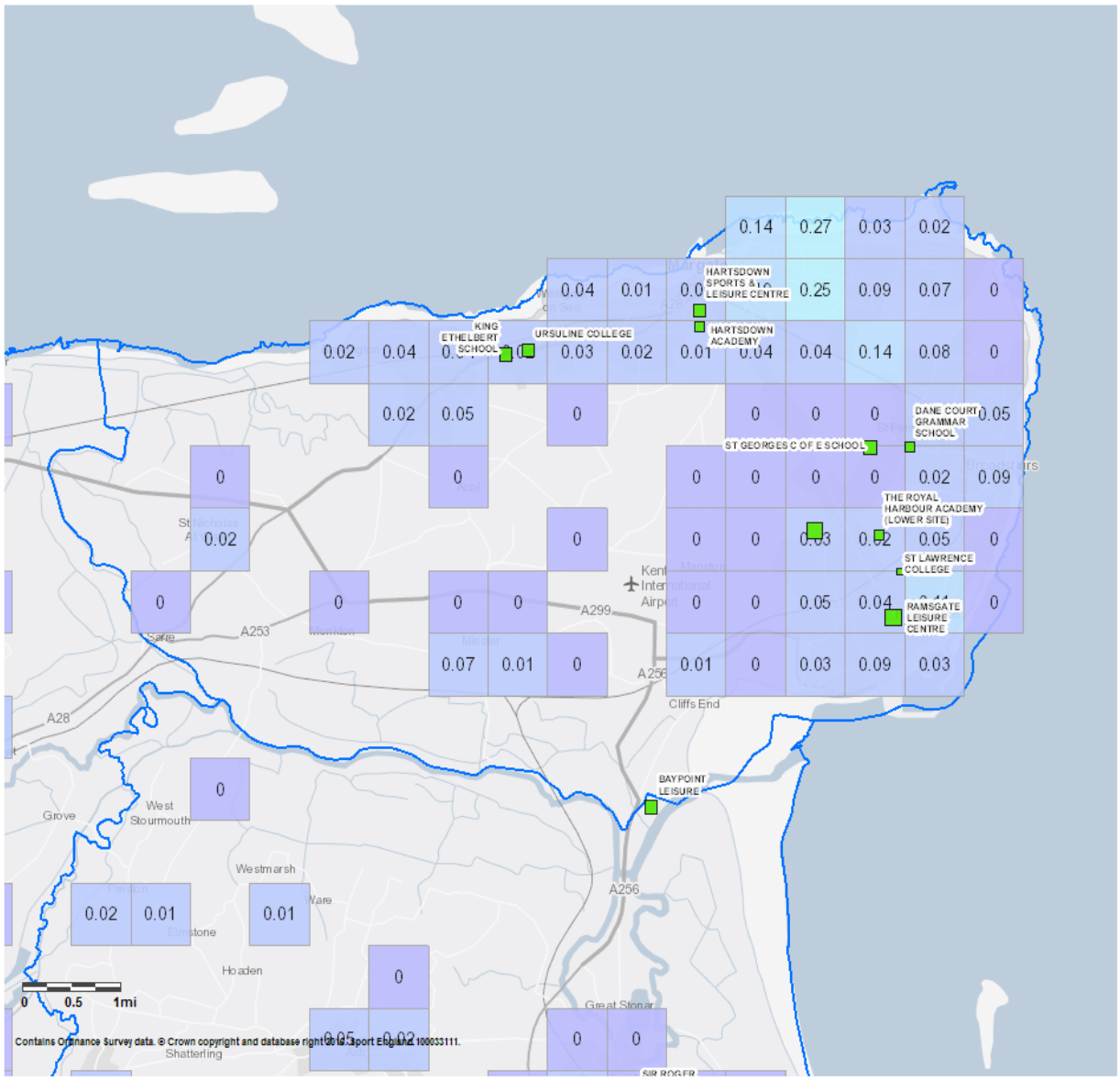
6.2. The model provides a figure that equates this level of unmet demand to an equivalent figure of courts and this is 3.20 courts of sports hall space in this instance.

6.3. The data analysis shows that the significant amount of this unmet demand (96.88%) is caused by people living outside of the catchment of a current sports hall facility. A significant proportion of this unmet demand is from people not having access to a car.

6.4. The following map shows areas of unmet demand within Thanet. Those areas with comparably higher levels of unmet demand can be seen in and around Margate.

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

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



SPORT ENGLAND

Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.

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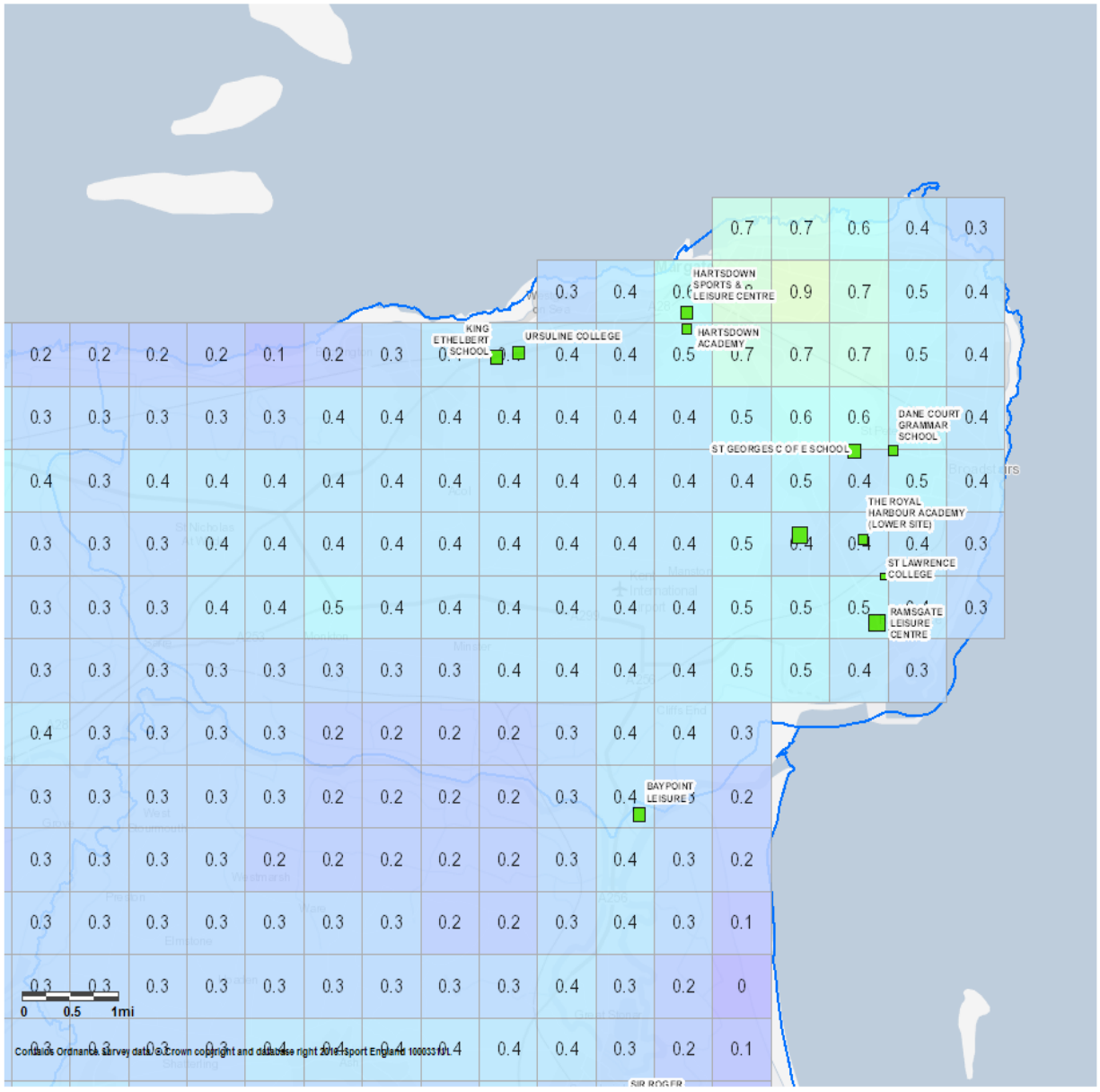
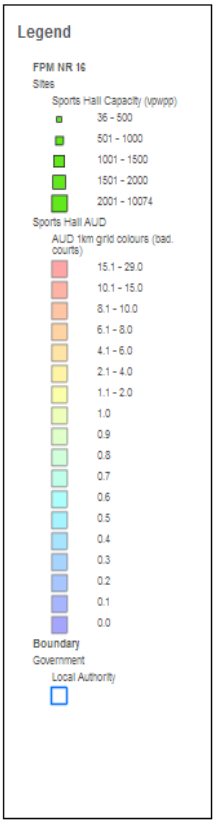
6.6 The following map shows Aggregated Unmet Demand (AUD) across Thanet. This map further highlights that the relatively higher levels of anticipated unmet demand can be found in and around Margate.

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

Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to one decimal place). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).





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

Table 6 - Used Capacity	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits used of current capacity	7,703	3,044,947	514,282	9,029	5,356	6,005
% of overall capacity of halls used	70	67.30	65.90	55.40	68	69.90
% of visits made to halls by walkers	17.20	16.50	13.10	14.10	14.80	12.40
% of visits made to halls by road	82.80	83.50	86.90	85.90	85.20	87.60
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	269	4,009	17,228	726	224	425
As a % of used capacity	3.50	0.10	3.30	8	4.20	7.10
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	7,434	3,040,938	497,054	8,303	5,132	5,580
As a % of used capacity	96.50	99.90	96.70	92	95.80	92.90

7.1. The model forecasts that the sports halls in Thanet are being used at 70% capacity during the peak periods each week. This is slightly higher than both the national (67.3%) and regional (65.9%) figures.

7.2. As a guide, the FPM identifies that sports halls with a used capacity of 80% and above are considered to be uncomfortably busy. Those that have a used capacity of 100% are considered to be theoretically totally full all the time in the peak periods. Please see the notes within Appendix 2 for more information. Therefore, in general terms, the model forecasts that the sports halls within Thanet have capacity for higher levels of usage.

7.3. The model has identified the following used capacity figures for the respective sites within Thanet:

- Dane Court Grammar School – 76%
- Hartsdown Academy – 71%
- Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre – 100%
- King Ethelbert School – 48%
- Ramsgate Leisure Centre - 100%
- St Georges C of E School – 63%
- St Lawrence College – 64%
- The Royal Harbour Academy (Upper Site) – 49%
- The Royal Harbour Academy (Lower Site) – 87%
- Ursuline College – 52%

7.4. The model highlights the importance of the local authority facilities with both Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre and Ramsgate Leisure Centre forecast as having used capacity figures of 100%. This means that these sites are likely to have potentially limited (if any at all) opportunities for increased levels of community use.

7.5. The educational sites, have lower levels of used capacity and there may well be opportunities to increase community access and usage of these sites.

7.6. The model suggests that 96.5% of the current used capacity is from users retained in the district – a total of 7,434 visits per week in the peak period.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.1. Current sports hall supply equates to 3.81 courts per 10,000 of the population which is lower than both national and regional levels.

8.2. The simplistic analysis of 'supply vs demand' in relation to sports halls within Thanet has identified a small 'surplus' of sports hall space within the local authority area – the equivalent of circa 2 badminton courts.

8.3. Levels of satisfied demand in Thanet are just above the national figure at 91.6%. This is slightly lower than the regional level. The model suggests that circa 98% of the demand is being retained within the district and being satisfied by sports hall provision in Thanet.

8.4. Levels of unmet demand are therefore similar to national levels and higher than the regional level. Unmet demand is forecast to equate to 699 visits per week during the peak period. The majority of this unmet demand is attributed to people living outside the catchment of an existing sports hall facility and not having access to a car.

8.5. Used capacity figures are slightly above national and regional levels at 70%. The two local authority sports hall sites are forecast as being at 100% capacity during the weekly peak periods meaning that there are likely to be limited opportunities (if any at all) to increase usage of these sites to meet the demands of a growing population.

8.6. There may well be opportunities to increase levels of usage at the other sports hall sites as they would appear to have further capacity that could be utilised.

8.7. Consideration could be given to exploring whether or not there is a need for increasing the levels of publicly accessible sports hall provision within Thanet.

Appendix 1: Thanet Sports Halls Included/Excluded

Facilities Included within the National Run FPM Analysis in Thanet:

Facility Name	Supply of Total Sports Hall space in Courts	Date Built	Refurbished	Weight Factor	Hours in Peak Period	Community Hours Available	Facility Capacity - vpwpp	% of Capacity used
Dane Court Grammar School	4	2010		49%	32	34	768	76%
Hartsdown Academy	4	2002	2008	49%	27.5	31	660	71%
Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre	4	1984	2010	90%	45.5	88	1,092	100%
King Ethelbert School	6	2007		48%	34	42.4	1,224	48%
Ramsgate Leisure Centre	6	2000		90%	43	83.5	1,584	100%
St Georges C of E School Main Hall & Activity Hall	4 + 0	2009 + 1970		49%	37.5	41	1,406	63%
St Lawrence College	5	2010		49%	15.5	25	465	64%
The Royal Harbour Academy (Upper Site) Main Hall x 2	4 + 4	1985 + 2006	2004	42%	35.5	44	1,704	49%
The Royal Harbour Academy (Lower Site)	4	2007		97%	35.5	44	852	87%
Ursuline College	6	2007		48%	35.5	44	1,278	52%

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:

Facility Name	Reason for Exclusion
All Saints Church Hall	Too Small
Bradstow School	Private Use
Chatham House Grammar School	Lack of Information
Christchurch CE Junior School	Too Small
Clarendon House Grammar School	Too Small
Hartsdown Academy – Activity Hall	Private Use
Laleham Gap School	Private Use
Margate Table Tennis Centre	Lack of Information
Oddfellows Hall	Lack of Information
St Anthonys School	Lack of Information
The Charles Dickens School	Private Use
The Foreland School	Private Use
Wellesley House School	Private Use

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.

1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and

closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

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

3. How the model works

3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.

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

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

4. Calculating Demand

4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population[2]. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-

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

up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)[3].

4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.

5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

5.3. Based on travel time information4 taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

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

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less

attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

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

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

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

8. Comfort Factor – halls

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

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

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is

considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

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

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

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

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

9.3. For examples:

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

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

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

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

10. Travel times Catchments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[5].

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

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

Model Parameters used in the Analysis

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity

24 users per 4-court hall,

13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.

Catchment Maps

Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.

Duration

60 minutes

Percentage Participation

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	9.02	15.64	12.42	9.96	6.80	4.78
Female	8.36	14.10	13.38	13.51	11.73	9.80

Frequency per week

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.04	1.18
Female	1.13	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.95

Peak Period

Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00
Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30
Total: 45.5 hours

Percentage in Peak Period

62%

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Creating a lifelong sporting habit

Strategic Assessment of need for Swimming Pools Provision in Thanet District Council

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2016 Profile Report

August 2016

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for swimming pools in Thanet. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2016.

1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.

1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge. The FPM outputs should be used in conjunction with other data and information provided by (a) sports perspective (NGB and local clubs & teams), and for; (b) a local perspective (from the LA/facility providers/community).

1.4. To help with comparative analysis, the data outputs for Thanet are compared with national and regional averages and also data for neighbouring authorities in Kent (Canterbury, Dover and Shepway) too.

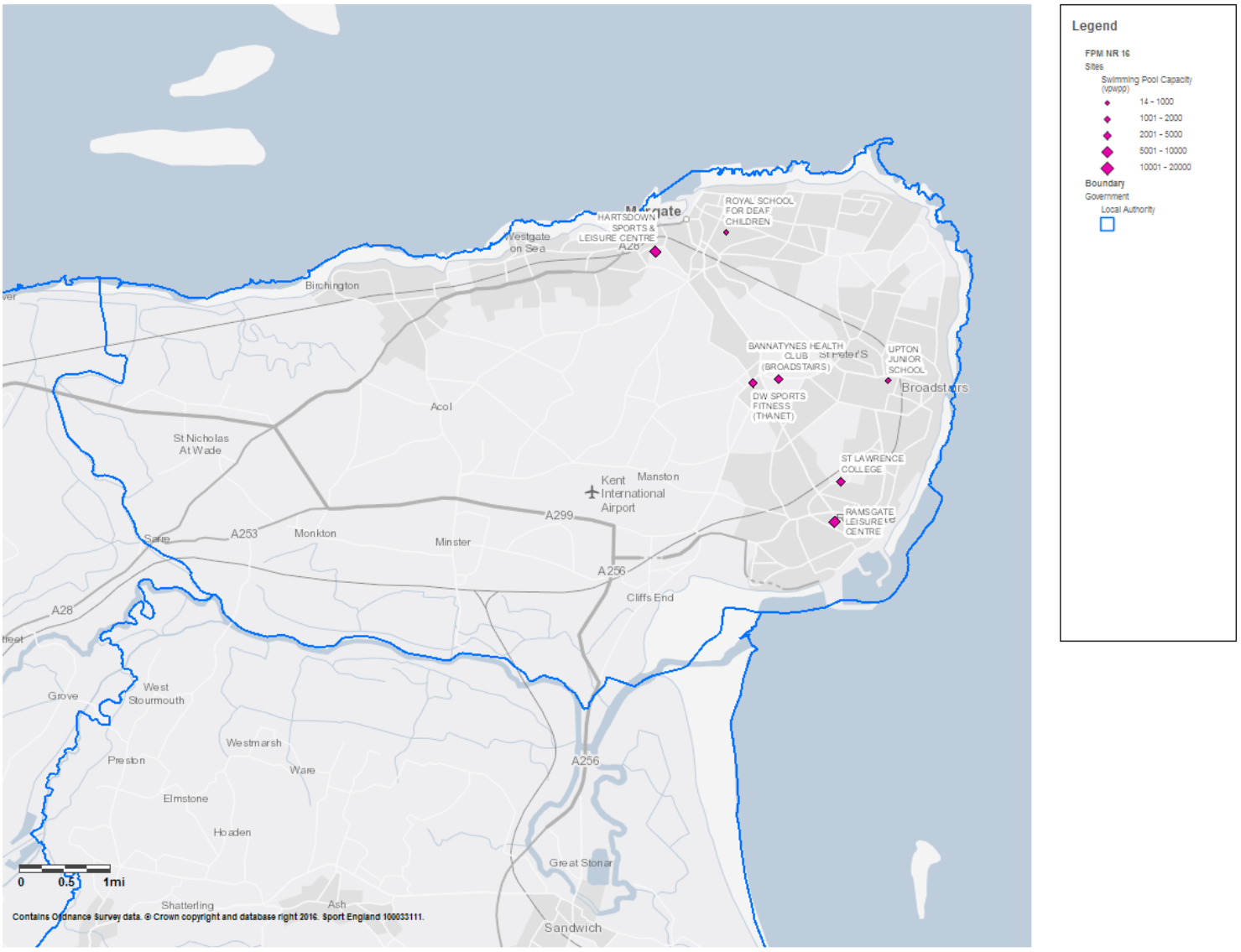
2. Supply of Swimming Pools

Table 1 - Supply	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Number of pools	8	3,051	557	10	5	5
Number of pool sites	7	2,136	382	6	3	3
Supply of total water space in sqm	1,610	685,276	122,818	2,070	999	877
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	1,303.50	572,957.34	100,185.48	1,764.66	872.27	808.60
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	11,301	4,967,540	868,608	15,300	7,563	7,011
Waterspace per 1000	11.50	12.45	13.66	13.33	8.85	7.91

2.1. The analysis, using the Active Places database, identifies a supply of 8 swimming pools at 7 different sites within Thanet:

Facility Name	Pool Size	Lanes	Date Built	Refurbished	Public/Commercial
Bannatynes Health Club (Broadstairs)	20x8m– 160m²	2	2002		C
DW Sports Fitness	20x9m – 180m²	1	2006		C
Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre Main Pool Teaching Pool	 25x12m – 300m² 10x5m – 50m²	6	 1984 1984	 2000 2000	P
Ramsgate Leisure Centre	25x12.5m – 312.5m²	6	2013		P
Royal School for Deaf Children	27.5x9m – 247.5m²	4	1900	2012	P
St Lawrence College	20x10m – 200m²	4	1886	2001	P
Upton Junior School	20x8m– 160m²	0	1994		P

2.2. The following map illustrates the location of the swimming pools within Thanet highlighting the spread of the pools across the authority area.



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2.3. Thanet has a supply of 11.5m² of water space per 1,000 of population. This figure is lower than the figures for England and the South East Region.

2.4. It must be noted that this data includes pools at the Royal School for Deaf Children and Upton Junior School – facilities that we understand are now closed. However, at the time that the data was prepared for the National Runs analysis, the Active Places Database had not been updated by the facility operators, which is why they are included within this analysis.

2.5. 5 of the sites are classified as being public whilst the other 2 are classified as commercial. Of the public sites, 2 are local authority facilities and the other 3 are found on educational sites.

2.6. The number of hours available a week does vary across the different sites. For example, the main pool at Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre is available for 103 hours per week whilst the pool at St Lawrence College is available for 36 hours per week. The pool at Bannatynes is available for 111½ hours per week.

3. Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 2 - Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Population	140,045	55,041,149	8,990,890	155,287	112,900	110,937
Swims demanded – vpwpp	8,830	3,560,619	576,974	9,821	7,030	6,888
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	1,465.44	590,910.33	95,753.06	1,629.78	1,166.73	1,143.14
% of population without access to a car	28.70	24.90	17.60	22.10	22.70	22.10

3.1. The model predicts that Thanet's population generates an amount of swimming pool demand that equates to 8,830 visits per week in the peak period.

3.2. The model analyses this demand and converts it to a facility equivalent – 1,465.44m² of water space in this case. This includes a built-in comfort factor that helps to ensure that any "target figure" includes additional space so as to make sure that any facilities are not going to be at 100% of their theoretical capacity. For more information on the Comfort Factor see notes in Appendix 2.

3.3. The % of Thanet's population without access to a car is 28.7% which is higher than the national and regional averages. This suggests that some of the demand created within the district may depend on public transport and/or walking in order to be mobile.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1,303.50	572,957.34	100,185.48	1,764.66	872.27	808.60
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1,465.44	590,910.33	95,753.06	1,629.78	1,166.73	1,143.14
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	- 161.94	- 17,952.99	4,432.42	134.88	- 294.46	- 334.54

4.1. The analysis suggests that the current supply of water space is insufficient to meet the demand that is generated by the current population of Thanet.

4.2. The Supply/Demand Balance identifies a 'shortfall' of circa 162m² of water space. This is a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across Thanet. The resident population is estimated to generate a demand for 1,465.44m² worth of water space. This compares to a current available supply of 1,303.50m² of water space giving a negative supply/demand balance of 161.94m² of water space.

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

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

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits which are met - vpwpp	8,270	3,264,096	537,564	9,174	6,010	5,560
% of total demand satisfied	93.70	91.70	93.20	93.40	85.50	80.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	68.99	75	82.44	77.82	83.74	80.27
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	21.80	15.60	11	14.40	9.70	12.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	9.27	9.40	6.59	7.83	6.60	7.02
Demand Retained	8,137	3,262,183	523,535	8,948	4,912	5,075
Demand Retained - as a % of Satisfied Demand	98.40	99.90	97.40	97.50	81.70	91.30
Demand Exported	132	1,913	14,030	226	1,098	485
Demand Exported - as a % of Satisfied Demand	1.60	0.10	2.60	2.50	18.30	8.70

5.1. The model suggests that 93.7% of the demand generated by the residents of Thanet (8,270 vpwpp) is currently being met. This is slightly above both the national and regional figures. It is also above the levels modelled for all 3 of the neighbouring authority areas included within this analysis too.

5.2. The model suggests that 98.4% of the demand that is currently satisfied is being met by swimming pool provision within the district – a figure that equates to 8,137 visits per week in the peak period.

5.3. Therefore, the model forecasts that only 1.6% (132 vpwpp) of the demand satisfied is being exported out of Thanet and being met by facility provision in neighbouring authorities

5.4. The model forecasts that circa 31% of the demand that is being satisfied is from people that travel by public transport or by foot.

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

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	561	296,523	39,410	646	1,020	1,328
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	6.30	8.30	6.80	6.60	14.50	19.30
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	93	49,210	6,540	107	169	220

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
% of Unmet Demand due to;						
Lack of Capacity -	13	11.20	6.80	0.40	0.80	0.10
Outside Catchment -	87	88.80	93.20	99.60	99.20	99.90
Outside Catchment;	87	88.80	93.20	99.60	99.20	99.90
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	79.02	68.79	71.79	84.38	76.75	46.42
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	7.99	20.04	21.44	15.19	22.45	53.46
Lack of Capacity;	13	11.20	6.80	0.40	0.80	0.10
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	11.29	8.60	4.07	0.26	0.10	0.01
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.70	2.57	2.70	0.18	0.70	0.09

6.1. The scale of unmet demand has been highlighted by the analysis – the model predicts that 561 visits per week in the peak period, (a figure that is 6.3% of the total demand created in Thanet) are currently not being met. As a percentage, the level of unmet demand is slightly lower than both national and regional figures.

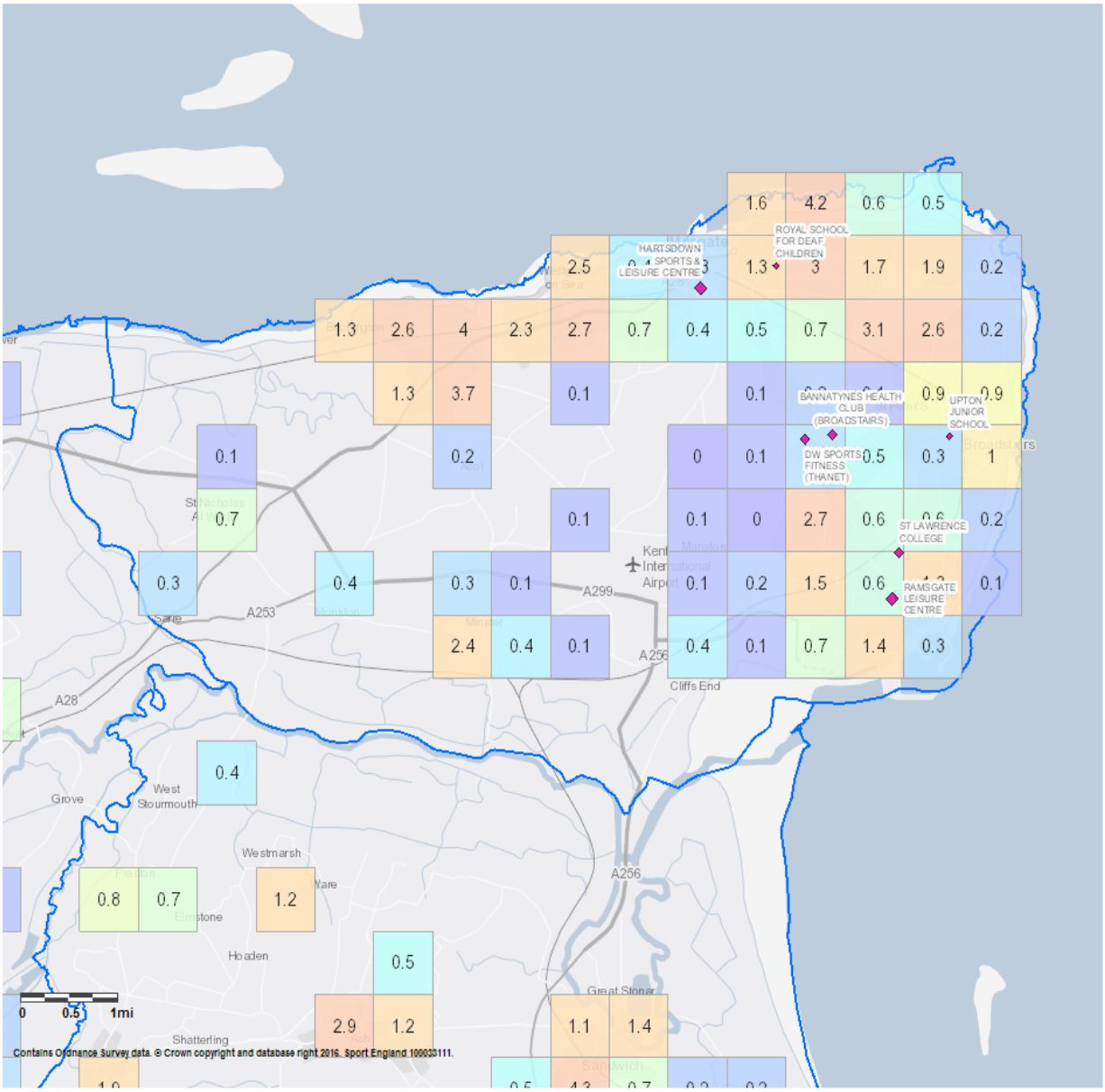
6.2. The model also equates this unmet demand to an equivalent amount of water space – 93m² in this instance.

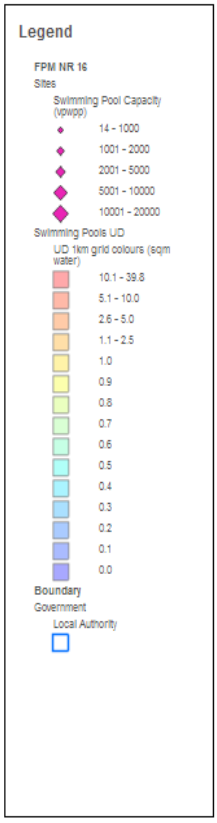
6.3. The data suggests that a significant proportion of this unmet demand (87%) is caused by people living outside of the catchment of an existing swimming pool facility. The model forecasts that 13% of the unmet demand is due to a lack of capacity at current facilities.

6.4. The following map shows unmet demand within Thanet. The 1km grid areas with the highest comparable levels of unmet demand can be seen across the district – Westgate, Margate, Cliftonville and Ramsgate.

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

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





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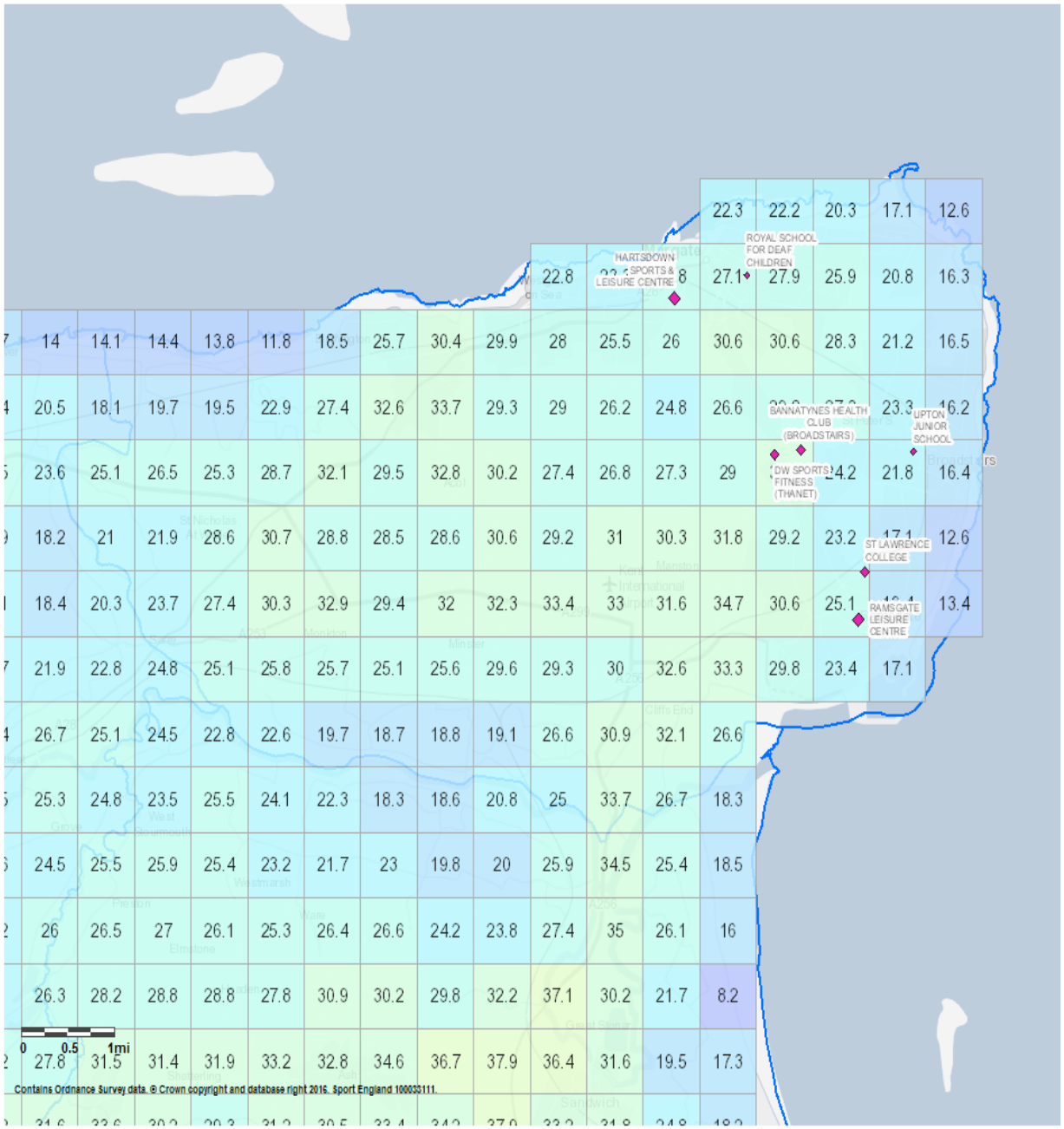
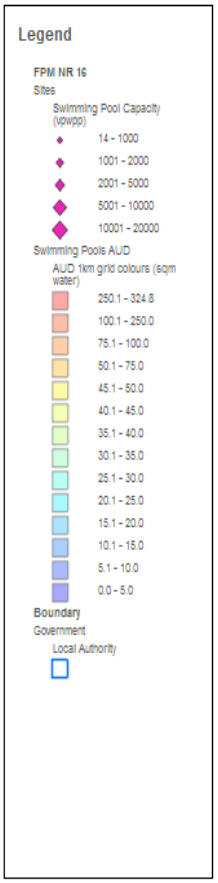
6.5. The following map shows Aggregated Unmet Demand (AUD) within the district and shows that the comparable highest levels of AUD can be found across the district rather than just focused in specific places.

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

Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).





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

Table 6 - Used Capacity	Thanet	England	South East	Canterbury	Dover	Shepway
Total number of visits used of current capacity	8,536	3,264,520	543,353	9,812	5,016	5,443
% of overall capacity of pools used	75.50	65.70	62.60	64.10	66.30	77.60
% of visits made to pools by walkers	21.10	15.60	10.90	13.40	11.60	13
% of visits made to pools by road	78.90	84.40	89.10	86.60	88.40	87
Visits Imported:						
Number of visits imported	399	2,337	19,818	864	104	368
As a % of used capacity	4.70	0.10	3.60	8.80	2.10	6.80
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	8,137	3,262,183	523,535	8,948	4,912	5,075
As a % of used capacity	95.30	99.90	96.40	91.20	97.90	93.20

7.1. The model forecasts that the swimming pools in Thanet are being used at 75.5% capacity during the peak periods each week. This is higher than the national figure (65.7%) and the regional figure (62.6%). It is also higher than two of the neighbouring authorities included within this analysis.

7.2. As a guide, the FPM identifies that swimming pools with a used capacity of 70% and above are considered to be busy. Those that have a used capacity of 100% are considered to be theoretically full all the time in the peak periods.

7.3. Therefore, in general terms, the current supply of swimming pools within Thanet are considered be busy.

7.4. Further detailed analysis highlights that the model has forecast the following used capacity figures for the respective sites within Thanet:

- Bannatynes Health Club (Broadstairs) – 31%
- DW Sports Fitness – 29%
- Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre – 96%
- Ramsgate Leisure Centre – 100%
- Royal School for Deaf Children – 100%
- St Lawrence College – 51%
- Upton Junior School – 100%

7.5. This analysis suggests that the pools at the two local authority facilities - Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre and Ramsgate Leisure Centre - are likely to be extremely busy or even full during the weekly peak periods with potentially limited capacity for further usage during these times. This underlines their importance for the community.

7.6. The model forecasts that the pools at the Royal School for Deaf Children and Upton Junior School are also full during the weekly peak periods.

7.7. As mentioned earlier in this report, the data utilised for this analysis includes two pools that are closed or temporarily closed (Royal School for Deaf Children and Upton Junior School) so with the removal of these pools from the supply, the used capacity of the remaining pools is likely to increase. This would be caused by the model "moving" people from these pools, both of which the model forecasts are full during the weekly peak periods as mentioned above, to others in the district.

7.8. However, the data does suggest that there may well be capacity at the commercial sites for increased levels of community usage – this is of course dependent on the affordability of these facilities for the population. There may also be further capacity at St Lawrence College too.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.1. The simplistic analysis of 'supply vs demand' in relation to swimming pools within Thanet suggests that current supply is unable to meet current levels of demand from the district's population.

8.2. Swimming Pool supply equates to 11.5m² of water space per 1,000 of population. This figure is below the comparable figures for England and the South East Region.

8.3. Of the 7 swimming pool sites included within this analysis, 2 are public local authority facilities, 3 are on educational sites and the other 2 are commercial club facilities.

8.4. Levels of satisfied demand within Thanet are forecast to at 93.7% - this is above national and regional figures. This equates to 8,270 visits per week in the peak periods being met.

8.5. Unmet demand is therefore forecast as being 6.3%. The model suggests that 561 visits per week in the peak period are not being met by the current supply of water space. The model has converted this to an equivalent amount of water space – 93m².

8.6. Areas with comparably higher levels of unmet demand and aggregated unmet demand are generally to be found across the district.

8.7. The swimming pools within Thanet are forecast to be operating at 75.5% used capacity during the weekly peak period - this is above national and regional levels. The two local authority facilities are forecast as being extremely busy or even full in the weekly peak periods with potentially limited opportunities for increased levels of usage.

8.8. The data suggests that consideration could be given to increasing the level of swimming pool provision currently available in Thanet.

8.9. As mentioned earlier in this report, the data utilised for this analysis includes two pools that are closed or temporarily closed - Royal School for Deaf Children and Upton Junior School. With the removal of these pools from the analysis the levels of supply per 1,000 population would be even lower, levels of satisfied demand would more than likely decrease resulting in higher levels of unmet demand and the used capacity of the remaining pools would be likely to increase too. This further reinforces the previous point – the data suggests that consideration could be given to increasing the supply of public swimming pool facilities in Thanet.

Appendix 1: Thanet Swimming Pools Included/Excluded

Facilities Included within the National Run FPM Analysis in Thanet:

Name of facility	Pool Size	Lanes	Year Built	Year Refurb	Weight Factor	Hours in Normal Peak Period	Community Hours Available	Facility Capacity - vpwpp	% of Capacity used
Bannatynes Health Club (Broadstairs)	20x8m– 160m²	2	2002		93%	52	111.5	1,387	31%
DW Sports Fitness	20x9m – 180m²	1	2006		97%	52	101.5	1,560	29%
Hartsdown Sports & Leisure Centre Main Pool Teaching Pool	 25x12m – 300m² 10x5m – 50m²	6	 1984 1984	 2000 2000	63%	 52 52	 103 107	3,033	96%
Ramsgate Leisure Centre	25x12.5m – 312.5m²	6	2013		100%	51.5	98	2,678	100%
Royal School for Deaf Children	27.5x9m – 247.5m²	4	1900	2012	78%	20	20	827	100%
St Lawrence College	20x10m – 200m²	4	1886	2001	34%	34.5	36	1,150	51%
Upton Junior School	20x8m– 160m²	0	1994		80%	25	25	667	100%

Facilities Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, if they are a lido pool, 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:

Facility Name	Reason for Exclusion
Bannatynes Health Club (Broadstairs)	Lido
Clarendon House Grammar School	Closed and Lido
Garlinge Primary School	Closed and Lido
Ramsgate Leisure Centre – Teaching Pool	Lack of Information
Ramsgate Pool	Closed
The Charles Dickens School	Closed
Wellesley House School	Private Use

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.

1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and

closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

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

3. How the model works

3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled,

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.

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

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

4. Calculating Demand

4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population[2]. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-

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

up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)[3].

4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.

5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

5.3. Based on travel time information4 taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it

has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

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

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by

LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

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

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

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

8. Comfort Factor – halls

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

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

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

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

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

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

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

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

9.3. For examples:

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

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

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

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

10. Travel times Catchments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[5].

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

Model Parameters used in the Analysis

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity		0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters	
Catchment Maps		Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.	
Duration		60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools	

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

Percentage Participation

Age	*0 - 15*	*16 - 24*	*25 - 39*	*40 - 59*	*60-79*	*80+*
Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66	1.74
Female	13.78	14.42	16.04	12.50	7.52	1.56

Frequency per week

Age	*0 - 15*	*16 - 24*	*25 - 39*	*40 - 59*	*60-79*	*80+*
Male	1.11	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.26	1.49
Female	1.08	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.13	1.19

Peak Period

Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00
Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30
Total: 52 Hours

Percentage in Peak Period

63%

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - OVERVIEW

SPORTS HALLS

Site Name	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub	Unit	Number	Access Type
CHATHAM HOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Ramsgate	CT11 7PS	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club /
CHRIST CHURCH CE JUNIOR SCHOOL	Ramsgate	CT11 0ZZ	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use
CLARENDON HOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Ramsgate	CT11 9BB	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Sports Club /
DANE COURT GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2RT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
HARTSDOWN ACADEMY	Margate	CT9 5RE	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Private Use
HARTSDOWN ACADEMY	Margate	CT9 5RE	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
HARTSDOWN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Margate	CT9 5QX	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play
KING ETHELBERT SCHOOL	Birchington	CT7 9BL	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	6	Sports Club /
LALEHAM GAP SCHOOL	Margate	CT9 2TP	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use
MARGATE TABLE TENNIS CENTRE	Margate	CT9 5QY	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club /
ODDFELLOWS HALL	Ramsgate	CT11 9TT	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club /
RAMSGATE LEISURE CENTRE	Ramsgate	CT11 9TT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	6	Pay and Play
ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN	Margate	CT9 1NB	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use
ST ANTHONYS SCHOOL	Margate	CT9 3RA	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use
ST GEORGES C OF E SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2LH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club /
ST GEORGES C OF E SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2LH	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
ST LAWRENCE COLLEGE	Ramsgate	CT11 7AE	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	5	Sports Club /
THE CHARLES DICKENS SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2RL	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Private Use
THE CHARLES DICKENS SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2RL	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Private Use
THE FORELAND SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 3NX	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Private Use
THE ROYAL HARBOUR ACADEMY (LOWER SITE)	Ramsgate	CT12 6NB	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
THE ROYAL HARBOUR ACADEMY (LOWER SITE)	Ramsgate	CT12 6NB	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
THE ROYAL HARBOUR ACADEMY (LOWER SITE)	Ramsgate	CT12 6RH	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club /
THE ROYAL HARBOUR ACADEMY (LOWER SITE)	Ramsgate	CT12 6RH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club /
URSULINE COLLEGE	Westgate-on	CT8 8LX	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	6	Sports Club /
WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL	Broadstairs	CT10 2DG	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	3	Private Use

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - OVERVIEW

Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1963	2004
Voluntary Controlled School	School/College/University (in house)	1998	n/a
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1908	n/a
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1950	n/a
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2002	2008
Local Authority	Trust	1984	2010
Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1905	2005
Local Authority	Sport Club	n/a	1985
Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a	n/a
Local Authority	Trust	2000	n/a
Non-Maintained Special Sch	School/College/University (in house)	1976	2012
Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1965	n/a
Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	1970	n/a
Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2009	n/a
Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
Foundation School	School/College/University (in house)	2005	n/a
Community Special School	School/College/University (in house)	1999	n/a
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	1985	2004
Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2006	n/a
Community school	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	2007	n/a
Community school	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	2007	n/a
Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1990	n/a

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - OVERVIEW

APPENDIX : DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2017

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities Thanet District Council

2016 Source: ONS 2014- based sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

		2017
1	Total population 15+	76,500

	2017
2 Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	14.9%
3 2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above	11,399

	2017
4 Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week	17,098
5 Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	11,113.54
6 Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34	327

2017 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	**327**	**Current Supply**	**131**	**Current Surplus / Deficit in supply**	**-196**	Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX : DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities Thanet District Council

2016 Source: ONS 2014-based sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

		2031
1	Total population 15+	134,271

		2031
2	Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	14.9%
3	2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above	20,006

		2031
4	Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week	30,010
5	Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	19,506.22
6	Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34	574

2031 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	**574**	**Current Supply**	**131**	**Current Surplus / Deficit in supply**	**-443**	Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

STRATEGY CONSULTEES

CONSULTEE	ORGANISATION	CONTACT EMAIL	CONTACT TEL
Colin Rouse	TDC Leisure/Sports Development	Colin.rouse@thanet.gov.uk	01843 577032
Roger Wragg	TDC Parks	Roger.wragg@thanet.gov.uk	01843 577848
Jo Wadey	TDC Planning (Policy)	Jo.wadey@thanet.gov.uk	
Ian Livingstone	TDC Planning (Development Management)	Iain.livingstone@thanet.gov.uk	
Jon Horne	Sport England	Jon.horne@sportengland.org	07788 917183
John Berry	Sport England	John.berry@sportengland.org	07789 003959
Dale Greetham	Sport England	Dale.Greetham@sportengland.org	0207 273 1642
Kevin Day	Director, CSP	kevin.day@kent.gov.uk	03000 411 936
Warren Reeves	Head of Operations, Your Leisure	warren.reeves@yourleisure.uk.com	01843 868302
Chriss Rolle	TDC Asset Management	Chris.rolle@thanet.gov.uk	01843 577646
Marisa White	KCC Education	Marisa.white@kent.gov.uk	03000 418794
Andy Fairhurst	Physical Activity Programme Manager, Public Health	Andy.Fairhurst@kent.gov.uk	
	Any key schools	*Contact KCC for a list	
	Any key local organisations		

MARKET SEGMENTATION

Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people's attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), 'Taking Part' survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.

The segmentation model consists of 19 segments – each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude. A summary of each market segment is provided below.

Sport England Market Segmentations (19 Segments)

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
BEN	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Cycling
JAMIE	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Athletics
CHLOE	Fitness Class Friends	Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
LEANNE	Supportive Singles	Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
HELENA	Career Focused Females	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
TIM	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport. Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
ALISON	Stay at Home Mums	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
JACKIE	Middle England Mums	Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
KEV	Pub League Team Mates	Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.	Keep fit/gym, Football , Cycling
PAULA	Stretched Single Mums	Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
PHILIP	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
ELAINE	Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis and badminton.
ROGER & JOY	Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, golf and angling
BRENDA	Older Working Women	Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
TERRY	Local 'Old Boys'	Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
NORMA	Later Life Ladies	Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling

NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
RALPH & PHYLLIS	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf
FRANK	Twilight Year Gents	Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.	Golf, Keep fit/gym, Bowls
ELSIE & ARNOLD	Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls

SCHOOL	INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY AVAILABLE ON SITE	WEEKDAY HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	WEEKEND HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	OCTOBER-MARCH		APRIL-SEPTEMBER		CLUBS ON SITE	AMBITION TO INCREASE COMMUNITY USE	MOST POPULAR SPORTS ON SITE	PLANS TO DEVELOP CURRENT FACILITIES	SPORT PROGRAMMES ON SITE	IS FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED HOURS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAY PERIODS?
				CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)	O CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)						
ST ANTHONY'S SCHOOL	Sports Hall	25	Any time to be agreed with the school	20%	100%	20%	100%	Thanet Vikings Table Tennis use the hall two nights per week	Yes. Would be happy to have blocked booked times paying the agreed rate	Table Tennis	No	None	Facility could be used during school holidays subject to planned building/maintenance work
ST GEORGE'S COE SCHOOL	Sports Hall	20	10	80%	100%	80%	100%	No	Yes, but only to fill existing time slots		Not at present	None	No
	Small Gym	20	Other community use	22.5%	100%	22.5%	100%						
	Training Suite	Not Available											
ST LAWRENCE COLLEGE	Sports Hall	2	0	100%	100%	No availability at this time		Sports Hall: Thanet Roadrunners Dance Studio: Elite Dance Club AGPs: Cliftonville HC, Boradstairs FC, Trinity Fc, Ramsgate FC, Hugin Viking	Links with local schools where possible	Football training during the winter and field hockey throughout the year	Plans for an additional small all-weather astro with lighting, and a new sports pavilion with changing and catering facilities in the next three years (subject to funding)	- Junior School football tournament. - Regular fixtures with local state schools. - Junior Hockey coaching via Cliftonville HC	The capacity remains constant throughout the year (with the exception of the loss of large sand based pitch to tennis courts during the summer term) as the holiday periods generally accommodate visiting language schools plus usage by Holiday Cam, which is open to all 4to 15 year olds (used by local community and beyond)
	Squash Court	15	7	14%	100%	14%	100%						
	Dance Studio	22.5	7	72% (94% of weekdays)	100%	72% (100% of weekdays)	100%						
	Sand Based Astro	10	7	53% (75% of weekdays)	100%	Astro converted to tennis courts for the summer	N/A						
	Water Based Astro	15	10	26% (33% of weekdays)	100%	12%	100%						
THE FORELAND SCHOOL	The school did not have any indoor sports facilities at time of consultation. They have recently moved to a new site here they have a MUGA and hall (not suitable for sports like badminton or basketball). They stated that due to the nature of the school they cannot let out their facilities for sports use												
WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL	Sports Hall	2	0	100%	100%	Not Available		Thanet Light Orchestra	School did not provide answers to this section				
	Squash Courts	0	0	N/A				N/A					
	Swimming Pool	2	0	100%	100%	Not Available		Puddleducks					

APPENDIX 14: CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The table below summarises the consultation undertaken with neighbouring local authorities to inform this Strategy. All neighbouring local authorities were contacted and sent a short survey; follow up contact was made twice to encourage responses, but few direct responses were received, despite chasing. Information summarised below is therefore based on SLL's own local knowledge, and research.

LOCAL AUTHORITY	COMMENTS
CANTERBURY CITY COUNCIL	Canterbury City Council is working with partners across Kent, and Sport England to further explore opportunities to look at the provision of a 50m pool.
DOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL	Dover District Council is developing a new leisure centre to replace an existing facility, in Dover.
SHEPWAY DISTRICT COUNCIL	Shepway District Council is about to undertake the development of an Indoor Facilities strategy for the District. The council has plans to develop a new leisure centre in the District, to replace an ageing facility.